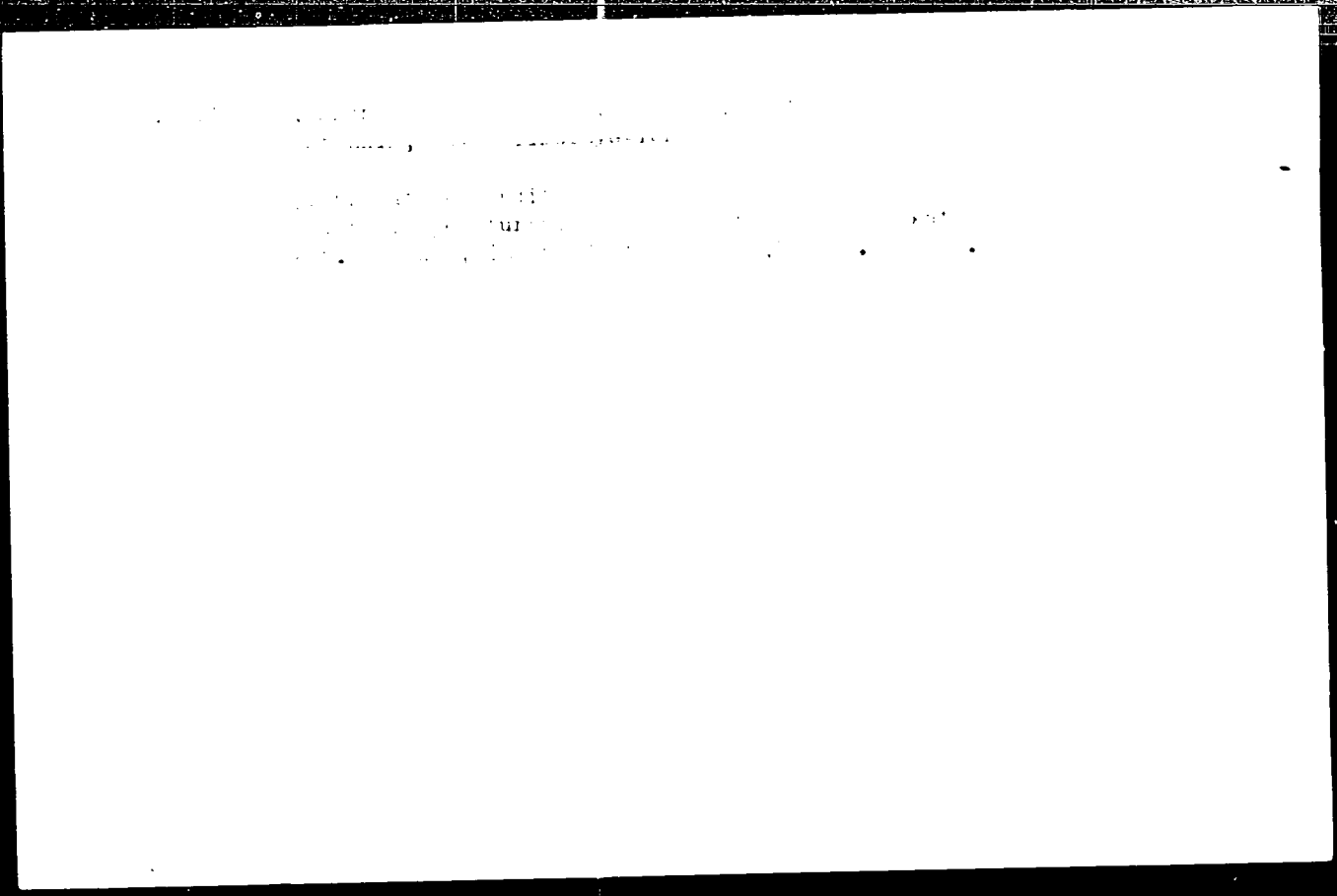


ORESHKIN, P.T.

Theory of the electric conductivity of refractories. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.10:162-169 '63. (MIRA 10:14)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.



GRESHKIN, P. T.; DEYZATKIN, V. A.; KROV, I. I.

Thermal diffusion currents and the thermoelectric effect in industrial refractories at high temperatures. Izv. vuz. fiz. zav.; Chern. met. 7 no. 6:104-109, 1964.

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NO: AP4013315

S/0032/64/030/002/0234/0235

AUTHORS: Oreshkin, P. T.; Tret'yakov, A. V.; By\*kov, S. B.; Grachev, A. V.;  
Karateyev, A. D.

TITLE: Thermistors for measuring surface temperatures of bodies

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 2, 1964, 234-235

TOPIC TAGS: thermistor, surface temperature, thermistor SMI-1, thermistor SMI-2,  
thermistor ITV-275

ABSTRACT: The working portions of thermistors SMI-1 and SMI-2 represent grains 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.5 mm in size, consisting of 75% CuO and 25% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Two opposite surfaces of each grain are coated with silver. In a contactless thermistor SMI-1 two steel wires are soldered to the silvered surfaces; in a contact thermistor SMI-2 one of the leads is a spring and the other a wire. The working parts are coated either with enamel or with lacquer, the former coating serving up to temperatures of 300-350C, the latter up to 80-100C. Preliminary graduating of thermistors was accomplished on a hollow steel roller with a nichrome heating element installed along its axis. Surface temperatures were measured with a thermocouple. Thermistor SMI-1 was enclosed in a textolite cup and fixed on the roller.

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ACCESSION NO: AP4013315

Contactless thermistor ITV-275 was held at  $0.75 \pm 0.15$  mm from the roller. In both cases the temperatures were somewhat lower than those shown by the thermocouple. This difference increased with the distance from the roller, with the speed of revolution of the roller, and with air circulation. However, for continuously fluid-cooled rollers, the contactless and the contact thermistors gave equal readings. Contactless thermistors were found adaptable to stationary conditions. Readings obtained with a contact thermistor SMI-2 varied with the amount of pressure applied to the spring. For a wet roller these readings were similar to those obtained with SMI-1. The contact thermistor was found useful for measuring surface temperatures of ferromagnetic bodies. It provides readings every 5-7 seconds. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Uralmashzavod (Siberian Metallurgical Institute and Uralmashzavod)

SUBMITTED: OO

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: SD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042632

S/0131/64/000/007/0325/0328

AUTHOR: Oreshkin, P. T., Khramkova, M. N.

TITLE: Electrical resistivity of some technical refractories

SOURCE: Ogneupory\*, no. 7, 1964, 325-328

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, chrome-magnesite, Dinas, forsterite, electrical resistivity, Chasov-Yar brick, brick, refractory conductivity

ABSTRACT: The electrical resistivity of forsterite, chrome-magnesite, Dinas refractory products and Chasov-Yar brick was measured at 400-1550C using the EMD-217 and EMP-120 automatic balancing electronic a.c. bridges. The chemical composition of these refractories is reported in a table, showing variations in SiO<sub>2</sub> content from 6.36 to 59.69%, in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+TiO<sub>2</sub> from 0.52 to 39.1%, in Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> from 1.21 to 6.46% and in MgO from 0 to 66.18%. The parallelepiped samples (sides 4-10 mm long) were subjected to several measurements during heating and cooling. In most cases, there was a straight-line relationship between the logarithm of the resistivity and the reciprocal of the absolute temperature, with some irregularities at high temperatures. Thus, the following empirical

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042632

formula could be derived for the electrical resistivity of forsterite between 1060 and 1420C:

$$\rho = A \cdot e^{-\frac{\Delta U}{kT}} \quad (1)$$

where A is a constant which varies slightly with the temperature T, k is Boltzmann's constant and  $\Delta U$  is the activation energy. The activation energy of forsterite was 2.2 e.v. For the chrome-magnesite brick, the experimental points lay on a straight line ( $R = f \frac{1}{T}$ ) in the range 1400-1500C. For Dinas brick, reproducible data could be obtained over a range of 1300-1400C, and the activation energy was 1.2 e.v. For Chasov-Yar domestic brick, the electrical resistivity decreased slightly during repeated measurements. The electrical resistance of light-weight refractory samples varied considerably initially, but by the fifth or sixth measurement reproducible data were obtained. Reproducible data were usually obtained at high temperatures, indicating the specific conductivity of refractory materials after high-temperature treatment. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze (Siberian Metallurgical Institute)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042632

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 0(1

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3



ORFESHKIN, F.T.; ANDREYEV, I.I.

Relaxation effects of electric conductivity in industrial materials  
at high temperatures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., fiz. 8 no.1 159-  
161 '65. (MIRA 18 7)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.

I. 2721-66 EWT(1)/EED-2  
ACCESSION NR: AP5017192

UR/0139/65/000/003/0170/0171

AUTHOR: Oreshkin, P. T.

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of electric conductivity of ferrites

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika } no 3, 1965, 170-171

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, magnetic domain boundary, magnetic domain structure, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: The relaxation of electric conductivity in ferrites is explained by the author on the basis of a model proposed by him, which he calls the 'domain-in-shell' model. It is assumed that the conductivity of a narrow strip along the domain boundary differs from that of the remainder of the domain, or that each domain is enclosed in a 'shell' having a different electric conductivity. In such a case, in accordance with the theory of rectification by semiconductors, depleted charged layers are produced on the boundaries between the shell and the domain. When an external electric field is applied, part of the shell conducts in the forward direction, and part in the inverse

Card 1/2

L 2721-56

ACCESSION NR: AP5017192

direction. When the polarity is reversed, the forward and inverse layers exchange places. The resistivity of a sample of given length and its resistance are calculated on the basis of this model, and it is shown that several experimentally known facts, such as the dependence of the resistivity and the dielectric constant of ferrites on the field intensity, and certain polarization effects can be explained on the basis of the model. It is stated in the conclusion that further extension of this theory can also explain various galvanomagnetic phenomena in ferrites, and that the model can be extended to include grain boundaries, dislocation boundaries, and other inhomogeneities. A similar model can be constructed for ferroelectrics and other ceramics. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Ryazanskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut (Ryazansk Radiotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Feb64

44,55  
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EM

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

*MUR*  
Card 2/2

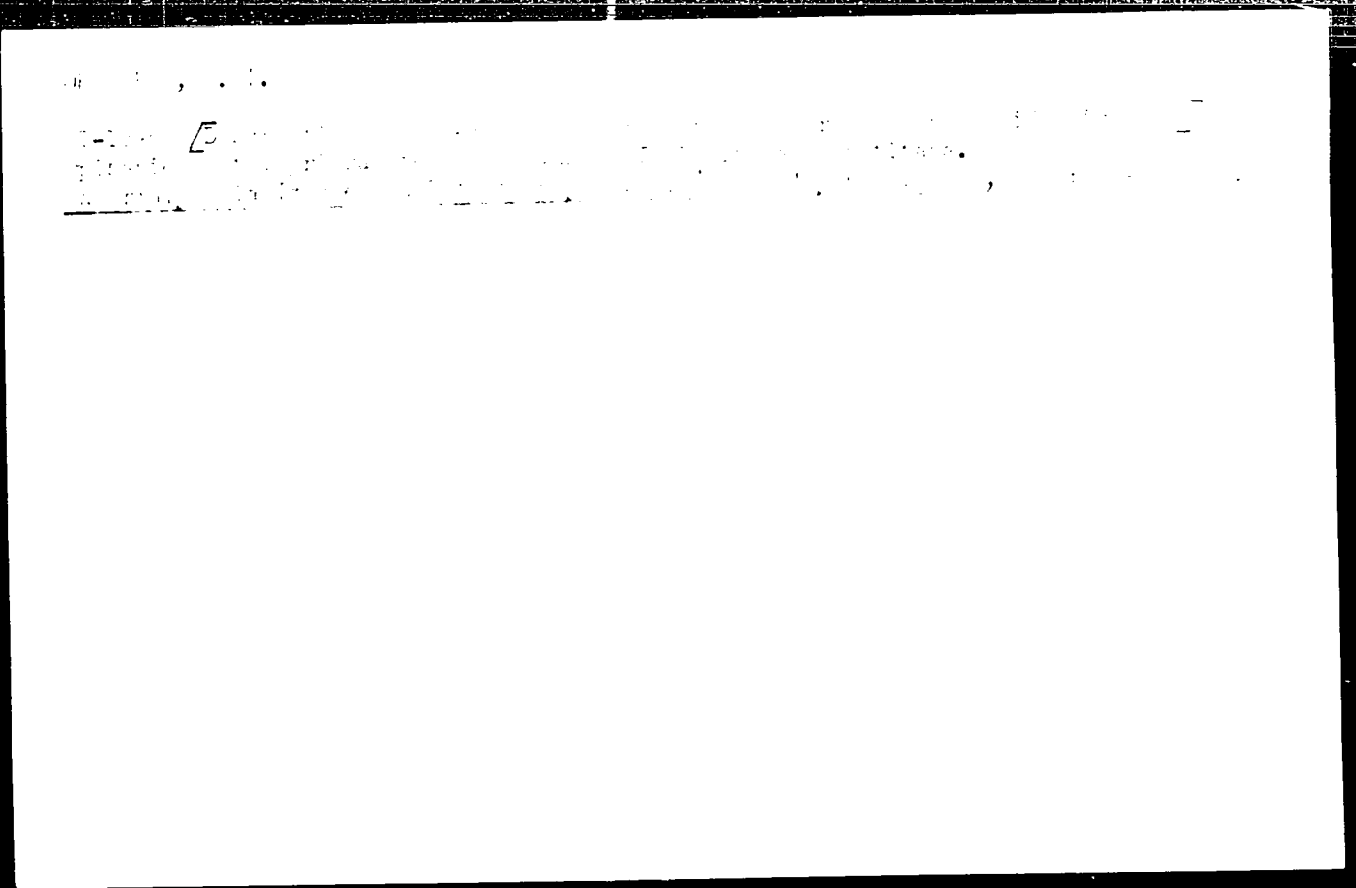
ORESHKIN, P.T.; RAYEVA, I.S.; NAZAROVA, G.V.

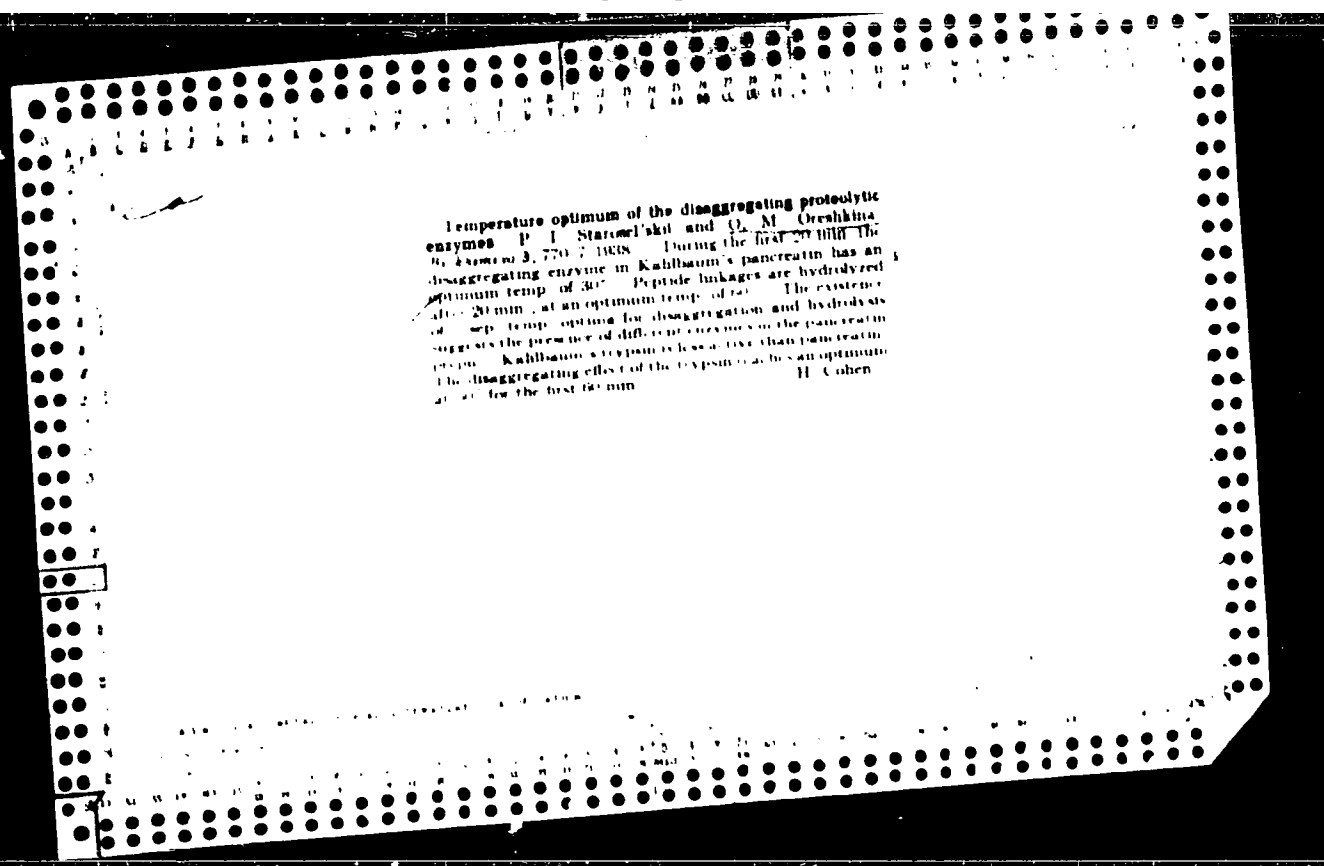
Electric compaction of industrial refractories. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
chern.met. 8 no.6:178-179 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ryazanskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut i Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy  
institut.

GRUBBIN, I.T.

(Electrical conductivity of the ...  
relaxation effects in ...  
nost' pnyozov i ...  
ernykh ...)





Temperature optimum of the disaggregating proteolytic enzymes P. I. Starovelski and O. M. Orshikina, known as 3, 770 7 1938. During the first 20 min. the disaggregating enzyme in Kahlbaum's pancreatin has an optimum temp. of 30°. Peptide linkages are hydrolyzed after 20 min. at an optimum temp. of 50°. The existence of a sep. temp. optima for disaggregation and hydrolysis suggests the presence of different enzymes in the pancreatin preparation. Kahlbaum's trypsin is less active than pancreatin. The disaggregating effect of the trypsin has an optimum at 30° for the first 10 min. H. Cohen

ORSHKIN, S. I.

27174. ORSHKIN, S. I. - informatsionno-organizatsionnaia lezbiya otovl'stva vyozhdyvaya...  
Mekranizatsiya funktsionnoy organizatsionnoy... 1945, No. 1, p. 1-2.

SO: I toia's' Zhurnal'nykh statey, Vol. 1, 1945.



1. ORESKIN, S. I., Eng.

2. [unclear]

3. Lumbering - [unclear]

7. Wind assemblies for [unclear], [unclear], [unclear], [unclear], [unclear].

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, [unclear] [unclear].

1. ORESHKIN, S. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Windlass
7. Skidding timber by means of a winch with a continuous-motion cable. Les. obr. 13, No. 5, 1953.

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

ORESHKIN, S.I.

VORONITSYN, K.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GALAS'YEV, V.A., inzhener;  
ORESHKIN, S.I., inzhener.

Types of new machinery in lumbering. Mekh.trud.rab. 8 no.6:28-31  
Ag-S '54.

(Lumbering--Machinery)

(MLRA 7:9)

*ORESHKIN, S. I.*

VORONITSYN, K.I., inzhener; KESSEL', I.V., inzhener; ORESHKIN, S.I.,  
inzhener.

Mechanization of tree felling, loading and hauling of lumber. Mekt.  
trud.rab. 9 no.3:42-46 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:5)  
(Lumbering--Machinery) (Tree felling)

SUDNITSYN, Ivan Ivanovich; ORESHKIN, Sergey Ivanovich; ROGOZKIN, Aleksandr Vladimirovich; OSIPOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; GORBACHEVSKIY, Viktor Andreyevich; ZAV'YALOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; GATSKEVICH, Vladimir Antonovich; PATSIORA, Pavel Pavlovich; SOLOV'YEV, N.S., red.; POLTEVA, B.Kh., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Problems of mechanizing lumbering] Problemy mekhanizatsii lesozagatovok. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 194 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Lumbering--Machinery)

PREOBRASHENSKAYA, I.N.; ORESHKIN, V.D.

Assembly line for scouring worsted fabrics. Tekst. prom. 19  
no.11:50-52 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)  
(Assembly line methods)

ORESHKIN, V.D.

Apply over-all mechanization and automation in the finishing operations! Tekst. prom. 23 no.7:15-17 JI '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii tekhnologicheskikh protsessov predpriyatii Upravleniya sherstyany i shelkovoy promyshlennosti Tsentral'nogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo i tekhnologicheskogo byuro Moskovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Textile finishing) (Textile machinery)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



LADYZHENSKIY, B.N.; ORESHEIN, V.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
SUKHARCHUK, Yu.S.; ~~DOBROTVORSKIY~~, M.M., professor, retsenzent;  
ESSONOV, K.A., dotsent, retsenzent; YERMAKOV, N.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Founding] Liteinoe proizvodstvo. Pod red. V.D.Oreshkina.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit.  
lit-ry, 1953. 207 p. (MLRA 7:8)  
(Founding)

ORBESHKIN, V. I.

ORBESHKIN, V.D., inzhener; TRAVIN, A.B., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Musokhranov coal cutters reinforced with cast cutting blades. Ugol' 29 no.7:31-34 J1 '54. (MIRA 7:7)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Coal-mining machinery)

RESHKIN, V.D.

(7) *Handwritten*

Fuel Abst.  
Vol. 15 No. 4  
Apr. 1954  
Natural Solid Fuels:  
Winning

2694 CAST DRILLING BITS WITH HARD TIPS. Dekrovskaia, G.N. and  
Orskina, V.D. (Eng. 1 (Coal), Oct. 1953, 34-36). Three types are  
illustrated. The bits are cast from steel in metal moulds. The tip is  
coated with hard solder by means of high frequency equipment, then struck  
in the mould with dextrin or liquid glass. The tip should be re-soldered  
to the bit during the casting process, but a bad joint can be made good by  
further use of high frequency. Tests showed the cast bits to be as strong  
as forged bits. They are 20-30% cheaper. (L).

*Handwritten*

Oreshkin, V.D. 1

3

4190. ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕ ПИЛИЛЬНЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ ДЛЯ УГЛЕЯ, ОБОРУДОВАННЫХ С ПИЛИЛЬНЫМИ НАКОНЕЧНИКАМИ (СТАЛЬ)  
ТИПС. Орешкин, В.Д. и Тройин, А.В. (Угел (Coal), July 1954, 31-34).  
Tips of steel alloys are shown to be more economical than those of stellite for rotary drills in soft or medium lustrous coals. The two alloys recommended contain: (a) carbon 1.45-1.55%, tungsten, 8-9%, chromium 3.9-4%, vanadium 0.9-1%, cobalt 4.5-5.0%, manganese 0.3-0.4% and silicon 0.3-0.4%, and (b) carbon 2.2-2.4%, chromium 12-13% and vanadium 4-4.5%. (L.)

Oreshkin, V.D.

MC Nature of spots in steel 30X15. V. D. Oreshkin. *Sov. Sci. Ser. 58-70(1957)*. (Russian Translation 1958).  
 This is a steel for machine parts, about C 0.4, Mn 0.5, Si 0.25, Cr 1.5, Mo 0.4, Al 0.07%. During its crystal. the presence of  $Al_2O_3$  caused the first-forming solid sol. to be poor in C and the last dendritic space to be rich in C. Randomly oriented dark spots in the macrostructure of rolled steel were found to be 0.05 to 0.08% higher in C than the surrounding material but normal in S and P. The spots were pearlitic with a microhardness of 300 to 320 kg./sq. mm., while the surroundings were ferrite plus pearlite with a hardness of 205 to 260. Spottiness was found more often in the segregated square in the center of a bar and was caused essentially by nonmetallic inclusions. A. G. G.

*OK  
TCT*

ORESHKIN, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; SHSTOPAL, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; YUDIN, S.T., inzhener, retsenzent; VOLPYANSKIY, L.M., inzhener, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Founding fundamentals] Osnovy liteinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 339 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Founding)

ORESHKIN, V.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigating nitrided cutters intended for boring forge coal.  
Ugol' 32 no.3:14-17 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Boring machinery)

ORESHKIN, V.D.; SOKOLOV, V.M.

Controlled bulk crystallization. Izv.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.9:141  
'58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.  
(Founding)



S/123/60/AGC/ 10/008/ 11  
A004/AG01

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 1, p. 2...  
# 50380

AUTHORS: Oreshkin, V., Perminov, V.

TITLE: Shell Molding 18

PERIODICAL: Za tekhn. progress. Byul. Novosib. sovmarkhoza i obisovprota, 1960,  
Nos. 11-12, pp. 44-49

TEXT: The authors give a brief description of the technological process of shell molding and of the technological equipment developed in Novosibirsk. From 1955 to 1958 shell molding was introduced in Novosibirsk for more than 50 component items of gray cast iron, 35Л (35L) grade steel, ЛК (LK)-70-3 brass, 04С (0TsS)5-5-5 bronze and АЛ 2 (AL2) aluminum alloy. There are 11 figures.

S.S.I.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

Translation from: Periodic Journal  
# + 33

AUTHORS: Zaplatov, I.I., Zhuravskiy, N.N.

TITLE: On the Nitridation of Steel 10

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khim.-metallurg. Inst. Khim. Akad. Nauk SSSR  
pp. 1001

TEXT: The authors investigated the nitridation of steel with metallic inclusions and inertia layer. The reaction of metal with of the nitrated surface of nitridation was studied by X-ray diffraction grinding and polishing. There are 3 figures.

Translator's note: This is the first translation of the article.

Card 1/1

ORESHKIN, V.D.

Internal stresses in moldings. Izv.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.1:3-12 '59.  
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.  
(Molding (Founding)) (Strains and stresses)

18(1)

SOV/109- -5-10/35

AUTHOR: Kornilov, A.A. Engineer and Oreshkin, V.I.,  
Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Forced Cooling of large-size Iron Castings in Indi-  
vidual and Small Series Production

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 19-21

ABSTRACT: In the machine tool factory imenii Voroshilov of Minsk  
a new method for faster cooling of large size castings  
has been worked out. The special feature of this method  
is a caisson (Fig. 1) of 7200 x 300 x approx. 1000 mm,  
the bottom of which is made of fireproof bricks or ce-  
ment. The castings which have to be cooled are put in  
in a checkered manner not surpassing the height of 150  
mm. These pieces are covered with iron sheets of 7 mm  
thickness. By means of a ventilator, air is blown  
through in a longitudinal direction. Various examples  
are given, e.g. the bench of a large planing machine  
(24 tons) (see Fig. 2) which is put into the cooling  
device with a temperature of 720 - 350 °C. The time

Card 1/2

007/11-10-5-10/35

Forced Cooling of large-size Iron Castings in Individual and Small Series.

of cooling is shortened from 7 to 3 days. Fig. 2 shows the frame (9.7 tons) of the planing machine, initial temperature is 200 - 280°C., the cooling time shortened from 3 to 1.5 days. Similar examples are shown in Fig. (4) and (5). There are 5 diagrams

Card 2/2

ORESHKIN, V D.

Coefficient of linear expansion of cementite. Trudy Vsesoyuznogo  
Sib. nauch. ts. no. 12, 1960, vol. 1, no. 12, p. 12.  
(Powder metallurgy) (Cementite)

ORESHKIN, V.D.

Determination of plasticity parameters for copper-tungsten alloys  
by the cone-indentation method. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otsd.Ak  
SSSR no.14:21-26 '60. (MIRA 14:10,  
(Copper-tungsten alloys--Testing) (Powder metallurgy)

ORESHKIN, V.D.; KRASNOV, A.N.; REPKIN, V.D.; OKOLOV, V.M.; FUKS, Yu.B.

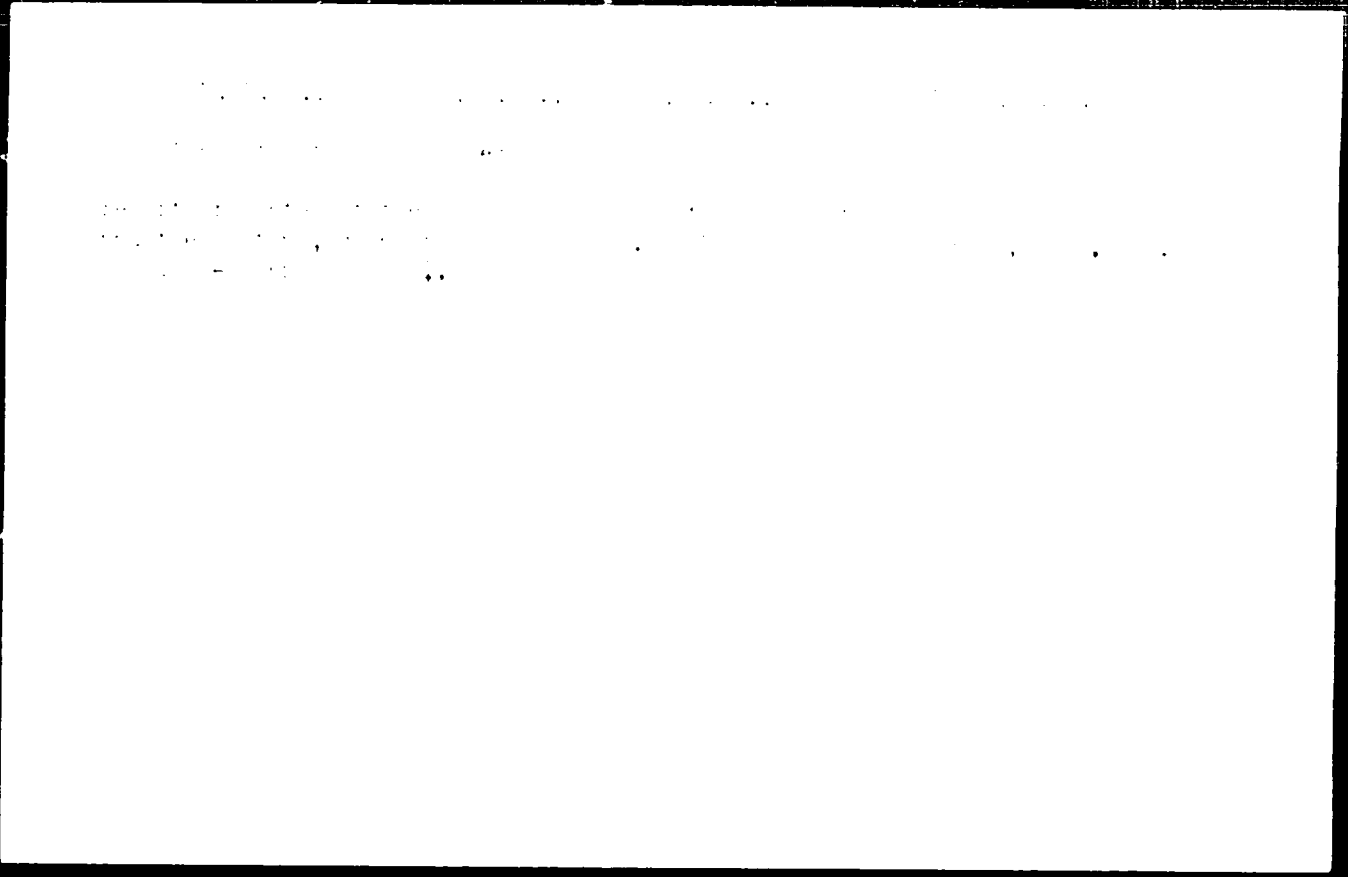
Time length of holding large castings in the mold. Trudy Khim.-  
met.inst.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.14:139-145 '60. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Founding)



ORESHKIN, V.D.; KRASNOV, A.N.; REPKIN, V.D.; SOKOLOV, V.M.; FUKS, Yu.B.

Forced cooling of large castings. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd.AN SSSR  
no.14:147-151 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

(Founding) (Thermal stresses)



ORESHKIN, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; KORYAKOV, A.N., inzh., retsenzent;  
DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Principles of founding] Osnovy litseynogo proizvodstva. Izd.2.  
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 326 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Founding)

ORESHKIN, V.D.; REPKIN, V.D.; KORNILOV, A.A.

Nomogram for determining the cooling time of large casts under conditions of accelerated cooling. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, no. 11:137-142 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

~~11:137-142~~ (Founding)

GRESHKIN, V.D.

Permitted deviations in standards should be regulated.  
Standartizatsia 29 no.8.60 '65. (MIRA 18.10.)

IPAN'YEV, F.F., inzh.; LIBERMAN, V.B., inzh.; ORESHEIN, V.I., inzh.  
CHICHKIN, A.I., inzh.

Using the EV-201 electronic computer for plotting monthly schedule.  
Mekh. i avtomatiz. 17 no.9:35-37 S '63. (MIRA 1963)

ACC NR: AT7004159 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0027/0034

AUTHOR: Kurtepov, M. M. ; Fokin, M. N. (Candidate of chemical sciences);  
Zhuravlev, V. K. ; Oreshkin, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Comparative evaluation of the tendency of Kh18N10T and Kh17N13M3T  
steels to pitting and crevice corrosion in sodium chloride solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii. Korroziya i zashchita konstruk-  
tsionnykh splavov (Corrosion and protection of structural alloys) Moscow, Izd-vo  
Nauka, 1966, 27-34

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, steel, sea water corrosion, pitting, crevice corrosion,  
sodium chloride/Kh18N10T steel, Kh17N13M3T steel

ABSTRACT: A study of the relative propensities of Kh18N10T and Kh17N13M3T  
steels to pitting and crevice corrosion in an aggressive medium, such as sea  
water, showed that in the presence of narrow gaps Kh17N133T has a higher  
resistance to crevice corrosion than Kh18N10T, which develops crevice corrosion  
at a rate of 30—40 mm a year. Independent electrochemical analysis showed that

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.197.1:546.3.19

ACC NR: AT7004159

this corresponds to a pH value of approximately 1.5 within the gap. At 80 C, the oxidizing effect of an aerated sodium chloride solution is sufficient to generate and develop pitting in hot Kh18N10T or Kh17N13M3T steel pipes as a result of the action of microcouples or thermogalvanic macrocouples. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [SP]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/SUBM DATE: 27Sep66/ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2



SHUMEYKO, V.I., gornyy inzh.; ORESHKIN, V.L., gornyy inzh.

Location of development workings in the ground of mined coal seams.  
Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.5:11-13 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.  
(Coal mines and mining)

TIMINSKIY, V.N., inzh.; ORESHKIN, V.L.

Supporting development workings in Lvov-Volyn' Basin mines.  
Sbor.DonUGI no.26:107-118 '62. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Lvov-Volyn' Basin--Mine timbering)

SHUMEYKO, V.I., inzh.; ORESHKIN, V.L., inzh.

Results of studies of the movement of a rock massif enclosing a seam being mined. Sbor. DonUGI no.29:31-41 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Lvov-Volyn' Basin---Subsidences (Earth movements))

DRESHKIN, V. O.

1065. TRIAL OF NITRIDED TIPS FOR DRILLING KUZBASS COAL. Dreshkin, V. O. (Ugol (Coal, Moscow), Mar. 1957, 16-17). Successful trials are recorded. In soft coal the nitrided steel tips do 70% of the work of hard alloy tips at 2/5 to 1/3 of the cost. It is hoped to produce a self-sharpening tip. (L).

BREUSENKO, D.P.; ORESHKIN, V.V.; SHUKHOV, N.S.; MALININ, P.V., otv.  
red.; PROTOPOPOVA, N.V., red.; VALUYEVA, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Methodology problems of the history of economic thought]  
Nekotorye voprosy metodologii istorii ekonomicheskoi mysli.  
Moskva, Mosk. in-t inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"emki i  
kartografii, 1963. 71 p. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Economics)

ORESHKIN, Vasily Vladimirovich, POLYANSKIY, F.Ya., otv. red.;  
ZOMBE, Ye.B., red. izd-va; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[The "Free Economic Society" in Russia, 1765-1917]  
Vol'noe ekonomicheskoe obshchestvo v Rossii 1765-1917;  
istoriko-ekonomicheskii ocherk. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.  
nauk SSSR, 1963. 193 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Economic societies)

L 11042-63

EWT(d)/FCG(w)/BDS/EEC-2 ASD/AFMDC/ESD-3/AFGC Pg-4/Pk-4/

Po-1/Pq-1

ACCESSION NR: RT002145

S/2925/62/000/000/0017/0031 76

AUTHOR: Greshkin, Ye. S. 73

TITLE: Multichannel coder 166

SOURCE: Vysshitel'naya matematika i tekhnika; trudy\* aspirantov Instituta kibernetiki AN USSR. Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962, 17-51

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel coder, BESM computer, industrial automation, computer automatic control

ABSTRACT: Modern automation of complex industrial processes includes a computer that controls many individual automatic units. A "coupling device" introduced between the computer and the individual controlled units includes a multichannel coder. The latter consists of an electronic switch for sequential interrogation of the units and a converter of continuous information into digital code. Specifically, the following features are presented in the article: (a) Block and functional diagrams of the multichannel coder are described. (b) Simplified schemes and numerical data of various parts of the electronic switch are given including a 200-kc switching-circuit-supply oscillator. (c) A circuit diagram and technical data of the timer are presented, as well as those of the coding-pulse generator. (d) A h-f memory trigger, a control trigger, and an attribute trigger are

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ACCESSION NR: AT5002145

3

described. The multichannel coder provides for 16 to 256 individual channels and was developed for joint use with a USSR general-purpose computer.<sup>10</sup> It is claimed that: (1) high repetition frequency (8-10 mc) of the coding-pulse oscillator permits good resolution and an accuracy of 0.1 per cent; (2) multichannel-coder components are simple and reliable and can operate within a wide ambient-temperature range; (3) the electronic switch operates on any voltage within 10 mv to 30-50 v; (4) because of the quick operation of elementary switching circuits (15-20 microsec.), the channel switching can be as fast as 50,000 per sec.; (5) the coding rate is up to 1,500 conversions per sec. Orig. art. has: 14 figures, 2 formulas, and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kibernetiki AN USSR (Institute of Cybernetics, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 25Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

kes/ll  
Card 2/2



ACC NR: AP6035737

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0101/0101

INVENTORS: Chernyak, R. Ya.; Kirilyuk, N. I.; Pushenko, A. I.; Oreshkin, Ye. S.; Strel'chenko, A. M.; Sal'kov, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: An information storage using magnetic cards. Class 42, No. 186762 [announced by Institute of Cybernetics, AN UkrSSR (Institut kibernetiki AN USSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 101

TOPIC TAGS: information storage and retrieval, magnetic recording, storage device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an information storage using magnetic cards. The storage unit includes an input keyboard, a vacuum drum for transferring .. the cards, and a buffer storage device (see Fig. 1). The design increases the

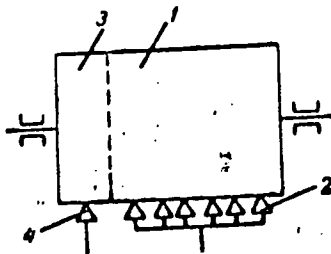


Fig. 1. 1 - vacuum drum; 2 - magnetic heads for recording the readout from the magnetic cards; 3 - surface of the vacuum drum, free from magnetic cards; 4 - magnetic heads of the buffer storage device

UDC: 681.142.07

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ACC NR: AP6035737

reliability and reduces the equipment requirement. The buffer storage device is made on the part of the vacuum drum surface free from magnetic cards. This part of the surface is coated with a nickel-cobalt film. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 07Oct65

Card 2/2

DRITS, M.Ye.; KADANER, E.S.; Primalni uchastiy: FEL'GINA, S.B.,  
inzh.; ORESHKINA, A.A., inzh.

Recrystallization and recovery of magnesium alloys. Incl. 601av  
tsvet. met. no.4:211-223 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

(Magnesium alloys---Metallography)  
(Strains and stresses)

ACCESSION NR: AT4009499

S/2509/63/000/014/0130/0138

AUTHOR: Kadaner, E. S.; Oreshkina, A. A.

TITLE: Investigation of recrystallization of Mg-Ce alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy\*, no. 14, 1963. Metallurgiya, metallove-deniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody\* issledovaniya, 130-138

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium recrystallization, binary alloy, heat resistant alloy, magnesium, cerium, magnesium alloy, magnesium cerium alloy

ABSTRACT: In explaining the strengthening of magnesium alloys at high temperatures, the influence of alloying elements on magnesium recrystallization processes is of considerable importance. The present investigation considered the recrystallization of binary magnesium-cerium alloys, the basis of heat-resistant industrial alloys. The alloy was hot rolled and annealed, after which samples were etched, and subjected to microscopic analysis and hardness tests. The temperatures at the beginning and end of recrystallization were determined. The results of X-ray analysis coincided with the microscopic data. The introduction of small fractions of a percent of cerium (up to 0.23% by weight) into magnesium greatly retarded recrystallization, but a further increase did not change the process. The

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ACCESSION NR: AT4009499

energy of activation of recrystallization also increased up to the same value (0.23% cerium). The investigation also considered the influence of atomic size of the recrystallization temperature. The low diffusive capacity of cerium in magnesium and the weak coagulation of cerium when the alloy is heated tend to increase the recrystallization temperature of Mg-Ce alloys. Hardness and creep resistance tests show that annealed samples have higher values. It is concluded that recrystallization has a positive effect on heat resistance if a structure of higher stability is created. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 25Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

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L 45463-65 EFR/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) PF-4/PS-4

IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW

UR/0370/65/000/001/0160/0165

ACCESSION NR: AP5009273

AUTHOR: Sviderskaya, Z. A. (Moscow); Rokhlin, L.L. (Moscow); Gur'yev, I.I. (Moscow); Oreshkina, A.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Influence of plastic deformation between the operations of quenching and aging on the properties and structure of magnesium alloy MA5

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 1, 1965, 160-165

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium alloy, aluminum containing alloy, plastic deformation, alloy strength, alloy heat treatment, alloy structure, alloy plasticity, work hardening, alloy conductivity

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the possibility of using plastic deformation between quenching and aging for the purpose of raising the strength characteristics of alloy MA5 (7.5-9.3% Al, 0.2-0.8% Zn, 0.5% Mn, impurities no more than 0.25% Si, 0.15% Cu, 0.15% Fe, bal. Mg). Quenching was done from 415C by cooling in air; the plastic deformation consisted of the extension of special blank specimens from which samples were made for tensile tests. It was found that plastic deformation between quenching and aging produces a definite increase in strength characteristics, but at the expense of a decrease in plasticity. Changes in the structure

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009273

of MA5 due to the deformation were studied by measuring the electrical resistance, by observing the microstructure, and by the x-ray method. A comparison of the results of mechanical tests and structural studies shows that the hardening of alloy MA5 by plastic deformation is due mainly to the formation of crystal lattice distortions which are characteristic of the work-hardened state. The decrease in hardening associated with a rise in the aging temperature or testing temperature is due to a partial elimination of these distortions, as was shown by x-ray analysis. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 MB

L 2154-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/

GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023097

UR/0000/65/000/000/0235/0240

59  
56  
B1

AUTHOR: Rokhlin, L. L.; Oreshkina, A. A.

TITLE: Effect of cerium and lanthanum on the mechanical properties of alloys of the magnesium-neodymium-manganese system

SOURCE: Problemy bol'shoy metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii novykh splavov (Problems of large-scale metallurgy and physical chemistry of new alloys); k 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika M. A. Pavlova. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 235-240

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium base alloy, neodymium, high temperature strength, cerium, lanthanum, metal heat treatment, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Although neodymium is of great value in enhancing the high-temperature (200 - 300°C) strength of Mg-base alloys, it is a costly alloy element and hence the authors investigate the possibility of reducing the Nd content of alloys of the Mg-Nd-Mn system by using less scarce rare-earth metals -- Ce and La. Ingots of alloys with different proportions of these alloy elements (Nd 1.0-4.0%,

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Ce 0.3-1.2%, La 0.2-0.8%) were extruded into rods of 10.5 mm diameter and subjected to the following three different regimes of heat treatment: T5 -- aging at 175°C for 24 hr; T6 -- quenching from solid-solution temperature + aging at 175°C for 24 hr; T8 -- quenching from solid-solution temperature + plastic deformation + aging at 175°C for 8 hr, whereupon their yield strength and ultimate strength at temperatures of from 50 to 350°C were determined and their microstructure examined. Findings: whatever the regime of heat treatment, the strength characteristics of the alloys uniformly decreased on replacement of Nd with both Ce and La. Thus, at 250°C the ultimate strength  $\sigma_b$  of the alloy containing 1.2% Ce decreases to 11.2 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> compared with  $\sigma_b = 22.8$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup> for the ternary alloy Mg-Nd-Mn and (at 250°C) up to 8.9 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> (for the regime T6) for the alloy containing 0.8% La. The highest values of the strength properties, both at room temperature and at elevated temperatures, were recorded for alloys heat-treated in the regime T8. The replacement of Nd with Ce and La reduced plasticity in hardened state, and hence in alloys containing 1% and less Nd a 10% plastic deformation in between quenching and aging could not be accomplished, since the specimens fractured during their tensile tests. The regime T8 is the most advantageous from the standpoint of obtaining high strength properties. Hence, the impossibility of

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applying this regime to alloys containing less than 1% Nd makes the idea of replacing Nd with Ce and La even less plausible. Furthermore, microstructural examination showed that alloys containing more than 1% Nd display a finer and more uniform-sized grain structure. This suggests that the high plasticity of Mg-Nd alloys in hardened state, so characteristic of these alloys, is associated with the presence of a fine grain structure with uniform grain size. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

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3/3

I. 37169-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI ISP(c) JH/JQ/GD/JD

ACC NR: AT3016419

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0125/0134

AUTHORS: Drits, M. Ye.; Sviderskaya, Z. A.; Gur'yev, I. I.; Rokhlin, L. L.;  
Oreshkina, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of temperature on the mechanism of plastic deformation of magnesium and magnesium alloy containing 3% neodymium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Metallovedeniye legkikh splavov (Metallography of light alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 125-134

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium, magnesium alloy, neodymium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature and additions of neodymium on the mechanism of plastic deformation of magnesium was investigated. The investigation supplements the results of Ye. M. Savitskiy, V. F. Terekhova, I. V. Burov, I. A. Markova, and O. P. Naumkin (Splavy redkozemel'nykh metallov. Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962). The magnesium specimens were annealed at 425-450C for one hour. Specimens containing 3% neodymium were heated to 535C, quenched in water, and aged at 200C for 8 hours. The microstructure of the specimens was studied as a function of the annealing temperature and degree of deformation. The nature of the plastic deformation is different at high temperatures compared with low temperatures. The addition of 3% Nd to magnesium shifts the transition of the low-temperature plastic deformation mechanism to the

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L 37169-66

ACC NR: AT6016419

high-temperature mechanism by approximately 100C. It is concluded that the strengthening effect due to lattice deformation (which results from cold plastic deformation) persists up to 350C. Orig. art. has: 3 photographs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Sep65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 of

ACC NR: A7603202

SOP: 11/06/61 11/01/60/02/10/61/01/01/61

Author: Sharma, B. D. Prasad, A. S.

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy Ind. A. Univ. (Instit. Metallurg.)

TITLE: Investigation of the structure of Mg-3% Zn alloy subjected to low-temperature plastic deformation.

SOURCE: Indian Metallurgy (Instit. Metallurg.), v. 12, no. 3, 1969, 420-423

TOPIC: Mg-3% Zn alloy, low temperature plastic deformation, microstructure, mechanical treatment, mechanical properties, alloy structure, mechanical property, yield strength

ABSTRACT: The effect of thermally induced plastic deformation on the structure of magnesium-base alloy containing 3% zinc was studied. The alloy extruded bars were solution treated at 400°C, air cooled to 100°C, and extruded at these temperatures with a reduction of 10% and 15% respectively. The tensile strength of the bars, the yield strength, the elongation, and the reduction of area were 14.5-17.5 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, 8-10 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, 10-15%, and 10-15% respectively for conventionally extruded bars. The yield strength and area at 200°C for 8 hr alloy, solution treated at 400°C, and extruded at 100°C, had a combination of mechanical properties: a tensile strength of 15-17 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, a yield strength of 10-13 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, and an elongation of 8-10%. TTT at 420°C yield

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DOC: 669.72.548.4

ACC NR: A7602021

Mechanical properties roughly equal those of the conventional alloy. The decrease of alloy strength with increasing deformation can be explained by progressive recrystallization and coagulation of particles of Mg<sub>2</sub>Ni phase. The authors thank M. Ye. Drits and Z. A. Svidersky for their assistance. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 1A, 1B/ SUBM DATE: 2606165/ ORIG REF: 096/

Card 2/2

KALUGINA, G.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ORESHKINA, A.Ye.

[Preparation of table wines in Moldavia] Prigotovlenie stolovykh  
vin v Moldavii. Kishinev, M-vo sel'skogo khoz. Moldavskoy SSR,  
1959. 63 p. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Moldavia--Wine and wine making)

ORESHKINA, N. A.

"Pipes From Siliceous Materials".

Sb. Tr. Resp. N.-I In-ta Mestnykh Stroit. Materialov, No. 6, pp 123-154, 1954.

Describes experiments on making water pipes and sewage pipes from siliceous materials by centrifuging and subsequent sintering in autoclaves. (RZhKhim, No 4, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956



ORESHKINA, N.S.

Investigating the water-holding capacity of fine sand and coarse silt fractions [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.1:79-86 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.  
(Soil moisture)

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SHEYN, T.I.; ORESHKINA, T.S.; VLASOVA, L.N.; KIRIYENKO, I.B.; Prinsipal'naya uchastiyе GORYACHEVA, G.P., inzh.

Research concerning the ways to increase the strength of anant fibers. Khim.volok. no.2:22-24 '63. (MIRA ...)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Sheyn, Oreshkina, Vlasova). 2. Klinskiy kombinat (for Kiriyenko).

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

# 397

to Oreshkina, T.S.

END