SHAUB, Yu.B.

Using the helicopter variant of the induction method in electric
mapping. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.2:213-217 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki.
(Electric prospecting)
(Aeronautics in geology)

SHAUB, Yu.B.

Effect of specific resistivity of the enclosing medium on the
form of anomaly curves in aeroelectric prospecting. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.5:652-658 My '62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki.
                          (Electric prospecting)

SHAUB, Yu. B.

Airborne electric prospecting by the method of a rotating mag-
netic field, using LI-2 and AN-2 airplanes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
geofiz. no.7:925-933 Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki.
        (Electric prospecting) (Aeronautics in geology)

SHAUB, Yu.B.

Evaluation of the efficiency of the helicopter variant of the
induction method. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.8:1070-1075 Ag
'62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki.
    (Electric prospecting) (Aeronautics in surveying)

42236
S/785/62/000/011/001/001

AUTHOR   S....b, Yu. B.

TITLE: A highly noiseproof sens.t.ve phasemeter.

SOURCE: .SSR. Mi..sterstvo g .. g.t i okhrany nedr. Osoboye konstruktorskoye
          .iro. Geofizicheskoy. .riborostroyenie. no. 11. Leningrad, 1962, 22-25.

TEXT: .his is t.. description . f a phasemeter with a semiconductor commu-
ta: . a. ra...ment, .ich enhan. . the noiseproof character of the instrument by
th. insert... of narrow-band selec.ive filters without any impairment of its stability.
Pr .ously [Geofizi...skoye pri.o ostroyeniye, no. 9, 1961) the author had shown
h. to .li.. nate the .nstability .f .nasemeters that is engendered by the introduction
of ..r.ow ..and RC .r LC filt... . The combination of low phase shifts (<1°), high
s. .tivity req.re. .nts (thresh. .d at <0.01°), and elevated prevailing noise levels
oc. .s in .an. .ip. cati.ns (e.g. , in electrical prospecting). In essence, the two
v.. .es b.twe .n . .ch the phas. shift is to be measured are fed to a pair of triode
.. .ist.. wl .. .r.nately .nt off one-half period of the one signal and the opposite
.. .alf ..ri. o. ... .ther sig. l. The voltage is then fed to an RC-filter-equipped
a.. .fie.. T. s a. pli.er car .. selective, since it serves both signals jointly and,
... , ar. ph. .. ..stab.lity th.. it may have does not affect the result of the

C..r 1/.

SHAUB, Yu.B.

Relative and absolute measurements in aerial electric
prospecting. Geofiz. prib. no. 12:3-10 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta
SSSR.

SHAUB, Yu.B.

Technique for increasing the sensitivity and noise immunity
of measuring systems in aerial electric prospecting. Geofiz.
prib. no. 12:32-34 '62.   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki Gosudarstvennogo geologicehskogo komiteta
SSSR.

... presence of a strong ...

SHAUB, Yuriy Borisovich; IVOCHKIN, V.G., nauchn. red.; IONINA, I.N.,
      ved. red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Principles of aerial electric prospecting with the use of
a rotating magnetic field] Osnovy aeroelektrorazvedki me-
todom vrashchaiushchegosia magnitnogo polia. Leningrad,
Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 227 p.   (MIRA 17:1)
                  (Electric prospecting)

SHAUB, Yu.B.

Using correlation analysis for processing geophysical data.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.4:578-589 Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i
tekhniki razvedki.
                (Prospecting--Geophysical data)

ACCESSION NR: AR4041558   S/0274/64/000/004/A091/A091

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz'. Svodny*y tom, Abs.4A540

AUTHOR: Shaub, Yu B.

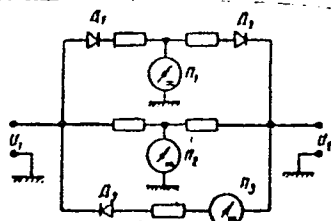TITLE: Amplitude-phase measuring device without phase-sensitive detectors

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vy*p. 16, L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1963,
38-45

TOPIC TAGS: phase sensitive detector, phase sensitivity, amplitude phase
measuring device, phase measurement

TRANSLATION: The instrument is intended for measuremant of difference of ampli-
tudes with error of 0.1% and phase shifts with error of 1° in range of frequencies
from 8 kilocycles to 1 megacycle. It consists of two initial-phase amplification
channels and balancing and a measuring part (see figure). Input voltages, after

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4041558

amplification and initial balancing, pass to 2 inputs U_1 and U_2. Instrument Π_1, measures difference $\Delta U = U_1 - U_2$. Instrument Π_4 measures mean value $U_0 = (U_1 + U_2)/2$. Instrument Π_3 measures vector difference$(\delta U = \bar{U}_1 - \bar{U}_1)$. Measured phase shift is determined by the formula $\Delta\varphi = \sqrt{\dfrac{\Delta U^2 - \delta U^2}{U_0}}$. There is given fundamental circuit of instrument, designed using 11 pentodes and four diodes. Method of tuning and calibration is described.

SUB CODE: EC   ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SHAUB, Yu.R.

Direct observation of one or several electric vectors on the
screen of an electron oscillograph. Biul. nauch.-tekh. inform.
VIMS no.2:81-82 '63.
                                                    (MIRA 18:2)

L 46283-65   EWT(1)   Po-4/Pi-4   GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5009047   8/0000/64/001/000/0083/0087

AUTHOR: Shaub, Yu. B. (Leningrad)

TITLE: New methods of measurement in aerial electric prospecting

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh iz-
mereniy. 3d, Novosibirsk, 1961. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh
izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Analiz i
sintez sistem upravleniya i kontrolya. Elementy ustroystv avtomaticheskogo kontro-
lya (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the
conference, v. 1: Electrical measuring techniques. Analysis and synthesis of re-
gulation and control systems. Elements of automatic control devices). Novosibirsk,
Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 83-87

TOPIC TAGS: aerial electric prospecting, geophysical prospecting, measuring in-
strument

ABSTRACT: The article describes equipment for aerial prospecting by the method of
rotating magnetic field, for which the Laboratory of Aerial Electric Prospecting of
VITR (All-Union Research Institute of Prospecting Techniques) has developed two

Card 1/2

L 46283-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009047

comparison meters with commutators. The instruments ere designed for relative
measurements, which are more accurate than absolute measurements. Advantages of
increased interference immunity, reduced phase instability, and simpler operation
are claimed for the equipment. A decrease of one order of magnitude in noise
background was observed with the equipment during field tests (from an equivalent
of 10^{-9} to an equivalent of 10^{-10} Oe). Two variants of the instrument are de-
scribed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Apr64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES, IE

NR REF SOV: 006   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

... relation of the specific resistance of rocks in variable
... ... and magnetic fields. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geofiz. n:.
... ...   (MIRA 17:11)

... ...
... ...

SHAUB, Eu.T.

L.G. artumanov's review of A.I. Veltistn's and N.N. Sentyev's book.
Profla. prib. no.10:104-111 '64.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Veauquarryy panucha erlocovatal'shiy instiur matidia tekaniki
byregit, Clendaratovarrag geriag shoskiyi) niteta SKSR.

L 33253-66   EWT(1)   GW

ACC NR: AT6012785   *(N)*   SOURCE CODE: UR/3175/66/000/027/0043/0050

AUTHOR: Shaub, Yu.B.; Zhurkin, Yu.F.

ORG: VIRG

TITLE: Simulation of inertial distortions in aerogeophysical anomalies

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 27, 1966, 43-50

TOPIC TAGS: prospecting, geophysic instrument, aerial survey, signal distortion

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the distortion of geophysical anomaly signals by airborne prospecting instruments. Velocity, altitude and instrument time constant create a distorting inertial lag, which depends upon the system's inertial parameter $B = v\tau/h$, where τ - time constant (adjustable) of the instrumentation, v - flight velocity, h - altitude. Simulation of the distorted anomalies was desired to plan optimum values of the inertial parameter B, and select a suitable instrument time constant. Simulation showed the decrease in recorded anomaly intensity, the shift of the anomaly center, and the shape of the distorted typical anomalies. Three typical undisturbed anomaly functions, $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ were selected, Fig. 1. The simulator produced the disturbed anomaly functions by analogue circuitry from the internally generated undistorted anomaly functions, applying their signals to to an inertia simulating block connected to

Card 1/2

L 33253-66

ACC NR: AT6012785   O

an oscilloscope. The results were photographed. The distorted curves of the ϕ_2 anoma-
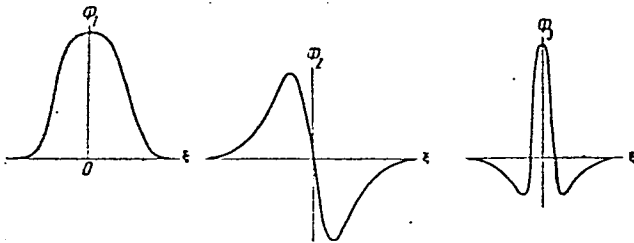ly function are shown in Fig. 2 for several magnitudes of the inertial parameter B.

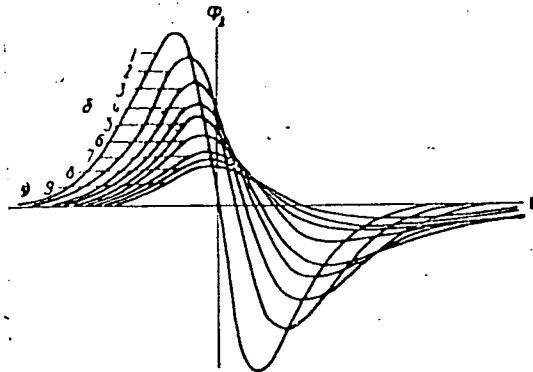Fig. 1. Typical undistorted anomaly functions.   Fig. 2. Simulated distorted anomaly
functions for: 1 - B= 0; 4 - B= .8;
6 - B= 1.5; 8 - B= 2.5; 9 - B= 3.0

Orig. art. has 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/   SUBM DATE: 00/   ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

BUZO, S.A. (Leningrad); SHAUFLER, D.Ya.; SURIN, N.M. (g.Nal'chik); FIRSOV, K.;
TEBEN'KOV, B.K.

Useful advice. Fiz. v shkole 18 no.4:64-65 Jl-Ag '58.   (MIRA 11:7)

1.Rudnik Zholymbet Akmolinskoy obl. Kaz.SSR, srednyaya shkola (for
Shaufler). 2. St. laborant kafedry fiziki Permskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta (for Teben'kov).
                         (Physics)

SHAUFLER, G., arkhitektor

New design for the outdoor illumination of microdistricts. Zhil.
stroi. no.6:26-27 '62.   (MIRA 15:7)
          (Sverdlovsk—Street lighting)

DUBIN, V.

... pulse and the temperature of MS-20 oil.

... no. 8:65-67 '63.

KRYLOV, M.V., inzhener; RUVINSKIY, I.A., inzhener; SHAUFLER, N.G., inzhener.

Maintenance and repair of highways in mountain and taiga
regions. Avt.dor. 20 no.3:10-12 Mr '57.   (MLRA 10:5)
                    (Roads--Maintenance and repair)

PYSHOV, A.M.;SHAUFUS, N.N.

Yield and quality of hops as influenced by the location of the
cutting on the bine. Trudy VNIIPP no.5; 59-66 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Hops) (Plant propagation)

PYZHOV , A.M.;SHAUFUS, N.N.

    Effect of peat crumbs on hop yield and quality. Trudy VNIIPP
    no.5: 67-70 '55.   (MLRA 9:1)

           (Hops) (Peat)

PYZHOV, A.M.;SHAUFUS, N. N.

Study of pruning periods of parent hop stock in relation to variety. Trudy VNIIPP no.5: 84-92 '55.   (MLRA 9:1)

(Hops) (Pruning)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   760

Promyshlennost' Kazakhstana za 40 let;   sbornik statey (The Industry
    of Kazakhstan During the Last Forty Years; Collection of Articles)
    Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1957.   150 p.   13,000 copies printed.

Gen. Eds.:   Brover, I.M., Professor and Yerofeyev, N.A., Docent;
    Eds.:   Spivak, F.L. and Il'yashenko, L.V.; Tech. Ed.:
    Zlobin, M.V.

PURPOSE: This is a popular book for the general reader.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles, compiled by 12 contributors,
    relates the story of industrial Kazakhstan under Soviet rule.
    The introductory chapter surveys the Kazakh economy in its
    entirety, whereas the other chapters deal with individual
    industries. The book contains data and figures on almost every
    aspect of Kazakh industrial endeavor. There are 14 photographs,
    1 map, 26 tables, and 5 diagrams. No personalities are mentioned
    and there are no references.

Card 1/6

The Industry of Kazakhstan (Cont.)   760

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/6

The Industry of Kazakhstan (Cont.)   760

Kazakhstan occupies the first place in the world in vanadium and chrome iron ore reserves. However, the location of vanadium ore deposits is not given. Furthermore, the data on molybdenum are confusing. The chapter gives figures on the planned Karaganda Iron and Steel Combine.

Kozhakhmetov, K., Yesenov, M., and Shaukenbayev, T. (Candidate of Economic Sciences). The Kazakh Coal Industry   37
The description of coal deposits is limited to the fields of Karaganda. Ekibastuz coal is being used by power plants. The authors give some data on equipment used. Future plans are discussed at some length.

Kozhakhmetov, Kh., Yesenov, M., and Shaukenbayev, T. The Kazakh Petroleum Industry   56
The article contains data on total oil reserves, but production figures are outdated. The problem of refining is treated superficially.

Card 3/6

The Industry of Kazakhstan (Cont.)   760

Kozhakhmetov, Kh., Yesenov, M., and Shaukenbayev, T. The Kazakh
Power Industry   64
    The article uses practical examples to demonstrate the
    advantages of hydroelectric power over thermal electric
    power. The existing power projects are listed, although
    data on them are outdated. Information on power grids and
    power lines is available.

Sklyarov, P.P. The Kazakh Machinery Industry   71
    The article gives specifications of drawing mills made at
    the Alma-Ata Heavy Machinery Works (AZTM). Ten other
    enterprises are mentioned together with some of their
    products; another 10 plants are listed as being under
    construction or planned.

Bekturov, A.B., Academician, and Suvorov, B.V., Candidate of
Technical Sciences. The Kazakh Chemical Industry   80
    The article lists a number of chemical enterprises, mainly
    plants producing fertilizers, and discusses some of their
    problems. Other items discussed are potash salt, borates,
    and synthetic rubber.

Card 4/6

The industry of Kazakhstan (cont.)   /00

Chugay, A.M., Candidate of Economic Sciences. Construction and
the Production of Building Materials in the Kazakh SSR
    The building materials industry is still not fully
    developed and the Republic relies heavily on imports,
    especially the import of cement. Projects are discussed to
    solve some of these problems.

Lavrova, I.V., Candidate of Economic Sciences. The Transporta-   101
tion Network of Kazakhstan
    This is a very thorough survey of all new and planned rail-
    ways and highways, and of the water transportation lines.
    Some turnover data are given in percent.

Yerofeyev, N.A., Candidate of Economic Sciences. Light   117
Industries
    Absolute figures can be deduced from data given in
    percentages.

Card 5/6

The Industry of Kazakhstan (Cont.)   700

Ratmanov, B.Ya. The Food-processing Industry   131
    Absolute figures (as of 1955) are given.

Brover, I.M., Professor. Concluding Notes   147
    The article explains the system of economic regions.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6   MM/jmr
                                        11-24-58

SHAUKENBAYEV, Tarbay Shaukenbayevich

[The Ural-Emba oil region] Uralo-Embenskii neftenosnyi raion.
Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 225 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Emba region—Petroleum industry)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/3700

Moscow. Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy im. F.Ye. Dzerzhinskogo

Nakatyvaniye zubchatykh koles (Gear Rolling) Moscow, 1958. 35 p.
    (Series: Peredovoy opyt proizvodstva. Seriya "Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya,"
    vyp. 11, Obrabotka metallov davleniyem) 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.V. Rebel'skiy; Tech. Ed.: R.A. Sukhareva.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for qualified workers in the field of gear
    rolling.

COVERAGE: The two articles in this booklet give data obtained from experiments
    carried out at the Konotop "Krasnyy metallist" Plant in cooperation with
    TsNIITMASh (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine
    Building) to improve the process of hot and cold gear rolling. No personalities
    are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/2

Gear Rolling

The author describes two methods for rolling gears and gear-rolling equipment developed and introduced at the "Krasnyy metallist" plant. He also gives specifications for comparison with teeth made by other methods.

SOV/3700

Shaukstel', L.S.   Increasing the Life of Forming Gears Used for Cold Rolling of Small Module Gears

The author discusses the design and manufacturing processes of forming gears and arbors, the selection of material, and the rolling regime. He also gives instructions for operation and for determining the life of forming gears.

20

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VK/mg
6-27-60

SHAPIRO, G. Iu.

Vertebrae - Diseases

Pathogenesis of spondylolysis. Uch. zap. Vt. mosk. med. inst. 2, 1951.

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - The Skeleton.   S

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21535

Author   : Shaulina, O.Ye.

Inst   : Second Moscow Medical Institute

Title   : Age Changes in the Vertebral Column

Orig Pub   : Uch. zap. 2-y Mosk. med. in-t, 1957, 4, 157-160

Abstract   : A study was made of the vertebral column of 217 human
                  embryos and fetuses 5-55 centimeters in length. The
                  author introduces the concept "condensation section",
                  which later is converted into an ossification islet.
                  Ossification of the vertebral bodies begins in the
                  thoracic section, spreading upward and downward. The
                  condensation sections appear in the 3rd-4th month of
                  intrauterine life. The appearance of condensation
                  sections in the arches and bodies of the vertebrae

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- 20 -

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - The Skeleton.   S

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21535

              occurs simultaneously in the lower thoracic and
              lumbar areas. Beginning with the 5th month, the
              bodies of the vertebrae assume a characteristic
              shape for each section of the vertebral column.
              Certain data are also presented concerning the
              development of intervertebral ligaments and the
              vertebral blood supply.

Card 2/2

SHAULOV, I.

SHAULOV, I.; IANEV, N.

Two microreactions in serodiagnosis of syphilis, Shirvind and
Mandula methods. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.1:88-92 1954.

1. Iz Instituta po mikrobiologiia (direktor: prof. K.Ianev) i
Klinikata po kozhni i venericheski bolesti (direktor: dots.
B.Buchvarov) pri meditsinskata akademiia I.P.Pavlov, Plovdiv.
         (SYPHILLIS, diagnosis,
            *serodiag., Shirvind & Mandula technics)

SHAULOV, I.

Luminescent diagnosis of mycotic diseases. Suvrem.med. Sofia
no.6:76-78 '55.

1. Iz Klinikata za koshni i venericheski bolesti pri Visshiia
meditsinski institut. I.P. Pavlov-Polvdiv (zav.katedrata:
prof. B. Buchvarov)
        (FUNGUS DISEASES, diagnosis,
            luminescent technic)

SHAULOV, I.

Favus of animal origin; report of (four cases caused by Achorion quinckeanum.)Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.6:96-102 1957.

1. Iz Klinikata po kozhni i venericheski bolesti pri VMI I. P. Pavlov;
Plovdiv (Zav. katedrata: prof. B. Buchvarov).
        (RINGWORM, case reports,
            favus caused by Achorion quinckeanum (Bul))

PEYCHEV, P. (Plovdiv, Bolgariya); STOYCHEV, I. (Plovdiv, Bolgariya);
    TOREVA, D. (Plovdiv, Bolgariya); SHAULOV, I. (Plovdiv,
    Bolgariya); YORISH, N.P. (Moskva)

Milk for queen bees. Priroda 53 no.5:115-116 '64.
                                            (MIRA 17:5)

Combustion of methyl nitrate vapor. Ya. B. Zel'dovich and Yu. Kh. Shaulov (Inst. Chem. Phys., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) **20**, 1359-62(1946)(in Russian). Photographs of ignition of MeONO₂ vapor in a glass vessel by a spark show that a flame follows the spark after a time interval of 0.01 sec. for a vessel 15 cm. in diam., and 0.0035 sec. for a 5-cm. vessel. It was concluded that the spark causes the reaction $CH_3NO_3 = CO + H_2O + 0.5 H_2 + NO$ which develops too little radiation to affect the photographic plate. However, this reaction raises the pressure within the vessel, and the heat of the adiabatic compression induces a second flame in which $0.5 CO + 0.5 H_2 + NO$ give $0.5 CO_2 + 0.5 H_2O + 0.5 N_2$. This mechanism was proved by expts. in a glass vessel sepd. from another vessel filled with inert gas by a thin membrane which broke during the first reaction and eliminated the adiabatic compression. There was no secondary flame in this arrangement. The gas after decompn. in the presence of a membrane contained even more than the theoretical amt. of NO, and the gas after the second flame in a closed vessel contained only about 1% of NO.

L. I. Bikerman

ASM–SLA   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHAULOV, YU. KH.

USSR.

Heats of evaporation of nonvolatile compounds. A. I. Kozlovskii and Yu. Kh. Shaulov. Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Mat., Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R., Ser. Fiz. 1953, No. 6, 40-02; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 28548.— Cf. preceding abstr.   M. Hosell

SHAULOV, Yu. Kh.

USSR/Chemistry - Combustion Kinetics   Nov 53

"Thermodynamic Calculations of the State of Pro-
ducts of Combustion in an Enclosed Space." A. I.
Rozlovskiy, Yu. Kh. Shaulov, Inst of Phys and
Math, Acad Sci Az SSR

Zhur Fiz Khim, Vol 27, No 11, pp 1610-1616

Propose method for calcn of the equil state of pro-
ducts of combustion in an enclosed space on the
basis of the partial pressures of components is
proposed. This method is preferable to that of
Lewis and Elbe because of its relative simplicity
and uniformity of mathematical calcns. The new
                                        274T16

method has been applied to problems of the detn
of the heat effect of one of·the dissocn reactions
and of the heat capacities of one of the compo-
nents of a dissocd mixt. A method for calcg the
correction for the explosion pressure on the
basis of the temp gradient in the explosion vessel
is described.

SHAULOV, Yukhanay Khaimovich; ROZLOVSKIY, A.I, redaktor; PEVZNER, M. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Flame propagation through porous media] Rasprostranenie plameni cherez poristye sredy. Baku, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1954. 94 p.   (MLRA 8:7)
                    (Flame)

SOV/124-58-1-219

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gurvich, A. M., Shaulov, Yu. Kh.

TITLE: How to Account for the Temperature Gradient in the Combustion
          Products in Explosion Calculations for Spherical Pressure Vessels
          (O metodakh ucheta temperaturnogo gradiyenta v produktakh
          sgoraniya pri raschete vzryva v zamknutom sfericheskom sosude)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN AzerbSSR, 1954, Nr 4, pp 3-15

ABSTRACT: It has been established experimentally that in thermodynamic
          investigations carried out by means of a centrally ignited explosion
          in a spherical pressure vessel (bomb) the temperature at the center
          of the bomb, at the time at which the pressure peak is achieved,
          exceeds the temperature of the gases adjacent to the wall of the
          vessel by several hundreds of degrees [Centigrade; Transl. Note].
          It is well known that in the presence of a temperature gradient the
          maximal explosion pressure is lower than that which would have pre-
          vailed had the temperature distribution been uniform. Calculations
          show that the temperature-gradient correction to be applied to the
Card 1/2   maximal pressure rarely exceeds 1% at low temperatures, but that

SOV/124-58-1-219

How to Account for the Temperature Gradient (cont.)

it depends greatly on the composition of the initial mixture. The paper examines calculation methods for this correction and for the temperature distribution as functions of the radius of the bomb. The volume of the bomb is imagined to be subdivided into a number of thin spherical [gas] shells that are concentric with respect to the ignition point. The parameters of state of the combustion products in each shell are calcuiated under the premise that: 1) The pressure rise in the bomb is proportional to the mass of the combusted mixture; 2) the compression of the as yet uncombusted elemental spherical shells is adiabatic; 3) their combustion proceeds at a constant pressure, without heat losses, and with the establishment of full chemical equilibrium in the combustion products and full energy-distribution equilibrium according to the existing degreees of freedom; 4) the successive com-pression of the spherical shells up to the maximal explosion pressure proceeds adiabatically. A simplified calculation method is also adduced. A calculation example is provided. Bibliography: 12 references.

V. S. Kutlyarov

Card 2/2

Shaulov, Yu. Kh.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1   Pub. 22 - 19/45

Authors   : Aliev, A. A.; Rozlovskiy, A. I.; and Shaulov, Yu. Kh.

Title   : Normal rates of flame of acetylene-oxygen mixtures

Periodical   : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 559-562, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract   . The rate of flame in acetylene-oxygen mixtures was measured at 25°C, an
               initial pressure of 1 atm and the propagation of the spherical flame in a
               rigid bomb (cylinder) was photographed on a rotating film. The initial com-
               bustion phase, which takes place at a practically constant pressure, was
               used as a basis for measuring the rate of flame. The results obtained are
               presented in graphical form. Eleven references: 7-USSR; 2-USA; 1-German
               and 1-English (1910-1951). Graphs.

Institution : Academy of Sciences Az-SSR, Institute of Physics and Mathematics

Presented by: Academician A. N. Frumkin, October 8, 1954

"Thermodynamic Investigations by the Explosion Method and the Calculation of Combustion Processes," by A. M. Gurvich and Yu. Shaulov, Publishing House of Moscow State University, 1955, 165 pp (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika, No 1, Jan 57, Abstract No 219 K, by V. V. Smirnov)

"This book describes procedures for the determination of thermodynamic values by the method of explosion in a closed vessel and also for the measurement of the maximum pressure produced by explosions as well as for the calculation of the chemical equilibrium both in the case of combustion at constant volume and in the case of combustion at constant pressure.

"Chapter 1 expounds the general principles underlying measurements of thermodynamic values by the explosion method.

"Chapter 2 describes an experimental installation for the determination of the maximum explosion pressure as well as the principle of operation and design of various pressure indicators used in investigations of this type.

"Chapter 3 describes the physical aspects of phenomena which occur in a bomb during an explosion. A fundamental proposition on which further calculations are based is analyzed, namely, the assumption that combustion leads to the establishment of a chemical equilibrium behind the reaction zone in a mixture of combustible products. Possible explanations are given for deviations of experimentally found values of the maximum explosion pressure from values calculated on the basis of independently determined thermodynamic constants. Furthermore, different causes of the loss of heat during explosions and the effect of these losses on the results of the determinations are considered.

"Chapter 4 outlines general considerations pertaining to the calculation of the chemical equilibrium in a system of reacting ideal gases at constant volume and a constant pressure. The equation of the heat balance is formulated for the case of the reaction at constant volume, both with consideration of dissociation and without considering it. It is noted that in the case of the reaction at constant pressure the temperature of combustion will be lower and the calculation more complicated.

"Chapters 5 and 6 describe methods for the calculation of combustion processes at constant volume and at constant pressure. Equations expressing the chemical equilibrium and the material balance are given. Various schemes are given for the solution of equations pertaining to these systems by the method of selection of one of the partial pressures. A method for the calculation of the maximum temperature of explosions is described as well for the computation of the maximum pressure in the case of combustion at constant volume or of the maximum degree of expansion in the case of combustion at constant pressure.

_H H {-) ; y {.

"Chapter 7 describes an approximate method of conducting calculations for combustion processes at constant pressure on the basis of work described by Yu. V. Zel'dovich and A. I. Polyarnyy in Raschety Teplovykh Protsessov pri Vysokoy Temperature (Calculation of Thermal Processes at High Temperatures), Byuro Novoy Tekhniki (The Bureau of New Technology), Moscow, 1947.

"Chapter 8 discusses the solution of systems of equations used in combustion calculations, i. e., the method of the selection of values of several unknowns, the method of successive approximations, and the method of reducing the system of equations to a linear one when the approximate values of the unknowns are available. The limits within which the different methods can be applied are subjected to consideration.

"Chapter 9 outlines schemes of calculations to be carried out in the determination by the explosion method of the average heat capacity and of the heats of dissociation as well as methods of introducing corrections for an inhomogeneous temperature distribution in the combustion products.

"All calculation methods are illustrated by numerical examples.

"Appendixes to the book give fundamental information on statistical thermodynamics. Statistical methods for the calculation of thermodynamic quantities are described. Furthermore, methods for the calculation of the entropy of mixtures of combustion products are given. An example of a calculation of this type serves to illustrate the text. Tables of some values required for thermodynamic calculations are appended. A bibliography comprising 63 references follows the text of the book." (U)

_ { M. / _ /{

GURVICH, A.M.;   SHAULOV, Yu.Kh.

Methods of accounting for temperature gradient of combustion pro-
ducts in calculating an explosion in a sealed epherical vessel.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no.4:3-15 Ap '55.   (MIRA 8:6)
          (Combustion) (Thermodynamics)

SHAULOV, Yu. Kh.

The determination of thermodynamic characteristics by the measurement of explosion pressure in a closed volume. I. G. Kerimov, A. I. Kozlovskii, and Yu. Kh. Shaulov. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Mat., Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan S. S. R., Ser. Fiz.* 7, 41–9(1955).—Mixts. of H_2 and O_2 were exploded in various ratios in the presence of either N_2 or A, also in the presence of N_2 + He. The pressures measured were used in a graphic method to obtain the heat contents of H_2O_{vapor} at various temps., also the amts. of free atoms of O and H and the radical OH produced at 2200, 2400, and 2600°K. The dissocn. heat was 126.00 kcal./mole at 0°K. for the reaction $2H_2O = H_2 + 2OH$.   Werner Jacobson

Shavlov Yu Kh.

A simplified calculation method of the temperature distribution and the pressure correction of the temperature gradient for the products of an adiabatic explosion of a gas mixture in a closed vessel. A. M. Gurvich and Yu. Kh. Shavlov. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Mat., Akad. Nauk S. R., Ser. Fiz. 7*, 77-97(1955).—The expts. and the calcns. based upon them refer to explosion of mixts. of H and O in various ratios, in the presence of various amts. of He. In the 1st step the max. explosion pressure is calcd. on the assumption of equil. distribution of the temp. in the combustion products. Then the starting condition for the calcn. of the pressure correction of the temp. gradient is fixed. Next follows a calcn. of the state of the combustion products in an elementary spherical layer (this is a 4-step process). By numerical examples it is shown that this method of calcn. leads to satisfactory results, which do not differ much from the strict way of calcg., i.e. the results are correct for a nonequil. distribution of the temp., if the expts. are run in a spherical vessel where the ignition occurs centrally (usual type of bomb). Formulas are also derived for the calcn. of the temp. distribution in the products of an adiabatic explosion as a function of the bomb radius.

Werner Jacobson

Shaulov, Yu. Kh.

SOV/124-57-5-5293

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, P 27 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Karasharly, K. A., Kerimov, I. G., Nasirov, Ya. N., Rozlovskiy, A. I., Shaulov, Yu. Kh.

TITLE: On the Conditions Conducive to the Inception of Instability of Normal Combustion (K voprosu ob usloviyakh vozniknoveniya neustoychivosti normal'nogo goreniya)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN AzSSR, 1955, Vol 11, Nr 12, pp 819-823

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of flame propagation in methane-oxygen and acetylen-oxygen mixtures aimed at an evaluation of the lower boundary of Reynolds numbers at which the transition zone from normal to detonational combustion begins. The experiments were made in transparent rubber balloons up to 20 liters in volume. No detonation was observed during the combustion of the methane-oxygen mixtures; the beginning of flame acceleration corresponds to Reynolds numbers of the order of 4 to 10×10^4. Bibliography: 5 references. B. V. Raushenbakh

Card 1/1

Shaulov, Yu. Kh.

The determination of the characteristic thermodynamic data from pressure measurements of explosions in a closed space. I. G. Kerimov, A. I. Rozlovskiĭ, and Yu. Kh. Shaulov (Phys. and Math. Inst., Acad. Sci. Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R., Baku). *Zhur. Fis. Khim.* 29, 1001-6(1955).—The principles of the method of calcg. the state of the explosion products, and of the thermodynamic characteristics of one component of a suitably selected combustible mixt. exploded in a rigid bomb were shown in the previous paper (Rozlovskii and Shaulov, *C.A.* 49, 5100d). In the present paper, the heat content of steam, and the heat of water dissocn. according to the reaction $2H_2O = H_2 + 2OH$ were detd., and the latter was found equal to 127.1 kcal./mol. The application of the method of calcn. to the evaluation of the condition of combustion products in a closed space is illustrated on numerical examples.   W. M. Sternberg

Shaulov, Yu. Kh.

Two-flame combustion of nitrogen dioxide-hydrogen mixture. Ya. N. Nasirov and Yu. Kh. Shaulov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 108, 858–70(1956).—The NO_2-H_2 flame in a spherical flask with central ignition was photographed on a rotating film during combustion by the method described by Rozlovskii (*C.A.* 50, 16303h). The photographs showed a 2-flame combustion process sepd. by a time interval t (induction period) on the order of several thousandths of a sec. The explanation was advanced that NO_2 is reduced in the 1st flame, and the 2nd combustion of the total process proceeds adiabatically by the Mache effect (*Die Physik der Verbrennungserscheinungen*, 1918) (*C.A.* 13, 904)). The compn. and conditions of the primary combustion products in the 1st flame are not as yet properly understood and require addnl. study.   W. M. Sternberg

"Engines and Blade Machines," by Yu. Kh. Shaulov, Novyye Knigi za Rubezhom, Seriya B. Tekhnika, No 1, Jan 57, pp 84-94

In a review of Theory of Combustion Instability in Liquid Propellant Rocket Motors by L. Crocco and Sin-I-Cheng, Butterworth, London, 1956, Yu. Kh. Shaulov states that "this monograph is of great interest to engineers and scientific workers engaged in the study of engine operating processes .... In conjunction with the lack of literature dealing with the stability of the combustion process in liquid fueled rocket engines, the publication of this monograph in Russian would be very beneficial."

SHAULOV, YU. KH,

Combustion of a mixture of nitrogen dioxide and hydrogen in the closed space. Ya'. N. Nasirov and Yu. Kh. Shaulov. Doklady Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R. 13, 875-9 (1957)(Russian summary).—Two successive propagations of flames were observed in the combustion of a mixt. of NO_2 + H with the time interval $J = 10 \times 10^{-4}$ to 40×10^{-4} sec. The J depends on the compn. of mixt. and pressure (20-250 mm. Hg). The min. value of J was observed in the mixt. where the velocity of flame was max. The max. value corresponds to the ratio $NO_2/H = 0.79$ but not to the 1.0 as was shown by Wolfhard (cf. C.A. 48, 1120g). Displacement of max. to the side of a mixt. rich in H is due probably to the autoinhibition of NO_2. The velocity of flame in the mixt. ($NO_2/H = 0.5$) can be regarded as directly proportional to the sq. root of the pressure, in the stoichiometric mixt. to the 4th root, and in the mixt. rich in NO_2 to the 6th even 7th root. The order of the reaction changes with the compn. of mixt. from 2 to 2.3 and can be considered as a 2nd-order reaction. The value of heat of activation is 23 kcal./mol. The preliminary expts. with the mixt. of NO_2 and CH_4 showed that in this reaction also takes place two combustion flames. The max. velocity of flame was observed in the mixt. $NO_2/CH_4 = 0.24$.

M. Charmandarian

SHAULOV, Yu.Kh., prof., red.; SHEMANINA, V.N., red.; KLIMENKO, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Liquid and solid pocket fuels; collection of translations]
Zhidkie i tverdye raketnye topliva; sbornik perevodov. Moskva,
Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 435 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Rockets (Aeronautics)--Fuel)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/5813

Shaulov, Yukhanan Khaimovich, and Moisey Ovseyevich Lerner

Goreniye v zhidkostnykh raketnykh dvigatelyakh (Combustion in
   Liquid-Propellant Rocket Engines) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961.
   194 p.   Errata slip inserted.   6500 copies printed.

Ed.: V. V. Korobov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of
   Publishing House: L. I. Sheynfayn; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin;
   Managing Ed.: S. D. Krasil'nikov, Engineer.

PURPOSE : This book is intended for industrial engineers. It
   may also be useful to students in advanced courses and aspirants
   in related specialties.

COVERAGE: The book describes the fundamentals of the combustion
   theory and of the working processes in combustion chambers.
   Kinetics of chemical reactions in flames, combustion instability,
   and problems of physical and chemical modeling of processes in
   liquid propellant rocket engines are also discussed. The authors

Card 1/7

OROCHKO, D.I.; SHAULOV, Yu.Kh.

In memory of Andrei Vladimirovich Frost. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37
no.1:250-251 Ja '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

SHEPTOV, Yu.Kh.; TUBYANSKAYA, V.S.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, Ye.V.; SHEYEVA, G.O.

Determination of the enthalpies of formation of organoaluminum compounds. Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.7:1779-1783 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

NA. HAF V, Yu.B.; SHAULOV, Yu.Kh.

Heats of combustion of ethoxysilanes. Determination of the heat
of combustion of tri- and tetraethoxysilane. Zhur. fiz. khim.
38 no.12:2975-2979 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

IGNATOV, D.G.; KOCHARYKOV, V.N.; SHAULOV, Yu.Kh.

Thermodynamic studies at low temperatures. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-tekh. i mat. nauk no.1:53-55 '·5.

(MIRA 18:6)

L 27837-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWA(h)   Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pi-4/Peb   RPL   41
BW/WW/JW/RM   37B

ACCESSION NR: AP5004354   S/0076/65/039/001/0105/0109

AUTHOR: Shaulov, Yu. Kh. (Moscow); Shmyreva, G. O. (Moscow); Tubyanskaya, V. A.
(Moscow)

TITLE: Heat of formation of organoaluminum compounds. II. Heat of formation of
triethylaluminum, diisobutylaluminum hydride, and diethylaluminum hydride

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 1, 1965, 105-109

TOPIC TAGS: organoaluminum compound, alkylaluminum, alkylaluminum hydride, heat of
combustion, heat of formation.

ABSTRACT: An earlier study of heats of combustion and formation of organoaluminum
compounds (Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, 1964, 1779) was continued by measuring
the heats of combustion at constant volume and physical properties of liquid tri-
ethylaluminum, diisobutylaluminum hydride and diethylaluminum hydride and by cal-
culating the heats of evaporation and heats of combustion and formation under
standard conditions. The specimens were purified by multiple vacuum rectification
and their purity was determined by a linear dependence of of lg p. upon 1/T; for
diethylaluminum hydride this linearity was shown to be limited to temperatures above
100C. The specimens were burned in calorimetric bombs at 25 atm initial oxygen
pressure and 23.6 or 25C initial temperature. The quantity of carbon dioxide formed

Card 1/2

L 27837-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004354   4

was 97—100% of theoretical values and x-ray analysis proved that only α-alumina
was formed. Heats of evaporation, and standard heats of combustion and formation
were calculated. The latter, not accounting for heats of molecular association,
are -51.9, -96.1, and -73.5 kcal/mol for triethylaluminum, diisobutylaluminum
hydride, and diethylaluminum hydride, respectively, all values being based on the
liquid state. The density and calculated normal boiling point for each compound
are also given. "The authors acknowledge the assistance of A. A. Smolyaninova in
the experimental work and thank A. F. Popov and N. N. Korneyev for supplying the
samples studied." Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 1 figure, and 4 formulas.   [08]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: OC/GC

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 006   ATD PRESS: 3193

Card 2/2

Determination of the heat of formation of some derivatives of
cyclopentane series. Flash. massy no.3 16-18 '45.

(MIRA 18:6)

KAL'NIKOV, Yu.R., LOPT, V.S., AGAPKIN, Yu.Kh., MIRONOV, A.A.,
     ITSYANSKAYA, M.S.

     Heats of combustion of some nitrogen-containing organ siloxysilanes.
     Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1220-1223 My '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

SHAULOV, Yu.Kh., prof. (Moskva)

Chemistry serves electronics. Priroda 54 no.12:6 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 14572-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T   WW/JW/JWD/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6004180   SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/001/0122/0124

AUTHOR: Shaulov, Yu. Kh.; Shmyreva, G. O.; Tubyanskaya, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat of combustion of ammonium borane

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 1, 1966, 122-124

TOPIC TAGS: boron compound, borane, ammonium borane, heat of combustion, heat of formation

ABSTRACT: Heat of combustion at constant volume (ΔU) of ammonium borane BH_3NH_3 has been determined experimentally and its standard heat of formation ΔH_F^0 has been calculated. The exact value of ΔH_F^0 is necessary for solving problems connected with the synthesis of BH_3NH_3. ΔH_F^0 was calculated from the equation: $\Delta H_F^0(BH_3NH_3(cr)) = \Delta H_F^0(H_3BO_3(cr)) + 1.5 \Delta H_F^0(H_2O(liq)) - \Delta H_C^0(BH_3NH_3(cr))$, where $\Delta H_F^0(H_3BO_3(cr))$ and $\Delta H_F^0(H_2O(liq))$ are data from the literature, and $\Delta H_C^0(BH_3NH_3(cr))$ is the standard heat of combustion of BH_3NH_3, which was calculated from the experimental ΔU. ΔU was determined calorimetrically by burning powdered BH_3NH_3 in oxygen under 30 atm at an initial temperature of 25 $\pm$0.001C. Calorimetric procedure and analysis of combustion products

Card 1/2   UDC: 541.11

L 14572-66

ACC NR: AP6004180

(boric acid and nitrogen) were described. Combustion of powdered BH_3NH_3 was 99.5—100% complete and dispersion of data was 0.2%. The average $\Delta H_C^0(BH_3NH_3(cr))$ was -322.4 ±0.7 kcal/mol and the calculated. $\Delta H_F^0(BH_3NH_3(cr))$ was -42.54 ±1.4 kcal/mol. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 formulas.   [JK]

SUB CODE: 07/   SUBM DATE: 26Sep64/   ORIG REF: 003/   OTH REF: 006/
ATD PRESS: 4190

Card 2/2

SHAULOV, Yu.Kh.; SHMYREVA, G.O.; TUBYANSKAYA, V.S. (Moskva)

Heats of formation of organoaluminum compounds. Part. 2.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 1:105-109 Ja '65   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted March 3, 1964.

L 16383-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T   Pr-4   RAEM(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/
ACCESSION NR: AP4043283 AFETR   DJ   S/0065/64/000/008/0058/0060

AUTHOR: Dudin, V. F.; Shaulov, Zh. I.; Khadzhiyev, S. N.   β

TITLE: The possibility of investigating the kinetics of oil solidification by the
ultrasonic method

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1964, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonics, ultrasonic testing oil solidification, kinetics, crystal-
lization, crystal growth

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using the ultrasonic method to analyse the kine-
tics of oil solidification (where solid phase separates and then the crystals conso-
lidate imparting solid material or anomalous viscous liquid properties to the oil)
was investigated. The ultrasonics impulse amplitude-temperature relationship
for MS-20 oil was determined using a PIK-7 impulse apparatus with a barium
titanate piezo pickup and a double beam oscillograph DESO-1. As the oil was
cooled from 10 to -12C its viscosity and coefficient of sound absorption increased

Card 1/2

L 16383-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043283

while the amplitude of the ultrasonics impulse decreased and the solubility of the
solid hydrocarbons decreased until they started to crystallize. There was no
significant change of amplitude near the solidification temperature indicating no
increase in the number of crystallization centers and no significant change in the
viscosity of the intercrystalline liquid; only the size of the crystals increased.
Further cooling lowered the viscosity of the intercrystalline liquid. The absence
of significant changes in absorption is assumed to indicate that no new crystalliza-
tion centers were formed--that the other types of hydrocarbons crystallized onto
the first crystals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: GNI

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP, GC   NO REF SOV: 011   OTHER: 001

Card2/2

SHAUMAN, A.M.

Selection of an interference-free mode. Vych, tekh. i vop.
prog. no.2:3-15 '61.   (MIRA 17:8)

SHAUMAN, A.M.; BEREZNAYA, I.Ya.; PUDKOV, G.Ya.; CHIRKOV, M.K.

Display systems using digital glow-discharge tubes. Vych. tekh. i vop. prog. no.2:79-88 '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

REVENKO, V.S.; GRIGOR'YEV, ...MAN, ...

Certain possibility for visual data registration using a
digital computer. Vych. tekh. i vop. prog. no.2:97-104 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

POD L'SKIY, V.I.; SHAUMYAN, G.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.12:51-52
D '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo bukhgaltera po mekhanizatsii upravlencheskogo
truda 2-go Moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda (for Podol'skiy).

KHITRIK, I.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Mashinostroitel' no.1:46. Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

SHAUL'SKIY, A. S.

Kak ia obuchaiu shtukaturov (How I teach plasterers), Lit. zapis' A. M. Shepeleva. Moskva, Trudrezervizdat, 1953. 80 p. (Peredovye metody truda. Rasskazy novatorov)

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 6, Sep. 1954

LOMUNOV, K.

Book on the experience of an innovator ("How I teach plasterers."
A.S.Shaul'skii. Reviewed by K.Lomunov). Prof.-tekh.obr. 11 no.3:
30 '54.   (MLRA 7:8)

1. Rukovoditel' sektsii shtukaturov Instituta novatorov-stroite-
ley pri Gor'kovskom inzhenerno-stroitel'nom institute imeni V.P.
Chkalove,
        (Pl

SHAUL'SKIY, A.S.

Compressionless sprayer for plastering. [suggested by A.S.Shaul'skii].
Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no. 4:66-68 '57.   (MIRA 11:8)
                        (Plastering)

SHAUL'SII, F. I.

Zheleznodorozhnye uzly v planirovke gorodov. (Railroad junctions in city planning).
(Izvestiia Otdeleniia tekhnicheskikh nauk AN SSSR, no. 10, 1940).

DLC: AS262.A6244

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

CHAUL'SKIY, F. I. (Docent) Dr. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Transport Junctions, Their Complex Planning and New Types of Unified Stations for Various Kinds of Transport." Moscow Order of Lenin Inst. of Railroad Engineers, imeni I. V. Stalin, 5 Mar 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #17836)

SHAUL'SKII, F. I. and VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH CHEBOTSKII.

Vodnyi, vozdushnyi, avtodorozhnyi, gorodskoi i promyshlennyi transport. Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika dlia vtuzov zh.-d. transporta. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1948. 490 p., illus.
Bibliography: p. 485-487.
Air Transportation: p. 167-186.
Title tr.: Water, air, highway, urban and industrial transportation. Approved as a textbook for schools of advanced studies in transportation.

HE255.C22

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

SHAUL'SKIY, F. I.

Obraztsov, V. I., Marek, D. P., Nadezhin, S. P., Sokovich, V. A. and
Shaul'skiy, F. I., "Importance of a Unified Technological Process in Railroad
Transportation and Method of Procedure." Edited dby Academician V. N. Obraztsov,
Academy of Sciences USSR. (Section on Scientific Solution of Transportation Prob-
lems, Academy of Sciences USSR, 1949, 160 pp, 1,500 copies.

USSR/Academy of Sciences   Jun 49
     Scientists

"V. N. Obraztsov (on His Seventy-Fifth Birth-
day)," Acad G. P. Perederiy, F. I. Shaul'skiy, 4 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 6

V. N. Obraztsov, twice Laureate of the Stalin
Prize, is an outstanding transportation engineer.
Obraztsov aided in working out transport problems
connected with reconstruction and planning of Mos-
cow, Stalingrad, Magnitogorsk, Baku, Sverdlovsk,
Rostov/Don, Tashkent, and other cities. In 1939 he
was chosen an active member of the Academy, where
he heads the Sec on Sci Sol of Transport Problems.
FDD   52/49T9

SHAUL'SKII, F. I.

"Basic Premises in the Classification of Railways of the USSR," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No. 4, 1949. "Boris Nikolayevich Vedernisov," ibid., No. 1, 1949; (Obraztsov, V. N.; -.)

USSR/Academy of Sciences - Book, Mining   Jul 50

"Review of Book, 'Essence of the Unit Technological Process in Railroad Transportation and Its Procedure and Execution,'" P. P. Sadikov

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 7, pp 1099-1101

Reviews subject book by Acad V. N. Obraztsov, D. P. Marek, S. P. Nadezhin, V. A. Sokovich, and F. I. Shaul'skiy. States more than 80% of all freight is carried by trains.

152T2

SHAUL'SKIY, F.I., otvetstv. redaktor.

[Overland lumber transportation] Sukhoputnyi transport lesa.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1951. 818 p.   (MLRA 7:11)
      (Lumber--Transportation)

OBRAZTSOV,V.N., 1874-1949; SHAUL'SKIY,F.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk,
    professor; ZEMBLINOV,S.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;
    SOSKOVICH,V.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; [deceased];
    NIKITIN,V.D., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KOCHNEV,F.P.,
    doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; TIKHOMIROV,N.M.; CHVANOV,V.G.,
    redaktor; ZELENKOVA,Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

    [Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk
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