

SEALIMOV, A. A.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "Surgical treatment of cancer of the head of the pancreas and Vater's papilla (Clinical-experimental inves)".

Khar'kov, 1958. 16 pp (Min Health Ukr SSR, Khar'kov State Med Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 124)

SHALIMOV, A. A., (Dr. of Med. Sci.) -- Kharkov

"Treatment of Cardiospasm."

Report submitted for the 27th Congress of Surgeons of the USSR, Moscow
23-28 May 1960.

SHALIMOV, A.A., dotsent (Khar'kov, Khar'kovskaya naberezhnaya, 7/9, kv.2)

Treatment of tetralogy of Fallot by aortic-pulmonary anastomosis
with the aid of alloplastic prosthesis. Vest.khir. 85 no.11:96-
98 N '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kliniki grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - dotsent
A.A. Shalimov) Ukrainского instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(dir. - dotsent I.I. Ovsienko).
(TETRALOGY OF FALLOT)

SHALIMOV, A. A., doktor med. nauk (Khar'kov, Khar'kovskaya nab., d. 7/9,
kv. 2)

Replacement and shunting of the peripheral large arteries by a
homonymous vein proper without separating it from its beds. Vest.
khir. no.12:44-49 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - doktor
med. nauk A. A. Shalimov) Ukrainского instituta usovershenstvo-
vaniya vrachey.

(ARTERIES—SURGERY) (VEINS—TRANSPLANTATION)

SHALIMOV, A. A., doktor med. nauk

Cholangio-jejunal anastomosis in obstruction of the intrahepatic
and high extrahepatic bile ducts. Khirurgiia 37 no.7:33-39
Jl '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kliniki khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - doktor medi-
tsinskikh nauk A. A. Shalimov) Khar'kovskogo instituta uso-
vershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(JAUNDICE) (BILE DUCTS--SURGERY)

SHALIMOV, A. A., dotsent, zasluzhenny vrach RSFSR (Khar'kov, Khar'kovskaya nab., d. 7/9, kv. 2)

New modification of the V-shaped anastomosis. Vest. khir. no.2:
54-57 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - dotsent
A. A. Shalimov) Khar'kovskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(INTESTINES--SURGERY)

SHALIMOV, A. A.

Dilator of new construction for the treatment of mitral stenosis.
Grud. khir. 4 no.1:119-120 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. A. A. Shalimov) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent I. I. Ovsienko)

(MITRAL VALVE SURGERY)
(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

SHALIMOV, A.A., prof. (Khar'kov, Khar'kovskaya naberezhnaya, d.7/9, kv.2)
YAROTSKAYA, E.P.

Total unilateral reflex atelectases of the lung during surgery on
bronchial asthma patients. Klin.khir. no.7:66-68 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - prof.
A.A.Shalimov) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(LUNGS---COLLAPSE) (ASTHMA)

SHALIMOV, A.A., professor

Treatment of mitral stenosis using dilators of a new design.
Vest.khir. 89 no.7:96-99 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry grudnoy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - prof.
A.A. Shalimov) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (dir. - dotsent I.N. Ovsinenko).
(MITRAL VALVE--SURGERY) (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

PHAI ANON, 1970, p. 100.

Search for new methods of resection of the thoracic segment of
the esophagus combined with intrapleural gastroesophagectomy.
Khirurgiya 39 no. 6: 33-39 Je '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. 11. Safarov, A. M. / Anestezii i analgezii (sav. - prof.
A. M. Safarov) - M.: Meditsina, 1970. - 100 s. - (Sovetskaya psichiatricheskaya psichologiya).

... .. 4/27, 1944

[Paper on the pantheon] Khirurgia na chelovechko zhe-
lezy. Moskva, Meditsina, 1944. 126 p. MIRA 17.2:

SHALEMOV, A.A.; KRAPIVKIN, A.A.; SPIVAK, V.N.; TOFOROV, G.N. (Khar'kov, 82,
Moskovskiy prospekt, d.190/5, kv.156)

Rare case of the shunt of arterial blood from the aorta through
the coronary artery clinically simulating a defect of the inter-
ventricular septum. Grud. khir. 6 no.5:111-112 S-0 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

SHALIMOV, A.A., prof.

Methods of gastric resection insuring food passage through the
duodenum. Vest. khir. 94 no.2:109-112 F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - prof. A.A.
Shalimov) Ukrainского instituta uscvershenstvovaniya vrachey
(dir. - dotsent I.I. Ovsiyenko).

SHALIMOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; RED'KIN, Sergey Nikolayevich;
BAYEV, V.K., red.

[Atlas of surgical operations on the organs of the abdominal cavity] Atlas khirurgicheskikh operatsii na organakh briushnoi polosti. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 422 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

MALAYA, L.T., prof.; SHALIMOV, A.A.; DUSHANIN, S.A.; LYASHCHENKO, M.M.

Dynamics of the development of cardiac insufficiency in mitral defects based on venous catheterization, puncture of cardiac cavities, filtration phonocardiography and electromagnetic ballistocardiography. *Kardiologiya* 5 no.2:16-21 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Kafedra hospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. L.T.Malaya)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra grudnoy
khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - prof. A.A.Shalimov)
Ukrainskogo instituta usoversheystvovaniya vrachey, Khar'kov.

SMILINOV, A. G.

SMILINOV, A. G. " Investigation of the Effect of the Method of Tapping Liquid Metal from a furnace, and of the Composition of Tapping Slag, on the Contamination of Ball Bearing Steel by Oxide Inclusions." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

SHALIMOV, A.G.; PETROV, A.K.

Issledovanie effektivnosti obrabotki zhidkoy
elektrostali sinteticheskimi izvestkovo-
glinozemistymi shlakami.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on
Steel Production.

MOSCOW — 30 JUN 1959

VOIMOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORNEYENKOV, A.N., inzh.; PETROV, A.K.;
BOKSHITSKIY, Ya.M.; MARKELOV, A.I.; SHALIMOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KOSOY, L.F., inzh.; CHEKHOMOV, O.M.; KHASIN, G.A.

Refining of alloyed steels by molten synthetic slags. Stal' 20
no: 7:611-618 J1 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Steel--Electrometallurgy)

85489
S/133/60/000/010/004/013
A054/A029

18.3200
AUTHORS:

Voinov, S.S. Shalimov, A.G. - Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Treatment of Ball Bearing Steel With Synthetic Slag

PERIODICAL:

Stal', 1950. No. 10, pp. 902 - 904

TEXT:

In order to collect more data on steel treated with synthetic lime-alumina slag in the ladle, tests were carried out in the TsNIIChM by melting a charge in a 30 kg induction furnace and by treating the steel with a slag containing aluminum oxide (40% by weight), lime (46.2%), fluorite (6.9%) and soda (6.9%). The specimens of this steel were purer: they had a sulfur content of 0.006% as compared to 0.009% for steel produced according to the conventional process, while the oxide and sulfide content also decreased. Tests were also made on an industrial scale by tapping the metal with slags of various composition and by treating the metal in the ladle with synthetic lime-alumina slag. For this purpose, three kinds of slags (lime-alumina, white slag without CaO and lime-fluorite containing slag) were used. UXX 15 (SbKh 15) ball bearing steel was melted in 30-ton and 20-ton basic arc furnaces and the metallographic examinations of the specimens before and after tapping revealed that the changes in

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A054/A029

Treatment of Ball Bearing Steel With Synthetic Slag

the composition of the refining slag did not affect the sulfur content of the metal from the 30-ton furnace in which the charge was practically free from sulfur, whereas a great difference in sulfur content in the steel taken from the 20-ton furnace was observed.

Meltings	A	B	C
S-Content, % in the Metal From the 30-ton Furnace	0.0061	0.0062	0.0065
20-ton Furnace	0.0102	0.0114	-

It was found that with an increase in the aluminum concentration of the slag the quantity of inclusions decreased somewhat. It was also established that for furnaces with basic lining slags containing only CaO and Al₂O₃ are not suitable and that by tapping metal and slag simultaneously into the ladle from normal height, the slag did not emulsify sufficiently. The influence of slag treatment in the ladle was tested in three meltings with a slag of the following composition: CaO 53%, Al₂O₃ 43%, SiO₂ ≤ 3%, FeO 1%. The slag was rather liquid and mobile in the ladle, but lost a considerable part of its mobility during pouring, transport, etc. The samples taken before and after the treatment yielded the following results (numerator: contents before, denominator: contents after the slag treat-

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VOINOV, Semen Georgiyevich; SHALIMOV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich; KOSOY,
Leonid Fineasovich; KALINNIKOV, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich;
VENETSKIY, S.I., red. izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Steel refining in the ladle by means of liquid synthetic slag]
Rafinirovanie stali v kovshe zhidkim sinteticheskim shlakom. Mo-
skva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metal-
lurgii, 1961. 110 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Steel--Metallurgy)

VAN TSEM-TAN [Mang Chin, -t'ang] (Moskva); SIBIR V, n.a. (Moskva); SIFA-III,
A.M. (Moskva); SIFA V, n.a. (Moskva)

Surface tension of liquid iron - sulfur - carbon, iron - manganese -
sulfur, iron - manganese - carbon. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk.
Met. i topl. no.1:15-19 Jan '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Surface tension) (Liquid Metals)

S/137/61/000/008/008/037
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Shalimov, A. G., Petrov, A. K.

TITLE: Study of the efficacy of treating molten electric steel by synthetic lime-alumina slags

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 35, abstract 8V217 (V sb. "Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali", Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 106-117)

TEXT: Experimental results are given on the treatment of 175 industrial (10 - 20 ton) heats of structural and ball-bearing steels using lime-alumina slags. The slag was melted in a 10 ton arc furnace whose bottom and sides were made of carbon blocks; the slag composition (in %) was: CaO 53-55, Al₂O₃ 43 - 45, SiO₂ 3.0. The metal was treated by letting it out of the furnace in a mighty stream into a ladle with the synthetic slag; the quantity of the latter in the ladle was 5 - 6% of the metal by weight. In the electric furnace the metals were neither deoxidized nor desulfurized. As result of the synthetic slag treatment a considerable desulfurization of the metal occurred: the sulfur content was reduced by 60 - 80% in one minute; about half of the heats of steel ШХ15(ShKh15)

Card 1/2

VOINOV, Semen Georgiyevich; SHALIMOV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich; GROMOV,
N.D., red. izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V., tekhn. red.

[Steel for ball bearings] Sharikopodshipnikovaia stal'. Mo-
skva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 480 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ball bearings) (Steel)

SHALIMOV A.G.

S/123/52/000/003/001/008
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Veinov, S. G., Kosoy, L. F., Shumov, M. M., Shalimov, A. G.,
Chelidomov, O. M., Andreyev, T. B., Afanas'yev, S. G., Kalinnikov,
Ye. S.

TITLE: Refining converter steel with liquid synthetic slag in the ladle

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1952, 225 - 232

TEXT: The good results obtained in refining electric steels with liquid
lime-aluminous slag led to pilot-plant tests with converter steels, using the
same method. 111 heats were smelted in a basic 8-ton converter; 46 of them were
refined in the ladle with liquid synthetic slags of the following composition
(in %):

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3/133/62/000/003/001/008
A054/A127

Refining converter steel with...

chrome oxides. To maintain the fluidity and reactivity of the slag under the test conditions, its quantity was increased to 5.5% of the metal weight, the temperature of the liquid slag in the furnace was raised to 1,750 - 1,850°C and the interval between pouring the slag and tapping the metal was reduced (to 2 min. 5 sec. on the average). The ladle was preheated to 600 - 800°C prior to slag tapping. The basic slag forming additives were common open-hearth lime (with up to 0.2% S), bauxite and in some cases (for medium-carbon and high-carbon steel grades) fluorite. Lime was added in two batches: prior to pouring the cast iron and 4 - 5 minutes after blowing started; the other two components were added together with lime. The quantity of the latter used for alloy and high-grade steels was 8 - 9%, for rail and axle steel 5 - 7% of the charge weight. ShKh15, 12KhN3A, 08N3 grades, deep-drawing steel and carbon (tool) steels were cast with fluorite (0.3 - 0.8% of the charge weight; the slag was tapped twice.) To determine the optimum cast iron composition, cast irons with components varying greatly in amount were used (0.28 - 0.78% Si, 0.50 - 1.80% Mn, 0.025 - 0.095% S, 0.085 - 0.220P). The slags were very active already at the beginning of blowing. The basicity of slags ($\text{CaO}:(\text{SiO}_2 + \text{P}_2\text{O}_5)$) increased progressively (5 - 5 1/2 minutes after blowing started it was 2.0, at the end of blowing: 3.0 - 4.0). The synthetic slag refining method in converters with oxygen top blast results in a

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Refining converter steel with...

S/133/62/000/003/001/006
A054/A127

P. S. Plekhanov, A. I. Masun, and A. A. Markin participating. There are 3 figures, 9 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

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Ball-Bearing Steel

SOV/6039

various factors on their content. The authors thank engineers G. I. Yermolayev, A. I. Borodulin, P. S. Plekhanov, V. Ya. Monastyrskiy, A. N. Glazov, L. I. Teder, P. M. Danilov, A. K. Petrov, O. M. Chekhomov, D. G. Zhukov, L. F. Kosoy, Ya. M. Bokshitskiy, T. E. Pravdina, S. A. Kiseleva, S. M. Yeremeko, and M. M. Shapiro for their assistance. There are 292 references, both Soviet and non-Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

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Ch. I. Characteristics of Ball-Bearing Steel	9
1. Requirements for ball-bearing steel under operating conditions	9
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Card 20 2

SHALIMOV, A.G. (Moskva); KUKLEV, V.G. (Moskva)

Viscosity of lime-alumina slags. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i
topl. no. 5:43-51 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Slag) (Viscosity)

SHALIMOV, A. G.; KUKLEV, V. G.

Application of the ~~SVI~~SVI-57 viscosimeter for high temperature measurements. Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1526-1527 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina.

(Viscosimeter)

SAZONOV, M.L. (Moskva); SHALIMOV, A.G. (Moskva)

Effect of the slag and metal phase constitution of steel desulfuration
process by lime-alumina slag. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor.
delo. no. 1:33-40 Ja-F '63. (MIR 16:3)
(Desulfuration) (Slag--Analysis)

SHALIMOV, A.G.; SAZONOV, M.L.

Method for the study of the equilibrium in the system metal - slag
with the aid of radioactive isotopes. Zav.lab. 29 no.4:454-456
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
im. F.P.Bardina.
(Metals) (Slag) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

S/0279/64/000/003/0069/0081

ACCESSION NR: AP4040984

AUTHOR: Shalimov, A. G. (Moscow)

TITLE: Formation and removal of nonmetallic inclusions in the refining of steel with liquid synthetic slag

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 3, 1964, 69-81

TOPIC TAGS: steel, nonmetallic inclusion, alumosilicate, corundum, synthetic slag, slag, interphase zone

ABSTRACT: The mechanics and procedure of refining electric steel in the ladle by means of synthetic lime-alumina slag were studied in connection with producing roller-bearing steel with a low content of nonmetallic inclusions. The streaks of inclusions consisted mainly of corundum, alumosilicate, and broken-up glass, while the globular inclusions were composed of isotropic and anisotropic conglomerations of these substances. It was observed that refining of steel with synthetic slag by the standard procedure yielded a roller-bearing material with a low content of streak-shaped inclusions, but that this procedure did not essentially affect the globular inclusions. It was also noted that the process of assimilation of the inclusions by the droplets of the emulsified slag was necessary for the removal of oxygen and nonmetallic inclusions. The amount of globular inclusions decreased

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019475

S/0133/64/000/003/0232/0233

AUTHOR: Shalimov, A. G.

TITLE: Conference on the problem of metal refining in ladle by liquid synthetic slag

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1964, 232-233

TOPIC TAGS: metal refining, refining, metal refining in ladle, synthetic slag, slag refining, liquid slag refining

ABSTRACT: The conference on the problems of metal refining in ladle by liquid synthetic slag was held in November of 1963 in Chelyabinsk. The reports delivered dealt with: 1) the properties of steels refined by liquid synthetic slag in the ladle (construction steel, ball-bearing steel and electrosteel); 2) the design of a new slag-melting electrical oven, and the production of raw materials for synthetic slags. The discussion led to the conclusion that the application of a synthetic slag increased by 10-15% the production of high-quality steels in electrical furnaces, and that cheaper steel with excellent qualities can be produced in open-hearth furnaces by using the new technique. The content of sulfur

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ACCESSION NR: APL019475

and nonmetallic inclusions in such steel can be decreased and its mechanical properties can be improved (including the improvement of plasticity at low temperatures). It was also noted that the quality of the ball-bearing steel produced in open-hearth ovens and refined by the synthetic slag was equal to that of electro-steel, its sulfur content was decreased 1.5 times, the length of melting time was decreased by 12%, and the spoilage due to nonmetallic inclusions was decreased by 0.78-0.15%. Although the cost of the synthetic slag production is still high, the total cost of steel production was lowered due to the increased efficiency of ovens and the decrease in spoilage.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SHALIMOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOINOV, S.G., doktor tekhn. nauk;
KOSOY, L.F.

Improving the quality of alloy steel by refining it with a
liquid synthetic slag. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:16-19
J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

I. 39469-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-10/Pu-4 JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4047869

S/0279/64/000/005/0035/0044

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B

AUTHOR: Shalimov, A.L.G. (Moscow); Okorokov, G.N. (Moscow); Boyarshinov, V.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Simulation of the process of vacuum degassing liquid steel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 5, 1964, 35-44

TOPIC TAGS: liquid steel, vacuum degassing, decarburization

ABSTRACT: The effect of pressure on the formation and growth of gas bubbles in vacuum degassing of liquid steel was studied from simulated hydrodynamic operations in a transparent model. Although absolute values for the decarburization of molten steel under vacuum could not be established from this miniature operation, the following conclusions were derived. The last few millimeters of pressure should be reduced. Lowering the pressure of the metal bath from 200 to 1.0 mm mercury tripled the amount of gas carried by each bubble and increased the agitation of the upper zone of the bath. The surface boiling or blowing removed gas from liquid containing even small amounts of dissolved gas, so the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047869

overall decarburization rate was increased much more than three times by the indicated pressure reduction. Reducing the pressure below 1.0 mm Hg did not improve the degassing effect any further. Degassing occurred primarily at the surface zone of the bath-- 70-80% of the gas in the bubbles came from the top 15-20% of the bath. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 20 equations and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

ml
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041866

S/0133/64/000/007/0599/0604

AUTHOR: Voinov, S. G., Kosoy, L. F., Morozenskiy, A. I., Savel'yev, D. F.,
Shalimov, A. G., Kalinnikov, Ye. S., Shatunov, S. F., Kireyev, B. A., Okhapkin, S. I.,
Davy'dova, L. N., Izmanova, T. A.

TITLE: Refining of 100-ton open-hearth melts by liquid synthetic slag in the ladle

SOURCE: SMO, no. 7, 1964, 599-604

TOPIC TAGS: steel manufacture, ore refining, alloy steel, carbon steel, open hearth
melt refining, ladle refining, synthetic slag, liquid synthetic slag

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a technique for the ladle treatment of 100-ton open-hearth melts by means of synthetic liquid slag under industrial conditions which make it possible to produce high-quality alloy and carbon steel, including ball-bearing steel, equal to electric steel in terms of the content of non-metallic admixtures, mechanical properties (along and across the fiber) and other criteria. Experiments were conducted by TsNICHM with 60 melts from two 100-ton basic open-hearth furnaces operating with a hard charge by the scrap method and heated by mazut with steam sprinkling at a temperature of 200-3000 and a pressure of 10-12 atmospheres. The synthetic slag was smelted in a redesigned 18-ton arc-type electric furnace (DST-12) with a special carbon vat lining.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041866

technology provided a metal of the prescribed chemical composition. A high degree of desulfuration was achieved. The sulfur content in the metal so refined was reduced from 0.030-0.040 to 0.006-0.012%. Open-hearth ball-bearing steel ShKh15 refined by synthetic slag had a higher degree of purity with respect to non-metallic admixtures than the electric steel of Plant No. 1 and of other metallurgical plants. The quality of the open-hearth structural alloy and instrument-carbon steels, refined by the synthetic slag, was equal to that of electric steel, and was even superior to it in terms of plasticity and resiliency across the fiber. Experiments in the preparation of the synthetic slag in an arc-type electric furnace for the processing 10-ton open-hearth melts indicated that in order to obtain 1 ton of the liquid slag 1500 kw-hours of electric power is sufficient with a specific transformer power of 150 kva per ton of hourly productivity of a slag-smelting furnace. The production of high quality open-hearth steel in 100-ton furnaces by the new method results in a considerable cost reduction in comparison with conventional electric steel. The results of the experiments of 100-ton open-hearth melts by means of liquid synthetic slag point to the advisability of putting this method into operation in the open-hearth shops of high-quality metallurgical plants having furnaces of 100- to 200-ton capacity. "A. M. Svistunov (Deceased), S. Motveychuk, Ye. N. Vasil'yev, A. S. Mikhaylov, I. F. Yefimov, A. A. Kuz'min, K. S. Obokmov, Yu. N. Gorbunov, V. G. Kuklev, N. I. Kazakova and others also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041869 S/0133/64/000/007/0640/0642

AUTHOR: Gabuyev, G. Kh.; Yel'tsov, K. S.; Shul'te, Yu. A.; Mikhaylov, P. A.; Garevskikh, I. A.; Leybenzon, S. A.; Tsivirko, E. I.; Medovar, B. I.; Latash, Yu. V.; Frantsov, V. P.; Pakhomov, A. I.; Kaganovskiy, G. P.; Voinov, S. G.; Shalimov, A. G.; Kalinnikov, Ye. S.; Smolyakov, V. P.; Kosoy, L. F.

TITLE: Improvement of the quality of electroslag-melted ball-bearing steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 7, 1964, 640-642

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing steel, electroslag melted steel, high purity steel, steel electroslag melting

ABSTRACT: Several variants of electroslag melting have been tested in an attempt to improve the quality of ball-bearing steel. The analysis of electroslag-melted steel showed that nitrides and carbonitrides constitute the greatest part (up to 75%) of the nonmetallic inclusions present in the steel. These nitrides derive from the initial material. The electroslag process eliminates large nitrides over 20 μ in diameter, but does not eliminate the smaller ones.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041869

Therefore, the nitrogen and titanium contents of the initial metal must be reduced to a minimum. This can be done, for example, by refining the metal in the ladle with synthetic slag. Electroslag melting of open-hearth steel refined with synthetic slag eliminated all the inclusions larger than 10 μ and reduced the number of smaller inclusions by more than 50% and the nitrogen and oxygen contents to 0.0053 and 0.0020%, respectively. To produce ultra-high purity ball-bearing steel, the double electroslag melting was applied with a combination of various fluxes. The use of ANF-6-ANF-6 fluxes in double electroslag melting or of AN-29-ANF-6 fluxes produced best results. Ultra-high purity steel, fully satisfying requirements for critical ball bearings, was obtained. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprospetsstal' (Dneprospetsstal' plant); Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (Zaporozh Machine-Building Institute); Institut elektrovarki im Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute); TsNIICHM

Card 2/3

L 16306-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4045659 S/0133/64/000/009/0836/0839

AUTHOR: Gavrilov, O. T.; Boyarshinov, V. A.; Shalimov, Al. G.;
Dolinin, D. P.; Khasin, G. A.; Kolyasnikova, R. I.; Savenok, L. L.

TITLE: Quality of vacuum-arc-melted ball-bearing steel. 18 4 B

SOURCE: Stal', no. 9, 1964, 836-839

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing steel, ShKh 15 ball bearing steel, vacuum arc melted ShKh 15 steel, high grade ShKh 15 steel, improved melting method

ABSTRACT: A study has been made to determine the causes of flaws in consumable-electrode vacuum-arc-melted ShKh 15 steel for ball bearings and to find the means to eliminate them. As a result, several improvements in melting technique have been adopted, so that it now is possible to obtain high-grade steel for precision and special-purpose ball bearings by a single vacuum-arc melting of the ShKh 15-steel consumable electrodes. The "spot" inhomogeneity of the ingots, formerly the cause of 90% of the rejects, was fully eliminated by using symmetrical coaxial current conductor and by eli-

Card 1/2

L 16306-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045659

minating nonsymmetrical magnetic masses. Light stringers, or stratified crystallization, were completely eliminated by automatic control of the electrode feed. Another type of ingot flaw, bright spots containing 0.04—0.05% less carbon than the bulk of the metal, was eliminated by improving the electrode holders and by leaving a portion of the electrode, 100—200 mm long, unmelted. The ingot pipe was eliminated by gradually decreasing the arc current from 4.0—4.4 Ka to 0.8—1.2 Ka during the last 10—15 min of melting. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIICHM and Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 42972-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5008709 S/0133/65/000/003/0232/0235

AUTHOR: Lubenets, I. A.; Zhukov, D. G.; Voinov, S. G.; Shalimov, A. G.; Kosoy,
L. F.; Kalinnikov, Ye. S.; Chernyakov, V. A.; Yartsev, M. A.; Gorikov, Ye. S.;
Mysina, G. Ye

TITLE: Synthetic slag refining of steel from large-capacity arc ovens

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1965, 232-235

TOPIC TAGS: steel refining, synthetic slag, ball bearing steel, chromium steel,
low impurity steel, arc oven steel

ABSTRACT: During the second half of 1963, one of the electrical steel-smelting enterprises started introducing the refining of steel by means of synthetic lime-alumina slag into industrial use. The present article reports on the preliminary findings concerning the efficiency of this new process. Tests were carried out with a slag-melting OKB-284 oven having an interior diameter of 5350 mm and a 4500 kVA transformer. The wall and cover were made of chromomagnesite while the tank was lined with carbon blocks; the smelting chamber had a diameter of 3000 mm and was 800 mm deep. All pertinent construction and operational data are given

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L 42972-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008709

in considerable detail. Specifically, 1) the oven produced 2.5 metric tons/hr. of slag; 2) during production of ball-bearing and construction chromium steel, the slag consumption amounted to 2.8-5.0% of the mass of processed metal; 3) the oven consumed about 1420 kWh per metric ton of slag produced; 4) the shortened refining operation decreased the consumption of electrical energy by 30-40 kWh per metric ton of metal, which compensated fully for the energy requirements for the production of slag; and 5) the productivity of the large-capacity electrical ovens was increased by 10-15%. The new method markedly reduced (as shown in several tables presenting the results of impurity determinations) the amount of nonmetallic impurities and improved the plastic properties of the finished product. The technological procedures described should be able, in the future, to improve the quality of the above-mentioned special steels even more and reduce the impurity content even further. "In this work, carried out in conjunction with TsNIChM, N. V. Keys, V. G. Pegov, Ye. B. Men'shenin, M. A. Barnovalov, G. B. Shirer, M. I. Shatalov, A. A. Molchanova, M. Ye. Anisimova, and others also took part." Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM

Card 2/2

VOINOV, Semen Georgiyevich; SHALIMOV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich;
KOSOY, Leonid Georgiyevich; KALINNIKOV, Yevgeniy
Sergeyevich

[Refining metals with synthetic slags] Rafinirovanie me-
tallov sinteticheskimi shlakami. Moskva, Metallurgiya,
1964. 279 p. (MIRA 17:12)

BEL'TENEV, Ye.B.; ISAKOVA, A.I.; SAVCHENKO, A.I.; SHALIMOV, A.I.

New data on the stratigraphy of the central northern regions of
the Sikhote-Alin Range. Dokl.AN SSSR. 110 no.5:820-824 0 '56. :
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut.
Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

(Sikhote-Alin Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SHALIMOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; NEUYMINA, N.K., otvetstvennyy red.; KORENYUK,
Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Pulse of the earth; a study of earthquakes] Pul's zemli; ocherki
o zemletriaseniakh. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo detskoi lit-ry M-va
prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 83 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Earthquakes)

25-5-4/35

TITLE: Geological Research in the Antarctic
(Geologicheskiye issledovaniya v antarktide)

All other Soviet stations will be set up in the course of 1957.

This article contains three photos.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

SHALIMOV, A.I.

History of the geological study of the Antarctic. Trudy Nauch.-
issl.inst.geol.Arkt. 95:5-79 '57. (MIRA 12:1)
(Antarctic regions--Geology)

20-4.28/51

SHALIMOV, A. I.

AUTHOR:

Shalimov, A. I.

TITLE:

On the Problem of the Structural-Tectonic Subdivision of the Antarctic (K voprosu struktarno-tektonicheskogo rayonirovaniya Antarktity).

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 667-670 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The references concerning this problem, mentioned here in short, can be defined exactly and completed on the strength of the material collected in the meantime about the geological structure and the geomorphology of various regions of the Antarctic with respect to the problem mentioned in the title. At least 4 greater structure elements can be separated here: 1) the east Antarctic plate. It is the greatest structure element. The fundament of this plate consists of an old crystalline complex, i.e. of schists and gneisses which are to a great extent injected with various granitoids. The composition the high degree of metamorphization, furthermore an intensive granitization and mygmatisation of this complex make it similar to the archaic complexes of India, Madagascar and Australia. Parent exposures of the sedimentary cover of the plate are known only on the Horn Bluff ("Gorn Blef") block, except the activized zones. The sandstones occurring here which are to a small extent metamorphized were conventionally counted to

Card 1/4

On the Problem of the Structural-Tectonic Subdivision of the Antarctic.

20-4-38/51

the Bacon series (late Palaeozoicum- young mesozoicum). Splinters of analogous sandstones often occur in moraines of the east Antarctic shore. The most recent formations of the plate are the leucite basalts of the volcanic Gauss mountain. 2) the activated Zones of the Plate form one of the greatest horsts of the world (horst of Victorialand and of the Queen-Maud-mountains) and the chain of the Block-Mountains of the Queen-Maud-Land. A connexion is possible between these two structures in the unexplored inner Antarctic. The Bacon series of the Victorialand consisting of fine-grained arkose- and quartz sandstones which contain gravelites, loamy schists, coal seams, and thick dolerite "sills" ("silly"), rests upon a crystalline basis with a striking unconformity of structure. The thickness of the series fluctuates between 600 and 1700 m. Its age is from upper Devonian up to Triassic inclusive. The Antarctic horst is in the east bordered by a deep Ross marine depression. A recent volcanism (Ross Island Cape Eder, the chain of islands along the eastern shore of the Victorialand) is connected with the great meridional fractures. The shifts and the depression zone connected with them developed not later than at the begin of pleistocene. In the west the Victorialand horst is separated from the plate by a meridional depression which apparently represents a fosse. In the further

Card 2/4

On the Problem of the Structural-Tectonic Subdivision of the Antarctic.

20-4-38/51

course the possible reasons of the activation of this entire extensive zone are discussed. In spite of the imperfectness of the fragmentary knowledge of the structure of the crust it can be assumed that the Bacon series does not rest upon the raised fundament of the old plate, but upon the roots of a fold formation eroded already in the course of pre-Devonian time. This would mean that not the old plate, but its younger fold frame which is assumed to be Caledonian, has suffered an activation. 3) Folded belt of western Antarctic is continued by the structures of Tierra del Fuego and fuses with the structures of the Andes. 4) the Weddell-Ross-Depression is not yet researched. The author assumes that in the development of the geologic structure of the Antarctic the old east Antarctic plate was belted by and by by folded formations of always younger age. The fold formation of the west Antarctic are unsunk fragments of this belt. The belt which is most remote from the pre-Cambrian core of the plate (Grahamland) is alpine. The borders of the Caledonian and the Hercynian belt can for the time being not be detected. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute of Arctic Geology (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki)

Card 3/4

On the Problem of the Structural-Tectonic Subdivision of the Antarctic. 20-4-38/51

PRESENTED: April 4, 1957, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

SHALINOV, A.I.

Method of prospecting for original deposits of diamonds. Inform.
biul.HIIGA no.14:33-40 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Olenek Valley--Diamonds)

SHALIMOV, A.I.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Stratigraphic position of Permian clumpy limestones in the Alma
Basin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razved. 3 no.9:27-32 S '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alma Valley--Limestone)

SHALIMOV, A.I.

Recent data on the stratigraphy of upper Triassic and lower and middle Jurassic formations in the southwestern part of the Crimean Mountains. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.6:1407-1410 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V.Plekhanova. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Crimean Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya.; SHALIMOV, A.I.

New data on the stratigraphy of the Lower and Middle Jurassic
deposits in the Al'ma River basin (southwestern Crimea). Vest.
LGU 16 no. 6:73-82 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Al'ma valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEBEDINSKIY, V.I.; SHALIMOV, A.I.

Volcanic activity of the lower Jurassic period in the Crimean Mountains. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.1:197-200 S_O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN USSR i Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V.Plekhanova. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

(Crimean Mountains--Rocks, Igneous)

SHALIMOV, A.I. (Leningrad)

"Volcanic places in the Crimea" by V. Lebedinskii. Reviewed by A.
I. Shalimov. Priroda 51 no.1:123-124 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Crimea--Volcanoes) (Lebedinskii, V.)

SHALIMOV, A. I.

Relationship between Paleocene and Eocene sediments within the limits of the Salgir-Al'ma interfluvium and the development of the Crimean structure in the upper Cretaceous and Paleogene. Zap. LGI 42 no.2: 83-88 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Crimea--Geology)

SHALIMOV, A.I.

Some new data on the stratigraphy, lithology, and origin of the Taurian
flysch series (Crimean Mountains). Zap. LGI 42 no.2:89-97 '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Crimean Mountains--Flysch)

LEBEDINSKIY, V.I. [Lebedyns'kyi, V.I.]; SHALIMOV, A.I.

New data on the geology of the Karadag volcanic group (Crimea).
Geol. zhur. 22 no.3:45-57 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut mineral'nykh ressursov AN USSR i Leningradskiy
gornyy institut im. Plekhanova.
(Crimea--Geology)

LEBEDINSKIY, V.I. (Simferopol'); SHALIMOV, A.I. (Leningrad)

"How secrets have been discovered." Reviewed by V.I. Lebedinskii,
A.I. Shalimov. Priroda 51 no.12:116-117 D'62. (MIRAA 15:12)
(Crimea--Gaves)

LEREDINSKIY, V. I.; SHALIMOV, A. I.

Structure of the volcanogenic complex of Limeny (Crimean Mountains). Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.6:1429-1432 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR i Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G. V. Plekhanova. Predstavleno akademikom D. I. Shcherbakovym.

(Goluboy Zaliv region—Geology, Structural)

LEBEDINSKIY, V.I. (Simferopol'); SHALIMOV, A.I. (Leningrad)

Kara-Dag, a "fossil" volcano in the Crimean Mountains. Priroda
52 no.2:95-99 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Kara-Dag, Mount)

LEBEDINSKIY, V.I.; SHALIMOV, A.I.

Review of A.M. Onishchenko and V.N. Vas'ko's book "Handbook for training in geological mapping". Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.7:124-127 J1 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova i Institut mineral'nykh resursov Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

LEBEDINSKIY, Vladimir Ivanovich; SHALIMOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
MISHIN, M.M., red.

[Mysteries of minerals] Zagadki zemnykh nedr. Kiev, Naukova
dumka, 1965. 181 p. (MIRA 18:6)

NOVIKOV, E.A.; SHALIMOV, A.I.

Some new data on the occurrence and age of "crystalline schists"
in the Crimean Mountains. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv.
8 no. 12:15-19 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut imeni G.V. Plekhanova.

ACC NR: AT6034366 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0049/0058

AUTHOR: Shalimov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: New tectonic scheme of the Crimea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet, Stroyeniye Chernomorskoy vpadiny (Structure of the Black Sea depression); Chernik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 49-58

TOPIC TAGS: geology, ~~TECTONICS~~, fault, geologic exploration, geologic surveying, *TECTONICS / Crimea*

ABSTRACT: The present article describes a new tectonic scheme of the Crimea. An analysis of the geological structure of the Crimea is made, with special emphasis on faulting. Faulting and shifting dislocations are shown to be a major factor in the modern fold and block tectonic structure of the Crimean mountain system. A structural similarity and possible continuity between the region of Mountainous Crimea and the Greater Caucasus meganticlinorium is analyzed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 04May66/ ORIG REF: 021

Card 1/1

GUR'BA, Nikolay Yemel'yanovich; LIPOROZHSKIY, Grigoriy Pavlovich;
SHALIMOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; KOVALEV, Timofey Filippovich;
ZHEURAVLEV, S.P., otv. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red. izd-
va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Progressive operating practice in mining enterprises] Pe-
redovoi opyt raboty na gornorudnykh predpriatiakh. Mo-
skva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu,
1961. 278 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)
(Nikopol' region--Manganese mines and mining)

BYSTROV, A.V., inzh.; SHALIMOV, A.P., inzh.; SHABAN, A.K., inzh.

Making AN-8-type flux from AN-348A and AN-20 fluxes. Svar.
proizv. no.9:28 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. Stalina.
(Flux (Metallurgy))

BYSTROV, A. V.; SHALIMOV, A. P.; KRASULINA, A. K.

Use of slag crusts of AN-20 and AN-348A fluxes. Avtom. svar.
16 no.3:93 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electric welding) (Slag)

L 15266-65 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-1 ASD(m)-3 JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AP5001436 S/0125/64/000/010/0067/0068

AUTHOR: Bystrov, A. V.; Shalimov, A. P.; Soldatenkov, G. A. B

TITLE: Electroslag welding of open-hearth furnace buckstays

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1964, 67-68

TOPIC TAGS: electroslag welding, metallurgical furnace, power welding equipment, welding electrode/ A-535 welder

Translation: Buckstays for open-hearth furnaces are heavy columns of rectangular cross section 150x460 mm with several bends. They were formerly made by bonding packets with a thickness of 150 mm from plates with thicknesses of 15, 25 and 30 mm cut from sheets with the contour of the buckstay.

By the new method, the buckstays are made up of slabs with a thickness of 150 mm, and welded by the electroslag method, the individual slabs being welded at the bend points of the contour. The ends of the slabs are not finished since oxygen cutting assures sufficient accuracy for the cut (+ 2 mm). The stands are set up on a special jig for welding. There is a V-shape gap (30 mm at the bottom, 33 mm at the top) to allow for shrinkage after welding. Welding is done on a type A-535 automatic machine built by the Electric Welding.

Card 1/3

L 15266-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001436

Institute im. Ye. O. Paton under the following conditions: $I_w = 1600-1800$ a, $U = 36-38$ v, $V_w = 0.54-0.6$ meters per hour electrode, $V = 1.6-1.8$ meters per hour, depth of welding bath 30-35 mm, single electrode, power supply--three phase transformer type TShS-1000-3, switched to single-phase operation for welding with plate electrode.

The electrode is a plate of 09G2 steel (GOST 5058-57) 10 mm thick with a width equal to the thickness of the metal being welded. When the seam is 460 mm long, an electrode with a length of 2200 mm is used.

Studies showed that the seam has satisfactory mechanical properties without subsequent heat treatment: $\sigma_t = 29-31$ kg/mm², $\sigma_v = 42-43$ kg/mm²,

$\delta = 27-32\%$, $\alpha_R = 3.7-6.7$ kg/mm². The chemical composition of the base metal, electrode metal, and seam metal is shown in the table. It was established by ultrasonic inspection that there were no flaws in the seam. With three-shift work, a set of buckstays for an open-hearth furnace (104 seams) was welded in 12 days. In the first few days, two welds were made per shift, the productivity subsequently being increased to five welds. As a result of the use of this new method for welding open-hearth buckstays, the KMK saves 53 tons of metal and 5400 rubles yearly. The first welded stand was put into operation in April 1963 and is still in use. Orig. art. has 2 figures.
Card 2/3

L 15266-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001436

Metal	Content %					
	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr
Base	0.19	0.40	trace	0.021	0.047	trace
Electrode	0.15	1.66	0.39	0.016	0.045	"
Seam	0.15	0.61	0.08	0.018	0.033	"

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

SUBMITTED: 24Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 3/3

BERGAUZ, Lev Abramovich; SHALIMOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; SUROVA, V.A.
red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Guide for workers in auxiliary and haulage operations in
ferrous metallurgy] Pamiatka dlia rabochikh vspomogatel'-
nykh i transportnykh tsekhov gornykh predpriatii cherno
metallurgii. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962. 167 p.

(MIRA 16:10)

(Iron mines and mining) (Wages--Miners)

STAFEYEV, Aleksey Nikiforovich; STARNOVSKIY, Lev Nikolayevich;
SHALIMOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, retsenzent;
GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red.izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Comprehensive labor organization in mines] Kompleksnaia
organizatsiia truda na rudnikakh. Moskva, Gosgortekhhiz-
dat, 1963. 22 p. (MIRA 17:2)

L 62709-65 EPF(c)/EPA(s)-2/EWA(h)/ENP(j)/ENP(k)/ENT(d)/ENT(l)/ENT(m)/ENP(h)/T/
ENP(l)/EWA(d)/ENP(w)/ENP(v) Pc-l/PF-l/Pr-l/Ps-l/Pt-7/Peb EM/RM/W/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5019030 UR/0286/65/000/012/0065/0066
666.189 22.002.5

104
100
8

AUTHOR: Gavrilov, I. K.; ^{44,55}Filippov, D. A.; ^{44,55}Strukov, V. M.; ^{44,55}Blatov, V. S.; ^{44,55}Shalimov,
A. S.; ^{44,55}Vul, N. I.; ^{44,55}Ivanov, A. M.; ^{44,55}Belyakov, V. V.; ^{44,55}Frolov, R. A.; ^{44,55}Khantsis, R. Z.;
^{44,55}Andriyevskaya, G. D.; ^{44,55}Zelenskiy, E. S.; ^{44,55}Kuperman, A. M.; ^{44,55}Dobrovolskiy, A. K.;
^{44,55}Dzherelievskiy, K. B.

TITLE: Winding machine. Class 32, No. 172009¹⁵

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 65-66

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic, plastic filament, fiber glass, filament winding, winding machine, filament wound article

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a machine for fabrication of glass-reinforced plastic articles by filament winding. The machine includes a drive with a reductor and a mandrel mounted on a rotating shaft. To fabricate spherical shapes the machine is equipped with profiled guides transmitting to the mandrel a tilting motion around the vertical axis simultaneously with a rotation around the axis (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [ND]

Card 1/2

I 62709-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019030

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po aviatsionnoy tekhnike SSSR
(Organization of the State Committee on Aviation Engineering, SSSR) *44,55* *4*

SUBMITTED: 19May64

ENCL: 01 *15*

SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: *4064*

Card 2/3

L 62709-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019030

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

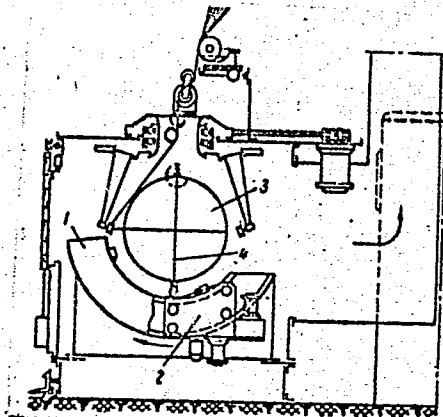


Fig. 1. Winding machine

- 1 - Shaped guide; 2 - reductor;
- 3 - mandrel; 4 - shaft.

Card ^{Ke} 3/B

L 11260-66 (1/1) EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) EM/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP5028475 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/029/0056/0057

INVENTOR: Gavrilov, I. K.; Filippov, D. A.; Strukov, V. M.; Blatov, V. S.; Shalimov, A. S.; Vul. N. I.; Ivanov, A. S.; Belyakov, V. S.; Prolov, A. S.; Khantsis, R. Z.
Andriyevskaya, G. S.; Zelenskiy, E. S.; Kuperman, A. M.; Dobrovol'skiy, A. K.
Dzhereliyevskiy, A. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of fabricating fiberglass shells. Class 32, No. 175624

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1065, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: shell, cylindrical shell, fiberglass shell, shell fabrication, fiberglass winding, solid fuel rocket, rocket case

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of fabricating shells from fiberglass wound on a pattern which is then melted out or dissolved. To increase the strength of the shell, the winding is combined with the stretching of fiber by means of a fiber guide which rotates around the pattern. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11, 19 SUBM DATE: 02Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 447

HW
Card 1/1

KUGAYENKO, O.N.; ROZENBERG, V.M.; SHALIMOVA, A.V.

Effect of initial substructure on creep and its changes during
creep. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 15 no.4:612-615 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut metallofiziki Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta chernoy metallurgii.

(Iron-silicon alloys--Metallography) (Creep of metals)

0022471

AUTHOR: Bespyatov, B. I.; Vasil'yev, V. A.; Cherkasova, I. V.; Shaifimov, B. P.; Manukov, V. S.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/003/D023/D023

TITLE: The seismic characteristic of the border zone of the Caspian Basin and possibilities of improving the effectiveness of the MOV method

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz, Abs. 3D143

REF SOURCE: Tr. Nizhne-Volzhsk. n.-i. in-t geol. i geofiz., vyp. 2, 1964, 67-74

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, geologic exploration

TRANSLATION: Difficulties in obtaining high caliber seismic data are reviewed. These include: regular waves of interference, complicated relief of the first sharp boundary, thin-beddedness of the principal strata, echoes, etc. Methods of overcoming these difficulties are considered. The most effective means of eliminating the effects of interfering waves are: proper positioning of shots, shorter shot intervals (to 250 m if the geology is difficult), and longer shot intervals (up to 1000 m, if echoes are expected). The RNP method is recommended for the regions where the first reflecting surface has a complicated relief. Salt domes should be located gravimetrically. The usual modification of the MOV method should be avoided. Difficulties due to thin stratification and effects of adjoining media are best overcome by arranging the geophones

UDC: 550.834.5

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Card 2/2

S/170/63/006/002/013/018
B102/B186

The nonisothermal flow of...

pressure and temperature. These equations can be solved for the case of non-adiabatic flow considered here, and the solution can be developed in powers of the small parameter ϵ . The series $\bar{\pi}(\kappa)$ and $\bar{\tau}(\kappa)$ converge according to the Poincaré theorem. For some practical cases the solutions are solved numerically in first approximation and are shown graphically. Actually the $T(x)$ curve lies below that obtained by Shukhov and the gas temperature can in fact be lower than the ambient temperature as observed by Schorre (Oil and Gas J. 53, No. 21, 1954).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza, g. Moskva
(Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1962

Card 2/2

SHALIMOV, B.V. (Moskva)

Determining the pressure field in a system of an areal well distribution under elastic conditions. Izv. AN SSSR, Mekh. no. 5 1971-1972 (MIRA 18:10)
S. 165.

SHALIMOV, B.V.; KRIVOSHEIN, B.L.

Joule-Thompson effect of a multicomponent mixture. Trudy
VNIIGAZ no.21/29:23-31 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KHODANOVICH, I.Ye.; ZAREMBO, K.S.; SHALIMOV, B.V.; KRIVOSHEIN, B.L.

Calculation of the temperature change in a gas based on the
length of the pipeline. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.21/29:43-48 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NO: AP4009659

S/0147/63/000/004/0180/0186

AUTHORS: Buly*chev, V.A.; Shalimov, B.Ye.

TITLE: Two new methods of centering

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 4, 1963, 180-186

TOPIC TAGS: optical mechanical centering, center of gravity, conical shells, thin-walled conical shell, centering

ABSTRACT: One of the most essential requirements in the assembly of thin-walled conical shells consists in the location of the geometrical axis and in setting it in the correct position. The axis is determined by the centers of gravity of the two base sections. The problem is further complicated by the fact that, because of their low rigidity and tendency toward wrinkling, these sections show deviations from a perfectly circular form; these deviations must be considered when determining the position of the axis. Noting that the existing method of centering involves a large number of measurements and computation, the author has proposed new methods: 1)optical-mechanical centering and 2)automatic determination of the position of the center of gravity of the section. The first method is based on the self-centering of a system of radial springs, connected with a contour of arbitrary form. All measurements and calculations are eliminated in this method. The

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ACCESSION NO: AP4009659

system is assumed to consist of m springs equally spaced around the circumference (fig. 2). The preliminary tension of the springs is equal. One of the springs (for example, the first) is then tensioned to a value δ ; the equilibrium of the system is disrupted and its center shifts to point $C (X_c, Y_c)$. The authors show that point C coincides with the center of gravity of this system, for which purpose they find $X = f(\delta)$ and $Y = f(\delta)$. It is indicated that the error in the determination of the center of gravity of a section by means of the spring method, in comparison with the rated method, is 0.2%. An evaluation is also made of the effect of errors in the spring system on self-centering accuracy. This principle of self-centering has been used in a device for optical-mechanical centering, which is described in the article and which incorporates a collimator. The fundamental idea behind the operation of this instrument is that, if the section does not deviate from the circular and if its center of gravity coincides with the axis of the device, the collimator axis will be vertical; otherwise, the collimator axis will itself deviate from the vertical because of the disruption of the equilibrium of the spring system. The second method was developed for increased accuracy and objectivity in control. Its essential feature consists in the use of a computer for determining the coordinates of the center of gravity of the section. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 24 formulas.

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NO: AP4009659

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Apr63

DATE ACQ: 12Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AI

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

Shalimov, B. Ye.

AID P - 3010

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 25/28
Author : Shalimov, B. Ye., Eng.
Title : Determination of the connection diagram of a three-phase electric meter
Periodical : Energetik, 6, 36-38, Je 1955
Abstract : The author presents a method of connecting a three-phase electric meter, gives terms for the rotating moment of the meter for the various combinations of currents in tabulated form, and gives three numerical examples. Three connection diagrams.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

SHALIMOV, B.Ye., inzhener.

Protection and signaling arrangement for electric motors
used with artesian well pumps. Energetik 5 no.1:20-21 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:2)

(Electric motors) (Remote control)

AUTHOR: Shalimov, B.Ye., Engineer SOV-91-58-4-20/29

TITLE: The Determination of the Transformation Ratio of Current Transformers Without Application of Loads (Opredeleniye koeffitsiyenta transformatsii transformatorov toka bez primeneniya nagruzochnykh ustroystv)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 4, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the principle of a measuring method for determining the transformation ratio of current transformers without utilizing loads. Formulae and numerical examples illustrating this method are given.

1. Transformers--Performance
2. Transformers--Mathematical analysis
3. Electrical engineering

Card 1/1

BULYCHEV, V.A.; SHALIMOV, B.Ye.

Two new methods of centering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; av.
tekh. 6 no.4:180-186 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SHALIMOV, F.

Air fleet in figures. Grazhd,av. 18 no.9:18 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

SHALIMOV, F.

Commercial aeronautics in numbers. Grazhd.av. 18 no.11:14 N
'61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

SHALIMOV, Fedor Andreyevich; ZOTOVA, L.A., red.

[Winged assistants of agriculture] Krylatye pomoshchniki
zemledel'tsa. Moskva, Znanie, 1964. 24 p. (Novoe v zhizni,
nauke, tekhnike. V Serii: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.23)
(MIRA 17:11)