POSPELOV, V.

Ottokar Vlach's gift. Tekh.mol.23 no.12:33 D '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Czechoslovakia--Metalwork)

Pospelov, V.

"Long-Time Computer 'Memory'," by V. Pospelov, Moscow, Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 26 May 57

L. Gutenmakher, director of the Laboratory of Electrical Modeling, Academy of Sciences USSR, while displaying a paper sheet with a metal printed design on both sides of it, made the following statement:

"This design is an electric printed circuit made up of small capacitors. Out of thousands of such metallized sheets are assembled 'memory' blocks, which can store for tens of years, and reproduce at any moment, the information once recorded.

"The new method of recording information on metallized sheets permits us to read them off with an extreme rapidity, as many as tens of thousands of sheets per second. In one hour, it is possible to read and process a quantity of material that would normally be contained on a million pages of book text.

"The work performed by the Laboratory of Electrical Modeling has already reached such a stage that it is possible to put to practical use the new method of information recording on metallized sheets.

"Soviet science and technology have come close to building high-speed information and statistical machines which will excel, from the standpoint of productivity, the latest types of American and domestic machines.

"Tremendous scientific work in the field of new types of ferrites, high-capacity 'memory' components, and arithmetical and logical tubeless devices has been done by N. Korol'kov, N. Gryaznov, I. Vissonova, M. Avrukh, V. Ryshov, Ya. Posternak and L. Mokel'." (U)

Sum IN 1467

SOV/29-58-12-22/23

12(3)
AUTHOR: Pospelov, V.

TITLE: The Automatic Engineer (Avto-mashinist)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 12, pp 35-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this popular-science article, the author reports on the control of a train by means of a "cybernetic" machine. The author was invited by the engineer Valerian Ivanovich Loskutov to take part in a trial trip on an electric locomotive controlled by means of this device. An externally quite common electric train stood at Kuntsevo where the trial run began. The only difference was that in the cabin of the engineer, left of the control table, there was a smaller table with buttons and pilot lamps. The engine driver F. S. Baranov explained the simple handling. By pressing one of the buttons the train starts moving. On the way, the traveling speed changes quite automatically according to the quality of the line. At present, such an automatic engineer cannot "see" yet. But one is about to design "radio eyes" - a radar apparatus - which would perceive suddenly arising obstacles on the line and stop the train in time. In lieu of some seats, there are small cases in the

Card 1/3

first car. These automatic machines calculate uninterruptedly the equations of the train motion and choose the most favorable traveling conditions passing them on to the control and braking system of the engine. The automatic engineer has the motion curves registered in the memory block and chooses, without human interference, the required speed and controls the braking devices by means of an electronic special device. It receives accurate indications on the speed and the distance covered from special measuring instruments transmitting electric pulses. According to previously registered data on the line section, it considers the gradients ahead, calculates immediately the required motions of the train and compares them with the pattern which it corrects if necessary. The automatic engineer reacts excellently on all signals, on stationary and temporary speed limits, considering them at the right moment. A special device communicates the changes of voltage in the contact network. Signals from the transmitters get into the electronic brain of the calculator, which determines the resistance coefficients and works out the most favorable conditions. The commands of the calculator are passed on to the control mechanism. At the terminus in Usovo, the author

Card 2/3

be saved. In the next few years the [illegible] increased to 100 or more KPH. Here man is assisted by automatic means and cybernetics. An experienced engine driver will only act as an accompanying person as is required by technical security.

The [illegible] shows [illegible] diagrams of the train motion. There are 3 figures.

Card 3/3

POSPELOV, V.

Improve the facilities of small river passenger ships. Rech. transp. 20 no.5:56 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Mekhanik - 2-y shturman teplokhoda M-238 Severnogo rechnogo parokhodstva.
(Merchant marine--Passenger traffic)

9(2)

AUTHOR: Pospelov, V.

SOV/25-59-3-8/46

TITLE: Cybernetics Enters the Workshop (Kibernetika prikhodit v tsekh)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 3, pp 23-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the past few years a number of program-controlled machines for the metal-working industry has been developed in the USSR. The author describes double-coordinate and triple-coordinate vertical milling machines, contour-milling machines and turning lathes controlled electronically according to a program written on magnetic belts. The Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallo-rezhushchikh stankov (Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal-Cutting Machines) having developed such devices under V.G. Zusman, Candidate of Technical Sciences, received the "Grand Prix" for its products exhibited at the Brussels Fair. Theauthor also mentions the program-controlled triple-coordinate

Card 1/2

milling machine, constructed by a group of engineers of the Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Technological Institute) under A.V. Zinchenko, which also attracted great attention in the Soviet pavilion in Brussels. Further research work is being carried on in this field. Recently, a self-adjusting system was developed by the nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya elektroavtomatiki (Scientific Research Laboratory of Electric Automation) under V.S. Vikhman, Candidate of Technical Sciences. This system must be completed in the future, for specialists in this field are of the opinion that any program-controlled machine will be regarded incomplete without this new device correcting the cutting tool during operation. There is 1 photo.

POSPELOV, V.

13. Production of Ferrites

"Ferrites," by V. Pospelov, Promyshlenno- Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, Vol 2, No 54 (198), 5 May 57, p 4

On the occasion of a visit to the Laboratory of Electric Modeling, Academy of Sciences USSR, the activities of this laboratory are briefly described with particular attention to its work on the application of ferrites in radio engineering and in the construction of electronic calculators. Annular ferrite cores developed by this laboratory were demonstrated during the visit. The application of ferrite cores is stated to have been of advantage in that it made possible the replacement of electron-ray tubes in the BESM calculator, with the result that a considerable saving of space was achieved: the memory-retaining equipment of the BESM machine now occupies an area of only 2-3 square meters. After stating that the "memory" equipment using ferrite cores has been developed by the laboratory mentioned above in collaboration with the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Calculating Techniques, Academy of Sciences USSR, the author says that equipment of this type is now being produced industrially. He then reviews briefly the applications of ferrites in radio engineering and gives the following information.

"Ferrites have been discovered comparatively recently and have not yet been studied to a great extent. However, the knowledge of them available at present confirms their great importance for the technology of the future. Ferrites with a rectangular hysteresis loop are being applied particularly extensively in rapidly acting calculating machines. In the USSR ferrites of this type were originally developed by a group of specialists working under the direction of A. Kosarev, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

"One of the great achievements of the Laboratory of Electric Modeling is the extensive introduction into practical industrial application of the technology for the production of ferrite cores and of installations using these cores. The work done at industrial enterprises in connection with the production of ferrite cores comprises automatic pressing and control of the magnetic properties of the

product. A. Kosarev, T. Tsypulina, L. Levin, D. Bekin, and other workers at the laboratory are engaged in cooperation with people active in the industry in the introduction of methods for the production of ferrite circuits and installations into industrial practice.

"The new magnetic materials called ferrites represent a specially treated mixture of the oxides of iron and of some other metals. After being pressed from a finely ground powder and annealed at a high temperature, the ferrite cores exhibit a number of valuable properties For instance, they do not conduct an electrical current, but are capable of being remagnetized and of changing the direction of their magnetization hundreds of thousands of times per second. One may say that ferrites function as magnets and dielectrics at the same time. These characteristics and other properties make them invaluable in the construction of modern electronic calculators which perform arithmetic calculations and accomplish logically thought-out actions.

"The magnetization of ferrite cores can change rapidly, depending on the direction of the current. This magnetization then corresponds to the symbols of a system, i.e., 0 and unity, by which ordinary numbers are expressed. Furthermore, the ferrite magnet remembers the impulse which it has received until another current pulse is applied which changes the direction of its magnetization.

"As distinguished from electron ray tubes ferrite installations may, for all practical purposes, serve for an infinite length of time. Every ferrite magnet reliably preserves the pulse which it has received even after the machine has been disconnected from the electrical network. Thus, in order that the machine preserve data in its memory, no energy is required, as has been the case when electron-ray tubes were used. Instead of electron-ray tube circuits, wire nets on which ferrite rings have been strung are now used in electronic calculating machines. If a current which travels along the wire of a net of this type passes through one of the ferrite rings, the ferrite core is immediately magnetized and accordingly remembers either zero or unity. Thus, several thousand ferrite cores may remember any numbers or logical solutions which are expressed conditionally by combinations of unities and zeros.

"The production of ferrite cores is relatively simple. A small automatic machine presses out 5,000-6,000 cores per day. The mixture for pressing has to be prepared with a great deal of care. The metal oxides which enter into the composition of ferrites have to be combined in a precise weight proportion. The powder is thoroughly disintegrated in special mills and passed through a cycle of heat-treatment procedures. After being pressed and annealed, the ferrite cores are carefully sorted out according to their magnetic properties. The Laboratory of Electrical Modeling has developed special automatic electronic machines for this purpose." (U)

Sum 1429

FOSPELOV, V.

"Metallurgy Without Blast Furnaces," Promyshlenno-Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No. 24 (168), 24 Feb 57, p 4

Abstract in SUM: 1374

POSPELOV, V., inzh.

Conversion of a boiler installation to gas fuel. Mias.ind. SSSR 30 no.1:26 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Moskovskiy myasokombinat.
(Boilers)

1. POSPELOV, V.

2. USSR (600)

3. Lubrication and Lubricants

4. Restoration of lubricating oils.
Mol. prom. No. 10 - 1952.
13

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

PROKHORENKO, V., kuznets pervogo klassa; FEL'DMAN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, konsul'tant; KRIVITSKIY, V.I., inzhener, konsul'tant; POSPELOV, V., redaktor; RAKOVA, I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[In the forge shop of a tractor factory] V kuznitse traktornogo savoda. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1953. 33 p. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Traktornyy zavod im. Ordzhonikidze (for Prokhorenko)
(Tractor industry) (Forging)

TITOV, Yakov Ivanovich, laureat Stalinskoy premii; POSPELOV, V., redaktor; KIRSANOVA, N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Half a million kilometers without major repairs] Polmilliona kilometrov bez kapital'nogo remonta. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1954. 117 p. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Brigadir avtobusnoy brigady Pervogo avtobusnogo parka Moskvy. (for Titov)

(Automobile drivers)

VASIL'YEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; POSPELOV, V., redaktor; KIRSANOVA, N. tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Machines in the service of man] Mashiny na sluzhbe cheloveku. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1954. 143 p. [Microfilm]
(Machinery)
(MLRA 10:4)

POSPELOV, V.

New uses for rubber. Tekh. mol. 30 no.12:1 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Rubber research) (Rubber goods)

POSPELOV, V.

Use of ultrasonic waves in heat exchangers. Mias.ind.SSSR 33 no.2:22-23 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Heat exchangers--Maintenance and repair)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

POSPELOV, V.

For a high power factor. Mias. ind. SSSR 31 no.4:30 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy myasokombinat.
(Electric power)
(Moscow--Meat industry)

POSPELOV, V.

Map of the century. Tekh.mol. 29 no.2:10 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Moon—Photographs, maps, etc.)

POSPELOV, V.

Automatic control of a boiler plant. Mias.ind. SSSR 31 no.6:22-24 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy myasokombinat.
(Moscow--Meat industry--Equipment and supplies) (Boilers)

POSPELOV, V.

Wonder-truck. Tekh.mol. 28 no.1:12-13 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Lifting and carrying)

POSPELOV, V.A., inzhener.

Heat resistance and moisture resistance in matches. Der.prom. 6 no.2: 14-15 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Glavfanspichprom.
(Match industry)

POSPELOV, V.A.

Paste made of seaweed. Der.prom.5 no.4:16-18 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya spichechnoy promyshlennosti i Glavfanspichproma.
(Algae) (Fillers (in paper, paint, etc.))

FINKEL'SHTEYN, M.Z.; POSPELOV, V.A.; GOLOSHCHAPOVA, I.S.

Paste made of carboxymethyl ether of cellulose. Der.prom.5 no.8: 12-13 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Paste) (Wood--Chemistry)

POSPELOV, V. A., Scientific Associate of the Physicochemical Inst imeni Karpov

"X-Ray Investigation of the Structure of Crystals of $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ and $K_1R(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$." Sub 15 Jul 47, Inst of Crystallography, Acad Sci USSR

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

2

Crystal structure of cyanides. IV. X-ray determination of the unit cell and the space group of the crystals of potassium hexacyanoruthenate and potassium hexacyanoferrate (monoclinic type). V. A. Pospelov and G. S. Zhdanov (Karpov Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 21, 405–10(1947) (in Russian).—$K_4Ru(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ (I) and $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ (II) (the fundamental monoclinic type) are isomorphous. The crystals are pseudotetragonal. The unit cell contains 4 mols., and $a = c = 9.38 \pm 0.03$, $b = 16.84 \pm 0.03$ A., $\beta = 90° \pm 5'$ for II, and $a = c = 9.3 \pm 0.05$, $b = 16.8 \pm 0.05$ A., $\beta = 90° \pm 5'$ for I. The calcd. d. is 1.906 for II and 2.11 for I. The space group of I is C_{2h}^6-$C2/c$. Because of the structure variability of II crystals, this group appears in II as a pseudogroup. J. J. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POSPELOV, V. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Cyanides
Chemistry - Crystal Structure

May 1947

"The Crystal Structure of Cyanides--V: Determination of the Unit Cell and the Space Group of a Crystal of $K_4Fe(CN)_6.3H_2O$ (Tetragonal Type)," G. S. Zhdanov, V. A. Pospelov, X-Ray Laboratory, Physical Chemistry Institute, imeni Karpov, Moscow, 1 p

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXI, No 5

Brief description of results reached by the Lave Method using 100 crystals of potassium ferrocyanide. One page of photographs. Among conclusions is statement that potassium ferrocyanide salt sometimes precipitates in crystals of tetragonal form (polytypic form). Published 15 Nov 1946.

PA 18T106

POSPELOV V. A.

Crystal structure of $K_4M(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, M being iron or ruthenium. V. A. Pospelov and G. S. Zhdanov (Karpov Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 21, 370-80(1947)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 41, 6790c.—The coördinates of the various atoms in the monoclinic crystals (space group $C_{2h}^5 - C2/c$) are Ru (or Fe) 0.00, 0.178, and 0.25; 8 K 0.191, 0.141, and 0.656; 8 other K 0.406, 0.141, and 0.054; 8 C 0.061, 0.178, and 0.055; 8 other C 0.195, 0.178, and 0.311; 4 other C 0.00, 0.061, and 0.25; 4 other C 0.00, 0.292, and 0.25; 8 N 0.102, 0.178, and 0.937; 8 other N 0.313, 0.178, and 0.352; 4 other N 0.00, 0.095, and 0.25; 4 other N 0.00, 0.361, and 0.25; 8 H_2O 0.25, 0.00, and 0.00. No coördinates are given for the remaining 4 H_2O. The coördinates of Fe and of two K types in the tetragonal crystal (space group $C_{4h}^6 - I4_1/a$) are 0.00, 0.00, and 0.21; 0.19, 0.81, and 0.20, and 0.40, 0.18, and 0.20.

J. J. Bikerman

Dependence of the degree of long-range order of atoms

ZHDANOV, G.S.; POSPELOV, V.A.

Polytypes of crystals of potassium ferrocyanide. Trudy Inst. Krist., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 4, 175-8 '48.
(CA 47 no.13:6213 '53)

1. POSPELOV, V. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Match Industry

7. Using F. Kovalev's method in the "Gigant" Match Factory. Der.i lesokhim.prom. 1 no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

POSPELOV, V.A.

Conference on the application of X-rays to the study of materials.
Vestnik Akad. Nauk SSSR, '52, No.9, 122-3. (MLRA 5:10)
(PA 56, no.666:4409 '53)

POSPELOV, V.A.

USSR

Isomorphism and morphotropy of molecular crystals: UEAr$_2$ (E = P, Sb; U = S, Se; Ar = C_6H_5, p-$C_6H_4CH_3$). G. S. Zhdanov, V. A. Pospelov, M. M. Umanskii, and V. P. Glushkova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 92, 983-5 (1953).—Crystals of the above type contg. P and Sb (I) are colorless and needlelike and leaflike, resp. Free mols. have the configuration of a trigonal tetrahedron and symm. axes of the 3rd order. In the cryst. state they belong to the monoclinic class, each unit cell contains 4 mols. Action of x-rays on I causes a yellow color. Morphotropic changes are observed when Ph is replaced by p-C_6H_4Me. Substitution of atom U causes isomorphic changes only when there are large discrepancies in at. radii (*C.A.*, 45, 7844e).

Michael Dymicky

Pospelov, V. A.

USSR.

548.736.3 : 539.133

7038. On the inequality of metal-oxygen bond lengths in some metal oxides and on the "molecular" structure of ZnO. G. S. ZHDANOV AND V. A. POSPELOV. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 93, No. [illegible] (1953) *In Russian.*

The artificial mineral Ti_3O_5 consists of octahedra TiO_6 of distinct types, one of which shows a shortening of the Ti–O bond by 0·2 Å. Such an inequality of bonds was expected also in ZnO. An X-ray analysis of crystalline zinc-oxide showed that this is not the case; deviations from the ideal value $\sqrt{(8/3)}$ of c/a are due to deformations of the valence angles rather than to unequal interatomic distances. Hence the idea of "molecular" structure in crystalline zinc-oxide is not confirmed.

J. JACOBS

HYSTROV, Grigoriy Petrovich; POSPELOV, V.A., red.; AZAROVA, V.G., red. izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Technology of match manufacture] Tekhnologiia spichechnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 219 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Matches)

KRYLASS, D.F. (Chelyabinsk); POSPELOV, V.I. (Chelyabinsk)

Coordinated train sheets in intraplant transportation. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.3:77-79 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Starshiy inzh. sluzhby ekspluatatsii zheleznodorozhnogo tsekha Chelyabinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Krylass). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo byuro zheleznodorozhnogo tsekha Chelyabinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Krylass).

24(8)

AUTHORS: Rychkov, A. I., Pospelov, V. K.

SOV/64-59-5-16/28

TITLE: Investigation of Heat Emission During the Boiling of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions in Thin Layer

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 426-429 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Vaporizers of such kind are used of late, that the fluid to be vaporized flows in form of a thin layer over the heating plane. The heat emission of a chemical pure sodium hydroxide solution and of water, during the process of boiling, were examined in such an arrangement (Fig 1). The fluid to be vaporized is lead by a heating tube from a reservoir to the nickel-plated periphery of a perpendicular placed copper tube (1,200 mm long, outside diameter - 30 mm) and flows off over it. The copper tube is heated from inside and is housed in a chamber. The generated steam flows, after condensation, from the upper end of the chamber to a tank and goes back from there to the reservoir. 5, 10, 15 and 25% NaOH-solutions were examined during a wetting of 500-600 and 1,400-1,500 kg/m.hour and under a specific heat current of 20,000 to 60,000 kcal/m^2.hour, while for water

Card 1/3

Investigation of Heat Emission During the Boiling of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions in Thin Layer

examination a wetting intensity of 500-600, 870-1,100, and 1,400-1,750 kg/m.hour and a specific heat current of 20,000 to 140,000 kcal/m^2.hour was applied. The specific heat was determined with respect to the amount of the resulting condensate. The temperature of the copper tube was determined by means of thermocouple elements and a direct-current potentiometer PPTV. The diagrams of the dependence of the heat-emission coefficient α on the specific heat current q under the treatment of different wetting intensities G for water show (Fig 2), that also α increases with q and G. With increasing q and concentration of the sodium hydroxide solution, however, α decreases (Fig 3), i.e. in this case a dependence on the kind of solved substance may be observed. α is greater with the boiling of sodium hydroxide solutions with q-amounts of 25,000-60,000 kcal/m^2.hour than with the boiling of water. The experimental data may be represented by the equation $\alpha = Aq^n G^m$ (1) for water and by $a = \frac{AG^m}{q^n}$ (2)

Investigation of Heat Emission During the Boiling of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions in Thin Layer

for sodium hydroxide solutions. The amounts of A, m and n depend on the kind of boiling fluid and, in solutions, on their concentration. An increase of the concentration causes a decrease of m and a rise of n. Some values of A, m and n (Table 1) as well as a comparison of heat emission under different conditions (Table 2) are given. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

POSPELOV, V.N., dotsent., kand.tekhn.nauk

Plotting the slopes of high rock-space and earth-fill dams. Sbor. trud. MISI no.29:321-324 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Dams)

POSPELOV, V. N.

"Application of Ber's Law to the Shores of Artificial Resevoirs," Symposium on Experience Gained from the Exploitation and Construction of the Moscow Volga Canal. No II, State Power Engineering Press, 1946 (174-179).
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

LOGANZEN, B.G.; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, V.V.; LAPTEV, I.P.; POSPELOVA, V.M.; TITOVA, S.D.

Zoological research in Western Siberia during the years of Soviet rule. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:116-125 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Siberia, Western--Zoological research)

GRISHIN, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; POSPELOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; CHUPRIKOV, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHUKAKOV, A.I., kand.tekhn. nauk

Study of the rock foundation of the Charvak Dam. Sbor.trud.MISI no.32:5-14 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Charvak—Dams)

POSPELOV, V.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Problem of the technical and economic comparison of types of high stone and earth dams. Sbor.trud.MISI no.32:35-38 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Dams)

POSPELOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich

MATTISEN, Anatoliy Ernestovich; KIRILLOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; POSPELOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; ISAYEV, A.I., spetsred; KUZ'MINA, V.S., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Reference manual on hydraulic engineering in relation to fish culture] Spravochnik po rybokhoziaistvennoi gidrotekhnike. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1958. 427 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Fish culture) (Hydraulic engineering)

POSPELOV, V.P.

133-58-3-24/29

AUTHORS: Pospelov, V.P. (Deceased) and Gur'yanova, L.K.

TITLE: An Apparatus PPV-1 for Checking Drawing Dies (Pribor PPV-1 dlya proverki volok)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 3, pp 258 - 261 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus for the determination of the angle of a die and quality of its surface, based on the principle of reflection of a parallel beam of light from the conical surface of a die is described. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

BERKOVICH, M.Ya.; SPIVAK, A.I.; KORNONOGOV, A.P.; FILIMONOV, N.M.; POPOV, A.N.; VDOVIN, K.I.; ALEKSEYEV, L.A.; POSPELOV, V.P.

Some problems of gas drilling. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.;neft' i gaz 5 no.5:29-34 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Oil well drilling)

BERKOVICH, M.Ya.; SPIVAK, A.I.; KORNONOGOV, A.P.; VDOVIN, K.I.; ALEKSEYEV, L.A.; POPOV, A.N.; FILIMONOV, N.M.; POSPELOV, V.P.

Studying the power requirements for breaking rocks by rolling cutter bits. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:43-49 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

L 00267-66 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWG(m) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018154 UR/0097/65/000/007/0015/0019
624.012

AUTHORS: Arshinov, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Dubrovskiy, V. B. (Candidate of tephnical sciences); Pospelov, V. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: The effect of heating time on the physicotechnical and protective properties of concretes

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 7, 1965, 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, radiation shielding, concrete, protective screen, protective construction

ABSTRACT: Four types of concretes were investigated to determine the type most proper for nuclear reactor shielding. The concrete mixes were composed of local filler materials and portland cement No. 500 from the factory Gigant. A quantitive analysis of the composition constituents of each mix is given. Tests were performed to determine the following: 1) the variation of strength and temperature deformation of portland cement rock without fine filler under heat up to 800C; 2) the curves of temperature deformations of the constituents: cement stone, sandstone, refractory clay, and serpentinite; 3) the effect of duration of temperature on the compressive strength limit; 4) the same effect upon tensile strength; 5) the same effect upon

Card 1/5

L 00267-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5018154

the modulus of elasto-plasticity; and 6) the same effect upon water content and the general quantity of water at the moment of cement seal. Data are also presented (see Table 1 on the Enclosure) showing the protection capabilities of the concretes as a function of duration of exposure to selected temperatures. The corresponding concrete constituents are given in Table 2 on the Enclosure. The authors conclude that all concretes tested may be used at temperatures of 300C, concretes 2 and 4 may be used at temperatures up to 500C, and concrete 3 up to 800C. Other conclusions are related to the time durability of the mixes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 03 SUB CODE: PH, MT

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/5

L 00267-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018154 ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1

Mix number	Time of heating in hours	20°			110°		
		μ	σ_{rem}	σ_s	μ	σ_{rem}	σ_s
		$kg \cdot m^{-1}$	$kg \cdot m^{-1}$	$kg \cdot m^{-1}$	$kg \cdot m^{-1}$	$kg \cdot m^{-1}$	$kg \cdot m^{-1}$
1	4	8,56	8,40	72	8,45	8,10	67
	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	7,98	8,20	95	7,49	7,10	68
	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	4	7,20	7,30	105	6,26	5,10	52
	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	8,38	10,1	144	7,93	9,0	113
	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3000	—	—	—	—	—	—

To Card 4 of 5

Card 3/5

L 00267-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5018154

ENCLOSURE: 02

From Card 3 of 5

300°			500°			800°		
μ	Σ_{rem}	Σ_s	μ	Σ_{rem}	Σ_s	μ	Σ_{rem}	Σ_s
$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$	$см^{-1}$
8,32	7,75	57	8,31	7,70	55	—	—	—
8,28	7,62	53	8,15	7,24	44	—	—	—
8,27	7,56	52	8,07	7,10	39	—	—	—
7,30	6,50	54	7,27	6,40	54	7,07	5,75	36
7,24	6,25	50	7,07	5,85	40	7,01	5,73	35
7,18	6,20	46	7,00	5,70	35	6,97	5,62	33
6,25	4,87	47	6,21	4,82	44	6,01	4,35	33
6,25	4,85	46	6,02	4,35	34	5,95	4,18	28
6,12	4,55	39	5,98	4,20	31	5,94	4,15	27
7,67	8,30	94	7,58	8,10	88	6,70	5,90	28
7,67	8,30	94	6,76	6,00	32	6,65	5,70	24
7,60	8,10	89	6,71	5,90	29	6,59	5,60	20

Table 1. Coefficients of gamma quanta (μ) linear weakening, of sections of fast neutron removal (Σ_{rem}), and of sections of heat neutrons (Σ_s) scatter in concretes, in relation to temperature and time of heating.

Card 4/5

L 00267-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5018154 ENCLOSURE: 03

Table 2

Mix No.	Chemical element content in g/cm^2 of concrete							
	H	Si	Ca	Mg	Fe	Al	S	O
1	0,017	0,882	0,184	0,006	0,046	0,031	0,02	1,129
2	0,029	0,547	0,17	0,007	0,038	0,163	0,001	1,081
3	0,036	0,396	0,139	0,008	0,016	0,236	0,001	1,016
4	0,051	0,393	0,144	0,323	0,087	0,040	0,009	1,214

Table 2. Chemical content of the investigated concretes

Card 5/5

L 06571-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6034098 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/004/0293/0293

AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Lavdanskiy, P. A.; Pospelov, V. P.; Solov'yev, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Shielding property of heat resistant chromite and magnesite concretes

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 293

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear shielding, nuclear reactor shield, neutron shielding, concrete

ABSTRACT: A comparative experimental study was made of the shielding property of ordinary concrete and of chromite-and magnesite-base concretes. Experiments were carried out in a VVR-Ts reactor of the Karpov Physicochemical Institute. The experimental relaxation distance data for gamma-radiation showed that heat-resistant chromite and magnesite concretes, even dehydrated, were good shielding materials and may be recommended for use in the thermal shield of the reactors at 800—1700C. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 18/ SUBM DATE: 12May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5101

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.039.538.7

NAZAROV, Aleksandr Gavrilovich, elektrosvarshchik; POSPELOV, V.S., redaktor; RAKOV, S.I.' tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Iron's second life] Vtoraia zhizn' chuguna. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS profizdat, 1954. 92 p. (Rasskazy novatorov) (MLRA 8:8)
(Cast iron--Welding)

POMETUN, Grigoriy Konstantinovich, stalevar martenovskogo tsekha; POSPELOV, V.S., redaktor; KIBSANOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[High steel production; experience in working steel with oxygen] Za vysokie s"emy stali; opyt skorostnogo stalevareniia s primeneniem kisloroda. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1955. 60 p. (MLRA 9:4)

1. Zaved "Zaporozhstal'"(for Pometun).
(Steel--Metallurgy)

POSPELOV, V.V.; FRENKIN, V.M.

Mechanism underlying the formation of heterocharges and homocharges in photoelectrets from AgCl single crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.10:3153-3155 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva.

KISELEV, V.F.; POSPELOV, V.V.; FRIDKIN, V.M.

Spectral curves of the depolarization of silver chloride crystals. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 9 no.5:357-359 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

L 44170-65 EEC(b)-2/EPA(s)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) AT/
JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008683 S/0077/65/010/002/0118/0123

AUTHORS: Pospelov, V. V. ; Fridkin, V. M.

TITLE: The problem of the mechanism of forming the photoelectret condition in monocrystals of certain halides of silver and of alkaline metals

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 118-123

TOPIC TAGS: Studies of the ion adsorption mechanism and of the formation of hetero- and homopotentials in crystals of silver halides and halides of alkaline metals are presented. Experiments were performed with sodium and potassium chloride crystals of dimensions 10 x 10 x 1 mm and with silver chloride plates 15 x 15 x 0.5 mm in size. The experimental methods used were those described by P. S. Tartakovskiy (Vnutrenniy fotoeffekt v dielektrikakh, Gostekhteorizdat, M, 1960), by V. I. Bugrienko (Fizika tverdogo tela, 1962, 4, No. 11, 3152), and by V. F. Kiselev, V. V. Pospelov, and V. M. Fridkin (Zh. nauchn. i prikl. fotogr. i kinematogr., 1964, 9, 357). Measurements were made of the spectral distribution of adsorption and of direct ion flow for both the NaCl and KCl cases. The results were plotted as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 on the Enclosure. Similar measurements

Card 1/2

L 44170-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008683

were plotted for AgCl spectra. Observed photopotentials and ion flow data are tabulated. The authors discuss the mechanism in relation to semiconductor technology. Credit is given to Z. B. Perekalina for her assistance with the experiments. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR, and the Physics Department of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Jun64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: SS, MM

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

PROKOV, V.V.; FRIDKIN, V.M.

Mechanism of the formation of the photoelectret state in single crystals of some silver halides and alkaline metals. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.2:118-123 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

L 1064-66 EWT(1)/T/EED(b)-3 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5023981 UR/0077/65/010/005/0365/0369
772.93.01

AUTHOR: Pospelov, V. V.

50
44
B

TITLE: Charging mechanism in electrophotography

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 365-369

TOPIC TAGS: electrophotography, semiconducting film, corona discharge

ABSTRACT: One of the basic processes in electrophotography is the charging of the surface of the semiconducting layer with ions of the corona discharge. Nearly all of the published studies treat the ions on the semiconductor surface as a kind of transparent electrode; upon illumination of the semiconductor, a volume discharge takes place with the formation of an electric double layer on the surface. The possibility of an electron exchange between the ions and the semiconductor during the charging of the layer and subsequent storage in the dark is considered for the first time in the present paper. It is shown that when the semiconductor layer (crystal) is charged by ions of the corona discharge, part of the

Card 1/2

L 1064-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023981

6

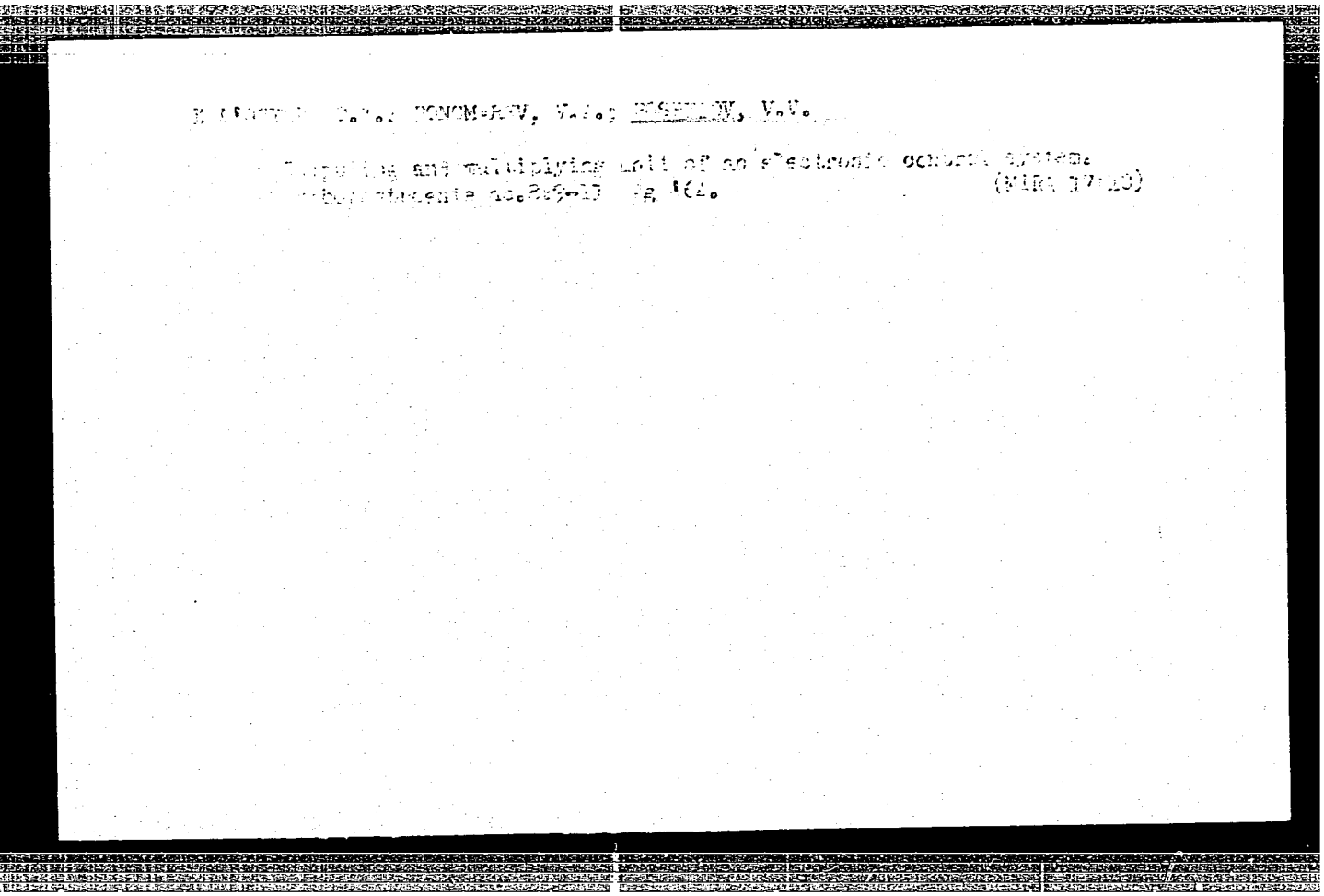
charge remains on the surface, and part penetrates into the volume, filling the levels existing therein. The relative magnitude of the volume and surface charge is determined by the depth of the level and density of the surface charge, and changes with time. "The author thanks F. F. Vol'kenshteyn for his interest in the work and valuable comments." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 20 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR); Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Physics Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GP

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 DP



L 8661-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/ASD(a)-3/AFTC(a)/RAEM(c)/RAEM(1)/RAEM(t)/AFMD(t)
JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4046637 S/0181/64/006/010/3153/3155

AUTHOR: Pospelov, V. V.; Fridkin, V. M.

TITLE: The mechanism of hetero- and homo-charge formation in single crystal AgCl photoelectret

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 10, 1964, 3153-3155

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectret, silver halide recording medium, optical transmission, photocurrent, depolarization, ultraviolet irradiation

ABSTRACT: Single crystals of AgCl, grown by the Bridgman method and then rolled into slabs, were subjected to four groups of measurements. (1) The optical transmission spectrum was measured at room temperature and the position of the colloidal-silver band was found. Then the spectra of the direct (2) and depolarization (3) photocurrents were determined. These first three groups of measurements were carried out before and after ultraviolet irradiation. They showed

Card 1/2

L 8664-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046637

4

that the heterocharge was formed at levels of colloidal silver, precipitated by the photolytic action of u.v. irradiation. The last group (4) of measurements was concerned with the nature of the homocharge formed on the surface of AgCl on absorption of negative oxygen ions, positive nitrogen ions, or cold-emission electrons. The results indicated that the surface homocharge was the result of penetration of electrons into the interior of AgCl crystals and filling of colloidal-silver levels. "The authors thank F. F. Vol'kenshteyn and V. F. Kiselev for their interest and G. F. Dobrzhanskiy for supplying AgCl crystals." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 15737-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD/AT

ACC NR: AP6000899 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3700/3702

AUTHOR: Pospelov, V. V.

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

TITLE: Tunneling of electrons from adsorbed ions into the volume of a crystal

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3700-3702

TOPIC TAGS: tunnel effect, surface property, temperature dependence, selenium, silver compound, conduction band, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The author compares the probabilities of depletion of the local level produced by an ion adsorbed on the surface of the solid via two mechanisms, thermal transport of the electron to the interior of the crystal and tunneling of the electron. In the case of thermal transport it is found that the current flowing into the crystal is proportional to the charge density in the surface and depends exponentially on the temperature, but in the case of tunneling the current

Card 1/2

L 15737-66

ACC NR: AP6000899

increases rapidly with increasing surface-charge density, and does not depend on the temperature. The theoretical calculations were checked on samples in the form of plates 1.5 -- 2 cm^2 in area and 0.05 -- 2 mm thick. The plates were made of AgCl single crystals and amorphous selenium. The test procedure is briefly described. The results demonstrate the existence of a tunneling of electrons from the adsorbed oxygen ions into the solid body, and also the independence of this tunneling of the temperature. The measurements also made it possible to determine the depth of the oxygen level under the conduction band, which was found to be 0.22 $\pm$ 0.02 and 0.28 $\pm$ 0.03 ev for AgCl and selenium, respectively. Author thanks F. F. Vol'kenshteyn and V. F. Kiselev for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

POSPELOV, V.V.

Charge mechanism in electrophotography. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.5:365-369 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khristallografii AN SSSR i Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

L 8465-65 EWT(l)/EWA(h) ESD(dp)/RAEM(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044180 S/0119/64/000/008/0009/0011

AUTHOR: Kil'deyev, O. T. (Engineer); Ponomarev, V. A. (Engineer); Pospelov, V. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Multiplier unit for EAUS system

B

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 8, 1964, 9-11

TOPIC TAGS: multiplier, logarithmic multiplier, silicon diode multiplier / EAUS system

ABSTRACT: A logarithmic multiplier developed for the Soviet electronic standardized-unit control system (EAUS) is briefly described. The equation $ab = N^{\log_N a + \log_N b}$ is implemented with the aid of two function generators, which convert input currents into voltages, three transistorized d-c chopper amplifiers, and a feedback function generator. The function generators are designed with four D808 silicon voltage-regulating diodes operating without any external bias

Card 1/2

L 8465-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044180

source. The amplifiers are designed with P15 transistors; the final amplifier develops a signal within the standard 0—5 ma range. The instrument can also perform multiplication of one of the inputs by a constant factor within 0.3—3. It is claimed that the basic error is under 2% (of 5 ma) and that the additional error is under 0.8% per 10C; a supply-voltage (220 v) variation within -15+5% results in an error not exceeding the basic error. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: NIITeplopribor (Scientific Research Institute of Thermal Instruments)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DZHAGATSPANYAN, R.V.; ZETKIN, V.I.; POSPELOV, V.Ye.; FEDCHENKO, V.S.

Radiation-induced chemical sulfochlorination of polydimethylsiloxane. Plast.massy no.2:16-18 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Siloxanes) (Chlorosulfonylation) (Radiation)

L 12964-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3000393 S/0191/63/000/005/0004/0007

AUTHOR: Dzhagatspanyan, R. V.; Zetkin, V. I.; Pospelov, V. Ye.; Fedchenko, V. S. 72

TITLE: Radiochemical sulfochlorination of polystyrene 14

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1963, 4-7

TOPIC TAGS: sulfochlorination, polystyrene, chlorine, sulfur dioxide, cobalt sup 60, sulfuryl chloride

ABSTRACT: Improved properties were anticipated from the sulfochlorination of polystyrene, achieved by reacting 1% polystyrene emulsion with chlorine and sulfur dioxide (in molar ratios of 0.22:1 - 4.05:1) dissolved in carbon tetrachloride and subjected to Gamma-radiation from a Co sup 60 source. Over a range of 0 - 55C, the reaction rate increased with increasing temperature to a maximum at 40C. Increasing the total dose of radiation had little effect on the process, which was all but complete within 15-20 minutes. No clear relationship was found between the rate and outcome of the reaction and the molar ratio of the two gases: although the final sulfur content was more dependent than was the chlorine content on the initial ratio, in no case did the final product contain much more than 3% sulfur. Unlike the other polymers, polystyrene could not be sulfochlorinated with sulfuryl chloride. Sulfochlorinated polystyrene had better adhesive qualities (with glass and

Card 1/2 15

L 12964-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000393

metals) than polystyrene, a hardness of approximately 0.9 (pendulum apparatus), an impact strength of approximately 50 kg/sec x cm/cm sup 2, and an elasticity in bend of 1 on the NIIK scale. Applied without admixture to iron plates, it withstood 6 hours' exposure to 150C. It was, however, less resistant than polystyrene to the action of acids, alkalis, and water. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 10Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DZHAGATSPANYAN, R.V.; ZETKIN, V.I.; POSPELOV, V.Ye.; FEDCHENKO, V.S.

Radiation-induced chemical sulfochlorination of polystyrene.
Plast.massy no.5:4-7 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Styrene polymers) (Chlorosulfonylation) (Radiation)

POSPELOV, Ye.G.

Capacity of machines used in earthwork and its determination. (MIRA 15:5)
Trudy TIIIMSKH no.8:96-109 '57.
(Excavating machinery)

POSPELOV, Ye.G.

Over-all mechanization of earthwork. Trudy TIIIMSKH no.1:95-101 '55. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra organizatsii i mekhanizatsii gidromeliorativnykh rabot Tashkentskogo instituta inzhenerov irrigatsii i mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Earthwork)

POSPELOV, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva)

"What the map does not show" and "Mystery of geographic names" by S.Uzin. Reviewed by E.M.Pospelov. Priroda 51 no.3:123-124 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Names, Geographic) (Uzin, S.)

3(2),3(0)
AUTHOR: Pospelov, Ye. M. SOV/6-59-3-15/16

TITLE: Conference on Problems of the Transliteration of Geographic Names (Soveshchaniye po voprosam transkriptsii geograficheskikh nazvaniy)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 76-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Conference convened by the Presidium of the AS USSR was held from January 26 to 31, 1958 at the Institut geografii AN SSSR (Geographic Institute of the AS USSR). It dealt with the present state of the transliteration of geographic names and with the ways of rapidly eliminating various deficiencies. The Conference was attended by 89 delegates from various organizations and scientific centers. Chairman was the Assistant Director of the Geographic Institute of the AS USSR, Professor E. M. Murzayev. The following lectures were heard: M. B. Volostnova and S. A. Tyurin "Activity in the Field of Transliteration at the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii (Central Administration of Geodesy and Cartography)". There is already a card file with about 1,000,000 cards. A permanent commission for transliteration problems was formed in 1950. M. Kh. Baranov analyzed the general state of transliteration

Card 1/2

of geographic names and suggested that an All-Union Commmittee for the transliteration of geographic names be established. P. K. Makayuda illustrated the activity at the Gidrograficheskaya sluzhba VMF (Hydrographic Service of the Navy) with respect to the transliteration of geographic names. Ye. M. Pospelov reported on "The Situation of Transliteration Abroad". He pointed out that on the whole the foreign transliteration authorities cannot serve as an example, but some positive aspects can and must be made use of. E. M. Murzayev lectured on "Local Geographic Terms". In the course of discussions the necessity became evident of putting order into the problems of transliterating the names of foreign persons into the Russian language, and also into the problem of transliterating Russian and foreign names into the languages of the peoples of the USSR. The Conference decided to ask the Council of Ministers of the USSR that a central coordinating organ be created. It should be entitled to supervise the transliteration of geographic names and names of persons in the USSR and to exert control on the transliteration activity all over the USSR.

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

The First All-Union Conference on Toponymy. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.3:142-145 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

Toponymy and cartography. Vop. geog. no.58:7-16 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Names, Geographical) (Cartography)

1003/003

S/006/63/000/002/003/003

AUTHOR: Pospelov, Ye. M.

TITLE: Toponymic Conference

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, no. 2, Feb., 1963, 75-76

TEXT: The conference (toponimicheskaya konferentsiya) was held in Kiev from 16-19 Oct. 1962. Purpose was to discuss use of contemporary topographic maps for expressing widely used toponymic phenomena; for adapting maps prepared in the past to unravel the dynamics of the toponymic process; for the preparation of special toponymic maps for scientific analysis and synthesis; and other problems of cartographic research. Organizations mentioned: "Institut yazykoznaniya AS Ukr. SSR" (Institute of Linguistics, AS Ukrainian SSR); Ukrainskaya Toponimicheskaya Kommissiya (Ukrainian Toponymic Commission) Participants: Ye. L. Lyubimova, Ye. M. Pospelov, K. K. Tseluyko, Ye. M. Chernyakhovskaya, B. Ya. Dumin, B. S. Khorev, A. A. Belyetskiy, T. A. Marusenko, G. K. Konkashpayev, O. R. Nazarevskiy, I. A. Cherchenko. Papers presented: "Experience in Preparation of Special Geographic Maps Using Toponymic Data;" "Cartographic Sources of Toponymic Research;" a paper on preparation of the hydronymic map of the Ukraine (title not given); a paper recommending use of two types toponymic map, one showing detail, the other mass phenomena (title not given); a

Card 1 of 2

S/006/63/000/002/003/003

Toponymic Conference.....

report on compiling toponymic maps of Western Ukraine areas (title not given); "On Toponymics of Populated Areas of Gor'Kiy Oblast;" "Etymological Structure on Basic Geographic Terms;" a report on geographic terminology of Kazakhstan (no title); "Project on Standardization of Translation of Eastern Slavic Geographic Terms;" a report on problems of transliterating Russian and Ukrainina Geographic Terms into Western European Languages (no title). That although many problems were reviewed, there was not enough participation by transcription sections of mapping organizations.

Card 2 of 2

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

Toponymic conference. Geod. i kart. no.2:75-76 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Names, Geographical)

3(2) SOV/6-59-10-18/21

AUTHOR: Pospelov, Ye. M.

TITLE: Some Problems of the Transliteration of Geographical Names in Mapping

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 67-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the postwar years great progress was made in the transliteration of geographical names. More than thirty specifications for the transliteration of most geographical names of the world were issued by the Postoyannaya mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po voprosam transkriptsii (Permanent Interdepartmental Commission for Problems of Transliteration). The author indicates some problems arousing difficulties and doubts. There are so-called obligatory sources, i.e. the official reference books, and a publication entitled "Fundamentals of the Production of Topographical Maps". There is an undue contradiction: The sources obligatory for topographical work are not obligatory for cartography. Further, no standard specifications have hitherto been issued for the transliteration of foreign names. The author gives some corresponding examples. Finally, there are traditional names, which could not be renounced. It is requested to give instructions for

Card 1/2

the solution of such problems and to issue corresponding specifications.

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

Inscriptions on French maps. Geod.i kart. no.8:71-74 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(France—Cartography) (Names, Geographical)

NIKONOV, V.A.; POSPELOV, Ye.M.

"Linguistic analysis of hydronyms for the upper Dnieper Valley" by V.N. Toporov, O.N. Trubachev. Reviewed by V.A. Nikonov, E.M. Pospelov. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6:123-128 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

POSPELOV, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Importance of toponymy and the training of topographers and cartographers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geod.i aerof. no.6:117-118 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Names, Geographical) (Cartography--Study and teaching)

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

Transcription of geographical names in Eastern countries. (MIRA 14:9)
Geod. i kart. no.9:45-46 S '61.
(East--Names, Geographical)
(Transliteration)

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

"Dictionary of Russian transcription of geographical names" by M.B. Volostnova. Reviewed by E.M.Pospelov. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 93 no.3:270-273 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Geography--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Volostnova, M.B.)

POSPELOV, Ye.M. (Moskva)

Named for Lenin. Priroda 50 no.4:43-48 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924) (Names, Geographical)

POSPELOV, Ye.M. (Moskva)

"Through the unexplored Pamirs" by N.Krylenko. Reviewed by E.M.Pospelov. Priroda 50 no.5:119-120 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Pamirs--Description and travel) (Krylenko, N.)

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

"Dictionary of local geographical terms." Reviewed by E.M.Pospelov.
Geod. i kart. no.7:75-76 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Geography—Dictionaries)

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

V.I.Lenin's name on the geographical map. Geog.v shkole 23 no.2:2-4 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich - 1870-1924)
(Names, Geographical)

POSPELOV, Ye.M.

Transcription of geographic names in the U.S.A. Geod. i kart. no.2:64-67 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(United States--Names, Geographical)

AUTHOR: Pospelov, Ye. M. 6-58 -?-16/21

TITLE: Transcription of Geographical Nomenclature in the USA (Transkriptsiya geograficheskikh nazvaniy v SShA)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 64-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A historical survey is given of the development of the transcription of geographical nomenclature in the USA: 1890 foundation of "The United States Board of Geographical nomenclature," 1906 renamed to "US Geographical Board". The guiding principles for the transcription are given, and the activity of the Board in World War II and afterwards is mentioned. Reference is made of the part that the eleven-volume Geographical Dictionary of Iran, as issued by the Iranian General Staff 1949-1954, played in the "Special Publication" as issued by the Board for this part- Iran. The standardization of the transcription of Russian, Chinese and Arabian nomenclature is welcomed. The abandonment of the Japanese transcription of the Taiwan Island - Japanese: Formosa - is observed with satisfaction. As well the retaining of the names of Russian navigators and explorers in the Antarctic is welcomed.

Card 1/1

1. Geography—USA 2. Geography—Dictionaries