MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Work and ways of improving the roll-type feeder. Izv.vys.uchеb.zav.; energ. no.6:80-89 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
(Pulverizers)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Large boilers for 450 to 500 mw. blocks. Teploenergetika 8 no.1: 84-87 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(United States—Boilers)
(United States—Electric power production)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Boilers for high-power units made during the current seven-year plan. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.6:47-52 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boilers)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Boiler block of the 500 Mw. unit of the Breed electric power plant. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:90 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Sullivan Co., Ind.--Steam power plants)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Steam superheater and boilers for blocks with supercritical pressures. Teploenergetika 9 no.12:74-75 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(United States--Superheaters) (United States--Boilers)

KOVALEV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LELEYEV, N.S.; KHZMALYAN, D.M.; MAKSIMOV, V.M.; PANASENKO, M.D.; KAGAN, Ya.A.; MODEL', Z.G.; TROYANSKIY, Ye.A.; VILENSKIY, T.V.; RYZHKIN, V.Ya.; MOZHAROV, N.A.

[Atlas of boiler systems (supplement)] Atlas kotel'nykh agregatov (dopolnenie). [By] A.P.Kovalev i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 22 fold. (MIRA 17:3)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Start and adjustment of boilers to operation at supercritical pressures in Failo and Brid electric power plants. Teploenergetika 10 no.8:86-87 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric power plants)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Adjustment and experience in operating two-frame boilers with supercritical pressures and 250 Mw. to 325 Mw. power ratings abroad. Teploenergetika 10 no.12:84-87 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand.tekh.nauk, dotsent

Drums of the boiler units of 550 Mw. blocks of the Thorpe Mursch electric power plant. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.1:48 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study, calculation, and efficient design of pulverized coal screw feeders. Teploenergetika 11 no.6:32-36 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

MAKSIMOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the operation of drum-type pulverized coal feeders and means for improving their design. Elek. sta. 35 no.8:15-20 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Boiler unit [illegible] MW. rasshg. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.4:27-28 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Adjustment and experience in the operation of the boiler unit of a 500 Mw. block in the electric power plant in Judos Creek in the U.S.A. Teploenergetika 12 no.1:90-91 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

URT'YEV, V.P., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, V.M., inzh.

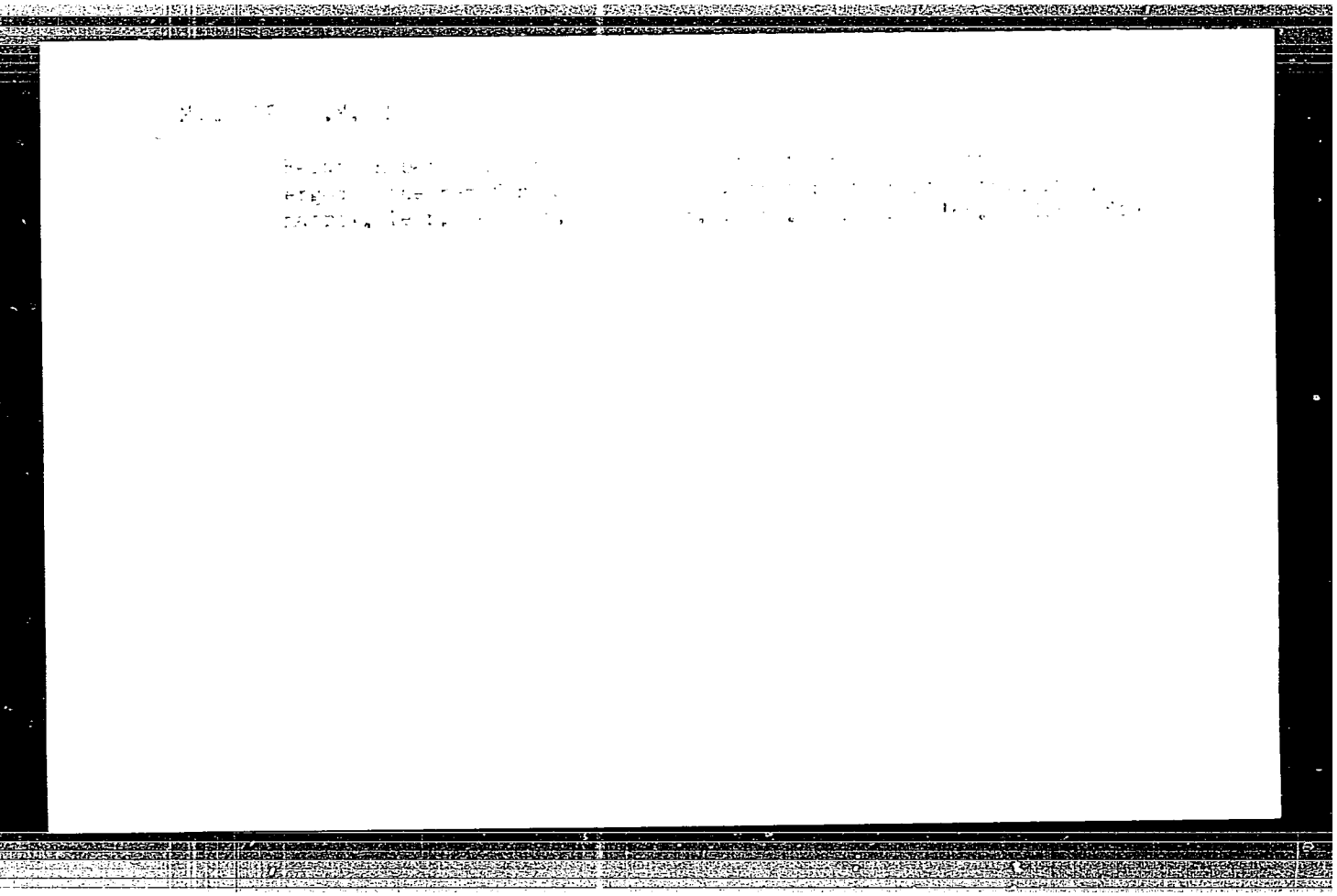
Methods of making addition elements for titanium alloys.
Metallurgiia 2:251-268 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Iron alloys—Electrometallurgy)
(Aluminothermy)

BELYAYEV, Yu.K.; MAKSIMOV, V.M. (Moscow)

Analytical properties of a generating function for the number of renewals. Teor. veroiat. i ee prim.8 no.1:108-112 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Probabilities)

GAVRILENKO, Yu.P.; CHEREDNICHENKO, Yu.N.; ULIZ'KO, I.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: FAL'KEVICH, E.S.; YEGOROV, A.V.; NEKHOTSA, V.A.; KEVEZKO, L.Ya.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.S.; KAZINOV, V.M.; RAYTSIN, M.A.

Obtaining intricate, thin-walled titanium parts by casting in shell molds. Titan i yego splavy no.9:270-273 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Titanium founding)
(Shell molding (Founding))



MAKSIMOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Boiler unit with supercritical pressure for a 900 Mw. block of the Bull Run electric power plant. Teploenergetika 12 no.6:84-87 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MAKSIMOV, V.N., inzh.

Investigating the strength of field-welded splices of railroad car components made of St. 3 carbon steel and low-alloy steel subjected to repeated impact stresses. Trudy TSNII MPS no.164: 130-146 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Steel, Structural--Welding--Testing)

KRAYCHIK, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEMEL'YANOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.N., inzh.

Methods of reducing residual stresses in wheel rims after spot welding of the rolled iron. Vest.TSNII MPS 18 no.1:35-38 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Car wheels--Welding)

~~25989~~ 26014
S/135/61/000/008/003/011
A006/A101

1.2300 1573

AUTHORS: Kraychik, M.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Maksimov, V.N., Engineer

TITLE: The nature of weld joint failure depending on temperature

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 9 - 10

TEXT: The nature of failure in welded structures serves to determine the causes. Therefore a comparative evaluation of the impact strength of welded joints at - 40 to + 20°C was made on МСт.3 (MSt.3) and 09Г 2 (09G2) steel specimens. The chemical composition and mechanical properties of the steels are given in a table. The tests proved that the nature of failure for different specimens is of an impact-fatigue type at room and negative temperatures (-10°C), the initial cracks arise in spots with greatest local stresses, as e.g. the border of the face weld. At lower temperatures (-40°C) the steel becomes sensitive to brittle failure; MSt.3 steel, e.g. mainly in the section adjacent to the face weld end and the angle formed by the face weld end and the edge of the strap. It is concluded that the nature of break of a weld (the seat of the crack and the trajectory of its expansion) are not only determined by the shape and dimensions

Card 1/2

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A006/A101

The nature of weld joint failure ...

of the structure and the maximum magnitude of actual stresses, but also by the properties of the steel and the temperature at which the failure occurred. There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNII MPS

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOV, V.N.

Repeat impact tester for beams and welded joints. Zav.lab. 27 no.1:99-101 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

(Testing machines)

SHCHAPOV, N.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KRASOVSKIY, A.I., kand.tekhn. nauk; VOLOKHVYANSKAYA, E.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRAYCHIK, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.N., inzh.; KOZEL'NIKOV, V.L., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.A., inzh.

Properties and the weldability of St. 3kp steel with a high arsenic content. Svar. proizv. no.2:1-7 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Steel alloys—Welding)

MAKSIMOV, V.N., inzh.

Vertical forces acting on the console part of the car frame.
Vest.TSNII MPS 21 no.3:20-24 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Railroads—Cars—Design and construction)

S/135/63/000/004/002/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kraychik, M. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Maksimov, V. N., Engineer

TITLE: The effect of individual factors upon the resistance to brittle failure of welded structures

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1963, 6 - 9

TEXT: The authors studied the problem of brittle failure in welded joints at low temperatures (-42 to -45°C) and under impact load. The tests were made with a welded low-carbon sheet-steel double T-rail of box-shaped section, having a crack-shaped notch. To reveal the effect of the sequence of applying the seams, the rails were welded with different sequences, predetermining the presence or absence of reactive stresses in the notch zone. Welding was performed with OMM-5 electrodes, 5 mm in diameter for angular welds, and 4 mm in diameter, to apply the first layer in butt welds. The rails were cooled down and subjected to impact tests on a single-pendulum УКМ (UKM) ram. Some rails were tested 2 - 3 weeks after welding, another portion after one year. It was found that 2 - 3 weeks after welding the resistance to brittle failure of rails with reactive stresses was

The effect of individual factors upon the...

450 kg/cm^2, independent of the notch depth (4 - 6 mm) against 1,470 and 3,260 kg kg/cm^2 in rails without reactive stresses. The brittle failure resistance increased after one year from 450 to 2,130 kg/cm^2 and from 1,470 to 3,160 kg/cm^2 respectively. This increase in brittle failure resistance is determined by the sensitivity to brittle failure in the notch. In rails with maximum, medium and least sensitivity to brittle failure this increase was 370, 114 and 0% respectively. These changes in the weld metal of the notch, revealed within one year, may be caused by one or several factors, such as stress relaxation, aging, or rediffusion of hydrogen. To reveal the decisive factor, further investigations should be carried out. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNII MPS

MAKSIMOV, V.N., inzh.

Testing welded joints for repeated impact at temperatures below freezing. Trudy TSNII MPS no.252:84-95 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Steel, Structural—Testing)
(Railroads—Cars—Design and construction)

ASNIS, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHAPOV, N.P., doktor tekhn. nauk; VOLOKHVYANSKAYA, E.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRAYCHIK, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SANDLER, N.I., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Arsenous low-alloy steel for car construction. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.5:27-31 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona UkrSSR, Ukrainskiy institut metallov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

GRIGOR'YEV, A.I.; MAKSIMOV, V.N.

Infrared absorption spectra of the acetates of metals of the 3d group of a periodical table, and their hydrates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1060-1065 My '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

MAKSIMOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SINYAVSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOISEYEV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Strength of the assemblies of an experimental car made from aluminum alloys. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.4:3-7 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

MAKSIMOV, V.N.; NOVOSELOVA, A.V.; SEMENENKO, K.N.

Beryllium oxyacetate. Report No.3: Interaction between beryllium oxyacetate and ammonia. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat. mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 11 no.2:201-204 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Beryllium acetates) (Ammonia)

"Lanthanum Acetate," by V. N. Maksimov, A. V. Novoselova, and K. N. Semenenko, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 2, No 5, May 57, pp 997-1000

It was established that heating of $La(CH_3COO)_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ within the range of 50-110° results in the loss of 0.5 of a molecule of water and the formation of the monohydrate. The latter is completely dehydrated at 110-115°. This dehydration is accompanied by a partial decompostion of the acetate. At a temperature of about 300° La(CH COO) is transformed into the "metaacetate" $LaO(CH_3COO)$, which is analogous to boron metaacetate.

When $La(CH_3COO)_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ is boiled with acetic acid anhydride, an anhydrous lanthanum acetate is obtained which is stable in the air at room temperature. After being heated to 300° it is also transformed into metaacetate. (U)

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AUTHORS: Maksimov, V. N., Semenenko, K. N. 78-3-6-29/30

TITLE: On Lanthanum-Acetate With 5 mol Water (O pyativodnom atsetate lantana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 6, pp. 1468-1469 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A crystalline lanthanum acetate with 5 mol water was obtained by slow crystallization at temperatures of 13 to 20°C. The crystals are big and prismatic. The chemical composition of this compound is the following: (in per cent by weight) La_2O_3 - 40,3, C - 17,85, H - 5,00. The parameters of the elementary cells were found by radiographic investigations: a = b = 9,0 ± 0,1 kX, c= 8,9 ± 0,1 kX, $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 96 \pm 1^0$.
The thermographic analyses of the compound were investigated and it was found that the compound loses 17,7 % of its weight at 25°C and passes over into lanthanum acetate with 1 mol water. The last mol water is delivered at 150°C. The anhydrous lanthanum acetate is stable up to 250°C and beyond this temperature the decomposition continues white LaO . CH_3 COO

Card 1/2

On Lanthanum-Acetate With 5 mol Water 78-3-6-29/30

forms. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Chemical compound--Properties 2. Chemical compound--Analysis
3. Lanthanum acetate--Applications

Card 2/2

5.3700(B)

69047

AUTHORS: Maksimov, V. N., Semenenko, K. N., Naumova, T. N., Novoselova, A. V.

S/078/60/005/03/009/048
B004/B002

TITLE: Aluminum Acetates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 558 - 564 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After a brief survey of publications, the authors report on their investigation of aluminum acetates. They produced aluminumtriacetate from aluminum ethylate and acetic anhydride. $Al(CH_3COO)_3$ is easily soluble in liquid ammonia under the development of $Al(CH_3COO)_3 \cdot 3NH_3$. During thermal decomposition, the triacetate gradually passes over into di- and monoacetate (Figs 1,2). The data of the radioanalysis taken by means of an RKD camera and Fe radiation of the BSV tube are given by table 2. The authors also investigated basic aluminum acetates. From $Al(OH)_3$ plus acetic acid and also from $AlCl_3$ plus acetic acid they obtained the same compound $Al(OH)(CH_3COO)_2$ whose radioanalysis is given in table 1. The basic diacetate has a rhombic, face-centred lattice with the lattice constants being $a = 13.62 \pm 0.01$ Å, $b = 14.40 \pm 0.01$ Å, $c = 12.60 \pm 0.01$ Å. On the basis

Card 1/3

of the density being 1.67, a lattice cell contains 16 molecules. The basic diacetate is little soluble in water, chloroform and liquid SO_2, and insoluble in alcohol, acetone, ether, and liquid ammonia. On the basis of the thermogram (Fig 3) taken by means of the Kurnakov pyrometer type PK-42, the formula $Al(OH)(CH_3COO)_2$ was found to be right, not $Al_2O(CH_3COO)_4.H_2O$. During the reaction of sodium acetate (or barium acetate) and aqueous solutions of $AlCl_3$, a basic salt was obtained whose composition is between $Al(OH)(CH_3COO)_2.2H_2O$ and $Al(OH)(CH_3COO)_2.2.5H_2O$, and whose radiogram (Table 2) differs from that of $Al(OH)(CH_3COO)_2$. The thermogram of figure 4 shows the water separation of this salt during heating. The nonaqueous salt thus developing, however, radiographically differs from the salt produced by means of free acetic acid, despite the same stoichiometric composition. By the influence of sodium acetate on aluminum sulphate, the compound $Al(OH)(CH_3COO)_2.2.5H_2O$ was obtained, and during the reaction of sodium acetate and aluminum nitrate, $Al(OH)(CH_3COO)_2$ developed; both were radiographically identified. Aluminum nitrate with acetic anhydride developed a

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Aluminum Acetates

S/078/60/005/03/009/048
B004/B002

compound of varying composition which always contained up to 3% NO_3^-, and whose radiogram was identical with that of aluminum triacetate. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 22 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1958

Card 3/3

LEVITSKIY, E.A.; MAKSIMOV, V.N.; MARCHENKO, I.Yu.

Polymeric character of 5/6 basic aluminum chloride and the possibility of a higher basicity of aluminum hydroxychlorides. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.4:884-887 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.
(Aluminum chloride)

LEVITSKIY, E.A.; MAKSIMOV, V.N.

Composition of hydrolysis products in aluminum chloride solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.4:865-868 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.V. Tananayevym.
(Aluminum chloride) (Hydrolysis)

MAKSIMOV, V.N.; SEMENENKO, K.N.

Thermal stability of cerium and neodymium acetates. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2;Khim. 18 no.1:13-17 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Cerium acetates--Thermal properties)
(Neodymium acetates--Thermal properties)

MAKSIMOV, V.N.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.I.

Infrared spectra of basic aluminum acetates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.4:1023-1024 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

FEDOROV, V.D.; MAKSIMOV, V.N.

Metabolism of sulfur compounds in cultures of photosynthetizing green sulfur bacteria Chlorobium thiosulphatophilum. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1185-1186 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted June 8, 1964.

L 13076-66

ACC NR: AP5028916 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/003/0686/0689

AUTHOR: Bogorov, V.G. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Maksimov, V.N.; Fedorov, V.D.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Selection of an optimum composition of the medium for the photosynthesis of green serous bacteria Chlorobium thiosulphatophilum using methods of mathematical planning of experiments

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 3, 1965, 686-689

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology, photosynthesis, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

ABSTRACT: The attainment of a large yield of a given Bacterial culture can be achieved by the proper selection of the optimum medium for the type of organisms under study. Generally, three problems should be solved: 1) select from the totality of n factors only those the concentration of which significantly affects the yield of the culture; 2) establish the optimum qualitative relationships among the selected significant and possibly

UDC: 576.851.222

Card 1/3

interacting factors; and 3) eliminate surpluses in the concentration of nonessential factors with optimum combination of essential components. The optimum composition of the medium for the Chlorobium thiosulphatophilum bacteria was selected by the method of random balance (T.S. Budne, Technometrics, 1, No. 2, 139, 1959). A modified Larsen medium (H. Larsen, J. Bacteriol, 64, 187, 1952) was used as the base. The optimum combination of the selected factors was performed following the method of steepest ascent. After reducing the excess concentrations, the authors obtained an optimum medium, shown in Table 1, yielding 3 times as many bacteria as the Larsen medium.

Table 1. Comparative composition of nutrient media (in mg/l)

	NH_4Cl	KH_2PO_4	$MgCl_2$	$NaCl$	$CaCl_2$	Na_2S	$Na_2S_2O_3$	$NaHCO_3$	$FeCl_3$
Optimum medium	150	30	100	—	500	1000	8000	8000	25
Larsen medium	1000	250 or 1000	500	1000	200	1000	or 2000	2000	75

L 13076-66

ACC NR: AP5028916

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 24Jul65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

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Card 3/3

L 00777-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) JD/HM

ACC NR: AR6000441 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/009/E005/E005

AUTHORS: Kraychik, M. M.; Kotel'nikov, V. L.; Maksimov, V. N.

TITLE: The influence of technological factors on the brittle strength of welded constructions of a mobile assembly

SOURCE: Ref. sh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9E36

REF SOURCE: Sb. Proyektir. svarn. konstruktsiy. Kiyev, Nauk. dumka, 1965, 410-425

TOPIC TAGS: brittleness, welding technology, impact stress

ABSTRACT: An estimate of resistance to brittle failure (BF) in a construction member subjected to impact loads should be attempted only on the basis of impact tests and not on static ones. Actual influence of the resistance to BF is contributed by the scope and sequence of welding operations. Preliminary loading at room temperature even at such stresses as 0.5 δ_s increases the resistance to BF up to the level of δ_s. The most probable location for the BF to occur in a welded constructions is at the sections acted upon by the smallest stresses produced by external loading. Special methods are developed for determining the tendency of steel to suffer BF along the length of zone of thermal influences, according to the degree of brittleness imparted to this zone and according to the sensitivity of steel to being burned by electrodes. M. Frolova [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20

Card 1/1 awm UDC: 621.791.001:539.4

MAKSIMOV, V.N., inzh.

Forces acting upon the car on classification yard humps. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.4:36-40 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Railroads--Hump yards)
(Railroads--Cars)

MAKSIMOV, V.P., inzh.

Packing gland of the boiler-preheater. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 4 no.1:17 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Boilers) (Packing(Mechanical engineering))

ROGACHEV, Ye.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.P., inzh.

Measures for improving the winter operating of the cooling system of a TE3 diesel locomotive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no.11:9-11 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Diesel locomotives--Cooling)

KOROTAYEV, Yu. P., KORCHAZHKIN, M.T., ZOTOV, G.A., ZHAROV, N.V., MAKSIMOV, V.P., PETUKHOV, Ye. I., VOYTSITSSKIY, V.P.

Mobile unit for the complete investigation of gas wells.
Gaz.prom. 5 no.2:8-13 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Gas wells)

DOLGANOV, A.N., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, V.P., inzh.; GERMANOV, A.N., inzh.

Characteristics of the heating system of TE3 diesel locomotives. Vest.TSNII MPS 19 no.4:28-31 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Diesel locomotives)

MAKSIMOV, V.P., inzh.

Heat losses in the oil and water systems of the TEZ diesel locomotive. Vest. TSNII MPS 21 no.1:26-29 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Diesel locomotives--Cold weather operation)

MAKSIMOV, V.P.

Performance of sinking rotary pumps operating on oil emulsion.
Neftepром. delo no.6:12-15 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.
(Oil well pumps) (Emulsions)

MURAV'YEV, I.M.; MAKSIMOV, V.P.

Periodic exploitation of flooded wells as a method for improving the external parameters of a centrifugal sinking electric pump. Neft.khoz. 41 no.10:35-40 O '63. (MIRA 17:4)

MAKSIMOV, V.P.; KHOLOSHYNA, G.G.; IVANOV, S.K.; LEVKOV, P.V.

Operation of an automated system of gas gathering points in the Shebelinka gas field. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.1:53-56 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 18:2)

VOYTSITSKIY, V.P.; MAKSIMOV, V.P.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.

Removing condensate from gas in the Shebelinka gas field.
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.3:49-51 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

MAKSIMOV, V.P.; TOKOY, I.N.; PETUKHOV, Ye.I.; OLEKSYUK, V.I.

Controlling the losses of reservoir energy in the production of gas on the Shebelinka gas field. Gaz. delo no.8:8-12 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Shebelinskoye gazopromyslovoye upravleniye.

MAKSIMOV, V.P.

Formation of oil emulsions in the exploitation of drowned wells with electric centrifugal sinking pumps. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.22:65-70 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

MAKSIMOV, V.P.

Experimental investigation of the effect of oil emulsions on the operation of the stages of sinking electric centrifugal pumps. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.22:71-75 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

L 3452-65 EED-2/EWT(d)/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/Pq-4 IJP(c) GG/BB/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5003624 S/0000/64/000/000/0239/0242

36
6+1

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A. Pivovarov, V. T.

TITLE: Binary pulse counter with a short transient time

160

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod (Automated electric drive). Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 239-242

TOPIC TAGS: binary counter, pulse counter

ABSTRACT: A 21-digit binary pulse counter intended for operation at 1.296 Mc (angle-to-number converter) and required to receive pulses, deliver reading, and clearing in 0.77 μsec is briefly described. The standing-on-nines carry is used for the lower eleven digits while a speedier carry -- logical carry -- is employed for the upper ten digits. In the latter method, the input pulse is applied to the trigger which receives the overflow unit. This is provided by a 10-input voltage gate. Thus, the transient time of the counter is determined by the gate time and

Card 1/2

L 34152-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003624

by the trigger-flip time because the pulse comes to all digits simultaneously. This transient time is only 0.3—0.4 μsec. An input resolution time of 0.5 μsec is claimed for the entire counter. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, EC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOV, V.P.

Operation of a sinking centrifugal pump in a nonhomogeneous liquid.
Trudy MINKHiGP no.48:280-284 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 48018-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008334 S/0115/65/000/001/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A. 27 B 16

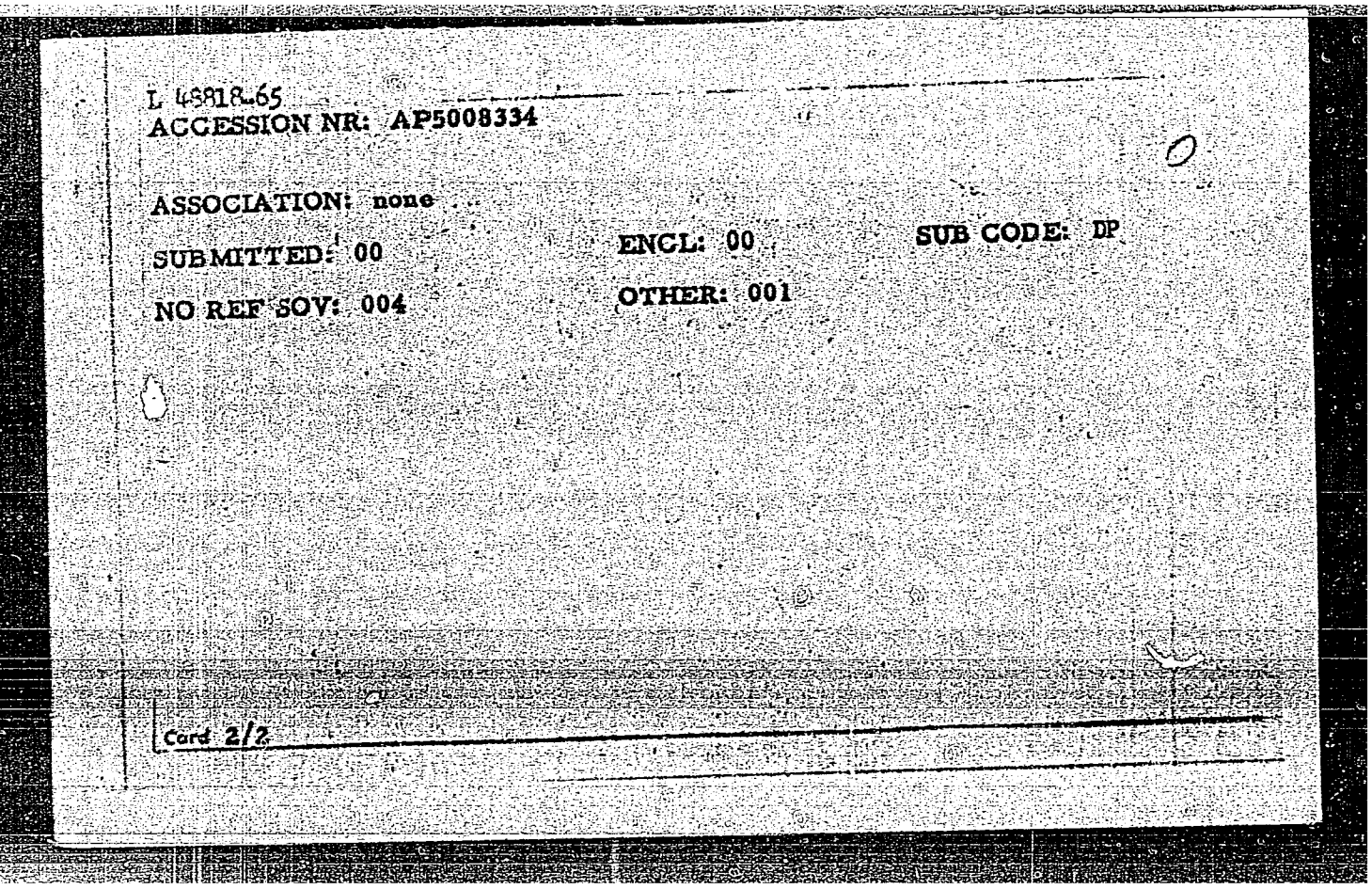
TITLE: Some principles for constructing precision angle-to-digit converters

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1965, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: angle digit converter

ABSTRACT: The reasons why it is impossible to construct a single-reading angle-to-digit converter whose resolution would correspond to 19—20 binary digits are reviewed. A two-reading (coarse and fine) converter is considered which is based on a multipole phase shifter; two types of the latter — photoelectric with a highest multiplying ratio, and capacitive with design advantages — were investigated. These types have the important advantage of averaging the errors: the error of phase measurement is much lower than the error made in marking the discrete scale segments. As the fine-reading counter must have a short transient time, the logical-carry-type counter is recommended for this application. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas.

Card 1/2



L 48918-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008334

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOV, V.P.; VOLKOV, L.F.

Studying the process of paraffin deposition in a single-pipe oil gathering system in fields of Western Siberia. Neftepром. delo no.10:31-34 '65.

1. Giprotyumenneftegaz. (MIRA 19:1)

L 5174-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/FCS(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWP(l) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS/HR

ACCESSION NR: AT5021841 UR/0000/65/000/000/0144/0149

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A. 60 B+1

TITLE: The use of the electrical reduction method in instrument design 25

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyye ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking system, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 144-149

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism system, digital system, photoelectric effect, optic instrument

ABSTRACT: The development of digital slave systems puts added emphasis on the resolving power of angle-to-digit converters. In principle, such a conversion may follow 1) the accumulation, 2) the cyclic, or 3) reading principle. After pointing out that the first approach allows the appearance of systematic errors and the second leads to cumbersome converters, the present author discusses the operation and respective merits of inductocins, of optocins, and of free-playless electrical reducers. Tests have been carried out at the Institut elektromekhaniki (Institute of Electromechanics) with converters incorporating photoelectric reducers. The setup described in the paper is capable of easily maintaining

Card 1/2

L 5174-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021841

a given phase-system statistical accuracy of 10' which is equivalent to converter resolving power of 0.6". With a Q factor of 100 and a permissible dynamic error of 3" the maximum rotational speed is equal to 300"/sec. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Apr65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, OP

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 hd.

L 5175-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5021842 UR/0000/65/000/000/0150/0156

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A. 51 B+1

TITLE: The coordination of readings in multireading shaft-digit converters 16

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyy ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking systems, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 150-156

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic coding, error correction, error minimization, angle measurement instrument 14

ABSTRACT: Multireading angle-digit converters seem to be the most promising in the field of high accuracy angular determinations. They require, however, a coordination of the coarse and fine readings since, otherwise, errors may appear which correspond to the "weight" of the lowest order of the coarse reading. The present authors discuss several methods for the coordination of reading for the case when the fine readings are connected with the coarse ones through a scale converter of the measured angle incorporating a so-called free-playless electrical reducer. The study covers 1) the arithmetic code reading coordination using the method of double reading line; 2) the method of coarse reading value

Card 1/2

0901 0093

L 5175-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021842

correction; and 3) the cyclic code coordination. Block diagrams of various devices are given together with a brief description of their operation. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 5 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Apr65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA, DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 5176-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5021843 UR/0000/65/000/000/0156/0160

61
B+1

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. P.; Savin, V. I.

16,44

TITLE: Information pickup from code disks and the introduction of data into a computer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyye ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking systems, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 156-160

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic coding, computer control system, automatic control system, data processing equipment, digital decoder, digital system, radio telescope, telescope component

ABSTRACT: The information pickup and data introduction device described in the article is intended for incorporation into a system of radio telescope digital control. The control loop contains a digital control computer which converts equatorial coordinates into azimuthal ones operating with numbers in a consecutive form. The angle-digit converter is of a double reading type and contains two disks with cyclic code masks. The code disks are connected by an electric reducer. The entire device accepts signals from photodiodes, amplifies them to the 1 or 0 state, converts the cyclic code into a digital one, and intro-

Card 1/2

L 5176-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021843

duces the processed signals into the computer section of the control. The article presents the operating principles, block diagrams, and description of operation of the photoamplifier code converter, search pulse delay circuit, and the entire pickup and information conversion device. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12Apr65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, AA

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 08097-67 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWR(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6029959 EM/RM/WW/JD/HM SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0145/0145

INVENTOR: Grishin, G. N.; Maksimov, V. P.; Sobolev, N. A.; Khamatov, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for bonding honeycomb fillers to aircraft skin. Class 62, No. 184626

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 145

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive bonding, honeycomb structure, ~~aircraft industry~~ airframe component, hydraulic equipment

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for cementing honeycomb fillers to aircraft skin. It consists of a housing with a cover, a recess for mounting cemented parts, a hinge with a pin catch for fastening parts, a hydraulic elevator, sleeves for carrying pressurized gas, and reduction valves. For higher efficiency this device is equipped with sealed-membrane compartments which hold pressurized gas and with an electric heater which, at the given time, polymerizes the glue. [SA]

SUB CODE: 01, 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 31May65

Card 1/1 mlc UDC: 629.135/138

MAKSIMOV, V.P.

UGRYUMOV, V.M.; SUPONITSKAYA, M.A.; SHTEKHTER, S.Ye.; MITYASHIN, P.D.; MAKSIMOV, V.P.

New method for measuring cerebrospinal pressure. Vop.neirokhir. 21 no.3:52-55 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:10)

(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID
pressure determ., method)

MAKSIMOV, V.S

124-11-12914

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. S.

TITLE: The Hydromechanical Calculation of the Seepage through an Earth Dam Equipped with an Impervious Facing and Apron. (Gidromekhanicheskiy raschet fil'tratsii cherez zemlyanuyu plotinu s nepronitsayemym ekranom i ponurom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 4, pp 185-191

ABSTRACT: In his investigation, the Author divides the seepage flow into three segments: 1) A headwater segment above the apron; 2) a headwater segment above the facing; and 3) the free-surface flow between the facing and the drain.

Having utilized N. N. Pavlovskiy's hydromechanical solution for the first segment and F. B. Nel'son-Skornyakov's solution for the third segment, the A. has investigated the second segment and has found a relatively simple solution therefor. A correlation with test results obtained in the EGDA test basin indicates that the proposed calculation method leads to conservative errors of the order of magnitude of 8 - 14 percent. In order to simplify numerical computations, a

Card 1/2

124-11-12914

The Hydromechanical Calculation of the Seepage through an Earth Dam Equipped with an Impervious Facing and Apron (continued)

nomogram for the determination of the modular coefficients and a computational set-up are proposed.

The field of applicability of the subject method appears to be rather limited, since impervious aprons and facings are virtually non-existent.

(A. A. Uginchus)

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOV, V.S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Hydraulic-hydromechanical design for filtration through ground dams on permeable bases with anti-filtration devices." Kiev, 1958, 10 pp (Min of Higher Education RSFSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst.) 100 copies (KL, 23-58, 107)

MAKSIMOV, V.S. inzh.

Hydraulic and hydromechanical calculations of seepage of earth dams with shields and upstream faces. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.2:221-227 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Dams)

Maksimov V.S

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V.S., Engineer 98-58-6-8/21

TITLE: A Calculation for Earth Dams With Screen and Spillway for Filtration (Raschët zemlyanykh plotin s ekranom i ponurom na fil'tratsiyu). For Discussion (V poryadke obsuzhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp 26-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes an approximative hydromechanical calculation for earth dams with a penetrable screen and spillway for filtration. The calculation is based on a method proposed by the Academician N.N. Pavlovskiy [Ref. 3]. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Dams-Mathematical analysis 2. Dams-Design

MKHITARYAN, Artashes Melkonovich. Prinimali uchastiye: MAKSIMOV, V.S., assistent; FRIDLAND, V.Ya., assistent; MISHCHUK, G.Ya., assistent. PISARENKO, M., red.; MATUSEVICH, S., tekhn.red.

[Hydraulics and fundamentals of gas dynamics] Gidravlika i osnovy gazodinamiki. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1959. 279 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gidravliki Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Maksimov, Fridland).
(Hydraulics) (Aerodynamics)

10.1500

39592
S/263/62/000/011/012/022
I007/I207

AUTHOR: Mkhitaryan, A. M., Maksimov, V. S., Labinov, S. D. and Fridland, V. Ya.

TITLE: Method for studying the boundary layer by means of an electric hot-wire anemometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1962, 36, abstract 32.11.275. In collection "Novyye metody izmereniy i pribory dlya gidravlich., issled". M., AS USSR, 1961, 90-92

TEXT: The kievskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiev Polytechnic Institute) designed a test stand for studying the turbulent boundary layer in order to find optimum methods for its control. The distribution of velocity in the jet cross-section and the turbulence spectra were investigated. Average velocities and fluctuations were measured by means of the ЭТАМ-3А (ETAM-3A) electric hot-wire anommeter designed by the VEI. Width of the nozzle wire was 19 micr. The average flow velocities were found from the current intensity of the measuring bridge, and the degree of turbulence, from the readings of a C-95 (S-95) electrostatic voltmeter connected to the amplifier output. Shape and frequency of fluctuations as well as their relative amplitude were determined by means of a ЭИ-7 (EI-7) cathode-ray oscilloscope and recorded on a МПО-2 (MPO-2) oscillograph. Calibration was done by a reference Prandtl-tube. A 500 c time marker was used for determining

Card 1/2

the frequency [Abstracter's note: of fluctuations]; the measuring nozzle was moved by means of a screw-coordinator provided with a vernier scale. Accuracy of nozzle setting was 0.005 mm and of mean velocity measurements, 0.5%. The intensity of fluctuations was determined with an accuracy of 5 to 10%. A movable element, fastened to the flume bottom and connected to piezoelectric weighing scales designed by the Institut mekhaniki AN USSR (Institute of Mechanics, AS, UkrSSR) was used for determining the stresses on the surface. The scales had the following design features: during measurement the crystal-bearing ring driven by a special gear induces in the crystal an alternating voltage. Due to this method, distortions of measurement results, caused by leakage of the charge from the crystal, can be avoided. The accuracy of scale readings is 1%. There are 3 references and 1 figure.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/147/61/000/004/014/021
E195/E135

AUTHORS: Mkhitaryan, A.M., Maksimov, V.S., Fridland, V.Ya., and Labinov, S.D.

TITLE: An experimental investigation of flow in the initial sections of a semi-bounded turbulent jet

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.4, 1961, 111-119

TEXT: Most of the published experimental and theoretical work on submerged turbulent jets has been concerned with the main part of the jets, which is characterised by flow under the conditions of an enclosed boundary layer. The presence of developed turbulent inter-mixing makes it possible to assume, with an adequate degree of accuracy, a similarity of velocity diagrams expressed in dimensionless coordinates. A more complex problem is the study of the initial section of the jet, where the above assumption would result in considerable errors. The authors have carried out an experimental wind-tunnel study of the flow of semi-bounded, turbulent jet, flowing out of a right-angle

nozzle into a prismatic trough. As a result of this investigation it has been established that, along a length of more than ten equivalent diameters (of the nozzle) and on 70% of the width of the trough, there exists a nucleus of constant velocities. In addition, the boundary layer forming on the bottom of the trough is equivalent to a boundary layer forming on a flat plate subjected to a flow of an infinite stream. Experiments carried out with the help of a hot wire anemometer showed that in the nucleus of the stream the degree of turbulence remained constant along the length and width of the trough. Finally, an empirical relationship has been obtained, giving the location of the upper limit of the nucleus of constant velocities in a semi-bounded jet:

$$y/h = e^{-x/h \cdot a} \qquad (8)$$

where: y is the flow coordinate of points of upper limit of the nucleus of constant velocities; h is the height of the nozzle; a is a coefficient depending on the amount of turbulence at the outlet from the nozzle, and equal in this case to + 0.0108.

An experimental investigation of ... S/147/61/000/004/014/021
E195/E135

There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra gidravliki, Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. (Department of Hydraulics, Kiev Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Card 3/3

27243
S/170/61/004/009/002/013
B104/B125

10 1200 1327 2607 2807

AUTHORS: Mkhitaryan, A. M., Maksimov, V. S., Fridland, V. Ya., Labinov, S. D.

TITLE: Method of investigating the boundary layer in an operating part of a new type

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 9, 1961, 12-16

TEXT: The turbulent boundary layer of a body with a pressure gradient along its axis and a gas jet flowing about it has been studied. The experiments were performed because at present there is no complete theory available, which would permit an exact calculation of the disrupture of the boundary layer. First of all, an operating part was developed, which produces a jet with a long core of constant velocity. An attempt was made to obtain a constant velocity, a constant static pressure, and a constant turbulence of flow throughout the operating part. The authors determined the velocity distribution over the cross section of the jet and also the turbulence spectrum. The mean velocities and pressure pulsations were measured by an electrothermoanemometer of the type ЭТАМ-3А (ETAM-3A). Shape, frequency,

Card 1/3

27243
S/170/61/004/009/002/013
B104/B125

Method of investigating the

and amplitude of oscillations were visually determined by means of a cathode-ray oscilloscope and recorded on a film. First, the authors measured the parameters of a free, turbulent, rectangular jet. The core of constant velocity of such a jet was not longer than twice the diameter of the nozzle used. At a distance of 2-6 nozzle diameters, the authors observed an intermediate zone between the core of the jet with constant velocity and the main part of the jet. An analysis of the flow of a free jet shows that the cross section of constant velocity of the jet can only be enlarged by reducing the turbulence and energy loss in its boundary layer. For this purpose, it is recommended to bound the jet by a solid surface. With the aid of experimental data by other authors (D. N. Lyakhovskiy et al., Aerodinamika elementarnogo fakela, Soobshcheniye TsKTI, 1936) and on the basis of the Prandtl equation, the following relation is obtained for the calculation of the tangential stress of the jet: $\tau_c = 0.0125 \rho u_0^2/2$. It is shown that the tangential stress arising with a jet flowing about a plate is one-fourth of that of a free jet. In addition, experimental results indicate that the loss in energy occurring in the boundary layer of a plate is many times smaller than in the boundary layer of a free jet. By

Card 2/3

27243
S/170/61/004/009/002/013
B104/B125

Method of investigating the ...

using a prismatic jet guide that bounds the jet on three sides, it was possible to extend the jet core of constant velocity to a length of about 10 nozzle diameters. The width of the constant-velocity core amounted to 70% of the total width of the jet guide. There are 4 figures and 5 references. 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnicheskiy institut, g Kiyev (Polytechnic Institute, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1961

Card 3/3

LABINOV, S.D.; MAKSIMOV, V.S.; MKHITARYAN, A.M. (Kiev)

"Theoretical and experimental investigations of the boundary layer control".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

SMIRNOV, M.V.; MAKSIMOV, V.S.

Solubility and decomposition potential of titanium tetrachloride in fused potassium chloride. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.6:727-730 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

MAKSIMOV, V. V. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Energy expenditure in students of Trade Schools for Builders as one of the bases of the hygienic standardization of their diet." Mos, 1959. 15 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Len Sanitary-Hygiene Med Inst), 150 copies (KL, 43-59, 128)

MAKSIMOV, V.V.

Energy expenditure and hygienic aspects of nutrition of students in building trade schools. Trudy LSGMI no.47:114-127 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - dotsent Z.M.Agranovskiy).

(VOCATIONAL EDUCATION)
(NUTRITION)

MAKSIMOV, V.V.

Energy consumption among students of vocational construction schools as one of the principles for the establishment of hygienic nutritional standards. Vop. pit. 20 no. 1:14-21 Ja-F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - dots. P.A. Zolotov) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SCHOOL CHILDREN—FOOD)

MAKSIMOV, V.V., assistent

Energy consumption in boarding school students in pioneer camps. Gig. i san. 26 no.5:33-37 My '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(METABOLISM) (CHILDREN—EMPLOYMENT)

MAKSIMOV, V.V., kand.med.nauk

Daily energy loss in 10 to 11 year-old children in boarding school pioneer camps. Padiatriia 42 no.1:48-50 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent P.A.Zolotov) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(METABOLISM) (CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE)

MAKSIMOV, V.V.

Twenty-four-hour energy expenditure of boarding school students in the performance of useful public service at Pioneer and Communist Youth League camps. Vop.pit. 22 no.1:38-43 Ja-F'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - dotsent P.A.Zolotov) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

*

L 21919-66

ACC NR: AP6014451 SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/010/1188/1191

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. V.; Zenkin, G. M. 21 B

ORG: Institute of Problems of Information Transmission, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut problem peredachi informatsii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Spreading depression of activity in the bipolar cells of the frog retina

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 51, no. 10, 1965, 1188-1191

TOPIC TAGS: animal physiology, vision, experiment animal, neurophysiology

ABSTRACT: Waves of depression of activity of the toad retina similar to the cortical depression described by Leao were observed by P. Gouras (Am. J. Physiol. 195, No 1, 28, 1958). Depression waves of the same type were observed on isolated eyes or Rana ridibunda frogs in experiments in which changes in the potential of bipolar cells of the retina were measured. The depression waves, which were accompanied by a lightening of the retina and appearance of a pink color in it developed spontaneously: they could not be induced by the methods applied by Gouras and commonly used in work on the cortex. Their occurrence depended on the preparation of the retina, the conditions of illumination (they developed more frequently in darkness than during exposure to light), and the condition of the animals. The two-phase electric reaction to light with a reversal of polarity which was observed in connection with the depression wave indicated that a change in the type of functional activity of the slow bipolars was involved. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 18Feb64 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1 nst UDC: 612.843+612.84

ACC NR: AR603472 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/008/A009/A009

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. V.

TITLE: Errors in a gyro semi-compass

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 8A58

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, vyp. 87, 1965, 38-48

TOPIC TAGS: gyrocompass, vibration, semicompass, friction differential moment, differential moment, friction moment, horizontal stabilization moment

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the magnitude of the differential moment of friction which produces shifts in the gyroscope toward the azimuth. A relationship $|M_{T+}| = \nu |M_{T-}|$, derived from experience, is used, in which $|M_{T+}|$ and $|M_{T-}|$ are absolute frictional moment values at various signs of relative bearing end rotation and ν is a positive coefficient, quantitatively close to unity and dependent on a number of factors resulting from the relative distribution of bearing parameters. It is assumed that in airplane and gyroscope vibrations the frictional moments are equal to νM_T and M_T, but because their vibrations have different velocities, the duration of the effect of these moments is different and this

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR6034721

affects the magnitude of the frictional differential moment. Values are obtained for the frictional differential moment as a function of the moment of horizontal stabilization of the gyroscope and of the vibrations of its base. The method of harmonic linearization is used to obtain an approximate analytical expression for the frictional differential moment. V. I. Andrushov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2

DANILIN, Vasiliy Petrovich; TIKHMENEV, S.S., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent [deceased]; MAKSIMOV, V.V., dots., retsenzent; ARUTYUNOV, S.S., dots., retsenzent; FRIDLENDER, G.O., prof., nauchn. red.; TITOVA, V.A., red.; DANILOVA, V.V., red.

[Gyroscopic instruments] Giroskopicheskie pribory. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 538 p. (MIRA 18:6)

[redacted]