DYTNERSKIY, Yu.X.; PANFILOV, N.N.; GOLOVIN, V.N.

Application of polymer films for separating liquids in uniform mixtures.
Plast. massy no.2:44-45 '65.                              (MIRA 18:7)

L 23229-66     EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6     WW/RM

AUTHOR: Dytnerskiy, Yu. K.; Panfilov, M. N.; Golovin, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of polymer films for separating liquid homogeneous mixtures

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 44-45

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, acetone, ammonia, phenol, chemical separation, polypropylene plastic, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: This article presents a review of the selective permeability of polymeric films for liquids and gases and some of the results that have been achieved to date. In the Soviet Union a new method has been developed which does not use high pressure on the liquid phase and a vacuum on the gas phase to separate a mixture of acetone-dichloroethane and aqueous solutions of acetone, ammonia and phenol, and also to separate water-alcohol solutions on cellulosic films. The authors have studied the separation of a number of azeotropic and near-boiling mixtures on various films. It is advantageous to use heat-stable films in this new method since the rate of permeability depends substantially on the temperature. For example, polypropylene films, not inferior to polyethylene films in selectivity of separation, can operate at considerably higher temperatures. The effect of temperature on the rate and selectivity of separation is presented. Conditions under which the industrial advantage in using the film separation method are cited. For instance, there is still no possibility for predicting the rate of permeability and the selectivity

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.06:539.238:66.066

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-8-8992

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 97 (USSR)

AUTHORS:   Kasatkin, A.G., Kafarov, V.V., Panfilov, M.N.

TITLE:   Investigating the Mixing Process in a Gas-liquid System When the Mixing is Done With Mechanical Mixers (Issledovaniye protsessa peremeshivaniya mekhanicheskimi meshalkami v sisteme gaz-zhidkost')

PERIODICAL:   Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhn. in-ta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva, 1957, Nr 24, pp 413-427

ABSTRACT:   An analog study is made of the operation of mechanical mixers, and 14 different types of mixer are subjected to tests. The power characteristic of the mixers is represented as a relationship between two ratios:  1) That of the energy required for mixing in the case of the gas-liquid system ($N_g$) to the energy required for mixing in the case of the plain liquid ($N_0$) without the gas, and  2) the ratio $V_g/nd^3$ (wherein $V_g$ is the quantity of gas fed into the mixer and $nd^3$ is the mixer's mixture output per unit volume. The authors evolve empirical equations for calculation of the energy required for mixing in

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SOV/124-58-8-8992

Investigating the Mixing Process in a Gas-liquid System (cont.)

the case of water-air systems and systems of similar types. For the mixers tested, a determination is made of the limiting values of the $V_g/nd^3$ ratio, beyond which values the mixers start to choke. An oxygen-absorption process is used to simulate the diffusion phenomena associated with the mixing action in a gas-liquid system. The authors propose a method for evaluating the efficiency of mixers over a broad range of operating conditions, and a comparative evaluation is made of the efficiency of the mixers tested. Bibliography: 14 references.

Ye.M. Minskiy

Card 2/2

KASATKIN, A.G.; KAFAROV, V.V.; PANFILOV, M.N.

Study of the mixing process in mechanical mixers in a gas - liquid
system. Trudy MKHTI no.24:413-427 '57.                (MIRA 11:6)
          (Mixing)      (Gases)   (Water)

PANFILOV, Mikhail Panfilovich; KUR'YANOVA, O.V., red.

[A Soviet firm in operation; from the work practice of the Leningrad Optical Instrument Combine] Sovetskaia firma deistvuet; iz opyta raboty Leningradskogo optiko-mekhanicheskogo ob"edineniia. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1964. 157 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Direktor Leningradskogo optiko-mekhanicheskogo ob"yedineniya (for Panfilov).

DANILOV, Konstantin Borisovich; PANFILOV, N., red.; PEREGUDOVA, M.,
     tekhn. red.

[The "KN-12" motion-picture projection unit] Kinoustanovka
KN-12. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1963.  180 p.     (MIRA 16:12)
     (Motion-picture projectors)

PANFILOV, N.

Books on photography to be published during 1962.  Sov.foto 22
no.1:32  Ja '62.                                          (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy redaktsiyey literatury po fotografii i kinotekhnike
izdatel'stva "Iskusstvo".
                          (Bibliography--Photography)

PANFILOV, N., mayor

What prompts experience. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 5 no.22:56  N '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

PANFILOV, N.; SMIRNOVA, Ye., starshiy prepôdavatel'; KHVEDCHENYA, L.

"Principles of the economic analysis of the work of enterprises"
by M.Rubinov. Reviewed by N.Panfilov, E.Smirnova, L.Khvedchenia.
Fin.SSSR 37 no.4:93-94 Ap '63.                        (MIRA 16:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Leningradskim promyshlennym oblastnym
finansovym otdelom (for Panfilov). 2. Leningradskiy finansovo-
ekonomicheskiy institut (for Smirnova). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'-
nika finansovogo upravleniya Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo
khozyaystva (for Khvedchenya).
        (Industrial management)      (Auditing and inspection)
                        (Rubinov, M.)

PANFILOV, N.

Motion pictures of tomorrow. IUn. tekh. 7 no.10:21-24  O '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Motion pictures—Congresses)

PANFILOV, N.

Shale ash as an aggregate in asphalt concrete. Zhil.-kom.khoz.
4 no.5:16-18 '54.                                    (MIRA 7:9)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Saratovskim dorozhnostroitel'nym trestom.
    (Concrete)

BOLOTNIKOV, I. [author]; PANFILOV, N. [reviewer] (Zagorsk, Moskovskaya oblast').

"Loud-speakers used in sound motion pictures." I.Bolotnikov.  Reviewed by
N. Panfilov.  Kinomekhanik no.7:45 Jl '53.                    (MLRA 6:8)
                                                      (Loud-speakers)

PANFILOV, N.A., insh.

Electromagnetic calculation of d.c. machines with consideration of cooling of the windings. Elektrichestvo no.5:50-53 My '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektromek-haniki.
(Electric machinery)

PANFILOV, N.A., inzh.

Qualitative evaluation of the current-voltage characteristic of the brush contact. Elektrichestvo no.6:85-87 Je '58.        (MIRA 11:6)
(Brushes, Electric)

PANFILOV, N.A., insh.

Maximum efficiency of d.c. machines. Vest. elektroprom. 33
no.6:65-67 Je '62.                                        (MIRA 15:7)
    (Electric machinery—Direct current)

GUSHCHIN, I.Ye., inzh.; PANKOV, L.V., inzh.; PANFILOV, N.A., inzh.

"Nel'ma" type standard fiberglass motorboat. Sudostroenie 31
no.4:52-53  Ap '65.                                      (MIRA 18:8)

BREYEV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, B.F., inzh.; KRIVTSOV, Yu.V.,
    kand.tekhn.nauk; PANFILOV, N.A., inzh.

"Ship design of plastic materials" by M.G.Avrukha.  Reviewed
by A.M.Breev, P.B.Sokolov, IU.V.Krivtsov, N.A.Panfilov.
Sudostroenie  28  no.7:82-84  Jl  '62.                    (MIRA 15:8)
    (Shipbuilding)  (Plastics)  (Avrukha, M.G.)

PANFILOV, N.A., inzh.

Heating-up of the armature winding of P-series machines with power ratings of 0.2 to 200 kw. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.6:31-35 Je '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Electric machinery)

PANKOV, L.V., inzh.; PANFILOV, N.A., inzh.

Small net fishing boat with hullmade of glass-reinforced
plastics. Sudostroenie 29 no.2:42-44 F '63.          (MIRA 16:2)
          (Fiberglass boats)     (Fishing boats)

PANFILOV, N.A., inzh.; SAPRIK, N.I., inzh.

Determining the stable temperature excess of armature winding in an
enclosed d.c.machine.  Vest.elektroprom.  31  no.6:52-55  Je '60.
                                                        (MIRA 13:7)

(Electric motors, Direct current)

PANFILOV, N.A., inzh. (Moskva)

Effect of ambient temperature and altitude on the ratings of
d.c. machines. Elektrichestvo no.3:30-33 Mr '60.     (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric machinery)

AUTHOR:     Panfilov, N.A. (Engineer)        SOV/110-58-8-15/26

TITLE:      On the Thermal Design of Salient-pole D.C. Machines
            (O teplovom raschete yavnopolyusnykh mashin postoyannovo
            toka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti,1958,Nr 8,pp 54-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:   The usual method  of thermal design of electrical machines
            with the help of thermal parameters is based on the
            principle of super-position.  The method described here
            results from analyses of equivalent thermal circuits.  An
            expression is given for the mean temperature-rise of a
            winding on a pole.  The corresponding expression for the
            armature winding includes a further term to allow for
            heating due to loss in the steel.  The validity of these
            two equations can easily be demonstrated by the method of
            equivalent thermal circuits.  Expressions are written for
            the temperature-rises of different parts of the windings
            of a salient-pole d.c. machine.  In order to make the
            calculations, it is necessary to know the thermal
            conductivities, and methods of obtaining these are
Card 1/3    explained.  Winding temperature-rise is plotted as a
            function of armature copper loss in Fig 2.   The way in

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On the Thermal Design of Salient-pole D.C. Machines

which this graph is used for determining the thermal
conductivity is explained. It is concluded that the mean
temperature-rise of a winding on the main pole or the
interpole may be considered as comprising, firstly, the mean
temperature rise of the internal air relative to the
surrounding medium, and secondly, the mean temperature rise
of the winding relative to the internal air. The mean
temperature rise of the armature winding may be considered
as comprising a corresponding first component, with the
temperature rise of the armature winding due to losses in
the armature steel as a second component and losses in the
armature copper as the third. Each of the temperature-rise
components is inversely proportional to the thermal
conductivity of that part of the machine. Thermal
conductivities clarify the thermal processes in a machine
better than calculations of conductor temperature-rise in
terms of armature copper loss in the customary manner.
The method of thermal design of d.c. machines with the help
Card 2/3   of thermal conductivities can be applied in the following
cases:  a series of machines with modifications;

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On the Thermal Design of Salient-pole D.C. Machines

particular types of machines;  development of particular
parts of machines and the cooling system;  in revealing
design and manufacturing defects that impair heat-transfer
in machines.  An appendix includes numerical worked
examples.

There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED:  November 22, 1957

1. Generators (D.C)--Design    2. Generators--Temperature factors

Card 3/3

SOV/110-59-8-4/24.

AUTHOR:   Panfilov, N.A., Engineer.

TITLE:    The use of Aluminium in d.c. Machines for General Industrial use.

ABSTRACT: One way of using aluminium windings in d.c. machines would be to use more heat-resistant insulation without altering the conductor and other machine dimensions or the output. This is the first case considered, and calculations are made of the losses and temperature-rises in the field and armature windings. Temperature rises in the armatures of protected-type machines, series P, are plotted in Fig 2. When the copper is replaced by aluminium, the losses in the shunt field windings increase considerably, so that the air temperature inside the machine is higher and the armature temperature-rise curves are all displaced upwards, as shown in Fig 3. Expression (12) is derived

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SOV/110-59-8-4/24

The use of Aluminium in d.c. Machines for General Industrial use.

for the temperature rise of the shunt field winding of a general-purpose d.c. machine with aluminium windings. The temperature rises in the interpole and series field windings are not nearly so high. It is concluded from the equations that are derived that if aluminium is used instead of copper and the machine output is unaltered, then the effective temperature differential of the windings is more than doubled. For example, if machines of Series P were made with aluminium windings, the temperature rise of the armature windings would be increased by 50 to 60°C for frame sizes 1-3 by 60 to 70°C for frame sizes 4-6 and by 70 to 80° for frame sizes 7-11. Thus machines of frame size 1-3 would need class H insulation and even this would not suffice for the larger frame sizes. Much the same is true of the shunt field windings. It is concluded that it is impracticable to design machines in this way. The next case is then considered. Here the output is reduced to give an acceptable temperature rise when aluminium windings are used, the class of insulation and the machine dimensions being unaltered. It is shown that the output of the machine with aluminium windings will

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The use of Aluminium in d.c. Machines for General Industrial use.

range from 0.65 to 0.75 of that of the corresponding machine with copper windings:  but even in this case the shunt field winding will be overheated because of the increased losses in it.  Calculations have shown that in the series P machines, even if the output is reduced by the amount stated above, the shunt field winding would still need insulation of one or two classes higher than when copper is used.  Various methods of reducing the losses in aluminium shunt field windings are considered.  In the first place, the air gap may be shortened, so reducing the amp-turns required on the shunt field winding.  Further improvement is secured by increasing the pole core diameter and using rectangular enamelled instead of circular conductors.  The relationship between the winding space-factor and the dimensions of rectangular conductors is considered with reference to Fig 4 and it is stated that the use of enamelled strip conductors permits of considerable improvement in the space-factor.  Further improvement can be secured by winding the coils directly on the poles.

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The use of Aluminium in d.c. Machines for General Industrial use.

It is noted that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the total weight of copper in d.c. machines is in the pole winding. Accordingly the conclusion is that these windings should be of aluminium, retaining copper for the armature windings, particularly as this obviates the difficulty of connecting aluminium armature windings to the commutator. The output and efficiency of the machine then remains unaltered and the economy of copper is 65 to 75%. For this suggestion to be adopted Soviet industry must develop the production of aluminium strip insulated with enamel. In general, the pole section will need to be increased only a little or not at all.
There are 4 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1959.

Card 4/4.

SOV/110-59-4-9/23

AUTHOR: Panfilov, N.A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Selection of the Air Gap Length under the Main Poles of an Enclosed Type Direct Current Motor (Vybor vozdushnogo zazora pod glavnymi polyusami dvigateley postoyannogo toka zakrytogo ispolneniya)

ABSTRACT: In high-speed enclosed type direct current motors the optimum magnetic flux (defined as that which ensures maximum output as limited by temperature rise of the winding) is usually small, and this restricts the range of speed control. The range of speed control may be extended for a given optimum flux value by lengthening the air gap and the m.m.f. of the field winding. However, this increases the heat losses in the machine and so reduces the output somewhat. This article considers the selection of length of air gap to provide the required amount of speed regulation combined with maximum output. The analysis uses the method of thermal calculations using thermal conductivities. It has been found in practice that alteration of the air gap under the main poles has little influence on the thermal conductivity of the machine. Expression (1) is then given for the permissible

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Selection of the Air Gap Length Under the Main Poles of an Enclosed
Type Direct Current Motor

armature copper losses and from this is derived the
expression (5) for the optimum flux in the machines. The
magnetomotive force of the shunt field winding is then
determined. The shunt field losses are a very small part
of the total heating losses of the machine and the thermal
conductivity of the air inside the machine is relatively
great and, therefore, increase in the m.m.f. of the shunt
field winding can be used to increase the limits of speed
regulation without greatly affecting the heating of the
armature windings or of the interpoles. Therefore, if
with a given value of air gap the magnitude of the optimum
magnetic flux is so small that the required degree of
speed regulation cannot be achieved by field weakening
then it is necessary to increase the m.m.f. so far as is
permitted by the rated temperature rise of the field
winding and then select a value of flux and corresponding
length of air gap so as to achieve maximum output. The
extent to which the m.m.f. of the field winding can be
increased is then evaluated using equation (6) taken from
Card 2/4  the author's previous article in Vestnik Elektropromyshlen-
nosti, 1958, Nr 8. This formula gives the m.m.f.

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Selection of the Air Gap Length Under the Main Poles of an Enclosed
Type Direct Current Motor

corresponding to the permissible temperature rise of the
shunt field winding. Calculation of the air gap length is
then considered and formula (10) is given. However, this
formula is rather cumbersome and it is simpler to
calculate the gap length by the method of successive
approximations using equation (9). It is concluded that
the maximum output of a totally enclosed machine as
limited by temperature rise can only be obtained provided
that the magnetic flux is at its best value and the values
of gap length and magnetic flux should be selected with
this in mind. The article describes a procedure for
calculating the gap length and the m.m.f. in such a way as
to obtain the optimum flux. The usual methods of deter-
mining the gap lengths are not applicable to a totally
Card 3/4    enclosed d.c. machine.    Two appendices give test results

SOV/110-59-4-9/23

Selection of the Air Gap Length Under the Main Poles of an Enclosed
Type Direct Current Motor

on a motor and a numerical example of air gap length
calculation.
There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 4/4

PANFILOV, N.A., inzh.

Thermal design of d.c. salient-pole machines. Vest. elektroprom.
29 no. 8:54-58 Ag '58.               (MIRA 11:8)
            (Electric machinery--Direct current)

105-58-6-24/33

AUTHOR:        Panfilov, N. A., Engineer

TITLE:         Concerning the Problem of the Qualitative Evaluation of the Volt-Ampere-Characteristic of a Brush Contact (K voprosu o kachestvennoy otsenke vol't-ampernoy kharakteristiki shchetochnogo kontakta)

PERIODICAL:    Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 85-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:      This is a comment on the article by O. G. Vegner in Elektrichestvo, 1956, Nr 7; This problem was dealt with in a number of papers (Refs 1 to 3). The basic theory of these papers consists in the assumption that in machines with additional poles the volt-ampere-characteristic of the brush contact of the type $\Delta U$ = const can guarantee a favorable commutation, which, however, is wrong. For the purpose of proving this opinion the commutation process in a nonlinear volt-ampere-characteristic of the brush contact is investigated here. The following was found: 1) For guaranteeing sparkless commutation the gradient of electric-potential $\Delta U_{down}$ - $\Delta U_{up}$ plays the decisive part.

$U_{down}$ denotes the potential at the edge of brush running down, $U_{up}$ - the potential at the edge of brush running up. For this reason the volt-ampere-characteristic is the more favorable

Card 1/2

Concerning the Problem of the Qualitative Evaluation of the   105-58-6-24/33
Volt-Ampere-Characteristic of a Brush Contact

the steeper its inclination is within the domain of low as tho-
se of high amperages, independent of the fact whether the mo-
tor has additional poles or not. 2) The wiring diagram of com-
mutation with the use of brushes $\Delta U = $const and a forced change
of current in the section by means of the commutating e.m.f.
generated by the external field possesses the following short-
comings: a) the necessary amount of the commutating e.m.f.
$e_c$ automatically guaranteed in the case of a changing rotat-
ional speed. b) On transition from the brushes with the cha-
racteristic $\Delta U$ = var to the brushes with $\Delta U$ = const the ad-
ditional amperages caused by the excess e.m.f, of the ad-
ditional poles considerably increase. This increase is espe-
cially intensive in slow-speed motors and at low rotational
speeds of the machines to be controlled. As far as the con-
ditions for attenuating the additional currents in the brush
characteristic $\Delta U$ = const considerably deteriorate it is to be
expected that the above-mentioned motor will badly commutate
3) The use of brushes with $\Delta U$ = const in d. c. motors with
additional poles cannot lead to satisfactory results. There
are 5 figures and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 2, 2

1. Carbon brushes--Electrical factors   2. Carbon brushes--Per-
formance   3. Electric currents

*PANFILOV, N.A.*

**AUTHOR**
**TITLE**

PANFILOV, N.A., SIDOROV, O.P., Engineer                    105-7-22/29

On O.G. Vegner's Article on "Problems of the Modern Theory of Current
Commutation in Collector Machines", Published in "Elektrichestvo", 1956,
Nr 7

(K stat'ye O.G. Vegnera "Voprosy sovremennoy teorii kommutatsii toka v
kollektornykh mashinakh", "Elektrichestvo, Nr 7, 1956. Russian)

Elektrichestvo, 1957,            Nr 7, pp 85 - 87 (U.S.S.R.)

**PERIODICAL**

**ABSTRACT**

The authors do not agree with Vegner's opinion that the basic theses of
the classical current commutation theory are incorrect. In their opinion
the problem concerned is not the replacement of the classical theory by
a new one, but a precise definition of the classical theory. Vegner's
article is subjected to a detailed criticism and the following is shown.
1.) Vegner's statement to the effect that the potential drop $\Delta U_{down}$ −

− $\Delta U_{up}$ (voltages under the down- and upward running brush) are only a
part of the mains voltage (motor) or of the emf of the armature (genera-
tor) is wrong. 2.) The cause of the modification of the current in the
section during commutation is its transition from one parallel branch to
another, by which the current is modified from i to −i. 3.) In the case
of a lacking commutating emf $e_k$ the blind emf $e_s$ is not compensated by

the mains voltage (motor) or by the emf of the armature (generator)

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S/110/60/000/006/006/007
E073/E455

AUTHORS:     Panfilov, N.A., Engineer and Saprik, N.I., Engineer

TITLE:       Determination of the Steady-State Over Temperature of
             the Armature Winding of a Fully-Enclosed D.C. Motor

PERIODICAL:  Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.6, pp.52-55

TEXT:    According to earlier work of one of the authors,
(N.A.Panfilov:  Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, No.8),  the
temperature rise $\theta_я$  of the armature winding of a totally-enclosed
d.c. motor as a function of the average temperature rise  $\theta_в$   of
the air inside the motor can be expressed by the formula

$$\theta_я = k\theta_в \qquad (2)$$

It was found from experimental and calculated results that for
enclosed machines,  k  is practically independent of the speed of
rotation and does not differ from the average value by more than
10%.   Data for one series of Soviet motors are tabulated.
According to this relation, the temperature rise at a point in the

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S/110/60/000/006/006/007
E073/E455

Determination of the Steady-State Over Temperature of the Armature
Winding of a Fully-Enclosed D.C. Motor

internal space of the motor will be approximately proportional to
the temperature rise of the armature winding.    Hence, the armature
winding temperature during running can be measured with sufficient
accuracy by a thermocouple or thermistor for example, placed at any
fixed point inside the motor.    The indicating instrument has to be
calibrated to indicate the temperature rise of the armature winding.
Curves are given for two types (blower cooled and finned) of
Soviet-built motors showing experimental results at 750, 1000,
1500 and 3000 rpm respectively.    The relation  $\theta_я = f(\theta_в)$,
established by Engineer N.I.Saprik, enables one to obtain a fully
satisfactory measuring accuracy.    Since the straight line
expressing this relation passes through the origin of the
coordinate system, measurement of a single set of thermal conditions
suffices for determining  $k_1$  in the equation

$$\theta_я = k_1 \theta_{в\,б}$$  (4)

Card 2/3

PANFILOV, N. A., Cand Tech Sci -- "Theory of ~~computing~~ *the design of*
d.c. ~~direct-current~~ machines of general use, taking into ~~consider-ation the~~ *account* conditions of ~~condensation~~ *cooling* of the windings." Mos,
1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Mos Order of
Lenin Power Eng Inst) (KL, 8-61, 247)

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SHEVYREV, V.Ye.; ANIKINA, A.S.; KOBOYEV, I.P.; MONOSOVA, A.P.; PANFILOV,
    N.D.; ROMANSKIY, A.K.; SAVEL'YEV, N.N., otv. za vypusk; LARIONOVA,
    V.I., tekhn.red.

[The 40th anniversary of the Karelean A.S.S.R.; statistics]  40 let
Karel'skoi ASSR; statisticheskii sbornik.  Petrozavodsk, Gosstat-
izdat, 1960.  112 p.                              (MIRA 13:11)

1. Karelian A.S.S.R.  Statisticheskoye upravleniye.  2. Nachal'nik
Statisticheskogo upravleniya Karel'skoy ASSR (for Shevyrev).
3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Karel'skoy ASSR (for Anikina,
Koboyev, Monosova, Panfilov, Romanskiy).
                    (Karelia--Statistics)

CHISTOSERDOV, Dmitriy Petrovich; PANFILOV, N.D., red.; CHICHERIN, A.N.,
        tekhn.red.

    [Operation of portable 35-mm. motion-picture projectors].
    Ekspluatatsiia peredvizhnykh 35-mm kinoproektorov.  Moskva, Gos.
    izd-vo "Iskusstvo, 1958.  138 p.                        (MIRA 12:4)
                    (Motion-picture projectors)

KUDRYASHOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; GOLDOVSKIY, Ye.M., doktor tekhn.nauk,
red.; PANFILOV, N.D., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Motion-picture photography in science and technology: introduction
to the techniques of scientific and research motion-picture photo-
graphy] Kinos"emka v nauke i tekhnike; vvedenie v tekhniku nauchno-
issledovatel'skoi kinos"emki. Pod red. E.M.Goldovskogo. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1960.  334 p.                    (MIRA 13:5)
    (Motion-picture photography--Scientific applications)

*PANFILOV, N.D*

KIRNOS, Lazar' Nisonovich; PANFILOV, N.D., red.; IVANOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Operation of stationary motion-picture projectors] Ekspluatatsiia statsionarnykh kinoproektorov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1957. 166 p. (Biblioteka kinomekhanika, no.1).     (MIRA 11:7)
(Motion-picture projection)

PANFILOV, Nikolay Dement'yevich; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.; MEDVEDEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Apparatuses for clubs] Apparatura kluba.  Moskva, Sovet-
skaia Rossiia, 1963.  230 p. (Bibliotechka v pomoshch sel'-
skomu klubnomu rabotniku, no.11)           (MIRA 16:12)
 (Amateur motion pictures—Equipment and supplies)
                (Sound—Apparatus)

PANFILOV, N.D.

Experimental study of acoustic conditions in rooms by means of the impulse method. Trudy NIKFI no.12:48-66 '57.    (MIRA 11:5)

(Architectural acoustics)

BARINOV, L.V.; GEODAKOV, A.I.; GRINEVICH, G.Ya.; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk; KRIMERMAN, P.M.; LAPAURI, A.A.; MINENKOV, I.B.;
PANFILOV, N.D.; PELL', V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PERTSIK, A.G.;
POLYANSKIY, N.N.; POPOV, A.N.; SIMONOV, A.G.; SUROV, S.G.;
SHASHLOV, B.A.; TELESHEV, A.N., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the amateur-photographer] Spravochnik fotoliubitelia.
Pod obshchei red. E.A.Iofisa i V.G.Pellia. Moskva, Iskusstvo,
1961. 530 p.                                                  (MIRA 15:7)
             (Photography—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ANDEREG, Georgiy Ferdinandovich; BARBANEL', Solomon Rafailovich;
    KACHURIN, Il'ya Konstantinovich; PANFILOV, N.D., red.;
    TUMANOVSKIY, R.F., tekhn. red.

    [Equipment of wide-screen motion-picture theaters] Tekhnika
    shirokoekrannykh kinoteatrov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo,"
    1961. 163 p.                                    (MIRA 15:1)
        (Motion-picture theaters—Equipment and supplies)
            (Motion-picture projectors)

FRIDMAN, Isidor Mironovich; Prinimal uchastiye: TSUKERMAN, Ya.P.
   PANFILOV, N.D., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Use of motion-picture prints] Ekspluatatsiia fil'mokopii.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1959.  285 p.       (MIRA 12:9)
                    (Motion-pictures)

VOLOSOV, David Samuilovich; TSIVKIN, Mikhail Vul'fovich, dotsent;
PANFILOV, N.D., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Theory and design of optical systems for projection equipment]
Teoriia i raschet svetoopticheskikh sistem proektsionnykh pri-
borov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1960. 525 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii Gosudarstvennogo opticheskogo insti-
tuta im. S.I.Vavilova i kafedry fiziki i optiki Leningradskogo
instituta kinoinzhenerov  (for Volosov).
        (Optics)           (Projectors)

MATVEYENKO, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; PANFILOV, N.D., red.; MALEK, Z.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Amateur sound recording] Liubitel'skaia zvukozapis'. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1959. 181 p.     (MIRA 12:10)
(Sound--Recording and reproducing)

*PANFILOV, N. D.*

BOLOHOVSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhailovich; KARAL'NIK, Avraam Nutovich; PANFILOV, N.D., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn. red.; SHILINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Operation of narrow-width motion-picture projectors] Ekspluatatsiia uzkoplenochnykh kinoproektorov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1958. 238 p.                                        (MIRA 11:7)

(Motion-picture projection)

PANI'ILOV, Nikolay Dement'yevich; GARDASH'YAN, Vladimir Mkrtychevich; YAKOBSON, A.Kh., red.; IVANOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Acoustics of motion-picture theaters] Akustika knoteatra. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1957. 95 p.    (MIRA 11:6)
            (Motion-picture theaters)
            (Architectural acoustics)

*Panfilov, N. D.*

PETROV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PANFILOV, N.D., red.; MALEK, Z.N.,tekhn.red.

[Motion-picture projection in foreign countries; a collection
of translations] Zarubezhnaia kinoproektsionnaia tekhnika;
sbornik perevodnykh statei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo,"
1957. 125 p.                                        (MIRA 11:1)

(Motion-picture projection)

ZHILEVICH, Ivan Iosifovich; NEMIROVSKIY, Ye.L.; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand.
    tekhn. nauk, red.; PANFILOV, N.D., red.; TUMANOVSKIY, R.F.,
    tekhn. red.

[Electrophotography] Elektrofotografiia. Pod red.E.A.Iofisa.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1961.  125 p. (Biblioteka fo-
toliubitelia, no.24)                        (MIRA 15:3)
                    (Xerography)

PANFILOV, Nikolay Dement'yevich, inzh.; DUKHOTA, T.G.[Dukhota, T.H.],
inzh., retsenzent; POLYANSKAYA, L.O.[Polians'ka, L.O.], inzh.,
red.izd-va; MATUSEVICH, S.M.[Matusevych, S.M.], tekhn. red.

[Amateur sound recording and motion pictures] Liubytel's'kyi
zvukozapys i kino.  Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSR,
1963.   178 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

PANFILOV, Nikolay Demant'yevich; FOMIN, A.,-red.; GORINA, V.,
tekhn. red.

[Sound in motion pictures] Zvuk v fil'me.  Moskva, Iskusstvo,
1963.  117 p.                                    (MIRA 16:9)
    (Sound--Recording and reproducing)

SIROTINSKIY, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva); ROZHKOV, M.G., inzh. (Moskva);
VOSTROKNUTOV, N.N., inzh. (Moskva); PANFILOV, N.I., inzh. (Moskva)

Contactless automatic voltage regulators for regulating loaded trans-
formers. Elektrichestvo no.7:4-12  Jl  '63.            (MIRA 16:9)
    (Voltage regulators) (Electric transformers)

PANFILOV, A. I.

Dissertation:  Investigation of Some Technological Processes in the Production of Lacquered
Sheet Iron."  Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni
A. I. Mikoyan, 5 May 54.  (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 21 Apr 54)

SO:  SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

PRIBUL'SKIY, A., arkhitektor; PANFILOV, P., inzh.

Hotel-type apartment houses.  Na stroi. Ros.  3  no.1:21-23  Ja
'62.                                              (MIRA 15:5)
                          (Apartment houses)

TSEFT, A.L.; ONAYEV, I.A.; SHCHUROVSKIY, V.G.; KUROCHKIN, A.F.; PANFILOV,
P.F.; AISON, N.I.; GALOVKO, V.V.

Liquative electric smelting of Dzhezkazgan copper concen-
trates with the prodiction of high calcium slag. Trudy
Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:40-49 '63     (MIRA 17:8)

PANFILOV, P.F.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; ONAYEV, I.A.; POLYNSKAYA, A.M.; SHEVERTALOV, F.T.

Effectiveness of depleting converter slags from the Karsakpay Copper Smelting Plant. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:39-42 '64.                                           (MIRA 17:9)

PANFILOV, P.F.; KULINICH, I.D.; PRESNETSOV, V.D.; TSEFT, A.L.; SENYUTA,S. Yu.

Treatment of oxidized Achisay zinc ores. TSvet. met. 38 no. 12:
70-71  D '65                                        (MIRA  19:1)

PANFILOV, P.F.; ONAYEV, I.A.

Selecting a method of metal recovery from slags resulting from
cyclone roasting.  Trudy Inst. met.i obogashch. AN Kazakh.
SSR 3:159-167 '60.                                    (MIRA 14:6)
              (Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

PRIBUL'SKIY, A.I., arkhitektor; PANFILOV, P.F., inzh.

    Experimental building with walls built of aluminum-foil insu-
    lated concrete panels. Biul.tekh.inform.po stroi. 5  no.8:
    8-10  Ag  '59.                              (MIRA 12:11)
        (Apartment houses). (Insulating materials)

PRESNETSOV, V.D.; PONOMAREV, V.D.; PANFILOV, P.F.; SHUMAKOV, V.V.

Treatment of reverberatory furnace dusts at the Karsakpay copper smelting plant. TSvet. met. 37 no.10:26-29   O '64.        (MIRA 18:7)

KUZ'MIN, L.I.; REVYAKOV, V.F.; POKROVSKAYA, G.N.; TROFIMOV, I.A.;
PANFILOV, R.A.

Increasing the durability of linings in low-frequency induction
channel furnaces.  TSvet. met. 38 no.8:81-83  Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

NAKHABIN, V.P.; MIKULINSKIY, A.S.; SHIRER, G.B.; NEVSKIY, R.A.; SHOLOKHOV,
    V.F.; YEFREMKIN, V.V.; ZHUCHKOV, V.I.; KURNUSHKO, O.V.; EPSHTEYN,
    N.Ye.; PANFILOV, S.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: IL'IN, V.M.; ZEMLYAKOV,
    V.V.; SHMULEVICH, Ye.Ya.

Smelting out manganese-silicon and ferromanganese from Polunochnoye
deposit ores in a furnace with a power of 10,500 kilovolt-amperes.
Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR  no.7:127-145  '61.            (MIRA 16:6)
                    (Manganese alloys)  (Sintering)

*PANFILOV, S.A*

L 52056-65    EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)    IJP(c)    JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR5008963                        S/0137/65/000/001/G020/G020

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1G118

AUTHOR: Mikulinskiy, A. S.; Kosarev, V. A.; Yumanova, L. V.; Sipeyko, I. Ye.;
Selyanskiy, A. P.; Panfilov, S. A.; Poluboyartsev, A. G.

TITLE: Semi-industrial furnace for the extraction of alkaline metals by the
thermal vacuum method

CITED SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 37, 1964, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, alkali metal, potassium

TRANSLATION:  The article describes the design and testing results of a semi-indus-
trial rotary vacuum furnace.  The device has internal and external heaters for
heating the charge, which permits an increase in the productivity of the furnace.
The unit also has built-in devices for loading materials and unloading reaction
residues, which provides semi-continuous operation of the furnace.  The working
volume of the furnace is 15 m$^3$, the volume of working space of the retort is 1.8 m$^3$.
The design developed provides conditions for extraction of metallic potassium by the
carbide thermal method.

Card 1/2

MIKULINSKIY, A.S.; ZHUCHKOV, V.I.; PANFILOV, S.A.; RYABCHIKOV, I.V.

Obtaining alloys of manganese and silicon.  Trudy Inst. met. UFAN
SSSR  no.7:163-175  '61.                                .(MIRA 16:6)
                    (Manganese alloys)  (Sintering)

PANFILOV, S.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

I.G.Freiman; on the 70th anniversary of his birth, 1890-1929.
Izv. LETI no.45:3-21 '61.                                    (MIRA 16:5)
        (Freiman, Imant Georgievich, 1890-1929)

PANFILOV, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

> Some problems concerning the determination of complex roots
> in polynomials. Izv. LETI no.47:36-45 '62.         (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AT4017552           S/3074/62/000/047/0036/0045

AUTHORS: Panfilov, S. I. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

TITLE: Some methods of determining complex roots in polynomial

SOURCE: Leningrad. Elektrotekhnicheskiy institut, Izv., no. 47, 1962, 36-45

TOPIC TAGS: algebraic equation, root of algebraic equation, complex root, number of complex roots, value of complex root, detection of complex roots, squared polynomial method, even symmetrical function method, Lobachevskiy condition method

ABSTRACT: In view of the large amount of computation required to ascertain exactly whether a polynomial has complex roots or not, and since there are many applications where only the approximate number or value of the complex-conjugate root pairs is required, some methods are described, involving small computational labor, and per-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017552

mitting in some practical cases to detect the presence of complex
roots without solving the entire algebraic equation. The methods
discussed are: (1) The method of the coefficients of the squared
polynomial, in which the original polynomial is squared and the pre-
sence of negative or zero values of the coefficients of a new poly-
nomial guarantees the presence of complex roots in the original
polynomial. (2) The method of the first even symmetrical functions,
in which reversal of the sign of a simple, even, symmetrical func-
tion or the vanishing of this function discloses exactly the pre-
sence of complex roots in the original polynomial. (3) The method
of violation of the conditions of N. I. Lobachevskiy, in which the
signs of certain functions disclose the presence of the complex
roots. (N. I. Lobachevskiy, Algebra ili vy*chisleniye konechny*kh,
Kazan', 1834; see also Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy (Collected works),
v. 4. GITTL, 1948). Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad

Card  2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017552

Electrotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00Dec60

SUB CODE: MM

DATE ACQ: 20Mar64

NR REF SOV: .007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

PANFILOV, S.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Development of the training of radio engineers at the V.I. Ul'ianov
(Lenin) Institute of Electrical Engineering in Leningrad. Izv. LETI
no.38:67-87 '59.                                    (MIRA 13:8)
          (Leningrad--Radio--Study and teaching)

AFANAS'YEV, L., prof.; BLEYZ, N.; GLEYZER, L.; PANFILOV, V.

Abroad. Avt.transp. 42 no.1:58-61 Ja '64.          (MIRA 17:2)

PANFILOV, V.

The K82M and K84M carburetors.   Avt.transp. 38 no.6:43-47 Je '60.
                                                        (MIRA 14:4)
1. Glavnyy konstruktor Moskovksogo karbyuratornogo zavoda.
     (Motor vehicles—Engines—Carburetors)

PANFILOV, V., skul'ptor

Building racing car body of glass reinforced plastics.
Za rul. 20 no.1:16a-16c Ja '62.                    (MIRA 15:2)
                    (Automobiles, Plastic)

PANFILOV, V., podpolkovnik zapasa

Literature read by readers. Voen. vest. 42 no.5:87 My '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Military libraries)

PANFILOV, V., elektromonter

Every activist will give a report. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.21:
20-21  N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Organizator professional'no-soyuznoy gruppy upravleniya
"Krymtrolleybus", Simferopol'.

PANFILOV, V.

Devices of the fuel system of the GAZ-53F motortruck engine.
Avt.transp.  40  no.9:41-43  S  '62.                    (MIRA 15:9)
                        (Motortrucks—Fuel systems)

PANFILOV, V.

For a unified wage system in transportation. Sots. trud no.3:37-43
Mr '57.                                        (MIRA 10:4)
        (Wages) (Transportation)

PANFILOV, V.

VM-16 and VPM-3 air filters.  Avt. transp. 39 no.5:46-47 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Motor vehicles--Engines)      (Air filters)

PANFILOV, V.

The MK3-K85 four-chamber carburetor. Avt. transp. 37 no.8:42-45
Ag '59.                                              (MIRA 12:12)

1.Glavnyy konstruktor Moskovskogo karbyuratornogo zavoda.
      (Automobiles--Engines--Carburetors)

PANFILOV, V.

New feeding system mechanisms for the engines of ZIL-130 and ZIL-131 automobiles. Avt.transp. 39 no.4:37-41 Ap '61.    (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy karbyuratornyy zavod.
                (Automobiles--Fuel systems)

L 5251-66   EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWI(1)

ACC NR: AP5021337   JD       SOURCE CODE:   UR/0120/65/000/004/0090/009

AUTHOR: Panfilov, V. A.

ORG: Kuybyshev Aviation Institute (Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Three-channel pulse-height analyzer with transistorized components

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 90-93

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, metal wear, engine testing, transistor, gamma measurement, metal friction/ AADO 1 analyzer, ID 2 analyzer, P402 transistor, D 2 Ye diode

ABSTRACT: The analyzer is designed for measuring the radiation of three isotopes differentiated by their γ-rays. Existing methods, including those using the analyzers AADO-1 and ID-2, are said to be electronically complicated and inadequate under production conditions. The analyzer presented here allows the detection and continuous recording of the atomic radiation of three isotopes in such a way that the deterioration of moving machinery parts may be evaluated both qualitatively and quantitatively. The analyzer, shown in block-diagram form in Fig. 1, consists of a rectifier (1), pulse amplifier (2),

Card 1/3                    UDC:  539.1.075:621.374:621.039.85
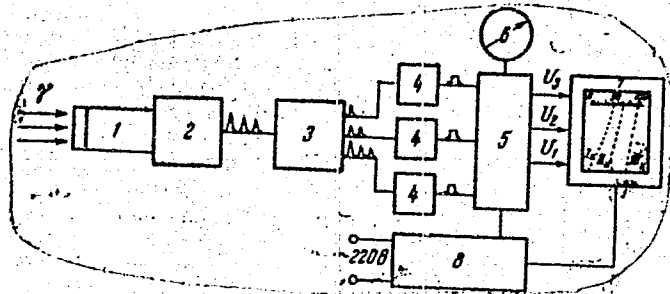
09010236

L 5251-66

ACC NR: AP5021337



Fig. 1.  Pulse-height analyzer

amplitude clipper (3), driven multivibrator (4), and integration
stages with operational amplifiers and direct current differential
amplifiers (5).  The remaining components (6, 7, and 8) serve as output
devices.  The functioning of the analyzer is described with reference
to individual components of the network.  Electrical pulses of varying
height, received at the output of a photomultiplier, pass through the
respective stages and enter the analyzer, wherein signal amplitude
selection occurs through three separate channels.  Specific elements
used in the network include a P402 transistor in the pulse amplifier,
DZYe diodes in the clipper, and an M-24 measuring device.  The inte-

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L 5251-66

ACC NR: AP5021337

gration network and characteristics are discussed in detail.  The
analyzer was tested in the study of the wearing of parts of internal
combustion engines.  The results confirmed that the deviation in
measuring the radiation intensity of radioactive isotopes $Fe^{59}$, $Sn^{113}$,
and $Cr^{51}$ does not exceed ±4% in all three channels.  Orig. art. has:
4 figures.
[04]

SUB CODE: EC, IE, NP/SUBM DATE:  05May64/ ORIG REF: 001/  OTH REF:  001/

ATD PRESS: 4/3/

Card 3/3

PANFILOV, V.A.

Use of radioactive isotopes in studying the process of wear. Zav.
lab. 31 no.2:224-227 '65.                                    (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut.

*PANFILOV, V.A.*

GAL'PERIN, I.I.,kand.tekhn.nauk; GORELOV,I.N.,inzh.; PANFILOV, V.A.,inzh.;
PRIKAZCHIKOV, G.F.,inzh.

Speed and acceleration control of a turbine unit.  Elek.sta.29
no.3:13-19 Mr '58.                                    (MIRA 11:5)
        (Governors (Machinery))  (Turbines)

L 39770-65    EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/
T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP( )/EWP(l)    Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Peb   _ _ _
ACCESSION NR: AP5005483                          S/0032/65/031/002/0224/0227

AUTHOR: Panfilov, V. A.

TITLE: Use of radioactive isotopes in studying wear

radioactivity

Electrolytic deposits of $Fe^{59}$, $Sn^{113}$ and $Cr^{51}$ were used to measure

Card 1/2

L 39770-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005483

Depending on the desired accuracy and the sampling technique, equations are
derived for the required surface accuracy and other

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy aviatsi

KUZ'MIN, G.I., inzh.; PANFILOV, V.A., inzh.; RUBIN, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Regulation of the power of large turbcgenerators. Elek. sta.
36 no.2:35-39 F '65.                                    (MIRA 18:4)

PANFILOV, V. A.                                                                PA 233T29

USSR/Engineering - Automatic Control, Regulation                    Jul 52

"Testing the Hydrodynamic Regulation Developed at the VTI," I. I. Gal'perin, Cand Tech Sci, L. P. Serezhkina, Engr, V. A. Panfilov, Lab of Steam Turbines

"$I_z$ V-S Teplotekh Inst" No 7, pp 17-21

Describes procedure of dynamic, with load removal, and static tests of two 44,000-kw turbines. Regulating system incorporated for 1st time membrane regulator of A. V. Shcheglyayev system and springless servomotors. Dynamic test was to det deviation of rpm at complete load removal and to record transient processes when total or partial loads are removed. Analyses in detail static characteristics or regulation.

PANFILOV, V.A., inzh.

Starting systems of large turbine blocks. Teploenergetika 9 no.8:21-23 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
        (Steam turbines)

PANFILOV, V.A.

New feed system units for the ZIS-150, ZIS-151 and ZIS-155
automobile engines. Avt. transp. 33 no.4:29-32 Ap '55.
(MIRA 8:7)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Moskovskogo karbyuratornogo zavoda.
(Automobiles--Fuel systems)

PERESADA, Viktor Petrovich; VORONTSOV, A.Ye., retsenzent; PER, B.A., re-
tsenzent; PANFILOV, V.G., retsenzent; BRENEV, I.V., otv. red.;
AZAROVA, I.G., red.; FRUMIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Radar detection of marine objects] Radiolokatsionnaia vidimost' mor-
skikh ob"ektov. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl.,
1961. 158 p.                                              (MIRA 14:12)
                          (Radar)

L 8582-66

ACC NR: AP5021517                                 SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/65/000/008/0020/0022

AUTHOR: Rozov, R. A.; Panfilov, V. M.; Bikulich, V. A.; Yurin, I. L.; Konyashov, V. V.;
Mel'nikov, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Bryansk Automobile Factory (Bryanskiy Avtozavod); Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute
(Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Hydropneumatic suspension for high-power automobiles

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 20-22

TOPIC TAGS: motor vehicle, vehicle engineering, vehicle component, pneumatic device

ABSTRACT: The Bryansk Automobile Plant (Bryanskiy avtozavod) developed jointly with the
Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute (Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) a hydropneumatic sus-
pension for high-power 8 x 8 automobiles with a gross weight exceeding 10 t. The suspension
is independent, has an automatic body control (three positions), and a variable clearance. The
design of the front end suspension is shown as Fig. 1. The article gives a detailed descrip-
tion of the system, including the design of the hydropneumatic spring, its operating para-
meters, the suspension characteristic, and the shock-absorber characteristic. Orig. art.
has: 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.11.012.8

Card 2/2