

27806

S/549/61/000/101/003/015

D256/D304

Ultrasonic spot-welding and ...

nance frequency varies with loading, the change becoming marked at 60 k load and greatest at 300 k, so that a variable-frequency generator transducer system is required. This disadvantage is not inherent in the method shown in Fig. 2, but the device is less robust, more restricted in power and difficult to analyze mathematically, and cannot be used for continuous seam welding. A really satisfactory machine of this type was never developed by the authors. A batch of machines of Fig. 1 type were produced, permitting welding of aluminum alloy sheet up to 1.2 mm thick. A gun-type welder was also made. Equipment for ultrasonic spot welding is then reviewed and a number of reed forms tested by the authors are described. A stepped cylindrical reed gives a maximum amplification $C_A = D^2/d^2$, where these are radii of the input and output ends, but is unsuitable for transmitting relatively high ultrasonic powers used in welding, since the mode is located at the section change, and here stresses and stress concentration at a maximum. Fatigue fracture quickly occurs on reaching resonance at high power. With a conical reed $C_A < D/d$. for a $1/2$ -wave reed the limit

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ing value is 4.6. For a double half-wave reed this becomes 7.6. Best working is obtained at 3 - 3.5 and 5 - 6 respectively, and this can be used for welding. Exponential reed is most suited for welding. As distinct from other types it resonates over a large frequency range and is easier to match to the transducer and less sensitive to frequency changes on loading. It can transmit high power and give amplification up to $C_A = 16$ with a single $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave

scheme. Catenoidal reeds give the greatest amplification, but their mathematical analysis is difficult, and they possess no advantages for welding over exponential. Comparative values for resonant length and amplification are shown graphically. After discussing further characteristics of the exponential reed the authors examine finding node positions and vibration amplitude experimentally, and note that the former could be found by dusting powder onto the horizontally placed lateral surface of the vibrating reed. A catharometer could be used to measure amplitude, by measuring the length of the line of images of a point light source reflected from one spot of the vibration reed. Subsequently weld-

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ing machines are discussed, pistol-type, seam, and spot-welding machines, the YU -1 (UP-1), YU -1 (USH-1) and YT-4 (UT-4), respectively, the latter being described in some detail. Technically details of the UT-4 machine are: Supply voltage for U.S. generator and time relay: 220 V; Electrical power consumption: 6 watt; Resonance frequency: 20 kcps; Max. gap between end of reed and anvil: 20 mm; Range of automatic time regulation: 0.1 - 2 sec.; Dimensions: Width - 635 mm; length - 680 mm; height - 1020 mm; weight - 70 k. Factors discussed subsequently, include a) thermal processes: The authors carried out similar experiments using chromel-alumel thermocouples, while realizing that the max. temperature recorded would be lower than the true one. 0.35 mm diameter wires were joined in a so-called "knife joint" and then flattened to 0.2 - 0.3 mm. This could then be inserted between sheets of metal to be welded. The thermocouple E.M.F's were recorded oscillographically for short welding cycles and on paper by means of a thermograph for the longer cycles; Different materials and loading conditions were investigated, the minimum load being that at

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which a spot was just obtained. It was established that at large pressures initial heating was more rapid, but the maximum temperature reached was lower. With maxima attained in 40-80 sec. the temperature then began to fall, although vibrations were still being applied; this was attributed to a lowering of energy absorption on completion of welding. If the pressure was too low and welding did not occur, then a similar fall was observed. Prolonged (> 4-6 sec.) application of energy was undesirable since this lowered productivity and led to overheating and oxidation of the metal. Thus marked surface oxidation occurred in copper after 15-20 sec, and after 1.5-2 min. cracks appeared around the spot about 1 cm from it. With prolonged treatment aluminum became welded to the reed so strongly that it had to be knocked off with a chisel. The surface of the Al around the spot was coated with a black film and was usually cracked. b) Microstructure of welded joints: Weld formation was in 3 stages. At first the process commenced at individual points corresponding to sites of contiguity of surface projections, and crystals were formed at these locations. In growing, the groups of uniting grains formed islands,

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easily visible on the fractured surfaces. In the third stage the islands became united, filling the whole contour of the spot.
c) Effect of surface cleaning: The work of the authors is summarized in tabulated form and indicates that surface condition had a great influence on joint strength. Degreasing and cleaning were particularly important with thin foil. d) Effect of welding tip shape and material: A further series of tests with different tip radii (with stellite hard-facing) and different tip materials (including copper and brass) established that (a) The tip material should be harder than the metal being welded; (b) It should possess good thermal conductivity and not become overheated during welding; (c) The tip material, while hard, should not be brittle or crack and crumble; (d) It should be grindable; (e) The radius of curvature of the tip had little influence on weld strength (with in the range 10-30 mm) but the smallest radius tended to give greater indentation. e) Strength of ultrasonic welded joints (single spot): For each type and thickness of sheet that loading force was found which gave the highest strength at the shortest welding time. With the force constant at this value the effect of ul-

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trasonic application time was then found. With the combination of force and time defining the optimum conditions, a series of specimens were made for fatigue and elevated temperature testing. With correctly chosen conditions fracture normally occurred by the spot pulling out along the periphery, both in shear testing and in tension. Shearing through the spot could also occur, and Table 9 showed the specific strengths obtained under both conditions.

f) Load distribution and spot strength in a multi-spot joint: Spots could be closer together than with resistance welding, since the problem of current shunting did not arise. It was established that welding of one spot had no influence on the properties of preceding spots. The welding operation itself had a slight weakening effect on a continuous member when another member was ultrasonically welded to it. g) Fatigue testing. This was carried out on a pulsating tension cycle, with specimen form. The fatigue strength obtained (30 k) was comparable with that for a conventional spot weld (25 k). At 250°C a value of about 16 k was obtained. Generally speaking, the properties of ultrasonic welds were not inferior to those of resistance welds. The high shear static strength was

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explained by the small change in material properties in the joint and the slightly larger spot diameter than in resistance spot welds. The strength in tension (tearing) could, however, be lower. There are 37 figures, 15 tables, and 22 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 13 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: L.R. Vaidinath, M.G. Nicholas, D.R. Milner, Pressure Welding by Rolling, British Welding Journal, 1959, v. 6, No. 1, p. 13-28; B. Jones, W.C. Potthoff, Ultrasonic Welding, Aircraft Production, 1958, v. 20, No. 12, p. 492-495; I. Wernon, New Welding Processes, Welding and Metal Fabrication, 1958, v. 26, No. 9, p. 328-337; B. Jones, F. Meyer, Ultrasonic Welding of Structural Aluminum Alloys, Welding Journal, 1958, v. 37, No. 3, p. 81-82.

Card 8/28

45221

S/775/62/002/000/005/011

12300
12310

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, G. A., Ol'shanskiy, N. A., Krumbol'dt, M. N.

TITLE: New welding-technology processes.

SOURCE: Avtomatizatsiya protsessov mashinostroyeniya. t. 2: Goryachaya obrabotka metallov. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 183-193.

TEXT: The 7-year Plan will witness a doubling in the mechanization and automation of welding (WG) in the USSR, with some branches of automated welding production attaining 70-80% of the total WG operations. . . Greatest promise is afforded by automatic electric-arc submerged flux WG, arcless electric slag WG in a shielding atmosphere (Ar for Al, Ti, and other alloys; CO₂ for C and alloyed steels), also all types of contact welding. Applications: Heavy, agricultural, and chemical machine building, ship building, transportation, and building structures, also in hard-facing. Other WG problems are of great difficulty: WG of active metals (Ti, Mo, etc.), like and unlike metals tenths and hundredths of an mm thick (electronics applications), also some plastics and high-polymer materials. The paper describes new mechanized and automatized WG processes for these latter materials elaborated by the labs of the School of Welding Production of the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman (MVTU) jointly with the School of Metals Technology of the Moscow Power Institute (MEI). Inert-medium-shielded WG processes:

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... system. To date, ... welding affords lower and ... of significantly ... Desirable improvements ... and nonmetallic ... physics of ... sufficiently understood. Thin (1.5-mm) parts ...

New welding-technology processes.

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welded together and onto thicker parts. The temperature of the metal parts rises rapidly upon application of US, attains a maximum after about 0.5 sec, and drops after achievement of the weld. 0.1 + 0.1-mm parts require but 0.20-0.25 sec. The MVTU and MEI explored US-WG processes of brass 0.25 + 0.25 mm, austenitic stainless steel 0.1 + 0.1 mm, the aluminum alloys AMT-6T (AMG-6T) 0.5 + 0.5 mm, D16AT (D16AT) 0.3 + 0.3 mm, AMI (AMTs) 0.5 + 0.5 mm, Zr 0.1 + 0.1 mm, steel 1X18H9T (1 Kh18N9T) + Zr 0.5 + 0.1 mm. The US WG of the Al alloys is of especial interest for aircraft production because of the lower temperatures involved and the simpler equipment required for it. Strength data on Al-clad D16AT show a jumplike increase in strength at high WG pressures, when apparently the cladding is pierced and a stronger WG contact is established between the two parent-metal layers. A full-page table provides strength data for welds in 12 different metals. The tensile strength of the weldspots ranges from 25-75% of their shear strength. Some lowering in strength in the parent metal by the US weld spots is indicated by test data. The weld spots are sensitive to stress concentration. The fatigue strength (FS) of the spots is lower than their static strength but no lower than the FS of contact-welded joints. US WG is readily automated; it exerts only a minimal thermal effect on the welded parts. It appears most promising in the welding of thin parts, in which it competes with contact welding. US WG of plastic and polymers: US WG is suitable for thicknesses from 0.01 to 10 mm, including lap, Tee, and other joints. The US stresses induced in plastic are normal, as contrasted

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New welding-technology processes.

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with the tangential stresses required for metals WG. Thermoplastics alone can be welded successfully. Projected areas of application: Electrotechnical and chemical industry, building. The effect of US on welding baths: Preliminary findings at the Institute of Metallurgy, AS USSR, the Scientific Research Institute for Production Technology and Organization, the MVTU, and the MEI indicate that US exposure improves the density, uniformity, and strength of welded joints. US reduction of residual stresses and strains in structures: MVTU and MEI measurements on beads welded onto the edges of steel strips 3 mm wide indicate a 50% reduction in residual stresses and strains upon US exposure, probably through stress relaxation. Post-welding deformation of many alloyed steels, attributed to decomposition of retained austenite, has also been shown to be substantially reduced by US exposure. It is premature to speak of immediate practical applications. However, if practical uses are found, it is apparent that US methods lend themselves readily to mechanization and automatization. There are 11 figures and 1 (unnumbered) table; no references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 4/4

S/125/62/000/G05/004/010
D040/D113

AUTHOR: Ol'shanskiy, N.A.

TITLE: Peculiarities of electronic heating during welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka,¹⁵ no. 5, 1962, 18-24

TEXT: The heating process in electron beam welding is theoretically investigated and explained. The author uses non-Soviet formulae for calculating the electron penetration into the metal, heat produced on the metal surface, and pressure produced by electrons on the molten metal. The penetration of the electron beam into the metal is explained by the pressure (tenths of one gram per mm²) exerted by the beam on liquid metal on the front surface of the fusion cone, and the movement of the metal to the opposite cone side where it crystallizes. Data obtained by W.L. Wyman are used to explain why aluminum alloys can only be welded using electron beam pulses. There are 9 figures. The most important English-language references are: W.L. Wyman, High Vacuum Electron Beam Fusion Welding, "Welding Journal", no. 2, v. 37, 1958; G. Burton, Electron Beam Welding, "Welding Journal", October, 1959. ↓

~~Card #1~~ *Moscow Power Engrg Inst.*

OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHEN FEY-SHEN, inzh.

Ultrasonic welding of anodized D16AT duralumin and the SAP alloy.
Trudy MVTU no.106:84-92 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Ultrasonic welding) (Aluminum alloys--Welding)

1.2310

41869
S/549/62/000/106/009/010
1003/1203

AUTHOR: Ol'shanskiy N.A., Cand. Techn. Sciences, Decent

TITLE: A modern method of welding by a jet of electrons in vacuum

SOURCE: Moscow. Vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. [Trudy] no. 106, 1962. 181-198. Svarka tsvetnykh splavov i nekotorykh legirovannykh staley

TEXT: Graphite was welded by the above method to titanium, zirconium, stainless steel, molybdenum, and other materials. Graphite is best wetted by molten titanium and zirconium, while molybdenum, stainless steel, nickel, niobium, the Amg6 alloy, tantalum and other metals wet graphite to a lesser degree. Copper and tungsten do not wet graphite at all. Tensile tests of graphite-metal joints obtained by this method showed that the samples break along the graphite under forces equal to the strength of the graphite. ✓

Card 1/1

MORDVINTSEVA, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinsipalni uchastiye: OL'SHANSKIY,
N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKOROKHODOV, L.N., inzh.

Ultrasonic welding of small-size polyethylene shells. Trudy MTU
no.106:199-207 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Ultrasonic welding) (Plastics--Welding)

OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Electron welds. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.4:25, p.1 of cover
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric welding) (Electron beams)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MELESHKINA, L.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALUYEV, V.K., inzh.; BAMDAS, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEZHKOVA, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOVA, N.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANTMAN, S.A., kand. khim. nauk; GLAZUNOV, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOGUA, L.K., inzh.; GREBENNICHENKO, V.T., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GORFINKEL', Ya.M., inzh.; ZVEZDIN, A.L., inzh.; KAZANOVICH, G.Ya., inzh.; KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSAREV, G.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MESSERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOKHAN, N.D., inzh.; KUVAYEVA, A.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LASHKOV, F.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZIN, A.I., inzh.; YUDIN, F.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; METEL'TSIN, P.G., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAZEVIK, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAKOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TREMBACH, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, A.A., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, glav. red.; ANTIK, I.V., inzh., red. GOLOVAN, A.T., prof., red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye.--- (continued). Card 2.

[Electrical engineering manual] Elektrotekhnicheskii
spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. A.T. Golovana i dr. Moskva,
Energiia. Vol.2. 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskii institut. 2. Moskovskiy energe-
ticheskii institut (for Golovan, Grudinskiy, Petrov,
Fedoseyev, Chilikin, Venikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN
SSR (for Petrov).

OL'SHANSKIY, N. A. (Dr. Tech. Sci.); NAZARENKO, O. K. (Cand. Tech. Sci.)

"Contemporary Status of Electron Beam Welding in the USSR."

Report to be submitted for the International Conference on Electron and Ion Beam Science and Technology in Toronto, Canada, 3-7 May 1964.

I 21940-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPP(v)/EPP(v)
ACC NR: AP6011462 SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/008/0073/0073AUTHOR: Ol'shanskiy, N. A.; Kachalov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Causes of weld-seam strengthening in electron-beam weldingSOURCE: Avtomaticeskaya svarka no. 8, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam welding, butt welding, material deformation, welding technology

ABSTRACT: In electron-beam welding of butt joints with no added metal there are some conditions under which joints are formed with appreciable strengthening. The reasons why the strengthening occurs have been unclear. Different assumptions have been made where some assume that the strengthening occurs as a result of driving metal out of the welding crater, while others assume that there is an increase in volume of the metal in welding as a result of decrease in density. However, it is easily shown that the metal driven out of the crater is insufficient to form a reinforcement, while the assumption that there is an increase in the volume of metal is not confirmed by experiments.

We assumed that reinforcement is formed by angular deformation of the sheets, which occurs during the welding process.

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UDC: 621.791.85.053

L 21940-66

ACC NR: AP6011462

Punch marks (10 mm) were made along the central part of a 120 x 240 x 9 mm plate of 1Kh18N9T stainless steel. The distance between the punch marks was measured exactly, and then the base metal between the punch marks was melted by an electron beam at the following conditions: $U = 50 \text{ kV}$, $I = 25 \text{ Ma}$, $V = 25 \text{ M/hr}$.

Measurements made after welding showed that on the upper side of the plate there is a considerable reduction in the distance between the base punch marks, while on the lower side it increased only slightly. It was noted that the plate was deformed, and that the area of the metal between the punch mark decreased by approximately $1.2\text{--}1.3 \text{ mm}^2$ as a result of deformation.

To determine the area of reinforcement of the joint, macroslices were made from the plate. Measurements showed that the area of reinforcement is also approximately equal to $1.2\text{--}1.3 \text{ mm}^2$. Thus, quite complete agreement was found between the reduction in area between the punch marks resulting from angular deformation, and the area of the reinforcement produced in the joint. These experiments support the assumption previously made that reinforcement of the joint occurs as a result of angular deformation of the plate during the welding process. It has been found that deformation of the base metal during the welding process favors pressing liquid metal out on to the surface of the plate so as to form a reinforcement for the joint. The editors suggest that a reinforcement may also be formed in the absence of angular deformations, --as a result of transverse shrinkage. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card. 2/2 *VR*

L 47381-66 EWP(e)/ENT(m)/EWP(v)/T WN/WH

ACC NR: AP6029036

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0053/0053

INVENTOR: Ol'shanskiy, N. A.; Mordvintseva, A. V.; Shubin, F. V.

36
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of welding graphite with graphite. Class 21, No. 183851

15

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 53

TOPIC TAGS: graphite, graphite welding, filler

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of welding graphite with graphite. To obtain a uniform weld, a graphite bar is used as the filler material. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 04Jun62/

Card 1/1 mjs

UDC: 621.791.752.042

I. 09961-67 EMP(e)/EMT(m)/EMP(v)/EMP(t)/ETI/EMP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/HM/VH
ACC NR: AP6035709 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0057/0057

INVENTOR: Ol'shanskiy, N. A.; Mordvintseva, A. V.; Zorin, Yu. N.; Grigor'yev, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of welding copper to graphite with metal inserts. Class 21,
No. 186580

55

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 57

TOPIC TAGS: metal welding, graphite welding, copper graphite-welding, welding
technology

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for welding copper to graphite using metal inserts. To improve the weld quality, insert materials, such as titanium, stainless steel, zirconium or nickel, are used as filler metals.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr62/ ATD PRESS: 5105

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.791.7

AUTHORS: Lilejev, S.K., Ol'shanskiy, S.F. SOV/113-58-4-1/21

TITLE: Experience From Interdepartmental Scheduling of Basic Production (Opyt mezhtsekhovogo kalendarnogo planirovaniya osnovnogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp 1 - 4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are two basically diverse methods of detailed production planning in the enterprises of the automobile industry: the parallel method as used by the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) and the chain method as applied in the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev. The latter produces tens of thousands of automobiles of medium load capacity a year, which are put out by the method of continuous mass production. Certain departments of the plant employ individual small serial, serial and large serial production methods. This includes repair and assembly shops, pattern and instrument sections, foundry, forge-pressing, accessory, metal-part and thermal-processing departments. A mixture of these two production methods proved to be unsatisfactory, while experimental interdepartmental scheduling of the basic production guaranteed the rhythmic flow of the processes concerned in all departments. Three examples

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SOV/113-58-4-1/21

Experience From Interdepartmental Scheduling of Basic Production

are given and the development of standard graphs comprising serial processes with respect to time, action and material explained. Establishing and following-up of the schedules is effected and handled by production-dispatching bureaus and departments. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (The Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev)

1. Automobile industry--USSR
2. Passenger vehicles--Production
2. Industrial production--Scheduling

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12(2)

SOV/113-59-4-3/19

AUTHORS: Lileyev, S.K., Ol'shanskiy, S.F.

TITLE: Experience in Organizing the Manufacture of a New Product Without Interrupting Production

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The change to the manufacture of the new three-axle truck ZIL-157 was performed by the Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) during the third quarter of 1958 without interrupting the production process. This production change was a subsequent step in the production conversion system developed at the plant. This system was used for the first time in 1948 when the manufacture of the ZIL-150 truck was begun. Preparing the manufacture of a new product is divided into two phases. One consists in the design work, building of test models for checking design and calculated data. The second, a more important phase, is the development of the technology of the new manufacturing process. At automobile plants, the conversion of assembly lines for the manufacture of a new model is connected with

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Experience in Organizing the Manufacture of a New Product Without Interrupting Production

great difficulties. The author mentions the experience of the American automobile industry. For example, Ford's production losses in 1947 were 29% of monthly production while ZIL lost 57% during the 1948 conversion and 28% in 1958. The author describes the various phases of the 1958 production conversion at ZIL. There are 1 graph and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev)

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OL'SHANSKIY, S.F., inzh.

Organizing regular flow of production at the Likhachev Automobile
Plant in Moscow. Vest.mash. 41 no.11:73-77 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Moscow—Automobile industry)

OL'SHANSKIY, V.O.

Treatment of purulent chronic otitis media with furacilin in combination with sulfanilamides in tuberculosis patients. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.3:75-76 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz Kurskoy oblastnoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy.
(EAR--DISEASES) (TUBERCULOSIS) (FURALDEHYDE)

OL'SHANSKIY, V.O.

Reparative processes in tuberculosis of the upper respiratory tracts of patients treated with antibacterial preparations.
Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no. 5; 61-63 S-0 '60.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz bronkholorotdeleniya (ruk. - prof. A.N.Voznesenskiy)
Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS—TUBERCULOSIS)

OL'SHANSKIY, V. O.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Clinical, roentgenological, and morphological characteristics of the larynx in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 226)

OL'SHANSKIY, V.O., aspirant

Significance of a roentgenotomographic study of the larynx in patients with tuberculosis. Vest. otorin. 23 no.1:75-79 Ja-7 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz bronkholaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - prof. A.N. Voznesenskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - prof. G.M. Zemtsov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - zaslužhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.K. Trutnev [deceased]), Moskva.

(LARYNX—TUBERCULOSIS)

OL'SHANSKIY, V.O.

Primary multiple malignant tumors of the otorhinolaryngological
organs. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol.23. no.3:22-28 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-doktor med.
nauk M.S.Baradulina) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena.
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY) (CANCER)

OL'SHANSKIY, YA. I.

"Testing Adjusting Apparatus for the Separation of Steam," Za Ekon. Top., No. 4,
1948. Engr.

OL'SHANSKIY, YA., ^{A.} ENG.

Thermocouples

Installing thermo-couplings for measuring the temperature of tube walls. *Rat. energ.* 3,
No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
June 1953. UNCL.

OL'SHANSKIY, YA. A.

KRAVCHUK, L.F. inzhener; OL'SHANSKIY, Ya.A., inzhener; SUROV, V.S., inzhener

Automatic feed-water flow control for boilers in power plants. Energetik
5 no.2:14-16 F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

(Feed-water regulation) (Automatic control)

GINZBURG, I.I.; OL'SHANSKIY, Ya.I. [deceased]; BELYATSKIY, V.V.;
Prinimali uchastiye: MUZHDENOVSKAYA, T.S., laborant;
ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, Z.S., laborant; KOZHINA, V.M., laborant;
FEODOT'YEV, K.M., otv.red.; SHLEPOV, V., red.izd-va; LAUT,
V.G., tekhn.red.

[Studies of experimental and technical petrography and mineralogy]
Issledovaniia po eksperimental'noi i tekhnicheskoi petrografii i
mineralogii. No.4: [Studies on oxidation of sulfides] Eksperi-
mental'nye issledovaniia po okisleniiu sul'fidov. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. 1961. 130 p. (Akademiia nauk SSR.
Institut geologii rudynkh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineral-
ogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.59) (MIRA 14:7)
(Sulfides)

OL'SHANSKIY, Ya.O., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Achievements of Kursk Province Society of Pathologists during 1954.
Arkh. pat. 18 no.1:135-137 '56. (MIRA 9:6)

(KURSK PROVINCE--PATHOLOGY--SOCIETIES)

OL'SHANSKIY, Ia.O., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Work of the Kursk Province Society of Pathologists in 1955. Arkh.
pat. 19 no.4:85-86 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(ANATOMY, PATHOLOGICAL)

OL'SHANSKIY, Ya.O., kand.med.nauk, DOROSHENKO, V.V.

Work of the Kursk Province Society of Pathologists in 1956. Arkh.pat.
20 no.7:87-89 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Sekretar' Kurskogo oblastnogo obshchestva patologov (for Doroshenko).
(PATHOLOGY)

OLSHANSKIY, Ya.O.; MOROZOV, V.V.

Fatal case of necrotizing nephrosis in aminazine therapy.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. ed no.5:762-764 1962. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra patolgicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof.
A.S. Brumberg), kafedra psikh'rii (zav. - dotsent
K.Kh. Korolovsk) Kyrskogo meditsinskogo instituta i
Oblastnaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach
N.A. Berežutskiy),
(CHLORPROMAZINE-TOXICOLOGY) (KIDNEYS-DISEASES)

EKHT, D., general-mayor inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby; OL'SHANYI, Ya.,
inzh.-podpolkovnik.

Portable fire-imitating apparatus. Tankist no.5:53-55 My '53.
(Night fighting (Military)) (Tank warfare) (MIRA 11:6)

OLSHBANG, E.

"Reception of TV broadcasts in the town of Roshal."

So. Radio, Vol. 7, p. 50, 1952

ANDRIANOV, D.P., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; GENDEL'MAN, M.Z.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GLICHEV, A.V., kand. ekon.
nauk, dots.; DIDENKO, S.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.;
ZHURAVLEV, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZAKHAROV,
K.D., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; MOISEYEV, S.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk, dots.; OL'SHEVETS, L.M., kand. tekhn.
nauk, dots.; ORLOV, N.A., prof.; POPOV, P.G., ispolnya-
yushchiy obyazannosti dots.; SARKISYAN, S.A., kand. ekon.
nauk, dots.; STARIK, D.E., kand. tekhn.nauk, ispolnyayu-
shchiy obyazannosti dots.; TER-MARKARYAN, A.N., kand.
tekhn. nauk, prof.; TIKHOMIROV, V.I., kand. tekhn.nauk,
prof.; CHESNOKOV, V.V., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.;
SHERMAN, Ye.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; EL'BERT, L.M.,
kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; LAPSHIN, A.A., dots., retsenzent;
NOVATSKIY, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; TUEYANSKAYA, F.G.,
red. izd-va; KARPOV, I.I., tekhn. red.

[Organization, planning and economics of airplane produc-
tion] Organizatsiia, planirovanie i ekonomika aviatsionnogo
proizvodstva. [By] D.P.Andrianov i dr. Moskva, Oborongiz,
1963. 694 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Airplane industry--Management)

OL'SHEVEVS, L. M.

Osnovnye voprosy planirovaniia na metalloobrabatyvaiushchem predpriiatii.
Pod red. D. P. Andrianova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promyshl. RSFSR,
1950. 182 p. diags.

Fundamental problems of planning in a metal-working enterprise.

DLC: TS155.04

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

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6558

Andrianov, D. P., M. Z. Gendel'man, A. V. Glichev, S. I. Didenko,
A. N. Zhuravlev, K. D. Zakharov, S. V. Moiseyev, L. M. Ol'shevets,
N. A. Orlov, P. G. Popov, S. A. Sarkisyan, D. E. Starik, A. N.
Ter-Markaryan, V. I. Tikhomirov, V. V. Chesnokov, Ye. I. Sherman,
and L. M. El'bart.

Organizatsiya, planirovaniye i ekonomika aviatsionnogo proizvodstva
(Organization, Planning, and Economics of the Aircraft Industry)
Moscow, Oborongiz, 1963. 694 p. Errata slip inserted. 5000 copies
printed.

Ed. (Title page): L. M. Ol'shevets, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent and N. A. Orlov, Professor; Reviewer: A. A. Lapshin, Docent;
Ed.: V. F. Novatskiy, Candidate of Economical Sciences; Ed. of
Publishing House: F. G. Tubyanskaya; Tech. Ed.: I. I. Karpov;
Managing Ed.: L. A. Gil'berg.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of aircraft engineering
schools of higher education. It may also be useful to engineering
personnel of aircraft industry.

Card 1/18

3

Organization, Planning (Cont.)

SOV/6558

COVERAGE: The book presents a comprehensive review of problems connected with economics of the aircraft industry and with the organization and planning of aircraft production. Concrete problems of organization of work at aircraft enterprises are analyzed as they apply to various types of aircraft plants, e.g., aircraft construction plants, engine manufacturing plants, instrument-making plants. Specific features of the organization and planning of production in industrial and experimental plants are outlined. The Introduction and Ch. I, II, and XI were written by Professor N. A. Orlov; Ch. III by Docent S. V. Moiseyev, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. IV and XIX by Docent S. A. Sarkisyan, Cand. of Econ. Sciences; Ch. V and X by Docent D. E. Starik, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. VI by Docent P. G. Popov; Ch. VII by Docents Ye. I. Sharman, Cand. of Econ. Sciences, and K. D. Zakharov, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. VIII by Docent M. Z. Gendel'man, Cand. of Techn. Sciences, Docent A. V. Glichav, Cand. of Economic Sciences, and Professor A. N. Tar-Markaryan, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. IX by Professor A. N. Zhuravlev, Cand. of Tech. Sciences; Ch. XII and XIII by Professor D. P. Andrianov, Doctor of Econ. Sciences; Ch. XIV by Professor V. I. Tikhomirov, Cand. of

Card 2/12

Organization, Planning (Cont.)

SOV/6558

Techn. Sciences; Ch. XV, XVI, XVII, XXII by Docent L. M. Ol'shevats, Cand. of Techn. Sciences; Ch. XVIII and XXI by Docent S. I. Didenko, Cand. of Econ. Sciences; Ch. XX and XXIV by Docent L. M. El'bert, Cand. of Econ. Sciences; Ch. XXIII by Docent V. V. Chesnokov, Cand. of Econ. Sciences. L. M. Ol'shevats and N. A. Orlov supervised the group of authors and completed the scientific editing. Each part of the book is accompanied by references, all Soviet, and in addition there are 9 Soviet references relating to the whole book.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Introduction. Purpose and Content of the Course	5
PART I. FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY	

Card 3/36

OL'SHEVSKAYA, P. (Moskva)

~~A girl and television.~~ Zdorov'e 2 no.6:19 Je '56.
(TELEVISION AND CHILDREN)

(MIRA 9:8)

OL'SHEVSKAYA, I.G.

Mechanization of work in the vilnius mail transportation department.
Vest. svyazi 25 no.7:17-19 JI '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Starshiy inzh. po trudu planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya
Ministerstva svyazi Litovskoy SSR.

S/032/63,029/001/004/022
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Kaplan, B. Ya., and Ol'shevskaya, I. V.

TITLE: Determination of scandium in coal ashes after paper chromatographic separation

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 26 - 27

TEXT: The coal ash is dissolved in $H_2SO_4 + HF$ and the insoluble part is decomposed by potassium pyrosulfate. Fe, Sc, and the yttrium serving as chromatographic carrier (added as YCl_3) are precipitated as tartrates, calcined, and dissolved in HCl, whereupon the Sc is separated by paper chromatography. The spots of Sc in the chromatogram are dissolved in HCl and the Sc is determined by spectrophotometry at 530 m μ after addition of alizarin S, or by colorimetry. The calibration curve is linear in the range of 10-100 mg Sc_2O_3 per 25 ml. Iron does not interfere in concentrations of up to 400 mg per 100 ml. The interfering Al is removed as sodium aluminate. The method suggested permits of determining 0.005 % Sc_2O_3 . The results show good agreement with those from the spectrum analysis.
Card 1/2

Determination of scandium in coal ...

S/032/63/029/001/00A/022
B101/B186

There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya khimicheskaya laboratoriya geologicheskogo
upravleniya tsentral'nykh rayonov (Central Chemical
Laboratory of the Geological Administration of the Central
Regions)

Card 2/2

ZELENIN, N.I.; TATARKINA, G.V.; SHIROKOVA, N.Ye.; NEMIROVSKIY, A.N.;
PEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, K.Ya.

Production of automobile gasoline. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan.
i prod. ikh perer. no.8:75-83 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gasoline)

POGOSIANZ, H. E., BOLONINA, N. I. and OLSHEVSKAYA, L. V. (Moscow)

OLSHEVSKAYA, L. V.

"The Steppe-Lemming (*Lagurus lagurus* Pall): A New Animal Suitable for
Cancer Research."

report presented at the 7th Intl. Cancer Congress, London, July 1958.

OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V. (Moskva, Khlebnyy per., d.2/3, kv.111); POGOSYANTS, Ye.Ye.
(Moskva, ul.Kalinina, d.10/2, kv.5)

Changes in the chorioallantoic membrane in tumor culture. Vop.
onk. 4 no.2:140-146 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - doktor biol.
nauk Ye.Ye.Pogosyants) otdela etiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof.A.D.Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'-
noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof.N.N.Blotkhin).

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

morphol. changes in chorioallantoic membrane
of chick embryo in tissue culture of human
polyp & gastric cancer (Rus))

VASIL'YEV, Yu. M.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V.

Embryonic tissue as a stimulant of homograft tumor growth. *Vop. onk.*
4 no.5:548-552 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - doktor biol. nauk Ye.Ye. Pogoyants) otdela etiologii i patogeneza opukholey (zav. - deystv. chl. AMN SSSR prof. A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chl.-korr. AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., d. 61/3, korp. 9, Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR.

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

eff. of embryonic tissue suspension on growth of homografted tumor tissue (Rus))

(EMBRYO,

embryonic tissue suspension, eff. on homografted tumor tissue growth (Rus))

VASIL'YEV, Yu.M., OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V.

Heterotransplantation of human tumors to cortisone-treated rats
& hamsters. *Biul, eksp. biol. i med.* 46 no. 8: 89-92 Ag '58

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - doktor biol. nauk.
Ye. Ya. Pogonyants) otdela etiologii i patogenezha opukholey (zav.
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A. D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta
eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR N. N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy
chlenom AMN SSSR A. D. Timofeyevskim.

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

heterotranspl. of human tumors to cortisone-treated
rats & hamsters (Rus))

(CORTISONE, eff.

on heterotranspl. of human tumors to rats & hamsters
(Rus))

POGOSYANTS, Ye.Ye.; BOLONINA, N.I.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V.

Steppe vole (*Lagurus lagurus* Pall) as a useful new animal for experimental oncological research. Vop.onk. 5 no.3:281-289 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of Cancer, Moscow. Adres avtora: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., d. 61/2, Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka.

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

lemming *Lagurus lagurus* as research animal (Rus))

(LABORATORY ANIMALS,

lemming *Lagurus lagurus* as cancer research animal (Rus))

VASIL'YEV, Yu.M.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, I.V.

Transplantation of human chondrosarcoma to hamsters. *Vop.onk.* 5 no.7:
79-83 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz laboratorii opukholevykh shtammov (zav. - doktor biol.nauk Ye. Ye. Pogonyants) otдела etiologii i patogenezа opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR N.N. Blokhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., d. 61/2, korp. 9. Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka.
(CHONDROSARCOMA - transplantation)

OL'SHEVSKAYA, I. V., IVANOVA, O. YU., VASIL'YEV, YU. M.

"A Comparative Investigation of Histochemical Changes in the Connective Tissue, Developing Under Various Types of Carcinogenic Influences."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Laboratory on the Study of Carcinogenic Substances Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

POGOSYANTS, Ye.Ye.; KISELEVA, N.S.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V.

Characteristics of the SSR strain of rat sarcoma as related to
different methods of tumor transplantation. Vop.onk, 6 no.1:
19-27 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(TUMORS)

OLSHEVSKAYA, L. V. (USSR)

"Dynamics of tumour development induced by implanted cellophane film in rats."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology ^{2/}(ECC),
Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

Inst. of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, A.M.S., Meshchanskaya 61/2,
Moskva

OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V.

Early morphological changes in the connective tissue around cellophane film implants in rats. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 51 no.3:116-120 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii kantserogennykh veshchestv (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.M.Shabad) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Blokhinym. (CONNECTIVE TISSUE) (TUMORS)

OL'SHEVSKAYA, L.V.

Changes in the connective tissue of rats during the development of tumors produced by the implantation of cellophane plates. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 52 no.12:79-84 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz laboratorii kantserogennykh veshchestv (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.M.Shabad) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin) AMN SSSR. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.D.Timofeyevskim.
(CONNECTIVE TISSUES) (TUMORS) (PROSTHESIS)

SHABAD, L.M., prof.; OLSHEVSKA, L.V.; VASILEV, IU. M.

On the development of tumors in rats following the introduction of polymer plates. Khirurgiia 15 no.4:325-333 '62.

1. Institut po eksperimentalna i klinichna onkologija pri AMN na SSSR Direktor: prof. N.N. Blokhin, deistv. chlen na AMN na SSSR otdel za izuchavane na kantserogennite agenti Zavezhdasht: prof. L.M. Shabad, deistv. chl. na AMN na SSSR, (NEOPLASMS etiol) (POLYMERS toxicol)

OL'SHEVSKAYA N.S.
KULAKOVA, L.A.; KORENCHEVSKIY, K.I.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, N.S.; FARBER, A.M.;
POPOVA, M.V.; BREZHNEVA, Z.A.; MASSAROVA, K.A., red.; BYKOVA, G.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Economy of Archangel Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Arkhangel'skoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik.
[Arkhangel'sk] Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 146 p.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Archangel (Province). Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Arkhangel'skoy oblasti (for Kulakova,
Korenchevskiy, Ol'shevskaia, Farber, Popova, Breznneva).
 3. Nachal'-
nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Arkhangel'skoy oblasti (for
Massarova)
- (Archangel Province--Statistics)

OL'SHEVSKAYA, Ol'ga Iosifovna, kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, N.V.,
prof., red.; KRYUKOVSKAYA, B., red.

[Mental diseases; popular science essays] Psikhicheskie
zabolevaniya; nauchno-populiarnye ocherki. Minsk, Izd-vo
"Belarus'," 1964. 118 p. (MIRA 17:6)

L 27529-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6012247

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/006/0899/0906

AUTHOR: Yarmonenko, S. P.; Ovakimov, V. G.; Ol'shevskaya, O. P.;
Levrenchik, Ye. I.

21
B

ORG: Institute of Sanitary Works and Professional Diseases, AMN SSSR,
Moscow (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of antiradiation agents¹⁹ under fractioned irradiation
conditions. 2. Protective effect with different dosages and time
intervals between irradiations

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 899-906

TOPIC TAGS: bone marrow, radiation biologic effect, radiation sickness,
antiradiation drug, mouse

ABSTRACT: This study was conducted to provide new data necessary for
understanding the action of protectors in fractioned irradiation. The
effects of intraperitoneal injections of AET (aminoethylisothiuronium
dihydrobromide), cystaphos (sodium beta-aminoethylthiophosphate), and
5-MOT (5-methoxytryptamine hydrochloride) on the number of karyocytes,
blood leukocytes and spleen weight were noted. In mice injected with
AET, three days after single total irradiation or fractioned irradiation
with dosages in the 270-700 r range, the number of bone marrow cells was

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Card 1/2

UDC: 628.58

L 27529-66

ACC NR: AP6012247

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higher by 2-3 million karyocytes per femur than in unprotected animals. The shielding effect of protectors in fractioned irradiation increases as the interval between individual irradiations increases. This is primarily connected with the degree of hemogenesis recovery. The result of the protective action of protectors in total and fractioned irradiation is a decrease of the effective radiation dose and acceleration of repairs due to the greater number of protected blood-forming cells in protected animals in comparison to the controls. Under fractioned irradiation conditions the use of a combination of cystaphos + 5-MOT significantly increased their protective effect, as compared to the protection effected by the component protectors, in both sub- and supralethal doses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

BLC

ACC NR: AP6020673

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Khomenko, N. A.; Ol'shevskaya, T. R.; Dovzhik, R. M.; Kiseleva, D. S.

ORG: Moscow Vaccine and Sera Institute (Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova); Sanitary-Epidemiological Station of the Lenin Region of Moscow (Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Leninskogo rayona Moskv)

TITLE: Serological properties of Flexner bacilli isolated in the Soviet Union

SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol no. 6, 1966, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: human disease, ~~Shigella flexneri~~, serology, serotyping, serological property, flexner bacillus, Shigella flexneri, clinical method, biological classification, SERUM, MICROBIOLOGY, BACTERIA

ABSTRACT:

Various clinical serological methods were employed in the serotyping of 774 Flexner cultures obtained from all parts of the Soviet Union. All 5 *Sh. flexneri* serotypes and their corresponding subtypes as well as x and y variants were included in these cultures. Rare types and atypical types are being studied further. Results of this experiment suggest the

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.851.49.077.3

ACC NR: AP6020673

following amendments to the Shigella classification, which were sent to the International Nomenclature Committee:

1. Add 2 subtypes to Flexner type 5, 5a - antigenic formula v: 3, 4
5b - antigenic formula v: 7, 8
2. Change subtype 5x- to 5a and 5x+ to 5b.

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

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 06May65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2

L. 26566-66

ACC NR: AP5016981

SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/65/000/004/0011/0018

AUTHOR: Ol'shevskiy, O. V. (Novosibirsk); Samorodov, G. I. (Novosibirsk) 21

B

Khalevin, V. K. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Quasistationary solution of a transient process in a long line

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 4, 1965, 11-18

TOPIC TAGS: electric power transmission, mathematic operator

ABSTRACT: On the basis of a solution for the equations of a long line in the form of D'Alembert, the operator method is used to produce a solution for the equations of a transient process in individual sectors of time in the form of a functional dependence on the parameters of the electrical transmission, current or voltage in the stationary regime and the number of the section. The advantage of the suggested method are especially great in the case of number of time sectors less than ten. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 12 / SUBM DATE: 21Sep64 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.3.051.025.2

OL'SHEVSKAYA T.
YUSHKO, M., zasluzhennyy uchitel' shkoly BSTSR (Bezhitsa); OL'SHEVSKAYA, T.
(Bezhitsa)

Use of self-made models in solving stereometric problems. Mat. v
shkole no.6:14-16 N-D '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Mensuration)

KHOMENKO, N.A.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, T.R.

Increase of the specificity of fluorescent globulins for the direct method of staining Shigella. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.7:33-36 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut vaksin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova.

VASIL'YEV, A.I.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, V.M.; SAVEL'YEV, V.A.; CHEL'TSOV, M.B.

Power resources of Tyumen Province and measures for their
utilization. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.1:98-107 '58; (MIRA 11:8)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Tyumen Province--Power resources)

SKOBEL'TSYN, Yu.V., prof.; KAPUSTIN, V.A., inzh.; BEDNOV, N.I., inzh.;
OL'SHEVSKAYA, V.T.

Simplified method of determining principal factors of electric
supply before drawing up a final plan. Mekh.i elek.sots.
sel'khoz. 17 no.5:29 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kazanskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Rural electrification)

OL'SHEVSKAYA, V.T.

Analytical method for determining the engineering and economic indices of electric power supply to agricultural districts as applied to small zones. Trudy Kazan.fil.AN SSSR.Ser.energ.i vod.khoz. no.2:17-32 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Electrification)

OL'SHEVSKAYA, V.T.

Simplified method for the preliminary design determination of the engineering and economic indices of electric power supply systems to small agricultural zones. Trudy Kazan.fil.AN SSSR.Ser.energ.i vod.khoz. no.2:33-48 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Electrification)

OL'SHEVSKAYA, V.V., pedagog

Implementation of nursery regimes (feeding, sleep, and stool habits). Med.sestra 21 no.10:21-25 0 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Yasli No.101, st. Armavir - I.
(DAY NURSERIES)

S/138/62/000/002/003/003
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Gal'perin, F.I. (deceased); Ol'shevskaya, Ye.S.; Insarova, A.V.
TITLE: The visco-fluid properties of certain rubbers and rubber mixes
PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1962, 10 - 12

TEXT: An instrument has been designed for determining properties characterizing the behavior of rubbers and rubber mixes at various temperatures (Fig. 1). It is composed of a cylinder with a piston, ensuring the required degree of compression of the sample and its heating to the temperature of vulcanization. The properties of the rubber mixes are determined from the viscosity index. The following rubbers were tested: Butadiene-styrene CKC-30 (SKS-30) (non-masticated and thermo-masticated); CKC-30 AM (SKS-30AM), CKC-40 Д (SKS-40D), butadiene-nitrile CKH-40 (SKN-40), isoprene CHH (SKI), natural rubber (NR), and low-temperature polymerization nairite HT (NT). The effect of the fillers on the visco-fluid properties, the effect of sulfur on the fluidity of the masticated rubber, SKS-30 at 20 and 160°C, and the causes of fluidity reduction with an increase in the test duration were further investigated. Finally, the fluidity of SKI rubber mixes was determined as compared to that of the SKS-30 rubber.

Card 1/2

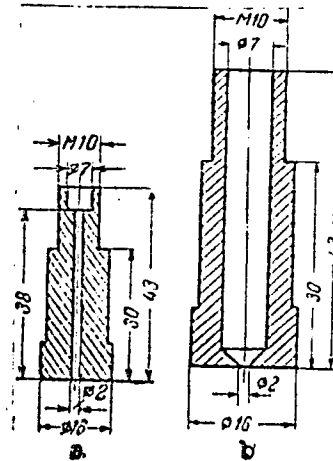
The visco-fluid properties of certain

S/138/62/000/002/003/009
A051/A126

There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of the Leather-Footwear Industry)

Figure 1: Diagram of the instrument for determining the fluidity index of rubbers and rubber mixtures:
a - through the capillary; b - through the aperture.



Card 2/2

KANTOR, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; OL'SHEVSKIY, A.A., inzh.

Investigating brake shoes of railroad cars. Trudy BITM no.17:
159-168 '57. (MIRA 11:10)
(Railroads--Cars) (Railroads--Brakes)

OL'SHEVSKIY, A.A.

KANTOR, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OL'SHEVSKIY, A.A., inzhener.

Increasing the operating qualities of brake shoes. Zhel.dor.transp.
39 no.8:73-75 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Railroads--Brakes)

OL'SHEVSKIY, A. A.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of brake shoes for railroad freight cars in order to improve their operating characteristics". Dnepropetrovsk, 1959. 12 pp (Min Transportation USSR, Dnepropetrovsk Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers), 150 copies (KL, No 16, 1959, 108)

84618

S/117/60/000/006/011/01E/XX

A004/A001

1.1200 only 2308, 2108

AUTHORS: Ol'shevskiy, A.A., Moiseyeva, N.A.TITLE: Seamless ("bezobloynaya") Stamping'⁶

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 6, pp. 33-34

TEXT: To increase the metal utilization factor and improve the quality of shell-type cutting tools, the Laboratoriya plasticheskikh deformatsiy VNII (Laboratory of Plastic Deformations of VNII) has developed a technological process of the seamless stamping of blanks of double-edged, three-sided, single-edged and end cutters of high-speed steel, high-speed steel module cutters and 9XC (9KhS)⁶ grade steel disk gear shaper cutters as well as the bodies of three-sided and end cutters of the 40X (40Kh)⁶ grade steel. The advantages of this seamless stamping process are: metal savings on account of the blank configuration approaching that of the finished article, an improved blank structure, a reduction in the labor input required for the subsequent mechanical machining and an increase in the ductility of the high-speed steel. All operations were carried out on a 1,000-ton stamping press with 31 strokes per minute and a crosshead travel 140 mm. An allowance of 1 - 1.5 mm on each side of the forging was pro-

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S/117/60/000/006/011/012/XX
A004/A001

Seamless ("bezobloynaya") Stamping

vided for to the dimensions of the finished article. The technological process of seamless stamping of blanks of high-speed steel consists of the following operations: cutting and heating of the blank, upsetting, stamping in a closed die and annealing. The blank was cut with a tolerance of +1 mm on the length and heated in the M13 -108 (MGZ-108) hf-installation with multiturn inductor. The upsetting operation fulfils preliminary functions since it approaches the blank shape to that of the finished article and reduces the necessary degree of deformation in the finishing die. In order to avoid cold-hardening cracks in the blank, it should be cooled down slowly with subsequent annealing. Annealing was effected in a compartment furnace. The hardness after annealing should amount to 207 - 255 HB. During the upsetting operation, the upper head presses a fixing impression into the blank by which it is centered in the finishing die. For the stamping of tool blanks possessing a sufficient natural pressing rake (double-edged and single-edged milling cutters, gear shaper cutter) dies without pushers are used, whose bed die is located at the top while the punch is placed below (Figure 2). For other kinds of tools dies with pushers are employed, having the bed die below and the punch on top (Figure 3). Metallographic investigations of seamless-stamped blanks of shell-type cutting tools showed that this process reduces the degree of carbide non-homogeneity. The tools made of these

Card 2/3

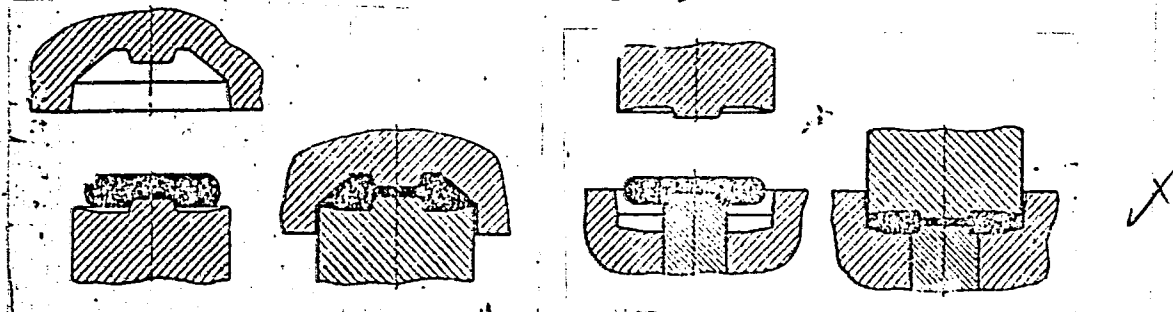
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A004/A001

Seamless ("bezobloynaya") Stamping

blanks possess a higher redhardness than those made by way of mechanical machining from large-diameter rods.
Figure 2.

Figure 3.



There are 3 figures.

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S/568/61/000/002/001/004
D041/D113

AUTHORS: Degtyarenko, N.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Moiseyeva, N.A., and Ol'shevskiy, A.A., Engineers

TITLE: Burrless stamping of an arbor cutting tool

SOURCE: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. Novaya tekhnologiya izgotovleniya instrumenta, 12-18

TEXT: The authors describe a new technological process of burrless stamping of blanks from P18 (R18) and P9 (R9) high-speed steel which was developed in order to raise the metal-utilization coefficient when manufacturing arbor cutters. The Laboratory of Plastic Deformations of VNII has accepted the burrless stamping method for series of blanks of arbor cutters: disc cutters, double-angle, side, and angular end milling cutters from R18 high-speed steel, gear cutters from 9XG (9KhS) and high-speed steel, and the shells of side milling and inserted-blade end milling cutters from 40X (40Kh) steel. For designing a forging, the dimensions of a finished workpiece were taken

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S/568/61/000/002/101/001
D041/D113

Burrless stamping of ...

at basic dimensions with a minimum machining allowance of 1-1.5 mm in height and diameter for each side. The allowance depends on the value of the decarbonized layer formed during heating. Burrless stamping of blanks of arbor cutting tools consists of the following operations: cutting and heating of the blank, upsetting in an open die, stamping in a closed die, and isothermal annealing. The blanks were heated on an MTS-108 (NG7-108) high-frequency unit in a multiturn inductor up to 1,200°C (R18 steel) and 1,150°C (R9 steel). Stamping was carried out in two passes: upsetting in open dies and stamping in a closed pass. After stamping, the blanks must be slowly cooled with subsequent annealing or immediately annealed to avoid the formation of cracks. Annealing was carried out in a chamber furnace under the following conditions: heating temperature ~ 850°C; holding for 2 hours at 850°C; cooling to 750°C; holding for 6 hours at 750°C; furnace cooled to 600°C with subsequent cooling in the air. After annealing, the forging must have a Brinell hardness of 207-255. Two types of final passes were used for burrless stamping: (1) a stamping device without pusher with a die above and a punch below was used for stamping blanks of tools having a sa

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Burrless stamping of .

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D041/D113

efficiently natural draw (double-angle angular cutters, gear-shaper cutters), and 12) a stamping device with a pusher with the die below and the punch above. The upsetting dies were made of 7X3 (7Kh3) steel with a hardness of HRC 47-50 and the die material for the final pass was 3X2R8 (3Kh2V8) or 4X8P2 (4Kh8V2) steel with a hardness of HRC 45-48. The results obtained on burrless stamping of arbor cutters at the Laboratory of Plastic Deformations of VNI and stamping of gear-shaper cutters and double-angle milling cutters conducted at the MIZ and the Zavod im Voskova (Plant im. Voskov) have shown the possibility of stamping and obtaining high-quality blanks of tools from low-plasticity, high speed R18 and R9 steels. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

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OL'SHEVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; KRYLOV, S.V., inzh.; KAYETANOVICH, M.M., inzh.

(old upsetting of suspension insulator rods. Elek.sta. 33
no.11:52-56 N 162. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

ACC NR: AP601638

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0232/66/000/001/0083/0084

AUTHOR: Krivonogov, N. I. (Candidate of technical sciences; Bryansk); Ol'shevskiy, A.A.
(Candidate of technical sciences; Bryansk)

ORG: None

TITLE: New automatic car coupler

SOURCE: Zhelezнодороzhnyy transport, no. 1, 1966, 83-84
railway coupler,TOPIC TAGS: railway transportation, railway equipment, railway spare part / CA-3 railway
coupler, SAD-10A coupler

ABSTRACT: A general description of a new automatic coupler of SAD-10A type designed by E. A. Dzyatko is presented. The new type is an improved development of the CA-3 coupler which is widely used on SSSR railways. The new type is interchangeable with the CA-3 couplers. The new coupler differs from the old one only in design of coupling mechanism which insures more positive interlocked engagement and increased safety. Various advantages of new mechanism are briefly explained. The new coupler is smaller in size and is 10% lighter in weight than the CA-3 coupler. Thus, the spacing between two cars is also reduced. Wear of coupler head and parts is materially reduced thus, increasing the service life. The new coupler is shown in a photo. Many samples of new couplers manufactured by the Bezhitak Steel Mill were already tested in laboratories and actual operation. The Transportation Ministry decided to accept new couplers for extensive trial service applications in 1966. Patents for the SAD-10A coupler were issued in many foreign countries. Orig. art. has: one photo.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1 f v

USSR / Farm Animals, Cattle (Small)

Q-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7171

Author : A. M. Ol'shevskiy

Inst : Not given

Title : Breeding of Fine-Wool Sheep in Large Cultivated
Areas.

Orig Pub: Ovtsevodstvo, 1957, No 7, 15-16

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
Small Horned Cattle.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25872
AUTHOR : Ol'shevskiy, A. M.
INST. : "
TITLE : Parturition Terms of Sheep in the Rayons of
Northern Kazakhstan.
ORIG. PUB. : Ovtsevodstvo, 1958, No 5, 12-15
ABSTRACT : Winter birth of sheep in the Northern Kazakhstan
rayons assures rapid rate of growth of the total
sheep population, increases profits derived
from sheepbreeding and decreases production
costs since the fertility of ewes increases
and live weight and wool returns become larger.

Card: 1/1

SHEYNBERG, R.V.; MARKH, Z.A.; OL'SHEVSKIY, A.P.; LYUBIMOVA, L.D.

Continuous deaerator of puree food products for children. Kons. 1
ov.prom. 15 no.11:11-13 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy pro-
myshlennosti.

(Children--Nutrition)

OL'SHEVSKIY, A.V.

Cutting reinforced glass with an electric current. Sakh.prom. 28
no.6:36 '54. (MLBA 7:11)

1. Kobelyakskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Glass cutting)

OL'SHEVSKIY, A.V.

Apparatus for putting a second bag on bagged sugar. Sakh.prom.
28 no.7:36 '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Orskhovskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Bagging) (Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

OLSHEVSKI, B.N.

130. The manufacture of architectural terra-cotta from Russian raw materials. — B. N. OLSHEVSKI (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 10, No. 7, 17, 1953). A Cambrian clay from near Leningrad is suitable for architectural terra-cotta; the composition (%): SiO₂, 56.61; TiO₂, 0.84; Al₂O₃, 19.65; Fe₂O₃, 6.68; CaO, 3.88; MgO, 0.41; Na₂O, 0.85; K₂O, 1.13; H₂O, 7.61; loss on ignition, 5.25. This clay can be shortened with grog made from the same clay or with crushed brick with additions of ground marble-waste and glass cullet; the additions shorten the clay and lower its vitrification temp. At a plasticity of 53–55% (by Stark's plastometer, at 20% moisture content) the material can be used for casting, plastic shaping, or dry pressing. A working fluidity of slips from such mixes is obtained by addition of soda ash, Na silicate and a tannic extract. The following mix has been developed for terra-cotta body (dry wt. %): Leningrad Cambrian clay, 65; crushed red brick, 15; marble waste, 15; glass cullet, 5; 0.25% BaCO₃ is added to 10% of the mix; for a slip (which is made in ball mills) 0.20% Na₂CO₃, 0.15% Na silicate, and 0.30% tannic extracts is added in addition to BaCO₃. An addition of Pb glass intensifies the vitrifying-effect of the fluxes, lowering the vitrification temp. to 4; 900° C. The following easily-fusible glaze was tried (%): cullet, 90; marble, 2; bentonite, 8. In addition, 4% BaCO₃ and 2.5% spar were included. Waterproof mix coatings were applied to the raw body. They consist of the same terra-cotta mix

pipes, reduce the water penetration, increase their resistance
available.

О. ШЕВЧУК, Б.Т.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Space Heating and Conditioning

5739* A Rational Use of the Waste Heat of Intermittent
Furnaces. (Russian) B. N. Olshovskii, *Steklo i Keramika*, v.
10, no. 12, Dec. 1953, p. 16-18.
Describes a tubular recovery unit for complete utilization of
heat. Diagrams.

① 2
9/17/54