SHAROVA, A.K.; RUDNOVA, M.Ya.

Strigovite from the Southern Ural bauxite basin. Trudy Inst.geol. UFAN SSSR no.64:59-64 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

GLADKOVSKIY, A.K.; RUDNOVA, M.Ya.

Weathering of Devonian bauxites in the Southern Urals. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:131-139 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

RUDNY, J.

Machines and Animal products, p.7. (Technicke Noviny. Praha, Vol 2, No. 16, August 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

RUDNY, J.

"It Is Necessary to Establish a Close Connection Between Agricultural Science and Practice", P. 8, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 2, No. 8, Apr. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

RUDNY, J.

"Mechnaization in Agriculture Will Be Decisive", P. 7, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 1, No. 17/18, Dec. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

[illegible], J.

"The Recently Published Books on Agricultural Technology", No. 6, ([illegible]
[illegible], Vol. 2, No. 17, September 1954, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

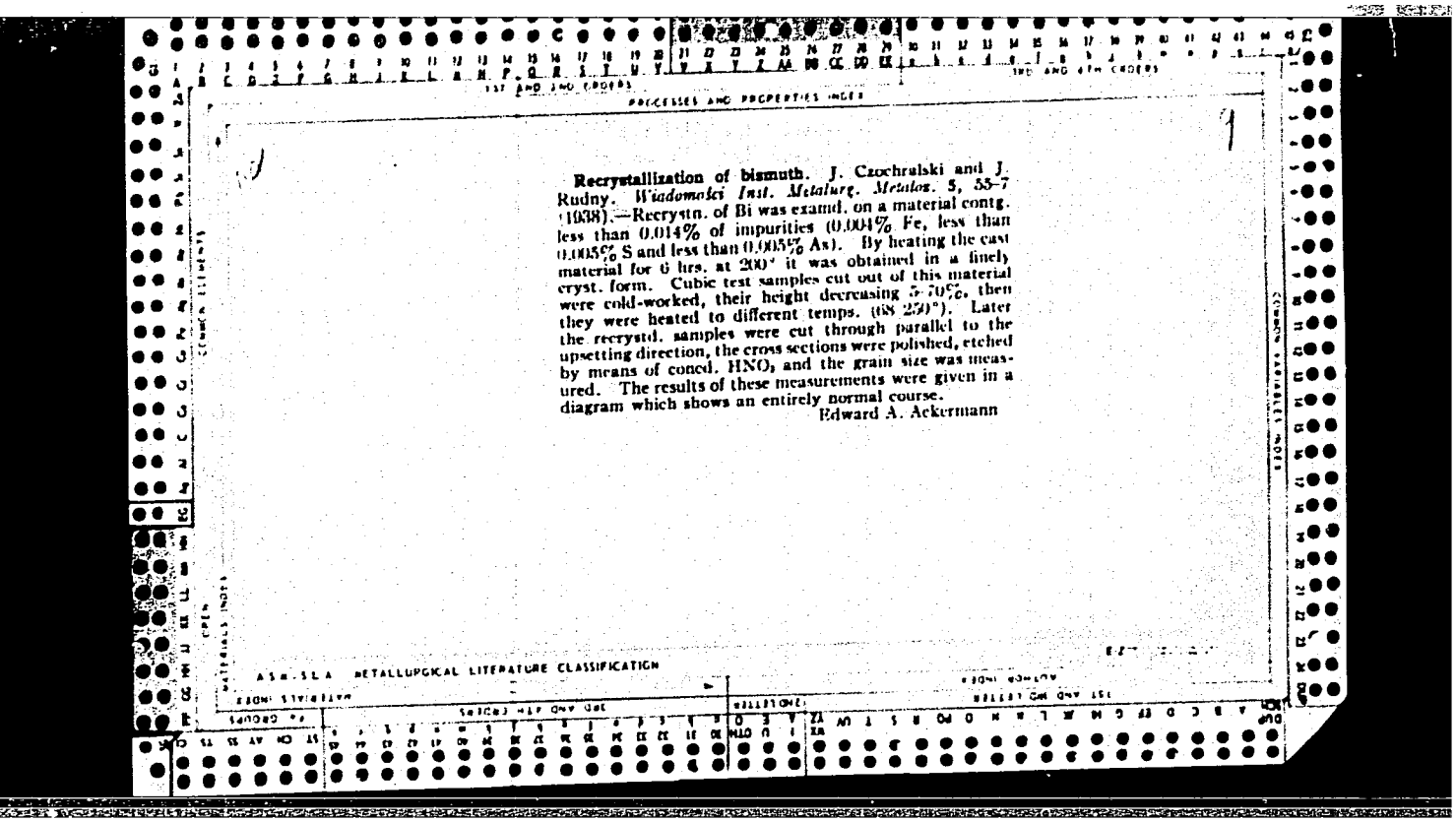
POLAND

RUINI, Juliam, mgr; ROMANOWSKI, Wladyslaw, dr.

1. Assistant (Asystent), Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Wroclaw Polytechnic (Instytut Chemii Nieorganicznej Politechniki Wroclawskiej) (for Ruiny); 2. Adiunkt, Dept. of Research on PhysicoChemical Structure, Polish Academy of Seiences (Zaklad Fizyko-Chemicznych Badan Strukturalnych PAN [Polska Akademia Nauk]), Wroclaw (for Romanowski)

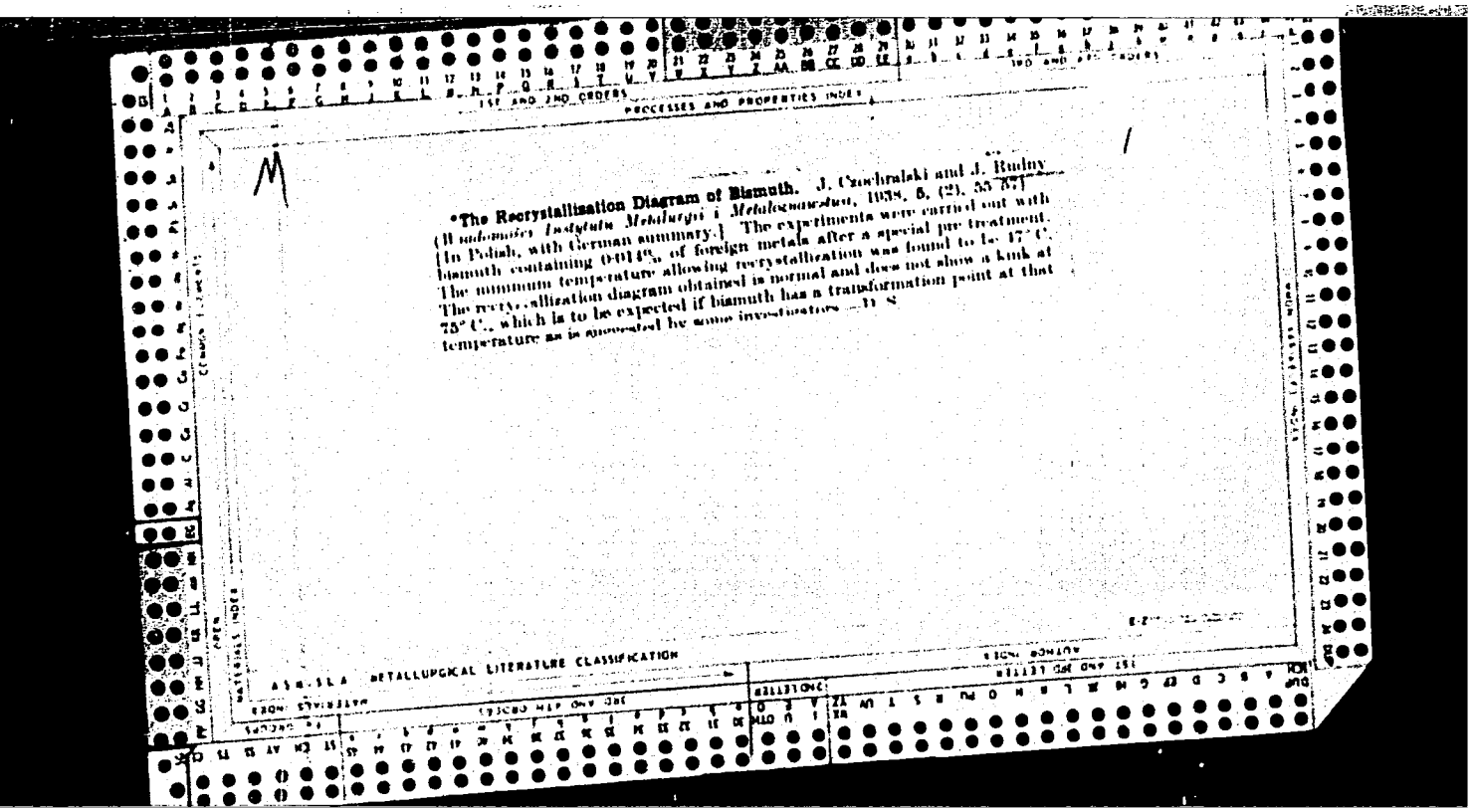
Wroclaw, Wiadomosci chemiczne, No 10, October 1966, pp 613-39

"Low energy electron diffraction; a new method of surface investigation."



Recrystallization of bismuth. J. Czochralski and J. Rudny. *Wiadomości Inst. Metalurg. Metalox.* 5, 55–7 (1938).—Recrystn. of Bi was examd. on a material contg. less than 0.014% of impurities (0.004% Fe, less than 0.005% S and less than 0.005% As). By heating the cast material for 6 hrs. at 200° it was obtained in a finely cryst. form. Cubic test samples cut out of this material were cold-worked, their height decreasing 5–70%, then they were heated to different temps. (68–250°). Later the recrystd. samples were cut through parallel to the upsetting direction, the cross sections were polished, etched by means of concd. HNO_3 and the grain size was measured. The results of these measurements were given in a diagram which shows an entirely normal course.

Edward A. Ackermann



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

***The Recrystallisation Diagram of Bismuth.** J. Czochralski and J. Rudny. (*Wiadomości Instytutu Metalurgii i Metaloznawstwa*, 1938, 8, (2), 55–57.) In Polish, with German summary.] The experiments were carried out with bismuth containing 0·014% of foreign metals after a special pre-treatment. The minimum temperature allowing recrystallization was found to be 17° C. The recrystallization diagram obtained is normal and does not show a kink at 75° C., which is to be expected if bismuth has a transformation point at that temperature as is suggested by some investigators.—H. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RUDNYA, P.G., subordinator

Neurofibromatosis in otiatrics. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.5:113-114 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. B.S.Preobrazhenskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(NEUROFOBRP,ATPSOS. case reports
larynx)
(LARYNX, dis.
neurofibromatosis)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043728 S/0021/64/000/008/1047/1050

AUTHOR: Rudny*ts'ky*y, V. P. (Rudnitskiy, V. P.)

TITLE: Travel-time graph for refracted waves in a two-layer medium bounded by a sloping discontinuity

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 8, 1964, 1047-1050

TOPIC TAGS: minimum travel time graph, velocity determination

ABSTRACT: The equation of the travel-time graph for refracted waves in a two-layer medium bounded by a sloping discontinuity is considered on an example of seismic logging. The author propose using the co-ordinate of the minimum of the travel-time graph for the determination of the velocity and the slope discontinuity.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut Geofizy*ky* AN URSR (Geophysics Institut of the AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP, ES NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

S/028/60/000/05/004/027
D044/D006

28(1)
9(6)

AUTHOR: Rudnyy, N.M.

TITLE: The Unification of Parameters in Pickups With Electrical Output

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1960, Nr 5, pp 15-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the unification of parameters in pickups with electrical output. Since measuring pickups with electrical output mostly work in combination with electric measuring devices, they must answer the requirements of the GOST 1845-59 standard ("Electric Measuring Instruments. General Technical Requirements"). A voltage of 1.5 v is called for pickups fed by galvanic elements or storage batteries; one of 50 v - for selsyn transmissions; one of 6, 12, 14, 24, and 110 v - for pickups fed from a d.c. network; one of 6.3, 12.6, 25, 127, 220, and 400 (380) v - for pickups fed from an a.c. network of 50 cycles/sec; one of 100 v - for feeding pickups via voltage transformers. The article then discusses the unification of the most common pickup types and states in conclusion that the introduction of an intermediate, unified parameter -

Card 1/2

S/028/60/000/05/004/027
D044/D006

The Unification of Parameters in Pickups With Electrical Output

the mechanical shift - will make possible the interchangeability of measuring pickups and secondary measuring and regulating devices. There is 1 table and 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEV, I.D.; GADASKINA, N.D.; REMIZ, Ye.K.; RUDNOVSKIY, D.M.

Esters obtained from products of oxosynthesis and other products of the chemical processing of hydrocarbons. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel no.6:16-25 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Hydrocarbons) (Esters)

RUDOY, B.D.

Use of cortin in arterial hypotension. Klin.med. 39 no.1:76-78 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Novokuybyshevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.V. Shapiro, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.Ye. Kavetskiy).
(HYPOTENSION) (ADRENOCORTICAL HORMONES)

RUDNY, I.

"Scientific Conference of the Czecholslovak Academy of Agriculture."

p. 150 (Mezhduna Rodnyi Selskokcnoziaistvennyi Zhurnal, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1958, Sofia, Bulgaria).

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. 58.

RUDNY, Jiri, dr.

The activities of County Agricultural and Forestry Societies.
Vestnik vyzk zemedel 9 no.6:306-309 '62.

1. Ustav pro vedeckou soustavu hospodareni, Ministerstvo zemedelstvi, lesniho a vodniho hospodarstvi.

RUDNY, Jiri, dr.

Implementation of the results of the discussion on the development of socialist society. Vestnik vyzk zemedel 9 no.11:502-507 '62.

KWILMAN, Antoni; RUDNY, Jerzy

Herpes zoster of the upper respiratory tract. Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.1:89-93 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr med. J. Borsuk.
(HERPES ZOSTER) (RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS)

MIEROSLAVSKI, Witold; RUDNY, Jerzy

Case of Bronchial actinomycosis. Pediat. polska 34 no.7:967-969 July 59.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieciecych A. M. w Gdansku Kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Erecinski.
(BRONCHI, dis.) (ACTINOMYCOSIS, in inf. & child)

RUDNY, Jiri, dr.

Scientists on the tasks of the third Five-Year Plan; papers of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.3: 126-128 '60. (EEAI 9:7)
(Czechoslovakia--Agriculture)

RUDNY, J.

Publishing program of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

p. 216
Vol. 3, no. 4, 1956
BESEDA VENKOVSKE RODINY
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol.5, no. 12
December 1956

RUDNY, W.

Chemical control of efficiency of oil towers in the production of carbon disulfide. p. 82. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1955 Katowice

CHEMIK

SOURCE: East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

RUDNYANSZKY, Bela

The Mezohegyes Experimental Station is three years old.
Cukor 12 no.6:152-154 Je '59.

1. Kiserleti telepvezeto, Mezohegyesi Kiserleti Telep.

RUDNYANSZKY, Istvan

Art and folklore in the Bandiagara region. Elet tud 18 no.18: 551-555 5 My '63.

RUDNYANSZKY, Istvan

The Congress of the builders of communism. Radiotechnika 11 no.11:321 N '61.

RUDNYEV, I.M.[Rudniev, I.M.], dotsent; KRIZHNA, T.O.[Kryzhna, T.O.], translator; IVANOVA, Ye.M., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[How to prevent rheumatism and rheumatic heart disease in children] IAk zapobihty revmatyzmu i revmatychnym zakhvoriuvanniam sertsia u ditei. Kyiv, Derzh. med. vyd-vo URSR, 1961. 21 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (RHEUMATISM)

RUDNYK, S. S.

35316. Novye Formuly Dlya Opredeleniya Perednego Ugla Spiral'nogo Sverla. U SB: 50 Let Kievsk. Politekhn. In-Ta. Kiev, 1948, S. 233-48

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

RUDNYKH, S.P.

The Dezhnev Strait on the world map of the 18th century atlas published by I.B.Homn'n successors." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog no.1:121-123 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Gosekonomsovete SSSR.
(Bering Strait--Maps)

RUDNYKH, S.P.

I want to become a naturalist. IUn. nat. no.12:22-23 D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR.
(Nature study)
(Kaigorodov, Dmitrii Nikiforovich, 1846-1924)

RUDNYTS'KYI, Stepan (1877-); ROMANENCHUK, B., red.

[Elementary geography of the Ukraine] Pochatkova geografiia Ukrainy. 3. popravlene i poshyrene vyd. op., red. i oformlennia B.Romanenchuka. Philadelphia, Kyiv, 1961. 216 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Ukraine—Geography)

BLINOVSKIY, A.A.; BUSLOVA, N.A.; YEROKHOV, N.F.; IVANOV, K.A.; KITAYEVA, G.V.; LEYBOSHITS, L.M.; NEDELYAYEV, I.A.; PALLADIYEVA, M.V.; PEVZNER, L.M.; PETROVA, Ye.D.; ROGOVSKIY, M.M.; RUDNYY, M.M.; SMIRNOV, B.F.; DENISOVA, I.S., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Through our land; tourist sites and itineraries of the Moscow Interprovince Tour Administration of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] Po rodnoi zemle; turistskie bazy i marshruty Moskovskogo mezhoblastnogo turistsko-ekskursionnogo upravleniia VTsSPS. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1959. 154 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskoye mezhoblastnoye turistsko-ekskursionnoye upravleniye Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for all, except Denisova, Rakov).
(Tourism) (Steamboat lines)

RUDNYY, Mark Martynovich; GILENKO, V.N., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Borodino; tourist base and routes for tourist hikes and excursions] Borodino: turbaza, marshruty turistskikh pokhodov i ekskursii. Moskva, Profizdat, 1963. 17 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Borodino (Moscow Province))--Guidebooks)

RUDNYY, N.M.

SHILOSOV, M.A.,; RUDNYY, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BEZUKLADNIKOV, D.A., dotsent, redaktor; STUDNITSYN, B.P., redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric control and measuring instruments; repair and testing] Elektricheskie kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye pribory; remont i ispytaniia. Izd.2-e, isprav. i dop.Moskva,Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 404 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Electric measurements) (Electric controllers)

RUDNYY, N.M.

Resonance-wattmeter method of measuring losses in magnetic sheet materials. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 1 no.1:105-109 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Magnetic materials) (Ferromagnetism)

AID P - 4913

Subject : USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 90 - 7/10

Author : Rudnyy, V. M.

Title : Determination of the velocity of change of the current impulse at the moment of switching on the circuit.

Periodical : Radiotekhnika, 6, 63-65, Je 1956

Abstract : The author presents a method of determining the velocity of change of the current or voltage impulses at the moment of switching on the current source or of discharging a previously charged installation. He develops formulae for a composite electric scheme consisting of linear elements which he breaks into n circuits. Three diagrams, 2 Soviet references (1945, 1954).

Institution : None

Submitted : Ja 20, 1956

112-3-6146

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3, p. 158 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bulanova, A.I., Veksler, A.Z., Rudnyy, N.M.

TITLE: Investigation of the Wattmeter Method of Measuring Losses in Simultaneous Magnetization of Electric Steel by Static and Dynamic Fields (Issledovaniye vattmetrovogo metoda izmereniya poter' pri odnovremennom namagnichivanii elektrotekhnicheskoy stali postoyannym i peremennym polyami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1956, Nr 29 (89), pp. 127-138

ABSTRACT: By using the wattmeter method/investigating installations for determining losses in double magnetization, using individual feed circuits for the sample under test and a common winding for direct and alternating currents, it was established that the common winding gave the smallest errors in measuring losses. The variable component of field intensity is measured by a special electrodynamic ammeter with a compensating winding, through which passes

Card 1/2

112-3-6146

Investigation of the Wattmeter Method of Measuring Losses in Simultaneous Magnetization of Electric Steel by Static and Dynamic Fields (Cont.)

direct current equal in magnitude, and opposite in direction, to the constant component of magnetizing current in the basic ammeter circuit. This obviates the necessity of conversion, as is the case when other ammeters are used. Investigations of the method showed that the maximum error in measuring losses in the frequency range of 200 - 2,000 cps does not exceed 3.5%. The losses can be divided into components due to hysteresis and to eddy currents with practically the same results both by the frequency variation method and the form factor variation method.

G.L.G.

Card 2/2

112-3-6144

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3, p. 157 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yagola, G.K., Rudnyy, N.M.

TITLE: Highly Sensitive Wattmeter for Measuring Losses in Magnetic Sheet Materials (Vysokochuvstvitel'nyy vattmetr dlya izmereniya poter' v listovykh magnitnykh materialakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1956, Nr 29 (89), pp.139-149

ABSTRACT: The construction of an electrodynamic low power-factor wattmeter with a voltage measuring range of 30-75-150 v and a current measuring range of 2.5 - 5 a is described. The 30-v range is not an auxiliary range, as in other wattmeters, but is used in normal operation. The rated power factor is 0.1. The accuracy limit is 0.5. The instrument measures losses in an induction range of 0.5 to 1.7 wb/m^2 in samples weighing 1-2 and 10 kg at a frequency of 50 cps. The wattmeter is provided with a luminous indicator. The shielding employed is effective in keeping the error caused by external magnetic fields

Card 1/2

112-3-6144

Highly Sensitive Wattmeter for Measuring Losses in Magnetic Sheet Materials (Cont.)

with an intensity of up to 0.5 oersteds below 0.05% of the upper limit of measurement. Research has shown that under normal conditions electromagnetic interaction of the movable part of the instrument and the field of the stationary coils (due to the presence of traces of ferromagnetic substances in the components of the movable part) causes a deflection of the latter not exceeding 0.1% of the scale length. For calibrating the wattmeter or for d-c measurements, the current must be one-tenth of the rated current, since the wattmeter is designed for $\cos\varphi = 0.1$; in this case, the error due to residual magnetization of the shield by the field of the stationary coils does not exceed 0.05%. The error due to inductance of the movable coil is kept below 0.5% by a compensating circuit. The error due to mutual inductance of the coils is not greater than 0.13%. The wattmeter is suitable for measuring losses in samples of sheet steel used in the electrical industry.

Card 2/2

G.L.G.

112-3-6145

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3, p. 158 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rudnyy, N.M.

TITLE: Wattmeter Method of Measuring Hysteresis and Eddy-current Losses at Higher Frequencies (Vattmetrovyy metod izmereniya poter' na gisterezis i vikhrevyye toki pri povyshennykh chastotakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1956, Nr 29 (89), pp.150-171

ABSTRACT: A low power-factor electrodynamic wattmeter has been designed and constructed for measuring losses in accurate checking or normal samples of steels used in the electrical industry, for frequencies up to 4,000 cps. The error due to mutual inductance of the coils is made negligible by the high resistance of the parallel circuit and the right-angle position of the coils at the time of measurement, for which purpose a torsion head is used. As little metal as possible is used in the instrument. The voltage limits are 30 - 75 v, the current limits 1.25 - 2.5 a; $\cos\varphi = 0.2$. For d-c and a-c industrial

Card 1/3

Wattmeter Method of Measuring Hysteresis and Eddy-current Losses at Higher Frequencies (Cont.)

frequency, the instrument has an accuracy limit of 0.5. There is an auxiliary voltage limit of 3 v for frequencies up to 200 cps. The parallel circuit in the wattmeter is designed to operate at a voltage 2.5 times greater than the rated, which permits a considerable decrease in error at higher frequencies. Tests have shown that the greatest obstacle to extending the frequency range is capacitance effects, which cause errors that are considerable and inconstant in magnitude and sign. Circuits and methods for taking these errors into account are suggested, and also methods for decreasing them to + 0.5% at frequencies up to 10,000 cps. On the basis of wattmeter tests at higher frequencies, a technique is suggested for determining and reducing the phase error to below 0.5% at frequencies up to 5,000 cps and a power factor of from 1 to 0.1, for an inductive or capacitive load. The basic circuit of the wattmeter unit is the same as for measuring at industrial frequency. The unit is fed by an audiofrequency oscillator. The frequency is established by a reference quartz-crystal

Wattmeter Method of Measuring Hysteresis and Eddy-current Losses at Higher Frequencies (Cont.)

oscillator. The measurement of losses in three radically different samples has shown that, with the proper selection of samples and number of coil turns, the errors in measuring losses with magnetic induction of 0.1 to 1 ab/m^2 and frequencies up to 4,000 cps do not exceed + 3%. It is suggested that the losses in samples from individual packs be measured at frequencies up to 1,000 cps. To decrease distortion of the voltage wave parallel with the portion of the circuit consisting of the wattmeter series winding and the magnetizing winding of the sample, a capacitor box should be connected in order to obtain current resonance. The wattmeter installation is used in checking normal samples of B4 - type electrical steels and for quality control in plants producing these steels.

G.L.G.

Card 3/3

RUDNYY, N.M.

Wattmeter method for measuring hysteresis and eddy current losses at higher frequencies. Trudy VNIIM no.29:150-171 '56. (MIRA 10:12)
(Wattmeter) (Magnetic measurements)

AUTHORS: Rudnyy, N.M., and Chukhlantsev, A.A. 115-5-25/44

TITLE: Increasing the Accuracy of Low Resistance Measurements (Povysheniye tochnosti mer malogo soprotivleniya)

PERIODICAL: "Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika", No 5, Sep-Oct 1957, pp 56-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of measuring the resistance of low-resistance reference coils is suggested in view of inadequacy of the presently practiced method of check-up on weak currents, since in work the coils are often used on strong currents. The magnitude of error occurring in this way is calculated on an example of checking of 0.0001 ohm reference coils on a dual bridge and a 0.001 ohm coil with a 30 amp current, and the use of 0.0001 ohm coils with 500 amp current. Despite the need for precise measurements of strong direct currents of several thousand amp, the industry supplies only shunts of class 0.5, and even such accuracy is not always guaranteed. Such errors can reach the magnitude of several per cent. A mathematical analysis of these causes is made. The suggested method of checking low-resistance coils consists in connecting the reference coils into parallel groups. The authors derived an equation for evaluation of the systematic and of the largest possible occasional error in measured resistance

Card 1/2

of a parallel group at given resistances of single measuring coils. They conclude that the load characteristics of low-resistance reference measuring coils have to be determined on a nominal current with the use of a parallel group of reference resistance coils, the potential-terminals of which are connected by special "equalizing" resistance coils (conductors), the resistances of which have to be in proportion with the resistance values of corresponding low-resistance measuring coils. For raising the accuracy of shunts for strong currents it is suggested to apply a pair of potential-terminals on every section of such a shunt and to connect them with conductors, the resistance of which is in proportion with the resistance of the corresponding shunt sections.
The article contains 2 electrical circuit diagrams and one Russian reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Rudnyy, N.M.

28-5-17/30

AUTHOR: Druzhinin, V.V., Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, and Rudnyy, N.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: What Is Required of the Standard for Electrotechnical Sheet Steel (Trebovaniya k standartu na listovuyu elektrotechnicheskuyu stal')

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 5, p 71-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The standard"ГОСТ 802-54"will be revised, and the Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii) has worked out the project for the new state standard for electrotechnical steel.

Last May, a scientific-technical conference on this matter was organized by the Sverdlovsk branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, or VNIIM), the Commission for Magnetism of the Urals branch of the Academy of Sciences (Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk) and the Urals House of Technique (Ural'skiy dom tekhniki).

Card 1/4

What Is Required of the Standard for Electrotechnical Sheet Steel

The authors point out some inadequacies in the standard project and suggest complements which would improve the acceptance rules and test methods.

The denotations by figures and letters are in some instances too complex (for instance, one grade with guaranteed specific losses is denoted by eight signs).

The experience of the Verkh-Isetsk Metallurgical Plant in sampling, in accordance with the old standard, shows that the method is fully satisfactory.

The scientific-technical conference was particularly concerned with the problems of testing electrotechnical steel, but the differential Epshteyn-Lonkitsen apparatus is left in the project as the basic method of evaluating specific losses at 50 cps and 25-300 ampere-turns per cm, whereas testing of steel with specific losses of $P_{10/50}$ less than 1 w/kg requires particular care. A test apparatus for evaluation of magnetic properties of electrotechnical steel sheets was tested at the Verkh-Isetsk Metallurgical Plant, and the results were satisfactory. This apparatus can be used for final evaluation of steel quality. Repeated annealing of specimens (if it will be

What Is Required of the Standard for Electrotechnical Sheet Steel

included into the standard) will have to be strictly regulated and the temperature will have to be decreased to 680-700° C. The absolute wattmeter method for evaluating specific losses at higher frequencies (400 cps), according to "ГОСТ 802-54" has proved completely satisfactory and will be kept.

Paragraph 37 of "ГОСТ 802-54" and its complement do not keep in view all of the conditions guaranteeing repetition of test results in evaluating magnetic induction in weak and medium magnetic fields by the ballistic method.

The consumers of electrotechnical steel do not need separate indications of properties, as are prescribed by the "ГОСТ 802-54" (as well as in all standards), but typical curves showing the dependence of the specific losses on induction, the induction on the magnetic field intensity, etc.

It is the opinion of the participants of the scientific-technical conference that it is necessary to compose test instructions for attestation of normal specimens, for application of the differential method, evaluation of magnetic properties in sheets, evaluation of losses at higher frequencies, testing in weak magnetic fields, etc.

What Is Required of the Standard for Electrotechnical Sheet Steel

The conference recommended including these instructions into the plans for research and experiments at the Sverdlovsk branch of the VNIIM and the Verkh-Isetsk Metallurgical Plant.

ASSOCIATION: Verkh-Iset' Metallurgical Plant (Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod) and Sverdlovsk Branch of the VNIIM (Sverdlovskiy filial VNIIM)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

COVERAGE: The volume contains 125 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from MOIMIP, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIFTRI - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhOIMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NOIMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvenyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Rudnyy, N.M., A.Z. Veksler, A.A. Chukhlantsev, and R.G. Abol'ts (VNIIM). Using a Single Bridge for Checking Shunts and Low-resistance Gages 98

Rumyantsev, A.S., and Ye. P. Dubovik (VNIIM), and A.A. Chukhlantsev (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIM). Developing Methods and Standard Apparatus for Testing Direct-Current Transformers Type I-53 Under Operating Conditions at 70 Kiloamperes 102

Lizogub, M.S., V.I. Zingerman, and Ye. Ye. Bogatyrev (KhOIMIP). Developing and Studying Apparatus for Measuring Magnetic Fields by the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Method 102

Rudnyy, N.M., A.Z. Vekšler, and A.I. Bulanova (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIM). Method of Measuring Hysteresis Losses and Eddy Currents in Double Magnetization Card 20/27 104

Rudnyy, N.M., and A.I. Bulanova (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIM). Studying Losses Between Hysteresis and Eddy Currents in Electrical Steel 105

Rudnyy, N.M., A.I. Bulanova, and A.Z. Vekšler (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIM). Studying the Effect of the Scattering Current on Errors in Measuring Losses and on the Main Magnetization Curve 106

Optical Measurements and Photometry (Romanova, M.P., Editor, Professor)

RUDNYY, N.M.; BOZZHENNIKOVA, M.P.; ESRIK, V.B.

Transient measurement of an electric resistance of $\frac{1}{1000 \times 10}$ ohms. Trudy VNIIM no.38:52-60 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric resistance--Measurement)

RUDNYY, N.M.; ESRIK, V.B.

Combined standard measure of electric resistance. Trudy VNIIM no.38:61-70 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric resistance--Measurement)

RUDNYY, N.M.

Using the method of double balancing of a single bridge in the comparison of combined measures of small resistance. Trudy VNIIM no.38:71-75 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric resistance--Measurement)

RUDNYY, N.M.; VEKSLER, A.Z.; KOBYAKOV, I.F.

Stabilized source of sinusoidal current for checking devices used for electric measurements. Trudy VNIIM no.38: 110-117 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric meters)

L 36952-66 EWT(m) IJP(c) JAT

ACC NR: AT6017661 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3162/65/000/002/0180/0183

AUTHOR: Klimenko, A. P. (Engineer); Rudnyy, N. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Photoelectric device with a modulated light source for measuring flow of viscous liquids

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965. Protsessy, mashiny, apparaty i avtomatizatsiya khimicheskikh proizvodstv (Processes, machines, apparatus and automation of chemical plants), 180-183

TOPIC TAGS: flow measurement, measuring device, flow meter, viscous flow

ABSTRACT: The device (based on a 5w TN-03 neon tube and an ac power source) was developed in view of the fact that the sensing elements of contact-type devices either wear out or become fouled. The important feature of this neon lamp is that it is used as a light source modulation and also as a compensator of light source. By correctly selecting a balance resistor, connected in series with this tube, the voltage across the lamp electrodes and the magnitude of the light source remain stable in the face of voltage source fluctuation over a broad range. A schematic diagram of the photoelectric device is shown and the functions of each electronic component and the neon lamp is ex-

Card 1/2

L 36952-66

ACC NR: AT6017661

plained in detail. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,14/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 36953-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AT6017662 SOURCE CODE: UR/3162/65/000/002/0184/0189

AUTHOR: Rudnyy, N. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Klimenko, A. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Photoelectric device for measuring thickness fluctuations in caprone fibers

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965. Protsessy, mashiny, apparaty i avtomatizatsiya khimicheskikh proizvodstv (Processes, machines, apparatus and automation of chemical plants), 184-189

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectric method, photoelectric cell, measuring apparatus

ABSTRACT: The device (model ATM-1) is based on light reflected by the illuminated caprone fiber. The reflection is fed to the input of the photoelectric cell. Tests showed that the output current of the photoelectric device modulated by the reflecting light was directly proportional to the thickness of the fiber. A graph shows that the relationship between the photocurrent and the thread thickness is linear. A wiring diagram of the device is given. Light intensity and temperature of the measuring device are compensated by a differential detection method. The advantage of this method over existing methods is that it measures the diameter of the fiber instead of its mass. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

RUDNYY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANKEVICH, R.S., inzh.

Remote control of the presence and motion of free-flowing substances in an enclosed piping system. Khim. mashinostr. no.1: 124-129 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RUDNYY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANKEVICH, R.S., inzh.; HLYSTERCHUK, R.Ya., inzh.

Determining the granulometric composition of free-flowing substances by means of the pneumoelectric method. Khim. mashinostr. no.1:130-135 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

[redacted], R.I., KUDNYY, N.A.

Investigating mass transfer caused by moisture extraction from capillary-porous [redacted] materials. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 9 no.3:396-[redacted] (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut avtomatiki, Kiyev.

BUNNY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VERESHCHAGIN, L.A.

Multiplying and integrating device. Avtom. i prib. no.3: 35-38 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 12036-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c)/AFTCB/ESD(c)/
ACCESSION NR: AP4046113 ESD(dp) BB/ S/0302/64/000/003/0035/0038
GG

AUTHOR: Rudny*y, N. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Vereshchagin, L. A.

B

TITLE: Multiplying and integrating device

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1964, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: multiplier, integrator, multiplier integrator

ABSTRACT: As multiplication-and-integration systems, e.g., conveyer-type weigher, used in industry have contacts and other unreliable quick-wearing components, the authors propose a contactless electromechanical instrument claimed to have inherent reliability (see Enclosure 1). A fixed magnetic circuit is formed by core 2 (that carries coil 4), disk 3, and ring 5, one-half of which is equipped with teeth 7. Magnetic half-disk 6 is fastened to shaft 1 through which an input function $f_1(t)$ is introduced as an angle. In the gap between 6 and 7, the

Card 1/3

L 12036-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046113

closing armatures 8 are held by lever 9 fastened to shaft 10; the latter serves for introducing function $f_8(t)$ as a speed of rotation. Magnetic shunt 12 is placed between 3 and side surface 11 of half-disk 6. Coil 4 is d-c supplied from source 15. The a-c component across coil 4 is isolated, fed to shaping amplifier 16 and thence to stepping motor 17-18; the latter is geared to counter 20. A contactless RShD-10 stepping motor is used. A laboratory model of the instrument is reported to have successfully passed all tests. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

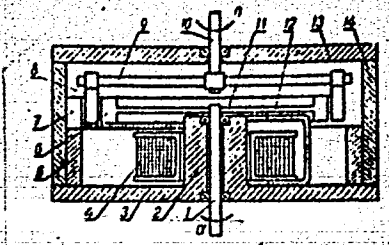
SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

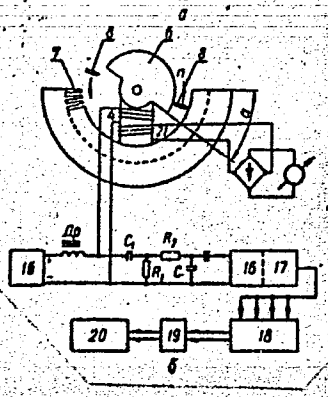
L 12036-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046113

ENCLOSURE: 1

0



A contactless multiplying and integrating device



Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4020318 S/0302/64/000/001/0045/0047

AUTHOR: Vereshchagin, L. A.; Rudny*y, N. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Potential logical inverter without switching elements

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 45-47

TOPIC TAGS: logical inverter, NOT circuit, OR circuit, AND circuit, contactless motor control, switchless motor control

ABSTRACT: A simple equal-arm bridge circuit (see Enclosure 1) is suggested as a logical inverter. If $U_o = U_i$, the output voltage is zero; if $U_i = 0$, the output voltage is $U_c/2$; the circuit then functions as a logical NOT scheme. If two input voltages are applied to both diagonals, the circuit functions as an OR gate. By reversing the polarity of one of the input voltages, the circuit can be turned into an inverted AND gate. Simplicity, reliability, and high speed (suitability for

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020318

h-f operation) are seen as advantages of the circuit. The dynamic braking of an electric motor is suggested as one of its possible uses. It is claimed that an EDG-1 type motor (loaded with a synchronous generator) was decelerated by the above NOT circuit, from 2,730 rpm to zero, in 3 revolutions or 0.14 sec, while the same motor made 90 revolutions in 6.7 sec in stopping without the NOT circuit. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CG, EE NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

VENEDIKTOV, M.V., red.; PECHUK, V.I., red.; NECHAYEV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RUDNYY, N.M., red.; RUDNAYA, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, R.G., otv. za vyp.; PAVLENKO, V.N., red.; BUREYEV, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Industrial control, equipment and the means of automatic control] Pribory promyshlennogo kontrolia i sredstva avtomatiki; doklady i soobshcheniia. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1963. 370 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po priboram promyshlennogo kontrolya i sredstvam avtomatiki. 2. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana Ukr.SSR (for Nechayev).
(Automatic control)

RUDNYY, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOGOMOLOV, G.Ya.; KOLOMIYETS, A.R.; KLIMENKO, A.P.; LIPOVETSKAYA, G.I.; RAZINKOV, A.I.

Acoustic pickup of the presence of a flow of fluid viscous and powdery materials. Avtom.i prib. no.3:55-58 Jl-S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.
(Flowmeters)

RUDNYY, N.M.; MASLOVSKIY, V.V.

Measuring electric power and quantity in electrolytic circuits.
Izm.tekh. no.12:41-43 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric measurements)

RUDNYY, N.M.; VEKSLER, A.Z.; BULANOVA, A.I.

Measurement of losses in ferromagnetic materials in connection with simultaneous magnetization by fields of different frequencies. Elektrichestvo no.1:48-51 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii im. Mendeleyeva.
(Magnetic materials)

RUDNYY, N.M.

Standardizing parameters of electric transducers. Standartizatsiia 24 no.5:15-17 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Transducers--Standards)

88314

S/110/60/000/006/007/007
E073/E435

9,8300

AUTHORS: Kolomiyets, A.R., Engineer and Rudnyy, N.M., Engineer

TITLE: On Measuring the Temperature of Rotating Parts of Large Electrical Machinery

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.6, pp.64-65

TEXT: A description is given of a system used for measuring the temperature of the armature windings of a rolling mill motor. It consists of a 430 kc/s oscillator whose output is modulated by pulses with a repetition frequency of 300 to 1400 cps that depends on the resistance of a thermistor. The modulated output is directionally beamed from the rotating part by means of a ferrite antenna. The oscillations are received and amplified by means of a UHF amplifier. After passing through a detector, the pulses are amplified by a LF amplifier and fed into equipment supplying pulses of a constant amplitude and duration with the same "following" frequency. The pulses are integrated and the measured results, which are proportional to the frequency, are read off a pointer instrument. The starting and integrating blocks can be replaced by a frequency meter which is appropriately calibrated. The circuit

Card 1/4

S/110/60/000/006/007/007
E073/E435

On Measuring the Temperature of Rotating Parts of Large Electrical Machinery

diagram of the apparatus is shown in Fig.2. A 100 kohm thermistor R, a capacitance C_1 (0.015 μF) and triodes form the loop of the relaxation oscillator. From the 0.5 kohm load resistance R_1, the positive polarity pulses are fed to the input of the high-frequency oscillator (R_2 = 2 kohm, C_2 = 0.1 μF). By appropriate selection of the current in R_3, the operating points of the output triodes are pushed onto the non-working part of the characteristics, so that in the absence of a modulating pulse no HF oscillations will be generated. The receiving part consists of a receiver with an ordinary straight amplifier; the shape of the pulse at the low-frequency output does not affect the accuracy since it is intended only for triggering the starting equipment. In view of the fact that the ratio of the frequencies corresponding to the maximum and minimum temperatures is not large, integration of the square-topped pulses can be carried out with an accuracy not exceeding 0.5%; the current supply to the starting equipment must be stabilized. Experiments have shown that the

On Measuring the Temperature of Rotating Parts of Large Electrical Machinery

apparatus is sufficiently stable against electromagnetic effects, and has a high directional effect: the relation between the pulse frequency and the temperature is almost linear in the range of 20 to 100°C. The signals can be reliably received up to distances of 4 m, which can be increased still further by using a superheterodyne circuit. The apparatus can be operated by any current source supplying over long periods a voltage of 9-10 V, the consumption does not exceed 10-12 mA. The transmitter dimensions are 100 x 60 x 20 mm, the receiver dimensions are 200 x 250 x 200 mm. The apparatus was tested under the most unfavourable conditions in rolling mills during the summer with an ambient temperature of 25-30°C. The noise level did not exceed 30% of the level of the signals. The individual noise pulses of considerable magnitude were received with periods not less than 3-5 sec, which did not greatly affect the accuracy. The stability of the thermistors and the accuracy of the integration of the pulses are the main factors determining the accuracy of the apparatus; the total error of the telemetering system should not exceed 2-2.5%. There are 3 figures

88314

S/110/60/000/006/007/007
E073/E535

On Measuring the Temperature of Rotating Parts of Large Electrical Machinery

and 2 non-Soviet references.

Fig.2

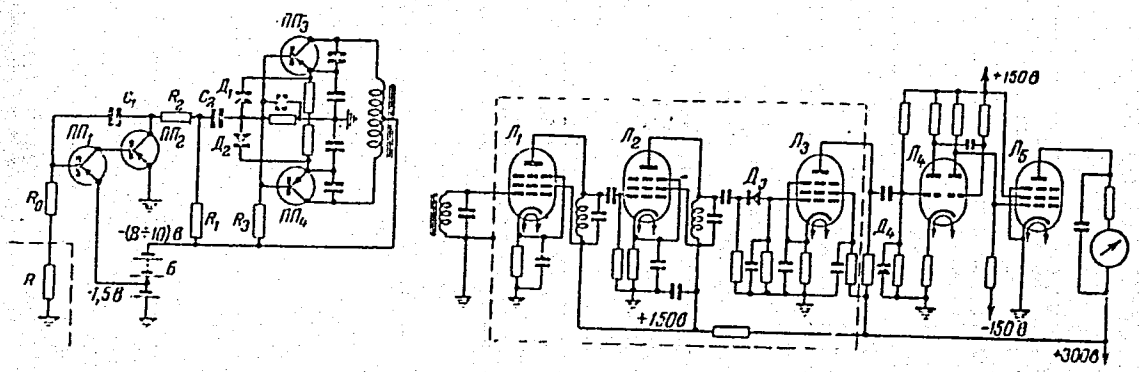


Рис. 2.

Card 4/4

KOLOMIYETS, A.R., inzh.; RUDNYY, N.M., inzh.

Measuring the temperature of rotating parts of large electric machines. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.6:64-65 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric machinery)
(Temperature--Measurement)

86876

S/105/61/000/001/003/007
B012/B059

24,2200(1134,1158,1160)

AUTHORS: Rudnyy, N. M., Veksler, A. Z., and Bulanova, A. I.

TITLE: Measurement of the Losses in Ferromagnetic Materials Simultaneously Magnetized by Fields of Various Frequencies

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1961, No. 1, pp. 48-51

TEXT: In the present paper the method of loss measuring which was worked out by the authors is given for the most general case of a combined magnetization where the frequencies of the various field components are not multiple and not zero. It is shown that the method chosen in the case of combined magnetization for loss measurement should guarantee the measurement of the mean power, whereas the measuring instrument should be sufficiently inert not to respond to fluctuations of the measured quantity. The conditions on which losses can be measured may be given in various ways. The most expedient ones are: 1) frequencies f_1, f_2 etc. and the amplitudes B_{m1}, B_{m2} etc. of the respective components of magnetic induction are given;

Card 1/5

Measurement of the Losses in Ferromagnetic Materials Simultaneously Magnetized by Fields of Various Frequencies

S/105/61/000/001/003/007
B012/B059

2) f_1 and f_2 (or f_1 and f_2-f_1), highest and mean field strength amplitude, and mean value of the induction amplitude are given. The first way is more universal, the second one, however, the most agreeable in the case of magnetization by means of a modulated current. The device for loss measurement in the case of combined magnetization is based on the method of watt-meter operation. Fig. 2 illustrates the basic layout of this device. The low-frequency voltage component (up to 200 cps) can be measured by means of this instrument. A phase-sensitive voltmeter with two valves (Fig. 3) is used for measuring the voltage components of higher frequency. The device described here was used for measuring the losses in the cases of combined and of ordinary magnetization. It was found that the errors in loss measuring in the case of combined magnetization are greater than the errors in loss measurement by means of the watt-meter method in the case of raised frequencies and ordinary magnetization (Ref. 3). They amount to $\pm$ 5%. They are due to errors in the measurement of the secondary voltage by means of the phase-sensitive voltmeter.

86876

Measurement of the Losses in Ferromagnetic Materials Simultaneously Magnetized by Fields of Various Frequencies

S/105/61/000/001/003/007
B012/B059

There are 4 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sverdlovskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metrologii im. Mendeleyeva (Sverdlovsk branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1960

Card 3/5

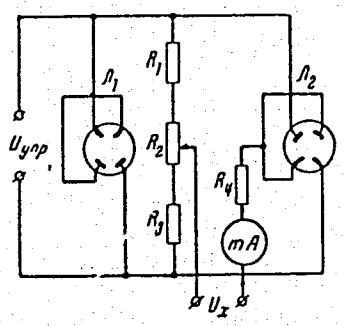


Fig. 3

Legend to Fig. 2: Basic diagram of the device for loss measuring with simultaneous magnetization by means of fields of various frequencies. 1) Sound generator, 2) sound generator, 3) amplifier, 4) phase shifter, 5) phase shifter, 6) phase-sensitive voltmeter, 7) voltmeter, 8) wattmeter, 9) amplifier, 10) wattmeter, 11) voltmeter, 12) investigated

Card 4/5

sample, 13) lever switch.

Legend to Fig. 3: Connection of the phase-sensitive voltmeter for 10 volts. R_1 = 6 kiloohms, R_2 = 0.5 kiloohms, R_3 = 6 kiloohms, R_4 = 1210 ohms, 1) control voltage.

RUDNYY, N. M

"Some Preliminary Data about Medico-Biological Investigations on the Last Soviet 'Sputnik'".

report presented at the 2nd International Congress of the International Council of Aeronautical Sciences, Zurich, Switzerland, 12- 16 Sep 60

BABAYEVA, A.V.; NUDNYI, R.I.

Kinetics of hydration of potassium chloroplatinate and its reaction with potassium nitrite. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.3: 718-721 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

RUDNYY, Vladimir

Novorossiysk. Vympel 11 no.5:12-14 Mr '48. (MIRA 12:9)
(Novorossiysk--Description)

RUDNYY, V.M.

110. Investigation of the quality of rectification of electronic converters in a model network. M. M. AKODIS, M. V. BRIL', V. M. RUDNYI AND KH. P. KIIRVONEN. *Elektrichestvo*, 1954, *No.* 7, 52-6. In Russian.

An investigation of the quality of rectification by type I 50/5000 ignitrons in which high-speed oscillograms of arcbacks were obtained showed that the arcbacks occur in the beginning of the rise of the inverse voltage 3–10 sec after current cut-off, at instantaneous values 1·2–9·1 kV of the inverse voltage. This indicates a gradual rise of the dielectric strength in the arc gap to a maximum of 7·5 kV, which is proved by the possibility of raising the inverse voltage slowly to this value without backfiring. The investigation confirmed the possibility of a considerable increase of the output of the ignitrons by reducing the rate of rise of the inverse voltage, especially when working with large regulation angles. By reducing the rate of rise by a factor 37, the rectified current, and thus the output, may be increased by factors 2–3 at a nominal inverse voltage 5 kV and a regulation $\alpha + \gamma = 70$–$80°$. Use of saturable reactors in the anode circuit enables [illegible] still further increased. B. F. KRAUS

RUDNYY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Probability factors in the switching operation of high-voltage switches. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 8 no.4:1-5 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavlena kafedroy tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy.

RUDNYY, V. M.

AKODIS, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ERIL', M.V., inzhener; RUDNYY, V.M., inzhener; KHIRVONEN, Kh.P., inzhener.

Examining the stability of ion tubes in an artificial circuit. Elektrichestvo no.7:52-56 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova.
(Electron tubes)

RUDNYY, V.N., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) "Refining of ~~Perfecting the~~ synthetic circuits ~~[illegible]~~ of testing of arc- ~~arched~~ extinguishing apparatus." Sverdlovsk, 1958. 16 pp with drawings (Min of Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytech Inst im S.M. Kirov. Chair of Techn of High Voltages ~~apparatus~~), 100 copies (KL, 26-58,112)

- 6 -

AID P - 447

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 10/34

Authors : Akodis, M. M., Dr. of Tech. Sci., Bril', M. V. Eng., Rudnyy, V. M., Eng., and Khirvonen, Kh. P., Eng.

Title : Study of Reliable Ionic Valve Action of Gas-Filled Tubes in an Experimental Circuit

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 7, 52-56, Jl 1954

Abstract : Experiments were made with cathode-ray oscillographer in order to determine the moment of back-fire, the value of inverse voltage, and the moment of rupture. The dependence of valve action of the I-50/5000 ignitron from the rate of growth of inverse voltage is presented. 8 diagrams, 3 tables and 6 Russian references (1940-53).

Institution : Ural Polytechnical Institute im. Kirov

Submitted : Mr 6, 1954

SOV/112-59-5-8975

8(2, 3)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rudnyy, V. M.

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Synchronization Accuracy Upon Results of Arc-Interrupter Testing in Synthetic Circuits

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Energetika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 54-59

ABSTRACT: In testing the interrupting capacity of arc interrupters, the object under test is first subjected to the effect of the working-current source, and after the arc interruption, to the effect of the recovery-voltage source. The value of such tests depends on the timing of the recovery-voltage application. Two types of synthetic schemes are known: with the recovery-voltage application before and after the working-current zero. Considering the deionization conditions of the arc gap, it would seem that a delay in applying the recovery voltage creates lighter conditions for restoration of the electric strength of the arc gap in both schemes. Experimental verification of the influence of synchronization accuracy was conducted on RTV-35 expulsion tubes interrupting a 2-kamp current. In testing the first circuit with a 0-800

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-5-8975

Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Synchronization Accuracy Upon . . . .

microsec delay in the recovery-voltage application with regard to optimum conditions, it was found that the highest voltage withstood by the tubes decreases as the delay increases. This effect can be explained by a reduced gassing in the tube during the conduction of a small high-frequency current. The experiments staged with a tube equipped with an additional air chamber showed that, other things being equal, the value of the recovery voltage withstood by the tube was practically constant. In testing the second circuit with a 0-300 microsec delay in the recovery-voltage application, it was found that the maximum voltage withstood by the tube is practically constant within 0-250 microsec. Deviation of the moment of recovery-voltage application from the optimum, i.e., when the synthetic circuit reproduces most completely the testing conditions in the real power circuit, can result not only in relieving but also in aggravating the testing conditions which depend on the construction and operation peculiarities of the apparatus being tested. Bibliography: 1 item.

I.P.Shch.

Card 2/2

9.4120
13.2940

30499
S/194/61/000/008/048/092
D201/D304

AUTHORS: Khirvonen, Kh.P. and Rudnyy, V.M.

TITLE: Experimental study of an artificial arrangement for testing gas-filled rectifiers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 29, abstract 8 G232 (Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1960, v. 77, 87-98)

TEXT: The experimental installation developed by the Ural Polytechnic Institute for testing gas-filled rectifiers utilizes thyratrons and consists of 2 circuits - of a current circuit of 50 kVA and of an oscillating circuit fed by a 10 kVA transformer. The experiments were carried out with rectifiers working in a 3-phase bridge circuit, max. rectified current 120 A, max. reverse voltage 7-8 kV. The rectifier under test was a type ТГ-120/15000 (TG-120/15000) thyratron. The experimental tests of the installation provided some material on the rectifier reliability. The power consumed

Card 1/2

30499
S/194/61/000/008/048/092
D201/D304

Experimental study of an artificial...

was also measured. It was found to be 1.5% of the rectified current power with the rectifier working in a 3-phase bridge connection.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

RUDNYY, V.M., inzh.

Experimental investigation of the effect of the accuracy of synchronization on the results of testing arc-extinguishing apparatus in synthetic circuits. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; energ. no.5:54-59 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Electric testing)

AKODIS, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RUDNYY, V.M., assistent

Ensuring the necessary burning time of arcs during tests of arc-extinguishing devices. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. no.1:71-78 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric arc)

BRON, O. B.; BRONSHTEYN, A. M.; BUTKEVICH, G. V.; ZAKHAROV, S. N.; KAPLAN, V. V.; AKODIS, M. M.; MASLENNIKOV; RUDNYY, V. M.

"Some Problems of Constructing High Power Circuit-Breakers."

report submitted for 20th Biennial Sess, Intl Conf on Large Electric Systems, Paris, 1-10 Jun 64.

[illegible]; V. V.; AKODIS, M. M.; MASLENNIKOV, D. S.; [illegible]

"Some Problems of Constructing High Power Circuit-Breakers."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Large Electric Systems, 20th Biennial Session, Paris, 1-10 Jun 64.

L 23476-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AP6008798 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/65/000/010/1298/1303

AUTHOR: Rudnyts'kyy, Yu. S.--Rudnitskiy, Yu. S. 59

ORG: Kiev Polytechnic Institut (Kyyivs'kyy politekhnichnyy instytut) B

TITLE: Quasistationary thermoelastic stresses in a ring cooled in a medium with constant temperature 26 26

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 10, 1965, 1298-1303

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelasticity, heat stress, elastic stress, boundary value problem, heat conduction, stress distribution, temperature distribution, Laplace transform, cooling

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze the stresses which occur in a ring cooled in a center at a constant temperature. At the initial instant of time the ring is heated along its external contour, and at some instant greater than zero the source of heat is suddenly removed from the contour and the ring is cooled to the temperature

Card 1/2

2

L 23476-66

ACC NR: AP6008798

of the enclosed core. The problem consists of solving the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial r^2}+\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}-m^2T=\frac{1}{a}\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

(standard notation). The subject is suitable initial and boundary conditions. The Laplace transformation is used for the solution. A quasistationary solution is obtained and the temperature and stress fields are determined. This report was presented by Academician H. S. Pysarenko (G. S. Pisarenko) of AN UkrSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 10May65/ ORIG REF: 001/

Card 2/2