

OFITSEROV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk

Studies of waves performed at the All-Union scientific Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydraulic Structures and Hydrogeological Engineering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ.4 no.2:115-118 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

(Waves)

A Continuous Steel Teeming Equipment (YHPC (UNRS))

S/193/61/000/001/001/008
A005/A001

Control desk located at an altitude of 6.4 m. exerts the control of the gas cutting process and the subsequent procedures and is equipped with television devices. - At present, the steel casting is introduced for slabs with cross section of 620 x 150 mm, 780 x 150 mm, and 1,020 x 170 mm with a productivity of up to 45 t/hr.

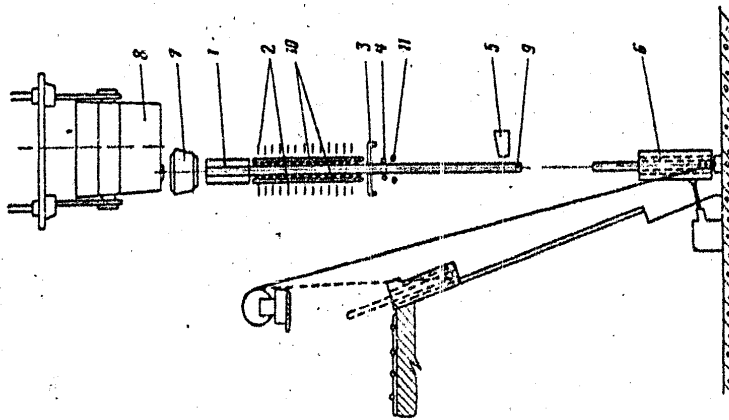


Figure:

Diagram of the outfit for continuous teeming of steel (YHPC (UNRS))

A Continuous Steel Teeming Equipment (VHPG (UNRS))

S/193/61/000/001/001/008
A005/A001

water is thrown off from the ingot by a special device. The ingot centered to the machine axis gets into the rolls of the pulling stand which is controlled hydraulically at 35-45 atm pressure dependent on the ingot cross section and the steel grade. The eccentric ingot grab 11, arranged behind the pulling stand and interlocked hydraulically with the pulling device, is intended for supporting the ingot in case of hydraulic pressure drop in the pulling systems. The oxyacetylene cutter 5 is fixable to the ingot and cuts the latter to slabs of multiple length; then it returns into its initial position; is controlled automatically by a photo-relay or by hand with the aid of a televisor. The cutting gas pressures are 15-12 atm of oxygen and 0.6 - 0.9 atm of acetylene. The ingot gets during the cutting into the receiving basket, is let down to the stop at the well bottom and is then lifted by the inclined track to the dragging device mounted on the Plant bottom. The transport motions are automated. The internal section of the outfit performing the ingot crystallization and the cutting is separated from the other section of the well by the brick walls. In this part of the well, special preventive measures are taken such as shielding and intense conditioning. There are two desks of machine control and a panel with indicators of the liquid steel temperature in the teeming and intermediate ladles, the ingot travel rate, and the water discharge in the crystallizers and the secondary cooling system. The second con-

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A Continuous Steel Teeming Equipment (YHPC (UNRS))

S/193/61/000/001/001/008
A005/A001

When producing transformer steel, butane-propane gas as protecting medium is supplied automatically at 1.2 - 1.5 atm pressure through a pipe frame having bores. The gas prevents the oxidation of the metal surface and increases the ingot surface quality. Effective jet protecting methods are not known today. The crystallizer travel up and down vertically for avoiding the hanging of the ingot of all grades; downward it travels with the ingot, upward it moves three times faster, and the crystallizer walls are greased automatically with heated liquid paraffin whose pressure and quantity are chosen from practical experiences. The consumption of copper in the pouring process is negligible. The initial thickness of the copper sheet crystallizer walls is 25 mm; because of the scratches, the walls are regrinded two - three times to thickness of down to 11 - 12 mm; a smaller thickness is inadmissible because of the distortion of the walls and the violation of the needed crystallizer geometry. Each crystallizer withstands usually the casting of 3,000 - 3,500 t steel. Chromium bronze is more wear-resistant but cannot be applied because it impairs the ingot surface quality. From the crystallizer, the ingot gets into the secondary cooling zone with the water sprayers 2 distributed over the entire length of 7 m of the liquid phase. The water discharge amounts to 60 - 65 m³/hr per machine. Here roll adapters 10 guide the ingot over the entire cooling zone for avoiding its buckling, and at its end, the

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S/193/61/000/001/001/003
A005/A001

A Continuous Steel Teeming Equipment (JHPC (UNRS))

and the eccentric ingot grab 11. - The outfit is placed in the Plant in such a manner that the process begins in the teeming section and the ready slabs cut into uniform lengths are delivered in the thermal section. The total height of the unit is 25 m, above the Plant ground level 9 m, the rest in a special well. The 90 t-steel teeming ladle 8 is mounted at the crane above the intermediate ladle 7 having 10 t holding capacity; its fettling is heated by gas up to 1,100°C; the ladle is centered over the crystallizers. An intermediate ladle is applied which distributes steel among two crystallizers for obtaining a constant relatively low ferrostatical pressure, a quiet non-spraying steel jet, and a decrease in the quantity of non-metallic inclusions. After filling up the intermediate ladle and removal of the stoppers, the metal gets into the 1.5 m long crystallizer made of copper whose walls are intensely cooled by water. The water discharge for cooling the crystallizer is controlled in such a manner that the temperature drop between outgoing and incoming water should amount to 7 - 8°C and the discharge per crystallizer to 230 m³/hr. The steel getting into the crystallizer fills up a hollow in the primer head and the entire crystallizer height forming through the primer a single ingot 9 which is drawn downward by the pulling stand 4 at a rate in the limits of 0.6 - 1 m/min. Then the ingot is cut off by the gas cutter 5 from the primer head in such a manner that the latter can be used repeatedly.

Card 2/5

S/193/61/000/001/001/008
A005/A001

AUTHOR: Ofitserov, A.S.

TITLE: A Continuous Steel Teeming Equipment (NHPC(UNRS))

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1961, No. 1, pp. 9 - 12

TEXT: The continuous steel teeming equipment of the Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Novolipetskiy Metallurgical Plant) was designed by "Stal'proyekt" for the production of killed, rimmed, and transformer steel. The outfit consists of two parallel vertical machines at 3,000 mm distance and is distinguished by increased productivity (up to 52 t slabs per hour per one machine), the pouring of slabs of large cross sections, and a high degree of process automation. According to the diagram, each of the machines consists of the following components: the crystallizer 1, the reciprocating travel mechanism of the crystallizer, the secondary cooling system 2 over the total length of the liquid phase of the ingot, the device 3 blowing away the water from the ingot, the pulling stand 4, the gas cutter 5, the receiving basket 6, the basket telting mechanism, the inclined track, the ingot delivering mechanism, the intermediate ladle 7, the roll adapter 10.

Card 1/5

OFITSEROV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk

Scale corrections of the results of wave studies based on linear loading of the waves. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no.8:142-147 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.

(Wave mechanics)

(Fluid mechanics)

OFITSKROV, A.S.

Scalar corrections as a result of laboratory wave investigations based on the power engineering evaluations of the agitation. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.2:189-192 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Rekomendovana gidravlicheskoj laboratoriyey Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vodopribzheniya, kanalisatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.
(Waves)

OFITSEROV, A.S.; VOROB'YEV, P.F.

Dams with buttresses behind the crest. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
energ. no.1:243-246 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii,
gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii.
(Dams)

OFITSEROV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; BYKOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
~~SAFONOV, P.V., red.izd-va;~~ TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Secondary currents] Vtorichnye techeniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materiislam, 1959. 162 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Hydrodynamics)

OFITSEROV, A.S.

Coefficients of the lifting force and resistance to a vortex forming in the boundary layer. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.4: 23-30 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana Vsesoyuznym nauchno-issledovatel'skim instrumental'nym institutom i Vsesoyuznym nauchno-issledovatel'skim institutom vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrogeologii. (Hydraulics)

OFITSEROV, A.S.

Zhukovskii flow and energy losses. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
energ. no.3:13-18 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Hydrodynamics)

OFITSEROY, I.S.

Criteria of turbulence. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:
137-140 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Turbulence)

OFITSEROV, A.S.

Baer's flow. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:121-127 '58.
(Hydrodynamics) (MIRA 11:11)

SOV/124-58-5-5373

The Use of Distorted Analogs in Wave-behavior Investigations

of these tests do not as yet lead to any definite conclusions, however. All that can be said is that in a distorted model vertical model-basin walls change the surface-waviness disturbance pattern very greatly, causing it to be magnified through reflection of stray waves and by transforming an essentially two-dimensional waviness pattern into a three-dimensional one.

S.V. Zhak

1. Water waves--Analysis
 2. Model basins--Effectiveness
 3. Model basins
- Test results

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-5-5373

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 59 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ofitserov, A.S.

TITLE: The Use of Distorted Analogs in Wave-behavior Investigations
(Iskazhennyye modeli i rezul'taty volnovykh issledovaniy na
nikh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidravl. labor. Vses. n.-i. in-t vodosnabzh., kanaliz.,
gidrotekhn. sooruzh. i inzh. gidrogeol., 1957, Nr 6, pp
74-86

ABSTRACT: The question is posed as to the need for a thorough-going study of the actual degree of correspondence between laboratory and full-scale investigations of surface conditions in water basins, since in laboratory analogs such factors as water depth and wave height cannot be accurately simulated (the wave-height distortion being oftentimes unavoidable owing to the impossibility of measuring extremely small waves in very shallow water). Results are given of two series of experiments in this direction: 1) experiments wherein water depths and wave heights were increased, and 2) experiments wherein the model-basin walls were alternately sloping and vertical. The results

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-7-7675

The Dependence of the Surface Waviness in a Harbor Basin (cont.)

waves the use of impervious walls with a slope of 1:2 or 1:3 is recommended, and for gently sloping waves a slope of 1:3. A wall slope in excess of 1:3 cuts substantially into the area of the harbor basin, with only a small increase in the wave-damping effectiveness. It is pointed out that the most favorable type of surface waviness obtains when harbor walls contain large-scale pores. The effect of sloping walls of either impervious or coarsely porous construction is lessened with the decrease of the relative width of the entrance mouth and also with the decrease in the size of the harbor basin. A recommended arrangement of the ship moorings in a harbor with vertical walls is given. The conclusions drawn on the basis of the experiments performed on a particular model of a harbor basin are considered qualitatively representative for any harbor, but quantitatively so only for those harbors to which the laws of similarity may be applied.

B.Kh. Glukhovskiy

1. Harbors--Wave characteristics
2. Harbors--Design

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-7-7675

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 49 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ofitserov, A.S.

TITLE: The Dependence of the Surface Waviness in a Harbor Basin Upon the Type of Wall Structure Constituting its Inner Perimeter (Zavisimost' volneniya v portu ot roda stenki, obrazuyushchey vnutrenniy perimetr yego akvatorii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidravl. labor. Vses. n.-i. in-t vodosnabzh., kanaliz., gidrotekhn. sooruzh. i inzh. gidrogeol., 1957, Nr 6, pp 52-73

ABSTRACT: The results of laboratory investigations concerning the influence of the shape of the wall structure on the wave regime in a harbor basin are described. It is noted that the height of the waves in a harbor may be on the average twice as high as the originating wave and may attain maximum values of as much as 5 times of the original height. As a result of multiple wave reflection and interference in a harbor with vertical and steeply sloping (1:1) walls an accumulation of wave energy takes place. In order to damp this surface waviness it is necessary to employ wave-damping wall constructions. For steep

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-7-7677

Surface Waviness Calculations for Harbor Basins

the waves impinging on the harbor structures, and 3) diffraction of the waves reflected by the breakwaters. This energy either subsides on the perimeter of the harbor basin or is expended on the formation of surface roughness in the harbor. The author points out that the magnitude of the wave energy entering a harbor may be reduced if the projection of the width of the harbor entrance on the direction of the highest and most frequent waves is decreased, and if sloping, coarsely porous walls are provided on the outside of the pier, at least near the pier heads. Bibliography: 6 references.

V.L. Maksimchuk

1. Harbors--Wave characteristics
 2. Harbors--Design
 3. Mathematics
- Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-7-7677

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ofitsarov, A.S.

TITLE: Surface Waviness Calculations for Harbor Basins (Raschety volneniya na akvatorii porta)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidravl. labor, Vses. u.-i vodosnabzh. kanaliz., gidrotekhn. sooruzh. i inzh. gidrogeol., 1957, Nr 6, pp 4-26

ABSTRACT: A description and critical evaluation of the methods of Airy, Stevenson, P.A. Kuznetsov, Minikin, G.G. Rybachevskiy, and Johnson for the construction of the isoline charts of the relative wave heights in a harbor basin is presented. These methods are compared in connection with a particular example of a harbor basin tested in the VNII VODGEO hydraulic laboratory in 1954. The author notes that up to the present the isoline chart of the relative wave heights in a harbor basin was the only criterion for evaluating the surface waviness in a harbor and offers a method which in his opinion is more reliable, namely, that of the energy characteristic of the surface waviness. According to the author's experiments the wave energy penetrates into a harbor by means of 1) the direct entry of waves, 2) diffraction of

Card 1/2

Name: OFITSEROV, Aleksandr Sorgoyovich

Dissertation: Secondary Currents

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 10 May 55, Council of All-Union Sci Res Inst
"VODGEO"

Certification Date: 15 Sep 56

Source: BMVO 6/57

OFITSEROV, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOKOLOV, V.G., nauchnyy setrudnik.

Effect of ejection on a hydroelectric power station combined with a
spillway dam. Trudy gidrav.lab.VODGEO no.4:164-175 '55. (MLRA 9:10)
(Spillways)

124-57-2-1940

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ofitserov, A.S.

TITLE: Wave Investigations in Harbor Basins (Volnovyye issledovaniya akvatoriy portov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gidravln. labor. Vses. n.-i. in-ta vodosnab. kanaliz. gidrotekhn. sooruzh. i inzh. gidrogeol. 1955, Nr 4, pp 4-28

ABSTRACT: Presentation of the results of laboratory experiments on the influences of changes in the construction of the protective structures of a harbor on the wave regimen in the harbor basin. It is noted that the structure of the portions of the outer side of the protective installations adjacent to the mouth of the harbor, by their sloping structure, reduce the waviness in the approach area and in the mouth itself. The construction of taluses and fills over most of the inner flank of the protective structures dampens any "wandering" waves, reducing considerably the amplitude of the waves in the harbor basin, and renders the waviness in the harbor more uniform. The practicability of constructing asymmetric and overlapping harbor mouths is also established.

Card 1/1

1. Water waves--Analysis 2. Harbors--Wave characteristics 3. Harbors--Design S. B. Zhak

OFITSEROV, A.S.

"Secondary Flow." Dr Tech Sci., Technical Administration, All Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Structures, and Engineering Hydrology, Min Construction of Chemical and Metallurgical Enterprises, Moscow, 1955. (RL, No 15, Apr 55)

SO: sSum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

OFITSEROV, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Measuring waves in three-dimensional models. Trudy gidrav.lab.VODGEO
no.3:98-103 '52. (Waves) (MLRA 9:10)

OFITSEROV, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Erratic waves and the wave system in ports. Trudy gidrav.lab.VODGEO
no.3:49-61 '52. (MIRA 9:10)

(Waves) (Harbors)

OFITSEV, A. S.

USSR (600)

Hydraulics Problems in Water Collection, Moscow, 1952.

MA Report, Confidential (?)

ОПТОРОВ, А. С.

21/79 ОПТОРОВ, А. С. Собрание трудов Академии наук. В сб: История
Академии наук СССР. М., 1979, с. 121-29.

В: История Академии наук СССР, No. 21, Москва, 1979.

OFITSEROV, A.G.

21703

OFITSEROV, A.G. Nekotorye rezultaty laboratornykh issledovaniy kovshevykh vodotemnidov. V SO: Tidoravl issledovaniya Insh. Sbornik. M., 1949, S. 35-41

SO: Iatopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statay, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

OFITSEROV, A. S.

PA 28/49T29

USSR/Engineering
Ice Protection
Mathematics, Applied

Sep 48

"The Pressure of Broken Ice Fields on Structures,"
A. S. Ofitserov, Cand Eng Sci, 2½ pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 9

Mathematical explanation of the formula $P_2 = P_2 + P_m + P_p$
where P_2 is the hydrodynamic pressure created by the
current, and acts on the structure through the ice
field. P_m is the pressure created by friction of the
ice against the structure, and P_p is the force which
pushes the ice against the shore, and acts against
the structure.

28/49T29

OFITSEROV, A. S.

Ofitserov, A. S. - "Calculation of the capacity of a water gate of practical shape,"
Trudy Gidrav. laboratorii (Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-t vodosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii,
gidrotekhn. sooruzheniy i inzh. gidrogeologii), Symposium 2, 1948, p. 62-72, -
Bibliog: 6 items

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

OFITSEROV, A.

"Research on scoops placed into a straight line flow of water."

Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences, All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. of
Water supply, Sewerage, Hydraulic Engineering Structures, and Engineering Hydrogeology
(VODGEO)

Subject: Hydroengineering building and construction.

Gidrotekhnicheskoye, stroitel'stvo, 12, 1946.

OFTOK, A

1483* Evaluation of the Work of Coalbrook Colliery
 Works and Smeat Furnaces in the First Five-Year Plan
 period. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningradskogo Universiteta*,
 ser. fiziko-matematicheskie nauki, 1953, no. 1-2,
 p. 205-211.

Figures for the period 1949 to 1953 on the utilization of
 native and foreign lignite in Czech blast furnaces, including
 preparation, analysis, and use of coke. Table 1.

116

18

OFIOK, A.

Scientific Conference of Metallurgists organized by the Committee on Metallurgy of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Nowa Huta, June 5-7, 1954, p. 41. (HUTNIK, Katowice, Vol. 22, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955,
Uncl.

OFIOK, A.

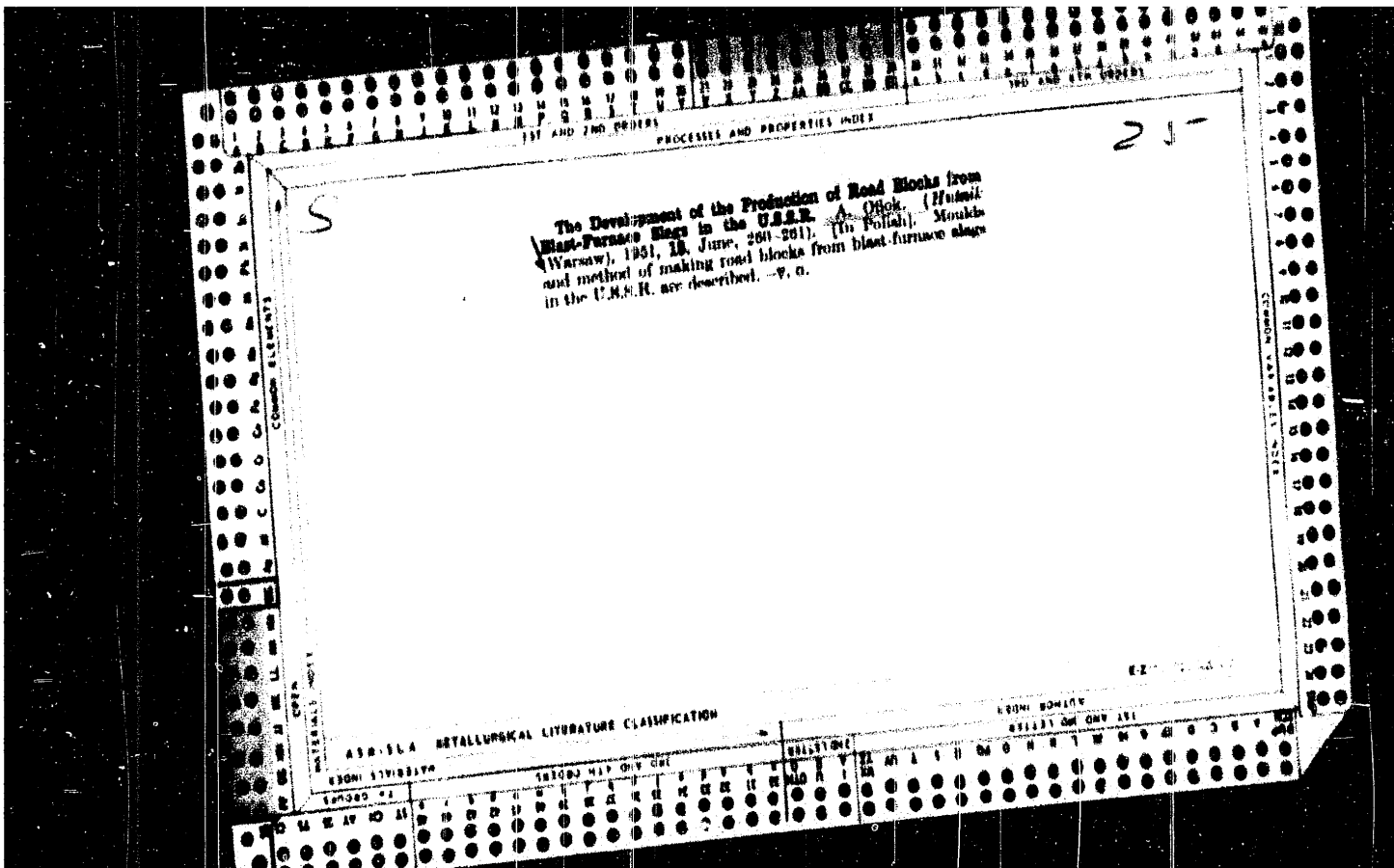
"Results of the work of a furnace charged with dusty ore at the reduced height of charge" (P. 216.). HUTNIK (Panstwowe Wydawnictwa Techniczne) Katowice, Vol. 20, No. 10, Oct. 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No. 8, Aug 1954.

OFIOK, A.

"Charging Foundry Furnances by Means of Conveyer Belts." p. 261 (Hutnik, Vol. 20,
No. 8, Aug. 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June,
1954, Uncl.



5

25

Methods of Producing Blast-Furnace Slag in Lumps. A. Ofiek. (Hutnik, (Warsaw), 1951, 1F, June, 236-244). (In Polish). The utilization of blast-furnace slags in lumps for road making and as fillers for bitumen surfaces, their manufacture, and properties are discussed. ___V.G.

OFIARZYNSKI, H.

OFIARZYNSKI, H. Proper organization of the grain purchasing. p. 29.
Vol. 7, no. 8, Aug. 1956. GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA.
Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

OFFMAN, P.Ye.

Tectonic map of the Volga-Don interfluvium; developing principles for
compiling tectonic maps. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 29 no.8:3-15 Ag
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Geologicheskii Institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

OFFMAN, P. Ye.; GRITSAYENKO, A.S.

Relation between bendings in the earth's crust, Mohorovicic's surface, and the gravity anomalies in Bouguer's reduction. Izv. AN Arm.SSR Nauki o zam. 17 no.6:13-27 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Geologicheskly institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

OFFMAN, P.Ye.

Hypotheses and generalizations in tectonics. Och. po ist.
geol. znan. no.12:144-196 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

OFFMAN, Petr Ievgen'yevich; TUGOLESOV, D.A., otv.red.; GALUSHKO, Ya.A.,
red.izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Origin of the Timan Ridge] Proiskhozhdenie Timana. Moskva, Izd-
vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 137 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii
institut. Trudy, no.58). (MIRA 14:12)
(Timan Ridge---Geology)

OFFMAN, P.Ye.

Origin of the Timan Ridge. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.1:
118-119 Ja-J '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Timan Ridge--Geology, Structural)

OFFMAN, P.Ye.; CHUMAKOV, N.M.; SHATSKIY, N.S., akademik, glavnyy red.;
TUGOLETSOV, D.A., red.toma; ARSEN'YEV, A.A., red.toma; KUN, N.R.,
red.izd-va; ASTROV, A.V., red.izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Tectonics of the U.S.S.R.] Tektonika SSSR. Glav.red.M.S.
Shatskii. Moskva. Vol.4. [Tectonics and volcanic pipes in the
central part of the Siberian Platform] Tektonika i vulkanicheskie
trubki tsentral'noi chasti Sibirskoi platformy. [Stratigraphy and
tectonics of the southwestern part of the Vilyuy Lowland] Strati-
grafia i tektonika iugo-zapadnoi chasti Viliuiskoi vpadiny.
1959. 461 p. (MIHA 12:11)

1.Akademiya nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Structural)
(Russian Platform--Volcanoes) (Vilyuy Lowland--Geology)

OFFMAN, P.

4-1-16/19

AUTHOR: Gurevich, G., and Offman P.

TITLE: The Cupola on the Kel'me (Kupol na Kel'me)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1958, # 1, pp 40-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a excerpt from a story describing the adventures of a party of explorers who went into the Taiga in order to map the territory and search for oil.
There are 6 sketches.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

OFFMAN, P. Ye.

"Tectonics and Volcanic Tubes of the Central Part of the Siberian Plateau."

dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, at the Inst. for Geology. (Jan-Jul 1957)

Defense of Dissertations

Sect. of Geological-Geographical Sci.

Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, N. 12, pp. 113-115

11-10-2/23

On Volcanic Tubes of the Southern Part of the Siberian Plateau and on the Origin of Iron Ores Associated With These Tubes

The plutonic texture of the Krasnoyarskaya volcanic tube is shown with schematized details in Figure 4. The Krasnoyarskaya tube, as the majority of other tubes, traverses numerous crevices, which are in all instances filled with basalt. The Krasnoyarskaya tube represents typical forms of texture of this type. It has been proved that other known iron ore deposits of the Angara-Ilim district are associated with volcanic tubes. No set tectonic system can be established as to the arrangement of tubes within a certain group or individual tubes of each group.

There are 4 figures and 10 references, of which 9 are Slavic (Russian).

ASSOCIATION: Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow (Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: 9 May 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

11-10-2/23

On Volcanic Tubes of the Southern Part of the Siberian Plateau and on the Origin of Iron Ores Associated With These Tubes

were also conducted by a number of other institutions, among which is the Geologic Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Based on new data, the former hypothesis of the sedimentary origin of the Angara-Ilim deposits, and that they are associated with erosional depressions, graben or simple ruptures could not be upheld. The author's contention that the Angara-Ilim deposits are associated with volcanic veins of the same type as the Krivlyakovskoye deposits is being gradually accepted. Beginning in 1951-1953, the studies of the Siberian volcanic tubes have been intensified. The rocks filling the volcanic tubes are mainly agglomerate or pyrite-like tuffs of fragmental texture (Figures 1-3). The volcanic tubes of the Krasnoyarskaya deposits contain blocks of agglomerates, similar to "krivlyakites", which contain, besides angular and rounded fractions of basalt enclosed in lavic cement, large quantities of foreign rocks, such as sandstones, tuffs, traprocks, magnetites and others. "Krivlyakites" are found only in the central section of the Krasnoyarskaya deposit, where they form oval-shaped blocks with an axis length varying between 50 and 140 m.

Card 4/5

11-10-2/23

On Volcanic Tubes of the Southern Part of the Siberian Plateau and on the
Origin of Iron Ores Associated With These Tubes

the grabens among rocks of the Silurian period. Most widely accepted were the deductions according to which the deposits of the Angara-Ilim district - Korshunikhskoye, Krasnoyarskoye, Kezhemskoye, Rudnogorskoye and other deposits - came in contact with rocks of the Upper and Lower Paleozoic period on the surfaces of the ruptures, which were subsequently skarned to a certain degree under the influence of depth enrichment and simultaneously enriched with ore. According to present knowledge, the studies of K.I. Bogdanovich are of fundamental importance, insofar as they establish the volcanic origin of rocks of the Angara-Ilim area. Bogdanovich discovered that the Yermakovskoye, Dolonovskoye, Kezhemskoye and Krasnoyarskoye iron ore deposits are tuffs, and specifically effusive protrusions of basaltic magma. The author cites several other geologists, such as N.P. Anikeyev and S.A. Doktorovich-Grebnitskiy, who examined the geologic structure of iron ore deposits of Siberia. The Irkutsk Geologic Administration conducted systematic and detailed prospecting of the Angara-Ilim deposits during the past years. These studies

Card 3/5

11-10-2/23

On Volcanic Tubes of the Southern Part of the Siberian Plateau and on the Origin of Iron Ores Associated With These Tubes.

As a result of these studies, common structural features were detected to exist between the Angara-Ilim iron ore deposits and the Krivlyakovskaya volcanic tubes. Based on these findings, the opinion was first expressed by the author and A.S. Novikov that the iron ore deposits of the Angara-Ilim district are associated with volcanic forms of the central type. It was established that the metal-bearing rocks were not trap-rocks or augite-porphyrites, but fragmental volcanic rocks. These views were not shared by other explorers, as S.A. Doktorovich-Grebnitskiy, who is of the opinion that the Dolonovskoye, Yermakovskoye, Krasnoyarskoye and Kezhemskoye deposits are not of volcanic origin, but are transformed Silurian sandstones, clays and traprocks. According to these views numerous geologists support the opinion that the iron ore deposits of the Angara-Ilim district are associated with ruptures, in the cavities of which subsequent processes of mineralization took place. Other opinions of this subject are that rocks containing the aforementioned ores of the Angara-Ilim district are tuff-sandstones of the Tunguska range which fill

Card 2/5

OFFMANN, P. YE.

AUTHOR: Offmann, P. Ye. 11-10-2/23

TITLE: On Volcanic Tubes of the Southern Part of the Siberian Plateau and on the Origin of Iron Ores Associated With These Tubes
(O vulkanicheskikh trubkakh yuzhnoy chasti Sibirskoy platformy i o proiskhozhdenii zheleznykh rud, priurochennykh k etim trubkam)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 10, p 15-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1950, volcanic tubes were discovered at the Podkanennaya Tunguska near the Krivlyaki survey mark. These tubes were filled with tuff, and in several instances the tuffs were transformed into skarns. It was found that these craters were associated with the edge of a newly formed sineclise (Russian: "sinekliza"), at the forming of which thick layers of tuffs were involved. On the basis of these data it became apparent that the pyroclastic material, of which the tuffs are composed, were effused through volcanic tubes, and that numerous such tubes are likely to be found at the periphery of the deep depression (sineclise). The author draws attention to the data obtained at the studies of the boundaries of the Tunguska basin, at the formation of which volcanic rocks were involved.

Card 1/5

OFFMAN, P. Ye. Doc Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "~~The~~ Tectonics and
Vulcanic Ducts of the Central Part of the Siberian Platform."
Mos, 1957. 29 pp 21 cm. (Geological Inst, Academy of Sciences
USSR), 130 copies (KL, 17-57, 95)

OFFMAN, P.Ye.

Structure of the central region of the Siberian Platform. Izv. AN
SSSR, Ser. geol. 21 no. 11:16-27 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Siberian Platform--Geology, Structural)

OFFMAN P. Ya.

Some tectonic regularities of the volcanism phenomenon in the
Siberian Platform. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 21 no. 5: 84-87 My '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Siberian Platform--Geology, Structural)

OFFMAN

6) Volcanic type of Bragg. V. B. Offman and A. S. Novikova. *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. Geol.* 1953, No. 4, 121-39. -- Described for the first time are the morphology and genesis of structures of the folded slates rocks, pseudomorphs in a piling mineral (actinolite). O. and N. concluded that this structure consists of a volcanic type. Chem. analyses are given. 14 references. Gladys S. May.

(2)

OFFMAN, P. Ye.

VSCI/ Geology - Dislocation

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 13/21

Authors : Offman, P. Ye.

Title : ~~On breaks in the continuity of sedimentary layers connected with the intrusion of basalt magmas~~
On breaks in the continuity of sedimentary layers connected with the intrusion of basalt magmas

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 1, 125-126, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : A study is made of sedimentary strata in Central Siberia to establish the nature of breaks filled with magma formations. The author finds that it is generally the layers containing dikes of trap rocks which are broken through, the sides of the breaks usually being inclined in the direction of the trap rocks and the degree of inclination depends on the size of the dikes. Between the dikes the layers are generally horizontal. Drawing.

Institution :

Submitted : April 29, 1954

OFFMAN, P. Ye.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 61 (USSR) 15-57-5-6127

AUTHORS: Offman, P. Ye., Novikova, A. S.

TITLE: Structure of the Tuffaceous Stratum in the
Southern Part of Tungus Syncline (O stroynii
tufogennoy tolshchi yuzhnoy chasti Tungusskoy
sineklizy)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geologii Azii. Vol 1, Moscow, Izd-vo
AN SSSR, 1954, pp 556-567

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic Entry
Card 1/1

OFFMAN, P. Ye.

May/June 53

USSR/Geology - Petroleum

"Some Laws Governing the Formation of Cracks That Are Due to Drying," P. Ye. Offman
and A. S. Novikova

Is Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol, No 3, pp 115-122

Discuss the problem of the origin of cracks in mineral rocks. State that data on the fracturing of mineral rocks may be of interest in connection with some problems on the accumulation of petroleum in fractured mineral rocks, and also in connection with the construction of hydroelectric-installations.

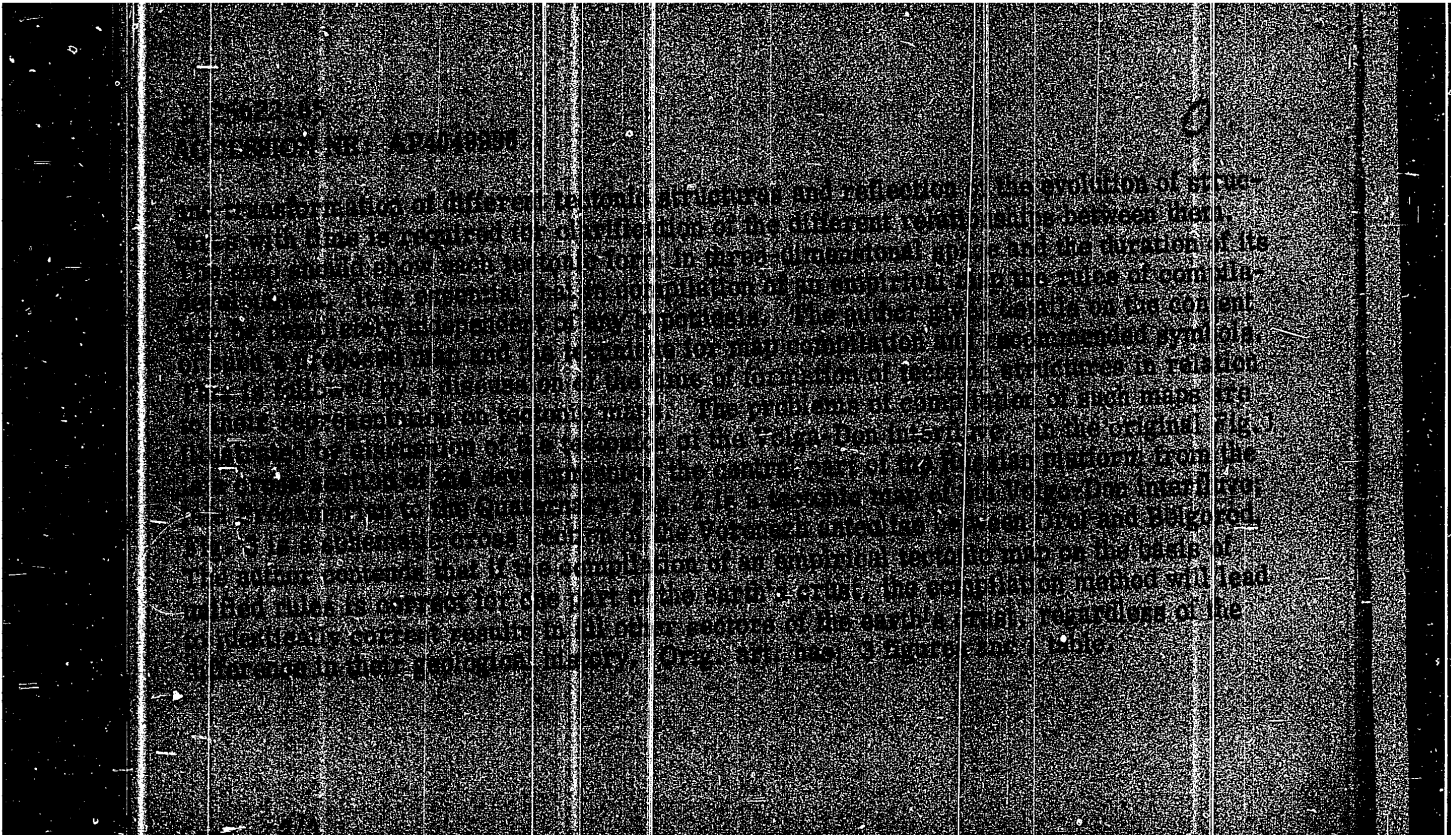
265 T 63

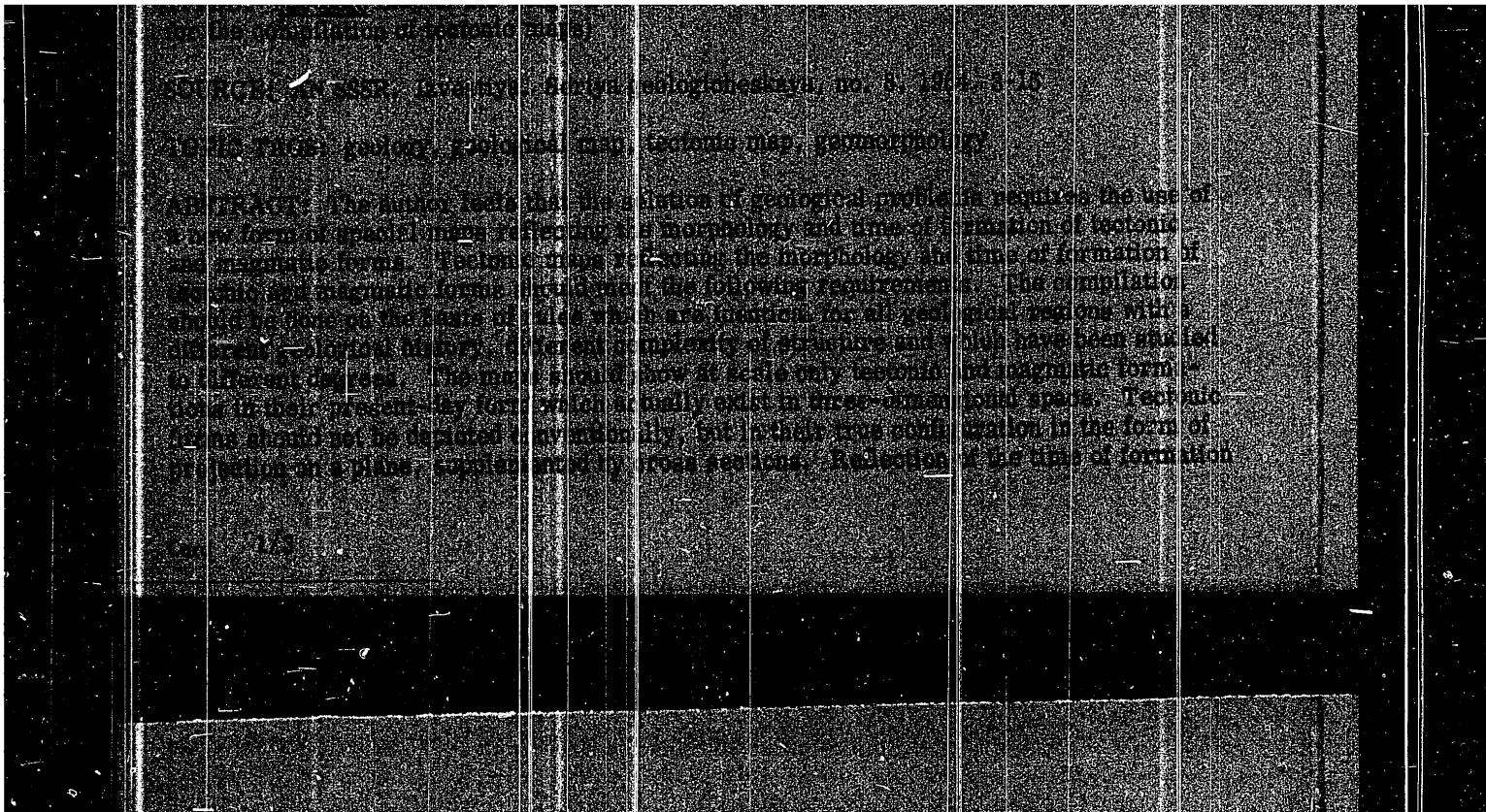
OFFMAN, P. E.

"Geological Interpretation of Geophysic Charts of Ishimbay Priural." Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, No 9-10, 1946 (30-40).
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

ILLEGIBLE





ich wartość w określaniu skłonności do trądzika zawodowego - Offierska H.
Klin. Dermatol. A.M., Warszawa; Wojewódz. Porad. Skórno-Wenerol,
Warszawa - PRZEGL. DERM. WENER. 1957, 7/3 (245-252) Graphs 1 Tables
3 illus. 6

The examinations performed revealed that persons affected with occupational acne show a predisposition to seborrhoea. The lipid regeneration begins much earlier in individuals with occupational acne than in other persons. Routine functional testing for the predisposition to seborrhoea may be of some importance for the prophylaxis of occupational acne.

OFFENGENDEN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Coordinating conference on studies in the field of drainage and
leaching of salinized soils. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.2:63-64 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i
melioratsii im. Kostyakova.

KROL', E.G., inzh.; KHOKHLOVA, A.N., inzh.; BEGLYAROV, S.A., inzh.,
rukovoditel' raboty; IGNATYUK, G.L., glavnyy red.; KAGAN, G.S.,
zamestitel' glavnogo red.; GANKIN, M.Z., red.; DEVILLES, B.P.,
red.; ZHEREBTSOV, V.V., red.; ZHUKOV, G.A., red.; KREMER, Ye.S.,
red.; OFFENGENDEN, S.R., red.; PAVLOV, Ye.L., red.; PETROVSKAYA,
I.V., red.; FAYNTSIMMER, V.M., red.; PROG, N.P., red.;
CHERNIKEVICH, I.A., red.; SHAPAYEV, A.M., red.

[Special operating conditions of irrigation pumping stations.]
Spetsial'nye rezhimy orositel'nykh nasosnykh stantsiy. Moskva,
Giprovodkhoz, 1964. 136 p. (Moscow. Vsesoyuznyi proektno-
izyskatel'skii i nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut Giprovod-
khoz. Trudy, no.27). (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela nasosnykh stantsiy Vsesoyuznogo gosudarst-
vennogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta vodokhozyaystvennogo stroitel'stva (for Beglyarov).

OFFENGENDEN, S.R., kand. tekhn. nauk

Grading of irrigated lands. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.5:3-8 My '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyunny gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva sel'skogo
khozaystva SSSR.

(Grading(Earthwork))

ZABELIN, V.D., inzh.; OFFENGENDEN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMOYLOV, I.N.,
inzh.

Complete mechanization of the construction of precast reinforced
concrete flumes. Gidr. i mel. 14 no.4:9-19 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

(Irrigation canals and flumes)

(Precast concrete construction)

OFFENGENDEN, S.R.; PANADIADI, A.D.; YARUSHIN, M.I.; YELIZAVETSKAYA,
G.V., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Operation of irrigation and drainage systems] Eksploatatsiia
gidromeliorativnykh sistem. 2. izd. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,
1962. 494 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Irrigation) (Drainage)

OFFENGENDEN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Changes in the efficiency of irrigation canals due to seepage-preventing measures. Gidr. i mel. 13 no.4:10-13 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Giprovodkhoz Ministerstva sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk SSSR.
(Irrigation canals and flumes) (Seepage)

14(10)

SOV/99-59-6-11/13

AUTHOR: Offengender, S.R.

TITLE: Fighting Evaporation in Ponds and Reservoirs in the
U.S.A. (Review)

PERIODICAL: *Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya*, 1959, Nr 6, pp 57-59,
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the fighting of evaporation in
ponds and reservoirs in the U.S.A. by spreading
hexadecanol film over their surfaces. There are
2 tables and 2 American references.

Card 1/1

OFFENGENDEN, S.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; PANADIADI, A.D., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;
YARUSHIN, M.I., inzh. Prinizhala uchastiye TRUBACHEVA, Ye.G.,
kul'turtekhnik. ZUYEVA, K.A., red.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.;
ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Practical work for a course in the operation of irrigation and
drainage systems] Prakticheskie raboty po kursu ekspluatatsii
gidromeliorativnykh sistem. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry,
1959. 270 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Drainage) (Irrigation)

~~OFFICIALS, S.R.~~

Irrigation in Metohija. Gidr. 1 mel. 10 no.3:49-50 Mr '58.
(Metohija--Irrigation) (MIRA 1:4)

of Raising the Technical Level and Lowering the Construction Cost
of Irrigating and Meliorating Systems 99-58-4-3/7
hectares.

There are 8 photos and 1 table and 4 maps.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

Means of Raising the Technical Level and
of Irrigating and Meliorating Systems

economical use of water. During the 6th 5-year plan, the drainage system in the south-western parts of the Belorussian SSR, in the Poles'ye part of the Ukrainian SSR, and in other parts of the USSR, is to be greatly developed. Only 8,4 million hectares out of a total of 200 million hectares of marshes or marshy soils were being drained at the beginning of 1957. More than 4 million of these undrained hectares are used as natural meadows and pastures with low yields. The article also recommends to replace the system of open drainage ditches by subsurface drains.

During the 6th 5-year plan 81,1 million hectares will be watered by new wells, reservoirs, artificial lakes and spring water. Many sheep-breeding farms in Uzbekistan will install electric pumps, until now impossible due to the shortage of needed equipment. In 1957 production of hydraulic equipment lagged considerably behind requirements. The article lists the various projects to be constructed in various republics. The melioration works will cover an area of 1,5 million hectares in the Belorussian and Ukrainian SSR; the acreage of arable land will be increased by 3,8 million

Card 2/3

99-58-4-377

AUTHORS: Bolotova, N. P.; Vinokur Ya. Ye.; Girahkan, S. A.; Koklyanov, A. V.;
Kundaich, M. M.; Nefedov, V. D.; Offengenden, S. R.; Pishchikov,
R. S.; Poslavskiy, V. V.; Tomilov, V. S.; Sharov, N. A.;
Bektarov, Ya. K.; Simbaldse, K. K.

TITLE: Means of Raising the Technical Level and Lowering the Construc-
tion Cost of Irrigating and Meliorating Systems (Puti povyshe-
niya tekhnicheskogo urovnya i snizheniya stoimosti stroitel'-
stva orositel'nykh, osushitel'nykh i obvodnitel'nykh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Hidrotehnika i Melioratsiya, 1958, # 4, pp 17-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A general review of past achievements and future tasks in
the field of irrigation and melioration is given. The main
deficiencies in the field are: insufficient mechanization of
construction work, a shortage of excavating machines and other
construction equipment, late deliveries of spare parts for
machines and a too wide dispersal of funds over a multitude of
enterprises. The main shortcomings at the planning stage are:
insufficient use of means to cut down filtration losses of
water in the canals; insufficient utilization of sprinkling;
insufficient development of drainage systems, a careless level-
ling of irrigated fields, the most important factor in an

Card 1/3

Height Level. (Metodika opytov dolzhna byt' vseгда na dolzhnoy vysote).

Orig Pub: Khlopkovodstvo, 1957, No 8, 61.

Abstract: A review of the methodological inadequacies in the experiment presented in I. Dolotkazin's article "An Experiment in Sprinkling Fine-Fibred Cotton" in Cotton Raising, 1957, No 5, in which conclusions are drawn on the basis of a one-year test conducted with an incorrect moisture set-up.

Card :1/1

OFFENDING S.R.

OFFENGENDEN, S. R.

"Planning of Water Utilization in Irrigation Farming in the USSR," paper presented at the Third International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage, San Francisco, 29 Apr-4 May 1957

C-3,800,020

OFFENGENDEN, Samuil Rafalovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PANADIADI, A.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; TROMBACHEV, S.P., inzhener, [deceased]; YARUSHIN, M.I., inzhener; KREMENETSKIY, N.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAGAN, G.S., inzhener; NIKOLAYEV, I.G., inzhener; TRUBACHEVA, Ye.G., kul'turtekhnik; SHKLYAREVSKIY, A.I., redaktor; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Operation of irrigation and drainage systems] Eksploatatsiia gidromeliorativnykh sistem. Pod red.S.R. Offengendena. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956. 535 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Irrigation) (Drainage)

OFFENGENDEN, S. R.

33260. (S) Iz'nenii' Paskhodoi Vody Gressit'el'nykh Sistem Pri Korrektsirovani
Planov Vodopof'izovaniya. Mikrotekhnika I Melioratsiya, 1949, No4, s. 74-75.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

OFFENGEN, S. R. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Methods of Calculating Water Distribution in an Irrigation System,"
Moscow Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Soil Improvement imeni V.R. Williams, 26 Dec 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec, 1947 (Project #17836)

ARVENTIEV, B.; GABE, I.; OFFENBERG, H.; NICOLAESCU, T.

On the vibration of valence of the carbonyl group in some 2-hydroxy- and 2-methoxy benzophenones. Anas St Jassy I 10 no.2:173-182 '64.

1. Laboratory of Organic Syntheses, Chair of Organic Chemistry "Al. I. Cuza" University, Iasi, and the "Petru Poni" Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Iasi Branch.

ARVENTIEV, B.; OFFENBERG, H.; NICOLAESCU, T.

Synthesis and study of some derivatives of the *o*-benzhydrylphenol.
Anal St Jassy 10 no.1:65-70 '64.

1. Laboratory of Organic Syntheses, Chair of Organic Chemistry,
"Al.I.Cuza" University, Iasi. Submitted October 26-27, 1963.

ARVENTIEV, B.; OFFENBERG, H.

Contributions to the coumarone chemistry. Pt. II. Anal St
Jassy I 10 no. 1: 59-64. '64.

1. Laboratory of Organic Syntheses, Chair of Organic Chemistry,
"Al. I. Cuza" University, Iasi. Submitted October 26-27, 1963.

ARVENTIEV, B.; OFFENBERG, H.

Contributions to the chemistry of coumarones. VII. Nitration of
2,3-diphenyl coumarones. Studii chim Iasi 11 no.2:305-310 '60.

1.Universitatea "Al. I. Cuza" Iasi Catedra de chimie organica,
Laboratorul de sinteze organice.

(Benzofuran) (Nitration)

OFERTOWICE, L.

The use of wire ropes in industrial plants. p. 15. (Ochrona Pracy; Bezpieczenstwo i Higiena Pracy, Vol. 10, No. 5, May 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (BEAL) 10, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

OFER, V.A.

Smazochnye i obtirochnye materialy i ikh regeneratsiia. Moskva, Izd-vo Min-va
rechnogo flota, 1950. 147 p. illus.

Bibliography: p. 144-145

Lubricating and wiping materials and their reclamation.

DLC: TP687.04

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library
of Congress, 1953.

POLTORAK, Ye. TS; OFENGEYM, Kh. G., starshiy inzhener-konstruktor

Modernized small neutral NMSh and NM relays. Avtom., telem.
i sviaz' 5 no. 3:13-15 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo zavoda (for Poltorak).
(Railroads--Electric equipment) (Electric rays)

OFENGEYM, G.

Bol'shaya Kondopoga. Na stroi. Ros. no.10:17-18 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Karel'skogo sovnarkhoza.
(Karelia--Paper industry)

ACC NR: AR7004319

location is free. A circuit diagram of the number storage location and a functional diagram of the device are shown; their operation is described. Two figures. Bibliography of 4 titles. A. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7004319

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/B024/B024

AUTHOR: Lyubanskiy, G. E.; Ofengenden, R. G.; Svetlichnyy, P. N.

TITLE: Intermediate storage with content-determined access

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11B186

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 3.
Ch. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 44-51

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, computer storage

ABSTRACT: An intermediate storage with serial access requires considerable search time. A new storage device is described which is free from this shortcoming; it is designed with biaxes, and the search depends on certain indicants of the number. The number is subdivided into two parts which correspond to certain informational parameters. The storage location of the number is subdivided into three portions; in the first portion, a part of the number is recorded; the second portion is used for storing the addresses of free locations; in the third portion, the rest of the number which serves for searching purposes is recorded. The third part of the location can be interrogated digitwise in time sequence. If the digits of the search register and the number location coincide, a definite-polarity pulse will appear in the output trunk. The locations that contain information coinciding with the sought-for information are singled out by coincidence detectors. An erasing pulse is applied to one of such locations, and the sought-for information is transcribed into main storage. Zero is recorded in the second part of the location which shows that the

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.652.2

ACC NR: AP6022000

pulses for the same angular positions of the drum regardless of its rotation. The ratio of voltage amplitudes of reproduced signals 1 to 0 is better than 4. The storage control units are fully transistorized. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6022000

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0077/0081

AUTHOR: Ofengenden, R. G.; Savchenko, I. M.; Shaleyko, M. A.

ORG: Physics Institute, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: A high speed periodic memory unit with simultaneous reading and recording

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: computer storage device, magnetic drum, computer component, circuit design

ABSTRACT: A high-speed magnetic drum memory unit is described in which reading and recording operations are performed simultaneously from two different addresses. The shift between reading and recording addresses is equal to 16 discrete digits over the surface of the drum (80 msec). The period of the memory unit is 5 msec (12000 rpm). The number of tracks is 78, of which 3 are synchronizing, 64 are operating, 6 are designed for dynamic data storage, and the remaining tracks are used for the selection of stored data. Twin heads with equal spacings between the leading slots are mounted on 72 tracks. A twin head represents two heads, i.e., a reproducing head and a recording head. The spacing between the leading head slots is 4.98 mm. The heads are mutually isolated thus permitting simultaneous reading and recording operations. The diameters (100 mm) of the drum is chosen so that a total of 1024 binary digits can be placed over its surface. Pulse amplifiers assure the formation of short gating

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142,65

ACC NR: AP6030135

to be used with associative memories while maintaining reasonable scan times without requiring excessive storage capacity. Another method, which uses random scanning, sorts the information on the basis of the most probable events. All events are initially stored in the associative memory which (at fixed times) reduces the number of each event by some value. Thus, only the most probable events are left unerased and are stored in the main memory. If some of the least significant figures are also masked, a considerable saving in the storage capacity requirements is produced. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: C9/
06/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC.NR: AP6030135

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0024/0089

AUTHOR: Ofengenden, R. G.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Methods for the accumulation and sorting of information using associative memories

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 84-89

TOPIC TAGS: data acquisition, data processing system, data recording, data reduction, data storage, associative memory

ABSTRACT: By using associative memories, methods have been developed for efficiently accumulating and sorting information of the type arising in particle physics studies. One technique is based on the fact that the pulses have a statistical character in both time and the magnitude of the element, and can be converted to a regular time sequence with an ordered sequence (as to the values of the elements). In this process, when the standard memory scans according to the geometric position (address) of the cell, the associative memory scans on the basis of the cell content. Simultaneously, all the values stored in the associative memory are compared with a specified associative criterion. A standard memory (if provided with a special program) can be used for this content scanning. This method permits a periodically scanned memory

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.1.075:681.142.4

ACC NR: AP6021999

reading system, as well as a system for selecting the address. The operating model of the device has 32 numbers consisting of 16 bits of which 8 are designed for the associative search of information. The detectors are organized into a 4×8 matrix. The maximum storage cycle is 5 microseconds and the search cycle is also 5 microseconds. The authors express their gratitude to Yu. I. Vizunov who developed and furnished the ferrite memory cores. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6021999

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0070/0076

AUTHOR: Ofengenden, R. G.; Lyubanskiy, G. B.; Svetlichnyy, P. N.

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ABSTRACT: An associative memory device is described for the intermediate storage of information accumulated during nuclear physics experiments. Principles are proposed for the construction of an associative memory device utilizing ferrite memory cores, which makes it possible to read several digit positions simultaneously. The length of each number in the associative memory device is divided into two parts. One of these serves to remember information according to one of the parameters (information I) while the second remembers information according to another parameter (information II). The associative memory device performs the storage and search cycles. A block diagram is presented showing the flow of information I and information II to various computer elements. The elements of the device include the search current generator, amplifier of comparison signals, a tunnel diode detector, a matrix of detectors and an address

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