L 15756-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/LHB

ACC NR: AP5027459 SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/65/031/011/1349/1352

54
13

AUTHOR: Iveronova, V. I.; Osipenko, N. N.

ORG: State University im. M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Determination of the size of mosaic blocks and microscopic lattice distortions from Debye lines with different indexes

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1349-1352

TOPIC TAGS: crystal lattice structure, elastic modulus, calculation, gaussian distribution, cauchy distribution, harmonic analysis

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for determining the parameters of the fine structure (mosaic block size and the size of microscopic distortions) from X-ray interference lines with different indexes, taking into account the anisotropy of the modulus of elasticity. Two Debye lines (designated A and B) with different indexes were used. This can be done, by assuming that (1) the average size of the mosaic blocks (Д) does not depend on the indexes (hkl) in the direction studied, and (2) the stresses

1/3 UDC: 620.183.48

(σ) are the same in all directions:

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{\delta a}{a}\right)_{hkl} \cdot E_{hkl} = \text{const},$$

where $\delta a/a$ are microscopic distortions. This method is suggested for the analytical and graphic determination of the mosaic block size $Д$ and the microscopic lattice distortions $\delta a/a$ by using the approximation method by Cauchy or Gauss. The $Д$ and $\delta a/a$, during approximation by the Cauchy function, are related to the widening of the line according to the equation:

$$\beta \cos\theta = \frac{\lambda}{Д} + 4\frac{\delta a}{a}\sin\theta \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{Д} + 4\frac{\sigma}{E}\sin\theta,$$

which, in the diagram for graphic determination, is represented, at the constant E, as a straight line in the coordinates $\beta\cos\theta$ vs $\sin\theta$ λ. During the analytical solution of the problem, the values of $Д$ and $\delta a/a$ are calculated directly in approximation by Cauchy from the formulas:

$$\frac{\lambda}{Д} = \frac{\beta_A \cos\theta_A \dfrac{\sin\theta_B}{\sin\theta_A} - \beta_B \cos\theta_B \dfrac{E_B}{E_A}}{\dfrac{\sin\theta_B}{\sin\theta_A} - \dfrac{E_B}{E_A}}$$

$$4\left(\frac{\delta a}{a}\right)_{h_A k_A l_A} \sin\theta_A = \frac{(\beta_B \cos\theta_B - \beta_A \cos\theta_A)\dfrac{E_B}{E_A}}{\dfrac{\sin\theta_B}{\sin\theta_A} - \dfrac{E_B}{E_A}}$$

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ACC NR: AP5027459

During calculations by the Gauss approximation, it is necessary to replace the expressions

$$\frac{\lambda}{D},\ 4\frac{\delta a}{a},\ \beta\cos\theta,\ \beta\sin\theta$$

and ξ in the above formulas with the expressions

$$\left(\frac{\lambda}{D}\right)^2,\ 4\left(\frac{\delta a}{a}\right)^2,\ \beta^2\cos^2\theta,\ \beta^2\sin^2\theta$$

and ξ^2, correspondingly. These methods of calculation were checked experimentally with nickel, copper, and armco iron. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,12/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

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Card 3/3

L 46283-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AP5025327 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0417/0423

AUTHOR: Iveronova, V. I.; Osipenko, N. N.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Low temperature annealing of plastically deformed metals

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 417-423

TOPIC TAGS: plastic deformation, ~~metal heat treatment~~, copper, powder metal, low temperature effect, powder metal property, metal deformation, ANNEALING

ABSTRACT: The change of block structure by annealing at temperatures to 105C under isothermal conditions and/or by up to 6-month storage at room temperature was studied with compact copper samples, deformed up to 82% by rolling. Low, prerecrystallization temperatures or storage cause a decrease and a subsequent increase in the size of structural inhomogeneous blocks with simultaneous changes in microhardness. The starting size of blocks, measured from x-ray interference measurements, is higher than after storage at low temperature, and some stability in block size, microhardness and microdeformations is reached after sufficient storage at room or slightly elevated temperature. Annealing times, required for minimum size of block structure, and time required for stabilization of block size and microhardness

UDC: 621.785.3

Card 1/2

L 46283-66
ACC NR: AP5025327

increase with decreasing temperature. The final and stable magnitude of the block structure increases with temperature. A minimum in the graph coordinating block size and annealing time corresponds to a maximum of microhardness; and the time for stabilizing microhardness increases with the degree of deformation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep64 / ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

OSIP[illegible], V.G.

[illegible]

1. Dnepropetrovskiy [illegible]

S/081/61/000/021/090/094
B107/B147

AUTHORS: Osipenko, F. G., Belen'kaya, T. V., Skrigan, Ye. A.

TITLE: Study of the carbohydrate composition of hemicelluloses of sulfite and sulfate viscose cellulose

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 469, abstract 21P208 (Dokl. AN BSSR, v. 5, no. 4, 1961, 159-162)

TEXT: The authors give investigation results of the carbohydrate composition and optimum conditions for the hydrolysis of hemicelluloses separated from centrifuged lyes in mercerization of sulfite and sulfate cellulose at the Mogilevskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna (Mogilev Plant of Synthetic Fibers). [Abstracter's note:Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

OSIPENKO, I.I.; ZHOVTYY, I.F.

Seasonal changes in the histostructure of the skin amon some rodents species of Transbaikalia. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl. protivochum.inst. 20:55-66 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(TRANSBAIKALIA--RODENTIA) (SKIN)

1. OSIPENKO, I. O., MILLER, M. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Lumbering - Machinery

7. TL-1 winch for unloading full-length logs. Les prom No. 2 1953

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

OSIPENKO, I.O., inzhener.

Loading tree-length logs with an E-505 excavator-crane. Mekh. trud. rab. 10 no.9:33-35 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Loading and unloading)

OSIPENKO, L.S.; SHCHETININ, I.P., red.; BEL'CHENKO, N.I., red.izd-va,; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Mobile equipment for preliminary loading of tree-length logs; "Lumber industry and forestry" pavilion] Peredvizhnaia ustanovka dlia predvaritel'noi pogruzki khlystov; pavil'on "Lesnaia promyshlennost' i lesnoe khoziaistvo." [Moskva] M-vo lesnoi promyshl. SSSR [1957] 19 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka.
(Lumber--Transportation)

TARKOVSKIY, G.V.; GOMOLYA, Ye.K.; KUL'CHITSKAYA, D.O.; OSIPENKO, I.S.; MINIOVICH, I.A., assistent

Advanced training for pharmacists in the Department of Pharmacy of the Kiev Institute of Advanced Training for Physicians. Apt.delo 6 no.5:59-60 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstvennykh form i galenovykh preparatov (for Miniovich)
(KIEV--PHARMACY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; OSIPENKO, K.P.

Automatic instrument for determining sulfur. Zav.lab 26 no.10: 1167-1169 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Sulfur--Analysis)

SHLENSKIY, O.F.; NEFEDOV, V.D.; OSIPENKO, N.M.

Determination of the strength characteristics of plastics at elevated temperatures. Plast.massy no.7:52-55 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Plastics--Testing)

S/126/60/010/005/016/030
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Iveronova, V.I. and Osipenko, N.N.

TITLE: Recrystallization of Pure Metal Powders

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.5, pp.736-742

TEXT: In many metallographic investigations, in which X-ray diffraction technique is used, specimens characterized by random distribution of crystals regarding their orientation have to be employed and this necessitates the use of powder specimens (filings). These are used either in the deformed or in the annealed condition. In the former case, it is usually assumed that the internal stresses in the powder particles are larger than those present in a massive specimen, even more heavily deformed. However, problems such as what is the structure of powder specimens produced by filing, to what degree they have been deformed, and what is their recrystallization temperature, have not been systematically studied, although there are indications that recovery processes can take place in filings even at room temperature and that their recrystallization temperature is higher than that of heavily deformed massive metal specimens. If accurate deductions,

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E193/E483

Recrystallization of Pure Metal Powders

regarding the structure of plastically deformed massive metal, are to be made from experimental results obtained on deformed powder particles, it is necessary to know the effect of room temperature ageing and high-temperature annealing on the properties of powder specimens. The object of the present investigation was to study the structural changes in copper and aluminium filings: (a) aged for various periods at room temperature in the case of copper and at 60 and 100°C in the case of aluminium, and (b) annealed for a given time at various temperatures. To avoid the effects of heat produced by friction, the experimental powder samples were prepared by slow filing. Four samples of each metal were prepared; samples a and b from fully annealed massive specimens, and samples c and d from heavily deformed specimens; each sample was separated into the fine (samples a and c) and coarse (samples b and d) fractions. After being subjected to various heat treatments, the powders were examined by X-ray diffraction. From the variation of the number of spots on the X-ray diffraction pattern, deductions were made

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S/126/60/010/005/016/030
E193/E483

Recrystallization of Pure Metal Powders

regarding the variation of the proportion of non-distorted crystals in the specimen and the temperature interval of the recrystallization process; the magnitude of the stresses of the second type, and the dimensions of the mosaic blocks in the specimens, were determined from broadening of the X-ray diffraction lines. The results indicated that in filings annealed even at comparatively low temperature (at room temperature in the case of copper), polygonization takes place, which leads to a decrease in the average size of the mosaic blocks, relief of the stresses of the second type and appearance of spots (due to reflections from undistorted crystals) on the X-ray pattern. This process takes place more readily in an isolated grain and is inhibited if slipping is hindered by forces exerted by the adjacent crystals; it was for this reason that the intensity of this process was higher in fine powder samples, prepared from annealed materials. Recrystallization proper begins in metal powders only at temperatures near or above 500°C. Even then, polygonization takes place in the initial stages of the process, as a result of

S/126/60/010/005/016/030
E193/E483

Recrystallization of Pure Metal Powders

which the rate of recrystallization of filings is considerably slower than that of massive specimens; for the same reason, the recrystallization temperature of fine powders is higher than that of coarse particles. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 Non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University im. M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

Card 4/4

KOLOTOVA, L.S.; CHEKHOVSKIKH, A.M.; OSIPENKO, N.N.

Protecting hoisting systems from rope lapping in case of jamming of hoisting equipment in the headframe. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.12:101-104 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Karagandinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy mekhaniki.
(Mine hoisting--Safety measures)

OSIPENKO, S.N.

First stage in the work of an instructor-organizer. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.9:20-23 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Instruktor-organizator Pochepskoto proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Bryasnkoy oblasti.

(Pochep District--Farm management)

OSIPENKO, T., otborshchitsa; RAZBITSKOVA, A., vagonetchitsa; PASAL'SKAYA, M., vagonetchitsa; KALININA, M., sadchitsa; MOSHAROVA, S., sadchitsa; SIDOROVA, S., inzh.;po ratsionalizatsii; SHISHKANOVA, L.

Mechanization , the homemade way. Rabotnitsa 37 no.7:15 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Moscow--Brick industry)

CA OSIPENKO, T. D.

11A

Chemistry of enzymic transamination of amino acids. Ts. D. Osipenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 91–4 (1950).—It was experimentally shown that enzymic transamination does not take place between *N*-methylamino acids and α-keto acids; *N*-methylamino acids do not hinder transamination of free NH_2 acids; the α-H of *N*-methylamino acids is not dissocd. or exchanged by aminopherase. The conclusions are based on *in vitro* expts. with *N*-methylalanine, *N*-methylglutamic acid-HCl, DL-alanine, L-glutamic acid-HCl, Na pyruvate, and α-ketoglutaric acid, with the glutamo-alanine aminopherase (Lenard and Straub *C.A.* 41, 1209*e*). Hence, amino acids condense with the active CO group of the enzyme forming a Schiff base. The H lability expts. were performed with D-labeled water.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA Osipenko, I. L.

11A

Chemistry of enzymic decarboxylation of amino acids. I. L. Osipenko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 285-8(1950). Incubation of Me_2CO-dehydrated cells of *Streptococcus faecalis* with L-tyrosine or tyramine in acetate buffer enriched with D_2O showed that the tyramine formed from tyrosine by decarboxylation contains close to 2 D atoms replacing 2H; tyramine itself does not exchange H. Probably one D enters at the site of original CO_2H, while the 2nd D is introduced in rearrangement of the tyramine-imine complex with decarboxylase from $RCH:NCH_2A$ structure into $RCH_2N:CHA$ structure. G. M. K

OSIPENKO, Ts. D.

"Study of the Chemistry of Enzymatic Reactions of Deamination and Decarboxylation." Sub 20 Feb 51, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Ministry of Health USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

OSIPENKO, TS. D.

USSR/Medicine - Protein Metabolism, Toxicology, Isotopes

Jul/Aug 52

"Inclusion of S^{35} Methionine and C^{14} Glycine Into the Proteins of Enzymes and (Blood) Plasma," M. G. Kritsman, A. S. Konikove, Ts. D. Osipenko

"Biokhimiya" Bol 17, No 4, pp 488-494.

The experiments described establish that inclusion of the amino acids in question into noncellular proteins takes place in human plasma and serum, the plasme and serum of a number of birds and animals, albumin, fibrin, plasmin, trypsine, and papain.

Enzyme poisons (KCN, p-hydroxyquinoline, quinalizarin, alpha-nitrose-beta-naphthol, monoiodoacetic acid, sodium azide, sodium arsenite, 2,4-dinitrophenol) inhibit the inclusion of methionine and glycine into the proteins of plasma and trypsine. The results of these experiments (carried out in vitro) open up wide possibilities of investigation by the isotope method of changes which plasma proteins undergo in the intact organism and of the utilization of proteins administered for parenteral nutrition.

PA 236T12

Osipenko, T.S.D.

AUTHORS: Tits-Skvortsova, I. N., Dmitriyeva, T. A., Markov, M. A., Stepanova, I. I., Osipenko, T. D.

TITLE: Synthesis and Conversions of Sulfur Compounds of Naphthalene Series Over an Alumina-Silica Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 985-991 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following compounds were synthesized and their conversions over an alumina-silica catalyst at 360° was studied. α-Thionaphthol (72%), bp 143-144° (6 mm); β-thionaphthol (80%), mp 79-80°; α-napthyl decyl sulfide (72%); α-naphthyl cyclopentyl sulfide (45.6%), bp 188-189.5° (2 mm), n_D^{20} 1.6419, d_4^{20} 1.1193; β-naphthyl decyl sulfide (68%), bp 209-219° (2.5 mm), mp 34-35°; β-naphthyl cyclopentyl sulfide (65%), bp 187.5-189° (4 mm), n_D^{20} 1.6455, d_4^{20} 1.1052. This

Card 1/5

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

Card 5/5

S/081/62/000/009/032/075
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Tits-Skvortsova, I. N., Danilova, T. A., Larkov, ... A., Stepanova, I. I., Osipenko, Ts. D.

TITLE: Conversion of organosulfur compounds of the α- and β-naphthalene series in the presence of an aluminosilicate catalyst

PERIODICAL: Referativny zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 228, abstract 9Zh180 (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4", L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 141 - 144)

TEXT: Contact conversions of organosulfur compounds of naphthalene as carried out at 300°C on an aluminosilicate catalyst under conditions described earlier (Zh. obshch. khimiya, v. 21, 1951, 242) are reexamined. ... and ...-thionaphthols (... - and ...-I) were synthesized for research, ... and ...-naphthyldecylsulfides (... - and ...-II) and α- and β-naphthylcyclopentylsulfides (... - and ...-III) synthesized for the first time. It was found that under these conditions ...-I and β-I are converted to $C_{10}H_8$ and H_2S similarly to the thiophenols studied earlier the respective yields being 52 and 43%

Card 1/2

by weight of catalyst. As established previously (see UCh, zap. [illegible]GU, v.1[illegible]1, 1953, 263), in the case of mixed sulfides of the C_6H_5SR type (R being an alkyl or cycloalkyl), the bond between the sulfur and R is always ruptured. In the case of [illegible]-II, it was found that $C_{10}H_8$ and $C_{10}H_{21}SH$ are formed with further conversion of the latter to $C_{10}H_{20}$ and H_2S. [illegible]-III also decomposes in the same way, forming $C_{10}H_8$ and cyclopentanethiol with subsequent conversion of the latter to dicyclopentylsulfide and H_2S. [illegible]-III under these conditions decomposes to [illegible]-I, cyclopentane, $C_{10}H_8$ and H_2S. In the case of [illegible]-II, [illegible]-I, $C_{10}H_{21}SH$, a decene-decane fraction and H_2S were detected. Consequently the bond between the sulfur and the benzene ring in mixed sulfides is much more stable and was not ruptured in any of the cases examined. The bond between the sulfur and the $C_{10}H_8$ in the [illegible]-position is far less stable. The bond between the sulfur and the alkyl and naphthyl in the [illegible]-position is more stable than that between the sulfur and naphthene rings. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

VLEDUTS, G.E.; OSIPENKO, TS.D.; PAPPE, I.Ya.

Automating the compilation of formula indexes of chemical compounds. (MIRA 17:1)
NTI no.6:13-17 '63.

OSIPENKO, V.A.

Commercial classification of beech timber in the Carpathians.
Bum. i der. prom. no.4:49-52 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.

Z. "KOVSKIY, G.S., inzh.; OSIPENKO, V.I., inzh.; KOZLOVSKIY, B.V., inzh.

Automatic machine for removing chamfers with abrasive wheels. Mashinostroenie no.4:59-60 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

OSIPENKO, V.G.

One method of harmonic synthesis. Radiotekhnika 18 no.8:17-23 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

OSIPENKO, Viktor Gavrilovich, starshiy prepodavatel'

Generalization on a theorem of harmonic synthesis and its application and steady-state processes to the calculation of transients in linear circuits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no.9: 1139-1148 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki Taganrogskogo radiotekhnicheskogo instituta.

OSIPENKO, Viktor Gavrilovich, assistent

Concerning a theorem of harmonic synthesis and its application in the calculation of transients in linear circuits. Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no. 3:283-294 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki Taganrogskogo radiotekhnicheskogo instituta.

OSIPENKO, V.G.

Study of processes in linear systems using Fourier series and theorems of the convolution of periodic functions. Elektrosviaz' 19 no.6:42-50 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. ROZENTSVEYG, V. D., OSIPENKO, V. N., Engr.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Milling Machines

7. Effect of position of end mill with reference to the symmetry axis of the milled surface upon durability.
Vest. mash. 32 No. 8, 1952

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

GOLOVIN, B.M.; LANDSMAN, A.P.; GRIGOR'YEVA, G.M.; OSIPENKO, V.P.; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Effects of high-energy protons on silicon phototubes] Deistvie protonov vysokoi energii na kremnievye fotoelementy. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issledovanii, 1963. 26 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Protons) (Photoelectric cells)

OSIPENKO, Yu.F.

Use of small timber for compressing machine parts. Bum. i der. prom. no.2:29-32 Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

OSIPENKOV, V.P.

The AEGP2A mobile two-position welding unit. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.8:32 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kiyevskiy filial spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro "Gazstroymashina".

OSIPENKO, Ya. [Osyponko, IA.]; MIKHALEV, Yu. [Mykhaliev, IU.];
AKIMUSHKIN, I., kand.biolog.nauk

A little about everything. Znan. ta pratsiia no.5:25 My '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Science news)

KOZLOV, N.N.; SKVORTSOV, V.V.; OBYSOV, A.N.; OSIPENKO, Yu.K.; KHOKHLOV, B.A., glav. red.; CHUPROV, D.P., nauchnyy red.; VOSTROV, V.M., red.; DVIZHKOVA, N.M., red.; ZHEBRAKOV, N.A., red.; ZLATOTSVETOVA, I.I., red.; RAGAZINA, M.F., red.; FARADZH, N.O., red.; YEGOROVA, M.I., red.; MASLYANITSYNA, N.I., red.; PETRYAKOVA, T.D., red.

[Instruments, appliances, and mechanisms for assembling and special work] Instrumenty, prisposobleniia i mekhanizmy dlia montazhnykh i spetsial'nykh rabot. Moskva, Vol.2. 1962. 226 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy institut po vnedreniyu peredovykh metodov rabot i truda v stroitel'stve.
(Construction equipment)

STEPANOV, N.; OSIPENKOV, G., starshiy inzhener

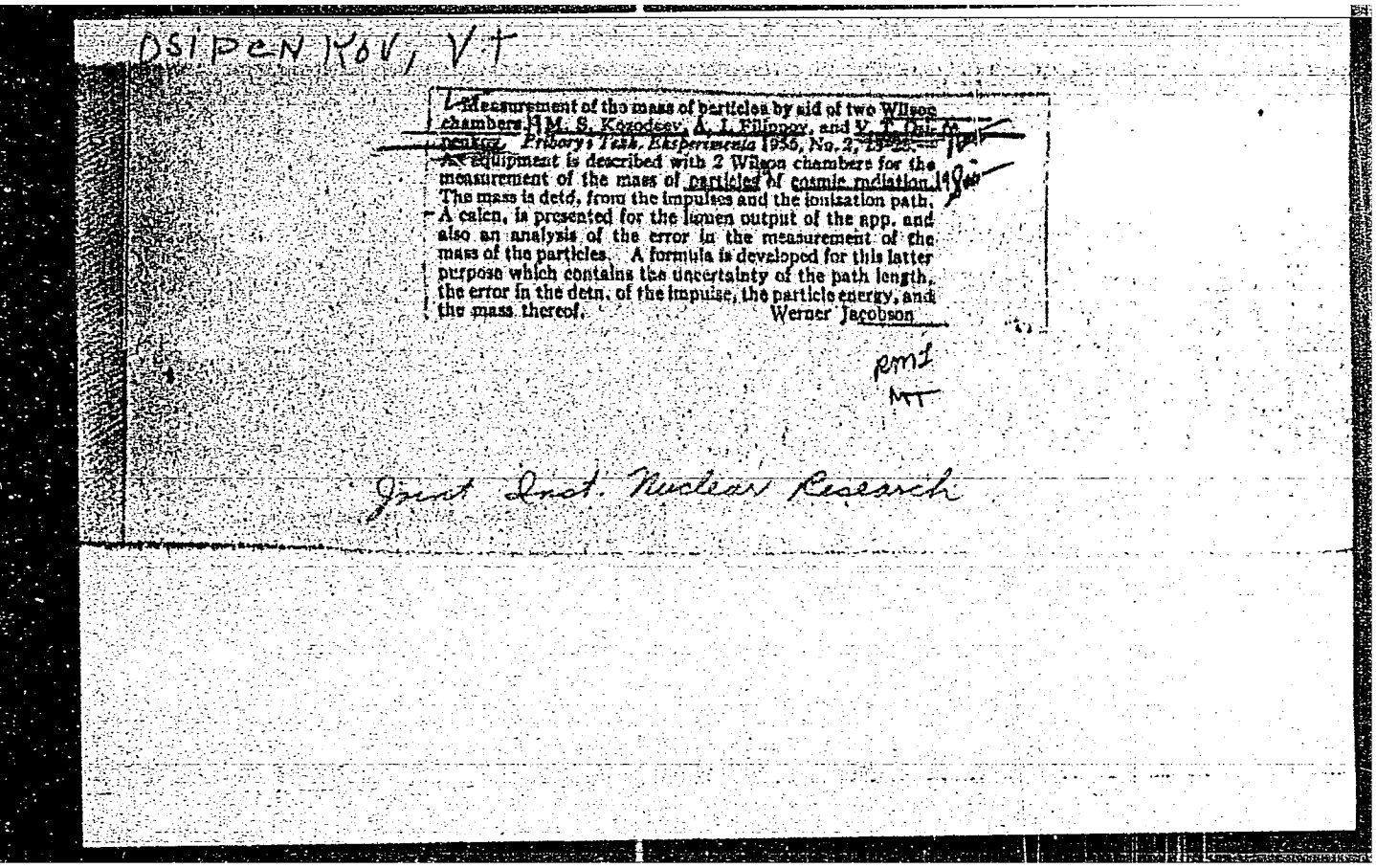
In the flow of work. Grazhd.av. 17 no.10:6-7 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik Lineyno-ekspluatatsionnoy i remontnoy masterskoy, g. Vnukovo (for Stepanov). 2. Tekhnologo-konstruktorskoye byuro Lineyno-ekspluatatsionnoy i remontnoy masterskoy, g. Vnukovo (for Osipenkov).
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

PISKORSKIY, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHEREDNICHENKO, Ya.F., inzh.;
OSIPENKOV, V.P., inzh.

Self-adjusting toroidal rubber sealings for hydraulic and pneumatic devices. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.5:135-139 '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (for Piskorskiy). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Cherednichenko, Osipenkov).
(Sealing (Technology))



OSIPENKO, V.T.

Measurement of the mass of particles by aid of two Wilson chambers. M. S. Kozodaev, A. I. Filippov, and V. T. Osipenko. *Pribory i Tekh. Eksperimenta* 1956, No. 2, [illegible]

An equipment is described with 2 Wilson chambers for the measurement of the mass of particles of cosmic radiation. The mass is detd. from the impulses and the ionization path. A calcn. is presented for the lumen output of the app. and also an analysis of the error in the measurement of the mass of the particles. A formula is developed for this latter purpose which contains the uncertainty of the path length, the error in the detn. of the impulse, the particle energy, and the mass thereof.

Werner Jacobson

pm1
NT

Joint Inst. Nuclear Research

DZHELEPOV, V.P.; KOZODAYEV, M.S.; OSIPENKOV, V.T.; PETROV, N.I.; RUSAKOV, V.A.

Wilson chamber in a pulse magnetic field used in synchrocyclotron nuclear investigations. Prib.i tekh.eksp. no.3:3-9 M-D '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Ob"edinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Cloud chamber) (Cyclotron)

OSIPENKOV V T

AUTHOR: DZELEPOV,V.P., IVANOV,V.G., KOZODAEV,M.G., PA - 2003
OSIPENKOV,V.T., PETROV,N.I., RUSAKOV,V.A.

TITLE: Interaction between Negative Pions and Carbon-and Lead Nuclei in the Case of Energies of from 230 up to 250 MeV.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Teoret.Fiziki, 1956, Vol 31, Nr 6, pp 923-931 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 1 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: This work was carried out on the synchrocyclotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR; it investigates the interaction mentioned in the heading by the method of the WILSON chamber which is located in a magnetic field.
The experimental device and the method for the treatment of the photographs. A graphite target served as a source for negative pions; it was arranged in the chamber of the accelerator within the circulating bundle of the 670 MeV protons. The 230-250 MeV pions emitted in a forward direction from the target were directed by means of a large collimator and a deflecting magnet towards a WILSON chamber situated behind a concrete shield. In the chamber a plate of the material to be investigated was mounted under an angle of 90° with respect to the direction of the incident bundle of pions. The traces were photographed by means of a stereo camera. - Experimental results: 760 cases of 6000 photographs were found to represent cases of nuclear interaction between pions and carbon, and 629 others represented cases of interaction between pions and lead. Examples of such interactions are supplied in form of attached photographs. The following facts were

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Interaction between Negative Pions and Carbon-and Lead Nuclei in the Case of Energies of from 230 up to 250 MeV. PA-2003

established in the course of work carried out with the experimental material: A) The total and differential cross sections of elastic scattering within the range of the scattering angles of from 10 to 180°, B) The total and differential cross sections of nonelastic scattering, C) The energy distribution of the nonelastically scattered pions, D) The total cross sections of all nonelastic interaction processes. All cross sections measured for carbon- and lead nuclei referred to energies of 230±30 MeV and 250±30 MeV respectively.

Summary: The measured angular distributions and the total cross sections of the elastic scattering of pions in the case of scattering angles of $\theta > 10^{\circ}$ as well as the total cross sections of nonelastic interaction are satisfactorily described by the optic model of interaction between pions and composed nuclei. Nonelastic scattering within the range of the scattering angles of from 60 to 180° is chiefly due to simple collisions between impinging pions and single nucleons of the nuclei. The absorption of pions in the nuclear material takes place (also at lower energies) above all as a result of the capture of nuclear nucleons by (p-n)pairs. The total cross sections of the nonelastic interaction processes of pions are equal to geometric cross sections.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR

PRESENTED BY:

Submitted:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2 / 2

OSIPENKOV, V. T.

CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1852

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS

AUTHOR IVANOV, V. G., PETROV, N. I., RUSAKOV, V. A., BUDAGOV, JU. A., OSIPENKOV, V. T.

TITLE Showers in Lead which are Produced by Electrons with the Energy of 360 ± 30 MeV.

PERIODICAL Žurn. eksp. i teor. fis., 31, fasc. 6, 1095-1096 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

The data on electron showers published by the present report were determined in the course of the investigation of the results obtained by experiments carried out for the purpose of studying the interaction between negative pions and lead nuclei. The experiments were carried out with the synchrocyclotron of the Laboratory for Nuclear Problems by means of a WILSON chamber of 400 mm diameter in a magnetic field having a field strength of 10^4 Ørsted. The pion bundle passing through a lead plate (thickness 4,6 g.cm^{-2}) located inside the chamber contained (2 ± 1)% electrons. Therefore, also cases connected with the production of electron showers in the lead were photographically recorded besides acts of nuclear interaction. On this occasion 159 showers were registered which were excited by electrons with energies of from 330 to 390 MeV. An attached photograph shows such a shower. This number (159) does not include a few cases in which primary electrons came to a standstill in the lead plate, for it is practically impossible to separate them from the many pions which came to a standstill. When computing the number of particles contained in the showers only the secondary electrons with E $\geq$ 8 were considered. By this

critical selection for secondary electrons such errors were eliminated as are connected with the existence of a background of electrons with low energies in the chamber.
The distribution of the showers over the number of particles, which was found in the course of the experiment, is shown in a table. For reasons of comparison the last column of this table shows the distribution of showers (corresponding to POISSON'S theorem) over the number of electrons. The average number of electrons in a shower according to the data given by the table amounts to 1,77. The energy distribution of the secondary electrons is illustrated by a table. Within the limits of measuring accuracy the average number of secondary electrons in the shower, which was obtained by the above measurements, agrees with the corresponding experimental results obtained by CH.A.O'ANDLAU, Nuovo Cim ,12, 859 (1954)) and also with the value obtained by R.B.WILSON, Phys.Rev 86, 261 (1952) by computing the electron cascade in lead by means of the MONTE CARLO method
The above is a translation of this short report.

INSTITUTION: United Institute for Nuclear Research (The name of this institute appears here for the first time).

OSIPENKOV, V T

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1853
AUTHOR IVANOV,V.G , OSIPENKOV,V.T., PETROV,N.I., RUSAKOV,V.A.
TITLE The Total Cross Sections of the Nonelastic Interaction of Negative Pions with the Nuclei of C,Al,Cu,Sn,and Pb at an Energy of 225 - 10 MeV.
PERIODICAL Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis,31,fasc.6,1097-1097 (1956)
Issued. 1 / 1957

By making use of the synchrocyclotron of the Laboratory for Nuclear Problems the authors determined the above mentioned total cross sections. On the occasion of these measurements the losses of particles out of the bundle on the occasion of the passage of the particle through a scatterer made from the material to be investigated were determined. The average loss angle was 30^0. The mesons were registered by means of a telescope consisting of three scintillation counters . The first and the second counter contained tolan crystals, and the third contained as scintillator a solution of terphenyl in toluene. With the help of the first two counters the pions inciding upon the scatterer were counted, whilst the third registered the particles passing through the scatterer. In front of the third scatterer there was a lead filter (thickness 5,85 g/cm^2) which was to absorb the heavy charged particles produced on the occasion of the interaction between the pions and the nuclei of the scatterer. For the purpose of determining the number of times that pions were lost out of the bundle, double and triple coincidences were counted at the same time. The energy of the pions inciding upon the scatterer as well as the total admix-

Žurn. eksp.i teor fis, 31, fasc. 6, 1097-1097 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1853

ture of myons and electrons were determined separately from measuring the curve of the absorption of pions in lead. These measurements were carried out under the same geometric conditions as in the case of the experiment described. The following results were obtained: The energy of the pions in the bundle amounts to 230 + 6 MeV and the admixture of myons and electrons in the bundle is 12,5 + 3%. The thickness of the scatterer was on the average 5-6 g/cm^2, and therefore the average energy of the pions, to which measurements of the cross sections refer, amounted to 225 + 10 MeV.
Into the cross sections measured here corrections were introduced on the basis of the work by V.P.DŹELEPOV et al, Źurn. eksp.i teor.fis, 31, fasc.6, 23 (1956), which took account of the following facts: a) the nonelastic scattering of pions into the angular range of from 0° to 30°, b) the elastic scattering of pions into the angular range of 30° to 180°, c) the fast secondary protons registered by the third counter. The total cross sections of the nonelastic interaction between pions and nuclei, which were found in this manner, are shown in a table. At an energy of 225 MeV these cross sections are equal to the geometric cross sections of the corresponding nuclei. Within the limits of measuring accuracy these results agree with those obtained by similar tests carried out by A E IGNATENKO et al., Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 103, 209 (1955).

INSTITUTION:

21 (7), 21 (1)

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. G., Osipenkov, V. T., Petrov, N. I., Rusakov, V. A. SOV/56-37-3-47/62

TITLE: The Cross Sections of Elastic Scattering of Positive π-Mesons With Energies of 195 Mev by Carbon- and Lithium Nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 3(9), pp 863 - 866 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measurements of elastic scattering cross sections by means of a cloud chamber which was located in a magnetic field (13,500 Oe) were carried out on the synchrocyclotron of the Institute mentioned below (cf. the previous paper in reference 1). A polythene block (25g/cm^2), which was exposed to a 670-Mev proton beam, served as a π^+-source. The targets consisting of a natural isotope mixture had a thickness of 1.72 g/cm^2(C) and 0.8 g/cm^2(Li), respectively. The experimental method as well as the method of evaluating the photo records were the same as in reference 1. By taking into account the corrections concerning the accuracy of observation, 410 elastic meson scatterings on C-nuclei and 243 on Li-nuclei were

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The Cross Sections of Elastic Scattering of Positive π-Mesons With Energies of 195 Mev by Carbon- and Lithium Nuclei

SOV/56-37-3-47/62

recorded within the scattering-angle range of 10-180°. The following was obtained:

Nucleus	Pion Energy [Mev]	Sign of the Pion	σ_{elast} (10°)	πR^2
C	195	+	204 ± 26 mb	325
Li	195	+	156 ± 26 mb	226
C	230	-	200 ± 31 mb	325

The results are briefly discussed. They agree satisfactorily with the data calculated by other authors (among them Osipenkov and Filippov, Ref 3) on the basis of the optical model and square well interaction potential. For carbon the elastic scattering angle distribution measured in the course of the experiments is represented in figure 1, and for lithium in figure 2. The curves traced in full represent the angular distributions calculated according to the optical model in semi-

Card 2/3

The Cross Sections of Elastic Scattering of Positive π-Mesons With Energies of 195 Mev by Carbon- and Lithium Nuclei

SOV/56-37-3-47/62

classical approximation (calculated by means of the formulas taken from the book by Akhiyezer and Pomeranchuk, Ref 4). Calculation of the curves was carried out for a nuclear radius $R = 1.4\ A^{1/2} \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm, the absorption coefficient of the pions in nuclear matter K is assumed to be $0.83 \cdot 10^{13}$ cm, and the real part of the potential V to be zero (Curve A), 30 Mev (Curve B), and for curve V it is assumed that $K = \infty$ and $V = 0$. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1959

Card 3/3

OSIPENKOV, V.T.; FILIPPOV, S.S.

Cross section of π^--meson interaction with carbon nuclei. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 34 no.1:224-226 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Nuclear reactions) (Mesons)

AUTHORS: Osipenkov, V. T., Filippov, S. S. 56-1-33/56

TITLE: The Interaction Cross Sections of Pions With Carbon-Nuclei (Secheniya vzaimodeystviya π-mezonov s yadrami ugleroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 1, pp. 224-226 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At first short reference is made to papers dealing with the same subject. The present paper uses the data by R. M. Frank (reference 1) for the calculation of the integral cross section of the elastic and inelastic interaction of pions with carbon-nuclei for meson-energies of from 0 to 350 MeV. This calculation was performed in quasiclassical approximation. For the purpose of estimating the error of the quasiclassical approximation the cross sections were also calculated according to the exact quasiclassical formulae. The results of these calculations are illustrated by 2 diagrams and compared with the results of other authors. Besides the cross sections found in various experimental papers were entered into these diagrams. At high energies the elastic and inelastic cross sections calculated in quasiclassical approximation are 2o to 25% larger than the

Card 1/2

The Interaction Cross Sections of Pions With Carbon-Nuclei 56-1-33/56

cross sections calculated according to the exact quantum-mechanical formulae. The energy dependence of the inelastic cross section calculated with the exact quantum-mechanical formula is in satisfactory agreement with the existing experimental data. But at meson-energies of less than 100 MeV the elastic cross sections calculated here are much smaller than the experimental values. In this range of energy the depth of the potential well used in the calculations is too large. The insufficient amount of experimental data on the elastic scattering does not permit any exact conclusions on the agreement of the calculations with the experiment. The calculation of the integral cross sections for a nucleus with smeared out edge would be of interest. There are 3 figures and 21 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Institute for Nuclear Research
(Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Osipenkov, V.T.

3819

INTERACTION OF 230-250 Mev NEGATIVE π-MESONS WITH CARBON AND LEAD NUCLEI. V. P. Dzhelepov, V. G. Ivanov, M. S. Kozodaev, V. T. Osipenkov, N. L. Petrov, and V. A. Russakov (Academy of Sciences USSR). Soviet Phys. JETP 4, 934-72(1957) July.

The interaction of 230 to 250 Mev negative pions with carbon and lead nuclei was investigated by the method of the Wilson chamber in a magnetic field. The total and differential cross sections for both elastic and inelastic scattering were determined, as well as the total cross section for all the inelastic scattering processes. Within the experimental errors, the elastic scattering is in agreement with the diffraction pattern of an opaque nucleus. The energy spectrum of the scattered pions shows that the major part of the inelastic scattering between 60 and 180° is due to the collisions of the incoming pions with single nucleons in the nucleus. (auth)

Distr: 1Ele/1E3d

Osipenkov V.T.

Distr: 4E3d/4E4c

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3951

TOTAL INELASTIC INTERACTION CROSS SECTIONS OF 225 ± 10 Mev NEGATIVE π-MESONS WITH C, Al, Cu, Sn, AND Pb NUCLEI. V. O. Ivanov, V. T. Osipenkov, N. I. Petrov, and V. A. Rusakov. Soviet Phys. JETP 4, 922-3 (1957) July.

Experiments were carried out with the synchrocyclotron of the Laboratory of Nuclear Problems to determine total cross sections for the inelastic interaction of π mesons with nuclei of carbon, aluminum, copper, tin, and lead. The method employed was the recording of events which result in the removal of a particle from the beam in passing through a scatterer made of the substance under investigation. (A.C.)

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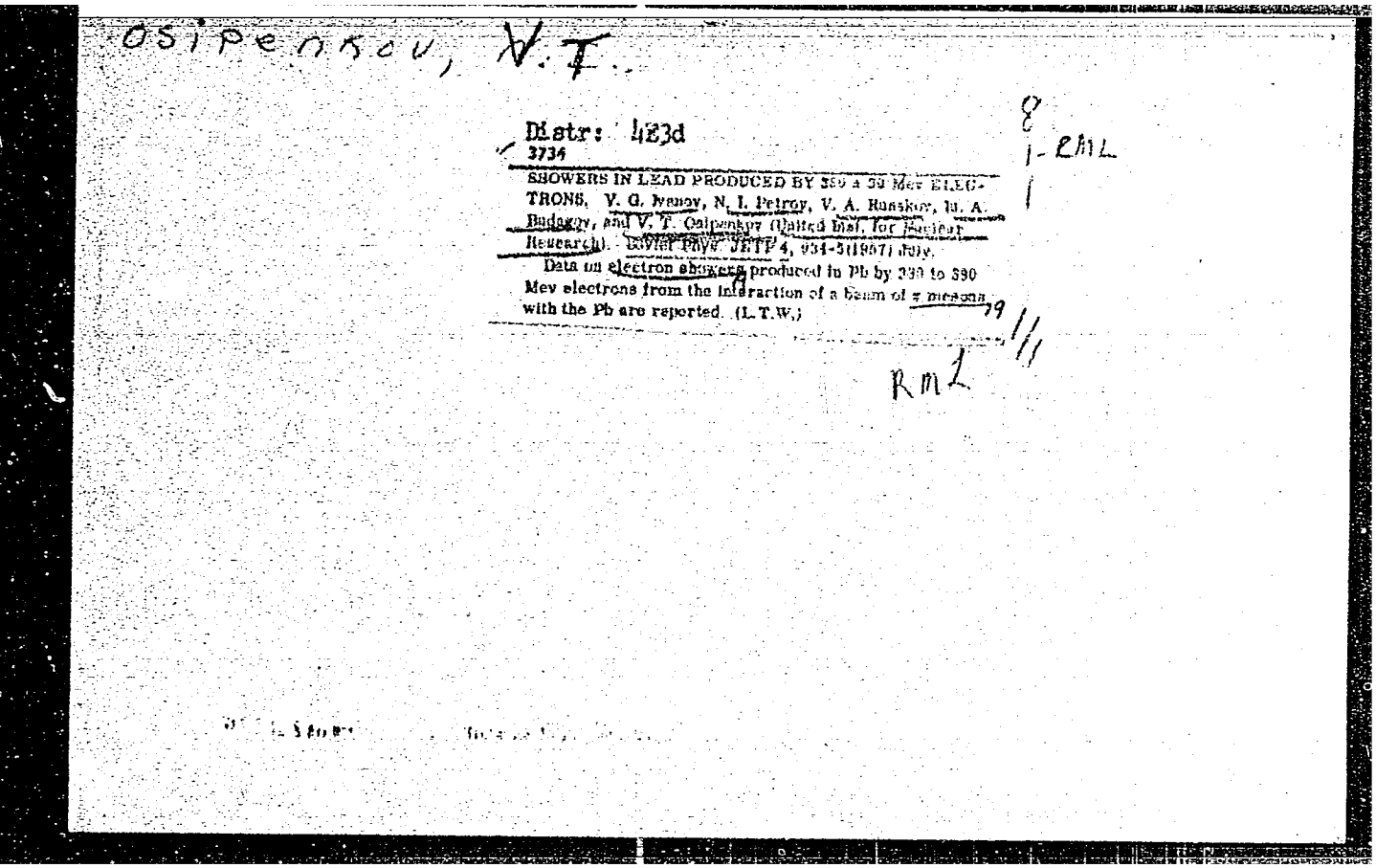

Osipenkov, V. T.

Distr: 483d
3734

SHOWERS IN LEAD PRODUCED BY 350 ± 30 Mev ELECTRONS. V. G. Ivanov, N. I. Petrov, V. A. Ruskov, Yu. A. Budagov, and V. T. Osipenkov (Joint Inst. for Nuclear Research). Soviet Phys. JETP 4, 934-5(1957) July.

Data on electron showers produced in Pb by 330 to 390 Mev electrons from the interaction of a beam of π mesons with the Pb are reported. (L.T.W.)

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79 1/1

RM 1

FABRIK, M.; OSIPENKOV, Yu.

Automobile radio. Radio no.9:34-38 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

Subject : USSR/Electronics AID P - 5022

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 7/14

Authors : Fabrik, M. and Yu. Osipenkov

Title : Automobile radio receiver

Periodical : Radio, #9, 34-38, S 1956

Abstract : The authors describe in detail an experimental model of an automobile radio receiver. It is equipped with only one vacuum tube and with nine triode transistors of the PIZH and P3A types. The detector is equipped with a diode transistor of the DG-Ts8 type. One connection diagram, 2 drawings of assembled details.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

OSIPENKOVA-VICHTOMOVA, T.K.; SOLNTSEVA, I.V.

Carcinosarcoma of the breast; a single observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:88-89 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz Instituta rentgenologii i radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. I.G.Lagunova, zav. radiologicheskim otdelom - prof. A.V.Kozlova, zav. patomorfologicheskim otdelom - dotsent Ye.D.Savchenko).

OSIPISHIN, N.S., inzh.

Using cranes for replacing switches. Put' put.khoz. no.9: 32-33 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii puti, st.Khmel'nitskaya Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Switches)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/11 Public Health Nov. 57

3573. OSIPIN V. T. Moscow. * The use of hexachlorane aerosol torches in combating insect carriers of transmissible diseases in open country (Russian text) VO.-MED. Z. 1956, 9 (60-63)

Tests of hexachlorane aerosols in an open locality demonstrated their pronounced insecticidal activity with regard to fleas, flies and ticks. Fleas proved to be most sensitive to the aerosols (paralysis was observed in 10 min.), the next sensitive were flies (100% perished in 24 hr.). In ticks placed at the height of 1.5 m. above ground at a distance of 30 m., the first signs of paralysis were observed after 2 days and they perished at different times up to 31 days. Hexachlorane aerosol torches are recommended for the disinsection of objects in open localities.

Vavilin - Moscow

OSIPISHIN, N.S., inzh.

Trackraising operations. Put' i put.khoz. no.10:16-17
O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii, stantsiya Khmel'nitskaya, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

107-12-11/46

AUTHOR: Osipkov, I., teacher of physics, Novo-Belitskaya high school #2, Gomel' city

TITLE: Gomel' - Tashkent. School Children, Be Ready forthe Contest! (Gomel' - Tashkent. Shkol'niki,gotov'tes' k sorevnovaniyam!)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956,Nr12, p. 12 col. 1 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The school has two ultrashort-wave radio stations, 003005 and 003013. Schoolboys have established communications with several distant stations; among them:

065507 and 065511 in Novos[illegible]irsk
049003 in Barnaul
028001 in Tashkent, operator Slivitskiy
028002 in Tashkent, operator Karpov
028003 in Tashkent, operator Bykhovskiy
028024 in Tashkent, operator Boryayev .

By the contest date, Jan 3, 1957, a 10-w ultrashort-wave transmitter is expected to be installed in the school.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

MARKMAN, G.I.; OSIPKOVA, T.A.

Radiographic study of pulmonary function in divers. Trudy LSGMI 53:168-182 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii s meditsinskoy radiologiyey Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. B.M. Shtern).
(LUNGS--RADIOGRAPHY) (DIVING, SUBMARINE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

KOLMODINOV, V.I. (Leningrad, Kirillovskaya ul., d.14, komn.16); OSIPKOVA, T.A.; MARKMAN, G.I.

Roentgenographic studies of the heart and lungs of divers. Vest. rent.i rad. 34 no.6:24-29 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry rentgeno-radiologii (zav. - prof. B.M. Shtern) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.Ya. Ivanov).
(HEART radiogr.)
(LUNGS radiogr.)
(DIVING)

OSIPKOVA, T. A.

Teaching of radiology in medical institutes. Med. rad. no.12: 63-64 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ya. L. Shik) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL--STUDY AND TEACHING)

LEBEDEVA, A. P.; OSIPKOVA, T. A.

Pneumomediastinography in tumors of the mediastinum in children.
Grud. khir. 4 no.3:80-84 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk G. A. Bairov) i kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ya. L. Shik) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor Ye. P. Semenova)

(MEDIASTINUM—TUMORS) (PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM)

OSIPKOVA, T.A.

X-ray picture following intrathoracic esophagogastro- and esophagojejunoanastomosis operation. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.3:25-29 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ya.L. Shik) i fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.A.Ruganov) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LEBEDEVA, A.P.; OSIPKOVA, T.A.

X-ray diagnosis of mediastinal tumors in children using gas as a contrast medium. Vest. khir. no. 6:119-125 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.A. Bairov) i rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Ya. L. Shik) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

NERAZIK, V.V.; OSIPKOVA, T.A.

Pneumomediastinographic diagnosis of cancer of the esophagus and cardial segment of the stomach; clinical roentgenological examination. Vop. onk. 9 no.1:69-76 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.A.Rusanov) i kafedra rentgenologii (zav. kafedroy - prof. Ya.L.Shik) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM) (ESOPHAGUS —CANCER)
(STOMACH—CANCER) (DIAGNOSIS RADIOSCOPIC)

OSIPOR A. I.

PA 44/49T44

USSR/Engineering Mar 49
Lumbering
Saws, Electric

"Simplified Electric Saws for Cutting Wood," A. I. Osipor, E. A. Pavlov, Engineers, Cen Sci Res Inst for Mech and Power Eng of Timber-Cutting, 5 pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 3

These small, power handsaws have done much toward mechanization of operating processes at lumbering enterprises. Describes variations of the saw, performance figures, and characteristics.

FDB 44/49T44

KALOSHIN, S.G.; OSIPOSKIY, L.F.; YURCHENKO, V.A.

Rock drills with independent rotation of bits. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 7:152-157 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Rock drills)

OSIPOV, A., navigator

Accuracy of visual estimation of distances and directions. Mor. flot 25 no.7:19 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Uchebnoye sudno "V.Dubinin" Bakinskogo morekhodnogo uchilishcha.

OSIPOV, A., inzh. (g.Moskva)

Boring shafts by blasting methods. Izobr.i rats. no.7:11 Jl '59. (MIRA 11:12)
(Mining engineering)

SUCHKOV, A.; OSIPOV, A.

Valuable feeds for livestock. MTO no.5:12 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1.Predsedatel' Moskovskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Suchkov). 2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Moskovskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva lesnoy promyshlennosti (for Osipov).
(Feeds)

(

30V/25-59-5-21/56

AUTHOR: Osipov, A.

TITLE: At the Exhibition of Five Countries

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, No. 5, pp 48-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the Mezhdunarodnaya peredvizhnaya vystavka priborov i sredstv izmereniya, primenyayemykh v nauchnykh issledovaniyakh po sel'skomu khozyaystvu (International Traveling Exhibition of Instruments and Means of Measuring applied in Scientific Research in Agriculture) held in Moscow, in which Hungary, East Germany, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia participated. A total of 180 stands were occupied by about 1000 exhibits. At the USSR stand, K. N. Shishkov explained new methods of testing soil, water and air conditions by a computer "EGNA", giving results in 3-4 hours which normally required months. A Hydraulic Integrator of Professor V. S. Luk'yanov forecasts the level of subsoil water. A mechanical drill for taking samples of subsoil 3 m deep was constructed by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Ye. G. Petrov, and Engineers V. P. Stepanov and

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At the Exhibition of Five Countries

V. S. Khromov; for assessing the quality of the subsoil by a stabilometer, by Professor Medkov of Moscow. A photoelectrical instrument UF-1 proposed by Professor M. V. Sokolov and V. A. Il'yanok at the Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (The Institute of Biological Physics at the AS USSR) was also displayed. Other devices exhibited were: a dynamometer DSh-3 for testing the tensile of wool; a thermoalarm ETS-25 signalling the temperatures at 25 points in granaries, hothouses or stores. At the East German stand, Dr. H. Peter, Director of the Leipzig Institute of Scientific Research in Agriculture explained and demonstrated the photometer Pulrich, a universal thermostat Wobser working between -60° and $+200^{\circ}$, a viscosimeter Heppler and a Mercedes computer. At the Czechoslovakian section, Engineer R. Novak explained an electronic modulator which could in a few seconds assess automobile vibration, etc. R. Lánský, an assistant at the Physico-Chemical Laboratory of the Institute of Vegetable Production of the Prague Agricultural Academy, demonstrated the P-576 polaroscope. At the Hungarian section,

At the Exhibition of Five Countries

Engineer R. Zoltan from Budapest demonstrated a new laboratory counter. At the Polish section J. Tarłowski, Senior scientific assistant at the Polish AS, explained the regulation by instrument of the movements of microscopic objects in the protoplasm of a cell. The exhibition lasted 2 months, and was visited by 100,000 people. From Moscow it will go to Leipzig, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and other satellite countries. There are 13 photographs.

OSIPOV, A.

0.004 millimeter. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.10:50 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Rolling-mill machinery)

OSIPOV, A.

Giant lathe. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.7:53 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Lathes)

OSIPOV, A

Resumption and development of international economic relations.
moscow. foreign languages publ. house,1952.
bibliographical footnotes.

OSIPOV, A.

Welcome, electronic "know-it-alls." IUn. tekh. 5 no. 12:36-38 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electronic calculating machines)

OSIPOV, A. (Khar'kov); LIPSKAYA, V. (Sverdlovsk); VATLETSOV, V. (Kirov); ZATYAMIN, M. (Stavropol', Kuybyshevskoy obl.)

We prepare for the Fifth Congress of the All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy with achievements in work, training, and sport. Za rul. 20, no.5:3 My '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy trener Sverdlovskogo avtomotokluba Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Lipsakaya). 2. Neshtatnyye korrespondenty zhurnala "Za rulem" (for Vatletsov, Zatyamin).

(Motor vehicles—Societies, etc.)

OSIPOV, A., delegat XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza

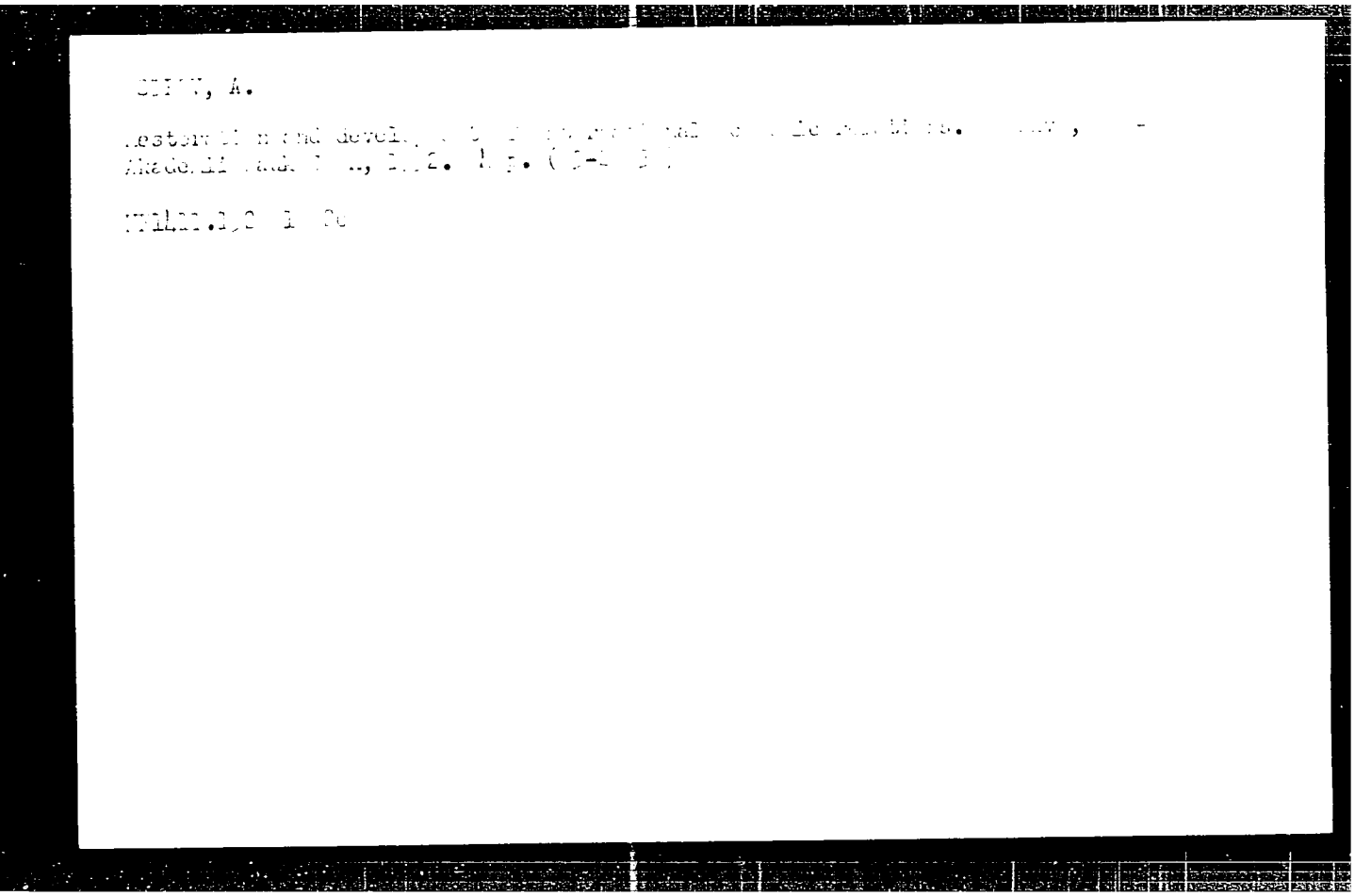
Communism and labor are indivisible. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.22:11-12 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Predsedatel' Yaroslavskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Yaroslavl Province--Trade Unions)

OSIPOV, A.; NIKONOVA, L.

Our support. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 5 no.7:22 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Tekhnicheskiye inspektora Khabarovskogo krayevogo komiteta profsoyuza rabotnikov stroitel'stva i promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov, Khabarovsk.
(KHABAROVSK PROVINCE--INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)



OSIPOV, A.

USSR
Secretary, General Council of Trade Unions
"The Most Vital and Inseparable Moment of our Time"

SOURCE: Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 1, No. 47, 1949, Page 27.
(in CIA Library)

OSIPOV, A.

Osipov, A. "The First Republic Conference of Medical Workers' Unions of the Ukraine," (Kiev, February 1949), Wrachebnoe delo, 1949, No. 3, paragraphs 273-76.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 18, 1949).

OSIPOV, A.

Labor and Laboring Classes

V. I. Lenin's and I. V. Stalin's viewpoints on developing socialist discipline in [illegible], Prof. soiuzy, No. 3, 1952.

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

15(2) SOV/[illegible]

AUTHOR: Osipov, A.

TITLE: Glass Blocks

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 5, pp 68-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a concise report on the work being done at the Skopinskiy zavod (Skopin Plant), the first Soviet plant producing glass blocks. The temperature of the glass mass reaches 1,450° C. Every "drop" of liquid glass weighs 1,300 kg. Glass blocks produced in the factory are fireproof, light, hard, transparent or colored at option, good heat-insulating, and cheap.

Card 1/1

OSIPOV, A.

Education and training of trade-union activists. Sov. profsoiuzy 16 no.18:10-12 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Predsedatel' Yaroslavskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Trade unions)

OSIPOV, A.

Technical conference in Krasnodar. Gaz. prom. no. 7:53-53 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:7)
(Krasnodar Territory--Gas, Natural--Congresses)

14(5) SOV/25-59-9-26/49

AUTHOR: Osipov, A.

TITLE: For Petroleum Industry

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 9, p 65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Laboratoriya avtomatizatsii Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya (Laboratory of Automation of the State Scientific-Research and Designing Institute for Petroleum Machine-Building), headed by M.G. Eskin, has developed a new automatic regulator "AVE-1" for advancing the bit. It is already being used at Shkapovskoye deposit in Bashkiriya Recently, the "Giproneftemash" designed an installation "ASP-3" which fully mechanizes lowering and lifting operations during drilling. It is remote controlled from three desks. The experimental model is already in operation at the trust "Pervomayskburneft'" in the Kuybyshevskaya Oblast'.

Card 1/2

For Petroleum Industry

SOV/25-59-9-26/49

This installation released surface worker from tiresome work. The "ASP-3" was designed under the guidance of R.P. Raygorodskiy. The Moskovskiy zavod kontrol'no-izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow Plant for Checking and Measuring Devices) has designed a frequency telemechanization system for oil wells. Up to now, 1,500 wells have been equipped with various telemechanization systems and about 15,000 wells with local automation. There is 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

NEZHIVENKO, A.K., veterinarnyy fel'dsher (Chiginskiy rayon, Tyumenskoy oblasti); KHARCHENKO, V.I.; OSIPOV, A.

Prophylaxis and therapy of the poisoning of animals.
Veterinariia 41 no.7:66-67 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza "Miyasskiy", Tyumenskoy oblasti (for Kharchenko). 2. Zaveduyushchiy klinicheko-toksikologicheskim otdelom Altayskoy krayevoy veterinarnoy laboratorii (for Osipov).

OSIPOV, A.A., (Moskva)

Method for acquainting the 10th class students with the production of sodium and sodium hydroxide. Khim.v shkole 11 no.5: 29-36 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Sodium--Study and teaching)