

L 56535-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016772

frequency of the output pulses is proportional to the frequencies of the input signals when there is no time summation. Storage circuits with various discharge times are connected through a sum circuit to the control input of the generator unit. The cutoff threshold of the generator unit is taken higher than the greatest amplitude of the input pulses.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20May64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: LS, EC

284  
Card 2/2

LYUBINSKIY, I.A. (Moskva); POZIN, N.V. (Moskva)

Modeling of information processing in a neuron. Part 1: Mathematical  
and physical process of impulse generation. Avtor. 1 telem. 26  
no.10:1746-1756 G 165. (MIRA 18:10)

DEMESHIN, V.P.; KOSTETSKAYA, I.; NOVIKOV, A.I.; POZIN, N.V.; KASHIRIN, V.A.

List of Russian and translated literature on telemetering for 1950-  
1954. Avtom. i telem. 16 no.4:409-410 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 9:2)  
(Bibliography--Telemetering)

POZIN, N. Ya.

USSR.

CH

Some basic reactions of the process of oxidation of sulphide ores.  
 Ye. Pozin, A. M. Ginstling, and V. V. Pechkovskii (*Zh. prikl. Khim.*, 1954, 27, 1237—1243).—The velocity of desulphurisation-temp. curves for mixtures of Al, Zn, and Cd sulphates with Cd, Zn, and Pb sulphides run parallel with the dissociation curves of the sulphates, suggesting that desulphuration is regulated by the reactions  $MSO_4 \rightleftharpoons MO + SO_2$  and  $2SO_3 \rightleftharpoons 2SO_2 + O_2$ . Permeability to  $O_2$  of oxide films is greater than that of sulphate films, facilitating access of  $O_2$  to the interior of superficially oxidised sulphide granules.  
 R. TRUSCOZ.

A 82

Pozin, M. E.

Removal of dust from industrial gases in a foam gas washer. M. E. Pozin, I. P. Mukhilenov, and E. Ya. Tarat (Leningrad Technol. Inst., Leningrad). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 21, No. 12, 11-18 (1950). — A gas-washing device is described which is based on passage of the dust-laden gas through a vessel provided with one or more horizontal perforated baffles over which water is passed so as to provide for an effective washing of the gas free of suspended dust particles, in a foam layer which forms on the baffles. G. M. E.

3  
Elev



L 8800-66 EEC(k)-2

ACC NR: AP5026957

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/65/026/010/1746/1756

AUTHOR: Lyubinskiy, I. A. (Moscow); Pozin, N. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Simulation of the information-handling processes which take place in a neuron.  
I. Mathematical model and physical simulation of the impulse generation process

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 10, 1965, 1746-1756

TOPIC TAGS: bionics, neuron, electrophysiology, information theory, circuit theory

ABSTRACT: The authors study the properties of the neuron and formulate the principles of action for an analog having properties which are important from the standpoint of informational transformations. Introductory comments are given on the physiology of the neuron. An equation is derived for determining the moment of generation of the output impulse of the neuron. Conditions for neuron rhythm conversion are determined and the relationship between the output frequency and depolarization current is calculated. The basic properties and parameters of the neuron model are given together with an explanatory block diagram. Analysis of the equivalent circuit of the neuron is used as a basis

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ACC NR: AP5026957

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for design of the physical model of the impulse generating unit. The wiring diagram of this unit, based on a squegging oscillator, is given. The electrophysiological study and discussion of the properties of the neuron and its analog were carried out in association with physiologists of the Institute of Biophysics, AN SSSR (Institut biofiziki AN SSSR), Yu. I. Arshavskiy, M. B. Berkinblit, S. A. Kovalev and L. M. Chaylakhyan. The authors are deeply grateful for their help. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 06, / SUBM DATE: 04Nov64 / ORIG REF: 01 / OTH REF: 007

jw

Card 2/2



LYUBINSKIY, I.A. (Moskva); MILYUTINA, V.A. (Moskva); POZIN, N.V. (Moskva)

Pulse-frequency telemetering transmitting device. Avtom.i telem.  
22 no.7:934-938 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Telemetering--Equipment and supplies)

POZIN, N.V. (Moskva)

Efficiency of information transmission in telemetering. Part 2.  
Initial stages of the analysis with consideration of interference.  
Avtom.i telem. 22 no.10:1401-1404 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Telemetering)

POZIN, N.V. (Moskva)

Mean duration of false impulses and method of single distortions  
for noise analysis in telemetering. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.9:  
1272-1278 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Telemetering)

ACCESSION NR: AP4035076

S/0103/64/025/004/0539/0546

AUTHOR: Pozin, N. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Raising the noise immunity of telemetering with pulse-duration and pulse-time modulation by means of a time selector

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika , v. 25, no. 4, 1964, 539-546

TOPIC TAGS: telemeter, telemetering, PDM telemeter, PTM telemeter, telemeter noise immunity, noise immunity

ABSTRACT: A theoretical investigation of the noise immunity of PDM- and PTM-type telemeters equipped with a special time selector and operating under strong fluctuation-noise conditions is presented. It is assumed that the work-pulse fronts are very short and that the front distortion by noise can be neglected; then, only false pulses and false spacings caused by noise affect the accuracy of signal transmission. A "time selector" is inserted in the LF channel, before the measuring demodulator, and makes the receiver insensitive to distortion having a duration shorter than the selection time  $t$ . The time selector is started by the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035076

incoming-pulse front. The input signal is repeated, with the delay  $t$ , at the selector's output if the input signal does not contain pulses or spacings shorter than  $t$ . The shorter pulses cannot start the selector, nor can shorter-than- $t$  spacings reset it. The developed formulas show that the introduction of the time selector may considerably increase the noise immunity of the PDM-type and particularly the PTM-type telemeters. Optimum data of selection are numerically evaluated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Jan63

DATE ACQ: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC: 5

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 14069-66

ACC NR: AP6002405 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/65/026/012/2221/2229

AUTHOR: Lyubinskiy, I. A. (Moscow); Pozin, N. V. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Modeling of information transfer processes in a neuron. Part 2. Design principles of a neuron model which executes the simplest mathematical operations

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 12, 1965, 2221-2229

TOPIC TAGS: dendrite, neuron, anatomic model

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss current concepts on the role of dendrites in the operation of a neuron. It is stressed that taking into account the interaction of incoming signals in dendrites makes it possible to assume the existence in a neuron of the capability of fulfilling a broad range of operations with respect to the input signals. Line diagrams of different variations of a neuron model are presented. The model contains one active element, a semiconductor triode. It is demonstrated that the model can execute the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and "subtraction with weight" of the frequencies of incoming pulse sequences in pulsed and analog modes

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UDC: 62-506.2.001.57

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L 14069-66

ACC NR: AP6002405

of operation. It is pointed out that the properties of a live neuron which determine its role in the function of a nervous system are considerably more extensive than the properties now being simulated. In addition to the capability of a neuron for learning, it has, apparently, the capability for adaptation and spontaneous generation of pulses. Another article will be devoted to this subject. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06, 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

PC  
Card 2/2

10250  
S/101/01/022/010/015/17  
0270/101

9.8300

AUTHOR: Pozin, N. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Efficiency of transmission of information in telemetering  
II. Basic concepts, noises being taken into account

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 10, 1961, 1401-1404

ABSTRACT: The concept of resultant accuracy is defined, as well as the criterion  $Q$  of noise stability. A modified formula for the transmission velocity is given. In the first part of the article (ref. 1: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 9, 1961), the accuracy  $N_A$  of telemetering was determined only by the apparatus error  $\delta_A$ . In the general case, taking noises into account, the resultant error  $\delta$  is composed of the error due to the apparatus  $\delta_A$ , and to that due to the noises  $\delta_n$ .

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2.50  
S/103/61/022/010/035.018  
D274/D301

Efficiency of transmission...

$$\delta = \sqrt{\left(\frac{r}{r_A}\right)^2 \delta_A^2 + r^2 \delta_n^2} \quad (2)$$

where  $r$  and  $r_A$  are proportionality factors.  $N$  is defined as the resultant accuracy or the resultant number of measurements in the case of due to noises and instability of apparatus:

$$N = \frac{1}{\delta}$$

With equal distribution of the measured parameter, the velocity of transmission  $R$  is expressed by

$$R = \frac{\log N}{T}$$

$T$  denoting the time required for the transmission of one measurement.

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D274/D301

Efficiency of transmission...

The notation

$$Q = \frac{\delta_A}{\delta} \tag{5}$$

is introduced.  $Q$  is defined as the criterion of noise stability of transmission. In particular,

$$q_1 = \frac{\delta_A}{\delta_n} \tag{5a}$$

can also be used as a noise-stability criterion. But the criterion  $Q$  is more convenient as it leads to a less cumbersome expression of  $R_n$ . By Eq. (4), one obtains

$$R_n = R_A - \Delta R_n \tag{7}$$

where  $R_A$  denotes the velocity in the absence of noises, and  $\Delta R_n$  --

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S/103/61/022/010/015/018  
D274/D301

Efficiency of transmission...

reduction in velocity due to the noises in the transmission channel. If  $\xi_n$  vanishes, no reduction in velocity occurs. A modified formula for the velocity is proposed:

$$V = \frac{N}{T}$$

$$N = N_A - \Delta N_n \quad (9)$$

By Eq. (9)

$$V = V_A - \Delta V_n \quad (10)$$

In the references, expressions were obtained for  $T$  and for  $\xi_n$ . These values, in conjunction with Eqs. (7) and (10), are sufficient for obtaining expressions for  $R$  and  $V$ , and also for the criterion of efficiency of transmission  $R/W$  ( $W$  being the frequency band in the transmission channel) for any type of modulation. The values of  $R$  and  $R/W$  (or  $V$  and  $V/W$ ) for actual telemetering systems, permit estimating and comparing

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Efficiency of transmission...

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S/103/61/022/010/015/018  
D274/D301

the efficiency of transmission of various systems. There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

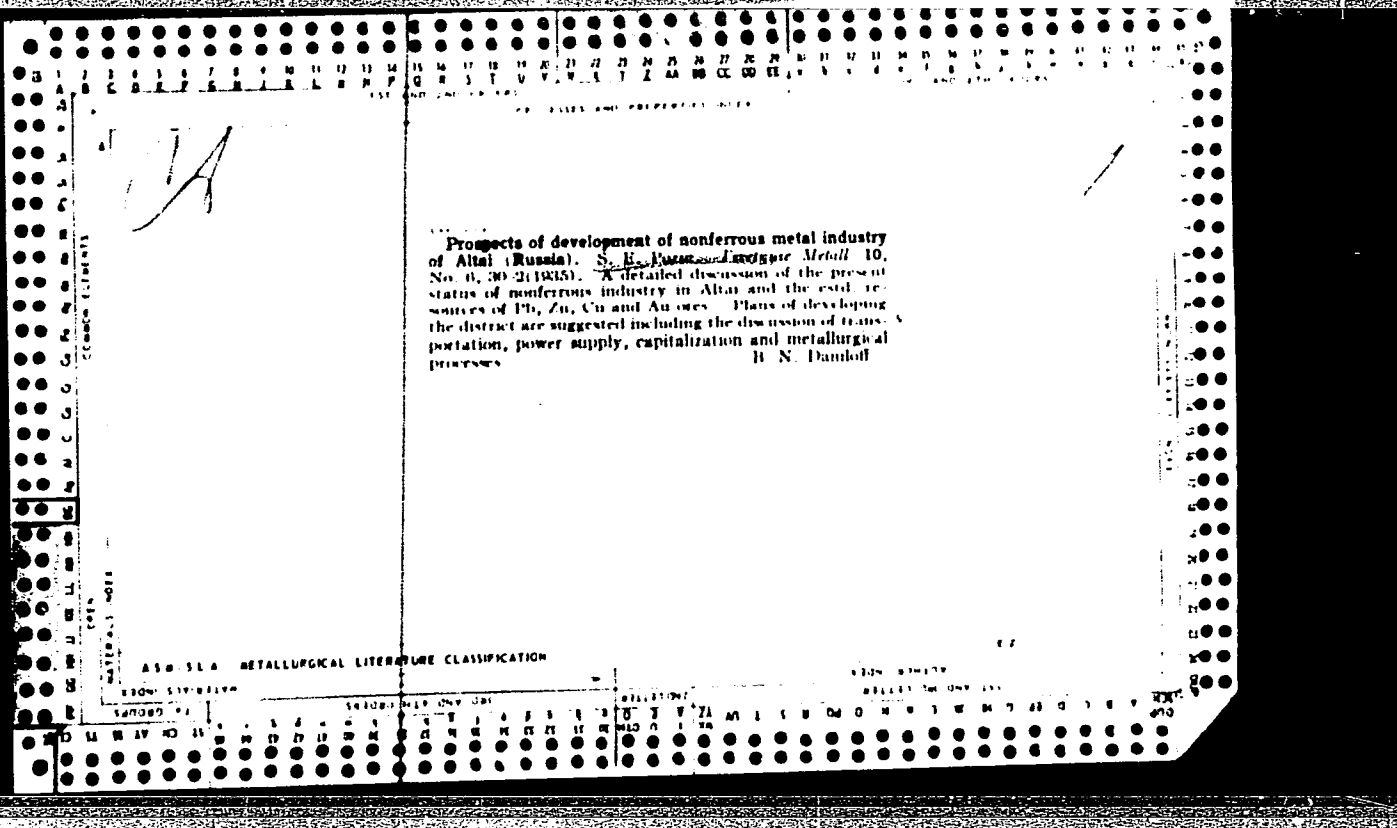
SUBMITTED: April 13, 1961

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Card 5/5

IL'IN, V.A. KASHELYAN, V.Ye.; POZIN, N.V.; URUSOV, I.D.

Electronic excitation regulator for synchronous generators  
operating on long-distance transmission lines. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.  
tekh.nauk no.12:14-29 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Electronic instruments) (Electric generators)



26227  
S/103/61/022/009/008/014  
D206/D304

9.8300

AUTHOR: Pozin, N.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: The efficiency of transmitting information in tele-  
metry. 1) Analysis with  $h_0$  noise in communication  
channels

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 22, no. 9, 1961  
1210 - 1219

TEXT: In the absence of noise and with uniform distribution of  
transmitted information, the speed of transmission may be given as

$$R = \frac{\log N_A}{T} \quad (1)$$

(the symbol  $\log$  in the article denotes log to the base  $\tau$  in  
which  $N_A = 1/\delta_A$  - accuracy of the installation or the number of  
measurement gradations - the reciprocal of the apparatus error

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S/103/61/022/009/008/014  
D206/D304

The efficiency of transmitting ...

$\delta_A$ : T - time required for transmitting one measurement (the telemetering speed). The criterion of specific speed in this case has the form

$$\left(\frac{R}{W}\right) = \frac{\log N_A}{TW} \quad (2)$$

The denominator TW ( $TW = 2f_{lim}/2F$ ), where F - the higher frequency of changing the measured parameter.  $f_{lim}$  - (the limiting frequency of the LF filter with transmission without double modulation) may be called the frequency inefficiency. The larger the TW, for the same speed, the worse is the utilization of the bandwidth in the communication channel. In some cases TW may be used as a criterion in itself. In the present article the author derives expanded expressions for R and specific speed R/W of basic types of modulation as used in telemetry and compares the telemetry methods of various telemetering systems actually in use. For code pulse modulation [KMM (KIM)] a code message with n-coded pulses is considered.

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D206/D304

The efficiency of transmitting ...

The time of transmission  $\tau$  is composed of pulse duration  $\tau_1$  of the interval  $\tau_1$  and synchronization pulse  $S$  with duration - integral  $s(\tau_1 + \tau_p)$ . The speed of transmission  $R$  is then derived as

$$R_{PCM} = \frac{\log N_A}{(n + S)(\tau_1 + \tau_p)} = \frac{\log N_A}{2k_1(n + S)} W_0 \quad (5)$$

and the specific speed  $R/W$  as

$$\frac{R}{W}_{PCM} = \frac{\log N_A}{2k_1(n + S)} \frac{W_0}{W} \quad (6)$$

where  $k_1 \gg 1$  and  $w$  the required bandwidth of channel. The pulse width [WMM(SHIM)] and pulse time (phase) modulation [BMM(VIM)] are considered next. All expressions for  $R/W$  are functions of many arguments. The analysis and comparison of various types of modulation is made graphically. It is shown that with the increase in

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D206/D304



The efficiency of transmitting

telemetering accuracy, the efficiency of code pulse modulated transmission increases; but for  $N_A$  of the order of 100 or less, the PCM efficiency may be worse than the efficiencies of other types of modulation. For these values of  $N_A$  ( $N_A \leq 100$ ) the most efficient seem to be the narrow-band telemetering using pulse width modulation (or pulse phase modulation). In the appendix the parameters of actual telemetry systems with various modulation are tabulated which permits at a glance to judge the efficiency of the modulation and of the system itself. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1961

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POZIN, N.V. (Moskva)

Efficiency of information transmission in television. Part 1.  
Analysis of a communication channel without the consideration  
of interference. Avtom. i telem. 22 no.9:1210-1219 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

(Television)

POZIN, N.V. (Moskva)

Determination of interference rejection of time-width an time-  
pulse telemetering with strong fluctuation interferences. Avtom.  
i telem. 21 no.9:1320-1322 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Telemetering)

6.9000

S/10<sup>82913</sup>7807021/009/011/013  
B012/B063

AUTHOR: Pozin, N. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Determination of the Noise Stability of Pulse-width and Pulse-time Remote Measurement in the Case of Strong Fluctuation Noise

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 9.  
pp. 1320-1322

TEXT. Following a previous article (Ref. 1) the author studies the possibility of increasing the noise stability of pulse-width and pulse-time remote measurement. It is shown that the introduction of a time selector into the video-channel increases considerably the noise stability of remote measurement with a pulse-width and a pulse-time modulation. This time selector eliminates the effect of the shortest but most probable distortions which are due to fluctuation noise. This method is particularly suitable for telemeters operating with strong noise if there is no clear relationship between the duration of the pulse and the "duration of the fronts". The frequency band of the signal is determined

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82943

Determination of the Noise Stability of  
Pulse-width and Pulse-time Remote  
Measurement in the Case of Strong Fluctuation  
Noise

S/103/60/021/009/011/013  
B012/B063

by the "duration of the fronts", whereas the duration of the smallest  
pulses varies within rather wide limits. It is noted that the introduction  
of a delay two or three times longer than the duration of the individual  
distortions is uncomplicated. In this connection it is pointed out that  
it seems to be useful to check the data from the paper of Ref. 1 on the  
comparative characteristics of the noise stability in the case of tele-  
meters which are based on various methods of modulation. A special article  
will deal with this problem. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet  
reference. d

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1960

Card 2/2

POZIN, N.V. (Moskva)

Interferenceproof of pulse-width and pulse-time telemetering at high  
fluctuation noises. Avtom. i telem. 20 no.2:239-248 F '59.  
(MIRA 12:3)

(Telemetering)

23962

S/103/61/022/007/008/008  
D252/D302

9.8360  
AUTHORS:

Lyubinskiy, I.A., Milyutina, V.A. and Pozin, N.V.  
(Moscow)

TITLE:

Pulse-frequency telemetering transmitter

PERIODICAL:

Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 7, 1961,  
934-938

TEXT: The pulse-frequency telemetering device ChTI-1 is designed for measuring small d.c. voltages. It produces rectangular pulses of duty ratio 2, which are proportional to the measured voltage. Noiseproof telemetering channels require a narrowing of the frequency range; hence the frequency range of the pulse produced by the device was chosen from 5 to 15 cycles. The device uses transistors. Fig. 1 shows a block-diagram of the device: low-frequency filter 1, d.c. amplifier 2 which contains a modulator-converter of d.c. into a.c., an a.c. amplifier and a rectifier, pulse-generator 3, and unit 4 for retransforming frequency into voltage. The transmission factor for the closed system is approximately  $1/\beta$  for large values of

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S/103/61/022/007/008/008  
D252/D302

Pulse-frequency telemetering...

$k\beta$  ( $k$  being the transmission factor of the direct channel, and of the feedback channel). The placing of the filter in the direct channel permits (due to the absence of lag elements in the feedback channel) considerably simplifying the amplifier circuit by excluding the phase-sensitive stage. For comparison, the expressions for the transfer function are given: a) filter in direct channel

$$k'(p) = \frac{k_1(p)k_2k_3}{1 + k_1(p)k_2k_3\beta} = k_2k_3 \frac{1}{ap^2 + bp + c + k_2k_3\beta} ;$$

b) filter in feedback channel

$$k''(p) = \frac{k_2k_3}{1 + k_1(p)k_2k_3\beta} = k_2k_3 \left( 1 - \frac{k_2k_3}{ap^2 + bp + c + k_2k_3\beta} \right) .$$

here  $k_1(p) = \frac{1}{ap^2 + bp + c}$  is the transfer function of the RC-filter,

$k_2$  - the amplification factor of the amplifier,  $k_3$  - the voltage-into-frequency transformation factor. The transient functions for a) and b) are respectively

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D252/D302

Pulse-frequency telemetering...

$$h'(t) = \frac{k_2 k_3}{c + k_2 k_3 \beta} \left( 1 - \frac{p_1 e^{-p_2 t} - p_2 e^{-p_1 t}}{p_1 - p_2} \right),$$

$$h''(t) = k_2 k_3 \left( \frac{c}{c + k_2 k_3 \beta} + \frac{p_1 e^{-p_2 t} - p_2 e^{-p_1 t}}{p_1 - p_2} \right).$$

where  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are the roots of  $ap^2 + bp + c + k_2 k_3 \beta = 0$ . From the relationships for a two-link RC-filter it follows that for stable operation of the circuit it is necessary that the time-constant of the first link should be much larger than that of the second link. The device incorporates a torque-balance technique. One of the advantages of the chosen circuit is the possibility of considerably increasing the input resistance of the device, and that is due to the compensation of the input signal by the feedback voltage, in the circuit of the measured voltage. A new type of magnetic modulator M (with transverse excitation) is used. Its transmission factor is approximately 0.8 - 0.9 and does not depend on the voltage and frequency variations of the supply source and on the temperature

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23962

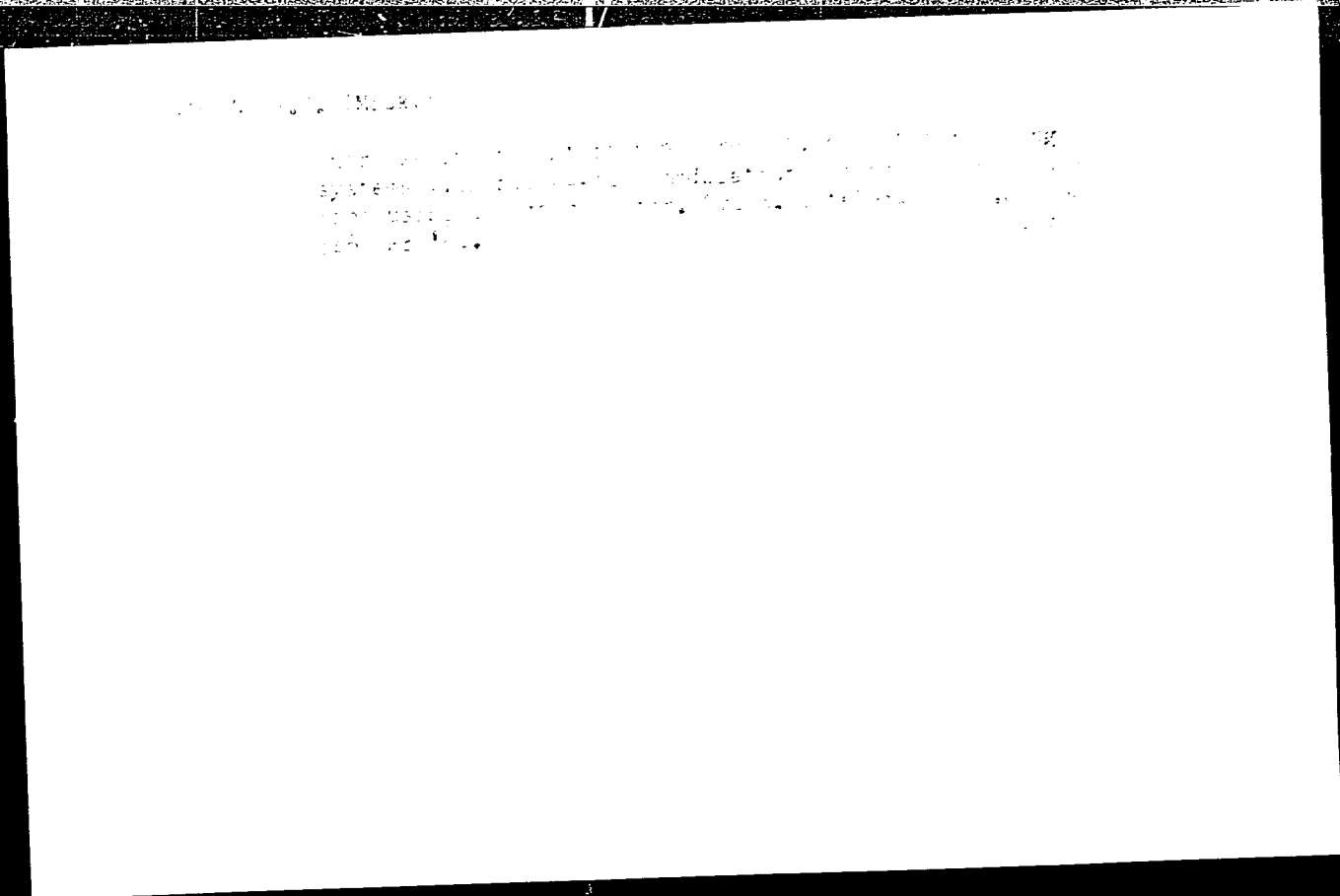
S/103/61/C22/007/008/008  
D252/D302

Pulse-frequency telemetering...

of the surroundings over a wide range. The modulator is practically inertia-free. The a.c. amplifier consists of triodes of type P13B and P14 (triodes P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>4</sub>). P<sub>5</sub> is a blocking generator. The device was laboratory-tested, and has the following main characteristics: pickup-voltage range: 25 milliv., input resistance of the order of 50 k $\Omega$ , stabilization time of frequency: 0.5 sec, size: 255 x 215 x 140 mm. Owing to the new type of magnetic modulator, the design was considerably simplified compared with previous devices (ChIS-D-1 or ChIC-D-2). The high-ohmic input results in greatly increased sensitivity (10<sup>-8</sup>v) as stated in A.M. Pshenichnikov (Ref. 4) *Statischeckoye peredayushchee ustroystvo chastotno-impul'snoy sistemy telemekhaniki, avtomatika i telemekhanika*, v. 18, no. 5, 1957). The device can be used for transmitting readings from a wide variety of d.c. pickups with small output strength, including thermoelement pickups, and pickups with bridge circuits, e.g. gas-analyzers for telemetering the methane concentration in mines. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1960

Card 4/5



L 19456-63 BDS  
ACCESSION NR: AP3007136

S/0103/63/024/009/1272/1278

AUTHOR: Pozin, N. V. 47

TITLE: Average false-pulse duration and the method of single distortions for the analysis of immunity to interference in telemetry systems

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 24, no. 9, 1963, 1272-1278

TOPIC TAGS: signal distortion, single signal distortion, noise, pulse noise, noise fluctuation, telemetry noise, interference immunity

ABSTRACT: The average false-pulse duration at the lf-channel output of a telemetry receiver is analyzed, and the applicability of the method of single distortions in calculating the immunity of a telemetry system to interference is discussed. The receiver consists basically of an hf section, an lf section, and a measuring demodulator. The upper limiting frequency of the filter  $f_{lim}$  is determined by the spectrum of the measured parameter and is in

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L 19456-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3007136

the following relationship to the bandwidth of the hf passband filter  $w$ :

$$f_{lim} = \frac{w}{m}$$

In the case of AM, this may be simplified by taking  $m = 2$ , yielding  $f_{lim} = w/2$ . A combination of two bilateral clippers and the hf filter forms a time gate which eliminates all distortion of duration shorter than  $1/2 f_{lim}$ . The demodulator converts pulse signals into a message (voltage or current), which is proportional to the measured parameter. In analysis of noise-signal interaction, the signal at the hf channel output must be considered. The hf pulse signal distorted by noise contains false pulses and intervals. The time increment

$$\Delta t = \frac{1}{2f_{lim}} = \frac{1}{w}$$

is very close to the average duration of the false pulse or interval which may appear at the receiver output. If the signal level, limiting level, and RMS noise value are known, it is possible to

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ACCESSION NR: AP3007136

find the distortion probability, i.e., values of the random overshoots beyond the clipping level during the interval and the pulse period. The average duration of the noise overshoot ( $\bar{\tau}$ ) and the distortion probability serve as the basis for calculating the immunity to interference of pulse telemetry transmission in the presence of strong noise. To determine  $\bar{\tau}$ , logical assumptions and approximations based on duration distribution in the Gaussian noise were used. The  $\tau$  cannot in any way exceed  $\Delta t$ . With the filtering properties of the lf channel, taken into account the durations of false pulses and intervals at the channel output are close to  $\Delta t$ , and conditions are favorable for partial passage of signals shorter than  $\Delta t$ . With ideal time gating, the probability of distortion occurrence is equal to the product of overshoot probability at the time-gate circuit input and the amount by which the overshoot exceeds the gate interval. The knowledge of single distortion probabilities permits graphic determination of the average and RMS deviations of the value of the received parameter from the value of the transmitted parameter. In many cases, such as with PFM and PTM, calculation of the error due to noise can be performed by taking into account a single false pulse during the

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L 19456-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007136

transmission. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Sep62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CO, CG

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 001

Card 4/4



POZIN, N.V. (Moscow)

Noise stability of pulse-frequency telemetering [with summary in English]. Avtom. i telem. 19 no.10:968-976 0 '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Telemetering--Noise)

POZIN, N. V.

N. V. POZIN, "On an estimate of the interference-immunity of pulse-frequency and time telemetering for comparatively strong fluctuating interference." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May, 1958, Trudreservizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 58

Telemetering interference-immunity is characterized sufficiently completely by the mean and the mean-square errors. The (mean-square) error for weak interference is determined principally by distortion of the pulse fronts by the interference. It is convenient to find the mean and mean-square error, caused by breaking down the pulses and the pauses in telemetering transmission by pulses with steep enough fronts during comparatively strong interference, which specifies this breaking down, by using a signal quantization method. Using this method, the average number of elementary distortions per unit time, the average deviation in the receiver readings and the mean square deviation from the average are found.

Formulas of the mean and mean-square error found by this method (for various kinds of pulse modulation) are simplified substantially by taking into account the probability of single elementary distortion during the time the signal message is repeated.

The interference-immunity of telemetering systems in the presence of comparatively strong interference in the channel depends, to a large degree, on the method of signal reception and recording.

From a comparison of the interference-immunity of PFM, PWM, PTM, telemetering systems, it follows that higher interference-immunity can be obtained more easily by using PFM; it is more difficult when using PWM.

*Pozin, N.V.*  
USSR/Automatics and telemechanics

FD-2666

Card 1/1                      Pub. 10-13/15

Author                      : Demeshin, V. P.; Kostetskaya, I. A.; Novikov, A. I.; Pozin,  
N. V.; and Kashirin, V. A.

Title                        : Bibliography. A list of Russian and translated literature on  
telemetering for 1950-1954

Periodical                 : A list of 39 works on telemetering, Russian and translated.  
For 1954: V. D. Ambrosovich and V. S. Malov, "Telemetering  
apparatus for 400-kv lines," Trudy TsNIEL, No 2, 244-260. N. A.  
Givartovskaya, "Ways to increase the accuracy of telemeter de-  
vices," Sb. statey, Telemekhanizatsiya energosistem, Academy  
of Sciences USSR Press, pp 70-77. etc. For 1953: N. N.  
Shumilovskiy and V. N. Mikhaylovskiy, "Design computation of an  
acoustic communication channel," Voprosy avtomatiki i izmeritel'-  
noy tekhniki [Problems of automatics and measuring techniques],  
Vol. 2, No 1, Acad. Sci. Ukr. SSR Press. etc.

Institution                :

Submitted                 :

POZIN, Sh., inzh.

Conservation without autoclaves. WFO 2 no.10:61 0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Canning and preserving)

POZIN, Sh.A.

Methods for blanching apples, pears, quince and plums determined by their acidity. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.6:8-10 Je '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1.TSentral'naya proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya pri Moskovskom zavode pishchevykh kontsentratov No.2.

(Fruit, Canned)

POZIN, Sh.A.

Continuous production line of liquid and creamed canned food,  
Kons.i ov. prom. 16 no.2:5-7 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Food, Canned)

YUR'YEV, V.I.; POZIN, S.S.; SKURIVHINA, G.M.

Studying the adsorption and electrokinetic characteristics of sulfite and sulfate celluloses in relation to aluminum salt solutions. Trudy LTA no.91:11-20 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni Kirova.

(Cellulose—Electric properties)  
(Aluminum salts) (Adsorption)

S/080/63/036/002/009/019  
D403/D307

AUTHORS: Pozin, S. S. and Yur'yev, V. I.

TITLE: A study of the electrokinetic properties of viscose cellulose in solutions containing iron compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v.36, no. 2, 1963, 385-389

TEXT: The electrokinetic properties of viscose cellulose were studied in aqueous neutral ferric salts and in  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$  sols, in view of a lack of literature data in this field. The electrokinetic potential was calculated from

$$\zeta = 1.05 \times 10^5 \times \frac{\kappa_0 E}{P} \quad (2)$$

where  $\kappa_0$  is the conductance of the solution, E is the streaming potential, and P the pressure under which the solution passes

Card 1/2



A study of the ...

S/080/63/036/002/009/019  
D403/D307

through the cellulose diaphragm (density  $0.386 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ). In  $\text{FeCl}_3$  and  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  solutions and in a  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$  sol (up to  $0.01\text{N}$ ),  $\zeta$  became less negative with increasing concentration, assumed positive values at  $0.0001 - 0.0005\text{N}$ , and then became more positive; further experiments showed that this is due to adsorption of Fe, occurring chiefly by the adsorption of positively charged colloidal  $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$  micelles on the negatively charged fibers of cellulose. Surface conductivity of cellulose first increased with increasing concentration of the Fe salt and then decreased, finally assuming negative values. At  $0.01\text{N}$ ,  $\zeta$  is of the order of  $12.6 - 13.7 \text{ mv}$  in all 3 solutions; this is because the amounts of adsorbed Fe are also roughly the same at this concentration. Adsorption of Fe increases with rising pH, reaching a maximum at maximum  $\zeta$  and minimum surface conductivity of the fibers. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S. M. Kirova (Leningrad Academy of Forest Technology imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1961  
Card 2/2.

POZIN, S.S.; YUR'YEV, V.I.

Study of the electrokinetic properties of viscose pulp in relation to iron compound solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.2:385-389 F '63,  
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Viscose—Electric properties) (Iron compounds) (Adsorption)

YUR'YEV, V.I.; POZIN, S.S.

Electrokinetic properties of monocarboxyl cellulose and some acid esters of cellulose [with summary in English]. Koll.zhur. 23 no.4:499-503 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova, Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii, Leningrad.  
(Cellulose) (Surface chemistry)

POZIN, S. S.

Pozin, S. S. - "Exchange adsorption on cellulose materials," --In table of contents third author: T. I. SKURIFINA -- Materialy tesentr. nauch.-issled. in-ta bumazh. prom-sti, Issue 37, 1948, p. 83-106 --- Bibliog: p. 104-06

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

100710

AID P - 3933

Subject : USSR/Chemistry  
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 16/19  
Authors : Yur'yev, V. I., S. S. Pozin, and L. N. Bilich  
Title : Effect of grinding on the electrokinetic properties of sulfite pulp.  
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 10, 1131-34, 1955  
Abstract : The electrokinetic potential of sulfite pulp decreases the higher its degree of disintegration though not to the same extent. The change of electrokinetic properties was ascribed to the increase in the adsorbability of cellulose. Three tables, 2 references, 2 Russian (1950-52).  
Institution : Leningrad "Order of Lenin" Academy of Wood Technology im. S. M. Kirov.  
Submitted : F 18, 1954

*1957.10.12.5*

YUR'YEV, V.I.; POZIN, S.S.; BILICH, L.N.

Electrokinetic properties of cellulose fiber materials.

Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.5:670-672 '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

I.Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.  
(Cellulose)

ROBIN, Ya.; SUBBOTIN, A.; YAKOVLEV, G., Inzh.; ZINGER, F.

Readers' Letters. MS B no.11.03 N '61. (MSB 14:19)

1. Predsedatel' soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Kuznetskoy obuvnoy fabriki Penzenskogo sovnareshstva.
  2. Zanesitel' predsedatelya Latviyskogo pravleniya tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva (for Subbotin). 3. Predsedatel' oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva gorodskogo khozyaystva i avtotransporta (for Zinger).
- (Research, Industrial)

ACC NR: AP6025579 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0009/0010

INVENTOR: Berdyanskiy, M. G.; Burakovskiy, V. N.; Brodskiy, I. I.; Kas'yan, V. Kh.;  
Pozin, Ya. M.; Savkin, P. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Multiple-draft mill for drawing pipe on a short mandrel. Class 7, No. 183168  
[announced by the Dnepropetrovsk Pipe Rolling Plant imeni Lenin (Dnepropetrovskiy  
truboprokatnyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: metal drawing, pipe, reliability

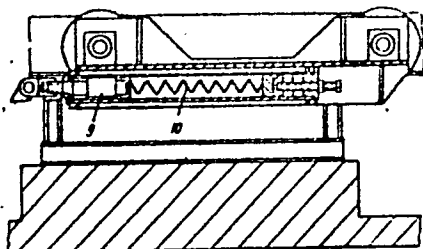
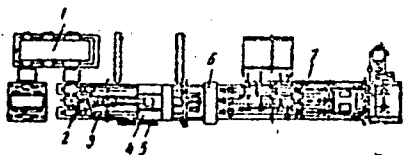
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A multiple-draft mill for drawing  
pipe on a short mandrel. The unit consists of a truck with a drive, unloaders, a  
stand with draw plate, a receiving table with troughs and a unit for setting the rods  
along with the mandrels into tubes. Operational reliability is improved and servicing  
is simplified by mounting the rods on a common movable truck and equipping them with  
spring compensators. 2. A modification of this device equipped with a lever mechanism  
for each drawing unit for clamping tubes, and a screw arrangement for moving the  
support.

Card 1/2

UDC; 621.774.372.002.5



ACC NR: AP6025579



1-main drive; 2-pull chain; 3-working tube; 4-truck; 5-unloader;  
6-lubricator; 7-receiving table; 8-stand for rod support  
mechanisms; 9-rods; 10-springs

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep64

Card 2/2

POZIN, Ya.S., inzh.

Atomizer used for wetting insoles of Russian leather footwear.  
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.4:30-31 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Shoe manufacture--Equipment and supplies)

BYURO SPOIT'NOSTI, S.S., 1952, Ye. A.

Mine Haulage

Mechanization of shunting operations at loading and transfer points of mine and mines.  
Mekh.trud.rab., 6, No. 3, 1952.

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

2090 POZIN, YE. Z. AND LEUBOSHOVINSKIY, D. M.

Opyt Primeneniya Dvukhshtan Govogo Kombayna Donbass Na Shakhtakh Kombinata Karagandausol' M., 1954. 27 s.s. Ill.; 3 l. Ill. 22 sm. (K-Vo Usol' Novy Prom-Sti SSSR. Tekhn. Upr. Tsent. In-T Tekhn. Informatsii). 3.000 skz. Beapl.-- (54-56427 p 622.333 : 622.233

INOZEMTSEV, Pavel Petrovich; POLOZHIY, Fedor Mikhaylovich; SHNAYDMAN, Maks Iosifovich; CHERKASSKIY, Feliks Borisovich, LYUBOSHCINSKIY, Dmitriy Markovich; POZIN, Yevgeniy Zalomanovich; LEVIN, N.F., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KOLOMIYTSSEV, A.D., redaktor izdatel'stva; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Mechanization of coal loading in mines of the Karaganda Basin]  
Mekhanizatsiia navalki uglia na shakhtakh Karagandinskogo ugol'-  
nogo basseina. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 171 p. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Karaganda Basin--Coal mining machinery)

POZIN, Ye. Z. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Determination of the rational performance  
*of operation*  
~~for cutting~~ combines with chain control units in the Karaganda basin."

Mos, 1957. 21 pp with graphs (Main Administration of Sci Res and Design  
Organizations under ~~the~~ Gosplan USSR. All-Union Sci Res Coal Inst VUGI).  
(KL, 6-58, 101)

POZIN, Ye.Z.

Methods of evaluating the rupture resistance of coal. Nach.  
trudy KNIUI no.2:114-121 '58. (MIRA 13:8)

(Coal--Testing)

BERON, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; POZIN, Ye.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of measuring the shift of a coal massif to the side of the  
mined area. Nauch. soob. Inst. gor. dela 4:34-41 '60.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Rock pressure) (Stoping (Mining))



LYUBOSHCHINSKIY, Dmitriy Markovich; POZIN, Yevgeniy Zal'manovich;  
KAZAK, Yuriy Nikolayevich; ZIL'BERT, Izrail' Samoylovich;  
LOGUNTSOV, B.M., otv. red.; SHCROKHOVA, A.V., red. izd-  
va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Breaking of coal by the cutting elements of mining machines]  
Razrusheniye uglei ispolnitel'nymi organami vyemochnykh mashin.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu,  
1961. 220 p. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Coal mining machinery)

BARON, Lazar' Izrailevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; LOGUNTSOV, Boris Maksimovich; POZIN, Yevgeniy Zal'manovich; BUCHNEV, V.K., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZELENIN, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GEYMAN, L.M., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Determining properties of rocks; reference book] Opreделение svoistv gornykh porod; spravochnoe posobie. Pod red. L.I. Barona. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1962. 331 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Rocks--Testing)

BERON, Aba Isaakovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZANSKIY, Anatoliy  
Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; LEYBOV, Boris Mikhaylovich,  
starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; POZIN, Yevgeniy Zal'manovich,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA,  
V.L., tekhn. red.

[Cutting of coal] Rezanie uгля. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat,  
1962. 438 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Coal mining machinery)

POZIN, Ye.Z.

Strength and resistance to disintegration of coals in the Karaganda  
Basin. Fiz.-mekh.svois.,dav.i razr.gor.pород no.1:227-235 '62.  
(MIRA 16:3)

(Karaganda Basin--Coal--Testing)

BERON, A. I., kand. tekhn. nauk: POZIN, Ye. Z., kand. tekhn. nauk

Crushing coal with the working parts of mining machines. Mekh.  
i avtom. v gornoi prom. no.2:95-107 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Coal mining machinery)

POZIN, Ye.Z.

Effect of cutting conditions on the energy capacity of coal mining  
by chain cutters. Fiz. mekh. svois., dav. i razr. gor. porod. no.2:  
43-54 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

POZIN, Ye.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk

Evaluating the variability of the resistance of coal to cutting in  
stopes. Nauch. soob. IGD 21:171-181 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

DUDKO, I.S., gornyy inzh.; POZIN, Ye.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk. 1962 RUSSKIY,  
G.P.

Readers' reply to the article by V.N. Khorin "Overall mechanization  
of stopes in coal mines."; "Ugol'", 1962, No.7. Ugol' 38  
no.1:56-57 Ja '63. (MERK 18:3)

1. Trest Sovetskugol' (for Dudko). 2. Institut gornogo dela  
im. A.A. Skochinskogo (for Pozin). 3. Giproulegormash (for  
Lyuboshchinskiy).



BERON, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauky; POZIN, Ye.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk

Principles of the automatic control of operating conditions of  
coal mining machinery. Ugol' 38 no.1:28-32 Ja '63.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo.

BERON, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; POZIN, Ye.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
KAZANSKIY, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAVRINA, R.F., red.

[Improving coal breaking methods and the actuating mechanisms of mining machinery to better the fractional composition of coal output; short scientific report] Sovershenstvovanie metodov razrusheniya uгля i ispolnitel'nykh organov vyemochnykh mashin s tsel'iu uluchsheniya fraktsionnogo sostava uгля; kratkii nauchnyi otchet. Moskva, 1962. 50 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo. Laboratoriya mekhanicheskikh sposobov razrusheniya gornykh porod.

UFLYAND, N.Yu.; POZIN, Yu.M.; ROZENISVEYG, G.A.

Effect of electrolyte concentration on the behavior of NiO  
oxide-nickel electrode. Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:  
341-344 F 1965. (MIRA 140)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatsionnyy institut.

POZIN, Yu.M.

Cathodic polarization in concentrated solutions of nitrates. *Zhur.-  
prikl.khim.* 35 no.12:2715-2719 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.  
(Nitrates) (Polarization (Electricity))

POZIN, Yu.N.; VOGMAN, M.Sh.; GAMASKIN, Ye.I.; BONDARENKO, O.I.

Preparing an electrode ribbon from cadmium oxide by rolling  
powder composition materials between rolls. Porosh. met. 5  
no.8:103-107 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.

POZIN, Yu.M.; MGRACHKOVSKIY, A.P.; BONDARENKO, O.I.

Preparing battery electrodes by the rolling of carbonyl nickel powder. Forosh. met. 5 no.10:5-10 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.

FOZIN, Ye. I., Cand Tech Sci--(Eng) "The effect of substances which  
lower surface tension <sup>of</sup> the properties of electrolytic metals."  
Len, 1958. 10 pp. (Min of Higher Education USSR. In order of number  
Red Banner Technological Inst in Leningrad), 150 copies (L.S. 4-9, 1958)

FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; POZIN, Yu.M.

Influence of the surface active substances on the mechanical  
properties of electrolytic deposits. Zhur.prikl. khim. 31 no.3:  
419-424 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Surface active agents) (Electroplating)



FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; POZIN, Yu.M.

Influence of the surface active substances on the mechanical  
properties of electrolytic deposits. Zhur.prikl. khim. 31 no.3:  
419-424 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Surface active agents) (Electroplating)

FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; POZIN, Yu.M.

Influence of the surface active substances on the mechanical  
properties of electrolytic deposits. Zhur.prikl. khim. 31 no.3:  
419-424 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Surface active agents) (Electroplating)

*POZIN, Yu.M.*

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. J-11  
Electrochemical Manufactures. Electrical Precipitation.  
Chemical Sources of Current.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27549

Author : N. P. Fedot'yev, Yu.M. Pozin.  
Inst : Leningrad Institute of Technology, Leningrad.  
Title : Study of Electrochemical Method of Lead Dioxide Preparation.

Orig Pub: Sb. stud. rabot. Leningr. tekhnol. in-t im. Leningr. L.,  
1956, 59-62.

Abstract: The question of obtaining  $PbO_2$  as a sufficiently solid and compact deposit on the anode was studied.  $PbO_2$  was deposited on graphite and charcoal. An acid and an alkaline electrolytes were tested. Brittle and easily detachable from the anode deposits were produced from an alkaline electrolyte (40 g per lit of NaOH + 10.5 g per lit of Pb). Satisfactory deposits were produced at very low  $D_c$ -s (under  $0.3 \text{ a/dm}^2$ ), which slowed down

Card : 1/2

-3-

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application.  
Electrochemical Manufactures. Electrical Precipitation.  
Chemical Sources of Current.

J-11

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27549

the process very much. The best conditions of preparing  $PbO_2$  from an acid electrolyte are: temperature -  $18.5^\circ$ ,  $D_a = 5 \text{ a/dm}^2$ , solution composition - 72 ml of  $H_2O$ , 25 g of  $Pb(NO_3)_2$ , 3 g of  $Cu(NO_3)_2$  and 114% of VT-109, because the  $PbO_2$  deposit contains great amounts of  $H_2O$ . VT is decreased with the rise of the temperature,  $D_a$  is decreased with the addition of  $Al(NO_3)_3$ . The deposit becomes gray and brittle with the temperature rise (to  $30^\circ$  and more). The minimum porosity of the deposit is at  $D_k = 5 \text{ a/dm}^2$ . The produced  $PbO_2$  deposits can be used instead of Pt anodes for electrolysis with resulting  $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ , which electrolysis is carried out in a strongly acid medium.

Card : 2/2

-4-

L 5325-66 EWP(a)/EWP(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(h)/EWA(c)  
ACC NR: AP5026269 IJP(c) JD/HW UR/0226/65/000/010/0005/0010

AUTHOR: Pozin, Yu. M.; Murachkovskiy, A. P.; Bondarenko, O. I.

6-58 B

TITLE: Production of storage-battery electrodes by rolling of carbonyl-nickel powder

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 10, 1965, 5-10

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, storage battery, battery component, powder metallurgy, powder metal sintering, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: Electrodes of this kind represent plates sintered from carbonyl nickel powder and filled with Ni and Cd hydroxides. Normally, they are fabricated by the powder-pressing method. In this connection, the authors describe a study performed with the object of sugmenting the porosity of these electrodes by rolling a continuous strip of carbonyl powder with a filler (urea) which can be subsequently removed during sintering. The rolled strip (60% Ni, 40% urea), reinforced with a supporting grid, was cut into blanks and sintered in a hydrogen atmosphere. The rolled-powder edge of the strip projected 1-2 mm beyond the edge of the supporting grid, and the porosity of the strip was ~75%, which meets the requirements for storage-battery electrodes. It is established that the porosity of the electrode is a function of not only the sintering regime but also the roll pressure, and that , compared with the production of powdered-metal electrodes by the pressing method rolled pow-

Card 1/2

0901 0273

L 5325-66

ACC NR: AP5026269

4

dered-metal strip displays greater homogeneity of thickness and porosity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut (Scientific Research Institute of Storage Batteries)

SUBMITTED: 01Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, EE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Powder rolling 18

Card

2/2 *md*

POZIN, Yu.M.; BONDARENKO, O.I.; FISHMAN, V.I.

Obtaining highly porous ceramic metal products in the storage battery industry. Porosh. met. 2 no.3:80-85 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.  
(Metal powder products) (Storage batteries)

FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; POZIN, Yu.M.

Effect of 2,6- and 2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid on the properties  
of electrolytic nickel. Trudy LTI no.46:162-169 '58. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Nickel plating) (Naphthalenedisulfonic acid)



L 1702-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EWP(v)/EMP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/  
EWP(1) IJP(c) JD/HW  
ACCESSION NR: AP5020777 UR/0226/65/000/008/0103/0107 48  
45 R

AUTHOR: Pozin, Yu. M.; Vogman, M. Sh.; Gamaskin, Ye. I.; Bondarenko, O. I.

TITLE: Producing an electrode strip from cadmium oxide by rolling powder compositions in rollers

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 8, 1965, 103-107

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, rolling mill, cadmium oxide, nickel compound, powder metallurgy

ABSTRACT: The general method for preparing the powder composition is as follows: cadmium oxide is mixed successively with solar oil and with a solution of nickel sulfate and is then passed through a 0.5x0.5 mm sieve and mixed with an aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol and then passed again through the same sieve. The finished electrode has dimensions of 35x70x1.9±0.2 mm, a weight of 15.0±0.5 grams, a porosity of 30%, and contains 1.9-2.1 grams cadmium/cm<sup>3</sup>. The present article considers methods of producing continuous electrode strips with better characteristics (thinner with a higher volumetric cadmium content, that is, more dense). The rolling unit did not differ from the standard type. To

Card 1/2

L 1702-66

3

ACCESSION NR: AP5020777

increase the friability of the composition, the cadmium oxide, before mixing with the other components, was rolled on rollers with a diameter of 60 mm, ground in a ball mill, and then passed through a 5x5 mm sieve. 10-20% of an aqueous solution of sodium-carboxy methyl cellulose was introduced into the composition, which was then dried to a residual moisture content of 3.0%. It is established that additions of nickel hydroxide and sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose improve the pressability of the composition. The strip can be obtained with different thicknesses and densities. The article also considers various mechanical methods for rolling and for cutting the strip into individual electrodes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skii akkumulyatornyi institut (Scientific Research Institute for Accumulators)

SUBMITTED: 06Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

POZIN, Yu.M.

Corrosion of nickel in hydrolyzing solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34  
no.10:2248-2253 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.  
(Nickel---Corrosion) (Electrochemistry)

1.1600

S/226/62/00/003/011/014  
I003/I203

AUTHOR: Pozin, Yu. M., Bondarenko, O. I. and Fishman, V. I.

TITLE: The production of highly porous metal powders for the accumulator industry

PERIODICAL Proroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 80-85

TEXT The authors describe their experience in the production of metal powder plates having open pores of an average porosity of 75%. The requirements which must be met by such plates are given, and a number of production problems are discussed such as raw materials, pressing, sintering and sizing. The recent trends in the production of highly porous and corrosion-resistant electrodes are mentioned, such as the production of iron-nickel powder electrodes or very porous plastic electrodes which can subsequently be metallized. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

VB

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut (Scientific Accumulator Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1961

Card 1/1

POZIN, Z. I. and ARISTOV, IU. V.

K otkrytiiu maistrali Moskva-Baku-Ashkhabad. The opening of the Moscow-Baku-Ashkhabad air line. (Grazhdanskaia aviatsiia, 1939, no. 6, p. 13-15).

DLC: TL504.G7

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

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Gen. G. I. ... (Bumach. From. (Cap. Bd. 7, Sept., Oct. 1951, vol. 20, 307.

VASHKOV, V.I.; ISTOMINA, T.I.; POGODINA, L.N.; POLEZHAYEV, V.G.;  
TIMONICH, O.P.; POZIN, Z.S., red.; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on disinfection, disinfection and deratization]  
Spravochnik po dezinfektsii, dezinfektsii i deratizatsii.  
Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA15:10)  
(INSECTS, INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL—CONTROL)  
(DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS) (RODENT CONTROL)

BARCCHINA, B.Ya.; KATUSHKIN, V.P.; MINSTER, V.Sh.; ABCVSKIY, B.TS.;  
ALEKSANDROVICH, I.F.; ZERNOV, P.N.; SORINA, Ye.M.; DOLGOVA, I.M.;  
POZIN, Z.S.; SMYKOV, B.A.

Recovery of carbon disulfide from the steam-air mixture from  
centrifugal machines. Khim. volokn. no.4:63-70, '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna (for Barcchina, Katushkin, Minster). 2. Mogilevskiy zavod  
iskusstvennogo volokna (for all except Barcchina, Katushkin,  
Minster).



SORIN, M.V.; VOYTLAROVSKAYA, Ye.P.; PEGOYEV, P.I.; POZIN, Z.S.

Routine and conclusive disinfection in certain intestinal and droplet infections with small doses of disinfectants. Trudy LSGMI 32:304-314 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof.V.A.Bashenin). i Leningradskaya gorodskaya dezinfektsionaya stantsiya (glavnyy vrach - V.V.Yeframov).

(ANTISEPSIS AND ASEPSIS

disinfect. in rooms with chloramine solution (Rus))

(CHLORAMINES

solution in room disinfect. (Rus))

POZINA

Power development in Finland. Gidr. stroi. 26 no. 4:57 Ap '57.  
(Finland--Hydroelectric power) (MLBA 10:6)

POZINA, A.A.

✓ 4662. DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER IN FINLAND. Pozina, A.A.  
(Gidrotekh. Svoit. (Hydrotech. Conser., Moscow), 1957. (4), 57).

POZINA, E.

Organizing a study of demand in the consumer's cooperative.  
Sov.torg. no,10:6-11 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Consumers) (Cooperative societies)