

SHAFRAN, I.K.; LYAMETS, G.Ya.; BOGOSLAVSKIY, Ya.K.; SHESTAK, P.I.;
ZASOPIN, K.A.

Reconstruction of the 1,150 blooming mill drives at the
Dzerzhinskii Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 24 no.5:432-433
My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.

GUSEV, Yu. (Moskva); LOBACHEV Yu. (Kaluga); MOVCHIKOV, N. (Tambov); BERMES,
N. (Baku); KUCHIS, Ye. (Vil'nyus); LAMEKIN, V. (Riga); NOGIN, S.
(Sevastopol'); UL'YANENKO, N. (Murmanskaya obl.); ZEL'DIN, Ye.
(Leningrad); CHIBIRYACHKO, V. (Severomorsk); SIMONOV, V. (Orel);
ZHBANOV, Ye. (Ivanovo); VOTLOKHIN, B. (Groznyy); MAKASHEV, M.
(Leningrad); MAMEDOV, V. (Balashov); GORDOV, V. (Yevpatoriya);
LYAMETS, V. (Severodonetsk).

Exchange of experience. Radio no. 3: 1, 37, 44, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 61
Mr'64 (MIRA 17:7)

GRINSHTEYN, V.I., inzh.; LYAMETS, Yu.Ya., inzh.; POLYAKOV, G.P., inzh.

Contactless relay of active back current. Elektrotehnika 36
no.3:29-30 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MOISHEV, D.T.; LYAMICHEV, A.I.

Automatic building up of 2Kh13 steel on fittings. *Biul. tekhn.-
ekon. inform. no.4:19-21 '58.* (MIRA 11:6)
(Electric welding)

SOV/51-7-3-16/21

AUTHORS: Lyamichev, I.Ya. and Orlov, I.N.

TITLE: The Effect of Electrical Pre-History of ^{an} Electro-Phosphor on the Characteristics of its Emission when Excited with Short Voltage Pulses.

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 398-406 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper reports the results of an experimental study of the dependence of the emission characteristics of an electro-phosphor on parameters of the electric field which has acted on the phosphor before the particular moment considered. The phosphor was excited with square voltage pulses from a special generator shown schematically in Fig 1. This generator consisted of four parallel circuits and had two outputs by means of which several independently controlled series of pulses could be produced. A photomultiplier FEU-19 was used as the receiver of electroluminescence. Two wide-band oscillographs were used: one to record the voltage pulses and the other the corresponding light pulses. Phosphors of ZnS-Cu(Pb,Cl) and ZnS-Cu,Cl types were used. They were placed together with a solid organic dielectric (total thickness 30-100 μ) between the plates of a capacitor. One of these plates was made of transparent conducting glass and the other was a layer of

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aluminium. The capacitance of the combined layer was about 100 pF/cm^2 . In this paper the authors used the term "brightness" in the sense of the magnitude of the electric signal at the photomultiplier, which was proportional to the light flux reaching the photo-cathode of the multiplier. When the phosphor was excited with consecutive voltage pulses of the same amplitude, polarity and period, a light pulse was observed corresponding to each voltage pulse. Each light pulse was found to consist of two peaks: a "front" peak occurring at the moment of the voltage rise and a "rear" peak corresponding to the fall of voltage (Fig 2). The ratio of the heights of the two light peaks was found to depend strongly on the period of the exciting voltage pulses and on temperature. When voltage pulses of 10 sec repetition period were used the "front" peak practically disappeared (Figs 3-5). It also disappeared when temperature was raised to $70-100^\circ\text{C}$ (Fig 6). The higher the phosphor temperature, the faster the decrease of the "front" peak amplitude with increase of the voltage pulse repetition period (Fig 7). The pulse generator of Fig 1 was also used to apply three series of pulses (Fig 8) simultaneously or in pairs. These combinations of pulses were used for a more detailed study of the nature of the light pulse. The results are

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shown in Figs 9-17. From general considerations of electroluminescence of polycrystalline phosphors (Refs 12, 13) and from the experimental data mentioned above, the authors deduced the following explanation of the appearance of two peaks in the light pulses. At the moment of application of the first voltage pulse the strong field produced in a small excitation region transfers liberated electrons from this region into a non-excited portion of the crystal or to the surface of a grain which is directed towards the positive electrode. Such electrons are captured by shallow or deep capture levels and by "radiationless transition centres" or they escape to the positive electrode. When the field is removed (the tail end of the voltage pulse) the field produced by the positive space charge in the excitation region acts on the crystal. Electrons which are then in the conduction zone return rapidly under the action of the space-charge field into the excitation region and recombine with ionized emission centres. In this way the "rear" peak of the light pulse is produced. Some electrons liberated on excitation cannot return during this period, e.g. electrons at deep capture levels or those trapped by "radiationless transition centres". Consequently

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at sufficiently small repetition periods of the voltage pulses and at moderate temperatures there will be a large number of ionized emission centres in the excitation region at the moment of application of the next voltage pulse (of the same polarity as that of the first pulse). The new voltage pulse liberates electrons which can recombine with these ionized centres. Such recombination may continue until the new pulse spreads along the whole of the "old" excitation region, i.e. until it reaches its full amplitude. As a result of this recombination the "front" peak of the light pulse is produced. There are 17 figures and 14 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 13 English.

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1958

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25962
S/187/60/000/011/001/001
D053/D113

24,3500 (1137,1136,1375)

AUTHORS: Lyamichev, I.Ya., and Orlov, I.N.

TITLE: Luminance control in the "electroluminophor - ferroelectric" circuit using triglycine sulfate (TGS) monocrystals

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 11, 1960, 26-36

TEXT: The application of ferroelectric materials to control the image brightness in a nonvacuum electroluminescent device of the television-screen type is studied. The study is primarily concerned with the investigation of those properties of ferroelectric capacitors made of triglycine sulfate (TGS) monocrystals which are related to the luminance control of the luminophor in accordance with the magnitude of the applied signal. The principle of ferroelectric control action in the "electroluminophor - ferroelectric" circuit lies in the steep capacity change in the ferroelectric capacitor when a control voltage is superposed across it. This capacity change causes a redistribution of the alternating voltage among the circuit elements and a corresponding change in the electroluminophor luminance. The basic characteristics of the control action of a ferroelectric capacitor are (1) the coupling between the ferroelectric capacitance, or the alter-
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Luminance control...

nating current flowing across it, and the magnitude of the control voltage; and (2) the effect of the alternating voltage on the ferroelectric capacitance. Experiments were conducted with the TGS capacitors supplied by the Laboratoriya I.S. Reza (I.S. Rez Laboratory) where the triglycine sulfate was also developed. TGS capacitors were connected in series or in parallel with the electroluminophor in the screen element and then tested at various values of the dc control voltage. The results obtained indicated that the problem of the image brightness in a multi-element electroluminescent screen can be solved by using TGS monocrystals. The ferroelectrics of the barium titanate type can also be utilized in electroluminescent indicators with reduced requirements for image brightness and brilliancy. At the present time, the use of ferroelectrics in electroluminescent screens can be based only on the electric storage, for which special switching circuits must be designed. This complicates the design and the manufacture of a multi-element screen. A "physical storage" would have simplified the design but, unfortunately, the phenomenon itself and the ways of its utilization are still unknown. There are 13 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and

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25962

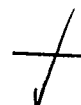
S/187/60/000/011/001/001

D053/D113

Luminance control...

2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: Rajchman, J.A., Briggs, G.R., Lo, A.W., Transfluxor Controlled Electroluminescent Display Panels. Proc. IRE, 1958, 46, No. 11, 1808-1824; Sack, E.A., ELF a New Electroluminescent Display. IRE National Convention Record., part 3, Electron Devices, 1958, pp. 31-39.

Card 3/3



22170

S/045/61/025/004/019/018
B!04/B2016.4760
24.3500 (1137, 1139, 1395, 1153)

AUTHORS:

Lyamichov, I. Ya., Orlov, I. N., Perehin, G. G., and
Taborko, N. I.

TITLE:

Experimental study of the possibility of producing multi-
component electroluminescence apparatus using ferroelectric
materials

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,
no. 4, 1961, 492-500

TEXT: The present paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiev, June 20-25, 1960. The authors studied apparatus for the reproduction of pictures and for image intensifiers using photoconductors. They examined the possibility of applying ferroelectric materials (single crystals of triglycine sulfate and ferroelectric ceramics of the type "Varikon") for electroluminescence apparatus. Circuits for the measurement of the characteristics of ferroelectric materials are presented in Fig. 1. The diagrams constructed therewith are shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The "storing effect" arising with larger

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Experimental study of...

S/048/61/025/004/019/048
B104/B201

amplitudes of the control signal may be seen from the diagram of Fig. 4. As is shown by 4a, the depolarization curve does not coincide with the polarization curve of the ferroelectric material. A loop is formed, whose width is the larger, the larger the control signal amplitude. In the authors' opinion it is quite possible that an accurate study may show this "storing effect" to be usable for the production of apparatus with information storage; constructions of this kind could then be considerably simplified. Fig. 1 presents a circuit for the reproduction of images, which is free from the deficiencies of the circuit shown in Fig. 1a (precise and durable tuning of the capacity of the ferroelectric material; no disturbance of the control signal, thanks to separation of the alternating-current circuit from the control circuit; no negative feedback between control voltage and brightness of the electroluminophore). Fig. 5 presents the scheme of a multicomponent apparatus in which, using a nonlinear resistor or a diode layer, one may work out a compact screen, to which all of its elements are connected already in the course of production. Fig. 6, finally, gives a circuit of a light amplifier, for which a ferroelectric material is used. Here, the photoconductor is connected to a direct-current circuit, where its sensitivity is

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augmented compared with the usual RC voltage divider circuits. Moreover, as it does not serve for transmitting the exciting power to the electro-luminophore, the frequency is not restricted by it. There are 6 figures and 10 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

Legend to Fig. 1: Scheme of an element of an apparatus for image reproduction; (a) basic circuit diagram; (б) diagram without prior obliteration (stiraniye) of the information; (в) scheme with obliteration.

1) Pulse shape of signal generator Γ_{CT} . 2) Pulse shape of signal generator

Γ_{CG} . Γ_{CT} is a signal generator giving the signal per line of screen, Γ_{CG} a generator, giving pulses per column of screen. a) recording pulse; b) obliteration pulse.

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34153
S/187/62/000/002/001/001
D053/D112

24,3500(1137,1138,1395)

AUTHOR: Lyamichev, I. Ya.

TITLE: Elements of the electroluminescent screen

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 2, 1962, 37-48

TEXT: The author proposes and analyzes various circuits for electroluminescent screen elements and makes an attempt to arrange these elements into a multi-element electroluminescent screen. Starting with the basic circuit problems of the luminance control of screen element (Fig. 1), the author analyzes the storing ability, and their arrangement into a multi-element electroluminescent screen. The obtained results indicate that (1) circuits without a nonlinear element have no practical application because they cannot store information. (2) The addition of only one nonlinear resistor is not enough to obtain a sufficiently high increase in luminance due to poor information storage. (3) Combined use of ohmic and nonlinear resistors,

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D053/D112

Elements of ...

connected in-parallel, considerably increases the information storing time and enables the luminance of the screen elements to be increased by several orders of magnitude, as compared with a non-storage screen. A screen made of such elements can be used in multi-element displaying devices with a limited memory. (4) The use of silicon diodes with a large back resistance, as the nonlinear elements, increases the information storing to a matter of minutes. However, the use of diodes is not feasible, because to connect one or two diodes to every screen element would require an impossible number of diodes in the case of high-definition screens. (5) By wiring the screen elements into a matrix circuit (Fig. 10), the number of leads required can be reduced by $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}$ times, where n is the number of screen elements, al-

though the design of the screen element would be thereby complicated. Feasible electric circuits require one or two diodes for every screen element in order to assure a satisfactory storing ability. Such circuits would enable recording and re-recording of information in microseconds. There are 10 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The

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July 3

S 187/62/000/002/001/001
D053/D112

Elements of ...

English-language reference is: E.A. Sack, ELF - a New Electroluminescent Display, IRE National Conventional Record, 1958, part 3, 31-39.

Card 3/8/3

L-15590-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006645

S/0286/63/000/008/0017/0018
44

AUTHOR: Perahin, G. G.; Lyamichov, I. Ya.

TITLE: Circuit for commutating an electroluminescent indicator screen.
Class 21, No. 153933

SOURCE: Byul. izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1963, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: indicator, screen, indicator screen, phosphor, matrix, passive matrix, matrix element, screen switching, screen scanning

ABSTRACT: A circuit for commutating an electroluminescent indicator screen is introduced in this Author's Certificate. An indicator screen composed of passive matrices is driven by the modified circuit shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The combination of inductive coupling and diodes D_2 and D_3 serve to increase the input impedance encountered by the shift pulses when the latter are coupled into the coincidence circuit without increasing the time for commutating the screen elements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/1

L 26488-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6013067

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0620/0627

AUTHOR: Kylasov, V.A.; Lyamichev, I.Ya.; Orlov, I.N.; Pershin, G.G.; Peterimov, S.V.; Taborko, N.I.; Fok, M.V.

17
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Problems involved in the development of electroluminescent indicators and image converters Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga, 16-23 September 1965

25

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 620-627

TOPIC TAGS: real time data display, image converter, electroluminescence, phosphors, *information storage and retrieval, control circuit*

ABSTRACT: The paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problems involved in development of electroluminescent display screens (matrix screens) and electroluminescent converters of visible and x-ray images. In conjunction with the screens it is indicated that current research is aimed at increasing the peak brightness of electroluminescent phosphors (important because the average viewing brightness is a function of the maximum brightness multiplied by the excitation time of a screen element and divided by the interval between successive activations) and development of means for realization of information storage on or for the screen. Approaches to enhancement of brightness are improvement of the composition of phosphors and electroforming, which involves application of an ac or dc potential to the electroluminescent

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L 26488-66

ACC NR: AP6013067

capacitor while the binder (paraffin) is solidifying. Realization of storage is connected with development of appropriate control circuitry, including external storage components. A block diagram of a control circuit for a matrix screen with external storage is shown in a figure. Research in the field of image converters is being carried out along the lines of improving the parameters of photoconducting powdered materials in the visible and x-ray regions, theoretical and experimental determination of the optimum operating conditions for converters of different design, design development and improvement of the technology of image converters. A table gives a series of formulas that should be useful in designing new image converters. Mention is made of work on development of tubes for converting ultrasonic images to visible images. Photographs reproduced in the text show a converter image of a TV test pattern and images of x-ray pictures of some vacuum tubes and electronic components displayed on a 200 cm² screen. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *ff*

L 26488-66

ACC NR: AP6013067

capacitor while the binder (paraffin) is solidifying. Realization of storage is connected with development of appropriate control circuitry, including external storage components. A block diagram of a control circuit for a matrix screen with external storage is shown in a figure. Research in the field of image converters is being carried out along the lines of improving the parameters of photoconducting powdered materials in the visible and x-ray regions, theoretical and experimental determination of the optimum operating conditions for converters of different design, design development and improvement of the technology of image converters. A table gives a series of formulas that should be useful in designing new image converters. Mention is made of work on development of tubes for converting ultrasonic images to visible images. Photographs reproduced in the text show a converter image of a TV test pattern and images of x-ray pictures of some vacuum tubes and electronic components displayed on a 200 cm² screen. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *fl*

VOLOVIK, M.P.; LYAMICHEVA, V.Ya.

Studying the electrocolloidal properties (isoelectric point) of
udder cells in cows with regard to age, productivity, and breed.
Uch. zap. KHGU 79:55-62 '57. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra darvinizma i genetiki Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Cows)

(Udder)

LYAMIN, A. A., Eng.; SKVORTSOV, A. A.

Heating Pipes

Using large block construction in laying heating pipes. Stroitel'stvo No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

LYAMIN, A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; DAVIDYANTS, N., inzhener.

Construction of municipal central heating systems and their operation.
Zhil.-kom. khoz. 3 no.5:21-24 My '53. (MLBA 6:7)
(Heating from central stations)

LYAMIN, A.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii; DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener.

Industrial methods of laying heating system networks. Bnl.stroi.tekh. 10
no.16:1-3 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Heating from central stations)

LYAMIN, A. A., Eng.; AKSENOV, M. A., Eng.

Moscow - Heating from Central Stations

Experience with the operation of underwater central-heating tunnel. *Gor. khoz. Mosk.*
27, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Municipal underground utilities tunnels and their efficient construction.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 27 no. 3:16-20 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)

(Moscow--Municipal engineering)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener; MURAVIN, A.V., inzhener.

Experience in constructing a city water reservoir by industrial methods.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 28 no.4:23-28 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Water-storage)

LYAMIN, AA.

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; PARFENOV, S.G., inzhener.

Construction of sewage conduits using large reinforced concrete blocks. Stroi.prom. 32 no.4:35-38 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Sewers, Concrete)

LYAMIN, A.A.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 507
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 21/27
Authors : Skvortsov, A. A. and Lyamin, A. A.
Title : New type of pipe line expansion compensator
Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #6, 76-78, Ju 1954
Abstract : The authors discuss pipe expansion fittings of various types and the "S" and "U" types of expansion compensators. Examples of computations are presented for the "S" type compensators. 4 drawings and 3 Russian references (1935-1953).
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy
premi.

Concrete conduits for underground service pipes made of precast
reinforced ribbed concrete blocks. Rata. 1 izobr. predl. v stroit.
no. 90:3-10 '54. (MIRA 8:10)

(Concrete conduits)

LYAMIN, A.A.

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Precast production of sewage conduits made of large reinforced concrete blocks. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no. 90:11-17 '54.
(Sewers, Concrete) (MLRA 8:10)

DAVIDYANTS, N., LYAMIN, A.

Precast reinforced concrete for building underground conduits.
Zhil.-kem.khoz. 5 no.8:17-19 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Rudevoditel' masterskoy No. 6 "Mospedzempreyekta" (for Davi-
dyants); 2. Nachal'nik Sektora inzhenernykh sooruzheniy "Mose-
nergopreyekta" (for Lyamin).
(Concrete conduits)

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DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy
premi

Experience in designing and building city sewage conduits made
of precast reinforced concrete. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 29 no.6:25-
30 Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)

(Moscow--Sewers, Concrete)

14(6)

SOV/112-59-1-342

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1,
pp 46-47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lyamin, A. A.

TITLE: Built-up Construction of Underground Heating Pipelines in the Mosenergo Heating Network

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. soveshchaniya po proyektir. i str-vu teplovykh setey. M.-L., Gosenergoizdat, 1956, pp 106-119

ABSTRACT: A pipeline laid in reinforced-concrete half-cylinders with a rockwool insulator was the first built-up pipeline construction used in Moscow in 1948. A reinforced-concrete conduit construction with a rockwool insulator was realized in 1952-1953; it was factory built and required mechanical blowing of wool into the ring gap between the pipe and the outer conduit. A stretch of asbestos-cement pipeline developed by VTI was also tried. Conduit-type pipelines greatly aid in adapting industrial methods for constructing the heating networks. In case of tunnels, substitution of concrete blocks for brick masonry

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SOV/112-59-1-342

Built-up Construction of Underground Heating Pipelines in the Mosenergo

aids in the same direction. Built-up reinforced-concrete construction consisting of large units has been developed for semi-passageway and passageway tunnels; the unit-type reinforced-concrete rings are intended for medium-size conduits. Joint-service municipal tunnels consisting of finned reinforced-concrete blocks, intended for heating pipelines and other underground lines, must be regarded as an achievement. Reinforced-concrete ring-unit manholes for small-size and medium-size conduits came into usage in 1951. Finned wall blocks are being planned for large-size manholes. Tables are presented of the cost of 2-pipe heat lines for different laying constructions and pipe diameters. It is stated that a conduit pipeline is the most rational type of underground heat line. Suspension-type thermal insulation in medium-size tunnels should be confined to pipeline bends because of its high cost. Semi-passageway tunnels should be used only in those locations where the heating system cannot be opened for inspection and repairs.

M. L. Z.

Card 2/2

LYAMIN, A.A.

New industrial design for heating pipes. Vod.i san.tekh. no.3:
5-7 Mr '56. (Heating pipes) (MLRA 9:7)

LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener.

Industrial design for heating pipelines. Gor.khoz.Mosk.30 no.3:26-28
Mr '56. (Heating pipes) (MIRA 9:7)

~~LYAMIN, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich~~, inzhener; SKVORTSOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; NIKEMYAGI, D.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Structural components of heating networks made of precast reinforced concrete] Stroitel'nye konstruktsii teplovykh setei iz sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh detalei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekt., 1957. 135 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Heating pipes) (Precast concrete)

LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener; AKSENOV, M.A., inzhener.

**Laying heating pipes over bridges. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 31 no.2:10-14
F '57. (MIRA 10:4)**

(Heating pipes)

LYAMIN, A.

Guaranteeing water supply to concrete-conveying platforms. Pozh.delo
3 no.10:9-10 0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya pozharnoy okhrany Stalingrad-gidrostroya.
(Stalingrad--Hydroelectric power stations--Fires and fire prevention)

Lyamin, A.A.
LYAMIN, A.A., inzh.; ZAKHARENKO, S.Ye., inzh.; SHAL'NOV, A.P.; kand.
tekhn.nauk; YUSHKIN, A.R., inzh.; FILIMONOV, V.A.; inzh.
OSTAL'TSEV, P.P.

The technical and economic expediency of the simultaneous
installation of underground equipment by engineering teams.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31 no.11:30-35 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Mosenergoprojekt (for Lyamin). 2.Mosteploset'stroy (for Zakhar-
chenko). 3.Mospodzemproyekt (for Shal'nov, Yushkin, Filimonov,
Ostal'tsev)

(Municipal engineering)

LOPATIN, B.V.; LYAMIN, A.A.

Canalless installation of heating pipelines in a sand and cement
filling. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.12:14-19 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Heating pipes)

~~LYAMIN, A.A.~~ inzh., laureat Stalinsky premi.

Lowering construction costs of heating networks. Gor. khoz. Mosk.
32 no.5:17-19 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Heating pipes--Costs)

(Moscow--Heating from central stations)

LYAMIN, A.A.; SKVORTSOV, A.A.

Measures for economical use of metals in the construction of
heating systems. Vod. 1 san.tekh. no.1:25-27 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Heating pipes)

LYAMIN, A. A.

4

AUTHOR: Shpeyer, M.O. (Engineer) SOV/96-59-6-19/22

TITLE: Conference on the Construction of Thermal Systems (Boveshchaniya po voprosam stroitel'stva teplovykh setey)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 90-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An All-Union Conference on the construction of thermal systems was held in Moscow on the 11th - 13th March; it was convened by the Moscow Directorate of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Power Industry (District Heating Section). Representatives of the Acad.Sci. USSR, GOSSTROY USSR, GOSPLAN USSR, Councils of National Economy, design, operating, and erection organisations, and educational and research institutes participated in the conference. Thirteen reports were read and a number of communications were made. Ye.Ya. Sokolov read a report on 'The present state and future prospects of district heating'. The reports by Engineer S.Ye. Zakharenko of Mosteploset'stroy and Engineer I.A. Gerbko (Mospodzhamstroy) dealt with the need for a review of methods of laying heating systems. Engineer A.I. Oshchennov (Glavleningradstroy) described the specially difficult conditions of laying heating systems in Leningrad. The report of Cand.Tech.Sci. A.A. Skvortsov of the All-Union Thermal-Technical Institute stressed the need to mechanise the construction of heating systems as far as possible. Engineer A.A. Lyamin of Mosenergoprojekt described the use of ready-made reinforced concrete ducts for the construction of large diameter heat supply pipes. Cand.Tech.Sci. V.P. Vital'yev of OEGRES discussed costs of different methods of making heating systems. Engineer M.O. Shpeyer of Teploelektroprojekt discussed the mechanical strength of different types of heating supply system construction. The Conference noted the need to introduce new types of construction and thermal insulation. The Conference requested various responsible bodies to test a number of new types of construction. Other detailed recommendations were made.

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

There are no figures, no references.

LYAMIN, A.A., inzh., laureat Stalinskoy premii

Laying large-diameter heat mains in Moscow. Energ. stroi.
no.3:27-32 (13), 1960. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Trest "Mosenergoprojekt".
(Moscow—Heating pipes)

LYAMIN, A.A.

"Reference book of heating systems" by S.E.Zakharenko.
Reviewed by A.A.Liamin. Vod.i san.tekh. no.7:37-38
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Heating pipes)

LYAMIN, A.A.

Increasing the reliability of work of heat conduits. Vod. i san.
tekh. no.1:29-31 Ja '61. (KIRA 14:9)

(Heating pipes)

LYAMIN, A.A., inzh.; FILIPPOV, M.F., inzh.; DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzh.

Use of precast reinforced concrete in the construction of heat-
supply networks. Vod. 1 san. tekhn. no.6:25-28 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Pipe, Concrete)
(Precast concrete construction)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M.; VUL'F, L.A.; LYAMIN, A.A.

Economic problems of the construction of utility conduits for
underground structures. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.11:13-2' N
'61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Moscow--Underground construction)

BERESTOV, A.V. (Head District Veterinary Doctor), BERESTOV, V.A. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences), KLYAPISHEV, I.A., SHAKMAKOVA, V.I. and MAKAROV, N.V. (Veterinary Doctors), BARABOSHIN, S.A., BUCHINOV, I.N., LYAMIN, A.F., FEDOROV,, Yu. I., and FILIMONOV, I. Ya. (Veterinary Medical Assistants, Ul'yanov Oblast', Terentul'sk District).

"Protein hydrolysates in dispepsia in newborn calves..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 3, March 1962 pp. 71

KOCARKO, S.M.; LYAMIN, A.G.; MEKHAYLOV, V.A.; Prinsipal uchastiye:
BOKHON, Yu.A.

Performance of scrubbers with a packing used as flame-
intercepting device in acetylene pipes. Khim. prom. no. 4:
275-282 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. In titut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, i Gosudarstvennyy
proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti
sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

KOGARKO, S.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; BORODULIN, A.A.; BOKHON, Yu.A.; KOMAROV,
V.N.; LYAMIN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; SVISTUNOV, V.G.

Propagation of the chemical reaction zone in acetylene in large
diameter pipes. Khim.prom. no.7:496-501 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Gosudarstvennyy
institut po proyektirovaniy zavodov kauchukovoy promyshlennosti.
(Acetylene) (Gas pipes) (Combustion)

L 54797-65

EPA/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7

WG/JW/NE/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015427

UR/0020/65/162/004/0857/0860

AUTHOR: Kogarko, S. M.; Lyamin, A. G.; Mikhaylov, V. A.

TITLE: The deflagration-to-detonation transition in pure acetylene at low pressures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 4, 1965, 857-860

TOPIC TAGS: deflagration to detonation transition, low temperature deflagration, pure acetylene, fuel oxygen, combustion, detonation, acetylene, acetylene decomposition

ABSTRACT: The deflagration-to-detonation transition in pure acetylene has been experimentally investigated at initial pressures of 1.0 to 1.4 atm. Experiments were made in two different setups: 1) in a 100-m long pipe 360 mm in diameter and 2) in the same pipe connected with a 24-m long pipe 200 mm in diameter. The motion of the reaction zone was measured with thermocouples and photographically. The ignition energy of pure acetylene has been found to be 5 to 6 times greater than that of a fuel-oxygen mixture at 1 atm initial pressure. However, the deflagration-to-detonation transition in acetylene combustion

Card 1/2

L 54797-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015427

is brought about as readily as in fuel-oxygen mixtures. The deflagration-to-detonation transition is completed at a distance of approximately 100 pipe diameters. The easy deflagration-to-detonation transition in pure acetylene is explained by the extended surface of the flame-front and the high expansion rate of hydrogen, which is one of the decomposition products. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP
NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4028

Card 2/2

KOGARKO, S.M. (Moskva); ADUSHKIN, V.V. (Moskva); LYAMIN, A.G. (Moskva)

Spherical detonation of gaseous mixtures. Nauch.-tekhn. probl. gor. i
vzryva no. 2:21-34 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 4518-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) RPL WW/JW/JND/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP5026063

SOURCE CODE: UR/0405/65/000/002/0022/0034

AUTHOR: Kogarko, S. M. (Moscow); Adushkin, V. V. (Moscow); Lyamin, A. G. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of spherical detonation in gas mixtures

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye problemy gorenija i vzryva, no. 2, 1965, 22-34

TOPIC TAGS: detonation, combustion, combustion instability, deflagration to detonation transition, spherical detonation

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive experimental study by high-speed photography and pressure recordings was made with mixtures of air or oxygen with methane, propane, and acetylene to determine the properties of spherical detonation waves induced by plane shock waves and explosive charges, and to investigate conditions of deflagration-to-detonation transition by electrical ignition. The stoichiometric mixtures in plastic balloons 0.7 to 3 m in diameter were detonated by 1-1000-g trotyl charges and by means of a normal shock wave which entered the center of the balloon through a conical attachment connected to the line used to fill the balloon or ignited electrically by means of a tungsten wire located in the center. Pressure recorders were placed inside the balloon and also in the surrounding atmosphere. The explosive-charge and shock-wave energies required to obtain a steady detonation wave were tabulated. Mixtures of propane and methane with air burned normally at velocities of

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.46+534.222.2

09010009

L 4518-66

ACC NR: AP5026063

1-10 m/sec. Methane-oxygen mixtures produced accelerated combustion and a maximum speed of 200 m/sec was obtained 18 μ sec after ignition. Propane-oxygen mixtures produced a very fast transition to detonation and $1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ sec after ignition a detonation speed of 2300 m/sec was attained. This large difference in reactivity between the propane-oxygen and the methane-oxygen mixtures is attributed to kinetic factors. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 19 formulas. [PV]

SUB CODE: FP, ME, WA / SUBM DATE: 11Feb65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 4130

90

Card 2/2.

0010

KOGARKO, S.M.; LYAMIN, A.G.; MEKHAYLOV, V.A.

Studying the decomposition of acetylene and the flame passage through a packed structure at low pressures. Khim. prom. 41 no.8:621-625 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

LYAMIN, A. I.

Wine and Wine Making

Continuous production method in primary winemaking. Vin. SSSR 12 no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. LYAMIN, A. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Viticulture
7. Laying out new vineyards in the "Massandra" Combine. Vin. SSSR 13, No. 4, 1953.

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

LYAMIN B.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3528

Moscow. Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy
 Primeneniye ultrazvuka v promyshlennosti; sbornik stat'ey (Industrial Use of Ultrasound). Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 301 p. 8,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSPSR.

Ed. (title page): V.P. Mozdrav, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): P. Eshetova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.D. El'kind; Managing Ed.: Literature on Machinery and Instrument Manufacturing (Mashgiz): N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

NOTE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians engaged in the application of ultrasonics in machinery manufacture and in other branches of industry.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers read at the first all-Union conference on the use of ultrasonics in industry. Attention is focused mainly on the description of ultrasonic equipment and on the use of ultrasound for the machining of non-metallic materials for flaw detection. The effect of ultrasound on metal-crystallization processes is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany many of the papers.

- El'tygorodskiy, Yu.I., Engineer; and M.G. Kozan, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasonic Equipment for Industrial Applications 64
- Marc, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Dept. Design and Construction of Vibrators for Ultrasonic Machining 77
- Bulycheva, I.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ye.I. Gurvich, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and G.P. Solitskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Magnetic Alloys for Ultrasonic Applications 91
- Makarov, I.O., Engineer. Methods of Making Design Calculations for Bar-Type Exponential Ultrasonic Concentrators 102
- Golyanina, I.P., Use of Ferrites as Ultrasonic-Wave Radiators 115
- Semenikov, Yu.B., Engineer. Method of Transforming Input Resonance of a T-Bar Radiator 125
- Sirotyuk, M.D., Engineer. Matching a Generator of Electric Oscillations With a Quartz Radiator Directly Connected With the Generator Circuit 129
- Lysak, E.M., Engineer. Characteristics of the Ultrasonic Machining of Metals 136
- Pisarovskiy, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and A.A. Khizrov, Experience Gained at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod (Leningrad Metal-Products Plant) in the Ultrasonic Drilling of Holes in Quartz Plates 146
- Diyachenko, F.Ye., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Kh.M. Mizochki, Engineer; and V.O. Avryyanova. Some Problems in the Ultrasonic Machining of Materials 149
- Tsulin, I.I., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. Effect of Elastic Vibrations on the Crystallization and Processing Properties of Alloys 163
- Bogdanov, Yu.S., Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Effect of Ultrasonic Vibrations on the Process of Crystallization 175
- Shrayber, O.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection 184
- Yemalov, I.N., Engineer. Ultrasonic Instruments Developed by TSNITPMASH for the Measurement of Thickness and Product Control 211
- Gubanova, M.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasonic Detection of Flaws in Massive Welds 223
- Yegorov, N.M., Ultrasonic Inspection of Case Depth in Electrically Hardened Steel Products 240
- Babkin, N.V., Engineer. Design of Piezoelectric Transducers for Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors 253

KONDRASHOVA, G.P.; LYAMIN, B.N.

Semiautomatic program-controlled line for ultrasonic cleaning
of parts. *Biul.tekh.-skon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.1*
tekh.inform. 16 no.8:27-29 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

LYAMIN, E.A.

KOVALEV, S.A.; LYAMIN, E.A.; PEKEL', A.I.

Study of migration relations of cities of the U.S.S.R.
Vop.geog. no.38:196-210 '56.

(MLRA 9:9)

(Cities and towns--Growth) (Migration, Internal)

LAVROV, V.P.; LYAMIN, E.A.; PARAMONOV, A.N.; ROMANOV, B.M.; SHMATKO, B.A.

Apparatus for sight-guided trawling within various depths. Okeanologiya
3 no.1:137-142 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye Morskogo gidrofizicheskogo instituta AN
SSSR.

ROKOTYAN, Ye.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZHUKEVICH-STOSHA, Ye.A.;
SOLOV'YEV, O.P.; LYAMIN, G.N.; SAPOZHNIKOV, A.Ya.; LIPUKHIN,
V.A.; KOGOS, A.M.; ISOMIN, A.V., retsenzent; KARPMAN, M.A.,
nauchn. red.; PODCHUFAROVA, S.I., red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn.
red.

[Modern rolling mills abroad] Sovremennye prokatnye stany
za rubezhom. Moskva, 1962. 419 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy in-
formatsii mashinostroyeniya.

(Rolling mills)

Lyamin, I.N.

SOV/68-59-6-2/25
AUTHORS: Lazovski, I.M., Gryzlov, N.B., Pal'din, M.G.
(VULN), Pabalok, I.F., Poptunkevich, S., Kurenkov, M.I.
and Lyamin, I.N. (VNIIGlebofizicheskaya)

TITLE: Preparation of Coal Blend by Air Elutriation with
Crushing of Large and Heavy Particles (Podgotovka
ugol'nuykh shchitok vozdukhoy separatsiyei s drobniyem
krupnykh i tyazhelykh chastits)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 5-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of air elutriation in the preparation of coal
blends by preferential crushing is proposed. The method
consists in that a coal or a coal blend of a size 25-0 mm
is air elutriated in a pipe, so that 3-0 mm size
fraction is removed by the air stream and the 25-3 mm
fraction is crushed and again air elutriated. A pilot
plant installation erected for this purpose is described. Coal
some experimental results obtained are described. Coal
blends used on one of the Eastern coal works were used
for experiments. Size distribution of coal blends and
quality of coke obtained by the method of preferential
preferential crushing with and without air elutriation
are shown in Tables 1 and 2. It was found that the use
of air elutriation decreases the proportion of dust

(2)

(0.42 - 0 mm) by 5.9% and the distribution of ash
between the individual size fraction is more uniform
(ash content of larger particles is somewhat lower than
that of fine fractions) and the coke obtained (on a
pilot plant) was stronger than from blends prepared by
preferential crushing without air elutriation. The
plant and construction of the pilot plant, experimental
plant for preferential crushing with air elutriation
in a closed cycle is recommended.
There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

LYAMIN, K.A.

Biology of the summer spawning herring of the Norwegian Sea.
Trudy PINRO no.14:55-69 1962. (MIRA 17:10)

LYAMIN, K.A.

Fecundity of summer-spawning Atlantic herring. Vop. ikht. no.17:
24-32 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii (PINRO).
(Atlantic Ocean—Herring)

LYAMIN, K. A.

Lyamin, K. A. - "Results of marking Pacific salmon in the Gulf of Kamchatka",
Izvestiya Tikhookean. nauch.-issled. in-ta ryb. khoz-va i okeanografii, Vol.
XXIX, 1949, p. 173-76.

SO: U-4110 , 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.19, 1949).

LYAMIN, M. I.

Means of improving the dephenolization of waste waters by the steam
circulation method. Koks i khim. no.11:49-52 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Sewage--Purification) (Phenols)

LYAMIN, M.I.

Our mail. Koks i khim. no.3:63 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
predpriyatiy koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Scrubber (Chemical technology)) (Phenols)

PROSHLYAKOV, A.I.; ZHELEZNYKH, V.I.; BYCHEVSKIY, B.V.; ZOTOV, V.F.;
LYAMIN, N.I.; IVANOV, D.S.; BLAGOSLAVOV, B.V.; BARANOV, N.P.
PANKOV, M.A.; OGORODNIKOV, V.A.; FILOHENKO-BORODICH, M.M.;
IL'YASEVICH, S.A.; RABINOVICH, I.M.; OLISOV, B.A.; DAVYDOV,
S.S.; ZIMIN, D.D.; SHPERK, B.F.; USKOV, V.N.; BUZNIK, P.K.

Boris Aleksandrovich Olivetskii; obituary. Voen.-inzh.zhur.
101 no.12:42 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Olivetskii, Boris Aleksandrovich, 1896-1957)

SERGEYCHUK, Mikhail Maksimovich; LYAMIN, P.V., inzh., retsenzent;
PREDE, V.Yu., inzh., red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Operation, maintenance and repair of shields for grain
cars]Ekspluatatsiia i remont khlebnykh shchitov. Moskva,
Tranzheldorizdat, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Railroads--Freight cars) (Grain--Transportation)

KIZIN, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRAZHNIKOV, N.V., inzh.;
LYAMIN, P.Ye., inzh.

Adjustment of ash collector batteries. Flek. sta. 35 no.5:17-19
My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

LYAMIN, S.

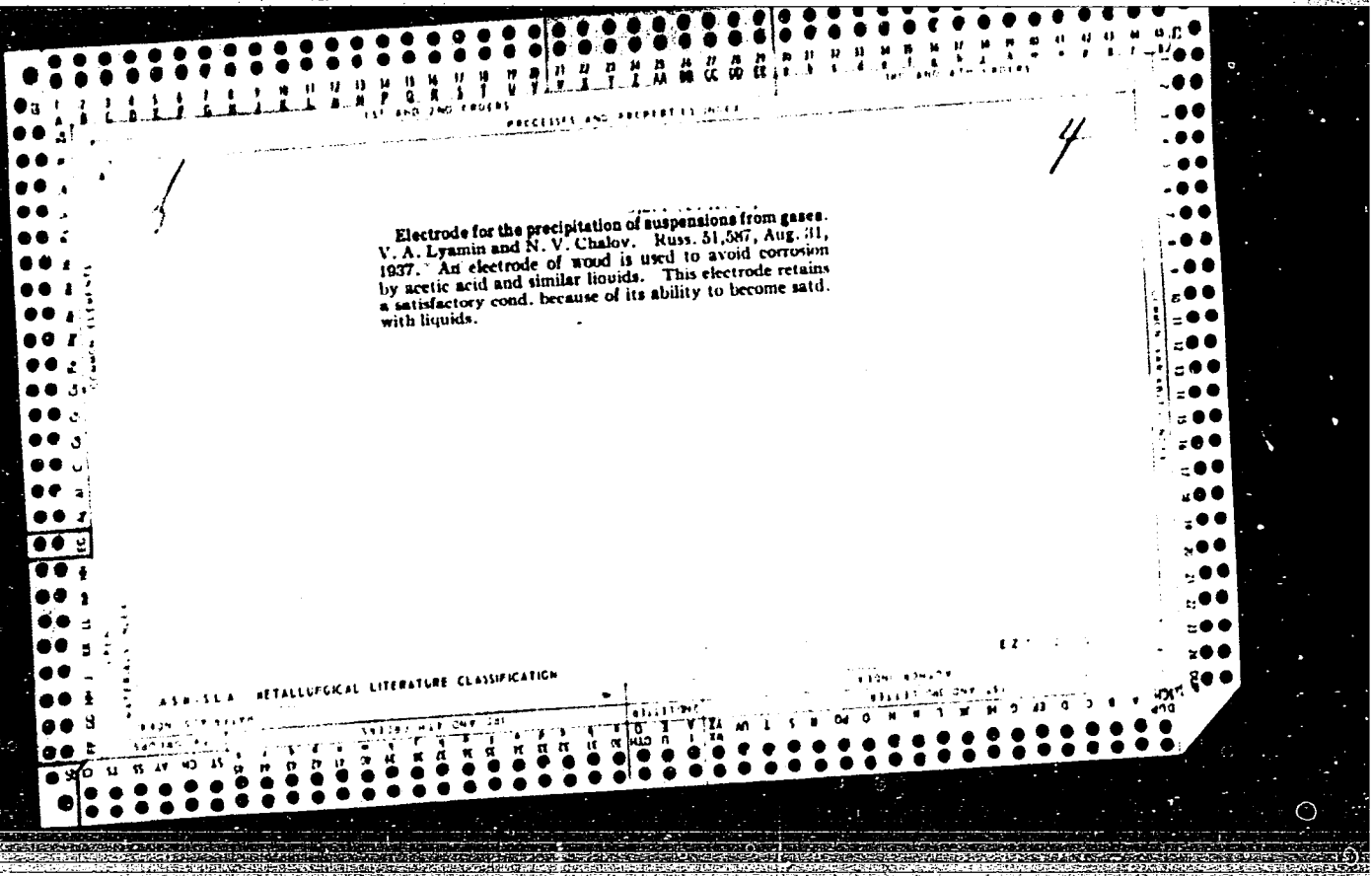
A creative attitude towards work assures successful work. Zhil.-
kom.khoz. 4 no.6:29-30 '54. (MIRA 7:10)

1. Slesar'-vodoprovodchik domoupravleniya No. 12 Kiyevskogo rayona
Moskvy.
(Plumbing)

LYAMIN, V.

Planned productivity has been considerably exceeded. Stroitel' 2
no.1:14-15 Ja '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Brigadir-istruktor po ekskavatornym rabotam Kuybyshevgidrostroya.
(Kuybyshev--Excavation)



1957 AND 1960 ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

Increasing the yields of liquid products in dry distilla-
tion of reed. V. A. Lyamin and S. N. Solov'ov. *Lito-
zhim. Prom.* 1960, No. 12, 30-40; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*
1960, No. 8, 120.—Lab. expts. indicate that grinding the
reed and distn. in a current of inert gases increase the
yield of tar and decrease the yield of gas. W. R. H.

ANALYTICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	CLASSIFICATION	REMARKS
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ca

The yield of gas and by-products from various kinds of wood. V. A. Lyamin and A. S. Neukin. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 3, No. 3, 30-31(1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1630.

— Birch, aspen, Scotch pine and fir (water content 9-11%), heated for 1.5 hrs. at 650° in an air current, gave, resp., 0.130, 0.124, 0.132 and 0.133 cu. m. of gas per kg. of dry wood. The gases contained: CO, 31.7, 20.0, 23.0 and 20.35; CO₂ 46.97, 44.3, 42.3 and 38.05; H₂ 7.34, 9.23, 8.8 and 4.90; CH₄ 18.04, 17.17, 22.05 and 25.7; C₂H₆ 1.95, 2.4, 2.05 and 1.91%, resp. Also were obtained: C 25.93, 20.42, 20.28 and 20.03; tar 19.37, 23.20, 20 and 22.37; CH₃OH 1.58, 1.28, 0.78 and 0.07; ethers 1.22, 1.17, 1.27 and 1.20; aldehydes 0.47, 0.63, 0.40 and 0.51; ketones 0.08, 0.62, 0.43 and 0.40; CH₃COOH 6.07, 3.22, 2.52 and 1.95; HCOOH 1.21, 1.01, 0.84 and 0.83; and propionic acid 1.08, 0.95, 0.85 and 0.73%, resp. By gasification of large pieces of fir and birch (water content 23.0-25.1%) there were obtained 1.01 and 1.44 cu. m. of gas per kg., resp. The gases contained: CO, 4.3 and 5, CO₂ 33.0 and 33.4, H₂ 0.3 and 8.9, CH₄ 1.1 and 1.0, C₂H₆ 0.2 and 0.4 (calorific value 1385-1442 and 1440-1603 cal. per cu. m.); also tar 22.0 and 18.6, CH₃OH 0.60 and 1.63, org. acids 3.4 and 7.84%, resp. The greater yield of gas and the difference in its compn. in the second case is attributed to the higher water content of the wood and the larger vol. of air blown into the generator. M. Hosh

COMMON ELEMENTS

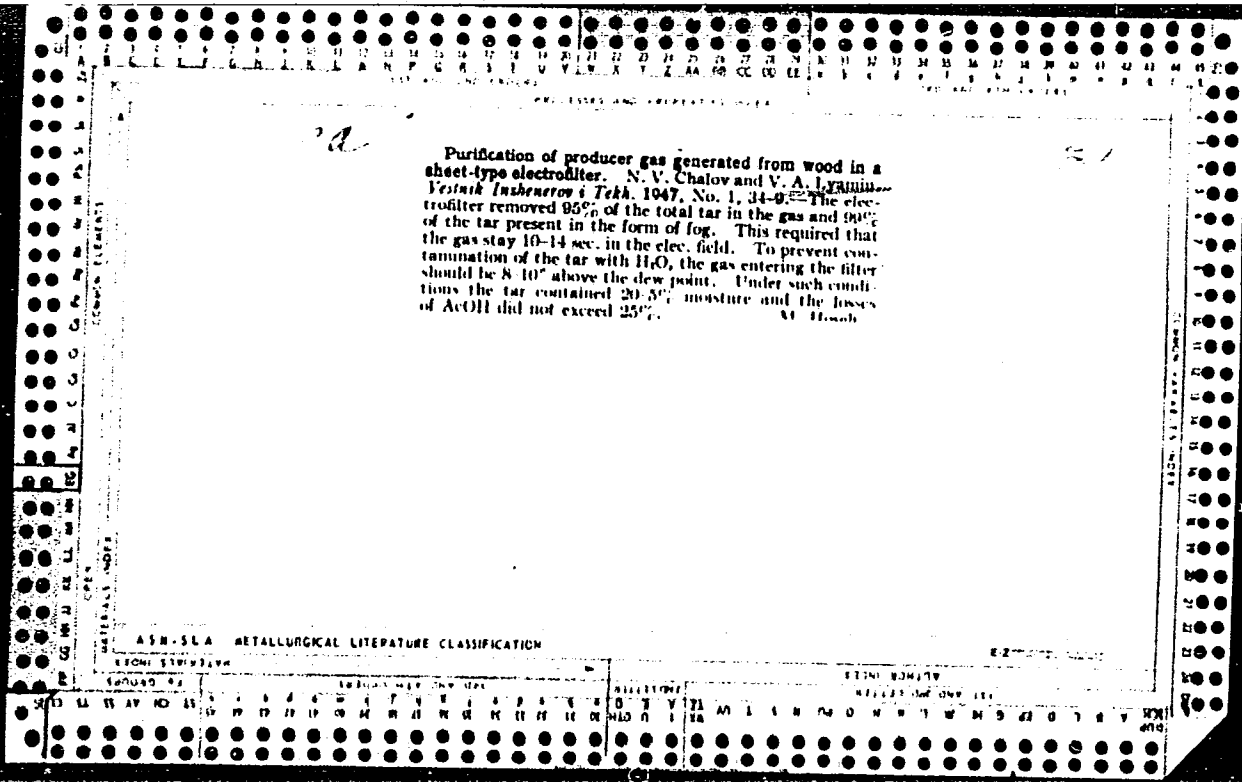
MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON METALS INDEX

ASM-AIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION NUMBER

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



Purification of producer gas generated from wood in a sheet-type electrofilter. N. V. Chalov and V. A. Lyubimov. *Vestnik Inzhenerov i Tekh.* 1947, No. 1, 34-9. The electrofilter removed 95% of the total tar in the gas and 90% of the tar present in the form of fog. This required that the gas stay 10-14 sec. in the elec. field. To prevent contamination of the tar with H₂O, the gas entering the filter should be 8-10" above the dew point. Under such conditions the tar contained 20-5% moisture and the losses of AcOH did not exceed 25%. M. Hoshob

LIAMIN, V. A.

Wood Chemistry

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Process of Gasification of Wood Fuel in a Gas Generator of Increased Productivity With the Help of an Air-Steam Blast." Cand Tech Sci, Forestry Engineering Academy, Leningrad, 1953.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, Moscow, No 3, February 1954)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

Lyamin, V. A.

Firewood as source of chemicals and steam. *V. A. Lyamin; N. D. Avakyan, and V. A. Vyrodov (S. M. Kirov Woodtech. Acad., Leningrad). Gidrotiz. i Lesokhim. Prom. 8, No. 6, 4-6(1955).—The recovery of AcOH, MeOH, AcOOCH₃, and pitch substances from the raw gas of dry distn. of wood is discussed. T. Jureck*

(3)

LYAMIN, V. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry
Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63344

Author: Lyamin, V. A., Avakyan, N. D., Vyrodov, V. A.

Institution: None

Title: Gasification of Lumbering Waste

Original

Periodical: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st, 1956, No 3, 8-10

Abstract: On thermal decomposition of the wood of conifers (fir) in a retort as well as in the shaft of a gas generator, the amount of volatile acids and soluble resins obtained from lumbering waste (LW) is less than that produced from trunk wood since LW contains large proportions of bark and needles. Properties of sedimentation resin produced from LW of conifers do not deteriorate on prolonged storage and it can be utilized for processing at resin distilling plants.

Card 1/1

LYAMIN, V.A.

Gas producer for gasification of wood wastes. Gidreliz. 1 lesekhim.
prom. 9 no.6:11-12 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M.Kireva.
(Gas producer) (Wood waste)

LIAMIN, V.

Utilization of waste wood for obtaining wood chemicals and coal briquettes.
p. 37.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESHOMU KHOZIALSTVU. (Latvijas PSR
Zinatnu akademijs. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 16,
1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

LIAMIN, V.

Production of tar in a generator. p. 47.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademijs. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 16, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8 No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

LYAMIN, V.A.; AVAKYAN, N.D.

Recovery of liquid products from cooled destructive distillation gases. Trudy LTA no.80 pt.2:91-102 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Wood distillation)

LYAMIN, V.A.; AVAKYAN, N.D.

Yield of gas and liquid products in the gasification of
beech wood waste. Trudy LTA no.80 pt.2:103-115 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Wood distillation)

LYAMIN, V.A.; CHETVERIKOV, D.I.

Recovery of chemicals from the cooled gas of periodically operating retorts. *Gidroliz i lesokhim.prom.* 12 no.4:7-9 '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya (for Lyamin).
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(Wood distillation)

LYAMIN, V.A.

Gasification of spent wood resin chips. Hidroliz. i lesokhim prom.
12 no.7:6-8 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya.
(Gums and resins) (Gas manufacture and works)

LYAMIN, V.A.; PROKHORCHUK, T.I.

Gasification of spruce shavings of various moisture content.
Trudy LTA no.87:55-64 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Wood waste) (Spruce)

LYAMIN, V.A.; ZIMINA, K.I.

Drying of hydrolytic lignin in the LTA three-drum drier.
Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.6:13-14 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya.
(Lignin--Drying) (Drying apparatus)

LYAMIN, V.A.

Combined production of extraction rosin, turpentine, and pine tar.
Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.3:15-17 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Turpentine industry) (Wood--Chemistry)

LYAMIN, V.A.

Gasification of fine chips of various moisture content. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.8:8-11 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Wood waste) (Wood—Chemistry) (Gases)

SLAVYANSKIY, Aleksey Konstantinovich, prof.; SHARKOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, prof.; LIVEROVSKIY, Aleksey Alekseyevich, dots.; BUYEVSKOY, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich, dots.; MEDNIKOV, Fedor Alekseyevich, dots.; LYAMIN, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, dots.; SOLODKIY, Fedor Timofeyevich, dots.; TSATSKA, Elio Mat'-'Iudovich, dots.; DMITRIYEVA, Ol'ga Andreyevna, assistant; NIKANDOROV, Boris Fedorovich, inzh.; GORDON, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SUKHANOVSKIY, S.I., red.; KHOT'KOVA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; SHIBKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

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