28(2) SOV/115-59-3-12/29

AUTHOR: Samoylov, V.N.

TITLE: The Errors in Balancing Pistons of Piston Gages (Pogreshnosti uravnoveshivaniya porshney gruzoporshnevykh manometrov)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The exactness of pressure measurements with spring-loaded piston gages depends mainly on the degree of accuracy to which the effective piston areas are known. These effective areas are usually determined by hydrostatic balancing of the pistons of two gages connected to one press. The accuracy of measuring the effective area depends on the sensitivity of the entire system consisting of two gages, one press and the gage tubes. For the given case, the sensitivity of the individual gage is not of basic importance. Consequently, for evaluating the maximum accuracy which may be achieved by pressure measurements with spring-loaded piston gages, it is necessary to consider the

Card 1/3

sensitivity of the aforementioned system. Investigations of gage piston movements produce parameters characterizing the sensitivity and permit to evaluate the errors of the hydrostatic balancing. The sensitivity value of a system permits an evaluation of the accuracy which may be achieved for measuring the effective piston areas. It may be used for comparing different systems with each other and for detecting leaks in the press. The author determines the conception piston-liquid-piston, stating that

the equation $\frac{m_1}{F_1} = \frac{m_2}{F_2}$ is actually correct only for

the balanced state of a system. For calculating the magnitude C, the sensitivity of the system in this case, a differential equation of the movement of the pistons and the liquid in the gage tubes is

The Errors in Balancing Pistons of Piston gages

given. At high pressures, the deformation effect on the piston pairs should be taken into consideration and the change of the liquid viscosity. Based on the differential equation formulae are developed for determining the measurement errors which might occur due to inaccurate balancing. As a conclusion two gage systems are cited. If the speed of the piston motion is expressed in mm/min and the pressure in kg/cm^2, then the MOP-60 will have a sensitivity of 10^3-10^4 units, whereby an error of 10^{-1} kg/cm^2 is permitted for pressure measurements. For the I-2500 gages the sensitivity is 10 units at pressures of up to 2000 kg/cm^2, whereby the error is 10^{-1} kg/cm^2. These errors must not be neglected when performing reference measurements and in some cases when testing instruments of the first category.

SAMOYLOV, V.N.

Experimental investigation of errors of piston manometers caused by deformations. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.46:43-54 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Manometer--Testing)

SAMOYLOV, V.N., dots.; BRYUKHATOV, N.L., prof., red.

[Ultrasonic waves and principles of ultrasonic flow detection] Ul'trazvuk i printsipy ul'trazvukovoi defektoskopii. Pod red. N.L.Briukhatova. Moskva, Mosk. in-t inzhenerov zheldor. transp. im. I.V.Stalina, 1961. 62 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Ultrasonic waves) (Ultrasonic testing)

SAMOYLOV, V.O.

Interoception of the tongue. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.4:469-475 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova.

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORDIYENKO, B.I., inzh.; SAMOYLOV, V.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; TERENETSKIY, L.N., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: DEMESHKO, Ye.A., inzh.; KUBENEV, Kh.K., and. tekhn. nauk; SMORODINOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHRAPOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, I.S., inzh.; KATKOV, G.A., inzh.; VORONTSOVA, N.D., starshiy laborant; BLAGOSLAVOV, Yu.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red. izd-va; IGNAT'YEV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Underground mining in loose rocks] Prokhodka podzemnykh vyrabotok v sypuchikh porodakh. Pod obshchei red. A.S.Arkhagel'skogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy. 2. Sotrudniki Laboratorii metodov vozvedeniya podzemnykh sooruzheniy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta osnovaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for all except Blagoslavov, Smirnova, Ignat'yev).
(Mining engineering)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

TOLMACHEV, V.N.; SERPUKHOVA, L.N.; SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Studying the structure, stability, and absorption spectra of complexes formed in acetone by cobalt (II) ions with nitrate ions and diantipyrilmethane. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.9:2078-2084 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Complex compounds)

29615

15.1124 1407 2209

S/120/61/000/004/027/034
E194/E355

AUTHORS: Samoylov, V.P. and Dolya, G.P.

TITLE: The use of epoxide compound as vacuum-tight material

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1961, pp. 160 - 161

TEXT: Compounds based on epoxide resins ЭД-6 (ED-6) and ЭД-7 (ED-7) were used as vacuum-tight materials in the development of a single electrode focusing lens for an ion source. The evolution of gas from cured specimens was first assessed by tests in a vacuum chamber with an initial vacuum of 5×10^{-7} mm Hg. Without specimens the rate of leakage over 24 hours was 0.03 cc/hour. Two specimens of 1 kg were then placed in the chamber; they were made of cured compound based on rosins Э-37 (E-37) and ЭД-6 (ED-6), polymerised at a temperature of 150 °C for twenty-four hours. The compound based on resin E-37 was loaded with dust of high-voltage porcelain, ground to give 10% residue on a number 100 sieve. The filler in the compound based on resin ED-6 was quartz sand, ground to give a

Card 1/3

The use of epoxide compound ....

residue of 10.5%. The proportions used were epoxide resin 100 parts by weight, filler 250 parts by weight, phthaleic anhydride 30 parts by weight. The presence of these samples did not alter the rate of leakage into the chamber in tests carried out at a temperature of 18 - 20 °C. A single-electrode focusing lens was then constructed but the usual ceramic insulators were completely replaced by insulators of epoxide compound in which, however, the filler was reduced to 165 parts by weight. Particular care was taken to avoid excessive heating of the mixture in the early stages of curing, which might have caused cracking. During the course of a year's operation the lens was periodically heated to a temperature of 80 - 85 °C and during this time the vacuum dropped to 1×10^{-6} mm Hg; this was probably due to the presence of a rubber packing between the quartz tube and electrode of the lens. During this service life there were neither cracks nor leakages.

Card 2/3

The use of epoxide compound ....

There are 1 figure and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three English-language references quoted are: Ref. 4 - C.A. Harper - Plastics Technol., 1957, 3, No. 10, 811; Ref. 5 - V.G. McIntosh, W.H. Bostick - University of California Radiation Laboratory, 4688, 1956, Livermore; Ref. 8 - H.L. Loucks. Mater. and Methods, 1956, 43, No. 2, 90.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1960

Card 3/3

SAMOYLOV, V.P., inzh.

A new method for manufacturing ceramic items with complex internal space. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.1:68-70 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric engineering--Materials)
(Ceramics)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.; KULYGINA, M.N.

Use of an epoxy compound for vacuum-tight cementation of Teflon and a metal. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:225 S-O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

KOMAR', N.P.; SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Errors of spectrophotometric measurements. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1284-1290 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.

SAMOYLOV, V.P.; KULYGINA, M.N.

Existence of adsorption effect in sytems used in the technology of hot casting of ceramics. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:965-971 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

Name	:	SAMOYLOV, V. P.
Dissertation	:	Entry into loose material of the head elements of units for boring tunnels
Degree	:	Cand Tech Sci
Defended At	:	Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR, Sci Res Inst of Foundations and Underground Structures
Publication Date, Place	:	1956, Moscow
Source	:	Knizhnaya Letopis' No 5, 1957

SAMOYLOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Investigating the process of forcing tunneling machines into the ground. Transp. stroi. 7 no.12:18-21 D '57. (MIRA 11:?)
(Tunneling)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

SOV/180-59-1-28/29

AUTHOR: Solomonov, M.S.

TITLE: Conference on the Physics of the Disruption of Rock and Tool Wear (Soveshchaniye po fizike razrusheniya gornykh porod i iznosu instrumentov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 123-124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 18-20 November 1958 a conference was held at the Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR (Mining Institute AS USSR). One group on the physics of rock breakdown, heard the following reports: A.N. Zelenin, (IGD AN SSSR), on "Some Investigations in the Field of Mohr's Ring Construction"; A.I. Beron, VUGI, on "Physical Nature of Effects in the Cutting of Brittle Rocks"; R.Ya. Rygeles, VNIIBT, on "Mechanism of Rock Breakdown in Static and Dynamic Insertion of Punches"; V.P. Samoylov, NIIOSP, and Shih Chung-han (MIIT) on "Experimental Investigation with the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes of the Process of the Introduction of Symmetrical Wedges (Stamps) into Rocks"; V.M. Matrosov, Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute), on "The Breakdown of Rock in Vibration-Rotation Drilling by the Core Method".

Card 1/3

The second group, dealing with tool durability, heard the following reports: A.V. Kuznetsov (IGD AN USSR) on "Abrasive Properties of Rocks and their Influence on Drill-Edge Blunting (in Perforation Drilling)"; M.I. Smorodinov, NIIOSP, on "Investigation of Rock-Cutting Tool Wear with the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes"; V.V. Sevast'yanov, VUGI, on "Investigation of Tool Durability in the Course of Impact Chipping of Rocks"; I.A. Ter-Azar'yev, AISM, on "Main Stages in Cutting-Tool Wear in Stone Cutting"; K.S. Vartanyan, AISM, on "Local Tool-Wear in Stone Cutting and Friction Work"; G.G. Karyuk, Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute) on "Investigation of ShBM-Combine Cutting-Tool Wear"; V.P. Kiriyanko, Opytno-issledovatel'skiy tsekh Noril'skogo kombinata (Experimental-research department of the Noril'skiy combine) on "Increasing the Durability of the Drilling Tool and the Drillability of the Gabbrodiabases of the Noril'sk Deposits"; B.M. Lyubimov on the "Work of Giprouglemash". Afterwards communications were presented by representatives of the Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute), Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy

Card 2/3

institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute), Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut (Khar'kov Mining Institute), Kazakhskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (Kazakh Mining and Metallurgical Institute) and others. The conference noted that little work had been done on some of the subjects discussed. It recommended that work on the physics of rock disruption should be carried out mainly at the IGD AN USSR, the Institut geologii i dobychi poleznykh iskopayemykh AN SSSR (Institute of Geology and Extraction of . . Minerals, AS USSR) VUGI and VNIBT; and work on tool wear and breakage preferentially at NPI, AISM, Gidrouglemash, VUGI, VNIIBT and the Institut tverdykh splavov (Hard-Alloys Institute).

Card 3/3

9

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Calculating the strain of forcing shields and pipes into the ground. Osn., fund. i mekh.grun. no.6:6-9 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Tunneling)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMOYLOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORDIYENKO, B.I., inzh.

Tunneling in unstable ground in the Los-Anglees region (from "Construction Methods and Equipment," March 1957 "Western Construction," April 1956). Shakht.stroi. no.8:26-29 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy i podzemnykh sooruzheniy.
(United States--Tunneling)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S.; SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Underground workings in unstable grounds in England and Canada.
Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 3 no.1:25-27 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(England—Tunneling) (Canada—Tunneling)

SAMOYLOV, V.P., inzh.

Modernization of metal-cutting equipment. Tekst.prom. 21 no.7:7-8 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Metal-cutting tools)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Study of the interaction of tunneling units and loose soil.
[Trudy] NII osn. no.49:82-89 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Tunneling)

SAMOYLOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Shield tunneling in sandy soils. Transp.stroi. 13 no.10:59-60 O '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SAMOYLOV, V.P., inzh.

Use of vinyl plastics instead of metal in ventilation systems.
Tekst.prom. 23 no.8:84-85 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik Kostromskogo montazhnogo upravleniya tresta "TSentrosantekhmontazh".
(Ventilation--Equipment and supplies) (Vinyl polymers)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Deformations in a loose medium in front of a tunneling shield with horizontal shelves. Sbor. trud. NIIosn. no.55:85-92 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Shields for building tunnels of large cross section in sandy soils. Osn. fund.i mekh.grun. 6 no.1:21-23 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

ACC NR: AP7002625 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0163/0163

INVENTOR: Samoylov, V. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: A shield for digging tunnels in loose soils. Class 19, No. 140817

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 163

TOPIC TAGS: excavating machinery, highway tunnel, railway tunnel, construction machinery

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a shield for digging tunnels in loose soils. The cutting part of the tool is divided into sections by horizontal bridges. The unit is designed for greater mechanization of soil removal and transportation directly from the working face. Adjacent to the edge of each horizontal bridge are one or several belt conveyors which may be reversed by friction units.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 27Feb61

Card 1/1

Samoylov, V.P.

OMETOV, A.D., inzhener; SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Multiple-shift and unit methods for equipment repair in the Zvorykin Flax Combine. Tekst.prom. 15 no.11:41-43 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Textile machinery--Repairing)

SAMOYLOV, V. P.:
Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Textile Inst. Moscow, 1956.

SAMOYLOV, V. P.:--"The process of removing condensate from drying drums." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Textile Inst. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis'. No. 20, 1956

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Useful book about repairing textile machinery. ("Repair and assembling of equipment in plants of textile and light industries" by M.I. Khudykh. Reviewed by V.P. Samoilov). Tekst.prom. 17 no.10: 71-72 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Glavnyy mekhanik l'nokombinata sistemy inzh. Zvorykina.
(Textile machinery--Maintenance and repair)
(Khudykh, M.I.)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Operational method of controlling the technical conditions of equipment at the Engineer Zverykin System Combine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.5:136-139 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Kostromskoy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile machinery--Maintenance and repair)

KUROCHKINA, Ye.P.; SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Layerless chromizing in a diluted bath. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.6:93-94 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kostromskoy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile machinery) (Chromium plating)

Samoylov, V. P.

SAMOYLOV, V.P., inzh.

Improving spindles used on Zvorykin's spinning frames. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:24-25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Spinning machinery)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

New starter for looms. Tekst.prom. 18 no.4:54 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Looms)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.

Increasing the life of sheaves on Zvorykin spinning machines.
Tekst. prom. 18 no.6:48-50 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Glavnyy mekhanik kombinata sistemy inzhenera Zvorykina.
(Spinning machinery) (Flax)

SAMOYLOV, V.P.; YERSHOV, Yu.G.

Can drying in the textile industry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh. tekst.prom. no.4:133-140 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Drying apparatus--Textile fabrics)

SAMOYLOV, V.P., inzh.

Increasing the wear resistance of parts of flax spinning machines. Tekst.prom. 20 no.3:66-67 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Spinning machinery)

SAMOYLOV, V.P., inzh.

New organization of loom maintenance and repair. Tekst. prom. 20 no. 11:63-64 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Looms--Maintenance and repair)

SAMOYLOV, Vasiliy Pavlovich; TOMUTS,I.A., retsenzent; MOTORIN, I.V., spets. red.;KOPELEVICH,Ye.I.,red.;GORDEYCHIK,G.M.,red.;SHAPENKOVA,T.A., tekhn.red.

[Heat-consuming systems in the cotton industry] Teploispol'zuiushchie ustanovki khlopchatobumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Dopushcheno 20/V 1959 g. Ministerstvom vysshego obrazovaniia SSSR v kachestve uchebnogo posobiia spetsial'nosti "Promyshlennaia teploenergetika" vuzov tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 283 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Cotton manufacture--Equipment and supplies)
(Heat engineering)

SAMOYLOV, V.P., inzh.; KOROLEV, V.S., inzh.

Compatible ventilation in flax processing plants. Tekst.prom. 21 no.2:42-43 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Textile factories—Heating and ventilation)

GLADKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Vladimir Pavlovich, kand.tekhn. nauk; NIKIFOROV, I.A., kand.tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.

[Waterproofing]Gidroizoliatsionnye raboty. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 199 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Waterproofing)

ACC NR: AP6013487 UR/0120/66/000/002/0019/0022

AUTHOR: Dolya, G.P.; Samoylov, V.P.

ORG: Physical-Technical Institute, UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, UkrSSR)

TITLE: Accelerating tube of a neutron generator, made from an epoxy compound

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no, 2, 1966, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: neutron electric generator, ~~tube, ion tube~~, epoxy plastic, ~~filled epoxy plastic property~~, ion accelerator ~~tube~~

ABSTRACT: This paper describes an accelerator tube of a neutron generator with walls made of filled epoxy compound rings, glued together with epoxy adhesive, Fig. 1. Mechanical and electrical properties of the hardened epoxy compound are investigated and described as functions of filler grain size, filler proportion etc. Tests showed that, at equal filler purities, fillers of quartz sand and aluminum oxide deliver an electrical strength which is practically independent of particle size, filler proportion or filler material. However, bending strength noticeably increases with a decrease of particle size and the ratio of epoxy to filler. The process of accelerator tube construction is described. In a two-year test operation, with a tube length of .5 meter, operated in air, the operating voltage across the tube was maintained between 150 and 160 kilovolts. At an outside temperature of 20°C., a vacuum of $(4 - 5).10^{-7}$ torr was attained. No leaks were observed during the two years of operation. Gas development

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.1.076

ACC NR: AP6013487

did not exceed that of a similar porcelain tube of conventional construction, run in parallel for comparison. It is concluded that epoxy composite compounds can compete favorably with the conventional materials in the production of accelerator tubes and have a number of advantages, such as simlicity and constructional flexibility in the creation of various configurations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

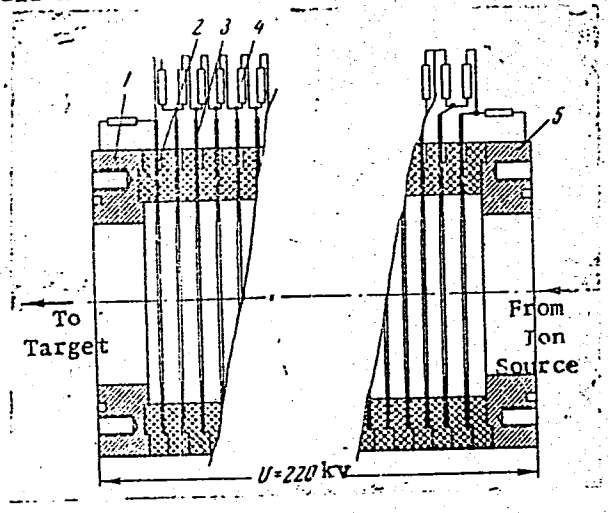


Fig. 1. Accelerating tube of a neutron generator.
1 & 5 -flanges. 2 - space for electrode contacts. 3 - electrodes; 4 - voltage divider.

SUB CODE: 20,18/ SUBM DATE: 3Apr65 ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2

Samoylov, V.S.

YEVSEYENKO, Petr Mikhaylovich, SAMOYLOV, V.S.

[Organization of socialist agricultural enterprises] Organizatsiia sotsialisticheskikh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1957. 423 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Agriculture)

SAMOYLOV, V. V.

137-58-1-728

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Samoylov, V. V.

TITLE: Increasing the Durability of Dies for Cold Upsetting (Povysheniye stoykosti shtampov dlya kholodnoy vysadki)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilestroyeniya, 1957, Nr 4, p 66

ABSTRACT: The durability of an upsetting tool increases (by 25-50 percent) when dies made of S1 (EI-790) grade steel are used. This steel differs from grade U10A steel by a higher Si content (up to 1.0 percent) and Mn (up to 0.6 percent). Heat treatment procedures for the new steel, ensuring a depth of die hardening twice as great as with U10A steel, is presented.

Ya.O.

1. Dies--Design 2. Steel--Heat treatment

Card 1/1

SAMOYLOV, V.V.

121-4-18/32

AUTHOR: Samoylov, V.V.

TITLE: A New Brand of Steel for Cold Heading Dies
(Novaya marka stali dlya shtampov kholodnoy vysadki)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1958, No.4, p. 34 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Ordinary high carbon tool steel does not yield a sufficient depth of hardening. Carbide inserts develop cracks. A new steel, ЭЛ790, has been developed in the tool shop laboratory of the Motor-car Plant (Avtozavod) imeni Likhachev, which hardens to a depth of 3/4 mm by ordinary jet quenching. The steel is distinguished by a silicon content of up to 0.9% and a manganese content of 0.6%. In quenching, the water jet is stopped when the red heat vanishes. The subsequent air cooling replaces the tempering treatment, apart from the final tempering in a saltpetre bath. The die life with the new steel is at least 30% greater. Typical runs are 20 000 components compared with 14 000 with the old steel.
There are 2 figures and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Steel-Development 2. Steel-Application

SOV/129-58-11-7/13

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, A. P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Luneva, Z.S., Korolev, G. G. and Samoylov, V.V., Engineers

TITLE: Heat Treatment of Tools Made of High Speed Steel in a Steam Atmosphere (Termicheskaya obrabotka instrumentov iz bystrorezhushchey stali v atmosfere para)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 11, pp 39-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to data of various authors, the service life of tools made of high speed steel is increased by 50 to 100% if they are heat treated in steam after being finish—machined and ground. In order to establish the effectiveness of such heat treatment, the authors carried out experiments with specimens and drills made of the steels R9 and R18 which, prior to treatment with steam, were hardened, tempered, sharpened and ground. The treatment with steam was effected in a hermetically closed electric furnace, a sketch of which is shown in Fig.2, in which the temperature was maintained automatically within $\pm$ 5°C. The steam pressure was maintained at 0.1-0.2 atm. To prevent the formation of Fe_2O_3 on the machined surfaces, the steam has to be introduced in the super-heated state.

Card 1/4

Heat Treatment of Tools Made of High Speed Steel in a Steam Atmosphere

Only then will a film form consisting of magnetic iron oxides which is the reason for the high corrosion stability and the good appearance of the thus treated tools. The treatment procedure is graphed in Fig.1. Prior to introducing steam, the temperature is raised to 350-370°C and the tools are held at that temperature for 20 to 30 mins. Then, steam is introduced and the temperature is maintained at the same level for a further 30 mins. Following that, the temperature is raised to 540-550°C, maintained constant at that temperature for 30-60 mins and, finally, cooled in air and quenched in oil. The graph, Fig.3, shows the measured thickness of the oxide film on the steel R9 treated in a steam atmosphere at various temperatures with a holding time of 30 mins; in Fig.4 the thickness is graphed of the oxide film on the steel R9 treated in a steam atmosphere at 550°C as a function of the holding time. It was found that the oxide film produced by steaming is considerably denser than that produced by alkali oxidation. The corrosion stability and the

Heat Treatment of Tools Made of High Speed Steel in a Steam Atmosphere

resistance to seizure was also measured as well as the service life. On the basis of the obtained results a heat treatment regime in a steam atmosphere was developed for tools made of high speed steels. The steam treatment is recommended as an additional treatment of sharpened and ground tools for the purpose of improving their resistance to corrosion and their cutting performance. Steam is also recommended as an atmosphere in the furnace during tempering for the purpose of preventing erosion of the tool surface; in this case no inter-cycle chemical treatment is necessary. After steam treatment at 500 to 600°C a dense film of the magnetic oxide Fe_3O_4 forms, the thickness of which is 1-4μ. The presence on the surface of such a film leads to an increase of the adhesion temperature (build up of machined metal onto the high speed steel) by 100-150°C and this explains the improved cutting properties; furthermore, steam treatment does not bring about a drop in the surface quality during heating in saltpetre and in air, which is also important from the

SOV/129-58-11-7/13

Heat Treatment of Tools Made of High Speed Steel in a Steam Atmosphere

point of view of improving the service life of the tool. Steam treatment is at present applied by numerous Works and should be used on a larger scale. There are 9 figures, 1 table and 4 references, 3 of which are English, 1 French.

ASSOCIATIONS: VNII, Zavod "Frezer" ("Frezer" Works) and ZIL

1. Tools--Heat treatment 2. Tool steel--Properties
3. Steam--Metallurgical effects

Card 4/4

KISHINEVSKIY, M.Kh.; SAMOYLOV, V.V.

Determination of the area of a free surface. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.3:687-689 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya fizicheskoy khimii Astrakhanskogo tekhnicheskogo instituta rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva.
(Surface chemistry)

OREKHOV, P.V.; MURUGOV, V.S.; SAMOYLOV, V.V., otv. red.; GORSHKOV, G.B., red.izd-va; SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Controllable pitch propellers and their simultaneous operation with power units] Grebnye vinty reguliruemogo shaga i ikh sovmestnaia rabota s silovymi ustanovkami. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 241 p. (MIRA 17:2)

SAMOYLOV, V.Ye.

Stability of electropneumatic servomechanisms. [Trudy] MVTU no.88:179-192 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Servomechanisms)

ABRAMOVICH, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANTONOV, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAPLAN, G.A., inzh.-ekonomist; LEVIN, S.M., inzh.-zemleustroitel'; LISTENGURT, F.M., kand. geogr. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMOLYAR, I.M., kand. arkhitek.; SOLOFNENKO, N.A., kand. arkht.; STERLIGOV, V.D., kand. arkht.; FALEYEV, V.G., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: BUTUZOVA, V.P.; GLABINA, N.K.; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.M.; DEMYANOVSKIY, V.S.; KAPLAN, G.L.; FEDOTOVA, N.A.; TSEYTLIN, G.I.; BURLAKOV, N.Ya., red.; KOMPANEYETS, Z.N., red. izd-va; GOLOVKINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Regional planning of economic administrative regions, industrial regions and centers; planning guide]Raionnaia planirovka ekonomicheskikh administrativnykh raionov, promyshlennykh raionov i uzlov; rukovodstvo po proektirovaniiu. Pod red.N.IA.Burlakova. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 266 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut gradostroitel'stva i raionnoi planirovki. 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy rabote Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gradostroitel'stva i rayonnoy planirovki (for Burlakov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gradostroitel'stva i rayonnoy planirovki (for Butuzova, Glabina, Gol'dshteyn, Demyanovskiy, Kaplan, Fedotova, TSeytlin).
(Regional planning)

RYAZANOV, V.S.; EUTUZOVA, V.P.; SIMONOV, G.V.; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.M.; KORNEYEV, N.A.; SAMOYLOV, Ya.M.; LYSYKH, I.V.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, G.S.; KRUTIKOV, Ye.B.; ANTONOV, M.F.; DOBROSEL'SKAYA, T.M.

[Recommendations for the establishment of schemes for planning farming areas] Rekomendatsii po sostavleniiu skhem planirovki sel'skokhoziaistvennykh raionov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 151 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po gradostroitel'stvu. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po gradostroitel'stvu, Moskva.

SAMOYLOV, Ya.V., prof.

Agronomic ores. Izv. TSKHA no.1:186-194 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043423 S/0147/64/000/003/0079/0086

AUTHOR: Samoylov, Ye. A., Pavlov, B.S.

TITLE: Oscillations of a semi-spherical shell filled with a liquid

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1964, 79-86

TOPIC TAGS: shell, semispherical shell, shell oscillation, liquid filled shell, elastic shell

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the axiosymmetrical oscillations of a thin elastic shell having the form of a hemisphere and filled with a liquid. Differential equations of the shell based on the momentless theory are used, with no consideration of tangential forces, and a finite system of differential equations is derived for the oscillations of a shell with a liquid. The hydrodynamic pressure is found by means of a Lagrange-Cauchy integral, in which the determination of the velocity potential requires solution of the Neumann problem for a semi-spherical shell. The problem of the velocity potential for a semi-spherical cavity with rigid walls has been solved elsewhere in the literature. In the present article, a similar problem, but with different boundary conditions, is considered. The solution given is for an ideal liquid, the free surface of which remains

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043423

planar (that is, the development of waves on the surface is not considered). The determination of the velocity potential is shown to resolve itself to a solution of a Laplace equation, written with specific polar coordinates and boundary conditions which are given in the paper. An expression is obtained

$$|A_k M_k \omega_k^2 - \Omega^2 \left(A_k M_k - \sum_{n=0}^{H} A_n \beta_{kn}\right) - \Omega^2 B (L_n - \gamma_n) = 0,$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, H,$$

$$B - \Omega^2 B (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + 2\Omega^2 A_0 \alpha_1 = 0 \qquad (1)$$

from which the approximate values of the natural frequencies and forms of the oscillations of the liquid-filled shell can be determined. For an experimental verification of the theoretical conclusions drawn in the article, tests were conducted with a plastic hemisphere filled with water and fastened to an electrodynamic vibrator (See Figure 1 in the Enclosure). The oscillations from a AH-11 audio-frequency

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043423

generator were in order to determine the frequencies on the surface of the hemisphere, four wire-type resistance gauges were glued in each of the two planes (I-I and II-II). The gauge signals were boosted by a UT*SI-VT-12 universal tensometric unit, and the oscillations were recorded by a K-9-21 loop oscilloscope. A comparison of experimental and calculated data showed a high degree of agreement. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures and 34 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Nov63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

SAMOYLOV, Ye.B.

Ecology and the economic use of the elk (Cervus caradensis lugdorfi) in Chita Province. Zap.Zabaik. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no. 18:19-32 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

SAMOYLOV, Ye.I., inzhener.

Combined work teams for earthwork. Mekh.stroi.13 no.6:40 Je '56.
(Earthwork) (MIRA 9:9)

SAMOYLOV, Ye.

Reequipped chain excavator for digging trenches in frozen soils.
Na stroi.Mosk. 1 no.10:6 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Excavating machinery--Cold weather operation)

SAMOYLOV, Ye.

Mechanization of Earthwork in areas designated for building foundations. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.7:4 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Trest Mosstroymekhanizatsiya No.1.
(Excavating machinery) (Foundations)

SAMOYLOV, Ye.

Mechanization of small-scale earthwork operations. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.10:7-8 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Trest Mosstroymekhanizatsiya No.1.
(Excavating machinery)

ACC NR: AP6029985 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0194/0194

INVENTOR: Peysel', M. A.; Samoylov, Ye. I.; Mukhin, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibration damper for the front landing gear strut of an aircraft. Class 62, No. 184143

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 194

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, aircraft landing gear, airframe component

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a vibration damper for the front landing gear strut of an aircraft containing a hydraulic cylinder mounted on a stationary section of the strut and a piston containing a throttle valve, which is hinged to a rocker. For more dependable vibration damping in the front strut and better ground handling of an aircraft while the piston is in multistaged nonlinear motion, the piston is equipped with two pairs of rods. The rods form an articulated link in series between the piston rod and the movable controlled section of the strut and between themselves; the piston has an annular throttle aperture of variable cross-section. [SA]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 10Oct64

Card 1/1 UDC: 629.135/138

L 38222-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c) EM/WW

ACC NR: AP6011783 SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/001/0038/0046

AUTHOR: Samoylov, Ye. A.; Pavlov, B. S. 44 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Vibration of a liquid-filled spherical shell 16 16

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1966, 38-46

TOPIC TAGS: vibration, spheric shell structure, centrifugal force, oscillograph, resonance phenomenon, vibration theory

ABSTRACT: The authors study axisymmetric vibrations of a spherical shell for two general cases: 1. when the lower and upper hemispheres are of the same thickness; 2. when the upper and lower hemisphere thicknesses are different. A spherical shell is assumed to be composed of two hemispheres. The hemispheres are fixed in a diametric plane away from centrifugal forces and unrestricted with respect to normal motion. is assumed that each hemisphere can move stepwise in any direction along the normal. This model may be used within the framework of momentless theory to describe antisymmetric vibrations with respect to the given plane. A liquid filled sphere was fastened to a vibration stand by means of a socket. Eight transducers were attached to the shell to determine vibration amplitude. The signals were then amplified and recorded by a loop oscillograph. In addition to this, the amplitude was measured by a

Card 1/2 UDC: 534.014.2

SAMOYLOV, Yu.

Foundations built of hollow blocks. Stroitel' 2 no.7:8-9 Jl '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta no.115.
(Foundations) (Concrete blocks)

SAIOYLOV, Yu.

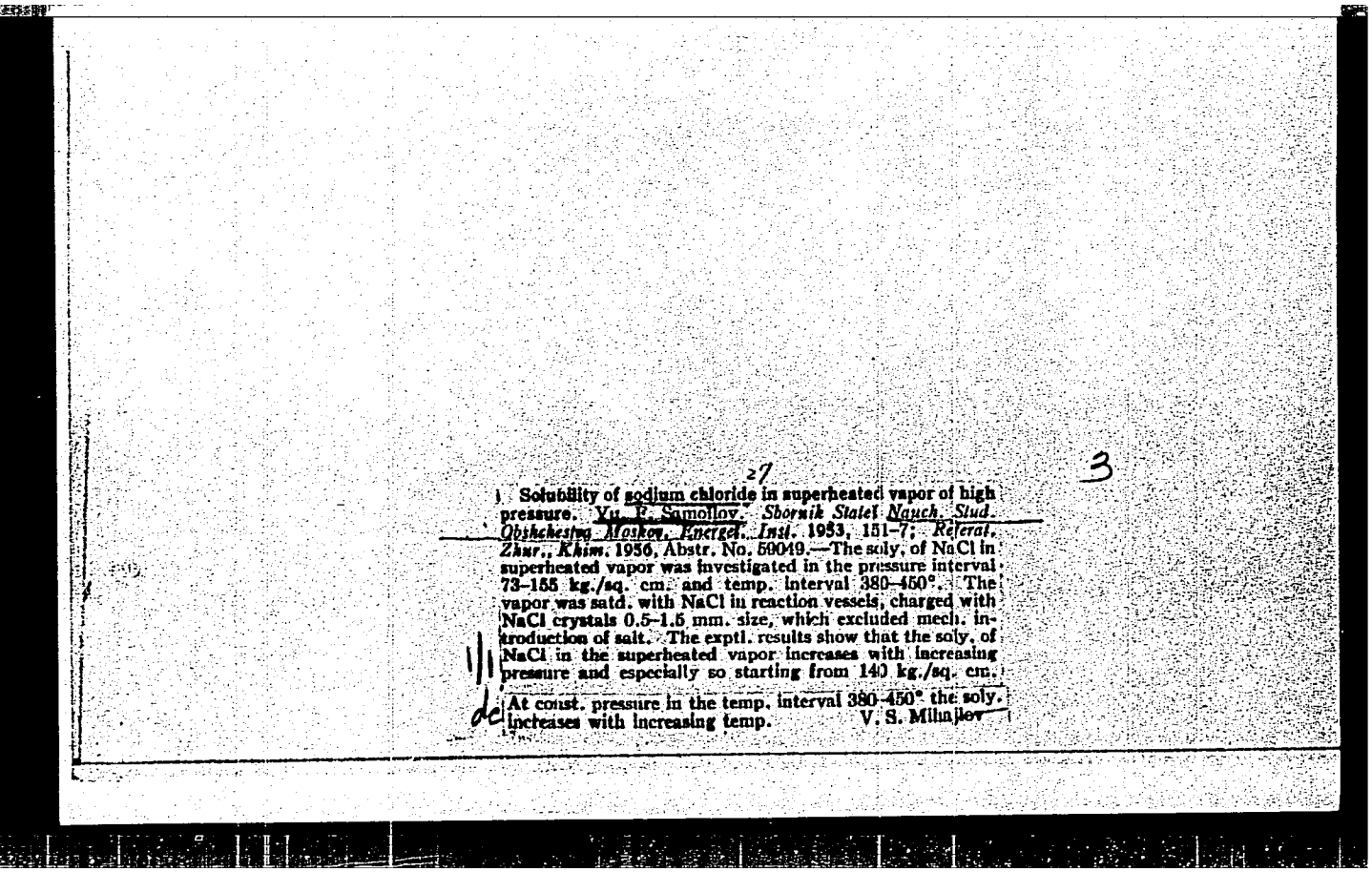
Large-panel apartment houses. Stroitel' no.1:5-6 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta No. 115 (Stalingrad).
(Stalingrad--Apartment houses) (Concrete slabs)
(Precast concrete construction)

SAMOYLOV, Yu.A.; FIDEL', R.A.

Dumps at the Lebedinskii pit in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Gor. zhur. no.9:17-18 S '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Filial instituta gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo na Kurskoy magnitnoy anomalii (for Samoylov). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Lebedinskogo kar'yera (for Fidel').
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Iron mines and mining)



27

3

Solubility of sodium chloride in superheated vapor of high pressure. Yu. P. Samoilov. *Sbornik Statei Nauch. Stud. Obshchestva Moskov. Energet. Inst.* 1953, 151–7; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 59049.—The soly. of NaCl in superheated vapor was investigated in the pressure interval 73–155 kg./sq. cm. and temp. interval 380–450°. The vapor was satd. with NaCl in reaction vessels, charged with NaCl crystals 0.5–1.5 mm. size, which excluded mech. introduction of salt. The exptl. results show that the soly. of NaCl in the superheated vapor increases with increasing pressure and especially so starting from 140 kg./sq. cm. At const. pressure in the temp. interval 380–450° the soly. increases with increasing temp. V. S. Milnikov

SAMOYLOV, Yu. F.

SAMOYLOV, Yu. F. --"Investigation of the Laws of the Solubility of Nonvolatile Substances in Water Vapor."*(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Inst imeni V. M. Molotv, Moscow, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

SAMOYLOV Yu. F.

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F.

Decomposition of sodium chloride in an atmosphere of water vapor with high parameters. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.12:2829-2833 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Sodium chloride) (Vapors)

MATRYNOVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Solubility of calcium carbonate in superheated water vapor of superhigh and transcritical pressure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.7:90-96 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
(Calcium carbonate) (Steam, Superheated) (Steam, High-pressure)

SOV/96-59-2-9/18

AUTHORS: Samoylov, Yu.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Smirnov, O.K., Engineer

TITLE: The Behaviour of Calcium Hydroxide and Calcium Chloride in the Circuit of a Once-Through Boiler (Povedeniye gidrookisi i khlorida kal'tsiya v trakte pryamotochnogo kotla)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 53-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A special test rig was set up to study the solubility of calcium compounds in steam and their behaviour during steam raising in conditions of once-through boilers. The test rig is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig 1 and described; the most important part of it is a steam-raising tube of 10/15 mm diameter (6/10 mm in the superheat zone) that imitates the operation of a coil in a once-through boiler. Feed water is pumped into one end of the tube and the steam coming out of the other is condensed. The heating arrangements, the measuring instruments and the test procedure are described. After operation the rig was cleaned out, one zone at a time, using pure distillate or in some cases acid. The tests

Card 1/5

The Behaviour of Calcium Hydroxide and Calcium Chloride in the Circuit of a Once-Through Boiler

were made at steam pressures ranging from 150 to 300 atm, temperatures up to 650°C and other conditions as given in Table 1. Curves of the calcium ion content in the steam as function of the temperature when the rig is fed with a solution of calcium hydroxide are given in Fig 2, from which it will be seen that over the range of 480 to 590°C the calcium content is practically constant. There is a considerable fall in the calcium content at a temperature of 470°C particularly at a pressure of 150 atm. It is suggested that this is because, at temperatures below 470°C, the calcium is mainly in the form of calcium hydroxide and above this temperature mainly in the form of calcium oxide. As calcium oxide seems to be less soluble in steam than calcium hydroxide, it will crystallise out at temperatures above 470°C if the concentration is greater than the solubility in steam at this temperature and pressure. The causes of the occurrence of calcium hydroxide in boiler water are then considered. The

 various modes of decomposition of calcium chloride are

The Behaviour of Calcium Hydroxide and Calcium Chloride in the Circuit of a Once-Through Boiler

discussed. A curve of the calcium ion content in the steam as a function of temperature when the rig is fed with a solution of calcium chloride at a pressure of 150 atm is given in Fig 3. It is suggested that at the lower temperatures the calcium chloride is decomposed to form calcium hydroxide and at the higher temperatures above 470°C calcium oxide is formed. In order to evaluate the accuracy of the results table 2 gives values of possible errors in determination of the concentration of calcium ions in samples of condensate. In the tests when the rig was fed with calcium chloride solution the steam condensate was always acidic which points to the presence of free hydrochloric acid, whilst the deposits were alkaline and so contained some form of calcium oxide. At high temperature, calcium chloride is slightly hydrolised even in aqueous solutions but the process is much more intense when boiling occurs and the volatile hydrochloric acid is removed with the steam.

Card 3/5 The ratio between concentrations of calcium and chloride

The Behaviour of Calcium Hydroxide and Calcium Chloride in the Circuit of a Once-Through Boiler

ions in the deposits in the tube was variable and depended on the concentration of calcium chloride in the feed water. Graphs of the contents of calcium and chloride ions in the steam as a function of temperature are given in Fig 4 and 5 respectively. Within the limits of experimental error the carry over of calcium ions in the superheated steam does not depend on the concentration of calcium chloride in the feed water but the concentration of chlorine ions in the steam does depend on this concentration and this confirms the author's ideas about hydrolysis. Previously published data about the solubility of calcium chloride obtained by the radio-active isotope method in an autoclave are given in Fig 4. Comparison of these results with those obtained in the rig of the Moscow Power Institute shows that carry-over of calcium ions is governed by the solubility of calcium chloride and possibly also by the solubility of the hydrolysis products of calcium chloride at temperatures up to 470°C. At higher

The Behaviour of Calcium Hydroxide and Calcium Chloride in the Circuit of a Once-Through Boiler

temperatures the carry-over is considerably less than the solubility determined in the autoclave and this is probably because of different hydrolysis conditions in the autoclave and test rig. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 5 references of which 3 are Soviet and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Energeticheskiy Institut (Moscow Power Institute)

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F.; SMIRNOV, O.K.; CHEKHOVSKAYA, S.D.

Dissociation of calcium chloride in the process of generation of water vapor at high temperature and pressure. Zhur.neorg. khim. 5 no.1:16-22 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Calcium chloride) (Water vapor)

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F.

Regular patterns in the process of formation of solutions of inorganic substances in water vapor. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.4: 722-728 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Solution (Chemistry)) (Water vapor)

MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Phase equilibrium in some heterogenous reactions of calcium in magnesium compounds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.9: 85-90 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy kotel'nykh ustanovok.

BELOVA, Z.S., inzh.; GOLUBEV, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the electrolytic properties of NaCl and KCl solutions in water vapor with high and supercritical parameters using an electric conductivity measurement technique. Trudy MEI no.48:211-218 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

MARTYNOVA, O.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; BELOVA, Z.S., inzh., dissertant; GOLUBEV, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the electrolytic properties of water solutions of some electrolytes at high parameters. Teploenergetika 12 no.7:69-72 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

MARTYNOVA, O.I. (Moskva); SAMOYLOV, Yu.F. (Moskva); KURTOVA, I.S. (Moskva)

Solubility of calcium sulfate in water vapor with high and superhigh parameters. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.3:132-136 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted January 6, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6034277 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/66/000/005/0129/0134

AUTHOR: Martynova, O. I. (Moscow); Samoylov, Yu. F. (Moscow); Kurtova, I. S. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Solubility of calcium chloride in water vapor of high and superhigh parameters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 5, 1966, 129-134

TOPIC TAGS: solubility, calcium chloride, hydrolysis, water vapor

ABSTRACT: Experimental data on the solubility of calcium chloride and its products of hydrolysis in water vapor are thermodynamically analyzed. Empirical formulas are derived for determining calcium contamination of chlorinated water vapor at high and superhigh pressures and temperatures in power installations. Nomographic solutions are given for these equations which are applicable to a broad range of vapor parameters. These nomograms may be used to determine the solubility of calcium chloride and its products of hydrolysis in water vapor as a function of temperature and pressure. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 10May66/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 1/1 UDC: 541.8:661.44;621.1.013

SAMOYLOV, Yu.I.

Meadows of the "Kikerino" State Farm in Volosovo District and means for their improvement. Vest.LGU 17 no.21:15-22 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(VOLOSOVO DISTRICT—PASTURES AND MEADOWS)

SAMOYLOV, Yu.N.

Operating the UTS1-VT-12 universal strain-measuring units. Izm. tekh. no.6:16-18 Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Strain guages)

SAMOYLOV, Yu.S.

LUBOCHKIN, B.I.; SAMOYLOV, Yu.S., redaktor; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Automatic stoking of marine steam boilers] Mekhanicheskie topki sudovykh parovykh kotlov. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva morskogo i rechnogo flota, 1953. 105 p. (MLRA 7:8)

(Steam boilers, Marine) (Stokers, Mechanical)

SAMOYLOV, Yuriy Sergeyevich; BIRYUKOV, V.K., spets. red.; SANDLER, N.V., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

["Gants-Endrashik" 8 ChR21,6/31,0 marine engines] Sudovye dvigateli 8 ChR21,6/31,0 "Gants-Endrashik." Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1958. 167 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Marine diesel engines)

RAYSKINA, M. Ye.; SAMOYLOV, Z.T.; KHODAS M. Ya. (Moskva)

New data on the effect of adrenaline and noradrenaline on the supply of oxygen to the heart. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 7 no.2:19-26 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Leytes) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(HEART—BLOOD SUPPLY) (OXYGEN IN THE BODY)
(ADRENALINE)

KOTLYAREVSKIY, I.L.; SAMOYLOVA, A.A.; SHERGINA, N.I.

Condensation of metacresol with allyl chloride. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:54-58 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Cresol) (Allyl chloride) (Condensation products (Chemistry))

4029 SAMOYLOVA, A. A.

Priyemy analiza osnovnykh organizatsionno tekhniches kikh faktorov snizheniya sebestoimosti produktsii khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (Na materiale pryadil(no tkatskikh facrik rosglavmoskhoppproma M-va legkoy prom-sti RSFSR). M., 1954. 17 s. 20 sm. (M-vo vyssh. o crazovaniya SSSR. Mosk. ekon. stat. in-t). 110 ekz. B. ts. (54-56701)

A A SAMOYLOVA and G V KOTEL'NIKOVA

"Development and Manufacture of a Prototype of an Instrument for Measuring the Temperature Dependence of Dielectric Losses of Ceramics in the Ten-Centimeter Band" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955 at the State Union Sci. Res. Iust; Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

SAMOYLOVA, A.A.

GUTNIK, M.A.; DOLGOPOLOV, R.A.; SAMOYLOVA, A.A.

Introduction of high-speed cold stamping. Suggestion by M.A. Gutnik, R.A. Dolgopolov, A.A. Samoilov. Prom.energ. 11 no,11:17-18 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Sheet-metal work)

FREYMUNDT, Ye.N., dots.; KORENEVSKAYA, N.N., dots.; IL'CHENKO, S.B; SAMOYLOVA, A.A., dots.;GUROV, G.M., dots.; IVANOV, Yu.M.; ZAYTSEVA, N.V., dots.;EYDEL'MAN, M.R., red.; KONIKOV, L.A., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Balance of the gross national product of a Union Republic; problems in the theory and methodology of its preparation] Balans obshchestvennogo produkta soiuznoi respubliki; voprosy teorii i metodiki sostavleniia. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 326 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. Ekonomiko-statisticheskiy institut.
(Gross national product)

ADAMOV, V.Ye.; BAKLANOV, G.I., prof.; IVANOV, A.I.; SAMOYLOVA, A.A.; USTINOV, A.N.; SHIFMAN, A.G.; SHCHEDRIN, N.I.; CHIZHEVSKAYA, K.M., red.

[Collecting of problems on industrial statistics] Sbornik zadach po statistike promyshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo "Statistika," 1964. 247 p. (MIRA 17:5)

YAROSHEK, L.I.; SAMOYLOVA, A.E.

Detection of streptococcal antigens in the urine of patients with rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis. Vop. revm. 3 no.3:45-48 Jl-S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz revmatologicheskoy kliniki (zav. M.S. Belen'skiy) Ukainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (direktor-dotsent F.Ye. Kurkudym) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.M. Minervin) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KAMCHATNOV, V.P.; VALIULLINA, F.G.; SAMOYLOVA, A.I.

Study of working conditions and incidence of disease in working with methanol in the "dark shops" of the V.V. Kuibyshev Chemical Factory. Kaz. med. zhur. 41 no.3:78-82 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedr gigiyeny truda (zav. - dotsent V.P.Kamchatnov) i glaznykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.S. Veys) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(METHYL ALCOHOL--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

L 16930-63 EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC JD
S/076/63/037/004/022/029

AUTHOR: Samoylova, A. N., Mal'tsev, V. A., Tatevskiy, V. M., Kurdyumova, [illegible]va, L. A.

TITLE: Absorption spectrum due to photolysis of boron chloride with ozone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 909

TEXT: The authors studied the reaction of oxidation of boron bromide by oxygen and of boron chloride by ozone. It is shown that in pulse photolysis of a mixture of boron trichloride with ozone it is possible to observe a band of 4,780 Å, for which the carrier is apparently an intermediate compound in the process of the oxidation of BCl_3 to BO_2. There is 1 figure. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: Johns, Canad. J. Physics, 39, 1738, 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

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