PUZYREV, S. A.

Urgent problems of the technology of sulfite woodpulp production. Trudy VNIIB no.47:3-9 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Woodpulp industry)

PUZYREV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical and economic advantages of the use of hardwoods.
Bum.prom. 37 no.12:3-4 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp industry--Research) (Hardwoods)

PUZYREV, S.A.; SEDOV, A.V.

Sizing of paper with larch oleoresin. Bum.prom. [38] no.7:6-8 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sizing (Paper)) (Oleoresins)

L 65131-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021625 UR/0286/65/000/013/0108/0108

AUTHORS: Puzyrev, S. A.; Sedov, A. V.; Kondratov, V. V.; Kaydanskiy, E. I.

TITLE: A method for producing paper. Class 55, No. 172623

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 108

TOPIC TAGS: paper, filter paper, fuel purification, oil straining, cellulose, resin, mica

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing filter papers used for purifying liquid fuel and oil. The paper is made by pouring paper mass

Tulose and Paper Industry)

Card 1/2 44,55

L 65131-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021625 O

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ALEKSEYEV, A.A., inzh., red.; V'YUKOV, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GRABOVSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZHITKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NAUMOV, V.V., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; NEPENIN, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PUZYREV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RYUKHIN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHAPIRO, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ELIASHBERG, M.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.

[Handbook for the papermaker in three volumes] Spravochnik bumazhnika v trekh tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia promyshlennost'." Vol.1. Izd.2., perer. i dop. 1964. 840 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

ACC NR: AT6034599 SOURCE CODE: UR/2535/66/000/166/0093/0109

AUTHOR: Samoylenko, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Puzyrev, V. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: A ferromagnetic thin-film modulator

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 166, 1966. Nelineynyye uzkopolosnyye radiotekhnicheskiye sistemy (Nonlinear narrow band radio engineering systems), 93-109

TOPIC TAGS: thin film circuit, computer memory, circuit design, computer component

ABSTRACT: Utilizing the physical properties of ferromagnetic thin films, a new modulator type was developed. The structure of a thin-film modulator depends, in general, on the operating frequency range. Depending on the carrier frequency and on the rate of change of the controlling (modulating) signal, either a winding, a strip, or a combined version of the modulator is used. The principle of operation of the modulator is explained on the example of the winding version. The basic circuit diagram of the modulator, together with signal diagrams, is given in Fig. 1. Permalloy film 6 forms the basis of the modulator. Either single- or multi-layer films are used, depending on the switching capacity. Simple and difficult access magnetization axes are correspondingly marked with L and T. Winding 1 is the input winding. Field H_2, created by this winding, coincides with the direction of L. Output winding 2, which

Card 1/3 UDC: 681.142.52.2(04)

ACC NR: AT6034599

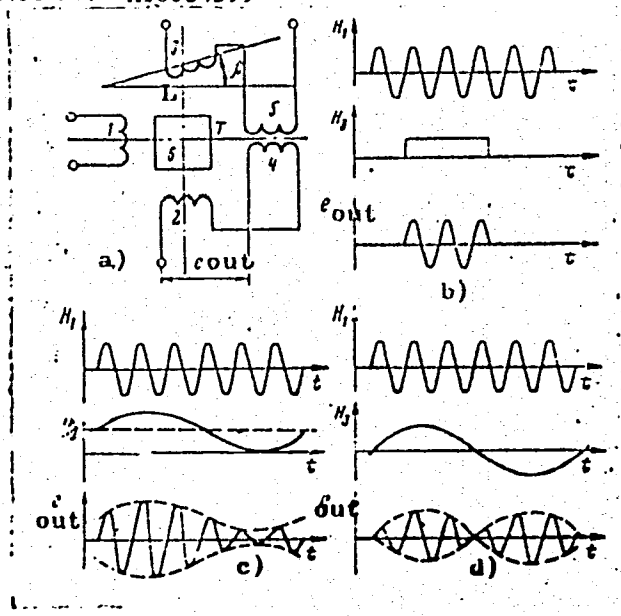


Fig. 1. Basic circuit diagram of the modulator

a - Modulator; b,c,d - diagrams of modulator signals.

Card 2/3

serves to remove the modulated signal, is placed orthogonally to input winding 1 in order to prevent coupling between them. Control winding 3 lies at an angle β to the direction of T. Compensating windings 4 and 5 are required to prevent coupling between output (2) and control (3) windings. When field H_3 is varied slowly these windings are not required. A preliminary investigation of the ferromagnetic thin-film modulator has yielded positive results. A winding version and a strip version of the modulator have been investigated. It is indicated that the proposed modulator can be used as an ordinary modulator, a pulsed modulator, a balancing modulator, a controlled coupling transformer, or as a video pulse switch. The temperature range in which the modulator can be operated is determined by the thin film. The film is capable of operation at temperatures ranging from -100 to +200 C. The modula-

ACC NR: AT6034599

tor, which can be operated in a wide frequency range, makes possible high-speed switching of hf signals. The maximum size of angle β is determined by the load, by the amplitude of the input and control fields, and by parameters of the ferromagnetic thin film. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 15 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

PUZYREV, V.N., gornyy inzh.

Optimum time lapse for advance working of protective seams over which mining operations will be carried on. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.9: 42-43 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Mining engineering) (Mine gases)

SOV/137-59-3-5301

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 53 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, V. A.

TITLE: Standardization of Open-hearth Molds (Unifikatsiya martenovskikh mul'd)

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sov. nar. kh-va Chelyab. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 1, pp 49-50

ABSTRACT: The Satka plant of the Chelyabinsk Council of National Economy casts steel molds (M) for 15 different plants. In order to reduce the number of sizes of M a standardization was carried out which afforded a reduction of the number of sizes made from 16 to 4 with an M volume (in m^3) of 1.25, 0.75 - 0.8, 0.50 - 0.55, and 0.3 - 0.5. The Satka plant recommended that the M consumer plants use a type of holder successfully used at the Magnitogorskiy Metallurgical Kombinat.

V. P.

Card 1/1

L 45833-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/JXT(BF)

ACC NR: AP6030574 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0055/0055

INVENTOR: Samoylenko, V. I.; Migunov, N. I.; Piskulov, Ye, A.; Puzyrev, V. A.

63
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of recording and reading information from a fine anisotropic ferromatnetic film. Class 21, No. 184936 [announced by Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy ordena Lenina aviatsionyy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 55

TOPIC TAGS: information storage, data recording, data readout, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: A method of recording and reading out of information from fine anisotropic ferromagnetic films is proposed. Recording is accomplished by a field acting along the mean easy axis of magnetization and reading by a field acting along the mean hard axis of magnetization. To store analog information, the value of the field which acts along the mean hard axis must exceed the value

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.07

L 45833-66

ACC NR: AP6030574

of the anisotropy field. The recording field value which corresponds to the stored analog information lies within the region of boundary creep and shift, while the value of the reading field lies within the region of nondestructive readout. [DW]

[Translation]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/

Card 2/2

DAVIDSON, M., doktor tekhn. nauk; PUZYREV, Yu., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Working in the winter using potash. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.10: 20-22 O '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Potash) (Building—Cold weather conditions)

PUZYREVA, A.A.

Climate of South Kazakhstan Province. Trudy Sekt.geog. AN Kazakh. S.S.R. no.6:168-177 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(South Kazakhstan Province--Climate)

SOV/137-58-8-16490

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 37 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, V.A.

TITLE: First Results of the Employment of Oxygen at the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant (Pervyye rezul'taty primeneniya kisloroda na ChMZ)

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sov. nar. kh-va Chelyab. ekon. administrat. r-na, 1957, Nr 2, p 10

ABSTRACT: The employment of O_2 in metallurgical furnaces of the Chelyabinsk metallurgical plant permitted a considerable increase in its productivity in the very first smeltings. At an O_2 consumption of 36.3 m^3/t and a consumption of fuel of 95 kg/t, the duration of the smelting process in 185-ton furnaces was reduced from 11 hrs and 30 min to 9 hrs and, in the case of 370-ton furnaces, from 13-14 hrs to 8 3/4 - 9 hrs. The employment of O_2 also made possible a substantial reduction in air consumption, thereby improving the N_2 balance.

Yu.N.

1. Metals--Production 2. Furnaces--Operation
3. Oxygen--Performance 4. Oxygen--Chemical effects

Card 1/1

PUZYREV, V. I.

Za Maksimal'noye Ispol'zovaniye Trubooprokatnykh Stanov (For the maximum utilization of tube rolling mills; from the work experience of the Stakhanovite Tube-Rolling workers of the Stalin New Pipe Plant, by) A. A. Relina i V. I. PUZYREV. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1952.
100 p. Illus., Diagrs., Ports., Tables.

S. O. N/5
740.14
.R3

CHERNOV, O.I.; PUZYREV, V.N.

Various degrees of danger of outbursts in coal seams along the height of the level. Nauch. soob. VostNII no.3:65-70 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

PUZYREV, V.N., inzh.

Determining the best time for advancing in mining coal seams overlying existing workings. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.6:15-16 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

CHERNOV, O.I.; PUZYREV, V.N.

Effect of wetting on gas liberation from coal. Ugol' 40 no.4:62-66 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

CHERNOV, O.I., inzh.; ROZANTSEV, Ye.S., inzh.; PUZYREV, V.N., inzh.

Sudden coal and gas outbursts in Karaganda mines. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.4:4-6 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti truda v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Karaganda Basin—Coal mines and mining—Accidents)

PUZYREV, YU. S.

Mil'ner, Ye. S. and Puzyrev, Yu. S. "On the Problem of the character of exploitation of resource groups in open coal mines," Trudy Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. marksheyder. in-ta"VNIMI" , symposium 16, 1948, p. 122-28

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

PUZYREVA, A.A.

Puzyreva, A.A.
"Climatic Conditions of Southern Kazakhstan Oblast, Kazakh SSR." Cand Geog Sci, Inst of Geography, Acad Sci USSR, 29 January 1954. (VK- Vecherniaya Moskva- 20 January 1954)

SO: SUM 168, 22 Jul 1954

PUZYREVA, A.A.

Precipitation pattern in southern Kazakhstan. Trudy otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.9:215-222 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Kazakhstan--Precipitation (Meteorology))

ACC NR: AR0016955 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/012/B062/B062

AUTHOR: Puzyreva, A. A.

TITLE: Differentiation of climatic regions in the Kazakh part of the Tyan'-Shan' (Tien Shan)

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 12B379

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geogr. probl. osvoyen. pustyn. i gorn. territoriy Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1965, 104-105

TOPIC TAGS: climatology, climatic condition/ Tien Shan, Kazakhstan

ABSTRACT: The whole mountain region of Tyan'-Shan' has common climatic features - sharp continentality, due to its location in the inner part of the Eurasian continent, and aridity, due to its remoteness from sources of atmospheric water. However, differences in the circulatory character of the underlying layer and surface and of the dependent precipitation regime of the western and eastern parts of the Kazakh part of the Tyan' Shan' mountain system permit differentiation of the following zones: subtropic-mountainous, continental-mountainous and high-mountainous. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 04

Card 1/1 UDC 551.585.7(574)

TRAVKIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich, kapitan 1 ranga, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza;
PUZYREVA, T.P., red.; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[In the waters of the grey Baltic] V vodakh sedoi Baltiki.
Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 133 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Baltic Sea submarine warfare)

PUZYREVSKAYA, Z. N.

"Measurement of Water Discharges in Natural Channels of Small Depth." Main Administration of Hydrometeorological Service Attached to the Council of Ministers USSR, State Order of Labor Red Banner Hydrologic Inst, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

PULATOV, U. Yu.; PUZYREV, Yu. V.; IVANOV, S. A.; ABRARKHODZHAYEV, A.

Construction of irrigation flumes of precast reinforced concrete in the Golodnaya Steppe. Vop. gidr. no.5:99-106 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Golodnaya Steppe--Irrigation canals and flumes)
(Precast concrete construction)

PUZYREVA, N.I., kand. med. nauk

Periodical respiration in premature infants. Stor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:44-48 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. kafedroy- dotsent O.M. Lago) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya. M. Romanov).

PUZYREVA, N.I.; KOVIKOVA, V.I.; BERASHEVICH, N.K.

Prevention of hemolytic disease of newborn according to data of Ivanovo Maternity Home No. 3. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:74-79 ' 63. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - dotsent O.M. Lago) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov) i rodil'nyy dom No. 3 (glavnyy vrach - N.K. Berashevich).

SOV/124-58-7-7822

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 73 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Puzyrevskaya, Z.N.

TITLE: The Application of the Velocity-area Method of Water Flow Measurement for Shallow Streams (Primeneniye metoda skorost'-ploshchad' izmereniya raskhodov vody v potokakh s malymi glubinami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. gidrolog. in-ta, 1957, Nr 62, pp 48-72

ABSTRACT: The peculiarities of the measurement methodology of the water discharge in shallow stream flows in investigated. The accuracy of the measurement of the cross-sectional area of shallow streams is analyzed, together with flow measurements performed by means of 1) surface floats, 2) integrator-floats, and 3) partially submerged Zh-3 type current meters, in the conditions obtaining at the river-bed laboratory of the Gidrologicheskiy institut (Hydrological Institute) and in situ at shallow streams. The calibration of the Zh-3 current meter for partially submerged operation and the influence of cross currents and wind on the functioning of a partially submerged current meter is described. General deductions are given in

Card 1/2

The Application of the Velocity-area Method (cont.)

which the author considers it possible to apply the velocity-area method of flow measurement to include shallow streams with depths ≤ 15 cm, by using a partially submerged Zh-3 current meter previously calibrated for 0.25-d and 0.50-d immersion. The author gives mean accuracy values of measurements in the presence of wind, cross-currents, and also with due consideration of the condition and the degree of improvement of the river bed at the measuring point.

A.M. Latyshenkov

1. Inland waterways 2. Water--Velocity 3. River currents--Measurement
4. Gages--Applications

Card 2/2

PUZYREVSKAYA, Z.N.

PUZYREVSKAYA, Z.N.

Using the method "velocity - area" for the measurement of water discharge in shallow streams. Trudy GGI no.62:48-72 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Stream measurements)

(Puzyrevskaya, T.N.)

[illegible], R., kand. tekhn. nauk; YANKOVSKI, T., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], F., inzh.

Analysis of the results of the study of a model turbine stage using a computer. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.10:17-20 O '64 (MIRA 18:2)

PUZYREVSKIY, A.; SAL'NIKOV, A.

Today's gas masks are safer, lighter and more comfortable. Pozh. delo 7 no.10:25-26 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Gas masks)

L 38720-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(l) IJP(c) TG

ACC NR: AP6014155 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/65/000/012/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Puzyrevskiy, A. K. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Classification of automated remote control systems as a basis for increasing reliability

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 12, 1965, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control design, automatic control equipment, fuel control, logic circuit, logic element, pneumatic device, algorithm, DIESEL ENGINE, REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM, SYSTEM RELIABILITY

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the overall characteristics of diesel installations as control objects. This is used as a basis for determining the unit composition and the output function of universal logic circuits for producing standard automated remote control systems. The main functions which must be carried out in operating a ship are identical for all single-shafted installations. Any such installation must be started and reversed and provision must be made for change and maintainance of a required speed. These installations are divided into the following power units: start, reverse and fuel control. The control algorithms of various units have many features in common. The difference in algorithms necessitates a different method of connection in the functional structure of standard automated remote control systems. From this it

UDC: 658.516.62-52:621.436

Card 1/2

L 38720-66

ACC NR: AP6014155

can be seen that automated remote control systems function independently of manual control. A blocking system is necessary to prevent simultaneous action of both systems. Thus a circuit must be included which cuts off the automated remote control system when the manual control is not in the automated remote control position. A circuit is given which accomplishes this function. Examples are given of automated remote control systems of this type. USEPPA circuits made up of pneumatic elements were tested individually and in an automated remote control system used in conjunction with the SKL diesel. Oscillographic analysis shows that the system operates accurately at high speeds. A study of the overall characteristics of the algorithms used for controlling single-shafted diesel installations shows that these circuits can be used as a basis for producing standard automated control systmes. Such systems are presently being synthesized for 8 different diesel installations. It is hoped that diesel building plants and diesel engine users will realize the possibility of switching to realiable standard automated control systems instead of using varied and frequently unreliaole systems. Orig. art. had: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09,13,14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

PUZYREVSKIY, B.G., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Forty years of health protection in Kopeysk. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 1 no.10:35-38 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(KOPEYSK--PUBLIC HEALTH)

PUZYREVSKIY, B. G.

PUZYREVSKII, B. G.

Staphylococcic antiphagin treatment of pyoderma in coal miners. Vest. vener. No. 4, July-Aug. 50. p. 36-7

1. Of Kopeyak Municipal Hospital.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

PUZYREVSKIY, B.G.

PUZYREVSKIY, B.G.; GEL'FAND, V.Z.

Present state and measures for the control of pyoderma in miners in Kopeysk. Vest. ven. i derm.no.4:34-37 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Kopeyskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach zaslushennyy vrach RSFSR B.G.Puzyrevskiy) i kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera g.Kopeyska.

(PYODERMA, prevention and control,
*Russia, in coal miners)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,
*pyoderma, prev. & control in Russia in coal miners)
(MINING,
*pyoderma in miners, prev. & control in Russia)

PUZYREVSKIY, B.G., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Skin diseases in the population of Kopeisk in the Chelyabinsk Province. Vest.derm.i ven. no.11:58-61 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach Kopeyska A.V. Frangoni).

(KOPEYSK—SKIN—DISEASES)

PUZYREVSKIY, G.D., inzh.

Use of cement injection in the construction of foundations on sand-and-gravel soils. Trudy NIIZHT no. 22:247-253 '61 (MIRA 19:1)

BUDON, N.T., PUZYREVSKIY, K.Ya.

Microcrystallographic reaction of detecting papaverine. Apt.delo 14 no.2:50-52 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vitebskiy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted February 2, 1964.

PUZYRENSKIY, M.

Using phonorecords in refresher training. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no. 6:37 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Insh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti Bryanskogo stalelitseynogo zavoda.
(Safety education, Industrial)

PUZYREVSKIY, M.

Collective trips outside the city. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 3 :):55-56 S '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti avtozavoda, Bryansk.
(Bryansk Province—Industrial recreation)

PUZYREVSKIY, M., inzh.

Good people and good reputation. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 3 no.3:55 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Bryansk Province--Health resorts, watering places, etc.)

FUZYREVSKIY, M.

At the tourist center "Belyye berega" one can really relax.
Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.4:66-67 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti Bryanskogo avtozavoda, g. Bryansk.
(Belyye berega--Vacations, Employee)

PUZYREVSKIY, M. (g.Bryansk)

Hurry up with the publication of a unified handbook. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.5:66-67 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti Bryanskogo avtozavoda.
(Industrial hygiene)

PUZYREVSKIY, M. (Bryansk)

Members of Communist Youth League promote efficiency. Izobr.i rats. no.6:27 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti, Bryanskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda.
(Briansk--Automobile industry)

PUZYREVSKIY, N.P.

42585. Ob. Osobykh Usloviyakh Techeniya R. Dona V Svyazi S Voprosom Ob Yego Regulirovanii. (Doklad Na 11 S"yezde Rus; Deyateley Po Vodyanym Putyam 10 Fevr 1895G). Voprosy Gidrotekhniki Svobodnykh Rek. Sbornik Izbr. Trudov Osnovopolozhnikov Rus. Ruslovoy Gorotekhniki. M., 1948, S 213-37

PUZYREVSKIY, N.P.

Scientist, Research Institute of Hydro Engineering Im. B.E. Vedeneyev

Soviet Source: P: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel 'Stvo, Moscow - Nov. 1947

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. T.I. 070481

ACC NR: AR6028108 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/005/V043/V044

AUTHOR: Klochkov, G. D.; Nikolayev, I. A.; Puzyrevskiy, V. F.; Simonovich, I. V.

TITLE: A special purpose digital computer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 5V311

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. vychisl. matem. i vychisl. tekhn. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovsk. un-t, 1965, 136-142

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, special purpose computer, computer design

ABSTRACT: A special-purpose digital computer is described which is intended for the multiple solution of the following system of linear algebraic equations

$$\sum_{\substack{j=1\\ j\neq i}}^{4} [y_{ij}x_i-(z_i-y_{ij})]=0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i=1. \qquad (1)$$

In this system x_i $(i=1,2,3,4)$ are the unknown weight concentrations; z_i $(i=1,2,3,4)$ are the given parameters; y_{ij} $(i,j=1,2,3,4)$ are the coefficients obtained as solutions of the following systems of linear algebraic equations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{ki}x_{ij}=z_{kj}x_{kj} \quad (j=1,2,3,4,5). \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.001.3:51

ACC NR: AR6028108

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{si}x_{ij} = z_s x_{sj} \quad (j = 1,2,3,4,5), \tag{3}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{si}x_{ij} = z_s x_{sj} \quad (j = 1,2,3,4,5), \tag{4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{si}x_{ij} = z_s x_{sj} \quad (j = 1,2,3,4,5). \tag{5}$$

Systems (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) are overdetermined and are of the same kind. They are reduced to the normal form by the least-squares method. The systems of normal equations thus obtained are solved by the compact Gauss method. The worth length of an immediate-across memory cell consisting of 28 characters is given. Transistor-magnetic flip-flop, driver amplifier, and gated circuits are used in all computer components. [Translation of abstract] V. Alekperov

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6027478 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/005/V043/V044

AUTHOR: Klochkov, G. D.; Nikolayev, I. A.; Puzyrevskiy, V. F.; Simonovich, I. V.

TITLE: A specialized digital computer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 5V311

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. vychisl. matem. i vychisl. tekhn. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovsk. un-t, 1965, 136-142

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, algebraic equation, linear equation, special purpose computer, computer design

ABSTRACT: A specialized digital computer developed by the RGU computer center and designed for solution of the following system of linear algebraic equations

$$\sum_{\substack{i=1\\ j=1}}^{4} [y_{ij}x_i-(z_i-y_{ij})]=0, \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i=1. \tag{1}$$

is described. In this system, x_i ($i = 1,2,3,4$), independent weighing concentration; z_i ($i = 1,2,3,4$), [illegible] parameters; y_{ij} ($i,j = 1,2,3,4$), coefficients [illegible] as solutions of the following system of linear algebraic equations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{ij}x_{ij}=z_jx_{ij} \quad (j=1,2,3,4,5), \tag{2}$$

 UDC: 681.142.001.3:51

ACC NR: AR6027478

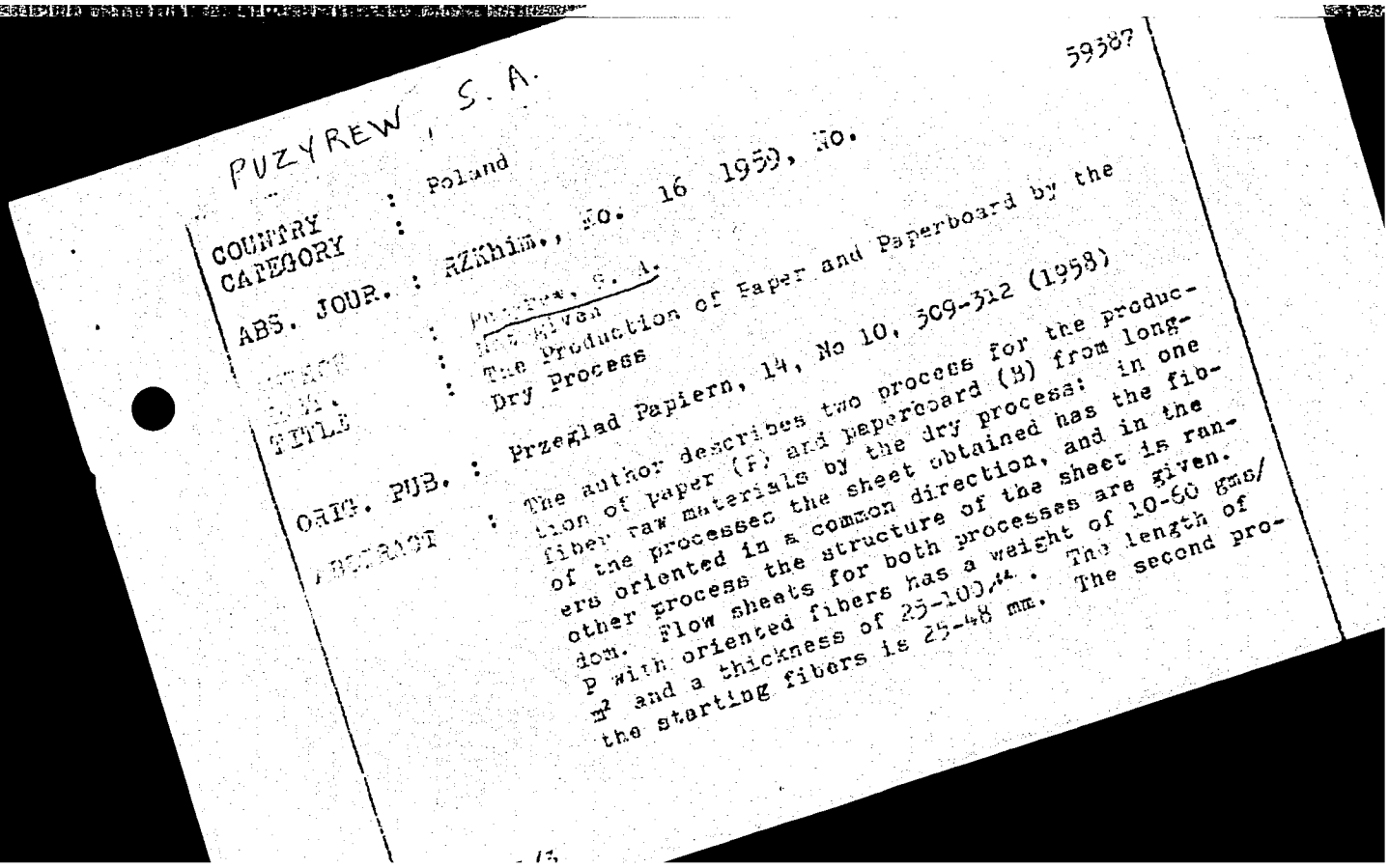
$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{si}x_{ij} = z_s x_{sj} \quad (j=1,2,3,4,5), \tag{3}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{3i}x_{ij} = z_3 x_{3j} \quad (j=1,2,3,4,5), \tag{4}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{4i}x_{ij} = z_4 x_{4j} \quad (j=1,2,3,4,5). \tag{5}$$

Equation systems (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) are overdetermined and of the same kind. The method of least squares is used to reduce them to normal. The normalized equation systems obtained are solved with the compact Gauss scheme. The article presents the bit circuit of the internal memory cell consisting of 28 bits, the operational scheme of the 7-operation specialized digital computer, and a block diagram of the wired-in program. The computer block diagram consists of input and output units, memory devices, and a computer control system. All the devices are based on three typical electronic circuits: triggers, driver amplifiers, and gates. All the electronic circuits are designed to incorporate semiconductor and ferrite elements. [Translation of abstract] V. Slekperov

SUB CODE: 09, 12



PUZYREW, S. A.

59387

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No.
AUTHOR : Puzyrew, S. A.
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : The Production of Paper and Paperboard by the Dry Process
ORIG. PUB. : Przeglad Papiern, 14, No 10, 309-312 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The author describes two process for the production of paper (P) and paperboard (B) from long-fiber raw materials by the dry process: in one of the processes the sheet obtained has the fibers oriented in a common direction, and in the other process the structure of the sheet is random. Flow sheets for both processes are given. P with oriented fibers has a weight of 10-60 gms/m² and a thickness of 25-100 μ. The length of the starting fibers is 25-48 mm. The second pro-

H-33

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 59587

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ...cess yields P and B weighing 8-500 gms/m² with a fiber length of 2-45 mm. Natural, synthetic, and inorganic fibers are used as raw materials. The properties of P produced by the second process vary in different directions in the ratio of 1 : 0.8 to 1 : 0.95 [sic]. A considerable increase in the profitability of paper production is expected on the basis of a reduction in the consumption of electric power and of water. In particular, the capital cost of a plant producing

CARD: 2/3

395

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY : H-33

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 59387

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : B for roofing applications by the new process is estimated to be six times smaller than the cost of a similar plant using present processes. The cost of the B is reduced by 20% when inorganic fibers are used as the raw material.

D. Yakesh

CARD: 3/3

PUZYREWSKI, R.; JANKOWSKI, T.; KOZUBOWSKI, R.

Method of analysis of the single stage turbine characteristics with the use of a digital computer. Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no. 1: 59-67 '64

1. Institute of Fluid Flow Machines, Gdansk, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by R. Szewalski.

L 19655-65 EWP(f)/T-2/EPA(bb)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4048333 S/0114/64/000/010/0017/0020

AUTHOR: Puzy*revski, R. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yankovski, T. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kozubovski, R. (Engineer)

TITLE: Digital-computer analysis of the results of an investigation of a turbine-stage model

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1964, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: turbine model, turbine characteristics

ABSTRACT: Based on characteristics of short-blade turbine model stages, speed coefficients φ and ψ and also the outlet angles of stationary and rotating blade rows are calculat

computer programming are presented. For

Card 1/2

L 19555-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048333

lack of complete data on foil rows, only a rough comparison between them and the annular rows is made. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 13 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, DP NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 20074-65 EPR/EWP(m)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(d)/EWA(1)/ Pd-1/Ps-4 AEDC(a)/AEDC(a)
ESD/AFWL/ASD(f)-3/ASD(p)-3 WW
ACCESSION NR: AP5001258 P/0033/64/016/003/0737/0744

AUTHOR: Puzyrewski, R. (Gdansk)

B

TITLE: A description of the phenomenon of secondary flow in curved channels by means of convection of rotation lines

SOURCE: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 16, no. 3, 1964, 737-744

TOPIC TAGS: fluid dynamics, perfect fluid, secondary flow, curved channel, rotation line convection, flow intensity

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of secondary flows in curved channels was investigated under the assumption of a perfect fluid, that is, diffusion processes, production of vorticity, and energy dissipation processes were neglected. An equation was derived, from Helmholtz' theorems, which describes the increment of the rotation vector colinear with the velocity vector $\Delta\Omega_s$ for a given time interval $(\tau_2 - \tau_1)$ and a given particle path U. A simplified and useful form of this equation applies in the special case when the rotation line is normal to the particle path at the beginning of the interval. The ap-

$$\Delta\Omega_s = \frac{\varrho_0}{\varrho_1}\Omega_1 \frac{\delta}{\delta l_1}\int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} U d\tau.$$

Card 1/5

proximate method proposed by Squire and Winter (J. Aero. Sci., v. 18, 1951, 271) is replaced in this article by a grapho-analytical method for obtaining the desired increment $\Delta\Omega_s$ which can be applied to an arbitrary curved duct with a local bend. The differentiation in (1) is then replaced by the ratio of finite differences (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure)

$$\Phi = \frac{\delta}{\delta l_1}\int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} U d\tau \approx \frac{\Delta S_1}{\Delta l_1}.$$

By finding the streamlines of potential flow in the planes z = const, successive positions of rotation lines, hence the value of Φ at any point of the duct, can be determined. The results from computing values of Φ for an incompressible fluid for a duct of constant width and having a flow deflection angle θ = 110 deg are presented and compared with the solution obtained by Squire and Winter. Diagrams which show successive positions of vortex lines in the channel (see Fig. 2 of the Enclosure) and the dependence of Φ on the transverse coordinate far downstream of the bend are

L 20074-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001258

presented. In addition, two procedures are given for calculating the ratio of the kinetic energy of secondary flow to that of primary flow downstream of the bend as a measure of intensity of secondary flow. The computational results obtained from the using the procedures proposed here are in fair qualitative agreement, with assumption of a perfect fluid, with the experimental work of Squire and Winter, also that of K. W. Todd. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Fluid Flow Machinery, Gdansk

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

Card 3/5

L 20074-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001258 ENCLOSURE: 01

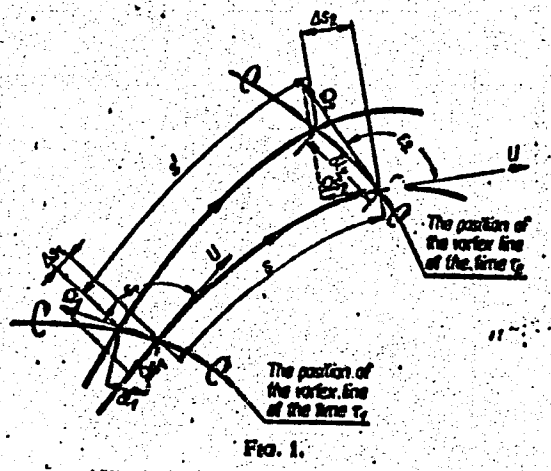


Fig. 1.

Card 4/5

L 20074-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001258

ENCLOSURE: 02

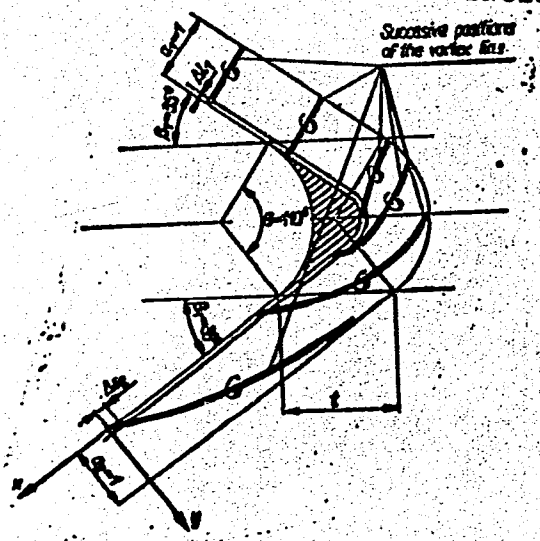


Fig. 2.

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P/2521/64/000/019/0049/0057

ACCESSION NR: AT4038673

AUTHOR: Puzyrewski, Romuald (Gdansk)

TITLE: Determination of secondary flow stream lines beyond the duct curvature

SOURCE: Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Maszyn Przeplywowych. Prace, no. 19, 1964, 49-57

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamics, hydromechanics, stream line, curved passage flowthrough, secondary flow, steam turbine, convergent duct, divergent duct, impulse duct, vorticity vector, turbulent flow

ABSTRACT: Present article is a continuation of a study entitled "Convection of vortex lines in curved channels as a basis for computation of edge losses" (IMP study, Issue 17). The graphic-analytic method proposed by the author in the above-mentioned publication was used to compute the components of the vorticity vector which is collinear with the velocity vector in curved channels. The function of the secondary flow for a convergent, divergent, and impulse channel was determined. The shapes of these passages are shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure. Author showed that the secondary flow has the character of a "solid body rotation," i.e. the velocity increases with recession from the "axis of rotation." The distribution of

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4038673

the vortex intensity was calculated in the vortex layer for the three types of passages. This layer appears at the stream junction beyond the curvature. A comparison with K. W. Todd's experimental data ("Flow characteristics in steam turbines." Paper submitted to a conference on the subject of high-power steam turbines, IMP study, Issues 14-16, 1963) confirms the qualitative conformity of the experimental observations with the theoretically obtained results. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 13 equations.

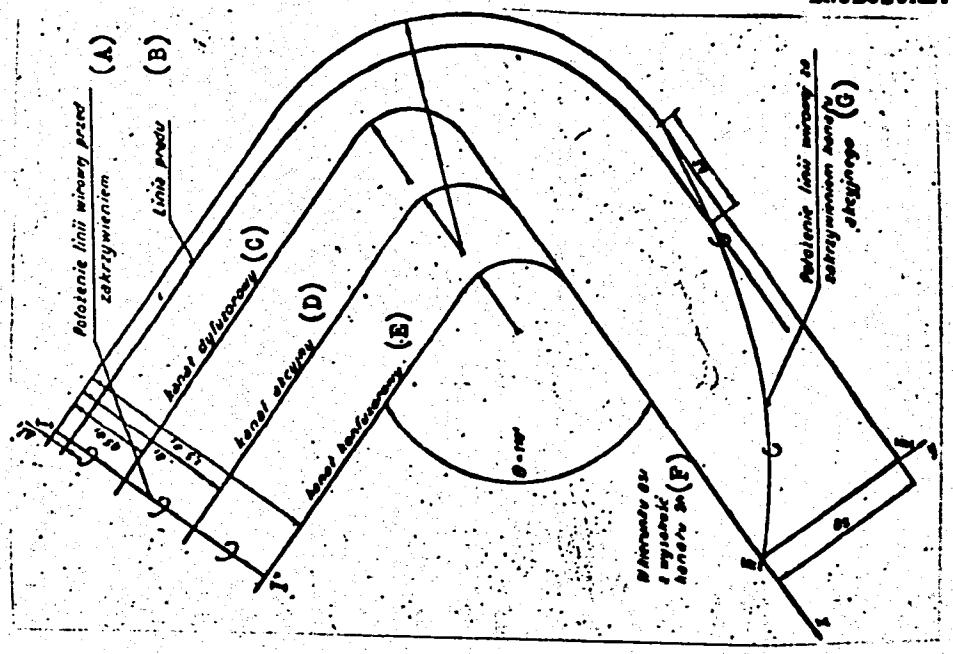
ASSOCIATION: Instytut Maszyn Przeplywowych (Institute of Flowthrough Machines)

SUBMITTED: 00Jan63 DATE ACQ: 03Jun64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ME, PR NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4038673 ENCLOSURE: 01



Card 3/4

Fig. 1. Shapes of the curved passages

A - position of the vortex line in front of the curvature;
B - stream line;
C - divergent passage;
D - pulsating passage;
E - divergent passage;
F - in the direction of the axis from duct height of 2h;
G - position of the vortex line beyond the curvature of the pulsating passage.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343720003-8"

P/0032/64/011/001/0

ACCESSION NR: AP4038925

AUTHOR: Puzyrewski, Romuald (Gdansk)

TITLE: Some remarks concerning the behavior of eddy flow of an ideal liquid in the proximity of the stagnation line

SOURCE: Archiwum budowy maszyn, v. 11, no. 1, 1964, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: fluid flow, hydromechanics, hydrodynamics, perfect liquid, irrotational flow, eddy flow, vortex flow, stagnation point

ABSTRACT: The article presents some observations concerning the actual difference between an eddy and irrotational flow around the same body by an ideal liquid. It shows that, in the case of a three-dimensional flow of an ideal liquid, stagnation points cannot exist. This is illustrated by Figure 1 of the Enclosure. The vorticity may, in some cases, qualitatively alter the flow-around pattern in comparison with the flow of an ideal liquid without vorticity. For instance, the behavior of an ideal liquid eddy flow in the proximity of the stagnation line basically differs from the case of potential flow-around. The author proves this as follows. Let a profile, symmetrical to the plane y = 0, be placed on a plane z = 0. If this pro-
file is a potential velocity field for which the Bernoulli constant

ACCESSION NR: AP4038925

$$E = (U^2/2) \neq P \neq \pi$$

is identical over the entire range, then the z axis (see Figure of Enclosure) will be the stagnation line. The flow pattern in the proximity of the stagnation line will be different if the velocity profile along the z axis is nonuniform at a distance $l = -\infty$. The z axis is assumed to be the stagnation line. Then the stagnation point pressure

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{2} U^2_\infty(z) \neq P_\infty$$

will change along the z axis. This solution is contradictory to the equation of motion. The force originating from the pressure change along the z axis, on the stagnation line, would not be balanced. R. Kronauer ("Secondary Flow in Fluid Dynamics." Proceedings of the first U. S. National Congress of Applied Mechanics, Michigan 1952) pointed out that the stagnation points would lead to infinitely large values for vorticity in flow. His solution is discussed in detail. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4038925

SUBMITTED: 00Jul63 DATE ACQ: 03Jun64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4038925

ENCLOSURE: 01

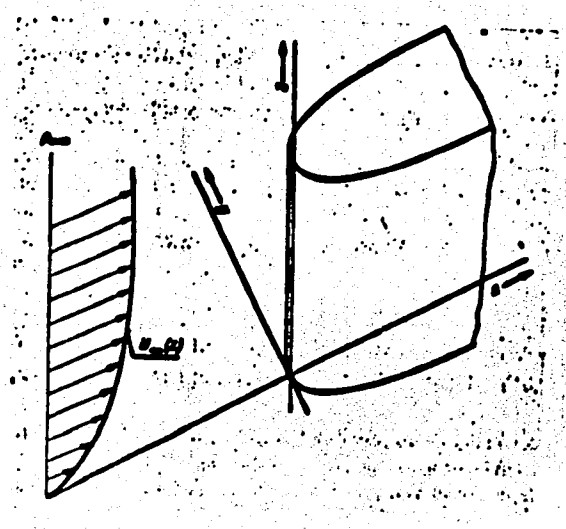


Figure 1

Card 4/4

P/2521/63/000/017/0063/0108

ACCESSION NR: AT4039446

AUTHOR: Puzyrewski, Romuald (Gdansk)

TITLE: The convection of vortex lines in curved channels on a basis for computing marginal losses

SOURCE: Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Maszyn Przeplywowych. Prace, no. 17, 1963, 63-108

TOPIC TAGS: vortex line convection, curved channel, marginal loss, tridimensional flow, viscous-liquid model, turbine-blade cascade

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the evaluation of losses in tridimensional flows caused in curved channels of finite height by cascades of turbine blade profiles. It reviews the theoretical studies of the origin of secondary flows and methods of evaluating the marginal-loss factor. It describes secondary-flow phenomena on the basis of a viscous-liquid model, reviews the formulas applied to marginal-loss computations and the work done on secondary flows on the basis of an ideal-liquid model, discusses at length the convection of vortex lines in curved channels, gives a method of determining the approximate position of the vortex lines as a result of their convection and derives a formula for computing marginal losses in turbine-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4039446

blade cascades. It discusses the induction of the vortical-vector component collinear with the velocity component in an ideal-liquid flow in a curved channel, and derives a general formula for the vortical component in the direction of the flow on the basis of Helmholtz's theorems on the behavior of vortical lines. It presents an efficient method of determining the $Omega_s$ by simplifications of the small disturbances resulting from application of the theory, and illustrates it with a number of examples for different types of channels. Hitherto $Omega_s$ has been found in the accessible literature to have been determined (by Squire and Winter, Journal of the Aeronautical Science, 1951, 18, p. 271) only for an active channel of small width. The paper makes an approximate evaluation of the coefficient of the relation of the kinetic energy of motion in a cross-section to that of the lengthwise motion in a flow through curved channels. The experimental coefficients in the formula proposed for the computation of marginal losses were determined from the results of experiments conducted in the Institute for Through-Flow Machines of the Polish Academy of Sciences and in other laboratories. Orig. art. has: 87 formulas, 39 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00Aug62 DATE ACQ: 22Jun64 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: GP NO REF SOV: 025 OTHER: 043
Card 2/2

PUZYREWSKI, Romuald, dr inz.

Convection of rotation lines in curved channels as a base for the computation of edge losses. Przegl mech 23 no. 3:87 10 F '64.

PUZYREWSKI, Romuald (Gdansk)

Vortex line convection in curved passages as a base for the computation of end losses. Inst masz przep PAN no.17:63-108 '63.

PUZYREWSKI, Romuald (Gdansk)

Secondary flow in channels and the Helmholtz theorems as well as certain inferences concerning the design of low steam turbine flow passages. Inst masz przep PAN no.5:61-86 '61.

PUZYREWSKI, R.

Description of the phenomenon of secondary flows in curved channels by means of convection of rotation lines. Archiw mech 16 no.3:733-744 '64.

1. Institute of Fluid Flow Machines, Gdansk.

PUZYREWSKI, Romuald (Gdansk)

Analysis of the effect of radial separation of waterdrops in the last stages of condensing turbines. Inst masz przep PAN no.22:47-67 '65.

1. Submitted January 1964.

GARDZILEWICZ, Andrzej; PUZYREWSKI, Romuald (Gdansk)

Influence of the casting of the mercury thermometer tip on temperature measurements of air-water mixtures. Inst masz przep PAN no.23:121-124 '65.

1. Submitted March 1964.

MARTYNOV, V.B., inzh.; PUZYRIYSKIY, G.S., inzh.

VEI air switches. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.2:34-38 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Electric cutouts)

PUZYRIYSKIY, G.S., inzhener; BIRYUKOV, S.V., inzhener.

Study of the arc-quenching capacity of the disconnecting mechanism of the 400-kv air circuit breaker. Elektrichestvo no.2:32-37 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Electric circuit breakers)

PUZYRIYSKIY, G.S., inzh.

Construction of air switches. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.10:
10-15 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

DAVYDOV, V.I.; PUZYREVSKIY, Yu.K.

Programmed control of air-steam stamp hammers by the energy of the stroke. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 4 no.10:32-36 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Forging machinery) (Pneumatic control)

L 04692-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6020937 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/002/B018/B018

32
B

AUTHOR: Pipko, A. I.; Pliskovskiy, V. Ya.; Puzyriyskiy, Yu. S.

TITLE: Component transfer mechanisms in vacuum and hydrogen resistance furnaces

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurg, Abs. 2B120

REF SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 45, 1965, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum furnace, resistance furnace

TRANSLATION: A description of several types of a transfer mechanism for components is presented, the transfer mechanism being one of the basic units of continuous vacuum and hydrogen resistance furnaces. In particular, a schematic of the "walking beam" transfer mechanism used in the LM-4460 continuous vacuum furnace is described and characteristics of this type of transfer mechanism are enumerated. It was demonstrated that this transfer mechanism may be used with minimum maintenance in vacuum furnaces with different standard dimensions. The construction of transfer mechanism units, designed for operation under ultrahigh vacuum conditions is described (the vacuum in the operating zone of the furnace $\approx 1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ mm Hg). 6 figures, 5 references. V. Pryanikova.

SUB CODE: 13

Heat treating

UDC: 669:621.783:621.365.4

Card 1/1

L 04060-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(h)/ETI JD/HW 1

ACC NR: AP6027433 SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/007/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Yermolayev, A. P. (Moscow); Zlatkis, I. V. (Moscow); Pipko, A. I. (Moscow); Pliskovskiy, V. Ya. (Moscow); Puzyriyskiy, Yu. S. (Moscow); Tsybul'skiy, I. Ya. (Moscow)

45

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Following mechanism for arc welding in an inert gas

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1966, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, inert gas welding, feed mechanism

ABSTRACT: The article describes the construction details of a new type following mechanism said to assure stability of the geometric dimensions of the welding seam in welding in inert gases with high ionization potentials (for example, helium). (See Fig. 1)

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.791.856.03

L 04060-67
ACC NR: AP6027433

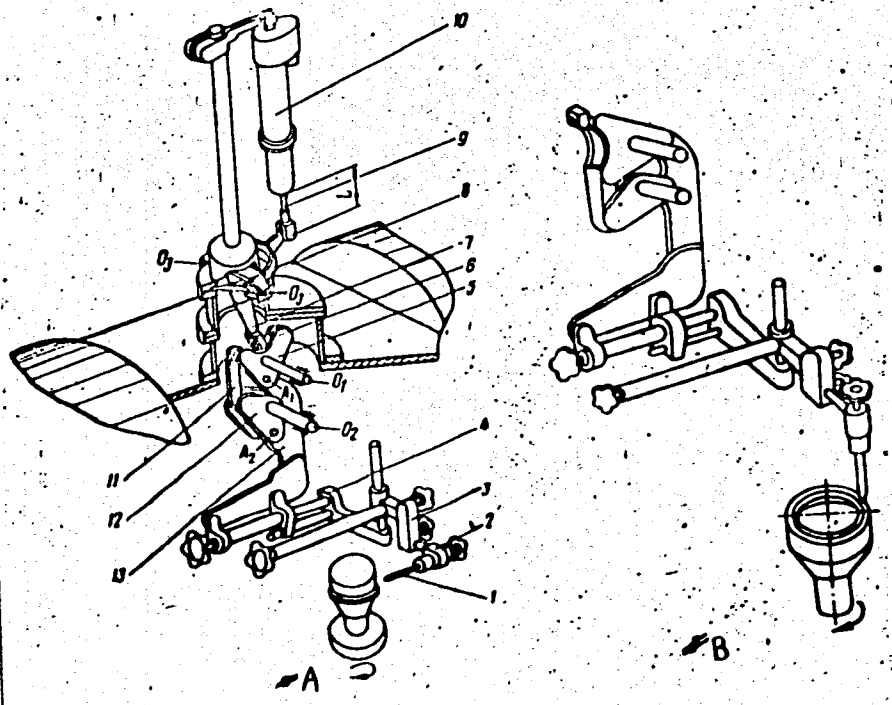


Figure 1.
Construction of following mechanism

a--in position for welding seams on a cylindrical surface;
b--the same for an end surface.

Card 2/3

L 04060-67
ACC NR: AP6027433

Electrode 1 is fastened to support 13 by means of clamps 2, 3, and 4. Clamp 2 makes it possible to rotate the electrode in a vertical plane and to change its position from the horizontal (Fig. 1, a) to the vertical (Fig. 1, b). Clamps 3 and 4 make it possible to regulate, respectively, the vertical and horizontal positions of the electrode. The support is connected by a swivel joint with levers 12 and 5, which are connected between themselves by link 11. Lever 5, with the aid of link 6 and lever 7, is connected in a swivelling fashion with shaft 9, which can execute forward and backward displacements, activated by a Type MP-100M of SL-161 electric motor, 10, with a built-in reducer. Experimental tests of the mechanism in argon arc welding have shown reliable maintenance of an interelectrode gap of 1 mm, with an accuracy of ± 10%, in a range of welding currents from 15 to 150 amps. The article also gives a detailed diagram of the electric control circuit. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004

kh

Card 3/3

MATVEYEV, V.V.; PUZYR'KOV, A.N.; RYASKOV, V.L.

Measuring the waviness of ring tracks of anitfriction bearings. (MIRA 13:9)
Izm.tekh. no.9:1-2 S '60.
(Bearings (Machinery)--Testing)

CHUKMASOV, S.F.; TSEKHNOVICH, L.I.; PUZYR'KOV, P.I.; ZAZIMKO, A.I.

Investigating forces acting in a baling press chamber. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 7 no.8:23-26 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

CHUKHASOV, S.F.; ZASTIMKO, A.T.; PUZYR'KOV, P.I.

Comparative studies of the pressing process of lightweight scrap metal in the "Zilig" and SPA-1000 fagotting presses. Stal' 25 no.8:767-769 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

32-1-52/55

AUTHOR: Puzyr'kov, P.I.

TITLE: "Powerful" Measuring Capsules With Wire Indicators ("Moshchnyye" messdozy s provolochnymi datchikami).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 119-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This construction is based on the principle of the application of wire indicators without amplifiers, and the attempt is made, by means of a rational construction of the pressure gauge, to increase the sensitivity of the wire indicators to the necessary extent. They are in this case referred to as "strong" or "massive" indicators. In the case of the construction recommended this rationalization consists in the fact that here a pressure gauge disk is mounted upon a base plate in such a manner that it rests only with its edge upon the base plate. The second disk, which rests upon the first, has an annular projection near the center of the disk, and farther away from the edge. In this way this disk, which, by this annular projection, rests upon the surface of the first disk, which is not supported from below, causes an elastic resistance in the first disk under pressure, which can be measured by means of the wire indicators fastened to it. It is contended

Card 1/2

here that in this manner it is possible to construct these pressure gauges (measuring capsules) with wire indicators alone without amplifiers for pressures of up to 5000-15000 kg/cm^2. In this case they are made of hardened steel. As an example the main mass of such a pressure gauge is mentioned, which is used in the production of railroad lines: the radius of the not supported (stressed) surface of the principal disk is 112 mm; the radius of the ring of the upper disk, with which it rests upon the principal = 92 cm. The thickness of the principal disk is 12 mm. According to the scheme given, the measuring device consists of a 4-armed bridge each having 3 indicators for 33 ohm, and further of a potentiometer, a rheostat, and a milliammeter "M-45". The pressure gauge described is intended for pressures of from 9.000-40.000 kg/cm^2. There are 3 figures, and 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

S/194/61/000/011/009/070
D256/D302

AUTHOR: Puzyr'kov, P.I.

TITLE: Dynamometers operating without amplifiers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 21, abstract 11 A166 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t, 1958. no. 34, 29-35)

TEXT: The construction is described of a dynamometer with wire tension-converters, devised for measuring the pressures arising at the straightening of rails using presses and roller machines. A thick circular plate made of steel mark 40XH (40KhN) stressed for bending was used as the sensing element. The converters were glued in radial directions to both sides of the plate. Each arm of the measuring bridge consisted of three 33 ohm converters connected in parallel. The measurements were performed by balancing the bridge without using amplifiers. A milliammeter of type M-45 was used as the zero indicator. 4 figures. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

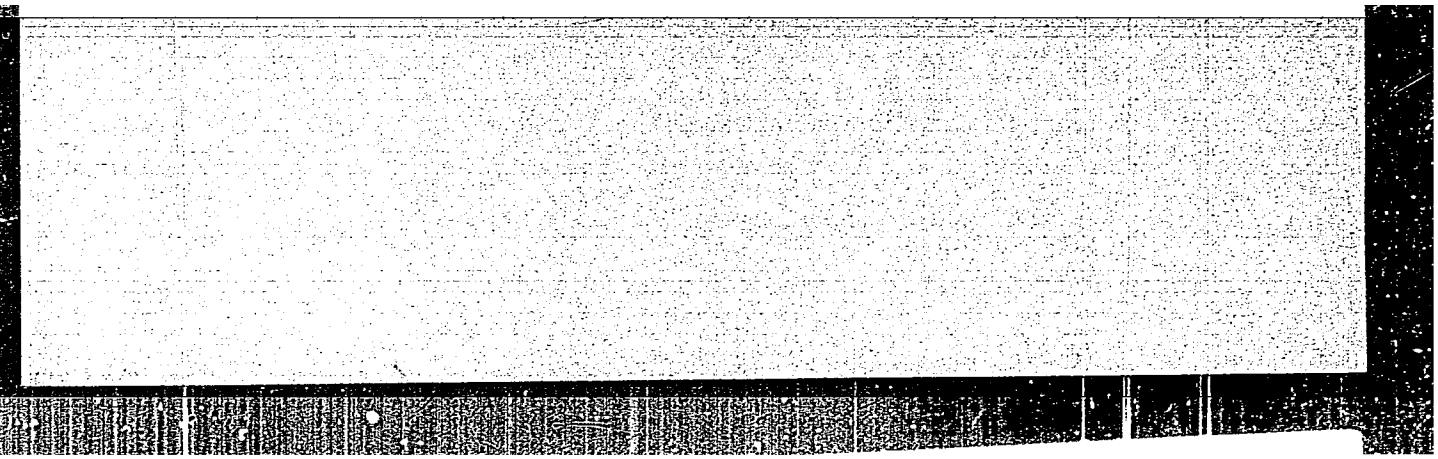
Card 1/1

TSELUYKO, N.I.; PUZYRNYY, V.P.

Area for automatic preparation of foundry sand. Mashinostroitel' no.12:6 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

TSELUYKO, N.I.; SAPELKIN, A.I.; FIL', Ye.V.; PUZYRNYY V.P.; GOLUB, S.T.; LANTSOV, V.T.

Annealing malleable cast iron without packing. Lit. proizv. no. 10:42-43 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)



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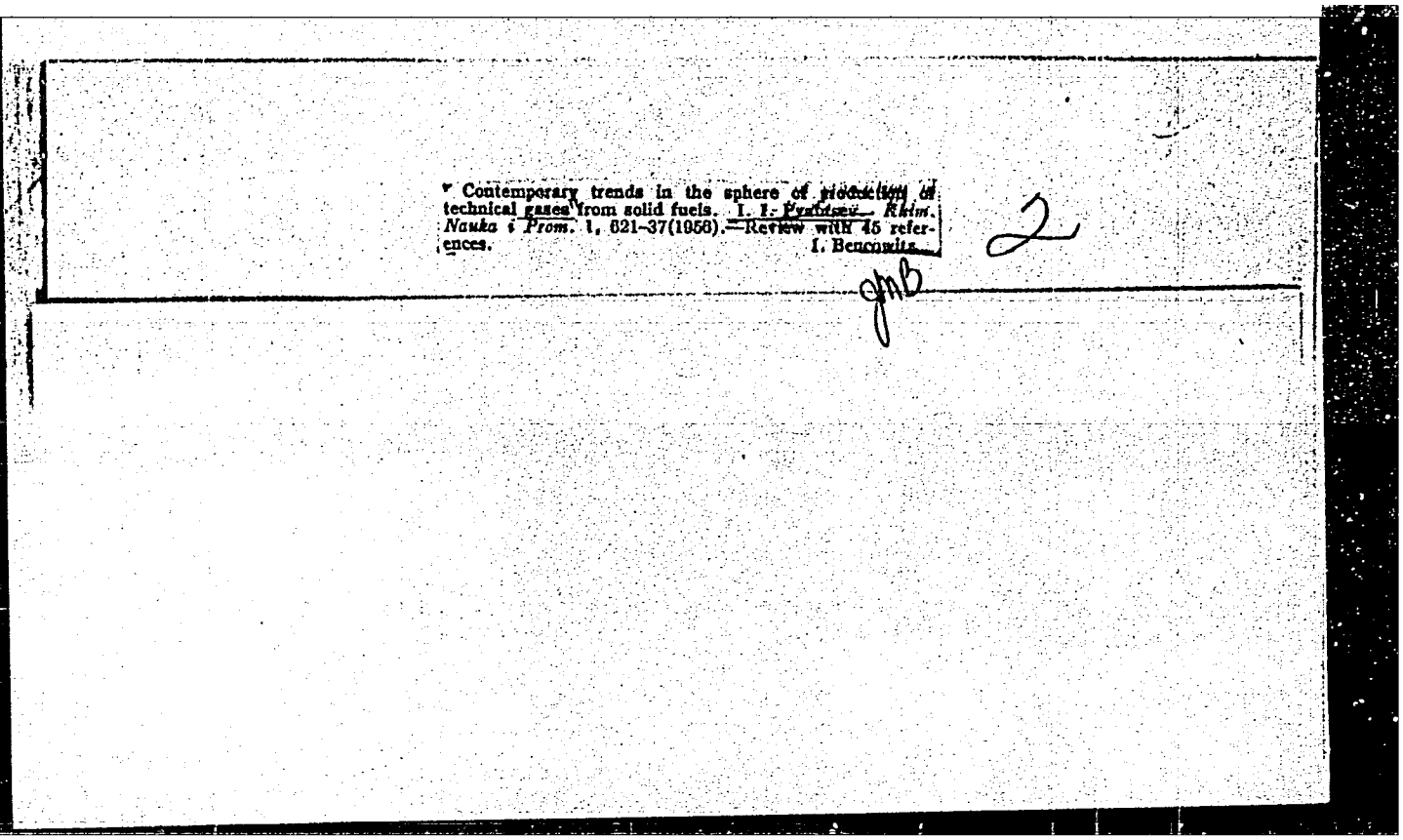

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