POKROVSKIY, N.N.; KISHKO, Ya.G.; OSTRANITSA, A.P.

Attachment to IU.A.Krotov's apparatus for making a bacteriological analysis of air in the field. Lab.delo 4 no.2:45-46 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz L'vovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.D.Klyuzko, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. L.A.Chernaya)
(AIR--BACTERIOLOGY)

OSTRANITSA, A P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3624

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov

Metallokeramicheskiye materialy i metody ikh issledovaniya; informatsionnyye materialy (Cermet Materials and Methods of Their Analysis; Information Material) Kiyev, Izd-vo AN Ukr SSR, 1959. 55 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: I.V. Klisha; Tech. Ed.: A.M. Lisovets
Editorial Board: I.N. Frantsevich, I.M. Fedorchenko, G.S. Fisarenko, G.V. Samsonov (Resp. Ed.), V.N. Yeremenko, and V.N. Paderno.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, designers, and engineering and technical personnel in the metallurgical, machinery-manufacturing and other branches of industry.

COVERAGE: In this collection of articles the authors describe the production of carbides, nitrides and other heat resisting compounds, giving their physicochemical and mechanical properties and their thermal processing and the processing installations are also described. A new method is proposed for the production of foils from refractory compounds. Certain compounds are analyzed, and the energy dissipation in materials during high-frequency mechanical vibrations is determined. No personalities are mentioned. There are 7 schematic drawings, 6 tables and 17 references, 16 of which are Soviet.

5(2,4)
AUTHORS: Dudkin, L. D., Ostranitsa, A. P. SOV/20-124-1-26/69

TITLE: Ternary Semiconducting Compounds Coming Under the General Formula $A^{I}B^{V}B_{2}^{VI}$ (Troynyye poluprovodnikovyye soyedineniya $A^{I}B^{V}B_{2}^{VI}$)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 94 - 97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The compounds mentioned in the title are formed on the basis of binary compounds from which one at least must be a semiconductor. The ratios of the molar concentrations between the initial components correspond to simple integers. The present paper deals with the elucidation of the existence and of the physical chemical nature of the hypothetic compounds under review where A^{I} is Cu, Ag, B^{V} - Sb, Bi, and B^{VI} - Se, Te (Ref 1). Their formation is assumed from analogies with the chalcopyrite-like group of semiconducting compounds $A^{I}A^{III}B_{2}^{VI}$ in ternary systems A^{I} — B^{V} — B^{VI} on quasibinary cross sections $A_{2}^{I}B^{VI}$ —$B_{2}^{V}B_{3}^{VI}$ at a ratio of the components of

Card 1/3

1:1, A^{III} being Al, Ga, In, Tl. In spite of the related chemical composition of $A^{I}B^{V}B_2^{VI}$ and $A^{I}A^{III}B_2^{VI}$ it may easily be stated that they are not isostructural. On the basis of corresponding binary compounds 8 ternary alloys were produced . Their composition is given in table 1. The investigation was performed according to a method similar to that described in reference 2. It was found that 4 compounds only: $CuSbSe_2$, $AgSbSe_2$, $AgSbTe_2$ and $AgBiSe_2$ do really exist. They crystallize direct from the melt. The microstructure of the alloys $CuSbTe_2$ and $CuBiTe_2$ is of eutectic nature; $CuBiSe_2$ and $AgBiTe_2$ have proved to be two-phase alloys. The heating- and cooling curves were constructed on one-phase alloys and the crystallization temperatures of the ternary compounds were determined from these curves (Table 2). The congruent character of the melting was confirmed. Table 2 shows the estimated coefficients of thermal conductivity. The determination results of the electric conductivity of the compounds under review as a function of temperature are given in figure 1.

Card 2/3

Ternary Semiconducting Compounds Coming Under the General Formula $A^{I}B^{V}B_{2}^{VI}$

SOV/20-124-1-36/69

$CuSbSe_2$, $AgSbSe_2$ and $AgBiSe_2$ show dependences $\sigma(T)$ which are characteristic of semiconductors. By means of $\sigma(T)$ the activation energies of the current carriers in ternary compounds were calculated (Table 2). Powder-radiographs were taken. From the assumption that the scheme of the bindings (Fig 2) is characteristic of all compounds mentioned in the title, the authors deduced the qualitative conditions which determine their stability. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: August 8, 1958, by I. I. Bardin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1958

Card 3/3

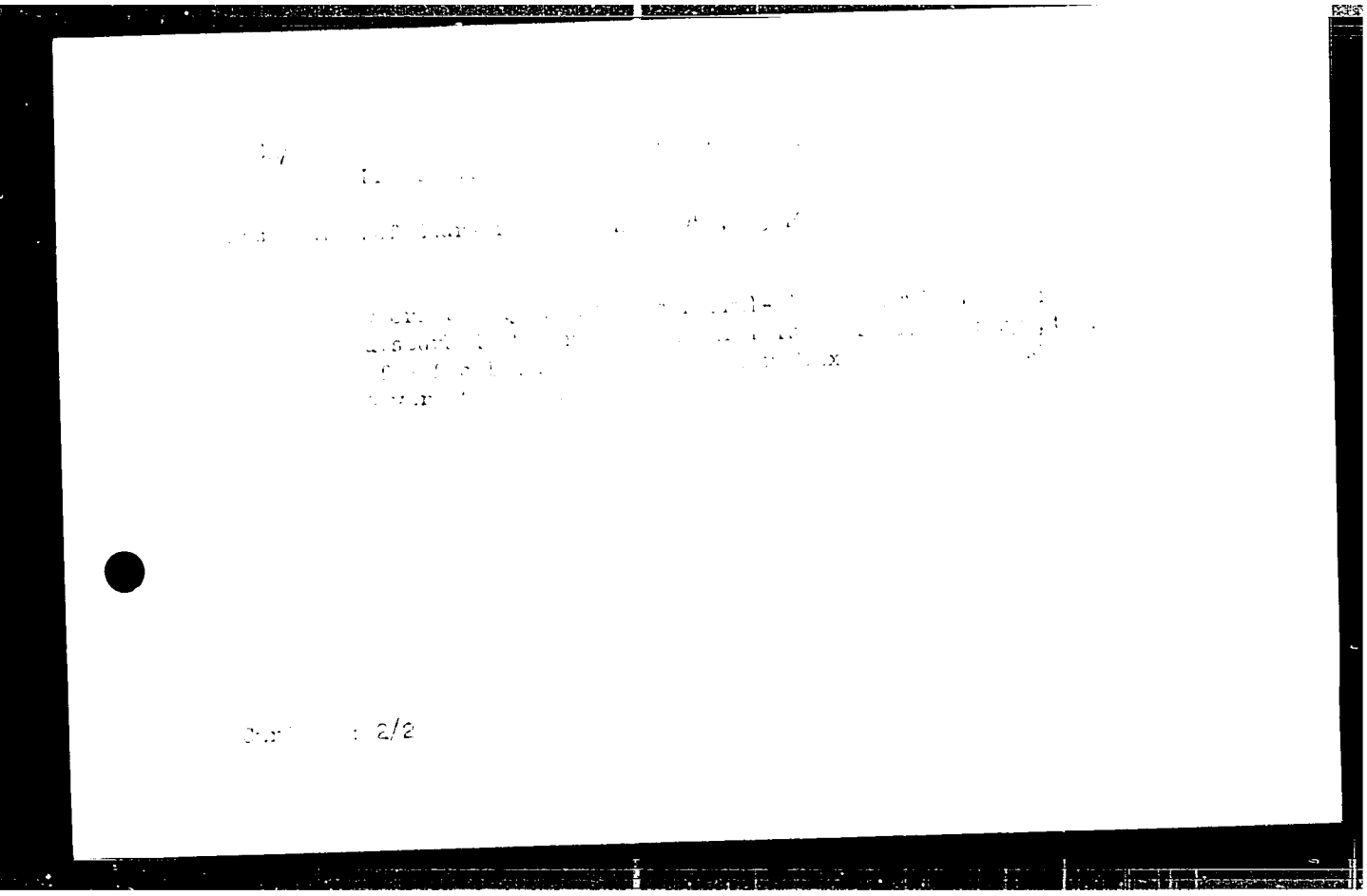
OSTRASZ, L.

Electrostatic filters.

P. 91 (WIADOMOSCI ELEKTROTECHNICZNE) Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 15, no.4, Apr. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958.

OSTRAUSKAS, V. V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Unconditioned Salivary Reflex in Disorders of Cerebral Circulation." Len, 1957. 16 pp (1st Len Med Inst im Academician I. P. Pavlov, Chair of Nervous Diseases), 200 copies (KL, 50-57, 120)

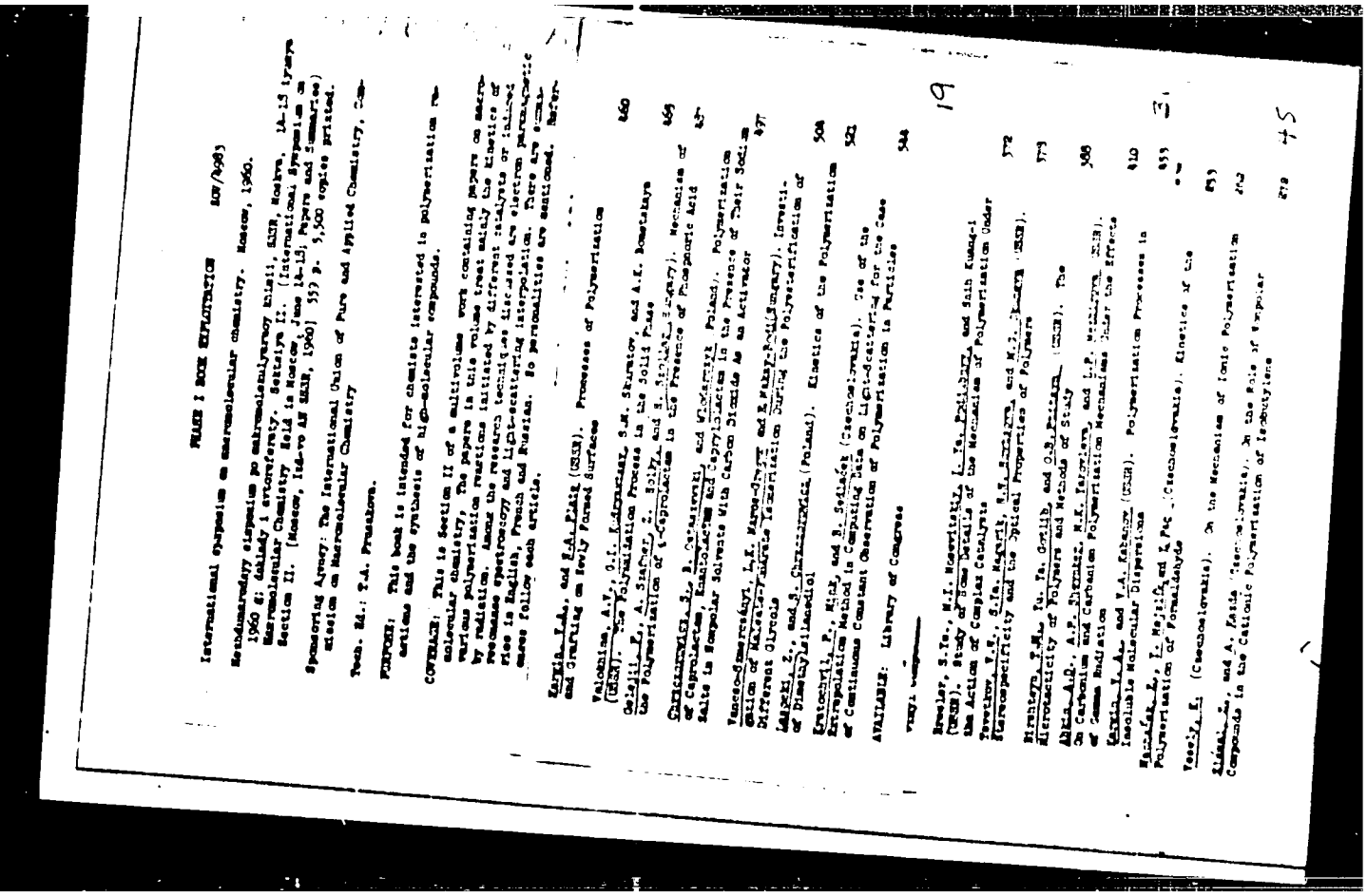


HAVLIN, I.; OSTRCIL, F.

Fractures of the radius with volar dislocations. Acta chir.orthop. traum.cech. 28 no.5:416-418 O '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brné, reditel prof. MUDr. V. Novak, Dr.Sc.

(RADIUS fract & disloc) (WRIST fract & disloc)



PART I BOOK EXHIBITION 807/3685

International symposia on macromolecular chemistry. Boston, 1960.

Nauchnaya otdacha po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, SSSR, Kosiva, 14-15 iyunya 1960 g: doklady i stenogrammy. Sektsiya II. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-15: Papers and Summaries) Section II. (Moscow, 14-vo AN SSSR, 1960) 559 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Resp. Ed.: P.A. Privalova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high-molecular compounds.

COVERAGE: This is Section II of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The papers in this volume treat mainly the kinetics of various polymerization reactions initiated by different catalysts or induced by radiation. Among the research techniques discussed are electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and light-scattering interpolation. There are numerous references, mostly Soviet. Some papers are in English, French and Russian. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is followed by bibliography.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VK/gmd

19

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Ostrcil F.

KROUPA, J.; SPOMAR, J.; OSTRCIL, F.

Importance of sulpho-phosphoro-vanillin reaction in diagnosis of fat embolism. Rozhl. chir. 37 no.1:28-33 Jan 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne, reditel prof. Dr. Vl. Novak. J. K., Brno 12, Ant. Macka 7.

(EMBOLISM, diag.
sulpho-phosphoro-vanillin reaction in fat embolism (Cz))

KRUPA, J; SPONAR, J., technicka spoluprace; OSTRCIL, F.

Changes in blood proteins after fractures. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 25 no.6:421-432 Nov 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne, reditel prof. dr. Vladimir Novak, J. K., Vyzk. ust. traum., Brno, Ponavka 6.
(FRACTURES, blood in
proteins (Cz))
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in var. dis.
fract. (Cz))

CSTRCIL, F.

KROUPA, J.; SPONAR, J.; OSTRCIL, F.

Relation of blood tributyrinase to traumatic fat embolism. Rozhl. chir. 37 no.1:34-39 Jan 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne, reditel prof. MUDr Vladimir Novak. J. K., Brno 12, Ant. Macka 7.

(EMBOLISM, blood in
tributyrinase in posttraum. fat embolism (Cz))
(LIPASES, in blood
same)

OSTRCIL, Frantisek; STRMISKA, Jaroslav

Effect of hydrocortisone on the stiffness of joints after injury. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 26 no.2:119-122 Mar 59.

1. Vyskumny ustav traumatologicky V Brne, reditel prof. MUDr. Vladimir Novak, F. O. Brno, Ponavka 6..

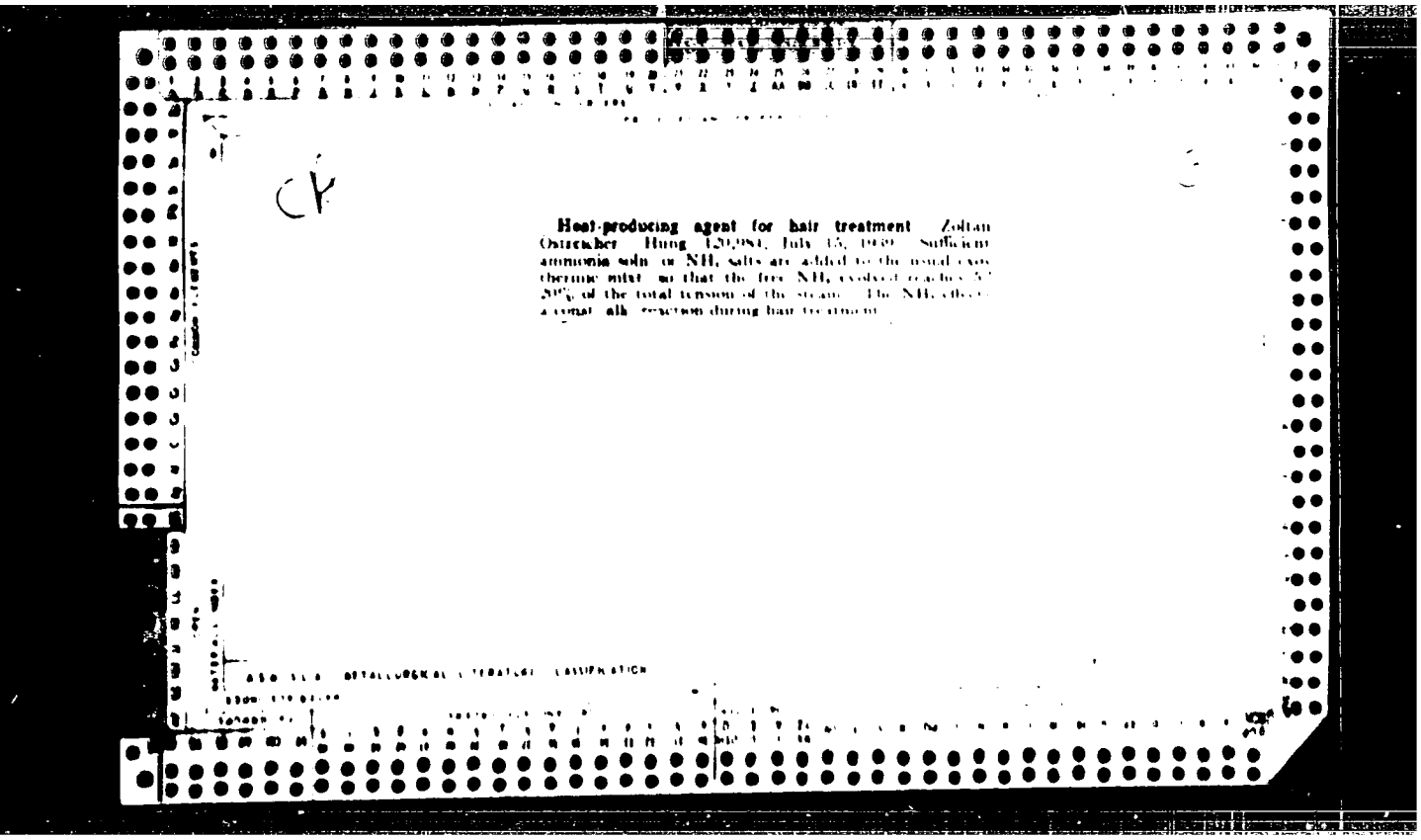
(JOINTS, wds. & inj.
hydrocortisone for control of post-traum. stiffness (Cz))
(HYDROCORTISONE, ther. use
post-traum. stiffness in jointing (Cz))

OSTRODA, MARIAN M.

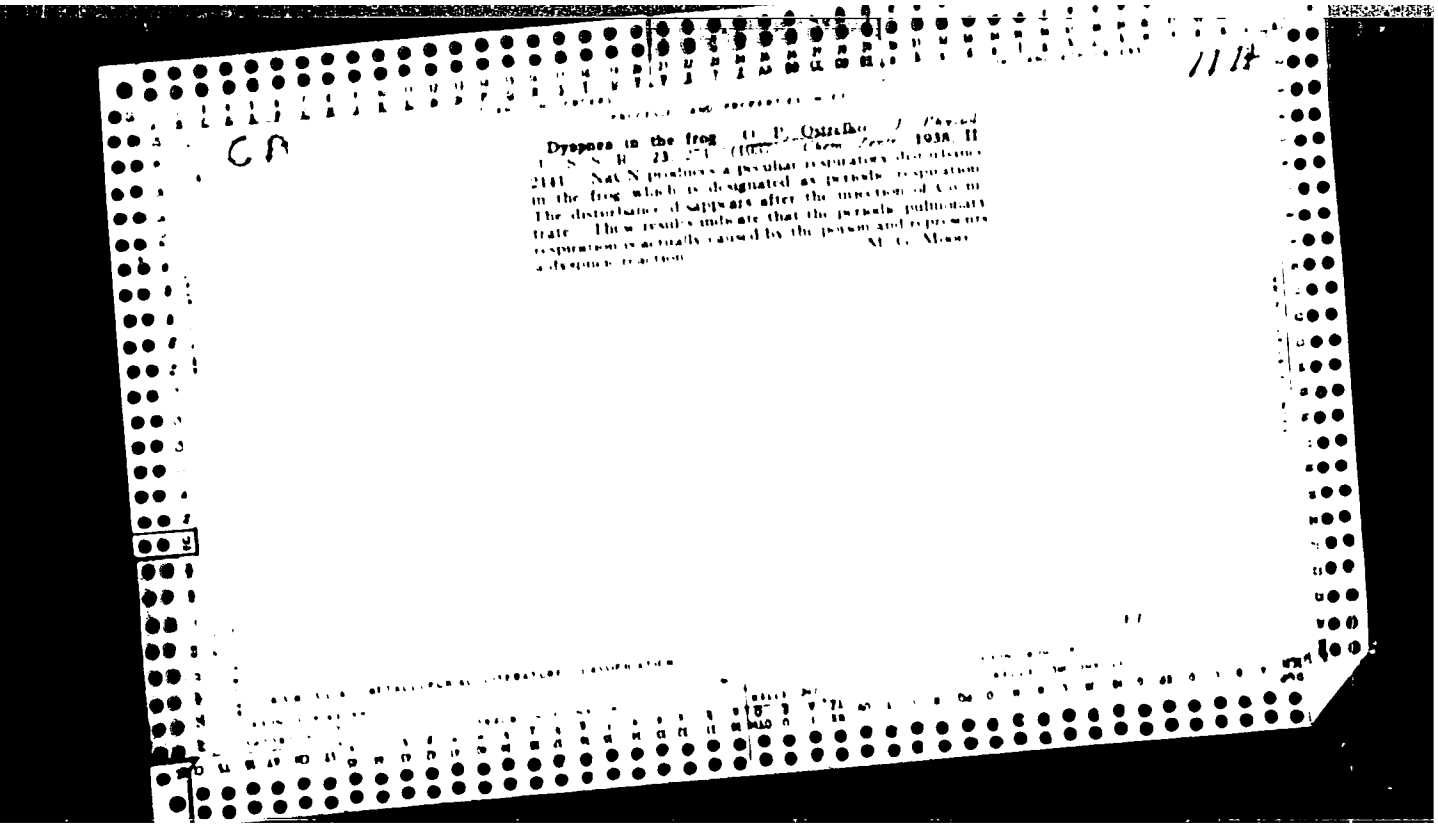
Geography & Geology

Tryumfu dzien; montaz widowiskowy na swieto demokracji. Drakow, Wydawn. Domu Kultury, 1945. 23 p.
NN
Not in DLC

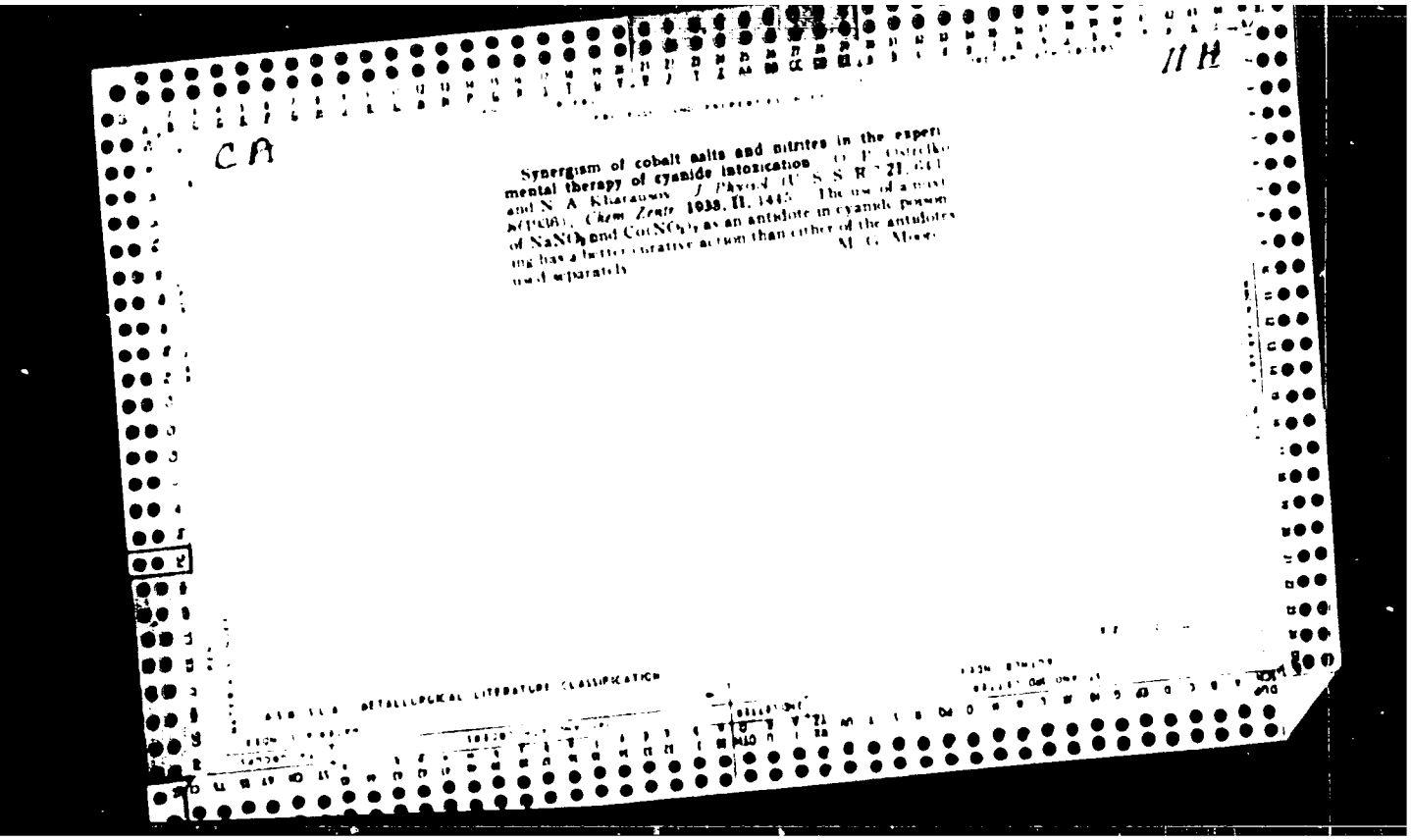
Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.



Heat-producing agent for hair treatment Zoltan Osztreicher Hung. 150,981, July 15, 1960. Sufficient ammonia soln. or NH_4 salts are added to the usual cosmetic mixt. so that the free NH_3 evolved reaches 5–30% of the total tension of the steam. The NH_3 effects a comal alk. reaction during hair treatment.



Dyspnea in the frog [illegible] 1938. II
[illegible] Nat N produces a peculiar respiratory disturbance
in the frog which is designated as periodic respiration
The disturbance disappears after the injection of Co ni
trate These results indicate that the periodic pulmonary
respiration is actually caused by the poison and represents
a defensive reaction



CA

Synergism of cobalt salts and nitrites in the experimental therapy of cyanide intoxication. [illegible] and N. A. Kharasova. *J. Physiol. (U. S. S. R.)* 21, 641-[illegible]. *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 1445. The use of a mixture of $NaNO_2$ and $Co(NO_3)_2$ as an antidote in cyanide poisoning has a better curative action than either of the antidotes used separately. M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OSTRENKO, N. N.

Eczema

Eczema therapy. Vest. ven i derm. no. 5, 1952.

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

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

OSTRENKO, S.G.

Important measure for increasing meat production. Veterinariia 37 no.7:25 Jl '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Novo-Senzharskogo rayona Poltavskoy oblasti.
(Novyye Senzhary District—Beef cattle—Feeding and feeds)

OSTRENKO, S. G.

"The important arrangement on the increase of meat reserves."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 7, 1960, p. 25

Chief Vet Dr. - ~~Ret~~ Nong Sonkhuak Saigon, Cochin China

OSTAPENKO, S. G. and GOL BORODKO, V. S. (Chief Veterinary Surgeon and Epizootologist) (Novoserzhensk Raion, Poltava Oblast')

"Prophylaxis and treatment of calves infected with coccidiosis"

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, no. 10, October 1961, p. 58

S/137/61/000/00[illegible]/019/0[illegible]
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Ostrenko, V.Ya., Bobrakov, L.D.

TITLE: Comprehensive rolling of pipes on pilger and automatic mills

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 26, abstract 5D24 ("Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-t", 1959, no. 6 - 7, 28 - 33)

TEXT: A new pipe rolling method was tested, consisting in the rolling of thick-walled pipes from an ingot on a pilger mill, and subsequent rolling on the automatic mill. Grade 10 (St.20) steel pipes of 325 x 9 mm dimensions were rolled. A blank of 280 x 55 mm was rolled on the pilger mill and a 325 x 9 mm pipe on a "400" automatic mill. Improved quality of pipes as to their external and internal skin was observed on a batch of blanks subjected to preliminary repair. Comprehensive rolling under certain conditions may promote the improvement of the pipe quality.

Ya. M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/008/012/062
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Pomichev, I.A., Ostrenko, V.Ya.

TITLE: Energy consumption during piercing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 24-25, abstract 8D244 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-t, 1960, no. 8, 3 - 10)

TEXT: An investigation was made of different types of piercing mills with barrel-shaped, disk-shaped and fungiform rolls. In all cases 96 mm diameter blanks were pierced into sleeves of equal dimensions for 89 x 3.5 mm pipes, at an equal number of revolutions of the rolls and close values of the initial angles (in disk mills - a corresponding value of eccentricity). Maximum loads on the mill and the specific energy consumption occur on mills with barrel-shaped rolls; least loads on mills with fungiform rolls. This mill assures also the production of pipes without external and internal skins, which is another advantage as compared to other mills.

Ye.M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SOV/123-59-15-59344

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 15, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ostrenko, V.Ya., Bobrakov, L.D.

TITLE: Taking up the Manufacture of Thin-Walled Tubes of Large Diameter by a big Automatic Mill at the Trans-Caucasian Metallurgical Plant

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1958, Nr 4 - 5, pp 17 - 23

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of tubes of the grades 168 x 5, 168 x 6, 219 x 6, 273 x 7 and 325 x 8 mm with a minimum thickness of walls corresponding to the GOST 301-50 was taken up by the "400" mill of the ZMZ.

Zh V.T.

Card 1/1

OZOL', Vladimir Lyudvigovich; OSTRENKO, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; LIBERMAN, S.S., red.izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Practices in the automatization of pipe-rolling plants] Opyt avtomatizatsii truboprokatnoi ustanovki. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 79 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Automatic control) (Rolling mills) (Pipe)

137-58-4-7208

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958 Nr 4 p 127 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Fomichev, I. A., Ostrenko, R. Ya., Rozenfel'd, I. B., Bobrakov, L. D.

TITLE: The Technical Foundations of the Production of 529 mm Tube on the 400 Mill of the Transcaucasian Plant (Tekhnologicheskiye osnovy proizvodstva trub diam. 529 mm na stane 400 Zakavkazskogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. trubnyy in-t 1957 Nr 3, pp 17-25

ABSTRACT: The possibility of producing 529 mm diameter tubing (T) needed for gas and oil pipelines, on a 400 mill is established. Preliminary experiments with T of smaller size (325 and 273 mm diameter) showed that the amount of increase in diameter in the expansion of sleeves in two piercing mills may be as much as 40 percent and made it possible to carry out the necessary reconstruction of the plant equipment in order to develop a plan for a rolling schedule for making T of 529 mm diameter from 350 mm blanks. The rolling table envisages the production of 420 mm sleeves from the Nr 1 piercing mill and 520 mm diameter sleeves from the Nr 2

Card 1/2

The Technical Foundations of the Production of 529 mm Tube (cont.)

The following changes were made in the grooving of the piercing mill rolls: the entry taper was increased from $3^{\circ}30'$ to 4°, and the exit taper from 4° to 9°. Rolls of minimum diameter were used to reduce leading. The diameter of the pass when rolling in an automatic mill was 51 mm. The diameter of the T past the reeling mill was 540-550 mm and this assured the required reduction in diameter in the sizing mill. The profile of the rolls of the reeling mill was changed so that the entry taper was $2^{\circ}30'$. The sizing mill was arranged for work with various stands. The diameter of the pass in the fourth stand was 534 mm. Technical and power calculations are presented, and these are to be used in organization of manufacture.

[illegible] Tubing--Manufacture [illegible] --Equipment

[illegible] M.

Card 2/2

OSTRENKO, V.Y., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOBRAKOV, L.D., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: ROZENFEL'D, N.B.; OSLAMENKO, I.S.; TSERETELI, P.A.; MINDLIN, I.B.; KUPERSHTEYN, Ye.A., TOPAL, V.A.

Organizing the rolling of large-diameter thin-walled pipes on the heavy-duty automatic unit at the Zakavkazskiy Metallurgical Plant. Biul.nauch.-tekh.inform.VNITI no.4/5:17-23 '58. (MIRA 15:1)
(Tiflis--Pipe mills)

S/137/61/000/007/048/072
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Fomichev, I. A.; Ostrenko, V. Ya.

TITLE: Pressure of metal on rolls and mandrel during piercing of blanks in mills with barrel-shaped, mushroom-shaped, and disk-type rolls

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, 37, abstract 7D299 ("Tr. Ukr. n.-i. trubn. in-ta", 1959, no. 2, 51-69)

TEXT: Formulae are derived for the determination of the pressure of metal on the rolls and the axial pressure on mandrels. Experimental studies of the metal pressure on rolls and mandrels were carried out in the course of piercing blanks on mills "140" of ЮТЗ (YuTZ) and on the piercing mill with mushroom-shaped rolls of ЧТПЗ (ChTPZ). Data were obtained indicating the dependence of metal pressure on rolls upon the reduction, temperature, grade of steel, and the speed of the rolls. The pressure is lowest in the piercing mill with mushroom-shaped rolls. The values of mean specific pressure are approximately equal for all mills. The ratio of axial pressure (Q) to metal pressure on the rolls (P) in a mill with barrel-shaped rolls is equal to 0.2 - 0.35, in a mill with mushroom-shaped rolls - 0.35 - 0.40, in a mill with disk-type rolls - 0.45 - 0.5. The

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/007/048/072
A060/A101

Pressure of metal on rolls and mandrel ...

experimental data obtained and the analysis of the stress pattern in the strain seat yield the conclusion that the formation of the primary cavity in piercing of blanks on mills with mushroom-shaped and disk rolls is difficult. This fact is very important in the piercing of high-alloy steels and alloys. Thus, piercing mills with mushroom-shaped rolls in which the piercing pressure is lowest and the Q/P ratio is sufficiently high, possess an advantage as compared with other types of mills.

Ya. Manegin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/003/090/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

TEXT: [illegible]

Abstracter's note: Complete translation. K. Ursova

Card 1/1

AUTH NO: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

TEXT: Some results are presented of [illegible] number of pipe mills with the purpose of producing seamless pipes with [illegible] D/S ratio. The tests confirmed the theoretical thesis on the effectiveness of producing finished pipes on skewed rolling mills rather than on automatic [illegible]. A modernized schematic diagram of automatic mills and a layout of equipment of the new automatic mills being designed are given.

A. Leont'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

OSTRENKO, Viktor Yakovlevich, VATUTIN, Petr Ivanovich, PLYATSKOVSKIY, O.A., otv.red.; SINYAVSKAYA, Ye.K. red.; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of pipe with automatic equipment] Proizvodstvo trub na avtomaticheskikh ustanovkakh. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 133 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Pipe, Steel)
(Rolling mills)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1959 Nr [illegible] USSR

AUTHORS: Ostrenko V Ya Bobrakov I D

TITLE: Adoption of a Technology for Manufacture of Large Diameter Thin-walled Pipes in a Large Automatic Pipe-rolling Mill at the Transcaucasian Metallurgical Plant (Osvoyeniye proizvodstva tonkostennykh trub bol'shogo diametra na bol'shom avtomaticheskom ustanovke Zakavkazskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Byul tekhniko-ekhn inform Vses [illegible] 1958 Nr 4 5, pp 17 23

ABSTRACT: Preliminary investigations performed permitted the development of technological procedures and designing of roll passes for the production of pipes (P) of the diameters 168x6, 219x6, 273x7, and 325x8 mm in accordance with the specifications of the GOST 301 50 standard. The new technology was tested in a series of mass produced P's and was subsequently adopted for production in order to increase the productivity of the 400 pipe-rolling mill employed at the ZMZ (Transcaucasian Metallurgical Plant) for production of thin-walled P's and in order to reduce the waste of metal and

Card 1/2

SO

Adoption of a Technology for Manufacture of Large Diameter Pipe

further increase the output of sound product it is imperative that [illegible] improvements in the design of the support of the working rolls [illegible] mills and adjustment of the operator of the screw down wedge mech[illegible] carried out in coordination with the plant manufacturing this equipment [illegible] essential that the design of the devices employed in changing of mandr[illegible] improved and that an exchange of experience in fields of casting of [illegible] other devices for automatic pipe rolling mills be organized between the [illegible] Caucasian and the Yuzhnotrubnyy [Southern Pipe] Plants.

Card 2/2

OSTRENKO, V.Ya.; YUFEROV, V.M.; GRYKO, I.F.; TYR, V.F.; OSIN, N.A.; CHERNYSHINSKAYA, R.I.; VIL'YAMS, O.S.; IAKUTINA, P.V.

Pipe production from new heat-resistant ferritic-martensitic steels. Stal' 23 no. 3:258-263 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut, Pervoural'skiy novotrubnyy zavod i Nikopol'skiy yuzhnotrubnyy zavod.

S/0137/63/000/011/D045/D045

ACCESSION NR: AR4015542

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11D260

AUTHOR: Ostrenko, V. Ya.; Mironov, Yu. M.; Geyko, I.K.

TITLE: A new method of producing large-diameter seamless pipes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Trubn. proiz-vo Ukrainy*, Kiyev, 1963, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, seamless pipe, large-diameter pipe

TRANSLATION: The authors present an analysis of existing methods of slanted-roll expansion. The results of the analysis made possible the development of a new method of expansion which allows the production of large-diameter thin- and especially thick-walled pipes, as well as pipes with external longitudinal ribs. The basic advantage of this method is the application of compressive forces on all sides without the involvement of any expansive stresses on sections lying outside the deformation focus formed by the closed contour of the outer shaping surface and the inner working rollers. This special feature makes possible the rolling of thin-walled pipes even from low-plasticity materials, which is very

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015542

difficult with existing methods. In addition, in products made by the new method, the outer surface will be of relatively high quality; this is assured by the conditions of deformation on a smooth surface with considerable feed force. An important feature of the new method of expansion is the absence of ovalization of the product during the deformation process. The authors give a description of the process and a pipe rolling machine for carrying it out. K. Ursova.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

OSTRENKO, V. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; VATUTIN, P.I., inzh.

Improving the quality of seamless pipes. Biul. TSNIICHM no. 8:32-35 '58. (MIRA 11:?)

(Pipe)
(Rolling(Metalwork))

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1377

Ostrenko, Viktor Yakovlevich, and Petr Ivanovich Vatutin

Proizvodstvo trub na avtomaticheskikh ustanovkakh (Tube Production in Automated Mills) Kharkov, Metallurgizdat, 1958. 138 p. 3,100 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Plyatskovskiy, O.A.; Ed. of Publishing House: Sinyavskaya, Ye. K.; Tech. Ed.: Andreyev, S.P.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the tube-manufacturing industry and may be useful to students at metallurgical vuzes.

COVERAGE: The problems of seamless steel tube production in automated mills are analyzed. The principles of roll and equipment design for all the mill stands are explained in detail. An analysis of the influence of the design elements on the rolling process is

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presented, and a comparison of various types of equipment for piercing mills is given. Methods of setting up tube mills are described in detail and all possible troubles encountered in tube production are discussed. All operations of the manufacturing process are described in succession and methods of flow sheet design for tube manufacture are explained. Tube rejects, their causes and methods for their prevention and elimination are discussed. Information on modern tube production technique is included. The authors state that 65 percent of all tubes are manufacutred by the seamless process. The names of Doctor of Technical Sciences I.A. Fonischev, of P.K. Teterin, S.A. Plyatsovskiy, P.T. Yemel'yanenko and L.E. Al'shevskiy are mentioned in the text as having contributed to this field. There are 14 Soviet references.

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Tube Production in Automated Mills SOV/1327

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOV/122-59-6-8/27

AUTHORS: Fomichev, I.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences and Ostrenko, V.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Investigation of the Operation of Piercing Mills With Barrel-, Mushroom- and Disc-type Rolls

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 28-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mushroom- and disc-type rolls in piercing mills have overhung roll mountings. Barrel-type rolls have gained favour in Russian tube mills for larger sizes and alloy-steel tubes. It is stated that each of the three types of roll has its appropriate field and none should be excluded in new mills. Analytical and experimental investigations are described, performed on barrel-type and disc rolls at the Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod (Yuzhotrubnyy Works) and on mushroom-type rolls at the Chelyabinskiy truboperokatnyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tube-rolling Works) stated that all three types of rolls produce the same initial deformation and, in all cases, the piercing process requires a helicoidal motion of the billet. Analysis shows how to determine the piercing axis of each type of mill and its position is found for each of the three

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Investigation of the Operation of Piercing Mills With Barrel-, Mushroom- and Disc-type Rolls

cases. On the basis of theoretical analysis, a number of curves are derived (Figure 2), which illustrate the variation of the resultant velocity, the rate of feed and the velocity of rotation along the initial deformation zone for all three types of piercing mill. The distribution of velocities is examined for each type of roll and it is found that the substantial drawback of the disc-type rolls is the change of relative velocity between the two discs across their face. However, the benefit lies in an improved tube surface. The best velocity distribution is that of the mushroom rolls where a progressive increase of the total velocity and its components occurs from the entry to the outlet. The study of the process of twisting the billet and experiments carried out have established that, in the process of traversing the initial deformation zone, the billet, in a barrel-type roll mill is subject to alternating twisting in two opposed directions. A twist takes place in the entry cone in the direction of rotation

Investigation of the Operation of Piercing Mills With Barrel-, Mushroom- and Disc-type Rolls

followed by untwisting completed at the throat and by twisting in the opposite direction. In the mushroom-type mill, the twist usually occurs in the direction of rotation, both in the entry and the outlet cones. This produces the least stressed metal in the finished product. Measured output rates at the two tube works mentioned above are summarised in Table 1. A 90 mm diameter billet was pierced to produce finished tube of 89 mm outside diameter and 3.5 mm wall thickness. The lower output of the mushroom-type mill as measured was due to obsolete design. Assuming equal rate of feed (0.9 m/sec) it is concluded that barrel-type rolls will have a piercing cycle of 6.5 sec, disc-type rolls of 5.5 sec and mushroom-type rolls of 5.2 sec. Table 2 summarises the scrap percentages in

Investigation of the Operation of Piercing Mills With Barrel-, Mushroom- and Disc-type Rolls

different tube mills. Mushroom-type roll mills have the least scrap due to external or internal folds, presumably as a result of the more favourable distribution of velocities. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

FOMICHEV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSTRENKO, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Metal pressure on rolls in large diameter pipe rolling on auto-matic mills. Obr.met.davl. no.2:155-170 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Rolling mills)

OSTRENKO, V. YA.

Skilled worker in the drill and casing pipe section, textbook for practical and technical courses and schools for skilled workers
Kar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953.179p.
(54-30298)

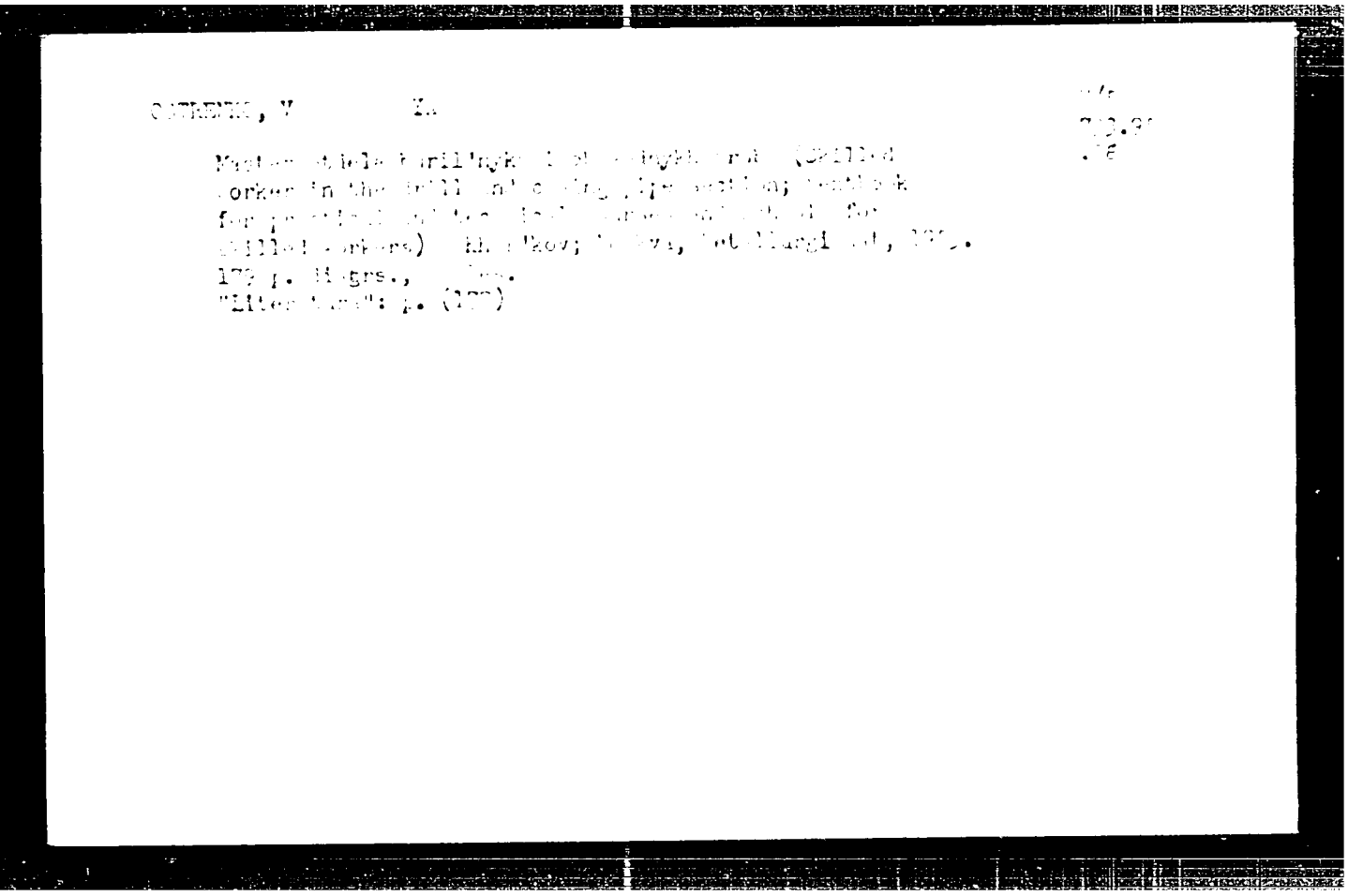
TN871.5.O8

Master otdela...1953 (Card 2. 54-30298

FOMICHEV, I.A.; OSTRENKO, V.Ya.; BOBRIKOV, L.D.; MINDLIN, I.G.

Hollow mandrels with inside cooling for piercing mills. Biul. TSNIICHM no.23:42-44 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1.VNITI (for Fomichev, Ostrenko, Bobrikov). 2.Zakavkazskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Mindlin).
(Rolling mills)



OSTRER, G.D.,
BEREZOVSKAYA, F.I., Ber Inst. physik. Chem., Akad. Wiss. Ukr.
9, 3-16.

OSTRETSOVA, V.

AID P - 2109

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 22/24

Author : Ostretsova, V.

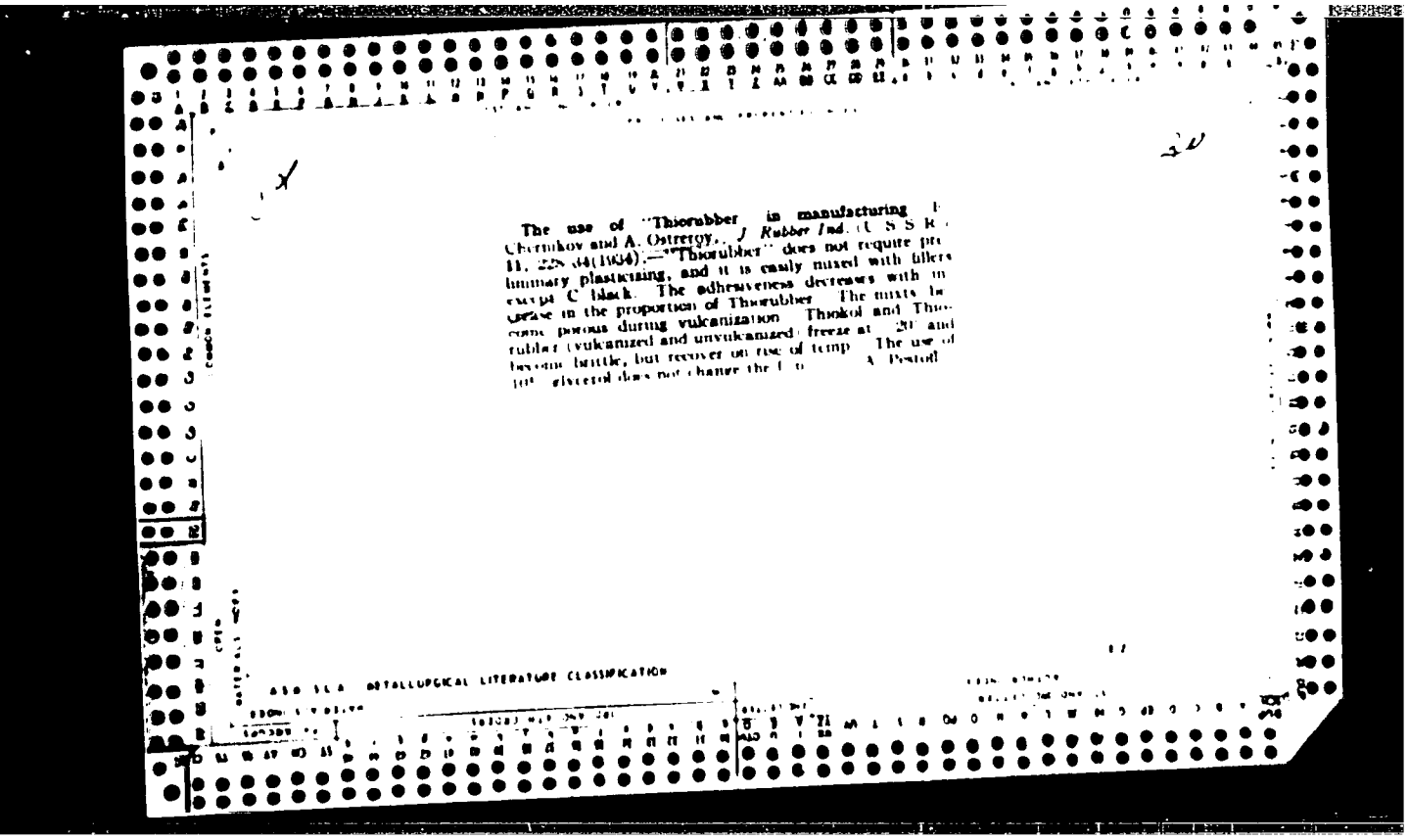
Title : Parkhomenko, V. Ye. Tekhnologiya pererabotki nefti i gaza (Technology of Oil and Gas Processing) Gostoptekhizdat. 1953 (Book Review)

Periodical: Neft. khoz., v.33, no.4, 93, Ap 1955

Abstract : This textbook for students of technical colleges in petroleum engineering is critically reviewed. In general, the review is favorable. However, some of the book's shortcomings are indicated.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date



The use of "Thiorubber" in manufacturing
Chernikov and A. Ostrergy, *J. Rubber Ind.* (U.S.S.R.)
11, 225-44(1934).—"Thiorubber" does not require pre-
liminary plasticizing, and it is easily mixed with fillers
except C black. The adhesiveness decreases with in-
crease in the proportion of Thiorubber. The mixts. be-
come porous during vulcanization. Thiokol and Thio-
rubber (vulcanized and unvulcanized) freeze at -20° and
become brittle, but recover on rise of temp. The use of
10% glycerol does not change the f. p.
A. Petrol

ASS'N. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OSTRETSOV, A.Ya., inzh., SHENKMAN, Yu.B., inzh.

Economy of electric power consumption in shipbuilding. Sudostroenie no.7:58-59 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Shipbuilding) (Electric power)

IVANOV, A.M.; OSTRETSOV, B.N., redaktor; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Rapid methods of handling lumber cargoes; practice of Leningrad dockers] Skorostnye metody pererabotki lesnykh gruzov. Opyt leningradskikh portovikov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1954. 62 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Lumber--Transportation)
(Loading and unloading)

OSTRETSOV, G.V.; MANUYLOV, L.K.; BRON, A.M.; CHERNIKOV, S.S.

Errors of the profile in rolling gears and methods for their correction. Stan.i instr. 32 no.10:3-6 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Gear shaping machines)

AVRUTIN, S.V., inzh.; BAKLUNOV, Ye.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLEYZER, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARTSEV, S.P., inzh.; KEDRINSKIY, V.N., inzh., laureat Leninskoy premii; KORZINKIN, V.I., inzh.; KOSILOVA, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MATYUSHIN, V.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; OSTRETSOV, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PANCHENKO, K.P., kand.tekhn. nauk; PARFENOV, O.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, L.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; ROMANOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVERIN, M.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; SAKHAROV, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.A., inzh.; FRUMIN, Yu.L., inzh.; SHISHKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; ACHERKAN, N.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, glavnyy red.; VLADISLAVLEV, V.S., red. [deceased]; POZDNYAKOV, S.N., red.; ROSTOVYKH, A.Ya., red.; STOLBIN, G.B., red.; CHERNAVSKIY, S.A., red.; KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red. graficheskikh rabot; GIL'DENBERG, M.I., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Metalworking handbook; in five volumes] Spravochnik metallista v piati tomakh. Chleny red.soveta: V.S.Vladislavlev i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.5. 1960. 1184 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Metalwork)

S/121/60/000/03/05/006

AUTHOR: Ostretsov, G.V.

TITLE. Conference on the Reduction in Overall Dimensions and Weights of Gears

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No 3, pp 42 - 43

TEXT: In December 1959 a scientific and technical conference was convened in Leningrad dealing with the subject "Ways and Means to Reduce the Overall Dimensions and Weights of Gears". More than 400 delegates of 123 organizations participated in this conference, where approximately 30 reports on problems of design, calculation, testing and operation of gear drives were read. As the result of the discussions, the conference set the following four basic trends which are aimed at a reduction in overall dimensions and weight of gears: 1) improving and making more precise the methods of calculating the strength of gears; 2) increasing the load capacity of gears by applying new types of gearings and more advanced varieties of already used gearing systems; 3) increasing the load capacity by producing gears of materials, which possess or can be given optimum mechanical properties; 4) applying more expedient kinematic and constructive reducer layouts. A great part of the conference

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Conference on the Reduction in Overall Dimensions and Weights of Gears

was devoted to the following problems: determining the criterion of surface strength of teeth, methods of calculating the bending and contact strength, spiral evolute gears and planetary gears, designing and testing problems of the Novikov gear drive and modification of initial contours and correction methods. Also the problem of permissible stress was treated by the conference and the author states some pertinent data on this subject. The conference heard reports on test results which were obtained by comparing the Novikov gear drive with other gearings. Further reports were heard on the problems of increasing the fatigue strength of gears by nitriding, of employing plastics in gear manufacture - the DSP-G grade plastic was mentioned as particularly suitable - and of increasing the bending strength of gears by shot-blast treatment. The conference laid the following claims to machine construction: 1) increasing the quality and precision of gear-cutting machine tools and raising the output of gear-finishing machines, in particular of gear-grinders; 2) making it possible to grind gears of the Novikov design; 3) ensuring precision cutting and finishing of gears with internal straight and skew teeth. The Novikov gearing was considered by the conference as particularly important and a resolution drawn up

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Conference on the Reduction in Overall Dimensions and Weights of Gears

confirmed the high load capacity of this type of gearing. Moreover, the conference recommended an extensive application of planetary gears as a means of reducing the overall dimensions and weight of reducers. Further resolutions were made concerning evolute gearings. The conference considers it necessary to publish a special periodical dealing with the design and manufacture of gears, which would facilitate an exchange of experience in this field.

OSTREKOV, B.M.

X-ray anatomy of the temporal bone in tomographic representation.
Med.zhur.Uzb. no.7:41-44 Jl '58. (MIRA 13:6)

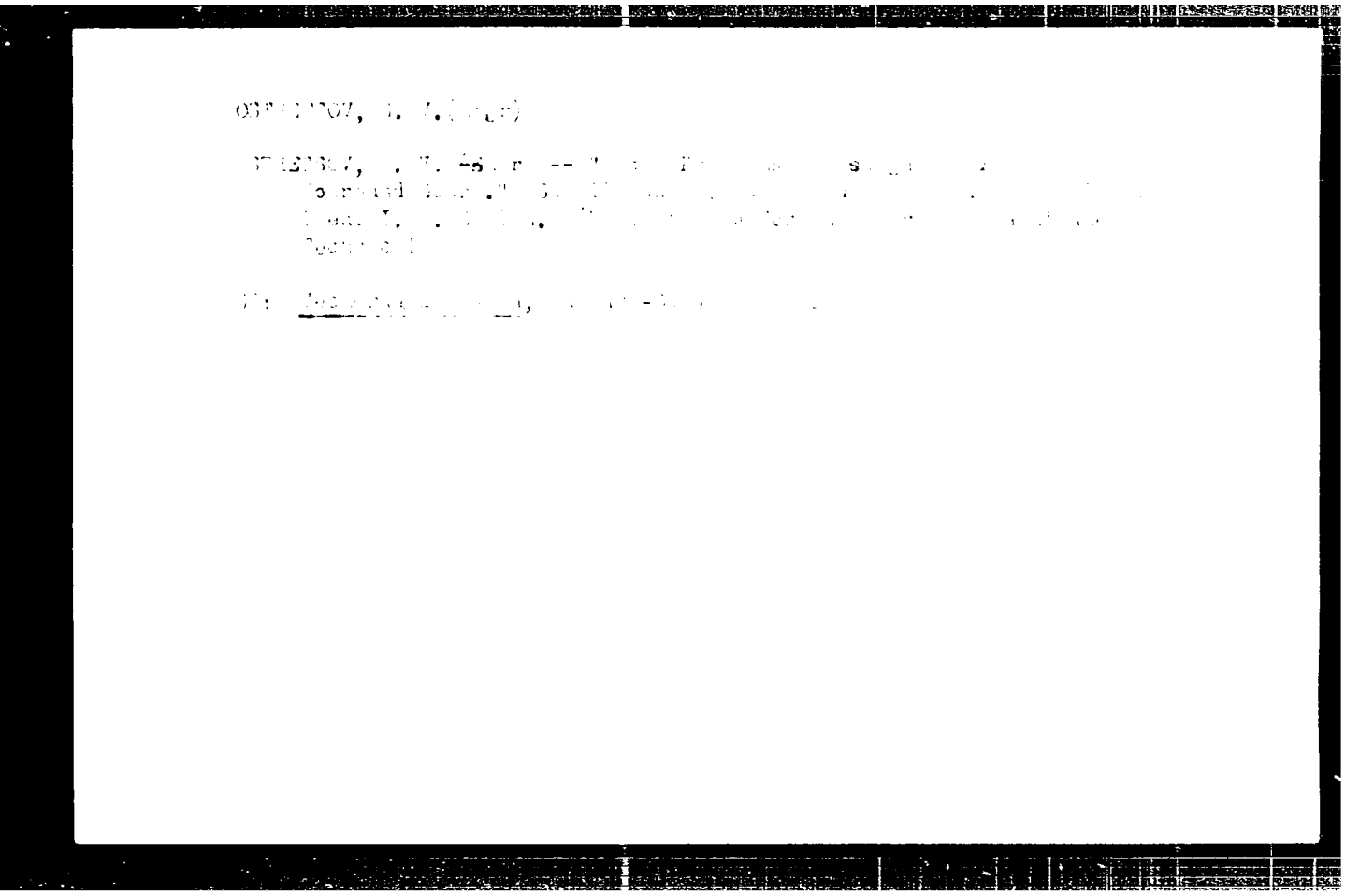
1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof. D.M. Abdurasulov) Tashkentskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(TEMPORAL BONE--RADIOGRAPHY)

CSIKERCV, P. F., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "X-ray anatom[illegible] the [illegible] bone as given by tomographic image." [illegible], [illegible]. In [illegible] Public Health Univ [illegible], 28 [illegible] Bibliography [illegible] not given; (KL, 24-[illegible], 1[illegible])

OSTRETSOV, G.V.

Conference on reducing size and weight of gear transmissions.
Stan.i instr. 31 no.3:42-43 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Gearing—Congresses)



OSTROVOV, V. V.

Gear-Cutting Machines

Modernization of gear-[illegible]
Instr. 2., No. [illegible], 1[illegible]5.

Monthly List of [illegible], [illegible]

26[illegible]
S/121/61/000 [illegible]
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Ostretsov, G.V., Manuylov, L.K., Bron, A.M., and Chernikov, S.S.

TITLE: Profile errors of rolled gears, and a method for their correction

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 10, 1961, 3-6

TEXT: Thread rolling is being studied and introduced into practical use by a number of Soviet organizations. ENIMS has conducted studies of the hot rolling process with subsequent cold sizing, and cold sizing of milled gears (instead of shaving). The article presents some results of the ENIMS work and detailed information on a method developed for determining profile errors on involute straight tooth rolled gears, and for correcting the rolling gear to produce gears with accurate involute tooth profile. The rolling gear is corrected by corrections made on the grinding wheel. As stated in ENIMS experiments, profile errors on gears produced with rolling gears with nominal profile, i.e. not modified, amount to 0.06-0.08 mm, and the

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Profile errors of rolled gears ....

errors are regular. The profile correction method is explained with the aid of diagrams. The method of correcting the rolling gear depends on the design of the available gear grinders and the wheel dressing attachment. At ENIMS, "584" gear grinders have a dressing device with setting cams that permit the wheel profile to be slightly modified. A calculation diagram illustrates the setting of the diamond dressing device of the "584" grinders. A calculation example is included for a case where a gear with 3 mm module and 45 teeth is rolled using a rolling gear with 94 teeth. Involutograms made by an involute meter show the error produced in rolling with a non-corrected and with a corrected wheel. Errors after correction do not exceed 35 μm. Cold sizing reduces errors to 20-25 μm over the working section of the tooth profile. The method of determining the rolling gear modification for the rear tooth flank is analogous with the modification for the front flank and therefore is not included, but it is pointed out that the curve shape and the angle for the front and rear flanks are not alike, and it is recommended not to reverse rolling. There are 9 figures.

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OSTRETSOV, L.A.; KOVRIGIN, O.D.; LATYSHEV, G.D.; LEONOV, V.D., V.D.; SHIBSHOV, N.M.

Measuring the lifetime of the 279 Kev level of Tl^{203} by the delayed coincidence method. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 16 no.9:72-78 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Thallium--Isotopes) (Scintillation counters)

22952
S/031/61/000/001/002/003
A161/A129

9.2590

AUTHORS: Ostretsov, L.A., Kovrigin, O.D., Latyshev, G.D., Academician of the Academy of Sciences KazSSR; Leonov, V.D., Shirshov, N.M.

TITLE: Practical measurements of delay line parameters

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, no. 1, 1961, 29-33

TEXT: Delay lines are coming into extensive use in modern radio engineering. The authors used an alternating delay line for operation in a quick-slow coincidence circuit that was employed for measurement of time intervals in the range of $10^{-7} \div 10^{-10}$ sec. A brief description of the design and methods of measuring the wave resistance, delay and attenuation in the line is presented in this article. The design is illustrated (Fig. 1). Its main element is a hollow mobile brass drum with a surface in the form of a square-section spiral of the type suggested by Bell (Ref. 1). The square is 18 x 18 mm. A copper conductor 4 mm in diameter is laid along this spiral axis on rings from fluoroplastic. This conductor is the inner conductor of a high-frequency cable. The spiral diameter is 220 mm, the turns number 22. The drum rotates on plain journal bearings on posts.

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Practical measurements of ...

Minimum and constant contact resistance of the mobile part with the stationary part is important. In this case it was 0.05 ohm. The transition from the mobile part to the immobile part is also a coaxial line with the same wave resistance. A slip collector takes the signal from the open cylinder surface. The collector is a cathode follower circuit with a diode. The drum may be rotated by hand or by motor (a drive pulley is provided). The wave resistance was determined in two ways (Fig. 2). Voltage from the output of a 102 — И (102-I) sweep generator is transmitted to the delay line, the other end of which is loaded with alternating resistance (R). A reverse reflected wave which can occur in the case of load mismatch is transmitted to the generator input. As seen in the diagram, the direct wave from the output arrives simultaneously. The carrier frequency is to be selected on the most even portion of the frequency characteristic of the generator. A maximum approach of the frequency characteristic watched on the screen to the natural frequency of the generator is to be achieved gradually by changing the resistance. The absence of reflections from the line end shows that the line is loaded with wave resistance that can be determined by measuring the resistance R. In our case it was 95±10 ohms. Wave resistance

Practical measurements of ...

can be measured in the same way with the use of an ИПХ-1 (IPKh-1) transition characteristic meter. The front of the П- pulse will be seen on the screen. It grows in $(1.5 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-8}$ sec (Fig. 3,a). This oscillogram appears at full match of the load and wave resistance. In the case of disconnected line, the oscillogram will be as in Fig. 3 b, and in the case of short-circuit as in Fig. 3c. The second method is more accurate, the measured resistance was 100 ± 5 ohms. The double delay time may be determined by oscillograms (Fig. 3) using the time division marks on the IPKh-1. In Fig. 3 it is indicated by 2τ, and it is in our case $(10 \pm 2) \cdot 10^{-8}$ sec. More accurate measurement is possible with the circuit in Fig. 4. A signal from a ГСС-1 (GSS-1) sinusoidal oscillator is modulated in amplitude with 400 cycles frequency and fed to the line. The line is connected to a high-ohmic measurement circuit and works nearly as in the case of a line opened at the end. An ЭО-7 (EO-7) oscillograph is used as an indicator. The work frequencies are reaching far beyond the pass band of the EO-7 and a crystal diode amplitude detector must be used, then the sinusoidal oscillations of 400 cycles frequency will be seen on the EO-7 screen. Measurements consist in the smooth variation of the generator carrier frequency. When the generator frequency is such that an uneven number of

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Practical measurements of ...

wave quarters can be placed on the line length, the voltage on the line end will bulge. Obviously, there will be a maximum sinusoid amplitude on the screen. This case is described by the formula

$$\ell = \frac{2n - 1}{4}\lambda \quad \text{or.} \quad v = \frac{4\ell}{2n - 1} f,$$

where v is the wave propagation velocity in the line; ℓ - the line length; λ - the generator wave length; f - generator frequency. Substituting n = 3. 23.1 megacycle frequency, and 14.2 m line length:

$$v = 2.63 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m/sec.}$$

Knowing the line length and the signal propagation velocity the delay time is found:

$$T_{del} = \frac{\ell}{v} = (5.40 \pm 0.15) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ sec.}$$

Measurement can also be carried out when the line is short-circuited at the end. The oscillograph must then be connected through the detector to the line input. Attenuation was determined by the following procedure:

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Practical measurements of ...

The Q-factor of the circuit with the line is measured by a Q-meter at parallel and series resonance. The calculation formula is (Ref. 2)

$$\alpha \ell = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{Q_1} - \frac{1}{Q_o}\right)\left(\frac{1}{Q_2} - \frac{1}{Q_o}\right)}$$

where α is the attenuation factor; Q_1 - the circuit quality at parallel resonance, Q_2 - at series resonance, Q_o - of circuit proper, ℓ - line length. The measured attenuation was ~0.004 decibel. A different method can also be used. First, the resonance frequency in the line is calculated using the formula (Ref. 3)

$$f_{(\text{megacycle})} = \frac{144\beta}{\ell}$$

where $\beta = \frac{v}{c}$ - relative signal velocity in the line; ℓ - line length in ft. Then the Q-factor and capacitance are determined with the Q-meter. The $\frac{M}{2\pi}$ value is determined by the formula

$$\frac{M}{2\pi} = 10^{-6} f_{(\text{megacycle})} C_{(\text{pf})} f_{(\text{ohm})}$$

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A161/A129

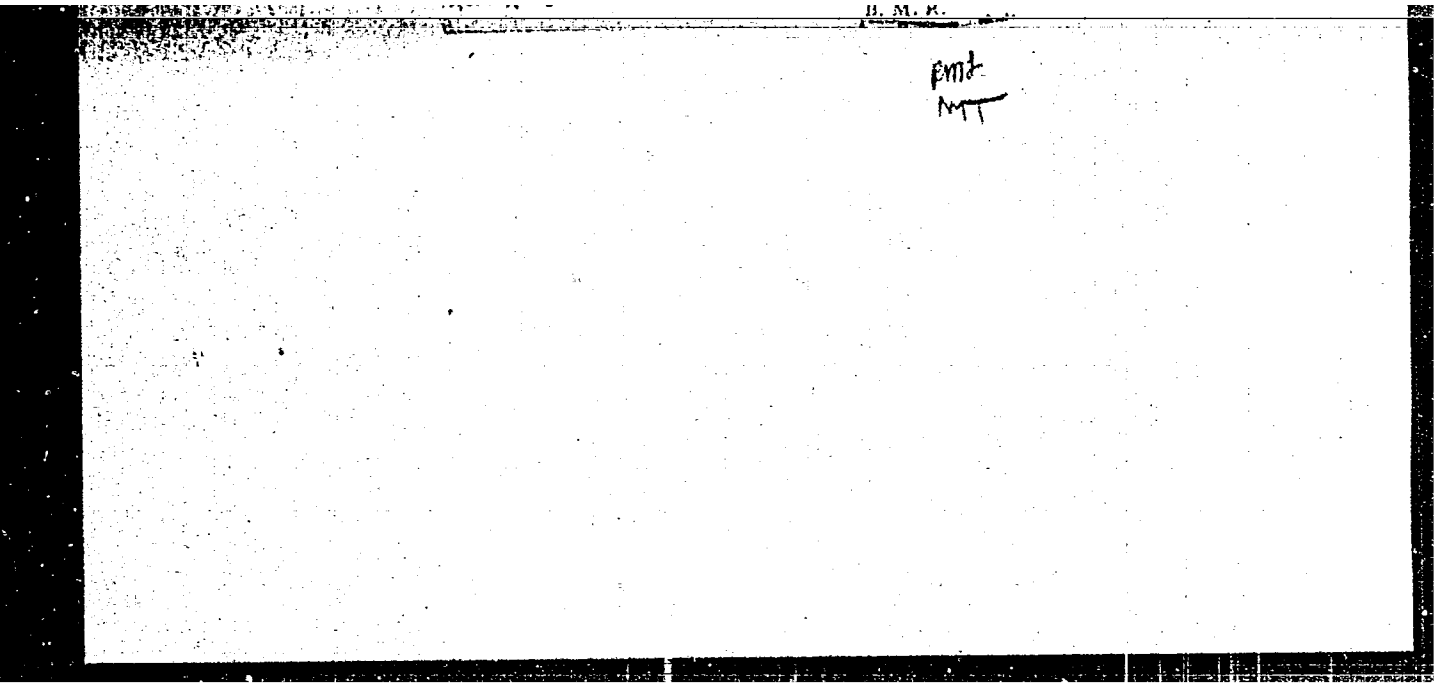
Practical measurements of . .

The S value is found from the graph in Ref. 3 and the line attenuation will be found by the formula

$$N = \frac{S}{Q\ell} \text{ decibel/100 ft.}$$

In our case it was 0.037 ± 0.004 decibel The design of the delay line proved convenient in use, and the accuracy of measurements proved sufficient, for the error in the determination of the excitation life time was not exceeded. There are 4 figures and 3 references (2 in English language and 1 a translation into Russian). The references are reading: (Ref.1) Bell, Graham, Petch Canadian J. of Physics, 1952, 30, 35; (Ref. 2) Termen and Pettit (Russian spelling); "Measurement in electronics". Izdatel'stvo inostrannoy literatury, Moscow, 1955; (Ref. 3) Stewart, C.Z., Trans. AIEE, 1945, 64, 616, 938.

Card 6/11



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

L 11273-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(v)/EWP(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6031039 SOURCE CODE: UR/0301/66/000/003/0

AUTHOR: Kodyukov, V. M.; Ostretsov, L. A.; Sorokin, I. Ya.; Yurkin, Yu. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A spectrometric method of [illegible] flaw detection

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 3, [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: flaw detection, gamma spectrometer, [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The authors point [illegible] metry in flaw detection for [illegible] source of [illegible] produce a [illegible] tial spectrometric methods for recording gamma radiation [illegible] Measurements [illegible] 2 which means an increase [illegible] ing collimated beams for location radioactivity [illegible] figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: [illegible] SUBM DATE 23Sep65

Card 1/1 jb

OSTRETSOV, N.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Modernizing M-4 and TMM-200-K scutching machines. Tekst. prom. 18 no.11:53-55 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh volokon.
(Textile machinery) (Hemp)

ARNO, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OSTRETSOV, N.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KLEYMAN, Ya.S.

Redesign of the feed unit on a TMM-200-K machine. Tekst. prom. 17 no.7:53-54 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Uzglavluba (for Kleyman).
(Retting) (Textile machinery)

OSTRETSOV, N.I.

Warm water retting of suspended bast fiber of hemp. Tekst.prom. 16 no.6:22-24 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta l'nyanogo volokna.
(Retting) (Hemp)

SLAVUTSKIY, Ya., inzh.; OSTRETSOV, V., inzh.; INSHAKOV, V., inzh.

Designs of large-panel apartment houses of the 1-468 and 1-468R series. Zhil.stroi. no.5:13-16 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Apartment houses)

OSTRETSOV, Valeriy Mitrofanovich; EKILING, Yevgeniy Romanovich; LEVONTIN, N.B., inzh., nauchn. red.; ZUBKOVA, N.S., red.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red.

[Examples of calculations of elements for large-panel apartment houses] Primery rascheta konstruktsii sovremennykh krupnopanel'nykh zhilykh zdanii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 19[illegible]. 191 p. (MIRA 17:7)

'STKEV, K.

Sanitary regulations for heating and ventilation of apartment and public buildings. p. 3..
TEHN'KA, Sofiya, Vol. 4, no. 6, Aug./Sept. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956, Uncl.

OSTREV, P., MARKOV, M.

"Preparing Annual Production Plans. p. 1" (KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE) Vol. 7, No. 11. 1952, Sofiya, Bulguria.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

COUNTRY : Bulgaria H-28
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 9 1960, No. 19831

AUTHOR : Ostrev, S.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Science of Breeding [illegible] and Its Objectives

ORIG. PUB. : Khranitelna Promishlenost, 7, No 8, 18-20, [illegible] (1959)

ABSTRACT : The results of a technical analysis and a characterization of the milling and baking properties of six Bulgarian wheat varieties are given.

A. Fenel'[illegible]

CARD: 1/1

OSTRYKO, Aleksandr Adamovich

[Sentinels of the people] Dozornye naroda. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1963. 33 p. (MIRA 17:8)

BORISOV, V.A.; OSTREYKO, G.N.; PANASYUK, V.S.; YUDIN, L.I.

Powerful pulse modulators of high-frequency amplifiers and self-oscillators without pulse shaping long lines. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.4:83-85 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 4237-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007979 S/0000/64/000/000/1065/1072

AUTHOR: Abramyan, Ye. A.; Bender, I. Ye.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Budker, G. I.; Glagolev, G. B.; Kadymov, A. Kh.; Neshkov, I. N.; Naumov, A. A.; Pal'chikov, V. Ye.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Popov, S. G.; Protopopov, I. Ya.; Rodionov, Yu. I.; Samoylov, I. M.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Yudin, L. I.; Kon'kov, N. G.; Mostovoy, Yu. A.; Nezhevenko, O. A.; Ostreyko, G. N.; Petrov, V. V.; Sokolov, A. A.; Timoshin, I. Ya.

TITLE: Work on the strong-current accelerators of the Nuclear Physics Institute, SO AN SSSR. (I) Strong-current pulse accelerators with spiral storage of the electrons. (II) Strong-current accelerators with one-revolution capture of the injected electrons

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators, Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 1065-1072

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, electron accelerator, electron beam, betatron, plasma

ABSTRACT: The work on developing strong-current electron ring accelerators was begun in 1955 by the authors at the Nuclear Physics Institute, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences SSSR, with the object of studying the possibility of

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forming relativistic stabilized beams. In the laboratories of the Institute experimental studies were carried out on the four methods for obtaining large ring currents of relativistic electrons: (1) spiral method of storing the electrons in installations of the betatron type with subsequent betatron synchrotron acceleration (Budker G. I. CERN Symposium 1, 68 (1956); (2) obtaining of limiting electron currents by means of the injection of electrons from a strong-current linear accelerator into a ring chamber of large aperture with subsequent synchrotron acceleration; (3) storage of electrons in tracks (parking orbits) with constant magnetic field by means of the multiple injection of electrons from another less strong-current accelerator; this method is utilized for the storage of electrons and positrons in experiments with colliding beams (expounded in detail by G. I. Budker in the present collection, p. 274); (4) obtaining of large electron currents by means of the acceleration of electrons by a ring plasma. The present report discusses the first two methods under the following topics: (I) pulsed iron-less betatron with preliminary charge storage (B-2 device); strong-current pulsed synchrotron B-2S; pulsed strong-current betatron with spiral storage (B-3 device). (II) iron-less one-turn strong-current synchrotron (BSB); strong-current pulsed synchrotron B-3M. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

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L 4237-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5007979

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR (Nuclear Physics Institute, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28May65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP.

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 4238-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS S/0000/64/000/000/1080/1084 44 38 B+1

ACCESSION NR: AT5007980

AUTHOR: Grits, Yu. A.; Iremashvili, D. V.; Naumov, A. A.; Pyatnitskiy, A. P.; Chernov, A. A.; Yudin, L. I.; Yasnov, G. I.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Ostreyko, G. N.

TITLE: Strong-current high-frequency pulse accelerators for one-revolution injection into a synchrotron 19

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 1080-1084

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, synchrotron, electron accelerator

ABSTRACT: Plans were begun in 1959 for the strong-current synchrotron B-3M with external injection of the electrons (Budker, G. I.; Naumov, A. A., et al., present collection, p. 1065). For this there was required an injector of electrons at currents of several tens of amperes and energy not less than 1 Mev. The time duration of the injected bunch of electrons (current pulse) must be sufficient for filling the chamber of the synchrotron, which amounts to about 20 nanoseconds in the case of equilibrium orbit length of 700 cm and relativistic electrons. The deviation from the mean energy of the electrons in a bunch must not exceed ±0.5%. The beam pulse power of the injector amounts to tens of megawatts. In order to obtain

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such high beam power, the electric field realizes energy that is accumulated over a period of time much larger than the duration of the electron pulse. G. I. Budker and A. A. Naumov have proposed several types of accelerators which are based on this principle, which are being developed in part at the Nuclear Physics Institute, SO AN SSSR. The necessity for the rapid construction of an injector of such a type prompted the utilization of the mentioned principle, in which a radio-engineering resonant circuit serves to store the electric field energy. A similar accelerator was proposed and described by a group of authors (Tolok, V. T.; Bolotin, A. I., et al. *Atomnaya energiya* 11, 41 (1961)). In order to increase the duration of the pulse of accelerated particle current for arbitrary rigid requirements on the homogeneity of the electrons relative to energy, it was required to greatly lower the frequency of the high-frequency voltage in comparison with the case discussed in the last mentioned work (Tolok, V. T., et al.). The development of a 3.5-Mev injector and current around 100 amperes was undertaken at the Physico-technical Institute, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, where a group of associates had proposed the design and construction of an injector forming the basis of the present development. Later, because of causes not in the control of the developers, the preparation of the injector began to fall considerably behind that of the accelerator itself. This forced a search for the possibility of producing

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injectors of such type simpler to design and construct with the object of ensuring the initial cycle of work on the construction of an accelerator. In a short time the mentioned Nuclear Physics Institute prepared an injector using a long coaxial line as the resonant circuit. With the help of this injector, work was begun on the investigation of the electron-optical properties of the accelerator and channelizing structure. After about one year this injector was replaced by a more effective one, the so-called small spiral injector, which was made in the mentioned Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR. Still unbuilt is the ultimate injector with electron energy of 3.5 Mev and current around 100 amperes. The work on the injector described in the present report was carried out by A. A. Naumov. It is discussed under the topics: block scheme (self-excited generator of sub-excitation, high-frequency generator, resonant injector circuit, pulse modulator, electron beam modulator, fixation of high-frequency phase, starting accelerator pulses); design and construction; electron guns; radio-engineering devices; measurement of the parameters. In the development of the different components of the injectors mentioned in this report a number of associates took part in the work: at the Nuclear Physics Institute, SO AN SSSR (V. A. Boriaov, I. A. Samokhin, V. G. Gindenko, A. P. Afonin, A. V. Nakiyenko, V. P. Alekseyev, L. I. Kol'chenko) and the Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR (V. I. Vishnevskiy, Ya. R. Abas-Ogly, V. Ye. Zalenin, M. I. Matrosov,

L 4230-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5007980

Yu. Sh. Venediktov, V. N. Rybin, G. M. Sigidin). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR (Nuclear Physics Institute, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP,

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

ACC NR: AP6034234 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0156/0159

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.; Ostreyko, G. N.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Generator of high power pulses with complex shape

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 156-159

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, pulse shaper

ABSTRACT: A multistage generator of pulses with complex shape is described; the shape and amplitude of each segment of the pulse can be regulated. Each stage of the generator has three thyratrons: basic, extinguishing and correcting; each thyratron has its own power supply. Cathodes of basic and regulating thyratrons are connected to the load. The extinguishing thyratron shuts off the basic thyratron; the correcting thratron, together with its associated RLC circuit either adds or subtracts from the current in the basic thyratron and permits the shaping of the output pulse. Outputs of all basic and correcting thyratrons are connected in parallel. Triggering of the basic, the extinguishing and the correcting thyratron controls the duration and amplitude of the output of each stage. In this manner each stage and its triggering control a time segment of the output pulse. The pulse generator is used to generate

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ACC NR: AP6034234

excitation currents for ferrite-wound coils. In one instance, for example, a current pulse with the following characteristics was generated: from time t = 90 to t = 250 μsec the current generated by the first stage varied according to the expression $1 - e^{-at}$; from t = 250 to t = 600 μsec the current was controlled by the second stage and varied exponentially. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ 14/ SUBM DATE: 06Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 09079-67
ACC NR: AP6021992 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0023/0024

AUTHOR: Gel'tsel', M. Yu.; Ostreyko, G. N.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Modulation of the pulse front of high frequency voltage in a synchrotron resonator

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 23-24

TOPIC TAGS: synchrotron, circuit delay line, RC circuit, accelerator

ABSTRACT: The complexity of a high frequency generator, when a synchrotron generator must deliver large pulse power (up to 1 Mw) relative to its pulse width (~100 μsec), is discussed. A device which can approximate a prescribed calculated curve can be constructed using a linear modulator of energetic pulses for supplying the anodes of a high frequency amplifier, consisting of passive elements. A schematic of such a device and the curve shape for the variation of high frequency voltage obtained with it is presented. The initial voltage U_0 with a front, corresponding to the front of the linear modulator, is formed with the aid of a potentiometer, which consists of load resistance R_H and resistance R. The entrance of the pulse across the delay line into the choke coil and the load is delayed in a time determined by the parameters of this

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line. The value of the resistance R is chosen to provide the necessary voltage in the resonator at the moment of injection, but it must be sufficiently large in order not to shunt the choke coil. The delay line consists of five T-shaped LC-components. The resistance of the delay line must equal that of the load. A compensation RC-circuit is included in the entrance to the delay line to prevent reflections from returning to the modulator which would result in a malfunction in its operation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002

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