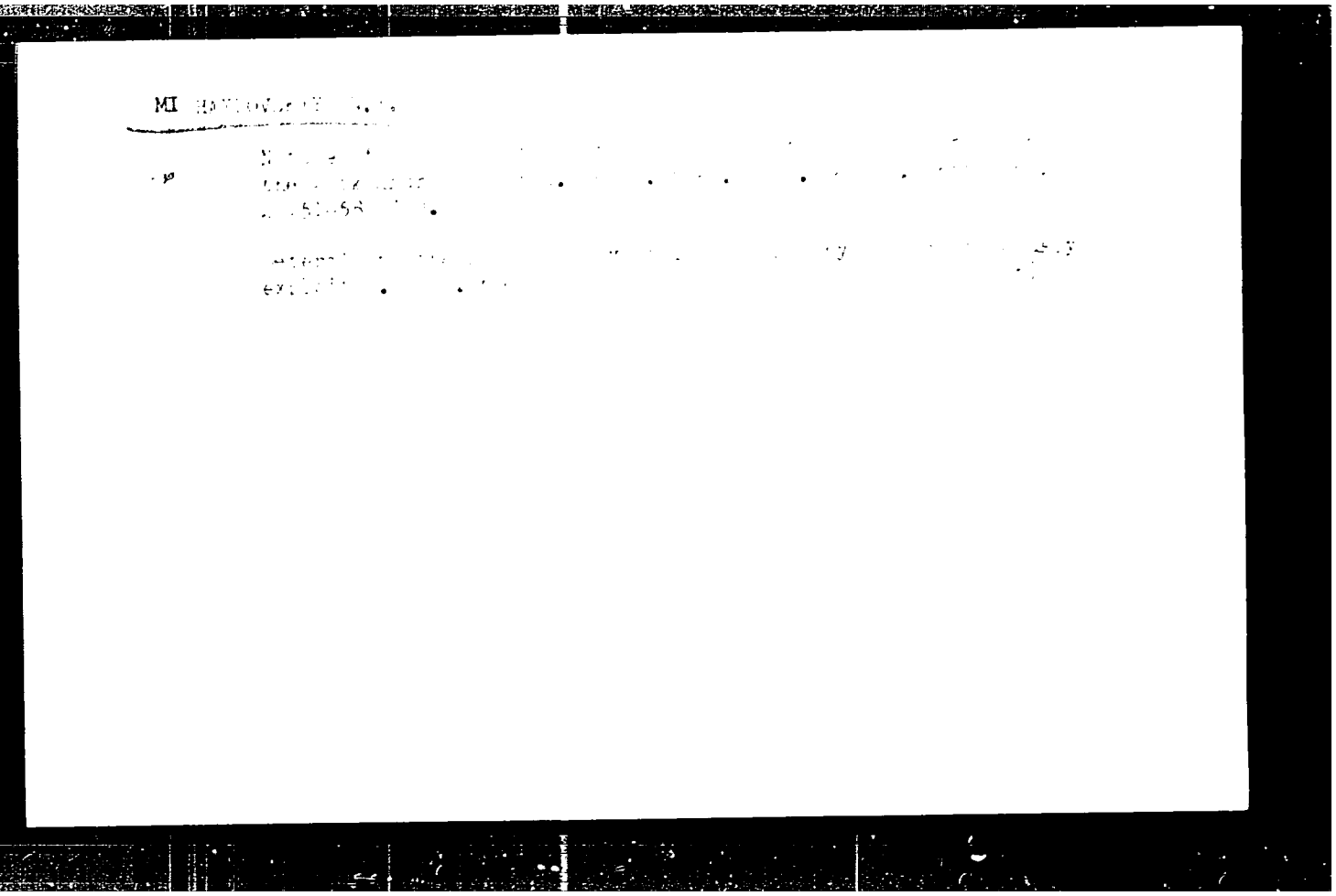
ZOLOYEV, M.T.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.K.; SHCHELKACHEV, V.N., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some characteristics of the oil-water boundary shift in the case of peripheral flooding in sloping sands. Trudy MNI no.12:126-138 '53. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Glavnyy geolog tresta Tuymazaneft' (for Zoloyev); 2. Nachal'nik geologicheskogo otdela tresta Tuymazaneft' (for Mikhaylovskiy).
(Oilfield flooding)



MI

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.K.; KUCHAPINA, M.I.; GATTENBERGER, Yu.P.; DERGUNOV, P.V.

Programming the development of the D_1 layer of the Shkapovo field. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.1:65-70 '58. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Shkapovo region--Oil fields--Production methods)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.K.; SEMIN, Ye.I.

Boundary between layers D_I and D_{II} in the Tuymazy field. Trudy VNII no.20:36-45 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Tuymazy region (Bashkiria)--Petroleum geology))

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.K.; GATTENBERGER, Yu.P.

Ratio between the produced and the water cut oil in the Tuymazy field. Trudy VNII no.38:57-63 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Some quality indices of the machines for cotton growing and harvesting. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.8:22-24 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

BRYKINA, M.M.; GATTENBERGER, Yu.P.; KOCHLAYEV, V.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, L.A.; POLIKARPOVA, ...; RYLIN, F.S.

Improving methods for the field and geological study of oil reservoir rocks in order to monitor and control development. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.22:70-79 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

SPIRIDONOV, Platon Vasil'yevich; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; SOLYANOVA, N.M., redaktor; DEMIDOVA, L.F., tekhredaktor

[Subassembly method of repairing SKhM-48 and SKhM-48M cotton-pickers] Uzlovoi remont khlopkouborochnykh mashin SKhM-48 i SKhM-48M. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1956. 109 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Cotton-picking machinery)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N. M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the Wear of Main Parts of the Picking Devices of Horizontal Spindle Cotton-Harvesting Machines." Tashkent, 1957. 17 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Tashkent Inst of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture TIIIMSKh), 150 copies (KL, 48-57, 107)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.M., inzhener.

Investigating the picking apparatus of SKhS-1,2 cotton harvesters.
Sel'khozmashina no.6:15-18 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Sredne-Aziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii oroshayemogo zemledeliya.
(Cotton-picking machinery)

SPIRIDONOV, P.V.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.M.; TIKHONOVA, I., red.;
SALAKHUTDINOVA, A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for the repair of cotton machines] Spravochnik po remontu khlopkovykh mashin. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1960. 181 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Cotton machinery--Maintenance and repair)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of dust on the wear of machinery. Trakt. i sel'khozmash.31 no.3:34-35 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Agricultural machinery—Maintenance and repair)
(Mechanical wear)

ACC NR: [illegible] SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/67/000/001/0009/0011

AUTHOR: Mirlis/ovskiy, N. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining the durability of machines

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1967, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: durability, agricultural machinery, cost estimate, mathematic determination

ABSTRACT: This paper proposes that the durability of a machine be determined by the cost of the work produced by the machine, the cost of maintaining the machine, and the variations of the costs with respect to time. The cost of the work performed by the machine is determined by:

$$S_t = -9 \cdot 10^{-6} t^2 + 4 \cdot 10^{-3} t + 96{,}4.$$

The proposed method constitutes a comparatively simple way of determining durability. The profitability of operating a machine becomes the durability criterion. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 3 tables, and 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 631.3-19

ACC NR: AP6026746 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/002/005/0139/0140

AUTHOR: Mikhaylovskiy, N. N. (Sevastopol'); Pridatko, S. A. (Sevastopol')

ORG: Sevastopol' Higher Naval Engineering School (Sevastopol'skoye Vysshaye voyenno-morskoye uchilishche)

TITLE: Pressure distribution on a wall in the area of a submerged flow

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 139-140

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent jet, pressure distribution, flow meter

ABSTRACT: An approximated method of calculating the pressure curves upon a plane wall in the area of a turbulent jet directed into a static liquid from a circular opening in the wall was developed. It was assumed that the flow beyond the turbulent jet is potential, and that the velocity component at the jet boundary is zero in the direction of the flow. The obtained empirical relationships were verified on a laboratory rig which generated jets of 10, 20, and 30 mm diameter. The average flow velocity (u) calculated from flow meter readings was $0 < u < 16$ m/sec. The obtained approximation satisfactorily reflects the pressure distribution on a plane in the area of a submerged jet and can safely be used in design calculations. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Aug65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, O.

"A separate Element for the Remote Control of Short-Wave and Ultrashort-Wave Radio Stations," pp 35, 111

Abst: The author suggests a remote element which would enable one to send and receive on a line a magneto ringing, to change the station from transmitting to reception and reverse by the two-conductor cable of a line extended up to 15 km, to voice-modulate the transmitter, and to operate the transmitter of a short-wave station by the same line. Without any type of conversion, the instrument may also be used as an ordinary magneto telephone set.

SOURCE: Voyennyy Svyazist (Military Communicator), 1956, XII, No 12

Sum 1854

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, O., podpolkovnik

Distributing devices for target practice control. Voen.vest. [illegible] no.8:[illegible] [illegible]

(Targets (Military science))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134110012-7"

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, O., podpolkovnik

At shorter range, but with interference. Voen. vest. 42
no.10:94-96 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Radio, Military)

DUZINKEVICH, S.Yu., inzh., red.; BAT', A.A., inzh., red.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, P.A., inzh., red.; SHCHETININA, L.S., inzh., red.; IPTINKA, G.A., red.izd-va; PETROVA, V.V., red.izd-va; CHERKASSKAYA, F.T., tekhn. red.; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Pt.2. Sec.A. ch.2. [Alphabetical symbols] Bukvennye oboznacheniia (SNiP II-A. 2-62). 1962. 4 p. Pt.2. Sec.E. ch.2. [Transmitting and receiving radio centers; specifications for designs] Peredaiushchie i priemnye radiotsentry; normy proektirovaniia (SNiP II-E. 2-62). 1963. 32 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Mikhaylovskiy). 3. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy proyektnyy institut Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Shchetinina).
(Technology--Abbreviations) (Radio stations)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, P.A., red.; SOKOLOV, B.A., red.; MELAMEDOV, L.I., red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Stroiizdat. Pt.3. Sec.E. ch.3. [Interurban telephone and telegraph exchanges; regulations for operation] Stantsionnye sooruzheniia mezhdugorodnoi provodnoi sviazi; pravila proizvodstva montazhnykh rabot i priemki v ekspluatatsiiu (SNiP III-E. 3-62). 1964. 6 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Mikhaylovskiy, Sokolov). 3. Gosudarstvennyy institut po izyskaniyam i proyektirovaniyu sooruzheniy svyazi Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Melamedov).

MIKHAYLOVS'KIY, P.I., kandidat tekhnichnikh nauk.

Errors in conditions of the fifth test of the H.IU. Stodolkevych alidade altimeter. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un. 13 no.3:207-216 '54. (MLRA 9:10)

(Altimeter) (Stodolkevych, H.IU.)

PANEV, B.I., inzh.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.I., inzh.

Practice of using excavator cables in pits of the Vakhrushevugol' Trust. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 5 no.2:140-148 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Trest Vakhrushevugol'. Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Karpinsk region--Excavating machinery--Equipment and supplies)
(Wire rope)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.M.

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.M.

Three exhibitions. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.11:67-68 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)

(Agricultural exhibitions)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.P., inzhener; YEFANESHNIKOV, M., spetsredaktor; VESELKINA, A., redaktor; MALEK, Z., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Design and installation of lighting equipment for repair work] Proektirovanie i montazh ustanovok remontnogo osveshcheniia. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1952. 15 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:6)

(Electric lighting--Installation)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.S.

Remote recording system for weighing operations. Izm.tekh. no.1: 25-27 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Weighing machines)

S/119/60/000/012/015/015
B012/B063

AUTHOR: Mikhaylovskiy, S. S.

TITLE: Remote Indication in Weighing

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 12, p. 31

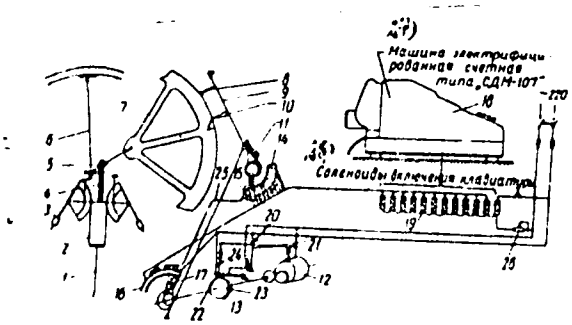
TEXT: This is the description of an apparatus designed by NIKIMP for the remote indication of dial scales. The apparatus is schematically represented in a figure. Recording is done by a computing and printing machine of the type СДМ-107 (SDM-107) which has ten keys. The keyboard is electrically controlled. The new apparatus is designed for several types of dial heads with scales of 400, 500, and 710 mm diameter. The mode of operation of the apparatus is illustrated in the figure. There is 1 figure.

Text to the figure: 1) Pull rod; 2) Conveyer belt; 3) Quadrant; 4) Rack; 5) Gear; 6) Pointer; 7) Code disks; 8) Spring; 9) Lever; 10) Feeler; 11) Toothed segment; 12) Electric drive; 13) Clutch; 14) Cam drive; 15) Electric starter; 16) and 17) Commutation systems; 18) Recorder; 19) Electromagnets of the keyboard control system; 20) Push button;

Card 1/2

S/119/60/000/012/015/015
B012/B063

21) Pickup; 22) Lever; 23) Clutch;
24) Starting buttons of the motor; 25) Gate; 26) Adjustable resistor;
27) Electric computer of the type СДМ-107 (SDM-107); 28) Solenoids for operating the keyboard.



Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.S.; GORETSKIY, V.V.

Handbook on weighing devices. Izm.tekh. no.2:55 F '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

LETOKHOV, V.S.; VATSURA, V.V.; PUKHLIK, Yu.A.; FEDOTOV, I.I.; KOSOZHIKHIN, A.S.; ZHABOTINSKIY, M.Ye., DASHEVSKAYA, Ye.I.; KOTLOV, A.N.; RUVINSKIY, L.G.; YASIN, V.A., YURCHENKO, L.S., NOVIKOVA, I.Z.; PETROVA, G.N., SHCHELKOVITSKIY, S.S., BELYAYEVA, A.A., BRYKINA, L.I.; GLEBOV, V.M.; DRONOV, M.I., KONOVALOV, M.D.; TARAPIN, V.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.S.; ZHEGALIN, V.G.; ZHABIN, A.I.; GRIBOV, V.S.; MAL'KOV, A.P.; CHERNOV, V.N., BATNOVSKIY, V Ye.; VOROB'YEVA, L.M.; MILOVANOVA, M.M.; ZARIPOV, M.F., KULIKOVSKIY, L.F.; GONCHARSKIY, L.A.; TYAN KHAK SU

Inventions. Avtom. i prib. no.1.78-80 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V.

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V.

Progress in the problem of rhinoscleroma in Soviet Union. Vest. otorinolar. No.3:21-31 May-June 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Of the LOR (Otorhinolaryngological) Department, L'vov Medical Institute, L'vov.

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V.; MUZYKA, M.M.; BARILYAK, R.A. GUBINA, K.M.

Treatment of scleroma respiratorium with antibodies. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no.2:59-62 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Honored Worker in Science Bashkir ASSR, Professor for Mikhaylovskiy; Docent for Muzyka and Barilyak; Assistant for Gubina. 2. Of the Department for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Head -- Prof. S. V. Mikhaylovskiy) and of the Department of Microbiology (Head -- Docent M. M. Muzyka), L'vov Medical Institute.

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V.; CHERNAYA, L.A.; BARILYAK, R.A.; PETRUS, V.S.

Possible utilization of cutaneous reactions in diagnosis of scleroma of the respiratory tract. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 4: 87 July-Aug. 1952. (CIML 22:5)

1. Professor for Mikhaylovskiy and Chernaya; Docent for Barilyak; Assistant for Petrus. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director -- Honored Worker in Science Bashkir ASSR Prof. S. V. Mikhaylovskiy) and of the Department of Microbiology (Head -- Docent M. M. Muzyka), L'vov Medical Institute.

KOHNIYENKO, A.A.; POLUHOV, M.Ya.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., professor, zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki, direktor.

Scleroma of the respiratory tract in children. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.4:90 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (Rhinoscleroma)

KIRILLOVA, K.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., professor, zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR, zaveduyushchiy.

Melanoma of the nasal mucous membrane. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.5:73-74 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Mucous membrane--Tumors) (Nose--Tumors)

MAKEYEVA, G.P.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., professor, zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR, zaveduyushchiy.

Intrusion of the larva of the gadfly under a child's scalp. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.5:78 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Horseflies) (Skin--Wounds and injuries)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR, zaveduyushchiy kafedroy; MUZYKA, M.M., zaveduyushchiy; BARILYAK, R.A.; GUBINA, K.M.; PANCHENKO, D.I., professor, direktor.

Streptomycin is an effective agent in the treatment of rhinoscleroma. Sov.emd. 17 no.5:20-22 My '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (for Mikhaylovskiy, Barilyak and Gubina). 2. Kafedra mikrobiologii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Muzyka, Barilyak, and Gubina). 3. L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Panchenko). (Rhinoscleroma) (Streptomycin)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., professor; MUZYKA, M.M., dotsent; BARYLYAK, R.A., dotsent; GUBINA, K.M.

Method of combined therapy for scleroma of the respiratory organs. Vest.oto-rin. 17 no.1:61-62 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy - professor S.V.Mikhaylovskiy) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent M.M.Muzyka) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)
(RHINOSCLEROMA)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., professor(L'vov)

"Diseases of the ear, throat, and nose." A.G. Likhachev. Reviewed by S.V. Mikhailovskii. Fel'd. i akush. no.1:62-63 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:4)

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) (LIKHACHEV, A.G.)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., prof.

"Clinical aspects of diseases of the ear, throat and nose,"
Collection No.1. of papers from the Tiflis Medical Institute.
Reviewed by S.V. Mikhailovskii. Vest.oto.-rin 20 no.4:107-109
Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:7)
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY)
(MIKHAILOVSKIY, S.V.)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, Sergey Vasil'yevich

[Scleroma of the respiratory tract] Sklerома dykhatel'nykh putei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 150 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(RHINOSCLEROMA)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., prof.

"Otosclerosis" by K.L. Khilov. Reviewed by S.V. Mikhailovskii.
Vest.tot-rin. 21 no.1:119-121 Ja-F '59 (MIRA 12:1)
(OTOSCLEROSIS)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., prof., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR (L'vov)

Negative aspects of antibiotic therapy in otorhinolaryngology.
Vest.otorin. 21 no.4:3-11 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL DISEASES ther.)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther.)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR;
STUDZINSKIY, I.V., prof.

On certain ear operations used for the purpose of improving hearing and eliminating tinnitus. Vop.otorin. 21 no.6:34-38 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. S.V. Mikhaylovskiy) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.V. Studzinskiy) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OTOSCLEROSIS, surgery)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., prof. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR

Organization of interprovince otolarygological conferences. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no.1:91-92 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

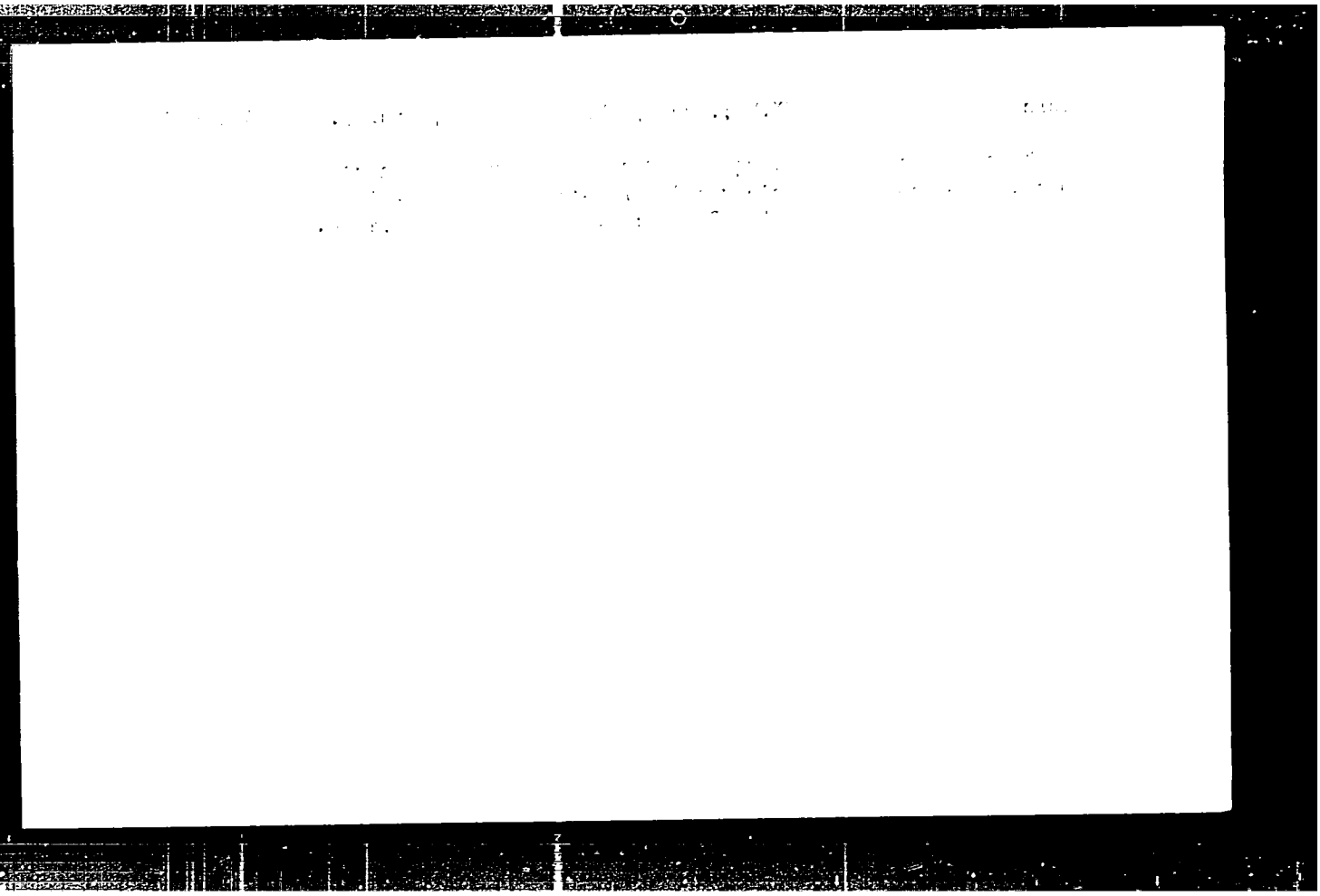
1. Kafedra otorinolaringologii L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(UKRAINE--OTOLARYNGOLOGY)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., prof.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bogomolets; on his 80th birthday.
Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 21 no.4:3-6 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(BOGOMOLETS, ALEKSANDR ALEKSANDROVICH, 1881-)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, S.V., prof.

Review of L.A. Zaritskii's book "Diseases of the ear, nose and throat." Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.4:97 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:1)



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MIKHAYLOVSKI, Il BULGARIA

[Academic Degrees] Docent

[Affiliation] Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology with the Higher Medical Institute (Katedra po akusherstvo i ginekologiya pri VMI), Sofia

[Source] Sofia, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya, No 3, 1962, pp 56-57.

[Data] "On the Syndrome of Amenorrhea, Galactorrhea and Lowered Level of the Follicle Stimulant Hormone (F. S. H.)."

LEBEDEVA, L.P.; KRYSIN, B.T.; KOLPAKOV, Ya.V.; IGNATOV, L.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.A.; SMIRNOV, G.G.; TSYTSENKO, M.V.

Experimental production of iron-base friction ceramic metals. Poroshk. met. 5 no.8:96-102 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 57596-65 EWG(j)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWG(s)-2/EWP(i)/EWG(v)/
EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pe-5/Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Peb/Pw-4
JD/WW/EM/DJ/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5017873 UR/0286/65/000/011/0118/0119
621.825

AUTHOR: Kashchenko, I. M.; Krysin, B. T.; Kolpakov, Ya. V.; Smirnov, G. G.; Mikhaylovskiy, V. A.; Tsytsenko, M. V.; Lebedeva, L. P.; Vinokurov, V. I.; Levin, M. M.; Edel'man, M. I.

TITLE: Method for producing friction parts from powder components. Class 47, No. 171702

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 118-119

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft brake, friction part, powder metallurgy

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of producing friction parts (e.g., brake-unit parts) for aircraft from powder components. To reduce wear, the mixture contains 60—70% iron, 13—16% copper, 8—10% barium sulfate, 3—7% graphite, 3—5% asbestos, and 2—5% silicon oxide. The mixture is compact molded at a pressure of 5.8 t/cm^2 and sintered at a temperature of 1060C and a pressure of 25 kg/cm^2. [LB]

Card 1/ 2

L 57596-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017875

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, AC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4041

Card 2/2

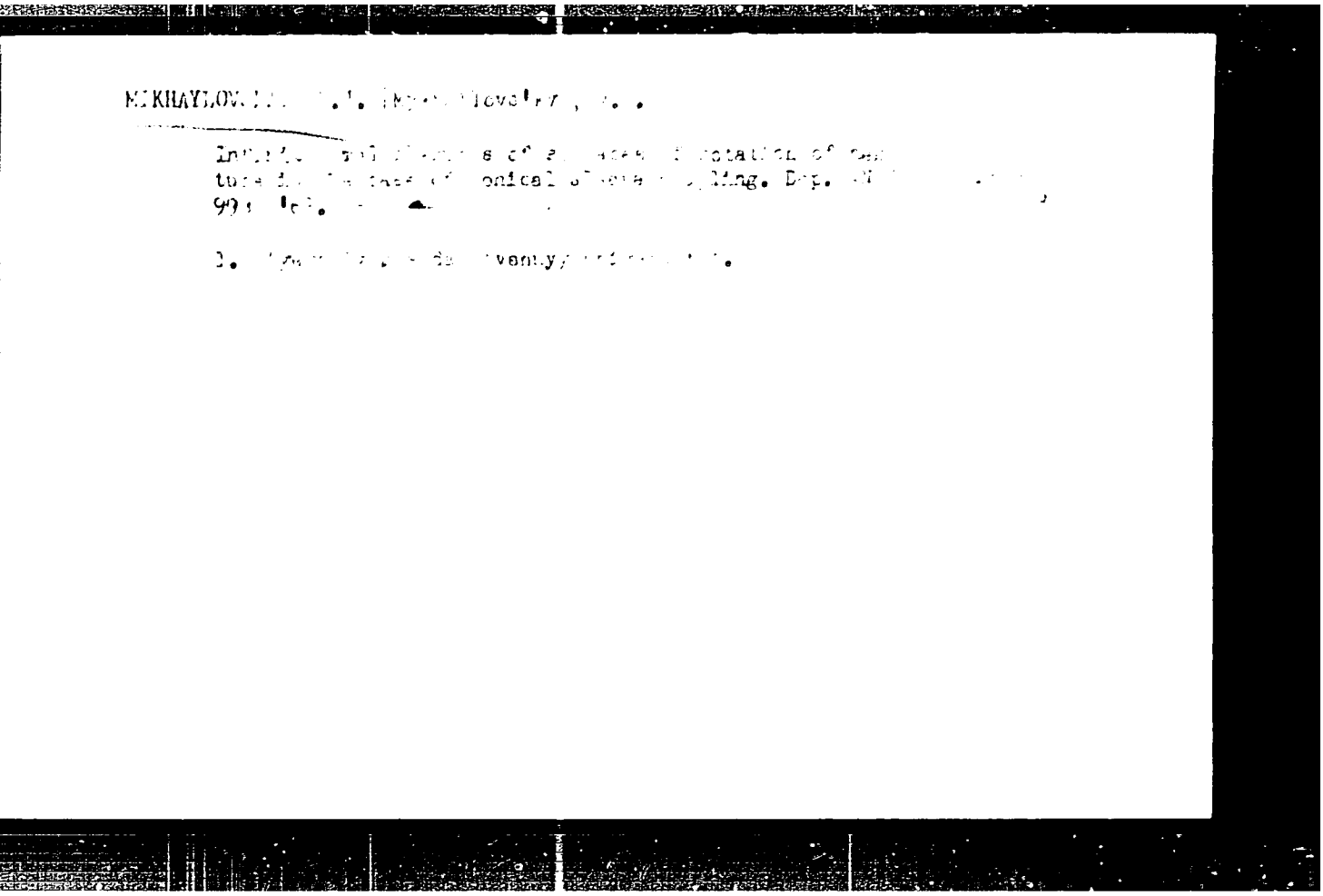
MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.I. (Kiyev)

Infinitesimal bends in the "slide" of surfaces of revolution with negative curvatures. Ukr.mat.zhur. 14 no.1:18-29 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Surfaces) (Curvature) (Differential equations, Partial)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.I. [Mykhailovs'kyi, V.I.] (Kiyev)

Infinitesimal deformations of piecewise regular surfaces of revolution of negative curvature. Ukr. mat. zhur. 14 no.4:422-426 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Surfaces, Deformation of)



GONIKBERB, M.G.; DOROGOCHINSKIY, A.Z.; MITROFANOV, M.G.; GAVRILOVA, A.Ye.; KUPRIYANOV, V.A.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.K.; VOVK, L.M.

Homogenous demethylation of toluene. Report No.1. Basic indices of the process at 750-790 C. Neftekhimiia 1 no.1:46-53 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zelinskogo i Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Toluene) (Methyl group)

SUKHUROV, S.P., inzh.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.K., inzh.

Stand for the automatic welding of longitudinal beams of diesel frames. Svar. proizv. no.7:35-36 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.M. [Mykhailovs'kyi, V.M.]

All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference on Magnetic Elements of Automatic Control, Remote Control, Measuring and Computer Techniques. Avtomatyka 8 no.3:78 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Magnetic materials)

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Diffusion. Sintering E-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1260

Author : Garber, R.I., Polyakov, L.M., Mikhaylovskiy, V.M.
Title : Investigation of Processes in Roasting of Copper

Orig Pub : Ukr. fiz. zh., 1956, 1, No 1, 88-97

Abstract : The tearing strength of a junction of copper rings, formed at various compressions and roasting temperatures, was studied at room temperature. The roasting was done in vacuum (10^{-5} mm mercury). The strength of the joint is proportional to the compression, and the proportionality coefficient increases with temperature. The dependence of the logarithm of the strength of the joint plotted vs. the reciprocal of the roasting temperature is a straight line, the slope of which can be used to determine the activation energy of the roasting process. The latter is 27.6 kcal/g-atom at a pressure of 0.7 kg/mm^2, and decreases with increasing compression. The growth of the crystal grain does not influence the strength of the joint, which depends on the true contact area. Diffusion processes of surface displacement of atoms contribute to an increased joint strength. The reduced activation energy resulting from the increased pressure is attributed to the influence of the

Card : 1/2

Category USSR/Solid State Physics - Diffusion. Sintering E-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1260

liberated surface energy. The low values of the activation energy indicate that plastic deformation may be accompanied by certain destruction and roasting processes, which result in large microscopic shears but which retain the macroscopic solidity of the deformed crystal.

Card : 2/2

18.7100

67670
SOV/126-8-6-18/24

AUTHORS: Zalivadnyy, S.Ya. and Mikhaylovskiy, V.M.

TITLE: Influence of Cyclic Heat Treatment on Bicrystals of Uranium

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 6, pp 904-907 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This study has been carried out in order to elucidate the influence of the interaction between crystals on the nature of changes in the material during cyclic heat treatment and to clarify further the mechanism of the phenomenon under investigation under simplified conditions (absence of surrounding grains). Prismatic billets with coarse columnar grains were prepared from technically pure uranium by a method described by Gerber et al (Ref 4). Bicrystal specimens were cut out by a wire saw from the billets. Further preparation of the specimens was carried out on polishing papers and by electrolytic polishing. The final specimens were 3.2 x 1.3 x 0.7 mm in dimension. The bicrystals were electrolytically etched and inspected in polarized light by a metallographic microscope. The relative grain orientation was determined by the X-ray method of inverse Laue exposure. In order to

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Influence of Cyclic Heat Treatment on Bicrystals of Uranium

control the relative displacement of grains graduation lines were applied perpendicular to the adjacent boundary. These lines were made with the diamond indenter of a micro-hardness tester. For the cyclic heat treatment the specimens were placed in an iron boat provided with a lid lined with tantalum foil in order to exclude interaction between uranium and iron. The specimens were heated by passing electric current through the boat and cooled by conducting away the heat through the massive copper grips of the boat which were water cooled. The temperature was measured by a Pt/Pt-Rh thermocouple welded to the oat. The experiments were carried out in vacuum at a pr ssure not exceeding 3×10^{-6} mm Hg and a temperature ra.ge of 100 to 600°C. The sequence was as follows: heating to the maximum temperature - 5 minutes, holding at 600°C for 1 minute, cooling to the minimum temperature - 4 minutes. The investigation was carried out up to 1000 cycles with intervals for the inspection of the specimens after 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 750 cycles. After 1000 cycles the specimens were subjected to electrolytic polishing and etching in order to expose the changes in microstructure.

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Influence of Cyclic Heat Treatment on Bicrystals of Uranium

In the table on p 905 results of the investigation of 3 specimens after 1000 cycles are given. Fig 1 is a photomicrograph of a portion of the specimen (a - original condition, polarized light, x 40; b - after 300 cycles, x 40; v - after 1000 cycles, x 40; g - the same after electrolytic polishing and etching, polarized light, x 160). Fig 2 shows graphically the dependence of the magnitude of displacement along the boundaries on the number of cycles for a bicrystal of uranium. Fig 3 is a photomicrograph of a uranium specimen without the middle portion (a - before cyclic heat treatment, polarized light; b - after 100 cycles). The authors arrive at the following conclusions:

1. The relative displacement of bicrystal grains per cycle under similar conditions of cyclic heat treatment coincides in the order of magnitude with the relative displacement of grains of approximately the same dimensions in polycrystalline specimens of uranium.
2. A change in the relative disposition of grains can take place due both to the difference in residual elongation and to the displacement of one grain as a whole

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4

Influence of Cyclic Heat Treatment on Bicrystals of Uranium

relative to another.
3. Experiments with bicrystals of uranium agree in their general features with the idea of the mechanism of irreversible changes in uranium in cyclic heat treatment, during which these changes are brought about by a combination of slip along the grain boundaries and plastic deformation within the grain bodies (see Ref 3), which has been established experimentally for polycrystalline uranium by Gerber et al (Ref 4). Gratitude is expressed to Professor R.I.Gerber for reading the paper and his valuable comments. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physico-Technical Institute, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1959

Card 4/4

81616

21.1330
18.8100

S/181/60/002/06/04/050
B122/B063

AUTHORS: Garber, R. I., Zalivadnyy, S. Ya., Mikhaylovskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Change in the Microstructure of Uranium by Cyclic Heat Treatment

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 1052-1059

TEXT: When subjected to cyclic heat treatment, uranium exhibits irreversible growth which has been given different explanations in publications. In order to clarify this problem, the authors of the present paper examined the change in the microstructure of uranium, i.e., the process taking place inside and on the grain boundaries of polycrystalline uranium during cyclic heat treatment. The metal surface was examined microscopically and photographed with a camera of the type МФН-1 (MFN-1). Fig. 1 shows the scheme of the system. The uranium samples were prepared in such a way that coarse, columnar grains developed in the center of the sample (Fig. 2). The deformation of the grains was observed by the changes in etched lines. Sample No. 1 was

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Change in the Microstructure of Uranium by Cyclic Heat Treatment

S/181/60/002/06/04/050
B122/B063

heated 200 times from 100 to 600°C, No. 2 300 times, and No. 3 50 times in the course of 5 min, cooling took 4 min, the peak temperature lasted 1 min. Figs. 3-6 illustrate the changes undergone by the samples No. 1-3. A curvature in the etched lines and a mutual displacement of the grains was observed in all samples. In some cases, a distortion of the grain boundaries was observed in addition to the mutual displacement. It was further observed that at peak temperature there was a jump in the lines, which again vanished on cooling. The direction of these jumps changed after about 10 cycles, and remained the same on a further cyclic treatment. This thermoelastic deformation is assumed to be related with the anisotropic thermal expansion of uranium. The disorientation of the grains in the course of the cyclic treatment is examined roentgenographically. The greatest possible displacement of grains was determined from the degree of disorientation and the difference between the thermal expansion coefficients of touching bodies; the displacement corresponding to the mechanism of "thermal wedging" is likewise determined and compared with the displacement observed experimentally. The displacement observed was found to differ only little from the one determined by the

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.M.

21369
S/021/61/000/012/006/011
D251/D305

16.8000

AUTHORS: Drahan, Ya. P., and Mykhaylovs'kyy, V. M., Corresonding Member AS UkrSSR

TITLE: On a case of amplitude error of sampling

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 12, 1961, 1578-1582

TEXT: The authors attempt a generalization of the earlier result of A. A. Bragin, V. N. Mikhaylovskiy and A.N. Svenson (Ref. 2: Avtomat. kontrol' i izmerit tekhn, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1, 129, (1957)), for the telemetric case well-known in practice, where the sensor is fed by a sinusoidal load and the sinusoid modulated by the amplitude is sampled. The relative error of sinusoidal sampling is given by

$$\delta(\Delta) = \frac{\langle s(t)\rangle_{c\ max} - \langle s(t)\rangle_{c\ min}}{\langle s(t)\rangle_{c\ max}} \qquad (7)$$

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On a case of amplitude ...

and it is shown that $\delta(\Delta)$ is related to the sampling duration Δ, the ratio of sampling frequency F to sampled frequency f, and the number of average rectified pulses n_c,

$$\delta(0) = 2\sin^2 \omega\frac{\tau}{2v} = 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi f}{2vF} = 2\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{4n_c} \qquad (9)$$

$$\overline{\delta(\Delta)} = \frac{2\sin\omega\frac{\tau}{4v}\left[1-P\left(\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\right)\right]\cos\omega\frac{\tau}{4v}\left[1+P\left(\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\right)\right]}{\sin\omega\frac{\tau}{2v}P\left(\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\right)+E\left(\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\right)\sin\omega\frac{\tau}{2v}} =$$

$$= \frac{rep_{\frac{\tau}{v}}\,\delta_1(\Delta)}{1+E\left(\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\right)\frac{\sin\omega\frac{\tau}{2v}}{\sin\omega\frac{\tau}{2v}P\left(\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\right)}} \sim \frac{rep_{\frac{\tau}{v}}\,\delta_1(\Delta)}{E\left(\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\right)}.$$

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On a case of amplitude ...

where

$$\text{где } \delta_1(\Delta) = 2\sin^2\omega\frac{\tau}{4v} - \sin\omega\frac{\tau}{2v}\operatorname{tg}\omega\frac{\Delta}{4} = \frac{2\sin\frac{\pi}{4n_e}}{\cos\frac{\Delta v}{\tau}\frac{\pi}{4n_e}}\sin\frac{\pi}{4n_e}\left(1-\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau}\right).$$

$$\Delta < \frac{\tau}{v} \qquad (10)$$

$$\left(\frac{F}{f}\right)_{min} = 2\left[1 + \frac{1}{v}R\left(\frac{F}{2f}\right)\right], \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{v}, \quad \Delta = \frac{\pi}{(v+1)\omega} \qquad (12)$$

The case of ideal transmission, $\delta(\Delta) = 0$, may be found from

$$\delta\left(j\frac{\tau}{v}\right) = 0 \qquad (j = 1, 2, \ldots, v) \qquad (8)$$

The result derived is compared with the V. A. Kotel'nikov theorem. There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

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21369
S/021/61/000/012/006/011
D251/D305

On a case of amplitude ...

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mashynoznavstva ta avtomatyky AN URSR (Institute of Machine Science and Automation AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1961

Card 4/4

S/126/61/011/006/003/011
E193/E483

21.2100

AUTHORS: Garber, R.I., Zalivadnyy, S.Ya. and Mikhaylovskiy, V.M.

TITLE: Variation of the microstructure of uranium during cyclic thermal treatment. II

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.6, pp.889-892

TEXT: This is a continuation of earlier published work of the authors (Ref.1: FTT, 1960, 2, 6, 1052 and Ref.2: FMM, 1959, 8, 904) relating to the mechanism of distortion of uranium during thermal cycling on bi-crystal specimens and on coarsely crystalline material with columnar grains. In this paper the authors investigate the laws governing the thermal cycling-induced changes in finely-crystalline technical grade uranium. To ensure uniform grain-size of the required magnitude, cylindrical uranium specimens (60 mm long, 8 mm in diameter) were annealed and then compressed (in the direction normal to the axis) to approximately 50% reduction in thickness and the resultant blanks were machined to produce prismatic specimens measuring 60 x 4 x 3 mm. After recrystallization, these specimens were plastically deformed in

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compression (8% reduction in thickness) in the direction normal to the longitudinal axis and to the direction of the first compressing operation; this was done to develop texture in the material studied. The specimens were then cut into several prismatic test pieces which, after polishing (mechanical and electrolytic) and recrystallization, measured 6 x 2.5 x 1.5 mm. On 3 faces of each test piece a set of lines, spaced at 0.1 mm intervals, was inscribed by making scratches 2 μ wide and 0.5 μ deep. Annealing, recrystallization and the thermal cycling tests were all carried out in vacuum of 5×10^{-6} mm Hg. Each thermal cycle consisted of the following: heating to 600°C in 5 minutes; holding at 600°C for 1 minute; cooling to 100°C in 4 minutes. The specimens (whose original grain size was 25 μ) were examined after 200, 400, 600, 800, 1300 and 2000 cycles. The dimensional changes of several test pieces after 600 cycles are tabulated. It will be seen that the length of the test pieces increased, their width and thickness decreased. Metallographic examination revealed that thermal cycling had brought about both the deformation in the interior of the grains and relative displacement of the grains. The latter effect was reflected in increased roughness of the

surface of the test pieces. This is illustrated in Fig.3 showing (x200 and x200 $\sqrt{2}$ in the horizontal and vertical direction, respectively) the contour of the surface of a specimen (a) before thermal cycling, (б) after 600 cycles and (в) after 2000 cycles. The average grain-size of the specimens decreased from the initial 25 μ to 18 μ after 2000 cycles. The rate of increase in the length of the test pieces increased with the increasing number of the cycles, $\Delta l/l$ per 1 cycle after 2000 cycles being 2 to 3 times larger than that after 600 cycles. After 2000 cycles the length of the test pieces increased on the average by 60%; at the same time the average increase in length of the grains was 20%. This discrepancy was attributed to the effect of recrystallization taking place during thermal cycling on the total elongation of the grains. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR
(Physico-technical Institute AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1960

DRAGAN, Ya.P. [Drahan, IA.P.]; DUBROV, Ya.A. [Dubrov, IA.O.]; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.M. [Mykhailovs'kyi, V.M.]

Theory of nonstationary random processes. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1162-1165 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN UkrSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Mikhaylovskiy).

S/126/63/015/001/011/029
E073/E420

AUTHORS: Zalivadnyy, S.Ya., Mikhaylovskiy, V.M., Malik, A.K.

TITLE: Simultaneous influence of cyclic heat treatment and an external tensile load on certain properties of polycrystalline zinc

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.1, 1963, 91-94

TEXT: From 99.96% pure zinc sheets, strips were cut in the direction of rolling, their surface was electrolytically cleaned, rolled to 55% at 50°C and annealed in a horizontal electric furnace at 90°C for 10 hours in air. This was done to retain the original preferential crystallographic orientation of the material. From these blanks, 50 mm long specimens with a gauge section of 36 x 3 x 2.5 mm were cut and ground by the spark-erosion method and then polished chemically and electrolytically. The obtained specimens were subjected to cyclic heat treatment in the temperature range 150 to 300°C, each cycle consisting of heating for 5 minutes and cooling for 7 minutes in a vacuum of 10^{-2} mm Hg. Two groups of cyclic heat treatment were applied: 1) 400 cycles

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with a tensile stress of 100 g/mm^2; 2) 50 cycles with a tensile stress of 600 g/mm^2. Another batch of specimens was subjected to 1200 thermal cycles without any external load. The results are given in Table 1. Metallographic studies indicate that the elongation of the specimens was due primarily to slip in the grains; mutual displacement of grains and porosity are less important. No qualitative difference was observed in the behaviour of the specimens during simultaneous application of cyclic heat treatment and an external tensile load and cyclic heat treatment alone. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1962

Table 1

Specimen No.	Treatment	Experiment duration, hours	Dimensional changes, %		
			Length	Width	Thickness
1	400 thermal cycles	80	+3.0	+2.0	-4.0
2	External load σ = 100 g/mm^2	80	+0.6	-0.3	-0.3
3	400 thermal cycles with an external load σ = 100 g/mm^2	80	+11.0	-0.5	-9.0
4	50 thermal cycles	10	+0.3	very small	very small
5	External load σ = 600 g/mm^2	10	+4.3	-1.8	-2.7
6	50 thermal cycles with an external load σ = 600 g/mm^2	10	+33	-8.5	-16

L 36625-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5002343 S/0126/64/018/006/0904/0908

AUTHOR: Garber, R. I.; Gindin, I. A.; Zalivadnyy, S. Ya.; Mikhaylovskiy, V. M.; Malik, A. K.; Neklyudov, I. M.

TITLE: Effect of programmed hardening on creep of polycrystalline zinc and stability during cyclic heat treatment

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 6, 1964, 904-908

TOPIC TAGS: polycrystalline zinc, creep, programmed hardening, heat treatment, cyclic heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The effect of programmed hardening (hardening by controlled application of stress at slow rates) on the creep of polycrystalline zinc at room temperature and on its resistance to forming during cyclic heat treatment was studied. The linear deformation of annealed polycrystalline zinc and of samples subjected to loading ($1\text{-}6\times10^{-4}$ kg/mm^2/min) and to loading beyond the yield point (2.5 kg/mm^2/min) was compared. The elongation of the programmed samples

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L 36625-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002348 2

was less than in the annealed and rapidly stressed samples; was reduced two times as the programmed rate was decreased from 5 to 1.5 x 10^{-4} kg/mm^2. Samples subjected to normal treatment were less resistant to heating-cooling cycles than programmed samples. The hardening increased as the maximum temperature of the cycle was reduced. The maximum temperature approached the melting temperature (0.9T_m K). The creep in program hardened samples was less than in those otherwise deformed. Metallographic analysis showed slip bands and the formation of substructures in a small number of the grains. Small migration of the boundaries occurred in samples after programmed and after ordinary hardening prior to thermal cycling; after that the migration in the programmed samples was much less noticeable. Thus programmed hardening of polycrystalline zinc increased its creep strength and its resistance to forming during cyclic heat treatment. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table

ASSOCITTION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physical-technical Institute AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Aug63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM
NR REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

I.I. [illegible] Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "[illegible] in Oil Well."

6/4/50

Inst of Automatics and Telemechanics, Acad Sci USSR

50 Vecheryaya Moskva

SHUMIKOVSKIY,N.N.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY,V.N.

On selecting the channel and medium of communications in measuring the "depth parameters" in oil wells. Nauch.zap. IMA L'viv.fil AN URSR no.1:5-26 '53. (MLRA 8:11)
(Oil well logging, Electric)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY,V.N.; DUB,Ya.T.

Selection of the optimal size of reflector markers in sounding methods. Nauch.zap. IMA L'viv.fil. AN URSR no.1:27-34 '53.
(Oil well logging) (MLRA 8:11)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V. N.

"The Influence of the Lateral Magnetic Field on a Permanent Magnet," Nauch. zap. In-ta mashinoved, i avtomatiki, 2, No 2, 1953, pp 53-57

The influence of a lateral magnetic field on the longitudinal residual induction of a ferronickel-aluminum alloy of coercive force of (H_c = 45 oersteds) and residual induction **before** demagnetization (B_r = 5000 gauss) is studied. The lateral field **affects** a decrease of B_r approximately proportional to its **strength.** A preliminary demagnetization by a lateral field up to 200 oersteds does not influence the effect of the longitudinal field.

RZhFiz, No 3, 1955

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V. N., SHUMILOVSKIY, N. N. and ANDRIYEVSKIY, A. I.

"Temperature Measurements in the Soil and in Drilled Wells" Nauch Zap. in-ta Mashinoved. i Avtomatiki AN Ukr SSR, 3, 1954, 31-38

Attempt is made to find the location and temperature of the heat source if the temperature varies periodically. A special formula is derived for computing the amplitude and period of temperature variation, the thermal conductivity, and other values. The history of geothermal studies in the USSR is briefly described. (RZhFis, No 10, 1955)

KURSIN, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIGORSKIY, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Water measurement problem of irrigation canals. Gidr. i mel. 6 no. 12:33-40 D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Irrigation canals and flumes) (Flow meters)

Mikhaylovskiy, V.N.

KARPENKO,G.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; SAVIN,G.N. redaktor; LOPATINSKIY,Ya.B., redaktor; LEONOV,M.Ya., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MIKHYLOVSKIY,V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PARASYUK,O.S., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PANASYUK,V.V., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZIL'BAN.M.S., redaktor; RAKHLINA,N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Some problems in the fatigue of steel with calculation of the influence of active agents]Nekotorye voprosy ustalostnoi prochnosti stali s uchetom vliianiia aktivnoi sredy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk USSR, 1955. 48 p. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Institut mashinoznavstva i avtomatiki. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Savin) 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Lopatinskiy) (Steel--Fatigue)

ZAKHARIYA, I.A.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.

Problems of time-pulse conversion. Nauch.zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser. avtom. i izm. tekh. 5:171-183 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Telemetering)

USSR/Automatics and telemechanics - Errors FD-3083

Card 1/1 Pub. 10 - 6/8

Author : Mikhaylovskiy, V. N.; Malets, L. O. (L'vov)

Title : Method for decreasing errors of telemetering in time separation of channels

Periodical : Avtom. i telem., Vol. 16, Nov-Dec 1955, 548-553

Abstract : The authors point to the possibility of decreasing the errors of measurement of multi-channel telemetering systems with time separation of channels by means of the utilization on the receiver side of transmitted control (sample) signals which correspond to zero and maximum value of measured uniciphered quantities. Experimental verification under laboratory conditions showed that errors of multi-channel telemetering systems with time separation of channels can be decreased by use of automatic stabilization (correction) of null displacement and deviation of transfer characteristics by five and higher times. Three references: Molchanov, Authorship certificate No 32966, 1933; G. M. Zhdanov, Telelzmereniye [Telemetering], State Energy Press, 1953; J. Chisholm, E. Buckley, G. Fornell, Proc. IRE, 39, No 1, 1951.

Submitted : July 15, 1954

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.; SHKURCHENKO, V.L

Thermal logging of wells. Nauch. zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser. avtom. i izm. tekh. 4:120-125 '55. (MLRA 10:8)
(Borings) (Oil well logging)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., DANILYUK, I.S.

Flow control and the amount of water in canals of irrigating systems. Nauch. zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser. avtom. i izm. tekh. 4 126-135 '55.
(Irrigation canals and flumes) (MLRA 10:8)
(Automatic control)

Mikhaylovsky V.N

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907. Mikhailovsky, V. N., and Danilyuk, I. S., Problem of the control of the discharge and amount of water in channels of irrigation systems (in Russian), *Nauch. zap. in-ta mashinoved. i avtomatiki Akad. Nauk Ukr. SSR 4, Ser. Avtomatiki i izmerit. tekhn:* no. 3, 126-235, 1955; *Ref. Zh. Mekh.* 1956, Rev. 5185.

Views are given relating to the direction and a program of work on automation and remote control of irrigation systems, and a solution is also given of the first point of this program, that is, the choice of the design elements of the measuring instrument and the quantity of water in canals and examination of its design and characteristics.

Courtesy Referativnyi Zhurnal
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

15-57-4-5503

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 196 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mikhaylovskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Telemetry of Depth Parameters (Teleizmereniye glubinnykh parametrov)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Telemekhaniz. v nar. kh-ve, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 334-345

ABSTRACT: Exploration and extraction of minerals require extensive use of equipment with automatic and remote controls. Basic requirements of measuring and drilling equipment are set forth, with a special consideration for the equipment located in the body of the drill itself. Solutions for some design problems of such equipment are suggested. A table of depth parameters subject to control in drilling process is presented. The table gives data on the

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Telemetry of Depth Parameters (Cont.)

following factors: 1) axial pressure on the well bottom; 2) rate of revolution of the drill motor; 3) torque on the well bottom; 4) zenithal and azimuthal angles of the well axis; 5) tortional stress on the column. Another table shows possible methods of signal transmission in drilling wells. Telemetric methods are described. The extent of telemetric measurements and of geophysical investigations in drilling and operating wells is examined. Telemetric equipment and possible mode of operation are indicated for various parameters. Methods of decreasing the error of telemetric measurements, of increasing resistance to interference and reliability of the equipment are outlined. The following factors should be considered in designing equipment for telemetric measurement of depth parameters: 1) the necessity of using parts of high resistance to high temperature; 2) the use of high-speed, high-precision multi-channel automatic recorders; 3) the use of high-efficiency stable radioactivity detectors. Serious attention should be devoted to other problems of the design and use of automatic and telemetric equipment.

Card 2/2 I. A. K.

BELEN'KIY, Ya.Yu.; MIKHAYLOVS'KIY, V.M.; SVENSON, O.M.

Circuit solution of multiple-channel commutation.
Avtomatyka no.4:54-61 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut mashinoznavstva ta avtomatiki AN URSR.
(Electronic circuits)

KURSIN, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of radioactive substances to measure the flow of a liquid. Gidr. i mel. 8 no.6:33-36 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Flowmeters) (Radioactive tracers)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY

USSR / Radiophysics. Application of Radio...

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 12654

Author : Mikhaylovskiy, V.N. (Ivanov) Svenson, A.N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Reduction of Signal Spectrum in Telemetering of Radioactive Radiation.

Orig Pub : Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1956, 17, No 8, 722-727

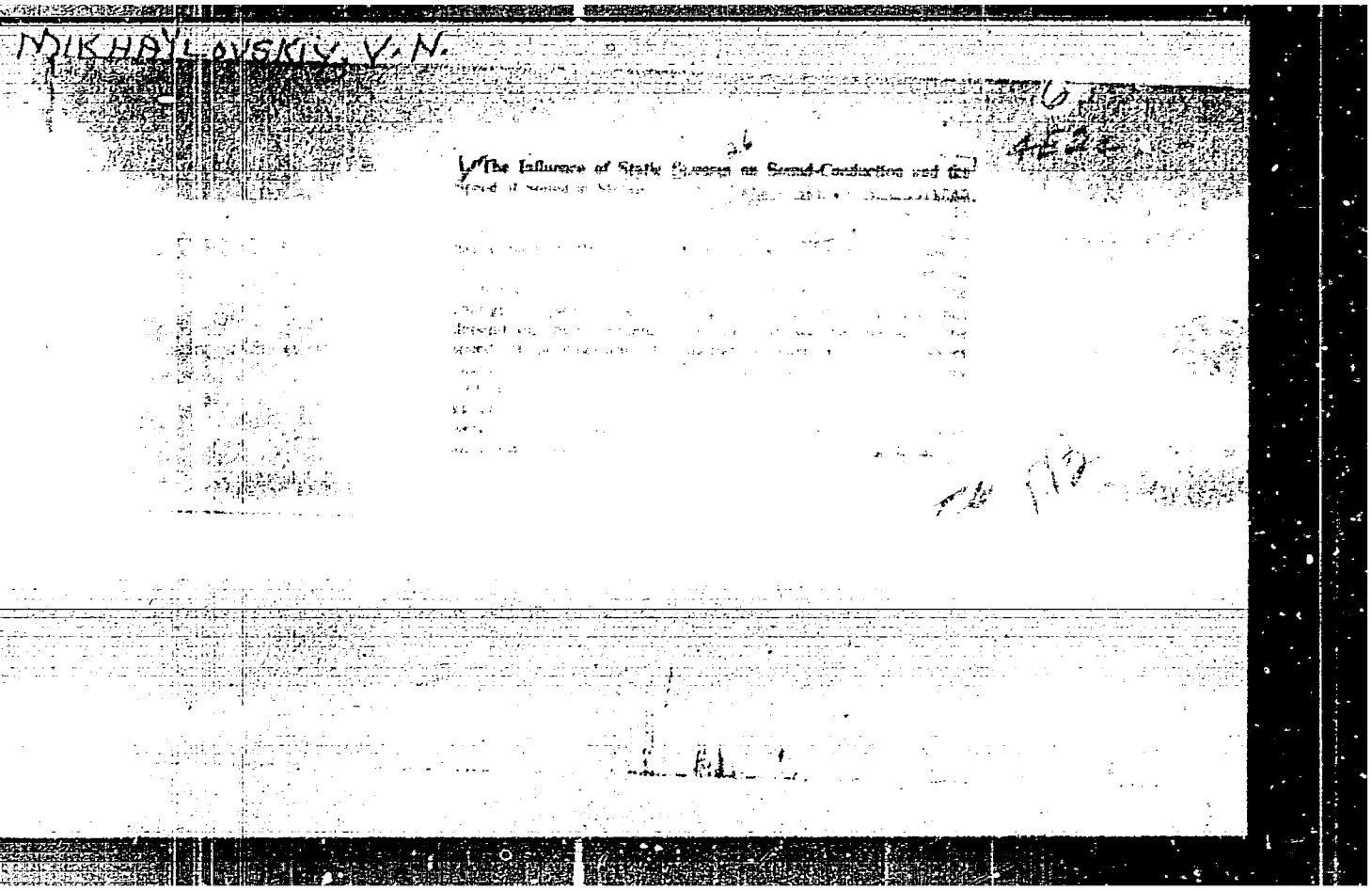
Abstract : The authors propose and analyze a method for reducting the spectrum and apparatus used for the telemetering of radioactive radiation. The method consists of converting a sequence of pulses with random time intervals, obtained at the output of the indicator, into a sequence with discrete equal or multiples of an equal number intervals of time between pulses.

Card : 1/2

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V. N.

621.376.5 : 621.373.431.1 2284

A Method of Time-Pulse Transformation.—J. A. Zakharya & V. N. Mikhaylovskiy. (*Avtomatika i Telemekhanika*, Sept. 1956, Vol. 17, No. 9, pp. 836–846.) The properties are considered of a new system of transforming the voltage amplitude of rectangular pulses into time intervals between the leading edges of pulses of higher frequency. The system includes a cathode-coupled multivibrator circuit. Analysis suggests applications in telemetry systems.



MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.; SVENSON, A.N.

Errors of pulse-width and pulse-time telemetering systems. Avtom. kont. i izm. tekh. no.1:54-61 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Telemetering)

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.; TSYKHAN, A.I.

Effect of static stresses on the propagation of elastic waves in metals. Avtom. kont. i izm. tekh. no.1:70-73 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Sound—Transmission)

BRAGIN, A.A.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.; SVENSON, A.N.

Cause of errors in one type of pulse telemetering systems. Avtom. kont. i izm. tekh. no.1:129-136 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Telemetering)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N.(L'vov); TSYKHAN A.I.(L'vov)

Effect of static tension on sound conductivity and speed in metals.
Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk no.1:139-140 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Sound waves) (Metals)

AUTHOR: MIKHAYLOVSKIY,V.N., SPEKTOR,Yu.I. PA - 3578

TITLE: On Co-ordination of the Second Harmonic Magnetic Amplifier Effected by a Load. (K voprosu soglasovaniya magnitnykh usiliteley tipa "vtoroy garmoniki" s nagruzkoy, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol 18, Nr 6, pp 551 - 559 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This problem was solved for the first time by M.A.ROZENBLAT. Here the experiment of a further investigation of the problem is undertaken, starting from the condition of obtaining a maximum sensitivity of output. Output sensitivity of the amplifier is investigated for low initial signals, in which case the amplifier is assumed to be linear. Such a mode of operation is characteristic for the work of the amplifier in a scheme with an automatic compensation of the signal to be measured. The effect of the load type on the magnetic amplifier stability is determined and the area of instable performance is ascertained. The expressions obtained make it possible to co-ordinate the active load magnetic amplifier on the basis of finding the maximum power sensitivity under predetermined conditions of generation. The dependence of the power sensitivity of the active load magnetic amplifier on the amplitude of the generating field in the case of optimum co-ordination is defined.

Card 1/2