L 10690-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--[illegible]-h/Pe-h/Pe-h--RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3000755 S/0020/63/150/003/0608/0611

AUTHOR: [illegible]; Yagfarova, T. A.; Anokhina, N. I.; Nesmeyanov, V. A.

TITLE: Multiple investigation of the crystallization of polychloroprene rubber - Nairit

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 3, 1963, 608-611

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, polychloroprene rubber, elasticity, crystallinity

ABSTRACT: The crystallization process in Nairit was studied by thermo-mechanical, thermographic and X-ray methods. The deformation of freshly-prepared polymer faded out (indicating crystallization) in 15 minutes at 0°, in 2 hours at room temperature. Thermomechanical curves showed maximum crystallinity for unheated samples and maximum elasticity on heating to 50° and holding at room temperature for one hour, elasticity decreasing with prolonged holding. The plateau of the peaks in a thermogram is dependent on degree of crystallinity. Thermomechanical curves can be used to evaluate degree of crystallinity. Supplementary X-ray analyses are necessary to determine absolute percentage of crystallization. The kinetics of Nairit (and other elastomers) crystallization can be studied by a combination of these methods. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry of Academy of Sci.

Card 1/[illegible]

KAGANSKIY, I.M.; MUKHLYA, G.S.; KHARLAMOVA, V.M.; NAUMOV, V.A.

Solubility in the system urea- phosphoric acid - water.
Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1111-1116 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

TOLSTOPYATOVA, A.A.; [illegible]

Regularities in the change of bond energies and activation energy on oxide catalysts. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.6:1624-1627 Je '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

ARBUZOV, B.A., akademik; NAUMOV, V.A.; ALEKSEYEV, N.V.

Electron diffraction study of the α-pinene oxide molecule. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3:592-595 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan', i Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ARBUZOV, B.A., akademik; NAUMOV, V.A.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of the α-pinene molecule. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:376-378 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.

NAUMOV, V.A.

Differentiated trap intrusion in the upper reaches of the Lower Tunguska. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.1:169-170 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova. Submitted March 25, 1965.

ARBUZOV, B.A., akademik; NAUMOV, V.A.; SHATRUKOV, L.F.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of Δ^3-carene oxide molecules. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:355-358 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.

MAUMOV, V.A.

Structure of the Kamenskoye complex metal deposit (eastern Transbaikalia). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.7: 76-90 Jl '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Transbaikalia--Ore deposits)

NAUMOV, V.A

AMENTOV, B.K.; NAUMOV, V.A.

Expanding air mail service. Vest.sviazi 14 no.3:21-22 Mr '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo pochtovogo upravleniya (for Amentov). 2. Nachal'nik sektora perevozki pocht (for Naumov).
(Air mail service)

NAUMOV, V.A., inzh., red.; MOSKALEV, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KARASEV, L.I., kand. khim. nauk, red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Pt.1. Sec.V. ch.24. [Finishing coatings; paints, lacquers, and wallpaper] Otdelochnye pokrytiia; kraski, laki i oboi (SNiP I-V. 24-62). 1963. 38 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Naumov). 3. Mezhvedomstvennaya komissiya po peresmotru Stroitel'nykh norm i pravil (for Moskalev). Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Karasev).

ACCESSION NR: AT4019032 S/0000/63/000/000/0060/0074

AUTHOR: Breder, D. L.; Kondrashov, A. P.; Kutuzov, A. A.; Naumov, V. A.; Sergeyev, Yu. A.; Turusova, A. V.

TITLE: An experimental justification of multigroup methods for the computation of biological shielding

SOURCE: Voprosy* fiziki zashchity* reaktorov; sbornik statey (Problems in physics of reactor shielding; collection of articles). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 60-74

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, reactor shielding, neutron scattering, removal cross section, biological shielding, neutron, neutron distribution, multigroup method, diffusion approximation

ABSTRACT: The authors note that the computation of biological shielding involves the determination of the space-energy distributions of the neutrons in media containing light and heavy nuclei. A number of methods, based in one way or another on the solution of kinetic equations, have been developed to meet this need. Several of them are briefly examined and criticized. In the present article, two methods of solving the problem are considered: a 10-group and a 7-group method in a diffusion and diffusion-age approximation.

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respectively. The applicability of this kind of approximation for shielding computations is not evident if strong absorption is present. Hydrogen slowing also complicates the use of these methods to a considerable degree. Neutron scattering with non-elastic collisions is isotropic, while the anisotropy of elastic scattering may be corrected by introducing the transport section of the scattering. At lower energies, elastic scattering becomes more isotropic and absorption processes begin to play an important role only in the lower groups. On the basis of this circumstance, an attempt was made to justify experimentally the applicability of the methods of computation discussed in this article to the space-energy distribution of neutrons at any distance from the source. The 7-group method was developed for the purpose of introducing certain corrections and improvements into the calculations of the fast neutron groups. The basic idea resolves itself to the assignment of the spatial distribution of the group of fast neutrons with energy E > 1.5 Mev by the semiempirical metho of "removal cross sections" with subsequent computation in a diffusion-age approximation. The authors note that it has been demonstrated that the difference in the results of calculation in the age approximation and the exact solution even for water, at such distances from the source as justify an age approch, does not exceed 30%. This fact gives rise to the hope

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019032

that the results of the computations described in this article will be favorable. The refinements described in the paper deal only with the neutrons with energies above 1.5 Mev, since it is these neutrons, as a rule, which determine the spatial distribution of the neutron streams. Both computation methods were applied to the computation of three varieties of shielding, of rather small thickness, both with and without boron. The purpose of the introduction of the boron was to study the problems of the applicability of the diffusion and diffucion-age approximations to the computation of shielding with different neutron absorption in the thermal and superthermal regions. These same varieties were investigated experimentally. According to the original intention, the simplicity of the method was to be expressed in the relatively small number of energy groups. However, the transition from a larger number of groups to a smaller was natural and, for this reason, 7- and 10-group systems of constants were developed. In the first sections of the article, the selection of groups in the 7- and 10-group methods and the neutron spectrum in the 10-group method are considered. Basic equations and group constants for the 10-group method are presented and discussed in a further section, after which the results of the 10-group computations are analyzed. Only after this are the basic equations and group constants of the 7-group method derived. The experimental check of the computations was made with a reactor having a water decelerator. Test conditions are described in the article. The authors

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019032

found that both the 7- as well as the 10-group method and the selected systems of group constants may be used to compute the space-energy distributions in mixtures of iron with water and lead at the thickness considered in the study. These methods yield satisfactory results (within 20%) for boron-containing media; for example, in boron steels. In the present work, a direct experimental confirmation of the greater accuracy of the 7-group method in comparison with the 10-group technique was therefore not obtained. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63 DATE ACQ: 27Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 005

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4019057 S/0000/63/000/000/0234/0242

AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Kondrashov, A. P.; Naumov, V. A.; Popkov, K. K.; Turusova, A. V.

TITLE: Heat release in the shield and body of a reactor

SOURCE: Voprosy* fiziki zashchity* reaktorov; sbornik statey (Problems in physics of reactor shielding; collection of articles). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 234-242

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, reactor shielding, heat release, heat emission, reactor heat dissipation

ABSTRACT: A considerable amount of energy is liberated in the active zone of a reactor due to the long-range neutron and γ radiation. This excess of energy is particularly important in the construction of water shielded reactors. Consequently, the following processes must be considered in the calculation of heat release: (1) γ radiation in the active zone of the reactor; (2) γ radiation arising from the capture of neutrons; and (3) α-particles from the $B^{10}(n\alpha)Li^{7}$ reaction. The γ radiation thus comes from five processes: (a) Flux of γ rays from the active zone:

$$\varphi_{\gamma}^{a}=\frac{\bar{q}_{\gamma}^{a}}{2\mu_{a.a}}\sum_{j=1}^{}A_{j}^{F^{a}}\left\{E_{3}\left[(1+a_{j}^{F^{a}})\sum_{i}\mu_{i}x_{i}\right]-E_{3}\left[(1+a_{j}^{F^{a}})\left(\sum_{i}\mu_{i}x_{i}+1\right)\right]\right\}. \quad (1)$$

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(b) Flux of γ radiation from neutron capture in the shield and body of the reactor;

$$\varphi^{b}_{\gamma h} = \frac{q^{b}_{\gamma h}}{2\mu^{Fe}} \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{A_j^{Fe}}{1+\alpha_j^{Fe}} \left\{ E_2\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i\right] - \right. \tag{2}$$
$$\left. - E_2\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\left(\sum_i \mu_i x_i + \mu_S d\right)\right]\right\},$$

$$\varphi^{b}_{\gamma h} = \varphi^{b}_{\gamma h}(1) + \varphi^{b}_{\gamma h}(2) \tag{3a}$$

$$\varphi^{b}_{\gamma h}(1) = \frac{q^{b}_{\gamma h}(1)}{2\Sigma_i} \sum_{j=1}^{2} A_j^{Fe} \left\{ e^{-\Sigma_i\left(d + \frac{\sum \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S}\right)} E_1 \left\langle \left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe}) - \frac{\Sigma_i}{\mu_S}\right] \sum_i \mu_i x_i \right\rangle - \right.$$
$$- e^{-\Sigma_i d} E_1\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i\right] - e^{-\Sigma_i\left(d + \frac{\sum \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S}\right)} E_1 \left\langle \left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe}) - \frac{\Sigma_i}{\mu_S}\right] \times \right.$$
$$\left. \times \left(\mu_S d + \sum_i \mu_i x_i\right) \right\rangle + E_1\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\mu_S d + \sum_i \mu_i x_i\right] \Big\};$$

$$\varphi^{b}_{\gamma n}(2) = -\frac{q^{b}_{\gamma n}(2)}{2\Sigma_2}\sum_{j=1}^{2} A_j^{Fe}\left\{e^{\Sigma_3\left(d+\frac{\sum\mu_i x_i}{\mu_S}\right)}E_1\left\langle\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})+\frac{\Sigma_2}{\mu_S}\right]\sum_i \mu_i x_i\right\rangle -\right.$$

$$-e^{\Sigma_2 d}E_2\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i\right] - e^{\Sigma_3\left(d+\frac{\sum\mu_i x_i}{\mu_S}\right)}E_1\left\langle\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})+\frac{\Sigma_3}{\mu_S}\right]\times\right. \quad (3b)$$

$$\left.\left.\times\left(\mu_S d+\sum_i \mu_i x_i\right)\right\rangle + E_1\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\left(\mu_S d+\sum_i \mu_i x_i\right)\right]\right\}.$$

(c) Flux of γ rays from the radiative capture of neutrons

$$\varphi^{c}_{\gamma} = \frac{q^{c}_{\gamma}}{2\mu_S}\sum_{j=1}^{2}\frac{A_j}{1+\alpha_j}\left\{2 - E_2\left[(1+\alpha_j)\mu_S x\right] - E_2\left[(1+\alpha_j)\mu_S (d-x)\right]\right\}, \quad (4)$$

$$q^{c}_{\gamma}(x) = q^{c}_{\gamma}(1)\,e^{-\Sigma_3 x}; \quad (5)$$

(d) Flux of γ rays due to neutron capture in the water in the space between the shielding:

$$\varphi^{d}_{\gamma n} = \frac{\overline{q^{H}_{\gamma}}\,d}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{2} A_j^{Fe}E_1\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i\right]. \quad (6)$$

(e) Flux of captured γ radiation in the water in the reactor

$$\varphi_{\gamma}^{c} = -\frac{q_0}{2\Sigma}\sum_{j=1}^{2} A_j^{Fe}\left\{e^{-\Sigma d}E_1\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i\right] - \right.$$
$$-e^{-\left[\frac{(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S}+d\right]\Sigma}E_1\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i\left(1-\frac{\Sigma}{\mu_S}\right)\right] - \quad (7)$$
$$-E_1\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i + \mu_S d\right] +$$
$$\left.+e^{-\left[\frac{(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S}+d\right]\Sigma}E_1\left\langle\left[(1+\alpha_j^{Fe})\sum_i \mu_i x_i + \mu_S d\right]\left(1-\frac{\Sigma}{\mu_S}\right)\right\rangle\right\}.$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019057

The contribution of γ-radiation is given by:

$$Q_\gamma(r) = kE_\gamma \sum_{j=1}^{7} n v_j(r)\, \Sigma_j^\gamma, \qquad (8)$$

The experimental determination of the heat release in a reactor was performed by the ionization method, which was found to be more sensitive than the calorimetric method in the case of a zero-power reactor. The energy loss in the solid medium (heat release) is related to the energy loss in the gaseous medium by

$$\frac{(-dE/dx)_{\text{тв}}}{(-dE/dx)_{\text{газ}}} = \frac{q}{l_V \bar{W}}, \qquad (9)$$

(L. H. Gray, Proc. Roy. Soc. A156, 578 (1936).) The theoretical and experimental results showed satisfactory agreement. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63	DATE ACQ: 27Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: NP	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 004

Card 5/5

L 1992-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWP(b) WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5014735 UR/0201/65/000/001/0026/0037

AUTHOR: Naumov, V. A. 55

25
24
B

TITLE: Description of attenuation of neutron radiation of a nuclear reactor by means of a multilayer biological shield, using a multigroup model in the diffusion approximation 55,19

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 26-37

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor moderation, nuclear reactor shield, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to an application of the multigroup methods of diffusion theory, used to calculate physical effects in the active zone of a reactor, to the calculations of biological shielding effects, for both multilayer and iron-water shields. The method is based on several common features of neutron motion and scattering in the active zone, where the fast neutrons

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014735

are moderated by heavy nuclei via elastic and inelastic scattering, and in biological shields, where neutrons are slowed down by absorption and elastic and inelastic scattering. The corresponding kinetic equations for the two cases are compared and the choice governing the group limits are discussed. A ten-group calculation was checked against the exact energy spectra of the neutron flux in homogeneous infinite media, determined by the method of moments, as well as against measurements of the attenuation of neutrons by various indicators (Cu^{63}, In^{115}, S^{32}, Th^{232} and others). The shielding materials investigated were graphite, lead, iron, and water. A check on the application of the method to the design of a thermal shield for a reactor shell and for biological shielding has led to the following conclusions: 1. The ten-group system of constants described satisfactorily the behavior of the neutron flux in steel, borated-steel, and lead thermal shields of the reactor, the calculated and the measured activities coinciding within 20--30%. The method is considered suitable for calculations involving gamma-ray

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sources in iron-water and lead-water shields up to 0.4 meters thick. 2. The maximum difference between the calculated and measured values is observed in the case of hydrogen-containing media between borated screens and reaches 30--40%. The ten-group method was also checked against the neutron-flux distribution and the gamma-ray dose rate published for the biological shield of the American APPR reactor and the thermal-neutron flux in the thermal graphite column of the IRT-2000 reactor, the agreement being within 30%. The weak spots of the method, as pointed out in the conclusion, is the excessively rough approximation of the angular distribution of the neutrons and of the scattering indicatrix. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3 DP

L 37155-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017281 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/65/000/004/0005/0010

AUTHOR: Krasin, A. K.; Naumov, V. A.; Kazazyan, N. A.; Kazazyan, V. T. 37

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation apparatus in the lower thermal column of the shut-down IRT-2000 reactor 19

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1965, 5-10

TOPIC TAGS: research reactor, thermal reactor, radiation biologic effect, reactor neutron flux, Gamma flux, nuclear reactor shield

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check on the possible access to a niche free of graphite after the reactor has been operating for a certain time at a definite power, since knowledge of the dose intensity in the niche of the stopped reactor makes it possible to estimate the time that a man can stay in it. The principal data used were the results of a two-dimensional two-group calculation of the neutron fluxes in a cylindrical model of the reactor. The results contain data on the fluxes of fast, intermediate, and thermal neutrons in the active zone, reflector, and other elements of the reactor. The various sources of activation radiation that may be present in the stopped reactor are discussed and plots of the relative neutron distribution are given. Also calculated are the γ ray fluxes and dose intensities. The results show that the radiation level in the niche depends on the number of preceding operating daily cycles, but that after approximately 180 days saturation sets in, and

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ACC NR: AP6017281

the dose intensity is practically independent of the reactor operating time. At an operating power of 1000 kw, the dose intensity in the most dangerous place remains at a rather higher level (85 mr/hr as against the allowed 2.8) even one month after reactor shutdown. This means that no person should come within less than 50 cm from the thermal shield and that a brief stay (~30 min) is permissible in the biological shield region. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas, and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 06, 18 SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004 OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 af

L 37157-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6017283 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/65/000/004/0016/0024

AUTHORS: Krasin, A. K.; Naumov, V. A.; Nikolayeva, G. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation heat released in materials used to obtain "cold" neutrons

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1965, 16-24

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor moderator, resistor neutron flux, slow neutron, thermal neutron, beryllium, lithium compound, hydride/IRT-2000 reactor

ABSTRACT: The authors determine the heat rise of moderating material used to reduce the energy of neutrons from a reactor to a value corresponding to "cold" neutrons (with energy of the order of 0.005 ev). The purpose of the calculation was to design means of cooling the moderator, since high temperatures reduce its efficiency and by the same token increase the energy of the final neutron. The calculations are made for neutrons from the active zone of the IRT-2000 swimming-pool reactor. The heating produced by the interaction of the moderator with gamma rays and with neutrons is calculated separately from the group fluxes and the group constants. The use of liquid helium to cool the moderator and the amount of helium required for the purpose are discussed. In the case of the IPT-2000 reactor a flow of helium of 2 -- 5 kg/hr (the present limit of available liquifiers) makes it possible to cool a moderating insert of LiH (5 cm diameter) or Be (7 cm) not closer than about 35 -- 50 cm from the source.

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ACC NR: AP6017283

This corresponds in principle to feasibility of locating the moderating inserts directly behind the lead shield of the thermal column of the IRT-2000 reactors in thermal-neutron fluxes (1 — 2) x 10^{13} neut/cm^2 sec. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 13 formulas, and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2 af

NAUMOV, Vladimir Alekseyevich; PASKIN, I., red.; POPOVA, M., tekhn. red.

[How our collective farm produces high sugar beet yields] Kak nash kolkhoz vyrashchivaet vysokie urozhai sakharnoi svekly. Saransk, Mordovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 23 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Zavety Il'icha-Romodanovskogo rayona (for Naumov).

(Romodanovo District--Sugar beets)

TUGARINOV, A.I.; NAUMOV, V.B.; CHZHAN' YEN'

Experimental reproduction of alkali-carbonate metasomatism. Geokhimiia no.6:570-580 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

NAUMOV, V.D.

EHL'CHUK, G.A.; DORMIDONTOV, V.K.; MESHCHERYAKOV, V.V.; NAUMOV, V.D.; PUGACHEV, A.S.; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technology of ship building] Tekhnologiia sudostroeniia. Pod obshchei red. V.K.Dormidontova. Leningrad. Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1954. 560 p. (MLRA 8:5)
(Shipbuilding)

NAUMOV, V.F.

Construction of a two-storied well in hard ground. Vod. i san. tekh. ; no. 12:36 D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Novocherkassk—Wells)

MAU KOV, V.F., inzh.; YEVDOKIMOV, A.I., inzh.

POKV-4 instrument used for determining short-circuited windings in coils placed on terminals of small electric machines. Sudostroenie 24 no.4:55-56 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Electric instruments) (Electric machinery--Testing)

MAUMOV, V.F., inzhener.

Let's put to use all hidden potentialities of the industry. Leg. prom. 15 no.12:46-48 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Beltsy--Fur)

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1724

Naumov, V. P., and G. Z. Naumova

Proizvodstvo izdeliy iz plasticheskikh mass lit'yem pod davleniyem (Manufacture of Plastic Articles Using the Injection Molding Method) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 124 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A. L. Pechenkin; Tech. Ed.: Ye. Ya. Erlikh

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mechanics and industrial engineers in the plastics industry, radio engineering, medicine, automobile and airplane manufacturing and other branches of industry employing the injection molding method of producing plastic articles.

COVERAGE: The book gives a systematic and generalized treatise on injection molding of plastics with principal emphasis on the description and function of casting machinery, the construction of casting forms and the technology of injection molding. General information is also given on plastics and the properties of the most common thermoplastics. Data on technical safety and industrial hygiene are included. The author thanks G. N. Malin, A. L. Pechenkin

Card 1/5

and B. V. Romanov for assistance in preparing the manuscript. There are 12 references of which 10 are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

NAUMOV, V.F., otv. red.

[Use of woodworking industry wastes and the protection of wood with antiseptics] Ispol'zovanie otkhodov derevoobrabotki i zashchita drevesiny antiseptikami. Sverdlovsk, Sredne-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 89 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo bumazhnoy i derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti. Sverdlovskoye oblastnoye pravleniye.

Naumov, V. G.

AID P - 5598

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 10/12

Author : Naumov, V. G., Eng.

Title : Oxyacetylene gas welding of cast-iron pipes

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 11, 31-32, N 1956

Abstract : The author describes the practice of utilization of remnants in flanged cast-iron pipes on construction sites of the Main Administration of the Ministry of Construction of the USSR. The left-overs are cut to the pipe size needed and the remnants welded to fit the requirements, thus saving time on ordering specially manufactured lengths of pipes. Five drawings.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

NAUMOV, V.G., inshener.

Erecting high-pressure steam pipelines in constructing a synthetic alcohol plant in Saratov. Mov.tekh.i pered.op.v stroi. 19 no.10:1-4 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Saratov--Distilling industries) (Steam pipes)

NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.

Laying pipelines made of alloyed steels. Mov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no.1:4-6 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Pipe, Steel--Welding)

NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.

Welding construction elements made of aluminum and aluminum alloys.
Mov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no. 8:11-14 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Aluminum--Welding)

NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.

Using automatic welding in erecting cement rotary kilns. Mov. tekh.mont. i spets.rab. v stroi. 20 no.12:7-9 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Ministerstvo stroitel'stva RSFSR.
(Electric welding) (Kilns, Rotary)

NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.

Mechanization and automatization of welding in erecting industrial enterprises. Mov.tekh.mont. i spets.rab.v stroi. 21 no.3:7-11 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Glavtekhmontazh Ministroya RSFSR.
(Electric welding) (Automatic control)

KOPKRIN, Vladislav Vladimirovich; YUSHKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; NAUMOV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; TUROVSKIY, Petr Borisovich. Prinimal . . . uchastiye FEL'DMAN, A.Y., inzh. KOHELIN, D.S., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.G., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, M.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the assembly of technological equipment in the enterprises of the pulp and paper industry] Spravochnik po montazhu tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia predpriiatii tselliulozno-bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 259 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Trest Soyuzprombummontazh (for Fel'dman).
(Paper industry--Equipment and supplies)

KURNK, N.M., red.; BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; VINOGRADOV, K.V., red.; GORCHAKOV, A.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, A.L., red.; KRYLOV, V.A., red.; MAUROV, V.G., red.; ORLOV, V.M., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; KHOTKEVICH, S.O., red.; VAL'KEVICH, A.S., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., tekhn.red.

[Preparation and assembly of water pipes; a collection of articles] Izgotovlenie i montazh vodoprovodov; sbornik statei. Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. (Water pipes)

KUREK, N.M., red.; BOBORYKIN, Ye.P., red.; VINOGRADOV, K.V., red.; GORCHAKOV, A.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, A.L., red.; KRYLOV, V.A., red.; NAUMOV, V.G., red.; ORLOV, V.M., red.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., red.; KHOTKEVICH, S.G., red.; FAL'KEVICH, A.S., red.; RAGAZINA, M.F., red. izd-va; ZLATOTSVETOVA, I.I., red. izd-va; ALEKSEYEV, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture and assembly of pipelines] Izgotovlenie i montazh truboprovodov; sbornik statei. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 318 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. (Pipe)

LIL'BERBERG, A.L., inzh.; NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.; FREYDLIN, M.L., inzh.; PAL'KEVICH, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; TIULENEVA, L.M., red.izd-va; BOLOVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Preparing and assembling industrial pipelines] Izgotovlenie i montazh tekhnologicheskikh truboprovodov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 386 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye po montazhu tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya i proizvodstvu montazhnykh rabot. (Pipe)

S/137/61/000/012/102/149
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Naumov, V. G.

TITLE: Automatic welding of fixed pipe butts in argon atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 27, abstract 12E162 (V sb. "Izgotovleniye i montazh truboprovodov", Moscow, 1960, 133-139)

TEXT: Arc welding in shielding gas atmosphere makes it possible to automate the welding of fixed small-diameter pipe butts and to raise considerably labor efficiency and the quality of weld joints. VNIIST and MVTU imeni Bauman developed experimental AC-59 (AS-59) and ATC (ATS) type automatic machines for the welding of fixed low-carbon pipe butts in CO_2 atmosphere. NIAT developed ATB (ATV) type automatic machines for welding pipes of 15 - 219 mm in diameter and with $\geq$3 mm thick walls. These automatic machines are intended for welding 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T) and other steel grade pipes. For the welding of alloyed steel pipes pure argon of first or second composition is employed as shielding gas, and an argon mixture with CO_2 is used for welding carbon steel pipes. The following welding conditions are employed: 10 - 40 m/h welding speed;

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S/137/61/000/012/102/149
A006/A101

Automatic welding of fixed pipe butts ...

15 - 90 m/hour filler wire feed; welding current - up to 300 amps; diameter of filler wire - 1 to 2 mm; diameter of tungsten electrode - 2 to 4 mm. Pipes of small diameters and 1 - 1.5 mm thick walls are welded without filler wire. АГН-8-26 (AGN-8-26) automatic machines designed by NIIKhIMMASh and МС-19 (MS-19) automatic machines designed by NIAT are used. The AGN machine is power-supplied from a three-phase a-c circuit of 220 and 380 v voltage. The machine is controlled from a 3-button desk. Welding is performed on a-c of higher frequency (500 cycles) or on d-c direct polarity with superposition of high-frequency current.

V. Klyuchnikova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/137/62/000/001/108/237
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Naumov, V. G.

TITLE: Welding aluminum and Al-alloy pipes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 48, abstract 1E301 (V sb. "Izgotovleniye i montazh truboprovodov" Moscow, 1960, 150-156)

TEXT: For the production of technological pipelines annealed (soft) and half cold hardened Al and its alloys are used. The pipes are welded by manual torch, arc and argon-arc welding. The autogenous welding is carried out by the forward method in a slightly reducing flame. A paste-like flux is used. The welding is performed with pipes being continuously turned. At overheating the flame must be taken away gradually so that the metal of the pool can solidify. The autogenous welding of pipes of АМГВ (AMGV) alloy is carried out using АН - А201 (AN-A201) flux, developed at the Institute of Electric Welding of the Academy of Sciences of UkrSSR. At the arc welding, - to avoid intensive oxidation, dissolving of the infusible Al_2O_3 being formed in slag, and to secure a reliable fusion of the built-up metal with the base metal, - a special electrode

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S/137/62/000/001/108/237
A052/A101

Welding aluminum and Al-alloy pipes

coating, containing KCl, BaCl, cryolite and other components, is used. The manual arc welding is carried out on 300 - 380 ampere 40 - 45 volt direct current of reversed polarity. The next-to-seam zone is preheated with gas flame up to 250 - 300°C over the length up to 400 mm. Electrodes 4 - 6 mm in diameter are used. For joining Al and Al-Mg-alloy pipes argon-arc welding with consumable and non-consumable electrodes is also used. The standard equipment is used with transformers having increased floating voltage up to 200 volts. At the manual welding of pipes with walls up to 3.5 mm thick electrodes 3 - 4 mm in diameter are used. The welding is performed in one pass at 100 - 200 a current at the tilt angle of the burner of 70 - 80°. Argon consumption is 12 - 15 l/min. Pipes with walls up to 12 mm are welded in 3 - 4 passes, with the tilt angle of the burner 70 - 80°, electrodes 5 - 6 mm in diameter, current of 300 - 350 a, arc length of 2 - 3 mm and argon consumption of 12 - 15 l/min. The manual welding is carried out by either forward or backward method. Argon with admixture of $\leq$0.24% N_2, 0.05% O_2 and 0.01% CO_2 or He $\geq$99.7% pure is used as a shielding gas.

V. Klyuchnikova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/099/149
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Naumov, V.O.

TITLE: Welding of technological alloy steel pipelines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 22-23, abstract 12E129 (V sb. "Izgotovleniye i montazh truboprovodov", Moscow, 1960, 144 - 149)

TEXT: Alloyed steel pipelines are mainly manually arc welded on the site. The butts are assembled on fixed backing rings in case of agreement with the pipeline assembly project. Welding can be performed at the following minimum temperatures: for X17 (Kh17) and X28 (Kh28) steels - plus 5°C; for 12MX (12MKh) and 12XM (12KhM) minus 10°C; for 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), X18H11B (Kh18N11B), 1X18M12T (1Kh18M12T), 1X18H12M2T (1Kh18N12M2T), X23H18 (Kh23N18) steels- minus 20°C and for 12X5M (12Kh5M) and X5 (Kh5) steels, 0°C. During welding in the autumn and winter the butts should be protected against the wind and atmospheric precipitations. The electrode grade for manual arc welding of alloyed pipes depends on the grade of steel to be welded. Prior to tacking and welding, the edge surface and the adjacent external and internal pipe surfaces are cleaned

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S/137/61/000/012/099/149
A006/A101

Welding of technological alloy steel pipelines

until the metal becomes lustrous. Perlite steel edges are heated over a length of not ≥ 5 - 6 fold thickness of the pipe wall, up to 250 - 300°C for 12MKh and 15KhM steel; 300-350°C for Kh5 and 12Kh5M, and 150-200°C for Kh17, Kh28 and EI484 steels. Preheating is performed by any available method (by inductors, resistance muffle furnaces, welding torches). For the semi-automatic and automatic submerged arc welding of 150 and 200 mm-diameter pipes the ПШ-5 (PSh-5) and ПШ-54 (PSh-54) semi-automatic machines are employed, and for welding pipes of ≥ 200 mm in diameter ПТ-56 (PT-56) automatic machines. Welding is performed on fixed backing rings or with preliminary manual welding. The fixed backing is tightly adjusted to the internal pipe walls and is joined to the butt during the welding process. Automatic welding of alloyed steel pipes is as a rule, carried out at the pipe-blank shops in downwards position. The pipe assemblies are rotated by butt rotators or manipulators of the same design as in welding carbon steel assemblies. Welding is carried out with wire of 1.6 - 2 mm in diameter and 10-15 m/hour revolution speed of pipes. Joints of the following steel grades are subjected to heat treatment after welding: 12MKh, 12KhM, 30KhMA, 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh18N9, Kh18N11B, 1Kh18N12T, 12Kh5M. Heat treatment is not required for 12Kh5M steel welded with austenite electrodes.

V. Klyuchnikova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

NAUMOV, V.G., insh.: KAGAN, V.M., insh.

Mechanized welding of large cement kilns. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 22 no.5:12-15 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Glavtekhmontazh i Orgproyekttekhmontazh Ministroya RSFSR.
(Cement kilns)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5999

Naumov, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich

Svarka v srede zashchitnykh gazov (Gas-Shielded Arc Welding) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1961. 227 p. (Seriya posobiy po povysheniyu masterstva stroiteley) 8000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo stroitel'stva RSFSR. Glavtekhmontazh i upravleniye kadrov.

Scientific Ed.: V. L. Tsegel'skiy, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: M.A. Tabunina; Tech. Ed.: V. A. Ignat'yev.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for welders and foremen working in the construction of industrial plants or in workshops of construction organizations.

COVERAGE: Technology of the manual, semiautomatic, and automatic gas-shielded arc welding of steels, nonferrous metals, and alloys is explained,

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and methods of welding subassemblies of various installations are reviewed. Suggestions are given for selection of proper welding methods and conditions. Specifications of welding materials and shielding gases are presented, and the norms prescribed for their consumption are indicated. Basic information is given on the equipment, tools, and accessories used by welders. Results of experience in gas-shielded arc welding gained by the Main Administration for the Erection of Chemical and Machine-Building Plants as well as by the Erection Organizations of the Ministry of Construction, RSFSR, are generalized. The author thanks Engineers M. I. Baranov, V. N. Kagan, V. V. Koperin, S. S. Levkiyevskiy, A. V. Murav'yev, I. A. Sokol, and R. G. Shneyderov, as well as Candidates of Technical Sciences A. I. Akulov, V. N. Suslov, and A. S. Fal'kevich for their valuable assistance. He also thanks Engineers V. L. Tsegel'skiy and M. A. Tabunina for their work in editing the book. There are 24 references, all Soviet.

NAUMOV, V.G.; ORLOV, V.M.; POPOVSKIY, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, P.R., inzh., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture and installation of industrial piping] Izgotovlenie i montazh tekhnologicheskikh truboprovodov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 274 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Pipe)

NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.

Modern factory methods in the manufacture and assembly of industrial pipes made of nonmetallic materials. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no.10:11-15 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Glavtekhmontazh.

(Pipe)

YUSHKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; NAUMOV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; TUROVSKIY, Petr Borisovich; ZHUDRO, S.G., red.; YEFISHKINA, A.V., red. izd-va; SHIBKOVA, R.S., tekhn. red.

[Assembly and installation of technological equipment in enterprises of the woodpulp and paper industry] Montazh tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia predpriiatii tselliulozno-bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 319 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Woodpulp industry—Equipment and supplies)

NAUMOV, V.G., insh.; TSEGEL'SKIY, V.L., insh., nauchnyy red.;
TABUNINA, M.A., red.izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of electric welding operations in construction]
Mekhanizirovannye elektrosvarochnye raboty v stroitel'stve.
Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 370 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electric welding)

ABRAMZON, Ye.M., inzh.; NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.

Model assembly of the equipment for ammonia production. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.2:3-8 F '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy stroitel'no-montazhnyy trest Glavmekhmontazha Ministerstva stroitel'stva predpriyatiy metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR i Glavnoye upravleniye po montazhu tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya i proizvodstvu montazhnykh rabot Ministerstva stroitel'stva SSSR.
(Ammonia)
(Chemical plants)

NAUMOV, V.G., inzh.

Electric heaters for thermal treatment of welded seams. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no. 3:30-31 Mr '62 (MIRA 15:6)
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

KOPERIN, Vladislav Vladimirovich; YUSHKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; NAUMOV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; TUROVSKIY, Petr Borisovich [deceased]; KORELIN, D.S., red.

[Handbook on the assembly and installation of the technological equipment in enterprises of the woodpulp and paper industry] Spravochnik po montazhu tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia predpriiatii tsellyulozno-bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17:9)

VOL'BERG, N.Ye.; GAYDAMAK, K.M.; DEMAT, M.P.; KOPERIN, V.V.; MOLOKANOV, A.V.; NAUMOV, V.G.; PALAGIN, A.V.; TIMOFEYEV, A.I.; FRANTSUZOV, Ya.L.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glav. red.; SUDAKOV, G.G., zam. glav. red.; IOSELOVSKIY, I.V., red.; ORLOV, V.M., red.; ONKIN, A.K., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; MARKOV, I.I., red.; MEL'NIK, V.I., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; TUSHNYAKOV, M.D., red.; CHERNOV, A.V., red.; KRYLOV, V.A., nauchn. red.

[Assembly of technological equipment of chemical plants] Montazh tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia khimicheskikh zavodov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 619 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

L 39428-65 EEC-2/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EE -4/EE -2/EWA(h) Peb

ACCESSION NR: AR5006743 S/0044/64/000/012/V037/V037

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 12V198

AUTHOR: Terpugov, A. F.; Naumov, V. G.

TITLE: Self-adjusting filters for the separation of Gaussian signals from background interference

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 44, 1964, 139-147

TOPIC TAGS: filter, time series, noise, Gaussian signal, signal correlation, transmission function, Weiner filter, Markov process

TRANSLATION: At the input of a filter there is an additive sum of a signal s(t) and noise n(t), which are assumed to be independent, stationary, Gaussian random processes with zero mean; it is also assumed that the correlation function of the signal is known, but that the correlation function of the noise is not. It is required to find the magnitude of the signal at the initial moment of observation s(0). The authors propose to use the ordinary Weiner filter, a trans-

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L 39418-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5006743

mission function which changes in connection with selective noise correlation. Analogously, the investigation is carried out for a discrete Markov process.
K. Ziganshirov.

SUB CODE: EC ENCL: 00

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L 24385-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6010972 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/003/0534/0536

AUTHORS: Chekin, V. V.; Naumov, V. G

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR)

TITLE: Isomeric shifts at the Sn-119 nuclei in electronic compounds of the copper-tin system

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 3, 1966, 534-536

TOPIC TAGS: tin, copper alloy, nuclear isomer, conduction band, Mossbauer effect, line shift, electron mobility

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to use the isomer shift to trace the filling of the conduction band of the copper by the valence electrons of the tin, and to check on changes in the magnetic, thermal, and electric properties of the alloy accompanying the filling of the various energy bands. The alloys were prepared from

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high-purity components in an argon atmosphere and exposed to resonance gamma radiation from $MgSn_2$ source to determine the isomer shift by means of the Mossbauer effect. The α, β, γ, ε, and η phases of the alloys were investigated. The absorption spectra were symmetrical singlet lines. A plot of the isomer shift against the tin content shows that in the region of the α phase and near the start of the β phase the isomer shift decreases somewhat, while in the region of the β phase it begins to increase linearly to the η phase. This can be understood by taking into account the large concentrations and mobilities of the conduction electrons of the copper. The isomer shift for the phases has a negative sign relative to the metallic tin, thus indicating large filling of a number of the s-states of the tin in the alloy. It is noted that the Cu-Sn system is apparently the first among the systems with a nonlinear dependence of the isomer shift on the concentration, and the nonlinearity is attributed to the fact that the covalent bonds begin to play a more dominant role here, whereas in other systems the metallic bond predominates. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 UCR

KUZ'MITSKAYA, K.A.; NAUMOV, V.I.; SIDOROV, G.N., inzh., retsenzent; YESIMONTOVSKIY, M.G., inzh., retsenzent; BRONSHTEYN, Ya.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization of a tire shop in a garage] Organizatsiia shinnogo khoziaistva v garazhe. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1952. 102 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tires, Rubber)

[illegible], V. I.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Interaction of a Pair of Car Wheels With Rails During Braking." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Electromechanical Inst of Engineers of Railroad Transport, Moscow, 1954. Referativnyy Zhurnal—Mekhanika, Moscow, May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

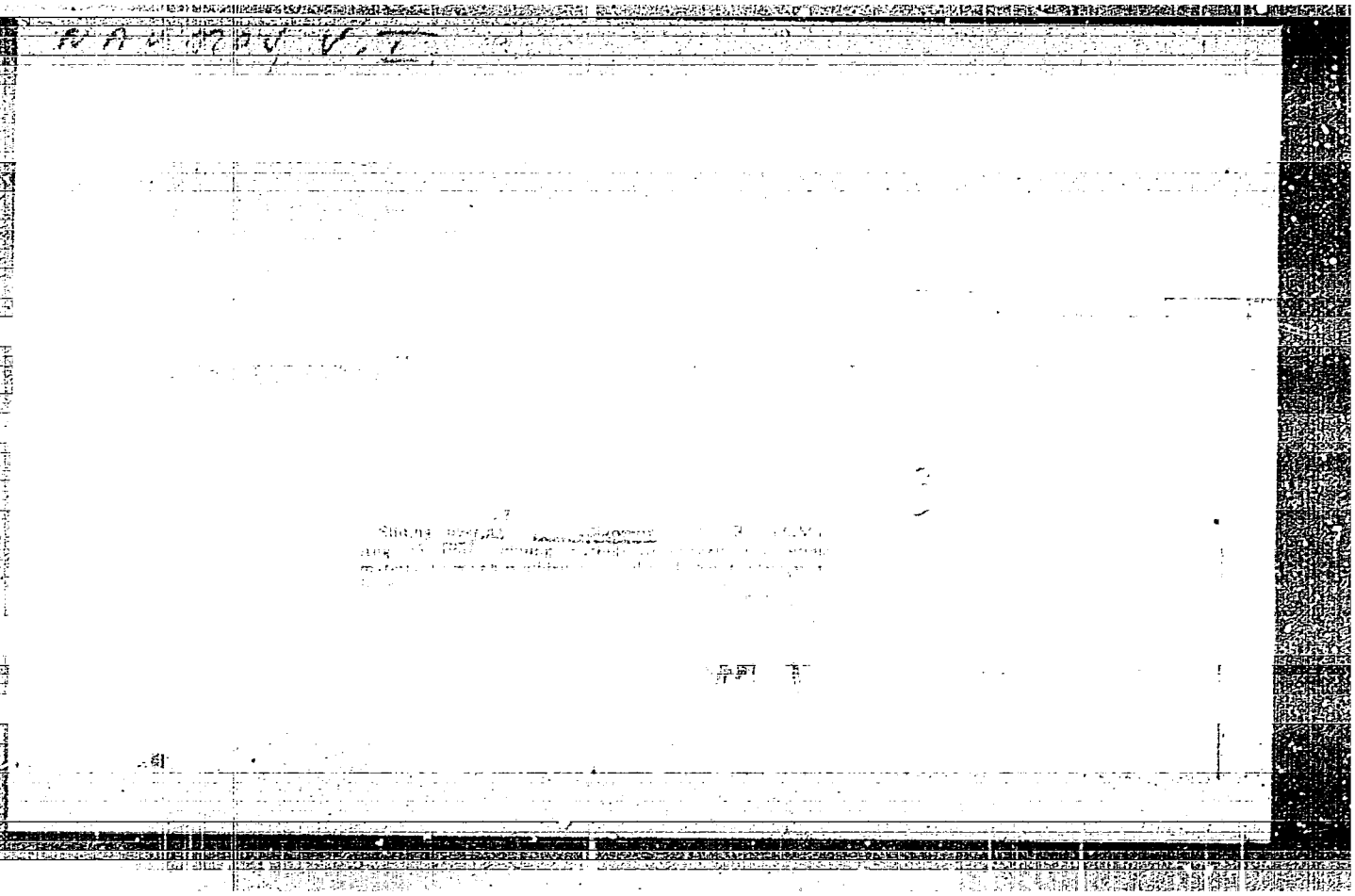
NAUMOV, V.I.

NAUMOV, V.I.; SIDOROV, N.G.; SAKHAROV, V.K. [deceased]; VELETSKIY, G.A., inzhener, retsenzent; KARATEYEV, V.N., inzhener, retsenzent; NAZAROV, D.N., inzhener, retsenzent; TSVETNIKOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOCHUROV, N.I., inzhener, redaktor; FETISOV, P.I., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Operation, technical maintenance and repair of automobiles; reference materials] Ekspluatatsiia, tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont avtomobilei; spravochnye materialy. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 495 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:4)
(Automobiles)

NAUMOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Movement of a pair of braked wheels of a railroad car in relation to wedging. Trudy Khab. IIT. no.7:194-208 '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Car wheels)



SOV/113-58-11-7/16

AUTHORS: Bukharin, N.A., Dr. of Technical Sciences, Naumov, V.I.

TITLE: About the Use of Friction Pairs Not Requiring Lubrication, in Automobile Chassis (O primenenii par treniya, ne trebuyushchikh smazki, v shassi avtomobilya)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 11, pp 25 - 27, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the advantages of the use of friction pairs that do not require lubrication in automobile chassis, and present the results of tests of up to 500 hours duration and 60,000 km of experimental distance with a ZIL-150. The specific pressure and slip speed data for several friction pairs of a chassis of a ZIL-150 automobile were given by NAMI and the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnoy tekhnologii (Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Technology) (table 1). One of the components of the metal friction pair is exchanged for a plastic one in those assemblies where the plastic will withstand the effective load, temperature and slip speed under operating conditions. In this respect fluorine plastic-4 and a group of polyamide resins, such as kapron and nylon, produced in the USSR seem to be most promising. The basic physical and mechanical properties of these plastics are shown in table 2. Experimental results

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yielded the proper composition of the thermoreactive plastics VTU-MKhP 1417-47 voloknit or TU 130-52 ligneous pressed crumbs with the addition of 1.5 to 2% of TU 162-54 ftoroplast-4 (fluorine plastic), in powder form or as fine shavings. Comparative experiments to determine the compound's wear resistance and friction coefficient were made on the MI-friction machine (fig. 1). The results are shown in table 3. On a special "Fore Axle" test stand (fig. 2) the diverse materials were tested by aid of a ZIL-150 fore axle for hundreds of hours. The results are presented in table 4. Field test friction results carried out with ZIL-150 cars, that conveyed construction material, are given in table 5. Fig. 3 shows an axle pin that had been in operation for about 60,000 km, together with plastic bushings. It is concluded that up to 30 assemblies on the ZIL-150 automobile could be made of plastics instead of metal, provided the Soviet machine building industry obtains enough thermoreactive and thermoplastic material. There are 5 tables, 1 diagram, and 2 photos.

1. Automobile industry---USSR 2. Surfaces---Friction 3. Plastics ---Performance 4. Plastics---Properties

NAUMOV, V. I., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the possibility of using friction pairs of plastics which need no lubrication in automobile chassis". Leningrad, 1959. 20 pp (Min Agric USSR, Leningrad Agric Inst, Engineering Faculty), 150 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 167)

NAUMOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; SIDOROV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; SAKHAROV, Vladimir Konstantinovich [deceased]; BELETSKIY, G.A., insh., retsenzent; KARATNYEV, V.N., insh., retsenzent; NAZAROV, D.M., insh., retsenzent; KOCHUROV, N.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TSVETNIKOV, V.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; GOFMAN, Ye.K., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Operation, technical maintenance, and repair of automobiles; reference materials] Ekspluatatsiia, tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont avtomobilei; spravochnye materialy. Izd.3, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 447 p. (Automobiles) (MIRA 12:5)

NAUMOV, V.I., otv. za vypusk; LESNYAKOV, F.I., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance charts for the ZIL-158 motorbus] Tekhnologicheskie i postovye karty tekhnicheskogo obsluzhivaniia avtobusa ZIL-158. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1961. 143 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. Leningradskiy filial.
(Motorbuses--Maintenance and repair)

GLAZOV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; NAUMOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; SHALUN, Grigoriy Borisovich; NAUMOV, V.I., otv. za vyp.; BELOTSERKOVSKAYA, S.I., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Using synthetic resins in repairing body parts and trimmings of motor vehicles] Remont detalei kuzovov i opereniia avtomobilei s pomoshch'iu sinteticheskikh smol. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Motor vehicles—Maintenance and repair)
(Resins, Synthetic)

NAUMOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of the contact strength of the metal on the force of adhesion of the wheels to the rail. Trudy TSNII MPS no.255: 128-147 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Railroads--Rails)
(Car wheels--Testing)

NAUMOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating the state of stress of some sandwich structures. (MIRA 16:11)
Trudy TSNII MPS no.267:124-142 '63.

ZAKHVATKIN, Ye.V.; NAUMOV, V.I.; TUMANOV, V.M.

Automatic welding of cardan shafts and the winch roller of the "Ural-375" motor vehicle. Avtom. svar. 17 no.10[illegible] 0'64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy avtomobil'nyy zavod.

NAUMOV, V.I.; PASHKEVICH, M.Yu.; KROPANEV, Yu.S.; SARANTSEV, Yu.S., red.

[Design and construction of freight boxcars using polymeric materials] Konstruktsii krytykh gruzovykh vagonov s primeneniem polimernykh materialov. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 154 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.284). (MIRA 18:1)

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Use of synthetic materials in the construction of freight cars. Zhel. dor.transp. 44 no.9:60-62 S '62. (MIRA 17:10)

NAUMOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk (Sverdlovsk)

Use of synthetic materials in the construction of freight cars.
Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.9:60-62 S '64.

ZAKHVATKIN, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich, inzh.; NAUMOV, Vladimir Ivanovich, inzh.; BIBEZKIN, F.N., red.; SVET, Ye.S., red.

[Semiautomatic and automatic welding in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide; from practices of the Ural Automobile Plant] Poluavtomaticheskaia i avtomaticheskaia svarka v srede uglekislogo gaza; iz opyta Ural'skogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda. Cheliabinsk, Iuzhno-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 49 p. (MIRA 18:4)

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Unit for welding under flux of hydraulic servo-mechanism cylinders. Svar.proizv. no.4:37-38 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

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Unit for autimatic welding in carbon dioxide medium. Avt. prom. 30 no.11:40 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

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BELETSKIY, G.A., inzh., retsenzent

[Operation, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; a handbook] Ekspluatatsiia, tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont avtomobilei; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 510 p. (MIRA 18:8)

NA[illegible]V, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Y[illegible], [illegible], L[illegible], [illegible], inzh.

[illegible] resistance of [illegible] plastics [illegible] railroad [illegible] manufacture. Vest. [illegible] (MIRA 18:9)

[illegible] Ural'skogo otdeleniya [illegible] nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta [illegible] Ministerstva [illegible] [illegible].

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AUTHOR: Naumov, V. I.; Omel'yanenko, M. N.; Rykalin, V. I.; Titova, V. F. 64 B

ORG: Joint Nuclear Research Institute, Dubna (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy)

TITLE: Using GaAs light sources for calibrating the devices with semiconductor nuclear-radiation detectors

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 65-68

TOPIC TAGS: particle counter, nuclear radiation, light source, gallium arsenide, RADIATION DETECTOR

ABSTRACT: The calibration of a telescope comprising four trays of Si nuclear-radiation detectors by means of a GaAs light source is described. The recombination-light source was made from n-type GaAs that had a majority-carrier concentration of (1--3) x 10^{17} per cm^3 and a mobility of 0.35 m^2/v sec; a plot of light-pulse height vs. temperature is shown. The telescope is calibrated by constant-height light pulses simulating the passage of nuclear particles through semiconductor detectors; a simplified light-pulse-generator circuit is supplied. The amplitude characteristic of the generator is stabilized within 10--40C; the detectors are electrically shielded. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank A. N. Sinayev for his constant interest in the work, E. K. Batmanova for her help in measurements, and L. A. Fadeyeva for wiring and telescope checking work." Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [03]

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NAUMOV, V. I. -- "Concerning Surgical Prophylaxis of Gas Infection. (Clinico-Esperimental Observations)." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Tomsk Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Tomsk, 1955.

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Roentgenodiagnosis of intrathoracic neurogenic tumors with the aid of tomography. [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.4:18-21 Jl-Ag'58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk A.A Abalikhin) Stalingradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V.S. Yurov) i Oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach-zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR K.M. Petrov, zav. torakal'nym otdeleniyem V.V. Shcheglov).

(GANGLIONEUTOMA, diagnosis,
intrathoracic, tomography (Rus))
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diagnosis,
ganglioneuroma, tomography (Rus))
(PLEURA, neoplasms,
ganglioneuroma, tomography (Rus))

NAUMOV, V.I. (Stalingrad, ul. Sovetskaya, d.26, kv.16)

X-ray diagnosis of lipoma of the mediastinum. Vop.onk. 5 no.5: 605-608 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - K.M. Petrov, zav. torakal'nym otd. - V.V. Shcheglov) i kafedry rengenologii i radiologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk A.A. Abalikhin) Stalingradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V.S. Yurov).

(MEDIASTINUM, neoplasms
lipoma, x-ray diag. (Rus))
(LIPOMA, diag.
mediastinum, x-ray diag. (Rus))

NAUMOV, V.I.

On the problem of X-ray diagnosis of caseosa and peripheral (spheroidal) cancer of the lungs. Probl.tub. 38 no.7:39-43 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Stalingradskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR K.M. Petrov, zav. torakal'nym otdeleniyem V.V. Shcheglov).
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Studying the gas composition and some microcomponents of the Kizner hydrogen sulfide, calcium and sodium chloride water. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:64-69 '64.

Variability of the physicochemical properties and the mineral composition of the medicinal water from the Novo-Izhevsk Spring in the Udmurt A.S.S.R. Ibid.:70-77.

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1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii (zav. - dotsent V.I.Naumov) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

NAUMOV, V.I.; NECHAYEVA, L.N.

Study of the manganese content in the natural waters of the Udmurt A.S.S.R. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:78-83 '64.
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NAUMOV, V.I., assistent

Chlorine-calcium water of Glazov. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 13:482-484 '51. (MIRA 13:2)

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(GLAZOV--MINERAL WATERS)

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Mineral water of the Novo-Izhevsk Spring. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 13:485-491 '51. (MIRA 13:2)

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(NOVO-IZHEVSK (UDMURT A.S.S.R.)--MINERAL WATERS)

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[Grain in armor; applying paraffin to corn seeds] Zerno v brone; parafinirovanie semian kukuruzy. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 31 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. VIII Seriia: Biologiia i meditsina, no.13) (MIRA 15:7)
(Corn (Maize)) (Sowing)

NAUMOV, Vladimilen Isakovich; STERKIN, Iosif Veniaminovich; LEONOVA, T.S., red.; SHULEYKIN, P.A., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Grain in armor]Zerno v brone. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 45 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury. Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi fakul'tet, no.10) (MIRA 15:11)
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