

MOROZOV, S.I.

Creep of narrow-gauge logging railroads. Trudy LTA no.86:13-27 '58
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra sukhoputnogo transporta lesa Leningradskoy ordena Lenina
lesotekhnicheskoy akademii imeni S.M. Kirova..
(Railroads, Narrow-gauge--Track)

КОЛОДОВ, С. И.: Master Talk 2-1 (1955) -- Investigation of the rights of way of foreign countries and seas in the world, 1979. 17 pp. (CIA RI for the USSR, Soviet and Order of Lenin, Medal of S. V. Kirov), 1st copies (RI, No 10, 1979, 7)

MOROZOV, Stanislav Ivanovich; JAVIN, Leonid Yerofeyevich; STRASHINSKIY,
V.A., red.; MYAKUSHKO, V.F., red. izd-va; SHIBKOVA, S.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[New types of pavements for forest roads] Novye tipy pokryti
avtomobil'nykh dorog v lesu. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 76 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Forest roads)

(Pavements)

MOROZOV, Stanislav Ivanovich; PAVLOV, Fridrikh Alekseyevich; KONONOV,
N.A., red.; MYAKUSHKO, V.P., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Modern methods of building winter logging roads]Sovremennye
metody stroitel'stva zimnikh lesovoznykh dorog. Moskva,
Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 88 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Forest roads)

MOROZOV, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the strains in track raising. Vest.TSNII MPS
21 no.8:43-45 '62. (MIRA 1f:1)

1. Severnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnoy promysh-
lennosti, Arkhangel'sk.
(Strains and stresses) (Railroads—Track)

MOROZOV, S.I. (Arkhangel'sk.)

Course definition of beam. Nikol'skaya, 1941. S. 10-11. (MIRA 1841)
2. 162.

MCROZOV, S. I.

Methods of improving the processing of light-repro films.
Soviet. Photo. i gornichesk. prom. no. 4 32-34 July '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

MOROZOV, S.M.

BELYAYEV, N.M.; ALEKSANDRIN, I.P.; BELYAVSKIY, L.A.; KACHURIN, V.K.; KIP-
NIS, Ya.I.; KOZHEVNIKOV, I.A.; MONAKHOV, H.I.; MOROZOV, S.M.; MORO-
ZOV, Yu.N.; STEPKIN, S.A.; FIGURNOV, H.M.; KACHURIN, V.K., redaktor;
SNITKO, I.K., redaktor; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Laboratory testing of the strength of materials] Laboratornye raboty
po soprotivleniu materialov. Izd. 5-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1954. 286 p. (MLBA 7:12)
(Materials--Testing) (Metals--Testing) (Strength of materials)

MOROZOV, S.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Plastic deformation and destruction of carbon steels in stretching.
Sbor. LIZHT no.146:244-261 '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Steel--Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics))

MOROZOV, S.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PELER, L.V., dotsent,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PLEKHANOVA, A.A., inzhener.

Defects of welds of rolling stock parts in railroad transportation.
Sbor. LIZHT no.146:262-269 '54. (MIRA 8:1)
(Railroads--Rolling stock) (Welding)

MOROZOV, S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent

Deformation and breakdown of carbon steels subjected to impact
and cyclic loads. Sbor. LIIZHT no.148:69-103 '55.

(Steel--Testing)

(MLRA 8:10)

MOROZOV, S. N.

Popov, N. P. and Morozov, S. N. "The treatment of calf monieziasis with copper sulfate",
Sbornik rabot po gel'mintologii (Vsesoyuz. in-t gel'mintologii im. akad. Skryabina),
Moscow, 1948, p. 174-76.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

MOROZOV, S.N., student IV kursa; CHERKASHIN, A.I., student IV kursa

Design of experimental transistorized networks for automatic
telephone exchanges. Sbor.stud.nauch.rab.LEIS no.1:18-23
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi im. prof.
M.A.Bonch-Bruyevicha.
(Telephone, Automatic)

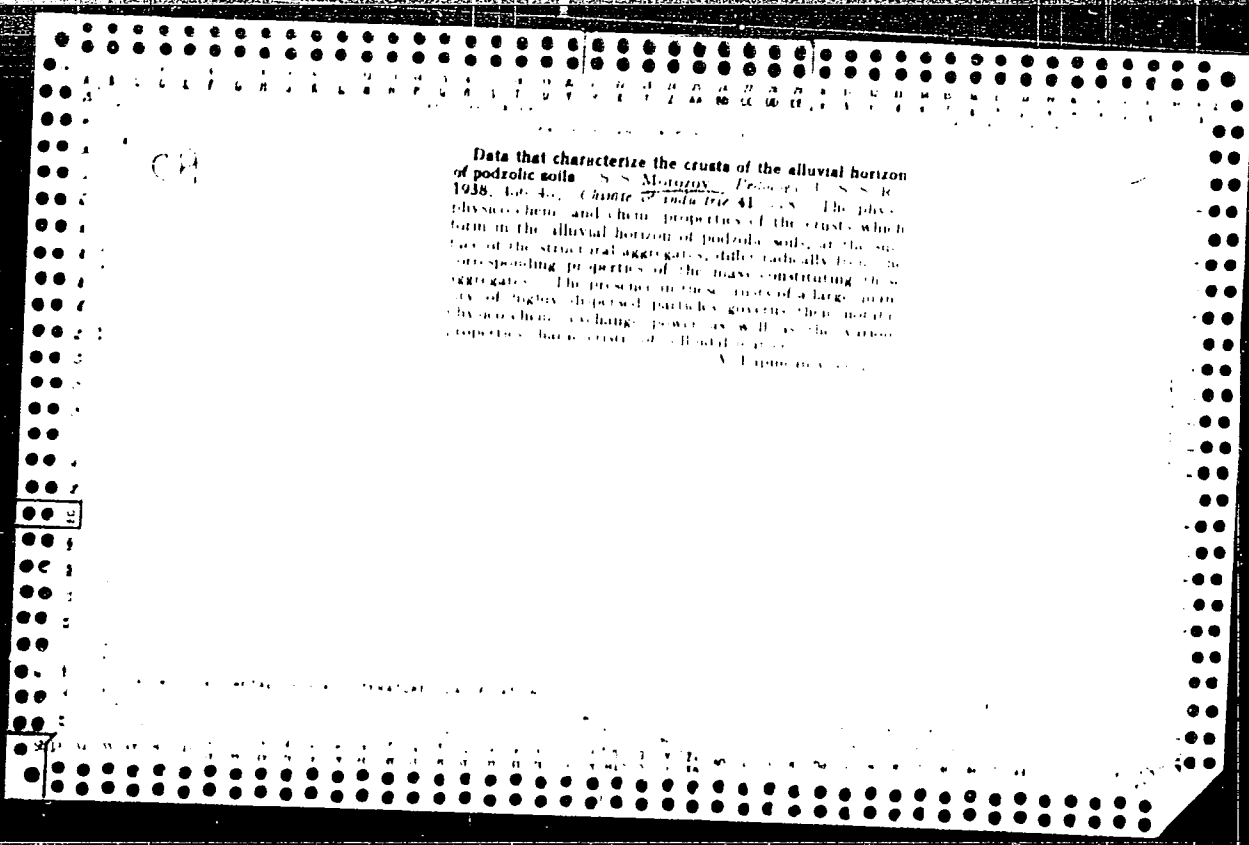
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
2ND AND 4TH ORDERS

15

60

Mechanical and chemical composition of several types of loess and related rocks in the European part of the U. S. S. R. S. S. Morozov *Pedology (U. S. S. R.)* 27, 232-59(1962) - A no. of loess samples from different localities were very much alike mechanically and chemically; the silt fraction predominated, varying from 60 to 80%. Chemically they consisted of carbonates 11.4-13.4%, $R_2O_3 + P_2O_5$ 10.5-9.7%, MnO 0.69-0.91 and MgO 0.80-0.9%. Several types of loess differing in compn. from the above are also given.
J. S. Jovan

GROUPS
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
SIGNIFICANCE INDEX
1ST AND 2ND LETTERS
2ND LETTERS



129

The chemical and physical properties of the clay frac-
 tion of podzolic marsh soil...
 (S. S. R. 1940, No. 5...)
 ...analysis of particles...
 ...and podzolic marsh soils show that on low...
 ...there is not much difference in...
 ...profile... There is a slight increase of SiO₂ in the I and
 II horizon of the strongly and medium podzolic soil.
 There was less SiO₂ in the clay fraction than in the original
 soil, the reverse was true for Fe and Al. The Fe and K
 content was lower in the clay than in the original soil
 because of the loss of Fe and Mg, especially the latter.
 The clay fractions were found to contain...
 ...halloysite...
 ...and kaolinite...
 ...vary in their exchange capacity and exchangeable...
 ...the... of the high Mg content of certain horizon...
 ...exchangeable Mg was low.

J. S. Ed-
 ...

ASTM 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

MOROZOV, S.S.

The relation of the physical and mechanical properties of soils to the composition of exchangeable cations. Uchenye Zapiski Moskov. Gosudarst. Univ. im. M.V. Lomonosova No.105, Pt. 2, 122-43 '46.
(CA 47 no.21:11621 '53)

MOROZOV, S. S.

24837. MOROZOV, S. S. Skh estvo i Otlichniye Nazmeyshikh Poverkhnostnykh Geologicheskikh Otlozheniy Kalininskoy Oblasti i analogichnykh Obrazovaniy v Turantskikh Kaynakh Evropeyskoy Smeri SSSR i Ikh Deklatoryye Svoystva. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashennoy Stoletiyu Sovetskoye Soyuznoye M. L., 1949, S. 631-57. -- Bibliogr.: 1. 67.

MOROZOVA, L. V. Stratigraficheskoye Rasprezeleniye Karbonifer v Paleozooye Turkmenni. -- Izv. 2/1971

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

MOROZOV, S.S.

Chemico-mineralogical composition and physical and physicochemical properties of the individual granulometric fractions of loesses of the region near the Dnieper and genetics of its rocks. Uchenye Zapiski, Moskov. Gosudarst. Univ. im. M.V.Lomonosova No.133, 12-38 '49. (MLRA 3:4)
(CA 47 no.22:12155 '53)

MOROZOV, S.S.

Dispersability of carbonates and their distribution according to individual granulometric fractions in the most important soils of the U.S.S.R. Uchenye Zapiski Moskov. Gosudarst. Univ. im. M.V.Lomonosova No.133, 65-88 '49.
(CA 47 no.22:12718 '53) (MLRA 3:4)

Marozov, S. S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 NO. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Soils and Fertilizers

The heavy loess-form loams of the Quaternary age of the southwestern region of the European part of the U.S.S.R. S. S. Marozov. *Vestnik Mosk. Univ.*, 5, No. 5, Ser. ~~Geogr. i Estestv. Nauk~~ No. 5, 99-115 (1950); cf. C.A. 47, 12718/. --M. considers that the typical loess appears from loess carbonate-contg. argillaceous rocks which mainly consist of elementary particles, with the content of coarse particles (0.05-0.01 mm.) predominating over the quantity of fines (0.01-0.005 mm.). Compn. and properties of the loams studied differed sharply from those occurring in the basin of the northern course of the Dnieper. Voluminous granulometric, ultragranulometric, and mech.-property data, as also rock-analysis data, accompany the report. Gladys S. Macy

122
15-9-54

Mavozov, S. S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Soils and Fertilizers

Genetic connection of heavy loess-form soils of the southern Moscow region with the carbonate loess-form soils and clays of the Orlov region, and the source of the differences in their composition and properties. S. S. Mavozov. Vestnik Mosk. Univ. 6, No. 6, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestv. Nauk No. 4, 103-114 (1951).—M. studied soils from the southern Moscow region and from the Orlov region from the point of view of their occurrence in different plant-climatic and soil zones. It was concluded that the soils from the two regions were identical, differing only in their occurrence in different plant-climatic and soil zones. Tables of data concerning granulometric compn., phys. properties, and total chem. compn. and exchange capacities, are provided. G. S. M.

Handwritten initials or mark.

MOROZOV, S. S.

Loess

News in the loess problem. Uch. zap. Mosk. un., No. 149, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

MOROZOV, S. S.

Soils - Analysis

Methodology of mechanical analysis of carbonate soils., Vch. zap. Mosk. un., no. 149, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

MOROZOV, S. S.

Clay

Binding abilities of clay particles in some soils of the U.S.S.R. in relation to quartz sand and compared with Portland cement, Uch. zap. Mosk. un., No. 149, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

MOROZOV, S. S.

Soils - Bibliography

Review of the major literature on soils of the Kalinin Province and territories adjacent thereto., Uch. zap. Mosk. un., no. 149, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

MOROZOV, S.S.

The dependence of the stability of soil-cement mixtures on changes in the composition of cations in the exchange complex of soils. Vestnik Moskov. Univ. 7, No.5, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk No.3, 113-26 '52. (MLRA 5:8) (CA 47 no.21:11621 '53)

MORCZOV, S.S.

Soils - Analysis

Dependence of the durability of soil-cement mixtures on variations in the "absorption complex" of soils. Vest.Mosk.un. 7 no. 5, 1952.

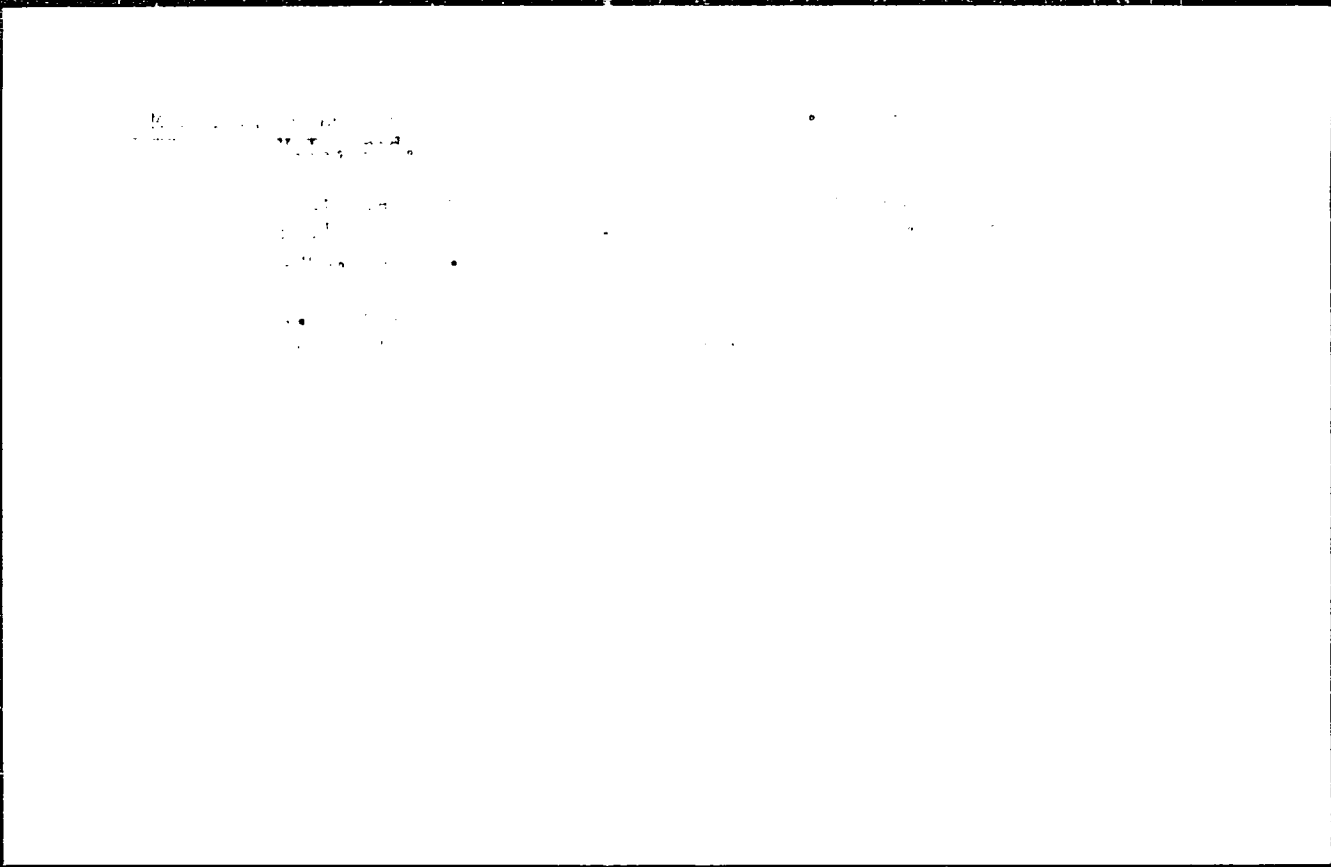
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

MOROZOV, S.S.; SERGEYEV, Ye.M.; FADEYEV, P.I.

Kara Kum sands. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.177:3-8 '56.

(Kara Kum--Sand)

(MLBA 10:5)



MOROZOV, S.S.

Composition and properties of Scythian clays. Uch.zap.Mosk.un.
no.177:29-52 '56. (MLBA 10:5)

(Clay)

MOROZOV, S.S.

Methods for determining gypsum content in saline, clayey, and
sandy soils containing carbonates. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.177:99-109
'56. (MLRA 10:5)

(Gypsum) (Minerals in soil)

MOROZOV, S.S.; POLTEV, N.F.; SAMOYLOV, V.G.

Achieving water impermeability in soils of water basins by
disturbing their structure with subsequent compression. Uch.
zap.Mosk.un. no.177:139-170 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Permeability) (Soil mechanics)

MOROZOV, S.S.; SELIVANOV, V.A.

Composition and properties of the products of weathering of effusive rocks in the tundra of northeastern U.S.S.R. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 4: Geol. 16 no.3:10-17 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universsiteta.

(Siberia, Eastern—Rocks, Igneous) (Weathering)

BACD, I.O., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VARSAPOF'YEVA, V.A.,
prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M., prof.,
doktor geol.-miner. nauk; GORDEYEV, D.I., prof., doktor
geol.-miner. nauk; DOBROV, S.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk
[deceased]; KOF, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, [deceased]; KUZ'ICHEVA,
Ye.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A., prof., doktor
geol.-miner. nauk; LECHEV, G.P., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
MEINER, V.V., dotsent, doktor geol.-miner. nauk; HAZARENKO, I.I.,
kand. sel'khoz.nauk; POBEDIMSKAYA, Ye.A., assistant; POPOV, S.F.,
prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SMIRNOV, N.N.,
prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMOL'YANINOV, N.A., prof.,
doktor geol.-miner. nauk [deceased]; FENIKSOVA, V.V., dotsent,
kand.geol.-miner. nauk; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof., doktor geol.-
miner. nauk; Prinsipali uchastiye: BARSANOV, G.P., prof.,
doktor geol.-miner. nauk; BOKIY, G.B.; GORSHEV, G.P., prof.,
doktor geol.-miner. nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.A., prof., doktor
geogr. nauk; MARKOV, I.N., dotsent, kand.geol.-miner. nauk;
MOROZOV, S.S., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; ORLOV, Yu.A.,
akademik; SERGEYEV, Ye.M., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
TVALCHRELIDZE, A.A.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

BROD, I.O.— (continued) Card 2.

[History of geology at Moscow University] Istoriiia geologicheskikh nauk v Moskovskom universitete. Pod red. D.I.Gordeeva. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 351 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Universitet. Geologicheskii fakul'tet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Smirnov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bokiy). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Ivalchrelidze).

(Moscow University) (Geology--Study and teaching)

MOROZOV, S.S.

Changes in the composition and properties of loess deposits depending on their occurrences in various natural zones. Vest.-Mosk.un.Ser.4:Geol. 17 no.4:13-24 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Loess)

MOROZOV, S.S.; POLYAKOV, S.S.; TEMESHKOV, I.M.

Soils of the central Khanty-Mansi National Area. Pochvovedenie
no.12:18-24 D '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Khanty-Mansi National Area--Soils)

MOROZOV, S.S.

[Floating larch on the rivers and lakes of the Buryat
A.S.S.R.] Splav listvennitsy po rekam i ozeram Bu-
riatskoi ASSR. Ulan-Ude, Buriatskoe obl. pravlenie
NTC lesnoi promyshl. i lesnogo khoz., 1962. 40 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

MOROZOV, S.

✓ 87-41 551.501.9(258)

Morozov, S. K poslednim parallelym, I. Khoziaeva polarnykh l'din. [Towards the last parallels, Pt. 1, The masters of the polar ice.] *Ogonok, Moscow*, No. 31(1416):25-27, Aug. 1, 1954. Pt. 2, "Stolitsa vysokikh shirot." [The capital of the high latitudes.] *Ibid.*, No. 32(1417):15-16, Aug. 8, 1954. Pt. 3, Nad khrebtom Lomonosova. [Over the Lomonosov Ridge.] *Ibid.*, No. 33(1418):20-22, Aug. 15, 1954. illus. (incl. photos). DLC--Report of a flight from Moscow to the center of the Soviet sector of the Arctic basin, of the landing on an ice field selected from the air by the pilot for the establishment of the drifting meteorological and hydrological station "North Pole 3." A map of the Arctic Basin shows locations and drift of the station from April to July 1954. Highest latitude reached was about 89°N. In Ch. 2 of the report the author describes further activities on the ice field, the arrival of the scientific personnel, equipment and supplies, the construction of prefabricated houses, tents and buildings for sheltering the scientific instruments and equipment; and the carrying out of observations and measurements, photographs showing these various activities are presented. A description of the members of the expedition and of observations (aerological soundings, measurements of water temperature and sea depths) made before the beginning of the actual drift of the ice field is given. In the third and last installment of the series the author describes one of the numerous "aerial leaps" from one ice field to another in order to investigate by means of bathymetric measurements the Lomonosov Ridge, a mountain chain on the bottom of the Arctic Ocean extending from the New Siberian Islands across the Polar region toward Greenland, and presents an outline of the history of its discovery and exploration. Subject Headings: 1. North Pole No. 3 2. Drift-ice meteorological stations 3. Soviet Arctic.
--A.M.P.

MOROZOV, Sergey Timofeyevich, 1911- ; YARTSEV, G., redaktor

[The near Arctic; notes by a member of high-latitude expeditions]
Blizkaia Arktika; zapiski uchastnika vysokoshirotnykh ekspeditsii.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Pravda," 1955. 48 p. (Biblioteka "Ogonek," no.9)
(Arctic regions) (MLRA 8:2)

MOROZOV, S.T.; BUKHANOV, V.F., redaktor; DOLGOPOLOV, I.V.; RAZUKIN,
~~Fe.V.~~; redaktor; RAZGULYAYEVA, N.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[In the center of the Arctic] V tsentre arktiki. Fotografii IA.
Riunkina. Moskva, Izd-vo Pravda, 1955. 81 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Arctic regions)

MOROZOV, Savva Timofeyevich; BOGINA, A.V., redaktor; SRIENIS, N.V.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[In the upper latitudes; adrift on ocean ice] U poslednikh parallelei;
na dreifuiushchikh l'dakh okeana. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva
obor. SSSR, 1956. 244 p. (MLBA 9:8)
(Arctic regions)

SIDYAKIN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOROZOV, S.V., inzh.

Limit shear stress in a layer of a lowland peat deposit during
milling. Torf.prom. 37 no.2:17-21 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut.
(Peat) (Strains and stresses)

MOROZOV, S.Ye.; KADYRLI, A.M., redaktor; MEKHRALIYEV, K.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Practical manual for the drilling rig mechanic] Prakticheskii spravochnik mekhanika kontory bureniia. Baku, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Azerbaidzhanskoe otd-nie, 1953. 95 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Boring)

MOROZOV, Sergey Yevdokiyeovich: DUEL', P.A., redaktor; SHTYNGEL', A.S.,
redaktor izdatel'stva

[Practical manual for the drilling rig mechanic] Prakticheskii
spravochnik mekhanika kontory burenia. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.
izd-vo neftianoi i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 198 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Oil well drilling)

L 11334-67
ACC NR: KPO33628

(A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/00/010/0035/0037

AUTHOR: Morozov, V. (Engineer, Lieutenant); Kharitonov, V. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: None

TITLE: A new burner system for bread-baking furnaces

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 10, 1956, 85-87

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, food product machinery, furnace, oil burner /
KHPK-50 furnace, AF-65 oil burner

ABSTRACT: The application of a new AF-65 oil burner for KHPK-50 bread-baking furnaces is described. Its attachment to the furnace is shown in a photo while the arrangement of the system is schematically illustrated in a diagram. The burner is of a mechanical draft atomizing type. It is equipped with an electric actuator, a fuel pump and an ignition transformer. The fuel tank is mounted on the top of the furnace. The tank is connected to the fuel pump via a filter by means of a flexible pipe. A hand pump is provided for filling the tank. The furnace temperature is controlled by a thermostat switching the burner circuit in or out. An automatic switch is also provided for connecting the burner system to a power source. The flame ignition is controlled by a photocell. The circuit elements (relays, signal lamp, etc.) are mounted on a control panel. The operation of the burner system is explained and its advantages over the previously used system are enumerated. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram, 1 photo.

SUB CODE: 13/ SFC DATE: None

Card

1/1

MOROZOV, V.

Improve economic work on currency circulation. Den. i kred. 2i
no.6:52-55 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik gorodskogo upravleniya Ryazanskoy oblastnoy
kontory Gosbanka.

(Ryazan Province--Money)

MOROZOV, V.

Market prices within the collective farm. Vop. ekon. no.3:
144-150 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Agricultural prices) (Farm produce--Marketing)

L 35418-66 EEO-2/EWI(d)/FSF(h)/FSS-2/EWI(1)/FS(v)-3/EEG(k)-2/EWG(v)/EEC(t)/EEC(c)-2/
ACCESSION NR: AP5006235 EED-2/EWA(c) Pn-4/Po-4/ S/0085/65/000/002/0022/0023
Pe-5/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pg-4/Pae-2/Pi-4/Pk-4/Pl-4

AUTHORS: Fedorov, E.; Morozov, V.

TITLE: By signals from the cosmos. Guiding airplanes with the help of earth's artificial satellites

SOURCE: Kryl'ya rodniny, no. 2, 1965, 22-23

TOPIC TAGS: navigation satellite, navigation system, satellite network, aircraft guidance equipment

ABSTRACT: New vistas in the realm of airplane navigation are being opened by earth's artificial satellites. Angular coordinates of the satellite in respect to the plane, the distance between the two bodies, and the velocity of separation or approach between them may be determined by making use of the Doppler effect. The equations governing these parameters may be processed by an airborne computer to produce the motion vectors of the plane. To this end the satellite must broadcast not only a navigational signal but also its own orbital position. Its orbit may be calculated on the earth and beamed to the memory cells in the satellite. In the future the orbit may be computed and corrected within the satellite. Such orbits should be circular and at a height of 500-1500 km. The entire system of

Card 1/2

L 35418-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006235

navigation should involve 10 to 30 satellites. The apparatus in each satellite and in the plane must be so coordinated and synchronized that the plane's computer will calculate the coordinates, course, velocity, and altitude of the plane. In the future, not only planes but also near-earth space vehicles may be directed by such a satellite system. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NG

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MOROZOV, V., inzh.

High-frequency transistor amplifiers with low gain. Radio no.6:31-32

Je '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MOROZOV, V., inzh.; SONTN, M., inzh.

Characteristics and parameters of field effect transistor no.
Radio no. 7:44-46 of 1955.

MOROZOV, V., inzh.

Some tunnel diodes circuits. Radio no. 4:37-39 Ad '65. (MIRA 10:5)

MOROZOV, V.

Practicing even on objects. Voen. zap. 41 no.6:28-29 Je '65.
(MIRA 13:5)

MOROZOV, V., inzh.; SONIN, M., inzh.

Field (channel) transistors. Radio no. 5:53-54 My '65. 'MIRA 13:5'

137-58-b-11678

Translation from Referativnyi Zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, No. 1, p. 95, USSR.

AUTHORS Glinkov, M.A., Men'shikov, R.L., Morozov, V.A., Shornin, A.F.

TITLE Thermal Operation of an Open-hearth Furnace When Oxygen is Used to Intensify the Combustion Process (Teplovaya rabota martenovskoy pechi pri primeneni kisloroda dlya intensifikatsii protsessa gorennya)

PERIODICAL V sb. Primeneniye kisloroda v metallurgii. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp 95-114

ABSTRACT Results are presented of an investigation on the introduction of O into the flame jet through a tuyere from the sides of the duct into a 200-t furnace at the "Zaporozhstal'" Works. When the oxygen enrichment of the air is 25% and the maximum heat input is 33.2 mill. kcal/hr, output rose by 32.2% and the nominal consumption of fuel dropped by 16.8%. With 50% enrichment and a maximum heat input of 33.4 mill. kcal/hr, the figures were, respectively, 61.0 and 35.0% of those of non-oxygen heats. Ratios for output and unit fuel consumption to average thermal stress and degree of enrichment of the air by O₂ are given. The following factors are examined: the conditions of

Card 1/2

137 58 6 11678

Thermal Operation of an ...

temperature in the course of a heat, the distribution of heat flow across the area of the bath, and the change in the composition of combustion products in the working space. Heat balances are compiled as an average for a heat for various thermal and oxygen regimes

G.G.

1. per ...
over--App...

Card 2/2

SECRET
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MOROZOV, V.A.; OSOKIN, A.M.

Experimental chill casting of block type heating radiators. Sbor.
trud. NIIST no.4:74-80 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Radiators) (Molding (Founding))

S/659/61/007/000/622/34-
D204/D303

181434
AUTHORS:

Prokoshkin, D A Datveyeva, M P. and Morozov, V.A

TITLE:

Study of the resistance of Cr-Mo alloys to plastic deformation based on measuring hot hardness

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam. v. 7, 1961, 210-214

TEXT. Alloys containing 0 - 40 % Mo were prepared from electrolytic 99.96 % Cr, containing 0.014 % N₂ and 0.01 % O₂ and electrolytic 99.85 % Mo by fusion under He, and were cast into cylindrical ingots which were then annealed for 4 hours at 1400°C. The hardness was measured on 14.8 mm dia. x 5 mm long specimens on polished ends using a ВММ-1 (VIM-1) tester. A diamond indenter was used, in the shape of a tetragonal pyramid with an apical angle of 136°, under a load of 1 kg, between 400 and 1080°C. Duration of each test was 30 secs, and the diagonals of the impressions were then measured with an МММ 6 (MIM-6) microscope with an accuracy of ± 0.002mm. It was found that, in all cases, the hardness decreased with rising temperature. X

S/659/61.007-10/02 644
D204/D303

Study of the resistance of Cr-Mo ...

temperature up to 600°C passed through a maximum at 750°C and then decreased again at higher temperatures. It was also higher for higher Mo contents. In a second series of tests the hot hardness was measured under a load of 1 kg. at 1080°C, over periods of 30, 60, 120, 300 and 1200 secs. The rates of plastic deformation, calculated from these results confirmed the observation that Mo improved the resistance to plastic deformation. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

L 07386-67 EWT(m)/EMP(w)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6027746 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/004/0099/0102

AUTHOR: Matveyeva, M. P. (Moscow); Morozov, V. A. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Crack propagation in polycrystalline chromium during cyclic heat treatment

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1966, 99-102

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, polycrystal, metal heat treatment, cyclic heat treatment, crack propagation

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect of cyclic heat treatment on the process of crack formation in polycrystalline chromium. Test specimens 5 mm in diameter and 10 mm long were made from 99.96% pure electrolytic chromium. In each heat treatment cycle the specimens were heated to 1200°C with holding for 5 min and subsequent rapid cooling in water to room temperature. No special measures were taken to protect the specimens from oxidation. After each 10 cycles the microstructure of the metal was studied and the microhardness was measured with a load of 50 g on the indenter. A slight change in microhardness from 210 to 250 kg/mm was observed after 100 cycles due to the hardening action of cyclic thermal stresses and diffusion of oxygen from the surface to the inner regions of the specimen. Cracks appear after 40-60 cycles preceded by dislocation pile-up in certain slip planes. The increase in dislocation

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UDC: 539.4.011

L 07386-67
ACC NR: AP6027746

density in these planes results in the formation of submicroscopic cracks which then propagate at an extremely high rate of speed due to the increased brittleness of the material. The possibility for development of slipping in the secondary slip system or development of other processes, e. g. transverse slipping, results in relaxation of the stress in front of the developing crack and propagation of the crack in the parallel plane creating favorable conditions for "relay-race" crack propagation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jan65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 LS

MARCO

...
... in stationary belt conveyors.
... 1944.
... (MIRA 1849)

MOROZOV, V.A.

Use of the regularization method in solving an incorrect problem.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser 1: Mat., mekh. 20 no.4:13-21 May '65.
(MIRA 28 9)

1. Kafedra vychislitel'noy matematiki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

8. (Ukrainian) tekhn. nauk, MDRGZOV, V.A., tozh.

... .. tokovaya i shokovaya volna dlya pul'satsionno-raznogo
... .. protiv 0.20-32 MIKA 18.13

1. Kishinevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.V. Frunze.
2. kandidate AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Petrov)

MOROZOV, V.A., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Sterility and barrenness in cattle. Veterinariia 41 no.4:55-52
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Dagestanskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

ACCESSION NR: AT4013922

8/2659/63/010/000/0022/0027

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Matveyeva, M. P.; Morozov, V. A.

TITLE: An investigation of the process of plastic deformation of chromium at high temperatures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 10, 1963, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, chromium alloy, chromium deformation, chromium stress, plastic deformation, creep, high temperature creep, molybdenum

ABSTRACT: The basic task of the investigation was a study of the influence of the substructure formed in the process of creep at high temperatures on the subsequent resistance of chromium and chromium alloys to plastic deformation. The tests were performed with pure electrolytic chromium (99.96%). Chromium samples 55 mm long and 6 mm in diameter were cast in pure helium and were then tested for creep on the IM-4K machine under constant torque at temperatures up to 1500-1600C. It was found that one of the most important factors at high temperatures is the position of the boundaries and the presence of processes

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013922

arising at the boundaries. Photomicrographs in the article show the gradual development of defects at the grain boundaries in the process of buckling of the chromium sample at 1200C and a load of 2.05 kg/mm². Another part of the experiment involved tests on molybdenum. It was found that molybdenum failure at the grain boundaries started at a significantly lower degree of deformation, which showed that molybdenum has a higher resistance to plastic deformation and a relatively lower plasticity in comparison to chromium. Thus, when creating heat-resistant alloys, not only should the solid solution be strengthened, but the possibility of strengthening the grain boundaries should be considered. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00 0

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

1. The first part of the document is a list of names of individuals who were involved in the project.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names of individuals who were involved in the project.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names of individuals who were involved in the project.

* For Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

15-57-2-1441

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
pp 38-39 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Morozov, V. A.

TITLE: Influence of the Young and the Most Recent Tectonic
Movements on the Relief Development of the Southern
Periphery of Obshchiy Syrt and Adjacent Parts of the
Caspian Lowland (O roli molodykh i noveyshikh tektoni-
cheskikh dvizheniy v razvitiy rel'yefa yuzhnykh
otrogov Obshchego Syrta i prilezhashchey chasti
Prikaspiyskoy nizmennosti)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Saratovsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 46, pp 83-86

ABSTRACT: Geomorphologically, this territory is divided into
three provinces. The northern part -- the Syrt plain
has a hilly erosional-depositional, moderately differ-
entiated relief of low (100 m to 120 m) absolute ele-
vations. The relief of the middle part, including the

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15-57-2-1441

Influence of the Young and the Most Recent Tectonic Movements (Cont.)

southern periphery of Obshchiy Syrt, is characterized by strong horizontal and vertical dislocations. Its absolute elevations are from 170 m to 200 m. The southern part represents a plain with low (from 20 m to 50 m) absolute elevations. The edge of the Caspian Lowland has a complicated structure. It consists of three steps descending toward the center of the lowland. Their origin is explained by the young (Pliocene) and the most recent (Quaternary) tectonic movements which were strongest along the southern slope of Obshchiy Syrt. Paleogene strata were dislocated by the pre-Akchagyl tectonic movements. During the Pliocene, there occurred a sinking of the Caspian depression along the southern slopes of Obshchiy Syrt. This process is proved by the presence of marine Apsheron deposits and their transgressive occurrence over the Akchagyl. The lower and middle Pliocene time is characterized by a relatively quiet tectonic stage. Toward the end of the Khazarskoye time, subsidence was renewed and the transgression of the Khvalynsk Sea extended to the edge of Obshchiy Syrt. During the Pliocene, the Caspian depression
Card 2/3

15-57-2-1406

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
pp 31-32 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Morozov, V. A.

TITLE: The Stratigraphy of Quaternary Deposits in the Northern
Caspian District (K voprosu o stratigrafii chetver-
tichnykh otlozheniy Severnogo Prikaspiya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Saratovsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 46, pp 155-157

ABSTRACT: The author concludes on the basis of many years' observations that the so-called chocolate-colored clays, the formation which many investigators related to the maximum transgression of the Khvalinskoye Sea, are associated with the early erosional depressions and have a limited distribution. The deposition of the clays occurred during a later stage of the Khvalinskoye Sea. The typical yellow brown argillaceous soils and sandy loams of the Khvalinskiy stage appear to have been formed earlier than the chocolate-colored clays.

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15-57-2-1406

The Stratigraphy of Quaternary Deposits (Cont.)

form two independent terraces divided by a conspicuous bench. The yellow brown argillaceous soils and sandy loams with fauna of the Dreissenacea and Carditacea make up the high terrace, and the chocolate-colored clays--the low, terrace. The bench dividing the high and the low levels of the terraces does not stand out on the left bank of the Volga. Here the outcropping of the chocolate-colored clays takes place gradually and at a considerable distance from the Volga shore. The chocolate-colored clays are replaced by brown and grayish sands at a number of places in the lower terrace. No transition from the chocolate-colored clays to yellow-brown argillaceous soils and sandy loams can be found anywhere. On the left shore of Volga the chocolate-colored clays disappear at the elevation of 18 to 20 m above sea level, and reappear in the estuaries (depressions) at the same elevation, far from the outcrop of chocolate-colored clays in river valleys. All this leads to the conclusion that the deposit of these clays cannot be associated with the maximum Khvalinsk transgression. Their deposition took place later, near the end of the early Khvalinsk

Card 2/3

15-57-2-1406

The Stratigraphy of Quaternary Deposits (Cont.)

time $Q_{III_2}^{nv1}$ in the Volga valley and on the coast of the Khvalinsk

Sea at the time the Caspian was stable at the elevation of + 20
to 25 m above absolute sea level.

Card 3/3

A. A. P.

MOROZOV, V.A.

Convergence of the method of straight lines for some boundary value problems. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.1: Mat.,mekh. 17 no.5:25-33 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra vychislitel'noy matematiki Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Boundary value problems)
(Difference equations)

1. MOROZOV, V. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Cover Crops
7. Selection of cover crops.
Les 1 step' 4 no. 10, 1952

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

MOROZOV, V.A.

Work results of the Minsk Cartographic Factory in the production of
bimetallic type forms. Geod. i kart. no.1:58-61 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Map printing)

KOSTYAKOV, N.I., inzh.; MOROZOV, V.A., inzh.

New electrophysical devices for the structural testing of buildings. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 36 no.10:44-45 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy trest geologo-geodezicheskikh i kartograficheskikh rabot arkhitekturno-planirovochnogo upravleniya Mosgorispolkoma.

(Ultrasonic testing)

(Buildings—Repair and reconstruction)

MOROZOV, V.A.

Results of studying surface dressing. Zemledelie 4 no.7:117-118
Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Kirovogradskaya kolkhoznaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Tillage)

MOROZOV, V.A.: KOMM, D.G.

Soil pollution by refuse of the superphosphate industry. Gig.1 san. no.6:
8-11 Je '53. (MLBA 6:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarnyy institut imeni Krikmanna.
(Soil pollution) (Phosphates)

MOROZOV, V. A.

1298. Colorimetric determination of lead in atmospheric air. V. A. Morozov. *Viglesniy Zhurnal*, 1951, (9), 46. ~~Reference: 24-74101~~, 1955, Abstr. No. 14,220. With lead salts of lead concn. 0.0025 to 0.025 μg per ml, quinalizarin gives a yellow coloration which changes to pinkish blue as the concn. is increased to 2 μg per ml; Cu, Zn and Fe give similar colorations and must be removed. To test for Pb in dust from the air, a sample collected on filter paper is boiled for 10 to 15 min. with 3 per cent. aq. HNO₃, the solution is evaporated to dryness, the residue is dissolved in water, and the solution is boiled with 0.2 ml of 25 per cent. aq.

NH₃, 0.2 ml of 25 per cent. NH₄Cl soln., 0.1 ml of N Na₂CO₃ and 0.1 ml of N CaCl₂. The ppt. is centrifuged, washed with aq. NH₃ and water, treated with 10 per cent. aq. NaOH soln. and again centrifuged. The plumbite solution is made just acid with 3 per cent. aq. HNO₃, the solution is evaporated to dryness, and the residue is dissolved in water of pH 6.2 to 6.4. Standard solutions are prepared simultaneously. Five drops of 0.002 per cent. quinalizarin in acetone are added to the sample and the standards and the colours are compared after 2 to 3 min.

G. S. SMITH

MOROZOV, V. A.

AID P - 2483

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 12/19

Author : ~~MOROZOV, V. A.~~ Morozov, V. A., Kand. of Biol. Sci.

Title : Determination of the content in air of some unsaturated hydrocarbons

Periodical : Gig. i san., 7, 47-48, J1 1955

Abstract : Two methods described in the literature for determining the content in air of unsaturated hydrocarbons are discussed and the author's own improved method is presented. Table.

Institution: Scientific Research Institute im. Erisman

Submitted : July 3, 1954

ACC NR: AP602190

(N,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/003/0371/0372

AUTHOR: Morozov, V. A.

ORG: Krasnodar Regional Health Station (Krasnodarskaya krayevaya sanepidstantsiya)

TITLE: Mosquitoes in the Krasnodar region

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 3, 1966, 371-372

TOPIC TAGS: ^{biologic} ecology, insect, ~~diagnosis~~, mosquito

ABSTRACT:

Aedes rusticus was first observed in the Soviet Union in the Krasnodar region in 1956. Since then, after a cold winter, the insect appears in the early spring and is most common in lightly wooded areas.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Oct65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 576.895.771.01(470.62)

L 08905-67 ENT(m)/ENT(j) TJP(c) WI/RM

ACC NR: AP6002209

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/65/008/005/0825/0828

AUTHOR: Mdrozov, V. A.; Sharova, V. V.; Livshits, R. M.; Kilakhov, R. A.;
Rogovin, Z. A.

ORG: Moscow Textile Institute, Department of Chemical Fibers (Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut, kafedra khimicheskikh volokon)

TITLE: Synthesis of graft copolymers of polyvinyl alcohol and methylacrylate in the presence of tetravalent cerium salts

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 5, 1965, 825-828

TOPIC TAGS: graft copolymer, polyvinyl alcohol, cerium compound, hydroquinone, acetone

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of graft polyvinyl alcohol copolymers is based on the fact that the oxidation of hydroxyl-containing polymers by Ce^{4+} passes through the formation of free macroradicals capable of initiating the graft copolymerization of monomers contacting vinyl. To avoid the formation of homopolymers, the synthesis time selected was smaller than the induction period of monomer homopolymerization. Polyvinyl alcohol, completely soluble in water, was used in the experiments. The necessary amount of monomer was poured into an aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol, and a homogeneous solution or emulsion of methylacrylate was obtained, after shaking, at monomer concentration > 0.446 mole/l. The mixture was thermostated at a definite temperature and

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L 08905-67

ACC NR: AP6002209

0.1 N solution of Ce ammonium nitrate in 1 N HNO₃, thermostated at the same temperature, was poured into the mixture. The reaction was stopped by the addition of hydroquinone. The mixture was then poured into acetone, taken in 20-30-fold excess amount, and, after precipitation, filtered out and dried. The composition of the graft copolymer was determined from the saponification number. A complete conversion of the monomer occurred at the end of 1 hr at 20C and under the following conditions: concentration of 5.0×10^{-2} mole/l Ce⁴⁺, 0.5575 mole/l methylacrylate, 0.1 mole/l HNO₃, and 5% polyvinyl alcohol. The copolymer contained 50.3% polyvinyl alcohol and 49.7% polymethylacrylate. The amount of graft polyvinyl alcohol copolymer increased with increased concentration of Ce⁴⁺ regardless of temperature (5, 10, and 20C) and the duration of the reaction (2 and 1 hr). An increase in the temperature and in the amount of methylacrylate increased the rate of graft copolymerization, but the amount of graft copolymer depended very little on the acid concentration. The properties of synthesized graft copolymers will be discussed in the next paper. Orig. art. has: 2 fig. and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov63/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

GRISHINA, L.I.; MOROZOV, V.A.; PETROVA, A.G.; NYIASHEVICH, M.K.

Tick-borne relapsing fever in Krasnodar region. Med. parazit. i parazitobol. 27 no.4:402-405 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Krasnodarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i Labinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy.

(RELAPSING FEVER, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

MOROZOV, V.A.; SHUMELYKO, V.N.

New loci of *Alectorobius asperus verrucosus* in Krasnodar Territory. Med.paraz. i paraz.hol. 28 no.3:342-343 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Krasnodarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach Ye.V.Strikhanova).

(TICKS,

Alectorobius asperus verrucosus in Russia (Rus))

MOROZOV, V.A.; STRAKHOVA, T.K.; ANDREYEVICH, N.K.

Some aspects of pappataci fever in Krasnodar Territory. Med.
paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.1:53-56 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(KRASNODAR TERRITORY—PAPPATACI FEVER)

MOROZOV, V.A. Primalni uchastiy: NIKITIN, A.P., pomoshchnik entomologa;
YEGIPKO, V.P.; bonifikator; VENEDIKTOR, A.V.; bonifikator;
GODINA, M.S., bonifikator.

Distribution of mosquitoes of the genus *Mansonia richiardii*
Fic. in Krasnodar Territory and methods for the collection of
their larvae. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5: 514-517
S-0 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Parazitologicheskiy otdel Krasnodarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Morozov). 2. Kropotkinskaya
gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Ni-
kitin). Submitted December 29, 1964.

MOROZOV, V.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.V.

Reactivity of secondary cellulose hydroxyls in esterification
in an acid medium. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.11:2821-2823 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

I, Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

MOROLOV, V.A., prof.; POPOV, V.G., aspirant

Lamp for gynecological examinations. Veterinaria 42
no.8:92 Ag '65. (MLPA 18:11)

D. Dagestanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

KOROZOV, V.A.

News about automatic production line machinery. Avt.trakt.prom. no.7:20-24
Jl '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Giprocavtotraktoroprom.

(Machinery in industry)

MOROZOV, V.A., inzhener.

Thorough mechanization of hoisting and conveying operations, and of feeding machines. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.5:31-33 My '53. (MLBA 6:5)
(Conveying machinery) (Hoisting machinery)

MOROZOV, V. A. (Review)

USSR/Engineering - Literature

Card 1/1

Authors : Morozov, V. A.

Title : Criticism and Bibliography. "Certain problems in the operation and planning of automatic machine production lines", by A. P. Vladzieskiy (Mashgiz 1953)

Periodical : Avt. Trakt. Prom. Ed. 1, 32-33, January 1954

Abstract : A review of A. P. Vladzieskiy's book concerning problems encountered in the operation and planning of automatic machine production lines. In spite of its shortcomings, the critic feels that the book can be used as a guide by technical personnel, and by students specializing in the automatization of industrial equipment and machine construction processes.

Institution :

Submitted :

MOROZOV, V.[^] and RETIVOY, V.

"New Technology and Highly Efficient Machine Tools for Automatic Lines," Prom.-
Ekon. Gazeta, Moscow, 9 Mar 56

Translation Sum. No.1084, 2 Oct 56

MOROZOV, U.A.

24(5)-21(7)
AUTHORS:

Shabat, V. Gromov, E. Ka., 207/46-23-7-4/31
Dobolom, B. Z., Daitryev, A. G., Morozov, U. A.
Conversion Electrons of Ta^{166} and Ta^{166} (Konversionnyye elekt-
rony Ta^{166} i Ta^{166})

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 7, pp 912-916 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The spectrum of the conversion electrons of the decay
 $Ta^{166} \xrightarrow{\beta^-} Ta^{166}$ (stable) was investigated by an
improved magnetic β -spectrometer. The obtaining of the isotope
 Ta^{166} and Ta^{166} carried out in Leningrad is described in
short. The first part of this paper deals with the conversion
electrons of Ta^{166} . As Ta^{166} has the daughter isotope Ta^{166} ,
three types of preparations were investigated: 1) The thallium
fraction obtained by means of chromatographic separation from
the earth. 2) The ytterbium fraction obtained by means
of chromatographic separation from rare earth elements. 3)
A thallium preparation separated from the ytterbium fraction.

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The measurements are compared with the results of
other authors. It is shown that the spectrum of the conversion electrons of
 Ta^{166} in most cases agrees with the ytterbium fraction. It is
pointed out that the value of these results depends on the
evaluation of the limiting intensity of the β -ray. Figure 1
shows the spectrum of the conversion electrons of the isotope
 Ta^{166} in the range of 10-165 keV of the thallium preparation
separated from the ytterbium fraction. All intensities have
a half-life of eight hours. Table 1 compares the experimen-
tally determined ratios of the intensities of the K- and L-
conversion lines with the theoretical ratios. The second part
investigates the conversion electrons of the isotope
 Ta^{166} , and it is ascertained that the ratios of the intensities
of the K- and L-conversion lines of the γ -transition of
80 keV strongly differ. The papers by V. E. Pokrovsky (Ref 6)
and Ye. P. Origer'ev are mentioned here. From them it was
ascertained that a γ -transition with energy of 81.0 keV
takes place in the decay $Ta^{166} \rightarrow Ta^{166}$, and one with

Card 2/3

energy of 100.0 keV. The probability
of the K- γ -transition is investigated in the aid of
the diagrams (Figs 1 and 2), and it is ascertained that the
data obtained are in good agreement with the data known from
publications. There are figures, 3 tables, and 12 refer-
ences, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:
Radiyevy Institut in. Y. G. Khlopin Akademii nauk SSSR
(Leningrad Institute Insn Y. G. Khlopin of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/3

80570

S/051/60/008/06/001/004
E201/E691

5.2500

AUTHORS: Dontsov, Yu.P., Morozov, V.A. and Striganov, A.R.TITLE: Isotopic Shift in the Spectrum of NeodymiumPERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 6, pp 741-745 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The isotopic shift in the atomic spectrum of neodymium was investigated by several workers (Refs 1-5); Table 1 lists the results obtained by Nöldeke and Steudel (Refs 3, 4). As in samarium, an anomalous shift was observed between the Nd148 and Nd150 components (it occurs on addition of the forty-fifth pair of neutrons to the nucleus). The present paper reports a new investigation of the isotopic shift of neodymium. In contrast to previous work the samples used consisted of separated isotopes: Nd142, Nd144, Nd146, Nd148, Nd150 (Table 2). A Fabry--Perot interferometer and a hollow-cathode discharge tube were employed. The following isotopic shifts were measured for 16 lines lying between 4689 and 6486 Å: $\Delta\nu(142-144)$, $\Delta\nu(144-146)$, $\Delta\nu(146-148)$, $\Delta\nu(148-150)$ (Table 3). It was found that the relative shifts of the Nd I and Nd II lines were practically identical and that the relative anomalous

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