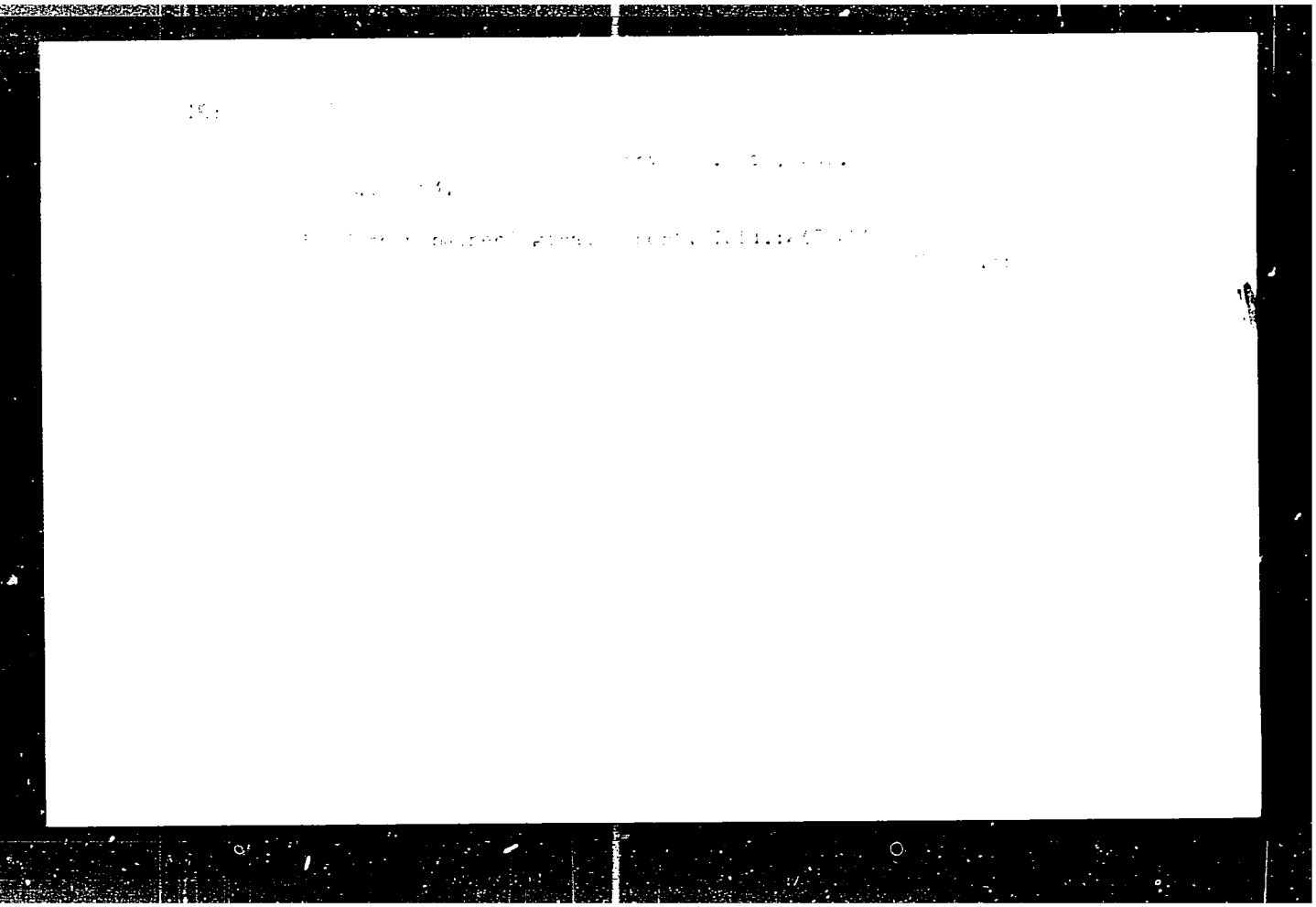
BARANOVA, N.M.; BASS, Yu.B.; BOGDANOVICH, V.V.; VIL'GOS, Ye.F.; GRAZHDANTSEV, I.I.; GRYAZNOV, V.I.; GUTOROVA, Ye.S.; KABRIZON, V.M.; MOLYAVKO, G.I.; MOROKHOVSKAYA, M.S.; NOSOVSKIY, M.F.; RONODANOVA, M.F.; SOSNOV, A.A.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.S.; USENKO, I.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOLDAR', A.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; SACHENKO-SAKUN, V.N., st. topograf; SHELUKHINA, A.V., st. tekhnik-geolog; TOLIK, M.A., st. tekhnik-geolog; REUTOVSKAYA, O.A., tekhnik; BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik, glav. red.[deceased]

[Nikopol' manganese-ore basin] Nikopol'skii margantsevo-rudnyi bassein. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 534 p. (MIRA 17:6)

Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Ukr.SSR (for Baranova, Molyavko, Komodanova, Usenko). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Gryaznov, Nosovskiy). 3. Trest "Dneprogeologiya" (for Bogdanovich, Kabrizon). 4. Trest "Kiyevgeologiya" (for Bass). 5. Trest "Nikopol'-Marganets" (for Vil'gos, Grazhdantsev, Sosnov).



MOROKHOVSKIY, A.S., inzh.

Measuring device for coal pulp density. Sbor. DonUGI no.31: 125-130 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

AID P - 5536

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Model building

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 10/15

Authors : Kuryatnikov, E., Yu. Moroko, V. Litvak, A. Tarakanov

Title : Our readers suggest

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 12, 16-17, D 1956

Abstract : Four letters of the readers of the Wings of the Nation: 1) describing the construction of model wings and empennage of thin profile; 2) advocating the use of corn as model building material; 3) instructing in the building of indoor models of helicopters; and 4) outlining the functioning of the rotors on the gyroplane models. 4 drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MOROKOV, Afanasiy Alekseyevich; PETROV, M.M., otv. red.; KOKOSOV, L.V., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Adjustment of ST-35 and STA teletypewriters]Regulirovka telegrafnykh startstopnykh apparatov tipa St-35, STA. Moskva, Sviaz'-izdat, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Teletype—Equipment and supplies)

Experiment in smelting chrome-nickel steel with up to 1.50% chromium in the charge. P. K. Morokov and B. O. Petukhov (Met. Combine, Kuznetsk). *Stal'* 1950, No. 6, 20-3.—Smelting of Cr-Ni steel with up to 1.50% Cr in charge does not change the normal slagging procedure. Viscometric fluidity of slag remained at 180–250 mm. The rate of C oxidation during all periods of melting remained high and slowing of the rate as a result of increased Cr_2O_3 content in slag was not observed. At the high temps. there was sufficient fluid motion in the slag. For normal melting procedure it is necessary to add lime instead of limestone to the furnace charge and the charge must be thoroughly heated during loading and before addn. of iron. These precautions guarantee a partial dropping of initial slag by gravity flow. Mech. properties and macrostructure of expt. heats of 20KhN3A (C 0.20–0.25, Mn 0.50–0.56, Cr 0.70–0.87, Ni 2.82–3.00%); and 12KhN3A (C 0.13–0.14, Mn 0.44–0.53, Cr 0.67–0.85, Ni 1.54–2.85%) as well as others were completely satisfactory. V. N. B.

Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti nachal'nika martenovskogo tsekha No. 1. (for Morokov)
Kuznetskiy metallurgical kombinat

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

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

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

(Continued on next card)

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

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

(Open-hearth process)

MOROKOV, P.K

PETUKHOV, B. G. and MOROKOV, I. K.

Primeneniye zakisi nikelya v bol'shegruzovykh martenovskikh pri vyplavke khromonikelevykh staley.

report submitted for the 5th Fhsical Chemical Conference on Steel Production, Moscow, 30 Jun 1959.

PETUKHOV, B.G.; MOROKOV, P.K.

Trial use of open-hearth agglomerate. Metallurg 4 no.3:11-15 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Starshiy inzhener-issledovatel' Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Petukhov). 2. Nachal'nik martenovskogo tsekha No.1 Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Morokov).
(Open-hearth process)

MOROKOV, P.K.

Remote control of stoppers on steel-pouring ladles. Metallurg 5 no.8:14 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Remote control)

S/133/60/000/008/[illegible]/XX
A054/A029

AUTHORS: Morokov, P. K., Sokolov, I. A., Kochnev, S. P., Kurpyayev, I. M.

TITLE: Remote Control of Steel Pouring From Two-Stopper Ladles

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 8, pp. 704-708

TEXT: In 1957, simplified hydraulic equipment was designed at the Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine) (with the cooperation of L. S. Klimasenko, I. S. Lyulenkov, M. D. Zaslavskiy, I. I. Chuvikovskiy, S. P Kochnev, P. K. Morokov and I. M Kurpyayev; No. of Authors Certificate: 125011) for remote control of the stoppers of 200-t ladles, planned by Stal'proyekt. Remote control in this operation eliminates the very cumbersome manual work in the proximity of the furnace, reduces the number of workers required and stabilizes the conditions of pouring. The hydraulic equipment is placed in an oil container with a rectangular bottom measuring 670 x 760 mm and a capacity of 120 l. The cover consists of two parts. The part which is welded to the container accomodates the electromotor, the oil pump and the oil filter, while in the detachable part of the cover the valve-system, magnetic devices and control boxes are mounted. The hydraulic equipment is placed on the right-hand side of the control cabin of the

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Remote Control of Steel Pouring From Two-Stopper Ladles

crane, while on the other side of the cabin, on a level with the charging platform two cylinders with flexible pipes and the control panel are mounted. By activating the appropriate magnet, oil is fed by the pump through the valve-system into the upper chamber of the cylinder. The excess oil fed in by the pump passes through a release valve into the oil container under a pressure which is about 2 atm higher than the pressure prevailing in the working area of the cylinder. This constant differential pressure in the pump and in the cylinder ensures the stability of oil flow through the throttle and, consequently, at the same time also the stability of the cylinder speed during lifting and lowering the stoppers of the ladle. As the piston is stationary, the cylinder rises when the pressure is increased, thus lifting the stopper. The stopper is lowered by activating the corresponding elements of the system having a reverse function of those opening the stopper. The electric control system consists of a linear contactor, two normally open main contactors and two normally open block-contactors, timing, zero and accelerating relays, contactors and push buttons. In the remote control system it is possible to pour a metal stream reduced to one third of its volume in the first few seconds of pouring and the transition to full-jet pouring proceeds very smoothly. This reduces the impact at the bottom of the ingot mold considerably, which improves the

S/133/60/000/008/XX
A054/A029

Remote Control of Steel Pouring From Two-Stopper Ladles

quality of the steel. About 250 test pourings (with rail steel and Ст.3кп = St.3kp type steel) proved that the quantity of cinder in the lower part of the casting decreases and also the amount of incrustations in the macrostructure of the rolled stock made from the lower part of the castings is smaller. Further advantages of the new system are: the stoppers open and close at a uniform speed regardless of the quantity of metal in the ladle; during the interval the ingot mold is filled with the liquid metal, the electromotor can be switched off, the system can be applied in any pouring method; the hydraulic system can be adjusted for the case where the stopper is heavier than the metal stream and also for the reverse case (i. e., the stopper is lighter than the weight of the metal stream). The construction and the operation of the hydraulic equipment and of the electric control system and the tests with the steel poured according to this method are described. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

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S/130/60/000/010/002/003
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Petukhov, B. G., Morokov, P. K.

TITLE: Deoxidation and Alloying of Chromium Containing Steel With Silico-Chrome in the Ladle

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, No. 10, pp. 12-14

TEXT: In chrome-containing steel melting, ferrochrome is usually added to the pool after preliminary deoxidation. This method was however replaced at various plants by deoxidation and alloying of the steel in the ladle Already in 1942, alloying of steel with chromium, by adding silicochrome into the ladle and the furnace pool was started at the Kuznetskiy metallurg'cheskiy kombinat, KMK, (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine). This method was developed by engineers A. I. Khomutov, V. Ye. Leykin, and P. A. Sakharuk. However, the insufficient heat charge of open-hearth furnaces and the lack of commercial silicochrome did at that time not permit the introduction of this deoxidation mode The use of magnesite-chromite refractories for open-hearth furnace vaults makes it possible to heat the metal to a temperature which is required for its alloying and deoxidation in the ladle, and to obtain high-quality steel. In May - September

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S/130/60/000/010/002/003
A006/A001

Deoxidation and Alloying of Chromium Containing Steel With Silicochrome in the Ladle

1959, 60 experimental melts were made at KMK in 190-ton furnaces by melting chrome, chrome-nickel and chrome-silicon-manganese steels including 20X (20Kh), 40X (40Kh), 45 X (45Kh), 17XH2(17KhN2), 40XH (40KhN), and 15XCHД (15KhSND) steel. For comparison the same steel grades were deoxidized by the conventional technology. "SiKhr 18" silicochrome, containing 18-20% Si, 48-50% Cr, 3-3.5% C and 0.05-0.07% P, was used for alloying and deoxidizing the metal in the ladle. The experimental and conventional melts differed only by the technology of deoxidizing and alloying the metal in the ladle. It was established that by introducing silicochrome into the ladle instead of ferrochrome Si, Cr and Mg loss was reduced, the components were uniformly distributed in the ladle, the properties of the metal were higher than required by GOST and did not differ from the properties of metal deoxidized by the conventional method. The internal structure was satisfactory and the metal had high mechanical properties. Flake sensitivity was not increased. As a result of reduced Si and Cr loss and consequently of a diminished consumption of ferrochrome and blast furnace ferro-

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S/130/60/000/010/002/003
A006/A001

Deoxidation and Alloying of Chromium Containing Steel With Silicochrome in the Ladle

silicon, the new method ensured an economical effect ranging between 11.9 and 18.2 rubles per ton for different steel grades. There are 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

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S/133/60/[illegible]
A054/A029

AUTHORS Petukhov, B.G., Morokov P.[illegible], Engineers

TITLE Melting Chrome-Nickel Steels in Large-Capacity Open-Hearth Furnaces Using Nickel Protoxide

PERIODICAL Stal', 1960, No. 10, pp 892 - 896

TEXT Substitution of nickel metal by nickel protoxide in 20 - 45-ton arc furnaces and 60-ton open-hearth furnaces established the fact that nickel protoxide could be used up to 97 - 98% of the total amount added, resulting in a saving of melting costs and a shortening of the melting time. With these results as a basis, tests were made with nickel protoxide when melting in 190-ton basic open-hearth furnaces 12KhN3A (12KhN3A), 17KhN2 (17KhN2), 20Kh2N4A (20Kh2N4A) and other type chrome-nickel structural steels with a minimum nickel content of 1.5%. Nickel protoxides were applied in 21 meltings in pelletized and in 12 meltings in powder form. They had the following characteristics

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A054/A029

Melting Chrome-Nickel Steels in Large-Capacity Open-Hearth Furnaces Using Nickel Protoxides

	Pelletized Protoxides	Protoxides in Powder Form
Heat Stability, °C	1,[illegible] - 1,350	1,[illegible]
Mechanical Strength, kg/cm²	4[illegible] - 65	-
Porosity, %	2[illegible] - 36	-
Specific Weight g/cm³	[illegible]1 - 7.3	[illegible]
Ni-Content, %	7[illegible] - 81	[illegible]
C-Content, %	19.6 - 19.5	19.3

The nickel quantity obtained from the nickel protoxides, the nickel losses in slag, the reduction rate of nickel from the protoxides, their influence on the oxidation of C, Mn, P, the gas saturation and content of non-metallic inclusions in steel and the melting times were investigated. The charge consisted of 63 - 67% liquid pig iron, 37 - 33% scrap, 4.3 - 5.3% lime and 10.5 - 12.0% iron ore. It was found that nickel protoxides were reduced to nickel in open-hearth furnaces not only by carbon, phosphorus, manganese and iron, but above 230 - 270°C also by hydrogen and above 250 - 300°C by carbon monoxide. The reduction by the

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Melting Chrome-Nickel Steels in Large-Capacity Open-Hearth Furnaces Using Nickel Protoxides

latter above 700 - 800°C took place quickly and completely. By applying nickel protoxide a smaller quantity of iron ore had to be added to the charge and in spite of the increased amount of carbon during fusion, the melting time remained unchanged, for some types it was even shortened. The influence of nickel protoxide on the oxidation of the elements of the bath was examined with the aid of samples taken before adding NiO and 20 min after adding. It was established that Ni protoxide had a similar effect as iron ore, carbon, manganese and phosphorus oxidize intensively, while the sulfur content did not change. (1 ton of nickel protoxide oxidizes under the effect of 0.04 - 0.08% C). The analyses of samples taken from metal and slag during fusion and boiling showed that after the reduction of nickel from its protoxide, its concentration did not change, whereas hardly any nickel could be found in the slag (about 0.02%). It was, therefore, concluded, that the reduction of nickel from nickel protoxide took place instantaneously. The nickel yield of the pelletized substance was about 96.5 - 99.5%, while from nickel protoxide powder no more than 90 - 95% could be obtained. Nickel protoxide had no adverse effect on the macrostructure and the mechanical

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Melting Chrome-Nickel Steels in Large-Capacity Open-Hearth Furnaces Using Nickel Protoxides

properties of the steel, the gas content and that of non metallic inclusions was not increased. Savings as a result of the use of nickel protoxide work out at 55 rubles/ton for the 17KhN2, at 126 rubles/ton for the 12KhN3A, at 11[illegible] rubles/ton for the 20KhN3A and at 198 rubles/ton for the 20Kh2N4A type steel. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 7 Soviet references

Card 4/4

ZIL'BERSHTEYN, M.B., inzh.; MOROKOV, P.K., inzh.; KAZANTSEV, V.N., inzh.

Utilizing the potentialities of operating open-hearth furnaces.
Stal' 20 no.11:984-988 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Open-hearth furnaces)

PILIPENKO, M.S.; ZAMYATIN, S.R.; UZBERG, V.P.; MOROKOV, P.K.; SUKHANOVA, Z.V.; DEMENEVA, A.P.

Production and use of ladle brick. Ogneupory 29 no.12:529-534 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

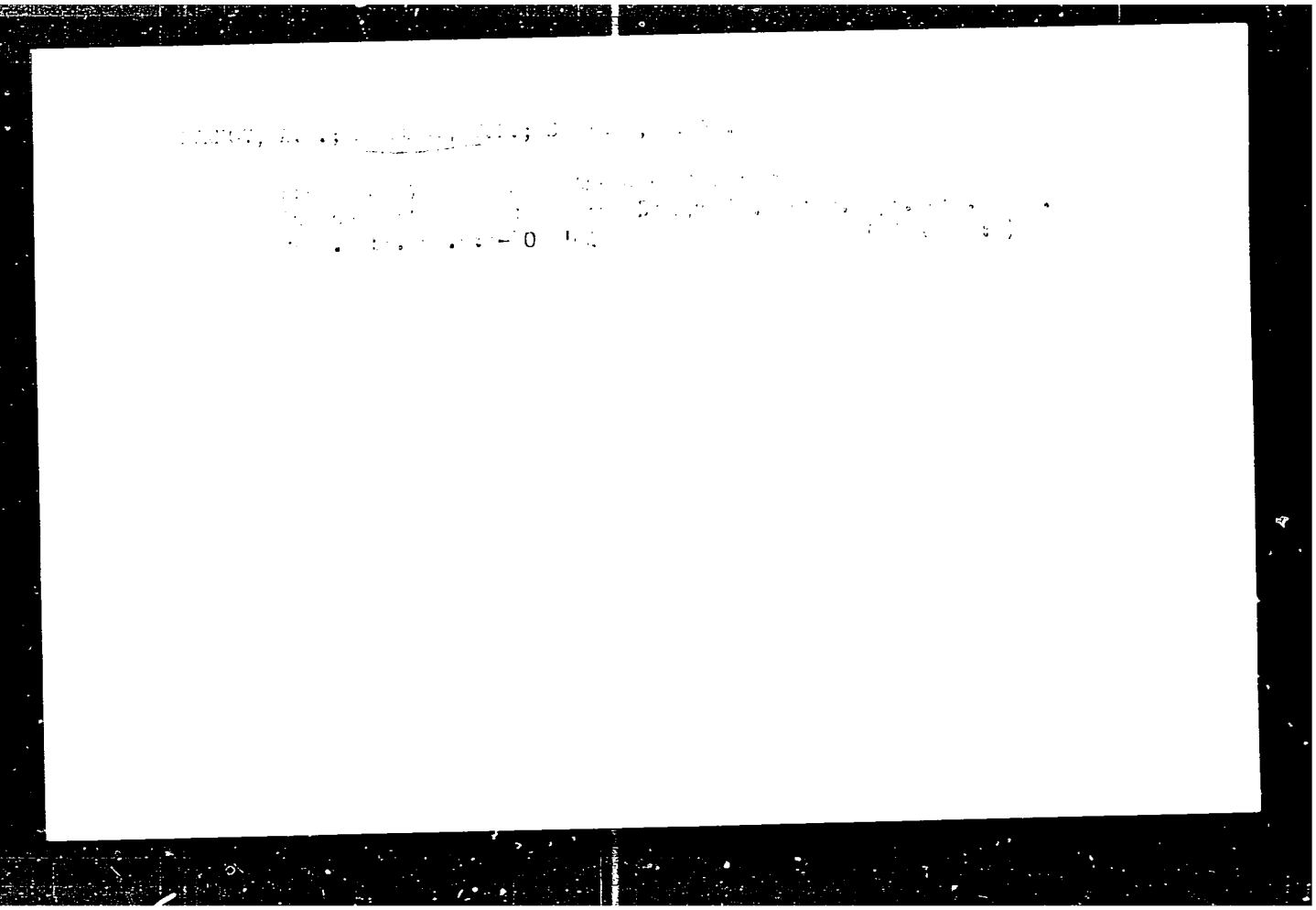
KHOROSHAVIN, L.B.; PEREPELITSYN, V.A.; [illegible], A.V.; [illegible], [illegible];
MAKRUSHIN, V.V.; BAR[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible],
[illegible].Ya.; G[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]KIN, M.[illegible]; [illegible]

Use of metallurgical magnesite powder burned at low temperature. Stal' 25 no.12:[illegible] D '65.

ABDRAKHMANOV, K.A.; IVANOV, A.I.; MONICH, V.K.; MOROKOV, V.D.

Absolute age of alkali rocks in the northwestern part of the Talas-Ala-Tau. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.geol. no.4:89-91 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Talas-Ala-Tau--Geological time)
(Talas-Ala-Tau--Rocks, Igneous)



MOROKOWSKI, J.

Reversible susceptibility under stress. In English. p.435.

ACTA PHYSICA POLONICA. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 17, no. 6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

MOROMOVA, R. S.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 26/49

Authors : Strepikheyev, A. A.; Skuratov, S. M.; Kachinskaya, O. N.; Moromova, R. S.; Brykina, Ye. P.; and Shtekher, S. M.

Title : The intensity of lactam

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 105-108, May 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the heat of combustion of certain lactams and to estimate their intensity on the basis of data obtained. The simplest and most direct way of determining the intensity of the cycle was found to be the comparison of the combustion heats of a monomeric cyclic compound to that of a homologous polymer. Another way of determining the intensity is also described. Six references: 4 USSR; 1 USA and 1 Fr. (1947-1954). Tables.

Institution : The Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov

Presented by : Academician I. L. Knunyants, December 13, 1954

P/506/61/008/001/001/001
D271/D304

AUTHOR: Struzak, R.G. and Moroń, W.

TITLE: A simple method for measuring the efficiency of shields and filters

SOURCE: Warsaw. Instytut Łączności. Prace, v. 8, no. 1 (22), 1961, 53-70

TEXT: A method is presented for measuring the efficiency of shields and filters; under some conditions it is also possible to evaluate interference fields by measuring voltage drop on the earth conductor or on the mains resistance. The method is simple, does not require an interference-free location and is suitable for analyzing weak points of the investigated equipment. Only asymmetrical interference components are considered in the discussion of physical phenomena outside a lumped interference source and the following conclusions are reached: 1) Interference can be only generated due to insufficient shielding or low efficiency filters; 2) The level of interference depends on the shield

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A simple method for ...

and filter efficiency, position of the equipment in relation to ground or large metal masses, resistance of the mains and ground conductor; 3) Imperfection of the shield causes current flow from shield to ground, excitation of field due to the shield acting as a source and appearance of interference voltage on the mains resistance; 4) Imperfection of the filter causes introduction of interference into the mains, current flow between the shield and ground, excitation of the shield field; 5) Current flowing between the shield and ground is proportional to the strength of the interference field and depends on frequency. The measuring method is based on the fact that interference voltage drop on the mains resistance or ground wire resistance is caused by imperfections of both shield and filter; by eliminating one of the causes, the other can be determined by a simple voltage measurement. The most suitable method for eliminating shield imperfections is to use shielded connections between the interference source and artificial shielded mains. The influence of an inefficient filter is eliminated by adding a very efficient filter, for measurement purposes. If the eliminating means are perfect, interference

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A simple method for ...

voltage drop will be negligible when both interference causes are eliminated simultaneously. Comparison measurements of the efficiency of filters and shields are done by measuring voltage drop on the resistance of artificial mains; measuring circuits for both cases are shown. When shield efficiency is measured, it is usual to disconnect the ground conductor and reduce the capacity to ground to a minimum; a Faraday cage is used to eliminate external fields. Weak spots in shields can be observed by watching the effect of metal pieces moved round the shield or by patching the shield with metal plates connected to the mass of the interfering equipment. Relative values of interference carried by conductors and breaking through the shield are measured in a similar manner. In order to determine the resultant field strength of the interference, the relation must be found between measurements performed according to the described simple method and those performed in accordance with the standard specifications which usually demand conditions difficult to meet in towns. Once a single-valued correlation has been established, only the simplified method needs to be used although it does not produce direct information about the space distribution of the interference field. The

A simple method for ...

authors express their gratitude to Professor Wilhelm Rotkiewicz for his advice and criticism. There are 14 figures and 17 references 2 Soviet-bloc and 15 non-Soviet bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows L. Blok and H.F. Heating, Doc. C.I.G.R.E., Paris, v. 3, ref. 328, 1952, B5; Report of Meeting of C.I.S.P.R. Sub-comitee A and B Working Groups on ISM interference in Milan from 29th April to 1st May 1957. Doc. C.I.S.P.R. (Secretariat) 367, (October 1957); C.G. Seright, RCA Review, March 1951.

PTA MORON Z.

3

1112 622.273.2.04

Moron Z., Krol W. **Standardisation of Sand Stowing Bunkers.**

„Typizacja zbiorników podsadzkowych" Przegląd Górniczy No 4, 1951, pp 137—143, 1 fig., 1 tab

Development of studies concerning the standardisation of sand stowing bunker and flushing plant, a characteristic installation in the Polish coal-mining industry. In principles, two capacities of standard bunkers were accepted, viz.: 1500 and 3000 cubic meters. The smaller bunker is recommended when installing the stowing plant; the 3000 cubic meters capacity bunker can be used if the sand-pit is distant from the colliery.

MORON, Z.

Moroń, Z. On the dissection of rectangles into squares. Wiadom. Mat. (2) 1, 75–94 (1955). (Polish)

Expository article consisting mainly of survey of published material on this topic. *L. C. Young.*

MS

2 - F/W

105-58-4-21/37

AUTHORS: Kudryashov, S. A., Engineer, Moronov, Ye. P., Docent, Musatov, T. P., Engineer, Dvoskin, L. I., Engineer

TITLE: Objective Method for the Evaluation of Schemes of Electric Connections (Ob"yektivnyy metod otsenki skhem elektricheskikh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 74-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a reaction to the article by L. I. Dvoskin in Elektrichestvo, 1956, Nr 8. 1. The specific deficiency of the belt-contact must be added to table 1. The formula (1) does not take into account the influence of damage of the connections of sectional introductions on the increase of the annual damage. The assumption that with a decrease of the number of lines to the consumers in every section, the probability of damage decreases must be made more precise. 2. The suggested method is interesting. It is, however, inacceptable. a) The conclusion of the probability of the disconnection was drawn from mean statistical data and therefore can be completely wrong.

Card 1/3

Objective Method for the Evaluation of Schemes of Electric Connections

b.) A conclusion valid today can be completely wrong in 1-2 years at the present development of engineering. 3. The suggestion of regarding the specific damage of the electrical equipment as an objective index must be fully rejected as this would only lead to a distortion of the real representation. 4. Dvoskin never designed for specific damage a basic index. Whether Musatov likes it or not, the susceptibility of the electrical equipment always supplies doubtlessly objective and very important data for the evaluation of electric connection schemes. The proposal by Kudryashov (bolt contact) is not regarded as useful by Dvoskin. Dvoskin replies to Mironov's answer that the data on the susceptibility of the equipment are not invariable and constantly change with progress. There are 3 figures, and 1 table.

Card 2/3

Objective Method for the Evaluation of Schemes of Electric Connections 105-58-4-21/[illegible]

ASSOCIATION: 1) Kuybyshevskoye otdeleniye Elektroproyekta (Kuybyshev Branch of the Electroproject)
2) Novocherkasskiy po[illegible]khnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute)
3) Donbassenergo

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electrical equipment-Theory 2. Damage control-Theory
3. Connectors (Electrical)-Study and teaching

Card 3/3

FEL'DMAN, R.I.; MORONOVA, A.K.

Relationship between the breaking strength of polyethylene polyisobutylene mixtures and the composition. Izv.vuz. MCFI 84: 181-185 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

(Polyethylene) (Propene)

AUTHOR: Morosanov, I. S., (Moscow) 103-11-8/10

TITLE: Methods of Optimalizing Control (Metody ekstremal'nogo regulirovaniya).

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol. 18, Nr 11, pp. 1029-1044 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The system of optimalizing control is the most simple of the self-tuning systems. It is able to take into account all sorts of unforeseen modifications and changes of the object of control. The necessary condition for such a self-determination is continuous searching (in the most simple of cases: scanning). The fundamental methods of optimalizing control are here investigated, for which purpose mainly the book by Draper C.S., Li J.T. (ASME Publications, 1951) is referred to as the best of its kind. A classification of systems is given in the manner of searching for the optimum. On the basis of relay optimalizing systems as examples the peculiarities connected with the calculation of self-oscillating processes are pointed out. Short instructions dealing with the practical application of the systems are given. There are 10 figures and 10 Slavic references.

Card 1/2

SOV/24-59-1-29/35

AUTHOR: Morosanov, I.S.

TITLE: Conference on the Theory and Applications of Digital Automatic Systems (Konferentsiya po teorii i primeneniyu diskretnykh avtomaticheskikh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, Energetika i Avtomatika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 157-158 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held from the 22nd to 26th September, 1958 in Moscow. It was organised by the National Committee on Automatic Control in conjunction with the Institute of Automation and Remote Control. Over 600 delegates were present. V.A. Trapeznikov, President of the National Committee, opened the first plenary session; Ya.Z. Tsypkin then followed with an address on "Digital automatic systems, their development prospects". He dealt with the classification of such systems in detail; the classification was based on the method of transforming and transmitting the information. There are three types of discrete-action system being relay, sampled-data and digital. Relay systems quantize levels, sampled-data ones quantize in time and digital systems quantize both aspects. The progress already made in the

Card 1/6

Conference on the Theory and Applications of Digital Automatic Systems

theory of such systems was briefly reviewed: some important outstanding problems were then detailed. The most important of these are the theory of self-adjusting systems, the theory of the various methods of searching for optimum conditions in such systems and methods of dealing with noise. The theories of information, of games and of dynamic programming will be needed to deal with these problems.
The conference then split up into sections.
Digital and sampled-data section.
11 papers were read in this section. [illegible].P.Kartashovskiy and V.P.Perov dealt with new work on sampled-data systems with variable parameters. [illegible] reported some advances in analysis of systems with several sampled-data units. [illegible] dealt with improving noise stability by analysing the noise in the intervals between the control pulses. Ya.Z.[illegible]n dealt with some advantages of sampled-data systems, in particular with the fact that the effects of lags could be eliminated. A.A.Arabovskiy dealt with one possible

Card 2/6

[illegible]/24 [illegible]/56

Conference on [illegible]
Systems

system with [illegible] regulator. [illegible] A [illegible] dealt with sampled [illegible] systems that resemble continuous systems very closely. I.V.[illegible] dealt with [illegible] systems. Results from [illegible] analysis [illegible] systems were also [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] A. [illegible]

<u>Self [illegible]</u> [illegible]

1? papers were [illegible] principles and design details [illegible]. Steady-state theory received special attention. [illegible] V. [illegible] gave a rigorous method of deriving the parameters of the limiting cycle and compared [illegible] with those given by the harmonic balance method. Several other papers also dealt with approximate methods of calculation for such systems ([illegible] V. [illegible], [illegible], V. [illegible]sevich, Yu. I. Ostrovskiy, I. [illegible], A. A. [illegible]). Yu. I. Ostrovskiy and [illegible] presented methods of evaluating the effect [illegible] and non-random noise. [illegible] and [illegible] the noise

Card 3/6

SOV/24- ...-29/5...

Conference on the Theory and Applications of Digital Automatic Systems

stability. Krug and N.I. ...skovskiy dealt with systems with several variable parameters. Particular systems for process controls etc were dealt with by Kuntsevich, R.V.Kornilov, N.G.Khristoforov and ... ...skin

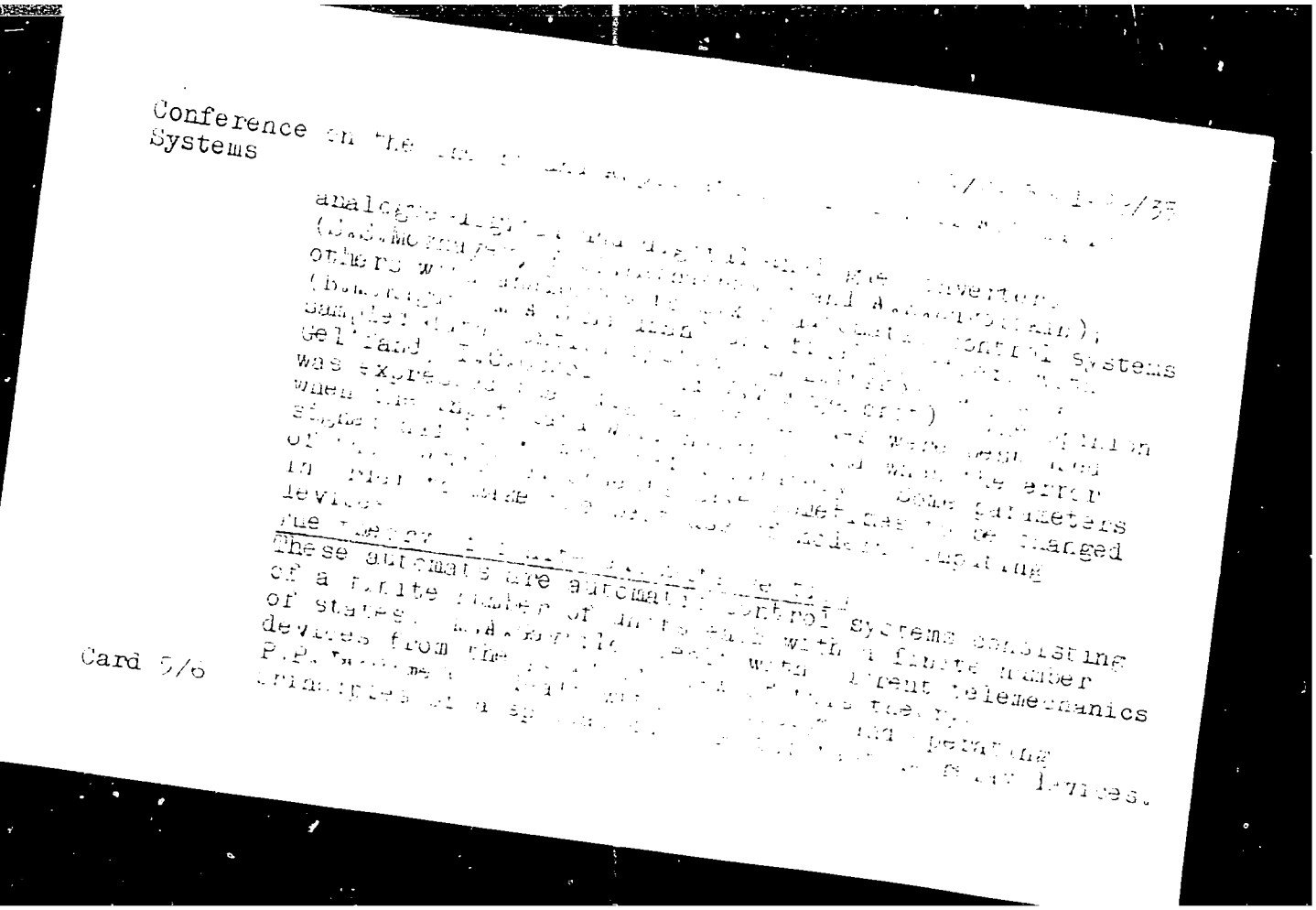
Theory of optimal systems section.

This section dealt with automatic control systems that are optimal in response time. A.G.Butkovskiy gave his results on such systems for use with objects that have lags. G.A.Nadzhafova dealt with determining the limiting response speed of a control system with second-order bounding. O...Varshavskiy's paper dealt with a general-purpose regulator for use with objects with lags.

The sampled-data and digital components section

15 Papers were read at this section; some dealt with process control systems ... many calculations and logical operations were required (A.G....; ...); ...Khly..., ...A.Aleksandr... and ...Var...nov); others with simplified digital computation systems for special purposes (...ovskiy and ...Seyderman, V.A.Brik, ...Men... and ...ilov); others with

Card 4/6



Conference on the
Systems

Card 5/6

Conference on the Theory and Applications of Digital Automatic Systems

Yu.Ya.Bazilevskiy considered finite deterministic automats of fixed structure composed of arbitrary assemblies of several arguments. T.Aberends and A.A.Tal' dealt with a pneumatic system for finite automats including elements performing the logical operations 'no', 'and' and 'or' and ones performing the logical functions of implication and equivalence. Many of the papers gave rise to lively discussions. The papers were generally of a high theoretical level but some were poorly worked out in detail. The chairman of each section summed up the conclusions to be drawn from the papers.

Card 6/6

SOV/30-59-1-48/57

28(1)

AUTHOR: Morosanov, I. S.

TITLE: Development of the Theory and the Application of Discreet Automatic Systems (Razvitiye teorii i primeneniy diskretnykh avtomaticheskikh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 138-139 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference dealing with this problem took place in Moscow from September 22 to 26, 1958 and was opened by V. A. Trapeznikov, chairman of the Natsional'nyy komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskomu upravleniyu (National Committee of the USSR for Automatic Control). In the Plenary Meeting Ya. Z. Tsypkin reported on discreet automatic systems and their development prospects. The work of the conference was undertaken by 5 sections. Reports were held by:
G. P. Tartakovskiy and V. P. Perov reported on new investigation results in the case of pulse systems with variable parameters.
Fan Ch'ung-wui dealt in his report with his successful procedures of analysis of pulse systems with several elements.
F. M. Kilin spoke about the problem of an increase of the perturbation stability of the systems.

Card 1/3

Development of the Theory and the Application of Discreet Automatic Systems

Ya. Z. Tsypkin investigated the possibilities of pulse systems.
A. A. Krasovskiy investigated one of the possible ways of constructing an automatic control system with a discreet correcting device.
E. A. Krogius analyzed pulse systems.
I. V. Pyshkin investigated the conditions of [illegible] (avtokolebaniye) in a system with wide range pulse modulation.
Yu. V. Dolgolenko reported on the method of determining parameters of a boundary cycle for an extreme system.
V. V. Kazakevich dealt with the results of approximation calculation methods of extreme systems.
A. A. Fel'dbaum investigated the influence of perturbations.
A. G. Butkovskiy and S. M. Domanitskiy reported on the construction of optimum control systems for objects with retardation.
G. A. Nadzhafova investigated methods of determining the maximum rapid effect of control systems.
O. G. Varshavskiy spoke about the construction of an automatic machine for objects with retardation which permits the [illegible] possible control systems.

Development of the Theory and the Application of Discreet Automatic Systems

M. A. Gavrilov analyzed modern telemechanical equipment from the viewpoint of the so-called "finite automatic machines" (consisting of systems of a finite number of elements).
P. P. Parkhomenko reported on the effect and [illegible] of a special logical machine for the analysis of [illegible].
Yu.Ya. Bazilevskiy investigated accurate "finite automatic machines" which in the case of an unvariable structure [illegible] arbitrary items of several arguments.
G. K. Berends and A. A. Tal' reported on a pneumatic system of elements of "finite automatic machines" with the logical elements described as "not", "and", "or" by means of which further logical functions can be put into practice.
The participants in the conference considered the technical working out of the papers presented to them insufficient. In the last session the heads of the committees summarized the results obtained at the conference and briefly mentioned the important tasks in further developing the theory and the application of discreet automatic systems.

Card 3/3

MOROSANOV, I.S. (Moskva)

Investigation of periodic behavior in extremum relay control systems [with summary in English]. Avtom. i telem. 21 no.7: 951-957 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Automatic control)

82936

S/[illegible]

16,9500

AUTHOR: Morosanov, I. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Effect of Fluctuations on Extremal Relay [illegible] Self-[illegible] Control [illegible]

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. [illegible], No. [illegible], pp. [illegible]

TEXT: The present article describes the [illegible] of relay systems for the [illegible] of [illegible] of an order [illegible] of oscillating [illegible] acting at the relay input. The [illegible] action of [illegible] ξ [illegible] acting at the relay input. The [illegible] tion described here is [illegible] statistical linearization combined with the method of harmonic equilibrium (Ref. 1). In contrast with the papers of Refs. 2 and 3, the author suggests another kind of statistical [illegible] zation which consists in a non-linear transformation of the random [illegible] tion. In this transformation it is possible to introduce the fluctuation parameter into the formula for the equivalent amplification factor of the non-linear element, which is obtained by the method of harmonic equilibrium. The equivalent factor is thus a random time function. Its mean va[illegible]

Card 1/2

82936

The Effect of Fluctuations on Extremal Relay Systems Under Self-oscillating Conditions — S/[illegible]/60/[illegible]/009/004/[illegible] B012/B06[illegible]

[illegible] determined from the distribution density of the resulting function [illegible] the fluctuating parameter. The results of this investigation [illegible] [illegible] ted that A. A. [illegible] lvansk[illegible] (Ref. 9) suggested [illegible] kind of statistical linearization. Finally, the author describes the application of this method to [illegible] [illegible] There are [illegible] and [illegible] Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: M[illegible]

27637
S/194/61/000/002/020/039
D216/D302

16.8000 (1121, 1013, 3002)

AUTHOR: Morosanov, I.S.

TITLE: Evaluation of transients in extremum control systems with independent search

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1961, 35, abstract 2 V265 (V sb. Teoriya i primeneniye diskretn. avtomat. sistem, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 413-424)

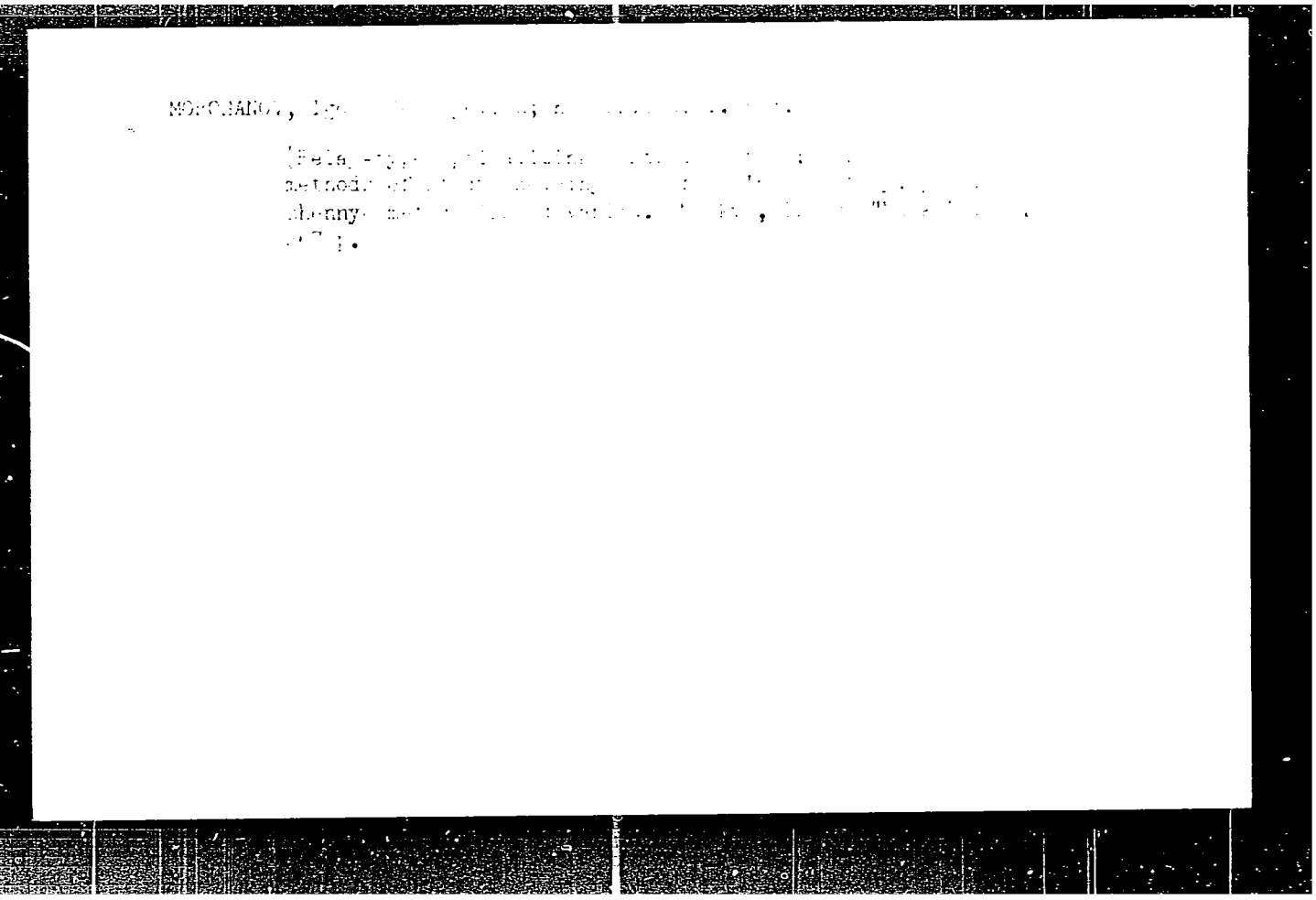
TEXT: A method of evaluating the transients in the relay and the pulse-relay systems of extremum regulation is given based on the principle of harmonic balance. The idea is introduced of the equivalent frequency characteristics of a non-linear object with inertia. Using this method, a system with two non-linear elements separated by linear networks, could be reduced to a system with a single, the so-called control non-linear element, and an equivalent linear part which simplifies considerably the graphical solution

Card 1/2

Evaluation of transients...

of determining the oscillation parameters. The method does not limit the order of linear circuits of the object. The equations are derived for the equivalent complex gains of relay and pulse-relay systems determining the extrema from the deviation and from the deviation integral. Comparative characteristics of systems of similar kind are given. 4 references.

Card 2/2



ACC NR: AM5010309 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR

Morosanov, Igor' Sergeyevich

Relay extremum systems; approximation methods of investigation (Releynyye ekstremal'nyye sistemy; priblizhennyye metody issledovaniya) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 0267 p. illus., biblio., index. 5,300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, optimal automatic control, automatic control system, automatic regulation, linear automatic control system, nonlinear automatic control system, approximation method, approximation calculation, time relay, oscillation, periodic motion

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book deals with an approximation method for the study and calculation of relay extremum systems. The method employs physical concepts used in analyzing regular relay systems of automatic control on the basis of the harmonic balance principle. These concepts made it possible to develop a simple method of system analysis permitting the determination of the indices and boundaries of regions of simple self-oscillation, complex self-oscillation with more than one switching time per period, and unsymmetrical oscillation; to substantiate the methods of error calculation and correction for the dynamic properties of the system; and to take into account the effect of external random perturbance. The book also presents methods for selecting the design and parameters of the controller for relay extremum systems, and their application is illustrated by optimalizing the control of lathe performance. Much

Card 1/3 UDC: 62-504.3

ACC NR: AM5010309

space in the book is devoted to the description of the qualitative properties of control processes and to the determination of limiting parameter values which will make it possible to obtain the mean indices of the system. The author expresses his gratitude to Prof. Ya.Z. Tsypkin for his constant aid and care in developing the subject and in preparing the manuscript for publication; to Yu.S. Popkov, Yu.M. Romanovskiy, and R.L. Stratonovich for reviewing the material; to A.V. Baltrushevich and A.V. Netushil for their comments on the manuscript; to L.A. Kazaryan for the calculation of the problems and aid in putting the manuscript in order; and to N.A. Korolev for editing the manuscript.

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Ch. III. Approximation methods for calculating the self-oscillation of relay systems -- 75

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ACC NR: AM5010309

Ch. IV. Periodic motion in relay extremum systems -- 104

Ch. V. Periodic motion in relay extremum systems in the presence of interference -- 138

Ch. VI. Correction of dynamic characteristics of relay extremum systems -- 138

Ch. VII. Methods of calculating relay extremum systems. Extremum control system for a lathe -- 194

Appendix I. Accurate method for calculating periodic motion in relay extremum systems -- 235

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SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 27Aug64/ ORIG REF: 067/ OTH REF: 020

Card 3/3

CHIBIZOV, Grigoriy Alekseyevich; CHLENOV, M.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; NENASHKINA, Z.I., inzh., retsenzent; MOROSHIN, P.V., dots., retsenzent; SERGEYEVA, A.I., inzh. red.; USENKO, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanized methods of eliminating frost heave] Mekhanizirovannye sposoby likvidatsii puchin; opyt puteitsev Vostochno-Sibirskoi, Yuzhno-Ural'skoi i Zapadno-Sibirskoi dorog. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 55 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Frozen ground) (Railroads—Construction)

POVARENKOV, Sergey Dmitriyevich; MOROSHKIN, Aleksey Sergeyevich; TRET'YAKOV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; POTOTSKIY, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; SERGEYEVA, A.I., inzh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of the railroad track] Soderzhanie i remont zheleznodorozhnogo puti. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 374 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Railroads--Track)

RUMANIA 576.8.097.35:616.988.2(ARBO)

DUCA, Eugenia, DUCA, P., BIBERI-MOROIANU, Sanda, MOROIANU, Valeria, BERNESCU, Elisabeta, and VANCEA, Georgeta , of the IMF [Institutul de Medicina si Farmacie; Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute] Iasi.

"The Hemagglutination Inhibition Reaction with West Nile Antigen in the Deceleration of Antibodies Against Group B Arboviruses."

Bucharest, Studii si Cercetari de Inframicrobiologie, Vol 17, No 3, 66, pp 197-208.

Abstract: The authors demonstrate that west Nile hemagglutinating antigen is an accurate indication for the presence in human or animal sera of inhibiting antibodies against group b tick encephalitis. The serological data indicate that different group B viruses are present in Rumania, with antibodies against the Russian spring-summer encephalitis predominating in the northeast and antibodies against the west Nile variety predominating in the Southwest. Large percentages of Rumanian herons and moor hens showed the presence of inhibiting antibodies against West Nile virus.

Includes 9 tables and 2 figures. Also includes a bibliography with 45 references, of which 10 Rumanian, 4 Russian, 11 other Eastern European, 4 German, one French and 15 English-language.

1/1

MOROSHKIN, B. F.

Moroshkin, B. F. - "Hem[illegible] in cattle," Trudy Gruz. nauch.-issl. v. vet. [illegible] stantsii, Vol. X, 1948, p. 34-58, (Resume in Georgian)

SO: U-4034, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

MOROSHKIN, P. F.

Moroshkin, P. F. - "Cases of chro[illegible] pulm[illegible] emphysema in horses," Trudy [illegible] issled. vet. opyt. stantsii, Vol. X, [illegible], (Resume in [illegible])

SO: [illegible], [illegible] (Letopis Zhurnal [illegible] Statey, [illegible], 19[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210004-4"

USSR/Farm Animals - Large Horned Cattle.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83345

Author : Moroshkin, B.F., Kandelaki, T.A.

Inst : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine.

Title : Tanning Substances Contained in Fodder and Phenol Amounts in the Urine when Cattle is Fed Hay and Wood Plants.

Orig Pub : Tr. Gruz. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1955, 11, 151-159.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

U

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Allergy.

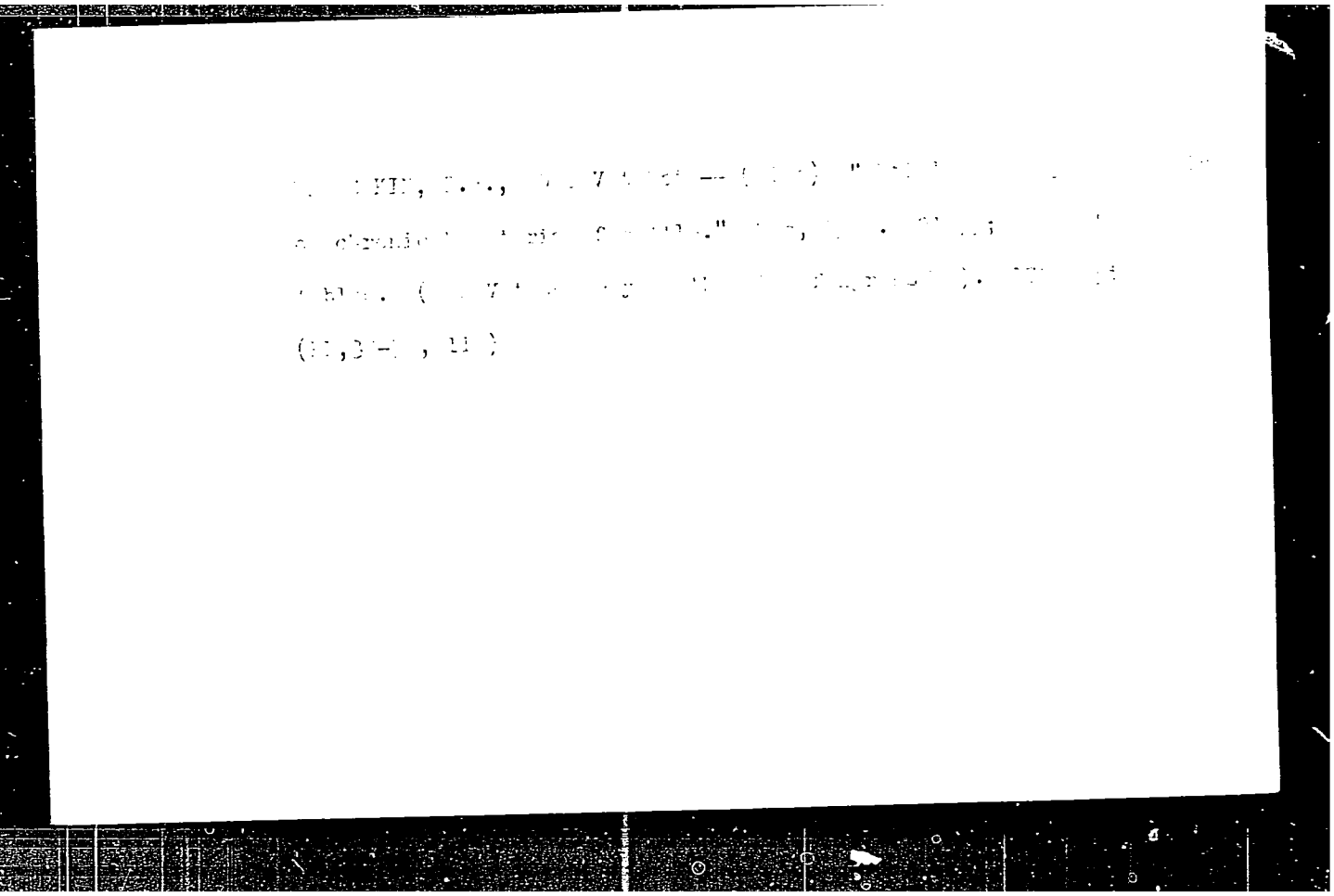
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37077.

Author : Spesivtseva, N A., Moreshkin, P.F.
Inst :
Title : The Role of Fungi in the Etiology of Allergic Bronchitis.

Orig Pub: Bul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n-i in-t vet. sanitarii i ektoparazitol., 1957, No 2, 51.

Abstract: No abstract.

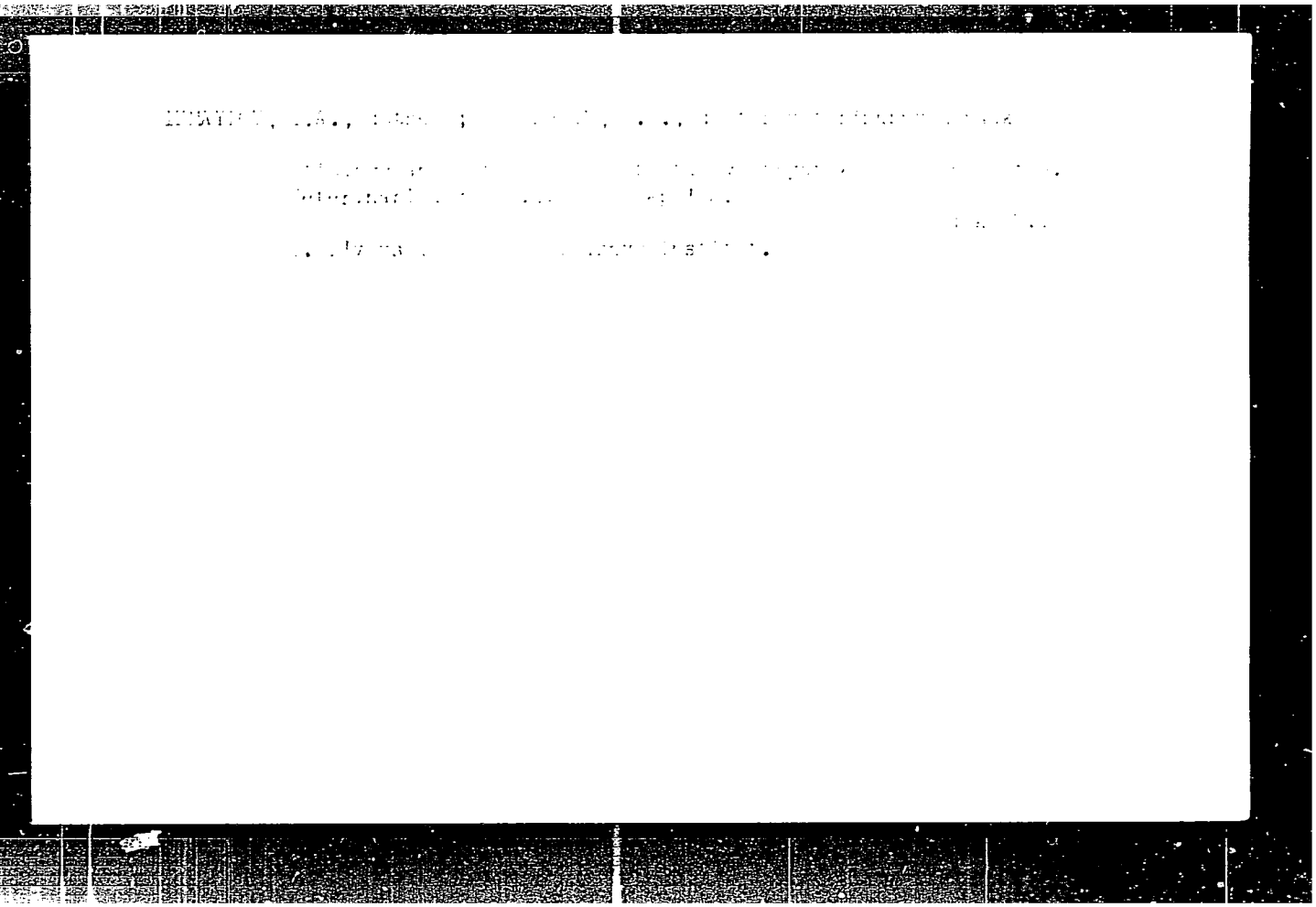
Card : 1/1



MOROSHKIN, B.F., dots.

Preliminary data on studying chronic hematuria in cattle.
Veterinariia 36 no.1:62-64 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. L'vovskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Cattle--Diseases and pests) (Hematuria)



MOROSHKIN, B.F., prof.; [illegible] A.A., kand. veter. nauk, IVANSKI[illegible] Yu.B., kand. veter. nauk

Sta[illegible]hy[illegible]trystoxi[illegible] [illegible]. Veterinariia 41 no.[illegible] [illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

[illegible]

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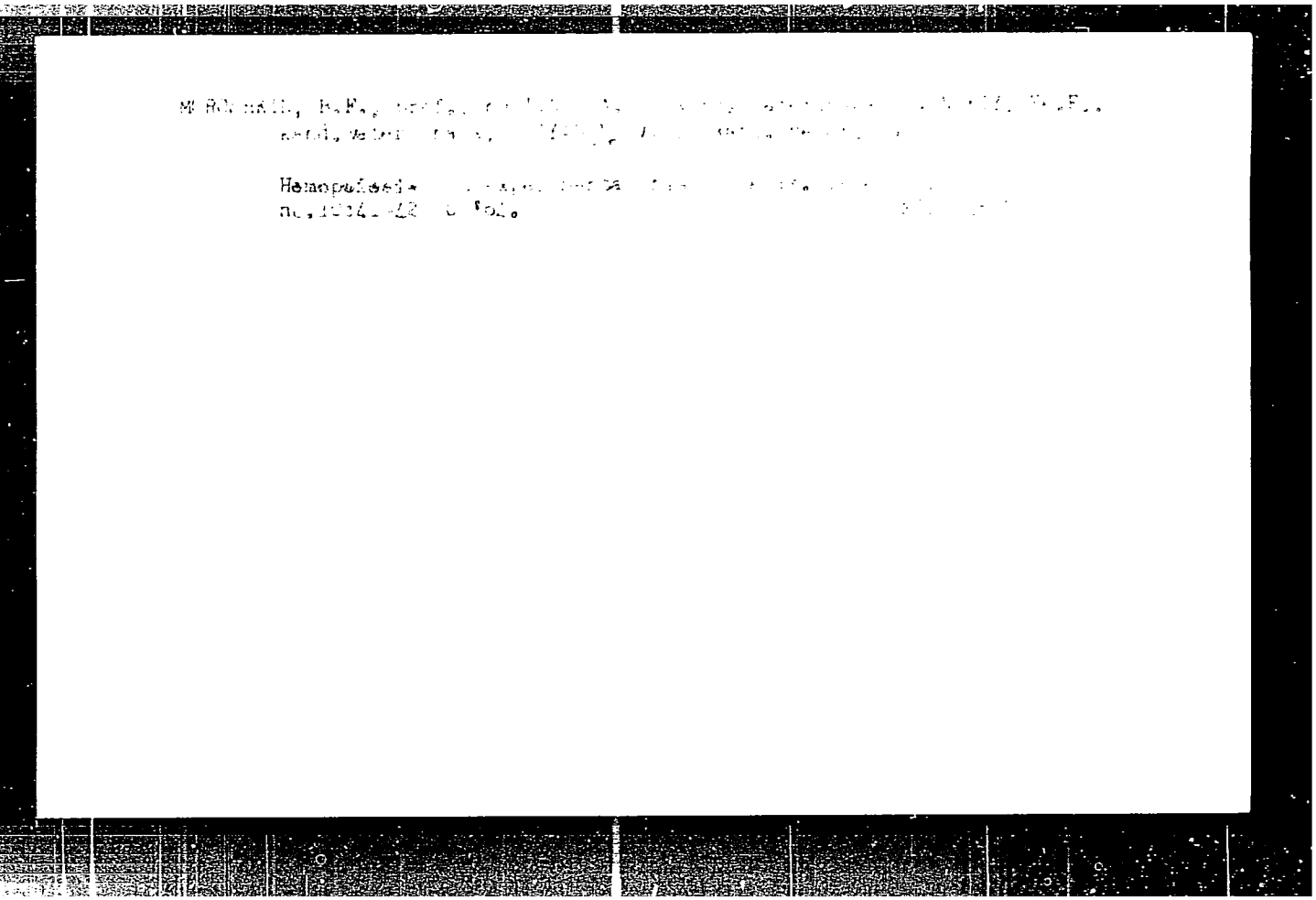


MOROSHKIN, B.F., prof.; KOSTINA, A.A., dotsent; IVANSKIY, Ye.F., dotsent

Changes in the blood of cattle infected with leptospirosis.
Veterinariia 41 no.4:42-43 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.

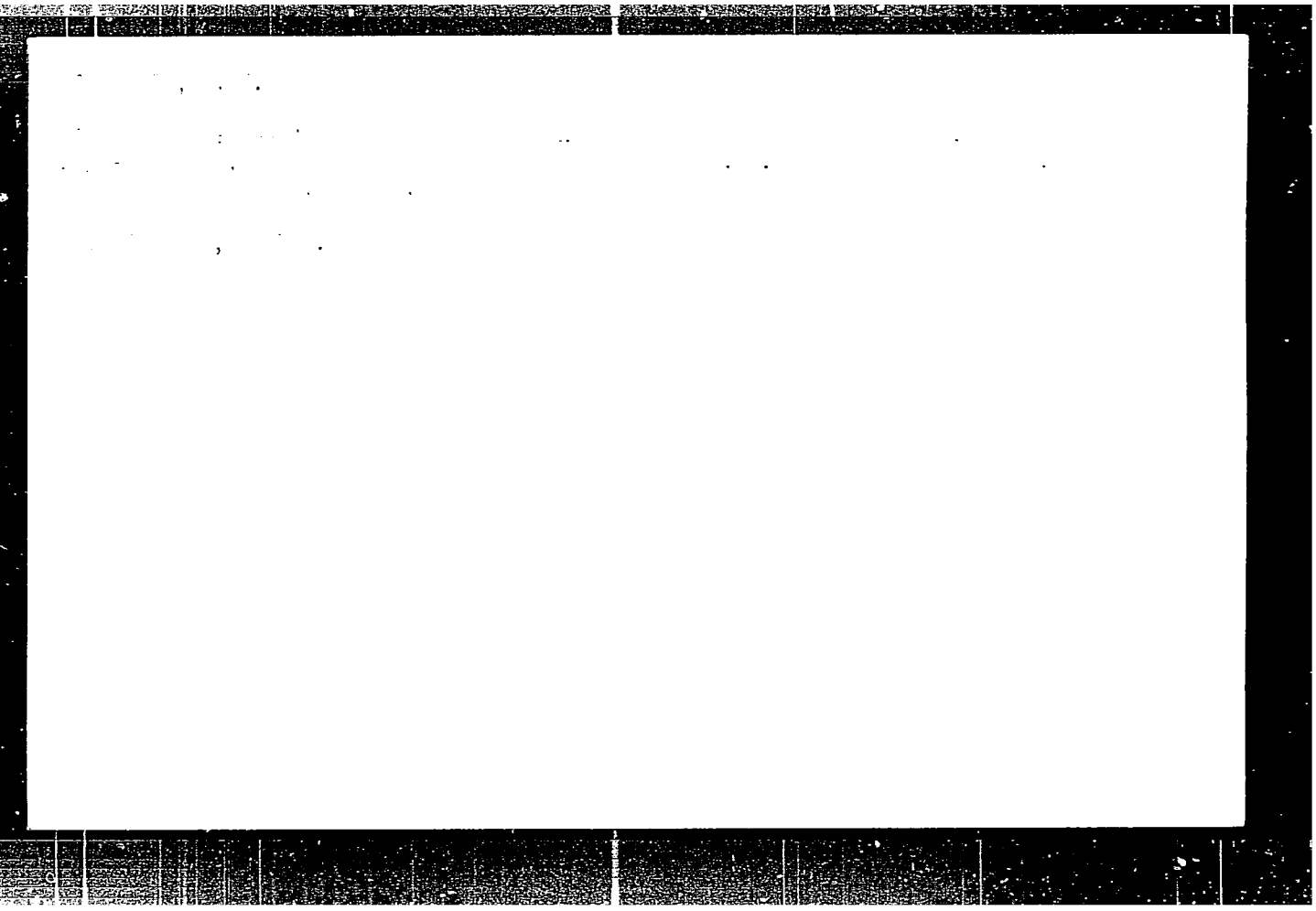
GUREVICH, I.S., inzh.; MOROSHKIN, B.N., inzh.; KLIMOVITSKAYA, R.M., inzh.

Radio controlled switcher. Vest. TSNII MPS 19 no.8:60-61 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod im. V.V.Kuybyshseva.
(France—Locomotives) (Remote control)

KULESHOV, V.A., inzh.; MOROSHKIN, B.N., inzh.; RODOV, A.M., inzh.

Contactless voltage regulator of the auxiliary generator of a gas turbine locomotive. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.2:25-28 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric locomotives) (Electric generators)
(Electric regulators)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135210004-4"

MOROSHKIN, K. V.

PA 162T99

USSR/Oceanology - Waves May/Jun 48

"Energy Dissipation in the Baltic Sea," K. V. Moroshkin

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 3, pp 41-51

Calculates and analyzes energy dissipation for entire Baltic Sea during a storm for the case of a stationary wind. This makes it possible to establish the order of maximum energy dissipation in wind currents for storm conditions and to construct maps for distribution of energy dissipation over entire sea. Submitted 18 Nov 47.

[redacted]

162T99

Moroshkin, K. V.

551.511:551.550:551.465(261.1)

56-115

Moroshkin, K. V., O zakonomernostiakh izmeneniia rasseivaniia (dissipatsii) energii v statsionarnykh vetrovykh techeniiakh Baltiiskogo Moria. [Regularity in changes of energy scattering (dissipation) in stationary wind flows on the Baltic Sea.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Okeanologii, Trudy*, 5:19-58, 1951. 3 figs., 2 tables, 4 refs., 7 eqs. DLC—About 15,000 observations of surface currents and winds for period of 1928-1937 were tabulated for regions of 14 floating beacons, located in the Baltic Sea. The computations were made for wind velocities of 6.5 m/sec, 8.5 m/sec and 11 m/sec. The values of energy scattering are presented in tables for 16 compass points. A special map shows locations of the beacons. *Subject Headings:* 1. Energy dispersion 2. Wind driven currents 3. Baltic Sea.—*I.T.Z.*

MOROSHKIN, K.V.

Water masses of the northwestern Pacific and in the region of the Kurile-Kamchatka Trench. Trudy Inst.okean. no.12: 155-160 '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Pacific Ocean) (Kurile Trench)

MOROSHKIN, K.V.

Experience in working with the electromagnetic current meter in the open sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 25:62-87 '57.. (MIRA 11:2)
(Ocean currents) (Oceanographic instruments)

M. Rochkin

3(5,7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2193

Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-1958

Informatsionnyy byulleten', Vyp. 3 (Information Bulletin of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, Nr 3) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoy transport," 1958. 102 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Ministerstvo morskoy flot. Glavnoye upravleniye Severnogo morskogo puti. Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

Ed. of this Vol.: P. V. Ushakov; Resp. Ed.: M. M. Somov; Editorial Board: A. P. Andriyashev, V. Kh. Buynitskiy, I. M. Dolgin, S. V. Kalesnik, Ye. S. Korotkevich, I. V. Maksimov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), A. P. Nikol'skiy, M. G. Ravich, G. M. Tauber, A. F. Treshnikov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), S. B. Slevich (Resp. Secretary); Ed.: L. G. Kaplinskaya; Tech. Ed.: L. P. Drozhzhina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for natural and earth scientists interested in the research activities of the diesel-electric ship "Ob" in the Antarctic. It

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is of particular interest to marine biologists, meteorologists, and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Information Bulletin on the Soviet Antarctic Expedition reports on the fauna found in various regions of the Southern Hemisphere, the hydrology and hydrochemistry of Antarctic and Subarctic waters, and the geomorphology of the Antarctic shelf. The reports were read at the First Conference on the Study of Antarctica's Marine Fauna in December 1958. No references are given.

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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kompleksnaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya.

Opisaniye ekspeditsii na dizel'-elektrokhode "Ob'", "1955-1956 gg. (Description of the Expedition Aboard the Diesel-electric Ship "Ob'" 1955-1956) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 237 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po antarkticheskim issledovaniyam. Chief Ed.. I. P. Bardin, Academician; Resp. Ed. for this vol.: V.G. Kort, Professor, Chief, 1st trip of the Marine Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences; Editorial Board: A.A. Afanas'yev (Chief, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route, Sea Route, MMF),V.G. Bakayev (Minister of Sea Transport), V. F. Burkhanov (Deputy Chief, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), A.A. Zolotukhin (Chief, Main Administration of the

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Description of the Expedition SOV/1637

Hydrometeorological Service), V.G. Kort (Professor, Chief, 1st trip of the Marine Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences), M.M. Somov (Chief, Combined Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences), V. V. Frolov (Director, Arctic Scientific Research Institute, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), D. I. Shcherbakov (Chairman, Council for Antarctic Research, USSR Academy of Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: L.I. Sprygina, and B. S. Shokhet; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The Report of the Combined Antarctic Expedition of the AN SSSR, headed by N. N. Somov, contains an account of the work on the first trip of the Diesel-electric ship "Ob'" to the Antarctic and the aims and problems involved, including the establishment of an observatory at Mirnyy. A major part of the book is devoted to scientific research in aerology, meteorology and actinometry.

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conducted in cooperation with the IGY program. A large part of the observations and preliminary findings cited are in the field of hydrology and hydrochemistry, marine geology, geophysics, hydrography, and hydrobiology. A roster of the members of the expedition together with their specialities is included. There are 72 figures, including maps. Bibliographic references accompany separate chapters.

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Hydrological investigations made by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition on the diesel-electric ship "Ob'" in 1955-1958. Inform. biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.3:17-18 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

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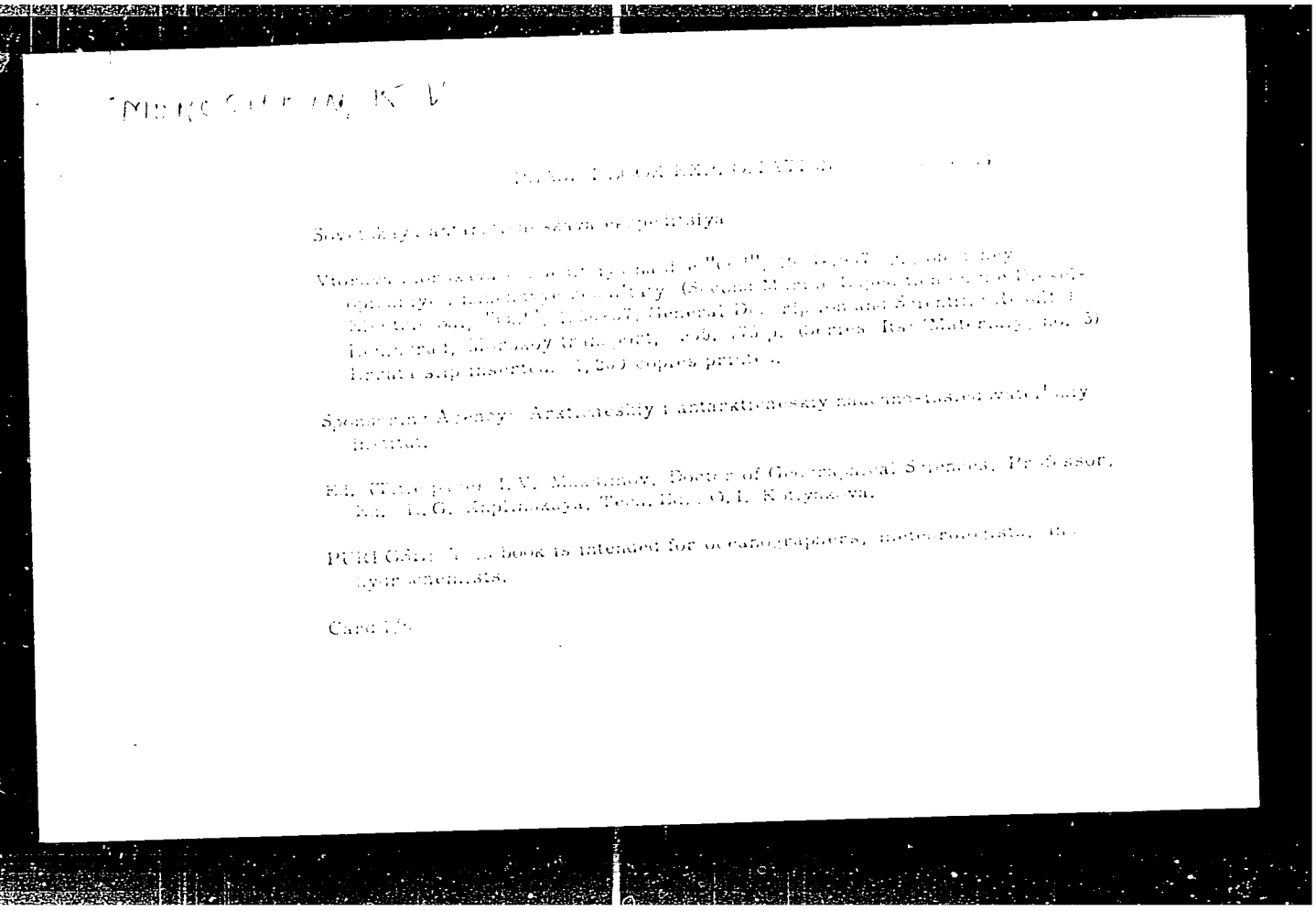

COVERAGE: [illegible] of articles [illegible] specifically [illegible] meteorology, and [illegible] findings of the [illegible] conducted on the [illegible] ship "Ob'" [illegible] the expedition's [illegible] provide a general account of its activities during the [illegible] covered more than [illegible] miles of the Atlantic, Antarctic, and Indian Oceans. The expedition was sponsored by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute of the Glavsevmorput' Ministerstva morskogo flota SSSR (Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR) as part of the International Geophysical Year program. Its purpose was to investigate 1) atmospheric processes in the Antarctic region and their effect on the earth's general circulation, 2) basic [illegible] in the distribution of waters in the southern oceanic zone, 3) exchange of the waters of the southern seas with the waters of the world ocean, 4) [illegible] structure of the sea bottom in the Antarctic region, and 5) the plankton, benthos