

SHCHUKINA, O. B.

"Embryonic Development of the Medical Leech." Sub 4 May 51,
Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees
in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

SHUMKINA, O. B.

Author: Shuskins, O.B.

Title: Fine structure of the egg of the leech.

Journal: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1951, Vol.77, No.2, p. 353

Subject: Embryology

From: D.S.I.R. Oct 51

SHUMINA, L. B.

"Development and Metamorphosis of Larva of a Medicinal Leech,"
Dokl. Ak Nauk SSSR, 77, No. 4, p. 761-4 - 1951

Inst of Animal Morphology im A. N. Severtsov, AS USSR

SHUMKINA, V. B.

"The Embryonic Band and the Head Rudiment of the Medicinal Leech."

Dokl. Ak Nauk. 78, 4, 1951, pp. 821-24

CTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Slonkin, O.B. (Laboratory of Comparative Embryology, A.N. Severtsov Institute of Animal Morphology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences). Periods of development of the medulla within the cocoon, 1950-62

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 6, 1951

SHUMKINA, O.B.

Embryonic development of medicinal leeches. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.8:216-
278 '53. (MLA 6:9)
(Leeches)

SHUMKINA, O.B.

Development of embryonic discs and mesoderm formation in
Karakul sheep. Dokl. AN SSSR 103 no.4:741-743 Ag'55.
(MLRA 8:11)

(EMBRYO,
germinal disk & mesoderm in sheep)

Shumkina, C. B.

USSR. / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

C-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103663.

Author : Shumkina, C. B.
Inst : Institute of Morphology of Animals, AS USSR.
Title : Periodization of the Early Stages of the Development of Karakul Sheep.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta morfol. zhivotnykh. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 22, 157-162.

Abstract: A study was conducted on 116 embryos of the Black Karakul sheep. The age of the embryos was counted from the time of coverage up to slaughtering. The measurements were effected on fixed material. The early embryonal period in sheep lasted 29 days. It was found that this period, as in cattle, is divided into 5 stages. The 1st

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SHUMKINA, O.B.

Thymus development in the cow. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.2:363-365 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye. N. Pavlovskim.
(Thymus gland) (Embryology--Mammals) (Cows)

SOV/20-127-2-69/70

17(4); 30(1)

AUTHOR: Shumkina, O. B.

TITLE: The Development of Mesonephros in the Embryonic Period of Sheep and Cow (*Ovis aries* and *Bos taurus*)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 477 - 480 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to explain the reasons of the changes which occurred in the mesonephros of ruminants it is necessary to investigate its development course in different representatives of these mammal group. The anterior section of the mesonephros has apparently a special structure in all ruminants since it becomes an enormous complex. This circumstance enables their embryos to begin with the secretion very early. The experiment was carried out with dated embryos of the karakul sheep (27 embryos) and undated cow embryos of a meat-supplying race (13 embryos). Several cardinal development stages of the mesonephros were selected in order to make possible a more convenient comparison: Stage: a) of the mesonephros rudiment; b) of the beginning of its functional activity; c) of

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The Development of Mesonephros in the Embryonic
Period of Sheep and Cow (*Ovis aries* and *Bos taurus*)

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the beginning of the activity of the Malpighian bodies; d) of the highest development of the enormous complex; e) of the beginning of the mesonephros degeneration. The comparison of the development of the mesonephros of the two mentioned animals with that of other animal groups (Refs 3, 14, 15, 17) enables the author to draw the following conclusions: 1) Mesonephros is in the ruminants probably produced on the whole at the expense of the mesonephros rudiment; only the first canalicules of the enormous complex might be an exception. They may be formed from the rudiments of the pronephros. 2) The peculiar development of the blood circulation of the enormous complex may be regarded as new formation which is connected with the specific development conditions and an early beginning functional activity of the mesonephros of the ruminants. The differentiation of the nephrogenic cord (nefrogenny tyazh) and of the vessels of the enormous complex occurred here in very early stages. At that time the pro- and mesonephritic rudiments are not yet individualized and are

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The Development of Mesonephros in the Embryonic
Period of Sheep and Cow (*Ovis aries* and *Bos taurus*)

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connected with the part of the mesoderm middle plate which is consumed for the formation of the blood vessels. 3) The moment of the beginning of the mesonephros rudiment of mammals, its structure, and the begin of the activity is closely connected with the structure type of the placenta (Ref 9). The late implantation of the foetal membranes (in the last 1/3 of the embryonic period) of sheep, cow, and pig (Refs 1,2,4-6, 18) is assumed to be the reason of an early mesonephros development. The adaptation to the last circumstance proceeded in the ruminants and non-ruminants in two different directions (Ref 16). The rapid growth of the allantois in Artiodactyla is not so much connected with the beginning of the mesonephros function, but serves for the establishment of a close contact between the extremely long foetal membranes and the uterine wall. Allantois serves, moreover, as deposit for nutritive substances (Refs 11, 13, 19). There are 19 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4

SHUMKINA, O.B.

Embryonic period in the development of Karakul sheep. Trudy Inst.
morf. zhiv. no.30:192-245 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Embryology--Mammals) (Karakul sheep)

SHUMKINA, O.B.

Development of the embryonic sac in Karakul sheep. Trudy Inst.
morf.zhiv. no.31:124-133 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
(Karakul sheep) (Embryology--Mammals)

SHEN, R.M.; SHUMKINA, O.B.; VANAG, K.A.

Ultrastructure of Babes - Negri bodies. Vop.virus 7 no.4:55-59
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY) (NERVES) (BRAIN)

VANAG, K.A.; SHUMKINA, O.B.

Staining of thin sections of nerve tissue embedded in methacrylate
as a control for studies with the electron microscope. Vop.virus.7
no.5:619-621 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY) (METHACRYLIC ACID)
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))

BLYUGER, Anatoliy Fedorovich; BEZPROZVANNYY, Boris Konstantinovich;
KLEMBOVSKIY, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SINEL'NIKOVA, Mariya
Petrovna; SHUMKINA, Ol'ga Borisovna; DYMARSKAYA, O., red.

[Fine structure of the liver in some pathological processes;
an electron microscopy atlas] Tonkaia struktura pecheni pri
nekotorykh patologicheskikh protsessakh; elektronmikrosko-
picheskiy atlas. Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviiskoi SSR, 1964.
165 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Rzhskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (for Blyuger, Sinel'nikov.). 2. Universitet
druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby (for Klembovskiy).
3. Institut virusologii AMN SSSR (for Bezprozvanny, Shumkina).

POKROVSKIY, A.A.; ARCHAKOV, A.I.; DEVICHENSKIY, V.M.; SHUMKINA, O.B.

Materials on the distribution of aldolases, transaminases and esterases
in liver cells. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:474-476 S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Bakulevym.

BEZPROZVANNIY, B.K.; SHUMKINA, O.B.; SEMENDYAYEVA, M.Ye. (Moskva)

So-called balloon dystrophy of liver cells in epidemic hepatitis.
Arkh. pat. 27 no.1:67-74 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya patomorfologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - kand. med. nauk B.K.Bezprozvanny) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo (dir. - prof. V.M.Zhdanov) AMN SSSR i laboratoriya deystvitel'nogo chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyeva.

BEZPROZVANNYY. B.K.; SHUMKINA, O.B.; AFINYAN, V.M. (Moskva)

Changes in the ultrastructure of human hepatic cells in thyrotoxicosis.
Arkh. pat. 27 no.8:64-66 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya patomorfologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk B.K.Bezprozvanny)
Instituta virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. V.M.Zhdanov) AMN SSSR i Gorodskaya infektsionnaya
klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No.82 (glavnyy vrach - kand.med.nauk A.V.
Yeremyan).

L 14397-65 FBD/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq 4/Pae-2/P1-4 AFWL/SSD/
ASD(a)-5/AFETR/ESD(c)/RAEM(1)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) GW/WS
ACCESSION NR: AP4046290 S/0203/64/004/005/0938/0940

AUTHOR: Durasova, M. S.; Lavrinov, G. A.; Shumkina, V. M.;
Yudin, O. I. B

TITLE: Observations of weak perturbations of solar radio emission
during solar minimum activity by the "quasi-zero" method

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 938-940

TOPIC TAGS: solar radio emission, quasi zero method, weak radio
emission, solar signal, noise generator, radio receiver

ABSTRACT: Small disturbances of solar radio emission can be caught
on centimeter waves if the receiver and its scale are fitted for this
purpose. The "quasi-zero" method was applied for recording weak radio
emission from the sun, during which the solar signal was compensated
by a noise generator. A radio receiver recorded the temperature dif-
ferences on the receiver when the antenna was directed at the sun and
when the temperature was produced by the noise generator. Observa-
tions on the 3.2-cm wavelength have been carried out daily since Jan-
uary 1964. Radio emission variations recorded by the device can be

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caught in a weak state of as little as 0.5% of the total intensity.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstven-
nom universitete (Radiophysical Institute Gorkiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

SHUMKO, A.V.

300 → RML

539.172.4
3232. ON THE CAPTURE OF THERMAL NEUTRONS BY
LEAD ISOTOPES. A.V. Shum'ko and D.F. Zaretskil.
Zh. eksper. teor. Fiz., Vol. 29, No. 0(12), 360-e (1955). In
Russian.

Level systems in Pb^{207} and Pb^{208} are considered. An estimate of the cross-sections for capture by Pb^{207} employing single-particle wave functions (see preceding abstract) gives a result in agreement with experiment. G.E. Brown

① RML
2/2/55

1970. 1., inch.; KILAKOV, I., 1970. 1., inch.

Modernization of the 100-1. semi-automatic welder for welding
in carbon dioxide. Svar. proizv. no.2:19 P.169.

(MIRA 18:3)

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C7

Counter measures against color and lime salts in sugar products. B. P. Shumkov. *J. Sugar Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 613-23(1931); *Sugar Abstracts* (in *Facts About Sugar*) 27, 416-7.—Among such measures are: (1) rapid work in the diffusers, the battery cycle being limited to 45-55 min. with max. of 60 min.; (2) operation of the diffusion battery at a somewhat lower temp. (this method, however, involves a somewhat higher loss of sugar in the pulp, but toward the end of the campaign, when beets of poor quality are being worked, the loss of sugar by using low diffusion temps. may be much less than the loss in the final molasses from higher diffusion temps.); (3) control of the natural alkali of the juice by means of soda; and (4) sulfuring of the subject at some suitable stage in the process. The most suitable stage has been the subject of much dispute. Sulfitation of juice from the 2nd carbonation is irrational for 3 reasons: $CaSO_4$ is more sol. in thin juice than in sirup and increases the subsequent incrustation of the evaporators; the decolorizing effect is partly nullified in the juice boiler and evaporators; and more S is required when the juice is alk. The use of S is most effective when it is applied to the thick juice; the amt. of S here should be sufficient to reach a pH of 6.0-6.5, after which the reaction is restored to pH 7.5-7.8 by addn. of soda. G. G.

INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TEST AND ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Experiments with sulfocarbonation applied to sirups and remelts. B. P. Shumkov. *J. Sugar Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 423-7(1931); *Facts About Sugar* 27, 402-11(1931). with 1st carbonation juice, thick juice and remelts the product was heated to 80-85° and treated by one of 3 methods: (1) after addn. of soda the soln. was sulfured to an acid reaction to phenolphthalein and cresol red, CaO was added and the liquid was carbonated with CO₂, whereupon the product was divided into 2 portions, one of which was sulfured before and the other after filtration; (2) all the foregoing operations were performed except the addn. of soda; (3) as in the 1st method, but substituting CaO for soda. Conclusions: Carbonsulfitation is of distinct value in sugar manuf., because color may be improved 60%, purity increased by 1.0-1.5%, and the quantity of lime salts decreased by 70%. The best results were given by the following procedure: the juice or sirup receives an addn. of soda corresponding to the amt. of CaO present; the liquid is then gassed with O, CaO to the amt. of 1 to 2% on sucrose is added, and the liquid is treated with CO₂ to a pH of 9.0 or 8.5; thereupon the liquid is reheated and sulfured to pH 6.8-7.2. Sulfuring the unfiltered juice results in an increase of color. It is much better to apply this process to the thick juice or remelt than to the thin juice, because in the latter method there is more likelihood of corroding the heating surfaces. In general, the decolorization achieved by this process is permanent. G. G.

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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OPEN

COMMON ELEMENTS

ION-EXCHANGE MEMBRANE

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

THE ABOVE LISTING IS A SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE DOCUMENTS LISTED IN THE ATTACHED LISTINGS.

Standard alkalinity and removal of calcium salts. A. M. ISHCHENICHEN AND B. P. SHUMKOV. *Nauk Zapiski Tsukrotov Prom.* 14, 407-22(1931). In case of low natural alkali it is advisable to add soda to the juice at the second defecation in the proportion of two mols. of soda to 1 mol. of CaO. When manuf. has been prolonged the increase in Ca salts is very noticeable, boiling of the massecuite becomes difficult and the yield of molasses increases. V. E. BAIKOV.

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The color of sugar factory products as a factor in sugar campaigns of long duration.
 A. M. PSHENICHNII AND B. P. SHUMKOV. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsvukrovoi Prom* 14, 423-30 (1931).—The coloration of juices, sirups and masseccites increases sometimes 3 or 4 times when the duration of the campaign is prolonged, especially when rotten beets high in invert sugar are worked. The color of the products depends on their alky. When an excess of gas is used the color of the juices increases. The darkening of thick juices and masseccites is greater with high alky. than with low. Increased amt. of CaO at the defecation decreases the coloration of the juices, but not proportionally to the amt. of CaO used.

V. E. BAIKOV

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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A new method of clarification of sirups and remelt. A. M. PSHENICHNICH AND P. SHUMKOV. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsvukrovoi Prom.* 23, 73-88(1932). --The present re-

search work was conducted to det. the method for max. effect of clarification and at the same time decrease the amt. of Ca salts in juices and remelt. When CaO is added to sulfitated juices they do not darken, but the amt. of Ca salts increases. Added Na₂CO₃ decreases the amt. of Ca salts, but slightly increases the color of the juices. The juice of the first carbonation or remelt, when sulfitated to pH 9-8, becomes darker and further sulfitation to pH 7 or lower increases the amt. of Ca salts. To the thin or thick juices sulfitated to pH 6 is added 0.2% Na₂CO₃ and 0.25-0.5% CaO on the wt. of juice and carbonated to pH 9.5. After this operation the juice is reheated and filtered through filter presses. The remelt is treated with 1-2% of CaO on the wt. of sugar, then carbonated to pH 9.5, filtered and sulfitated to pH 7.0-7.5. The purity increases 2 units, color decreases 40-50%, and 50-60% of the Ca salts is removed. The method of purification of remelt by defeco-carbonation and sulfitation, with filtration as an intermediate, increases the purity 1.5 units and color adsorbed by at least 60%. The filtration before sulfitation is absolutely necessary. Filtered and non-filtered juices sulfitated by the same amt. of SO₂ give a lower pH in the first case and higher in the second.

V. P. BAYKOV

AS M-S-L-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-Z

117 AND 118 ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 180 AND 4TH CODES

1377-2

BC

Standard alkalinity and calcium salts in beet-sugar production. A. M. PSHKHICHNI and B. P. SHUMGOR. (Nauk. Zapiski Truk. Prom., 1933, 10, No. 27, 133-147).--At Tsubalevski the natural alkalinity was 0.018-0.034% CaO; the remaining CaO was 0.002-0.006%. The second carbonatation must be periodical in order to maintain uniform alkalinity.
Ch. Abs.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Comparative experiments on purification of diffusion juices by the ordinary, V. N. I. S. and Teatini methods. A. M. Pshenichnii and B. P. Shumkov. *Nauk. Zapiski Tsukrovsk. Prom.* 32, 59-68(1933).-- Juices treated with a small amt. of CaO by the Teatini and V. N. I. S. methods are of the same purity as juices treated by 2% CaO at the 1st and with 0.25% CaO at the 2nd defecation. Ca salts give the same results in all 3 cases. Max. color was decreased by the V. N. I. S. method. Filtration of juices treated by the Teatini and V. N. I. S. methods is good; filtered juices are sparkling and have a slightly greenish coloration which indicates the absence of colloids. The treatment of low-purity diffusion juices (70-80) by these methods also gave very good results. Of great importance in the coagulation of colloids is the maintenance of optimum conditions. From lab. expts. it can be stated that the max. coagulation of colloids under acid conditions is at pH 4.7-4.9 and in alk. solns. at pH 11.5-12.0. V. E. Baikov

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

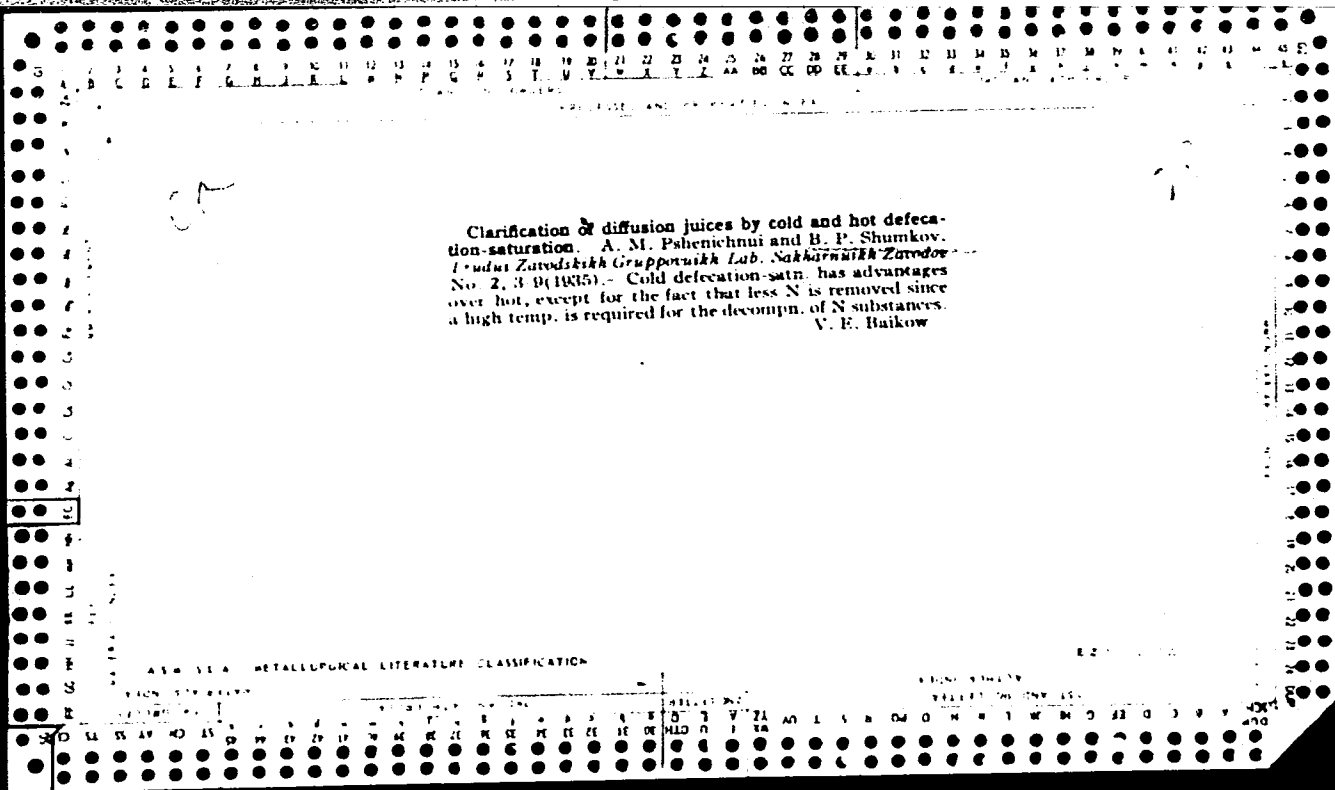
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Experiment on decolorization with norite. A. M. Pshenichnii and R. P. Shumkov. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 10, No. 37-8, 99-105 (1934). The optimum conditions for the action of norite are: (1) The temp. of the liquor during the treatment must be 85-100°. (2) The length of the contact with thin juices should be 15 min. and with the thick juices, 15-30 min. (3) The pH should be 7.0. (4) The amt. used for thin juices should be 0.5% on the wt. of solids, and for thick juices 1%. Decolorization increases with the increase of the amt. of norite used. The decolorization of thin juices is twice as great as the decolorization of the thick juices. It is more difficult to decolorize turbid liquors than clear liquors. 1.6-25.4% of Ca salts are removed by norite, and ash is more readily removed in low- than in high-purity products. Color removed from the juices of 2nd carbonation

with 1% of norite was 54.6%; for the thick juices, 39.3%; for re-melt, 50.4% and for the greens, 29.4%. For clarification of the thin or thick juices by norite, in connection with sulfitation, the best scheme is: sulfur to 7-7.5 pH , filter, treat with norite and filter again. V. B. B.

ASH 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
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 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

B-III-2

Cold and hot defecation-carbonatation [of sugar juice]. A. M. Pruzhitskiy and B. P. Kuznetsov (Trudn. Zavod. Grupp. Lab., 1935, No. 11; Internat. Sugar J., 1935, 38, 180).—Cold defecation (at 60–65°) gave an increase of 1–1.5% purity as compared with hot defecation (at 85–90°), the salt content, including the Ca salts, being about the same in both cases. After the first carbonatation the cold-defecated juice had the lighter colour, but after the second there was little difference if the second carbonatation was operated at 80–90°, whereas at 70° the colour was much better. Cold-defecated juice filtered better, and on the whole preference is given to this modification of the carbonatation method.

J. P. O.

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

SHUMKOV, Boris Petrovich, inzh.; KOROL'KOV, Sergey Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; LEPESHKIN, I.P., inzh., spetsred., retsenzent; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Technology and chemical control of sugar beet manufacture] Tekhnologiya i tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' sveklosakharnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 399 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Sugar manufacture)

SHUMKOV, B.P.; UDALOV, N.K.

Needs of the Zherdevka Technical School. Sakh.prom. 34 no.10:14-15
O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Zherdevskiy tekhnikum sakharnoy promyshlennosti.
(Zherdevka--Sugar industry--Study and teaching)

SECRET, etc.

Stambol, Ab.; Holan, Kh. 330 Nooks. p. 14. BULGA SHI VOIN. Sofiya.
Vol. 1, no. 5, Nov 1955.

SC: Monthly List of the East European Association (EMAL) 13. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

SHUMKOV, M.A.; POKROVSKIY, O.S.

Areas of concentration of the larvae of the mosquitoes of the genus Aedes and their control in the Don floodlands under conditions of unusually high flood. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.1:109 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Rostovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy parazitologii.

ACC NR: AP6034118 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/005/0615/0617

AUTHOR: Shumkov, M. A.

ORG: Department of Entomology and Zoology, Rostov-on-Don Scientific Research Institute of Medical Parasitology, Ministry of Public Health RSFSR (Otdel entomologii i zoologii Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR)

TITLE: Methods of detecting Aedes mosquito eggs in soil

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 615-617

TOPIC TAGS: insect, insect control, ~~Aedes~~ mosquito, soil

ABSTRACT: Soil samples were taken from the Northern Donets River and Lower Don (Rostov oblast) flood plains in September-October, before the autumn rains, and were examined for eggs of six *Aedes* species (*Ae. caspius*, *Ae. vexans*, *Ae. cinereus*, *Ae. kehningi*, *Ae. flavescens*, and *Ae. exoruscians*). During laboratory examination, air temperature was 24.5—26.5°C.

Card 1/2

UDC: 614.77:595.771-15(Aedes)

ACC NR:AP6034118

and water temperature, 19—21.5°C. Multiple rehydration and drying of soil specimens showed that mass emergence from diapause in *Aedes* mosquitoes was in February in the steppe zone. In analysis of the soil specimens, hatched larvae were counted, and species was determined for those reaching age III—IV. The number of hatched larvae of a given species served as an index of soil infestation with that species. Orig art. has: 1 figure

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[EL]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

LEYKINA, Ye.S.; GUSEYNOV, G.A.; KOTOVA, Z.N.; SHUMKOV, M.A.; DAVYDOVA, M.A.;
MAMEDOV, N.A.; TUAYEV, S.M.

Epidemiological characteristics of ancylostomiasis in two villages
in Lenkoran District. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.4:387-394 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii,
meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookh-
raneniya SSSR (dir. - instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom
- prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya) i iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Insti-
tuta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii Ministerstva zdravookhra-
neniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (dir. instituta A.K. Kasimov, zav. otelom
G.A. Guseynov).

(HOOKWORM INFECTION epidemiology)

SHUMKOV, N.P., gornyy inzh.; PERMYAKOV, R.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULESHOV,
A.A., gornyy inzh.

Experience in the combined system of mining the "Apatitovyi tsirk"
deposit. Gor. zhur. no.6:38-39 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Murmanskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Shumkov). 2. Kombinat
"Apatit" (for Kuleshov).

SHUMKOV, O. A.

Accelerated flotation and problems related to complex intensification of flotation processes. O. A. Shumkov. *Tsvetnye Met.* 29, No. 8, 1-10 (1956). Accelerated flotation is defined as the increase of flotation processes (% extraction per unit time) at the cost of increased effectiveness of aeration. Different problems are discussed and recommendations are made. I. Bencowitz

HE2C-1 2

RA
OMB

SHUMKOV, G.

Our common business. NTO 4 no.8:24 Ag '62.
(Agricultural research)

(MIRA 15:8)

ANDONOV, P.; TEOKHAROVA, M.; BRADVAROVA, I.; KARACHOLEV, I.; SHUMKOV, G.;
STOYANOV, N.

Study of the etiology of infectious hepatitis. Vop.med.virus.
no.9:16-23 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

SHUMKOV, G.M., inzhener.

Mechanization of cable changing on hoisting machines. Gor. zhur.
no.7:78 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Rudoupravleniye imeni K. Libknekhta.
(Hoisting machinery--Maintenance and repair)

BULGARIA

PETKOV, V., SHUMKOV, G., and KUSHEV, V., Chair of Pharmacology (Head Prof. V. Petkov) and Chair of Pathology (Head Prof. Iv. Goranov), ISUL

"Effect of Some Psychopharmacological Agents on the Incorporation of ^{35}S -Methionine in the Cytoplasm"

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 17, No 6, 1966, pp 461-470

Abstract: By applying histoautoradiography, the effect of psychopharmacological agents on the incorporation of ^{35}S -methionine into cytoplasm was studied in experiments on rats and mice. It was established that the psychoanaleptic methylphenidate increased, while the neuroleptic chlorpromazine reduced the incorporation of ^{35}S -methionine into the cytoplasm of the cells of the brain and liver. Centrophenoxin reduced incorporation of ^{35}S -methionine into the cytoplasm of liver cells. Serotonin reduced incorporation into renal convoluted tubules. Methysergid, which has antiserotonin activity, increased incorporation of ^{35}S -methionine into all organs investigated (liver, spleen, and kidneys), while psilocibin, which also exhibits antiserotonin activity, increased incorporation into liver cells only. Combined administration of serotonin and methysergid or psilocibin disclosed a distinct antagonistic effect of the two types of substances on the incorporation of ^{35}S -methionine. The results indicated that psychopharmacological agents exert an effect on protein metabolism.

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133-58-5-4/31

AUTHORS: Strashnikov, I. B., Astakhov, A. G., Ksendzyk, G. V.
Fedorovskiy, N. V. and Shumilov, K. A.

TITLE: The Dependence of the Coke Rate and the Output of a Blast
Furnace on the Basicity of Sinter (Zavisimost' raskhoda
koksa i proizvoditel'nosti domennoy pechi ot osnovnosti
aglomerata)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 5, pp 398-402 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the basicity of sinter on the coke rate
and the output of blast furnaces is discussed on the basis
of data collected from periods of experimental and normal
operations of blast furnaces on the Southern Iron and
Steel Works (Table). The dependence of the decrease in
the coke rate on the basicity of sinter - Fig.1; the
dependence of the increase in the output of iron per unit
of coke on the sinter basicity - Fig.2; the dependence of
the intensity of coke combustion in a blast furnace on the
sinter basicity - Fig.3; the content of +25 mm (a) and
0-5 mm (b) fraction in sinter after the P. G. Rubin drum
tests in samples of sinters of various basicities - Fig.4;
the content of fractions +40 mm (a), +25 mm (v) and 0-5 mm(b)
in samples of sinters of various basicities collected from
blast furnace bunkers - Fig.5; the dependence of the

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133-58-5-4/31

The Dependence of the Coke Rate and the Output of a Blast
Furnace on the Basicity of Sinter

intensity of combustion of coke in a blast furnace on the size distribution of sinters of various basicities - Figs. 6 and 7. Conclusions: Coke rate is inversely proportional to the sinter basicity. Under operating conditions of the Southern Works the maximum saving of coke is obtained when limestone is completely removed from the burden and amounts to about 12-14%. The intensity of the combustion of coke depends on the size distribution of sinter and increases with increasing proportion of coarse fractions. The output of a blast furnace is determined by the relation between the burden to coke ratio (increasing with increasing sinter basicity) and the intensity of the combustion of coke in the furnace (decreasing with increasing sinter basicity due to the decreasing content of coarse fractions). It is necessary to take some measures to improve the size distribution of high basicity sinters. It would be advantageous to take as the main criterion of the sinter quality the content of +25 mm fraction after the test in the P. G. Rubin drum and not the content of 0-5 mm fraction. There are 1 table and 7 figures.

Card
2/2

ASSOCIATION: Instituty chernoy metallurgii i gornogo dela AN Ukr.SSR
(Ferrous Metallurgy Institute and Mining Institute of the Ac.Sc.
of the Ukrainian SSR)

SHUMILOV, K.A.; MIKRYUKOV, V.G.

Automatic control and regulation of blast distribution in
tuyeres of open-hearth furnaces. Avtom. i prib. no.1:17-22
'59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Automatic control)

Shumilov, K.A.

80V/3778

PHASE I BOOK EXAMINATION

Orskan SBL.Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya
 Avtomatizatsiya i priborostroyeniye; sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 1.
 (Automatics and Instrument Making; Collected Scientific Works, No. 1)
 Kiev, Goschizdat KSSR, 1959. 107 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V. Demakiv, Tech. Ed.; K. Ousarov; Editorial Board: P.M. Malinuk
 (Chief Ed.), B.T. Zhakov, G.S. Kryzhab, I.A. Orlov, (Resp. Ed.),
 L.A. Shybat, and V.V. Yarin.

NOTE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical
 workers and for students of schools of higher education specializing in
 automation, telemechanics, and computing.

CONTENTS: The collection contains papers on the automation of metallurgical,
 chemical and power engineering and on the development of new instruments,
 telemechanical units, and a program control system for turret lathes.
 Bibliography on automatic analysis of solutions containing 97 items:
 42 Soviet, 34 English, 5 German, 4 French and 1 Polish; is included. No person-
 alities are mentioned.

AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

Korobko, M.I., A.G. Strel'chenko, V.M. Korotkevich, V.I. Koslyuk, ---
 I.I. Tyubitskiy, V.M. Artyunskiy. Automation System for Open-Search
 Thermal Processes 9

Korobko, M.I., V.I. Koslyuk. Open-Search Control System 14

Shumilov, K.A.; B.G. Mikheylov. Automatic Inspection and
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СИМОНОВ, И.А.

Report to be presented at the 1st Intl Congress of the Intl Federation of Automatic Control, 25 Jun-5 Jul 1960, Moscow, USSR.

BYKOV, M. L. - "Ultra stability in electronic calculating devices in the solution of nonlinear equations in indefinite form"

CHEREMISIN, A. B. - "Use of calculating devices in systems for the automatic control of rolling mills"

CHIRKIN, V. K. - "Concerning some problems of the organization of self-adjusting and self-teaching systems of automatic control, based on principles of random search"

DAVIDOV, B. I. - "Development of automatic control systems for boiler plants"

DUMNIKOV, Ye. G. - "Formulation of optimum adjustments of industrial automatic regulation systems according to initial data obtained from experience"

DUR'YA, A. I., and KRYVITSKIY, E. H. - "Methods of organizing hyperbolic functions in the theory of nonlinear regulating systems"

DZURININ, M. S. - "Balanced regulation and inter-communications of a multi-motor electric drive and technology in continuous rolling mills"

FEL'DBAUM, A. A. - "Problems of statistical theory of automatic optimization systems"

FROLOV, P. I. - "Automation of a reversible cold rolling mill for nonuniform metals"

FILIPPOV, A. P. - "Application of the theory of differential equations with a discontinuous right side to nonlinear problems of automatic regulation"

GAVERILOV, M. A. - "Structural surplus and operational reliability of relay devices"

GARIN, M. Z. - "Automation of irrigation systems"

GRONCHENKO, G. B., KUMAROVA, V. K., KRYKIN, M. P., KUDAS, L. K., and SHUKH, M. B. - "Power regulation of disturbance and problems of the stability of electric power systems"

GUMENYUK, B. A. - "Logical method of synthesis of functional converters of telemechanical systems for dispersed structures"

IL'IN, V. A. - "Methods of transmission of information and the structure of telemechanical systems"

IMBOV, V. L., and LITVICH (Zin) - "The code-impulse system of telemechanical systems"

IVANKHIN, A. G. - "Concerning the application of the theory of combined measurement for automatic adaptation systems"

KABANIKHIN, M. B., and KRYKIN, G. A. - "A quasi-equilibrated bridge regulation systems for telemechanical control"

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MAZANOV, I. E. - "Some problems of the theory of statistical linearization and its application"

XILIN, P. M. - "Some problems of the theory of impulse systems with time selectors"

KORSHENKIN, A. K., BELYKHIN, S. V., VOZKOVNIKOV, L. M., IOFFE, D. M., KULJAS, K. P., PUTOV, B. P., SKAVINSKIY, Ye. L., SYSH, A. Ya., and YAKOVLEV, Ya. S. - "The problem of bioelectric control"

KOLODIYEV, B. T. - "New types of photo resistances and their field of use"

KOROSHO, M. L., MIKHAILOV, B. G., and SEMIKOV, L. A. - "System of automatic control and regulation of blast distribution in the layers of blast furnace"

MOROSCHIKIN, E. L. - "Investigation of the dynamics of the hydraulic duct of a copying lathe"

KRASOVSKIY, A. A. - "Dynamics of continuous systems of automatic regulation with extra self-adjustment of corrective devices"

KRASOVSKIY, E. E. - "Concerning the selection of parameters of optimum stability systems"

KURKIN, A. I. - "The dynamics of devices imitating living organisms"

KULEBAEV, V. B. - "The invariant theory of automatic regulation and control systems"

LANDE, I. D. - "Pneumatic calculating devices as a means of insuring the reliability of complex automation systems"

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Studying the influence of natural gas and oxygen on the thermal and aerodynamic processes of the tuyere zones in a blast furnace for the purpose of their automatic stabilization. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:3-7 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:8)

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Ukrainian S.S.R. Met. 1 gornorud. prom. no. 2:10-12 Mr-Ap '64.
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SKRYNCHENKO, D.A.; SHUMILOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TERESHIN, N.P.

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SOV/136-59-10-1/18

AUTHOR: Shumkov, O.A.

TITLE: Fast Flotation Method, its Practical Application and
Ways for Further Improvements

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 10, pp 1-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Based on the analysis of eight years exploitation of a new technique of running the flotation plant, developed and tested at the Sikhota-Alin' Factory, a formulation of the basic principles and laws of so-called "fast flotation method" is presented and recommendations are made as to the correct way of introducing this method in various ore dressing plants. The useful minerals in the ores processed at the Sikhota-Alin' Factory are closely aggregated so that they can be successfully treated after being comminuted to contain 35 to 40% of -74 micron fraction; the starting material constitutes a high grade lead concentrate containing 74 to 75% lead. The need for increasing the output of the flotation plant (without increasing the power rating of the electric motors) arose in 1950, when the productive capacity of other sections of the factory came to exceed considerably that of the flotation plant. To achieve this end, several measures

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were adopted. (1) The peripheral velocity of the impellers was increased from 8.5 to 10 m/sec in cells Nr 24 (roughing and control flotation) and from 8.5 to 9.1 or 10 m/sec in cells Nr 21 and 15 (cleaning flotation). (2) A large proportion (73%) of the partitions between cells was removed; only those were left that separated the various stages of the process or whose removal would result in the pulp flowing straight through more than four cells (these large sections formed by the removal of partitions will be subsequently referred to as "direct-flow" sections). (3) The depth of cells in the roughing lead and zinc flotation stages was decreased by 200 mm (20.5%) and 100 mm (10.3%) respectively; this helped to compensate the extra load on electric motors due to increased impeller speeds. As a result of these modifications, the output of the flotation plant was increased twice and the degree of aeration increased by 80 to 100% to 50-60 cm³/cm²/min; the electric power consumption was reduced by 30 to 35%; consumption of the basic reagents and water was reduced by 5 to 48 and 20 to

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25% respectively. At the same time, the recovery of lead was increased by 2.5% having reached 90.2% and that of zinc by 2.3% having reached 84.6%; the quality of the zinc concentrate was also improved owing to the reduced copper content and improved selection of lead from copper was achieved. Further measures adopted in the subsequent years included: increasing the impeller velocity to 12 m/sec which necessitated replacing the existing (5 kw) electric motors by more powerful (7 kw) ones; employing 6- instead of 4-blade impellers; dispensing with the use of the baffle grates. These improvements made it possible to maintain the efficiency of the process at a steady level, in spite of the reduced metal content in the ore and the increased quantity of the treated material. However, the flotation plant continued to be a bottleneck in the factory; in addition, the flotation machines were worn out and needed replacing. Consequently, it was decided to reorganize the flotation plant and double the output of one section by the introduction of floating machines "Mekhanobr 5A". In its

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existing form, this machine was not suitable for the process employed at the Sikhota-Alin' Factory for several reasons. (1) Its capacity was too small (600 t/24 hr max for the cell volume of 1.27 m³). (2) It could not be used for treating coarse (30 to 40% of the -74 micron fraction) or heavy ores. (3) As the disperser blades became worn out, the clearance between them and impeller gradually increased, so that at the end of the period between two consecutive overhauls, the degree of aeration decreased 3 to 4 times. (4) The efficiency of the machine was adversely affected by the large size of the air bubbles. (5) The semi-automatic regulators of the pulp level did not function properly. The machine was, therefore, redesigned by the author of the present paper, working in cooperation with a team of designing engineers consisting of G.N.Kurbet'yev, G.I.Kosilov, K.I.Syrchin and I.M.Kokorin. Several changes were made: (a) The peripheral velocity of the impeller was increased to 11.3 m/sec; its diameter was increased from 530 to 600 mm without changing the size

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of the cell; the power rating of the electric motor was increased from 4.5 to 10 kw. (b) A two-stage impeller, with 6 internal and 12 external blades, as designed by N.P.Sagotelov (Ref 3), was introduced. (c) The stator grates were replaced by a solid, 800 mm diameter disc, provided with four baffle ribs and placed coaxially over the impeller, the clearance between the baffle ribs and the impeller being 50 mm. (d) The circulation in the direct-flow sections was ensured by means of apertures in the impeller hood, closed to two-thirds of their area. (e) To facilitate the passage of large quantities of pulp through the machine, the diameter of the intake pipe was increased to 250 mm and the area of the windows between the cells was increased by 15%. (f) The size of the direct-flow section was increased to comprise four cells; the semi-automatic gate valves were replaced by slide valves; a replaceable lining was introduced in the cells (cast iron at the bottom, wood at the walls). The application of a two-stage impeller with a high peripheral velocity made it

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possible to attain a high degree of aeration (70 to 120 cm³/cm²/min) and agitation, even in the case of a thick and heavy pulp, while the size of the air bubbles was reduced to 2 to 5 mm. In effect, a new flotation machine was created, which was given the name of "Fast Flotation Machine SIKHALI" and which was used for equipping one complete section of the lead flotation plant comprising, in all, 22 cells: agitation of the pulp - 1 cell; roughing flotation - 8 cells; first control flotation - 4 cells; second control flotation - 2 cells; first, second and third re-cleaning flotations - 3, 2 and 2 cells respectively. (The flow sheet of this process is reproduced at the top of p 5.) The section for flotation of zinc-bearing ores was equipped with the "Farenvold Nr 24" flotation machines operating under the "fast flotation" conditions (impeller diameter and speed - 600 mm and 10 m/sec respectively). The results of six months' tests are given in Table 1, showing the values of the Zn, Pb and Cu contents (%) and the recovery (%) of these elements for the lead (top) and

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zinc (bottom) concentrates. The material used in these tests consisted of a sulphide lead-zinc ore, comminuted to contain 38 to 50% of the -74 micron fraction; the average density of the pulp was 50%, the following reagents being used in the lead flotation (g/t): activated carbon - 57; sodium sulphide - 50; ammonium sulphate - 201; calcined soda - 75; zinc sulphate - 267; a 2:1 mixture of the butyl and ethyl xanthogenates - 20 to 30; cresol - 76; cyanide - 173. The next test consisted in running the flotation section for three days under the conditions of increased loading (higher output). The results are reproduced in Table 2 under the following headings: quantity (t/24 hr) of the treated ore; Zn, Pb, Cu contents (%) in the lead concentrate; Zn, Pb, Cu, Fe contents (%) in the zinc concentrate; Zn, Pb, Cu contents (%) in the tailings; recovery (%) of Pb and Zn; duration of one complete cycle of the lead flotation, min. It will be seen from these data that the acceleration of the flow of the pulp through the flotation machines (with a corresponding shortening of

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the duration of the cycle) not only brought about an increase in the output but also raised up the recovery of zinc and lead and improved the separation of copper and iron. During the six months trial period, it was established that the newly designed machine "Sikhali", functioned satisfactorily and without overflow, even when working under the conditions of wide variation of the volume of the treated material; aeration remained steady during the whole period between two consecutive overhauls (1 to 1.5 months), the size of the air bubbles being 3 to 5 mm and the clearance between the impeller and the baffle ribs increasing by 4 to 6 mm only; no clogging of the machine by coarse particles occurred; the life of the exchangeable components was: impeller - 2 months; disc - 4 months; the machine could be stopped suddenly and restarted, even when fully loaded; it was possible to reduce the consumption of the reagents; cyanide by 10.5%, activated carbon by 42%, cresol by 31% and sodium sulphide by 16%. The improvements achieved in the efficiency of the process are illustrated by the data

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given in Table 3, showing the Zn, Pb and Cu contents (%) and the recovery of these elements (%) for the lead (top) and zinc (bottom) concentrates during the four months preceding the trial periods: it will be seen that recovery of lead and zinc was increased by 2.87 and 2.08% respectively and that the quality of the concentrate was improved; at the same time, 1 t of the material treated per day required only 0.008 to 0.012 m³ of the cell volume, the corresponding figure for the normal process being 0.08 m³. Having taken all this into consideration, the present author formulates his ideas in the following manner: fast flotation means acceleration of the flotation process brought about by a maximum increase in the rate of flow of the pulp through the machine, accompanied by a corresponding increase in the degree of aeration and agitation of the pulp. The various features of the process are then discussed in greater detail. Fast rate of flow of the pulp through the machine: the pulp should not remain in one cell longer than 1 min; at the Sikhota-Alin' Factory, the lead-bearing pulp

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takes 0.5 to 0.8 min to pass through one cell, the duration of the complete cycle being 8 to 10 min. High degree of aeration: contrary to Mitrofanov's (Ref 4) opinion, the degree of aeration should be directly proportional to the rate of the pulp flow and should amount to 60 to 120 cm³/cm²/min. High degree of agitation: this is attained by increasing the peripheral velocity of the impeller, maintaining at the same time, low impeller diameter; cell width ratio which, at the Sikhota-Alinsky Factory, is equal 1:1.8; there is no risk that intensive agitation (necessary to prevent clogging of the machine, particularly when coarse ore or heavy pulp is being treated) will affect adversely the conditions on the surface of the pulp, since in the absence of fast circular motion of the pulp (which should be prevented by the baffle ribs of the disc situated over the impeller), a sufficiently thick layer of froth will ensure quiescence of the pulp surface. Reduction of the cell depth: this provides a means of

Card 10/13 either increasing the degree of aeration without a

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corresponding increase of the power consumption or of reducing the consumption of power without a corresponding decrease in the degree of aeration. Application of the "direct-flow" sections: this increases the capacity of the machine and facilitates its maintenance and repairs. After stressing the fact that the application of the new technique not only increases the productive capacity of the flotation plant, but also improves the quality of the concentrate, the author points out that when a change-over from the normal to the fast flotation technique is contemplated, the local conditions (the type of the process employed, equipment and, particularly, the characteristics of the treated ore) have to be carefully considered. For plants equipped with the flotation machines of the "Farenvold" (or similar) type, the author recommends increasing the impeller speed and a change-over from the single cell to the "direct-flow" section method, the need for increasing the power rating of the electric motors being avoided by reducing the depth of the cells; in determining the relative

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changes of the various operating conditions, formulae derived by V.A.Rybakov (Ref 10) can be conveniently used; according to these formulae, a 1% increase in the peripheral impeller velocity necessitates a 2.8% increase of the power and increases the degree of aeration by 7.7%; a 1% reduction of the depth of the cell reduces the required power by 1% and increases the degree of aeration by 0.4%; an 0.01% decrease in the pulp density reduces the power requirements by 1.64% and increases the degree of aeration by 0.35%. Regarding plants equipped with the flotation machines "Mekhanobr 3A, 4A and 5A", the author recommends that these machines should be modified along the lines described above, ie converted into the "fast flotation machines Sikhali"; however, he points out that to achieve the full benefits of this change, the rate of flow of the pulp through the machine must be increased. In the final chapter of the present paper, its author discusses the anomalous position existing in the Soviet Union regarding the production of flotation machines, criticizes the uniformity of their design, as a result of

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which it is not always possible to select equipment best suited for a particular purpose, and stresses the need for a more modern and rational approach in designing new equipment with particular reference to the application of the "direct-flow" principle and increased rate of the pulp flow. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 10 Soviet references.

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Rapid flotation is the road toward the full use of potentialities
for the increase and cost reduction of nonferrous metal recovery.
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Take fuller advantage of your rights. Mast. ugl. 8 no.7:13-14
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Coal miners) (Trade unions)

SHUMKOV, V.

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Leninskiy rayon, Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Compost)

SHUMKOV, V.; KORNEYEV, V.; MAKSIMOV, M.; CHUMAK, B. (g.Lungansk)
SEMENOV, S. (g.Shakhty, Rostovskoy oblasti); LERNER, I. (g.Shakhty,
Rostovskoy oblasti)

Our women heroes. Mast. ugl. 9 no.5:9-11 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Women as miners)

SHUMKOV, V.

At a low level. Mast.ugl. 9 no.12:17 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Donets Basin--Coal miners)

(Trade unions)

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Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924--Museums, etc.)

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What we have gained through the October Revolution. Soyshakht.
10 no.11:43-44 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Great Britain--Coal miners)
(Russia--Economic conditions)

SINYAGIN, I.I., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, red.; DMITRIYEVA, A.I., red.; YEMEL'YANOV, F.V., red.; SOKOLOV, G.N., red.; SUVALOV, I.S., red.; SHLEPANOV, V.M., red.; SHUMKOV, V.A., red.; ANTONOVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Papers of the anniversary session of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution] Materialy iubileinoi sessii Vsesoiuznoi akademii sel'skokhoziaistvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina, posviashchenoi 40-i godovshchine Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi sotsialisticheskoi revoliutsii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.SSSR, 1958. 900 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina. 2. Glavnyy uchenyy sekretar' Prezidiuma Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (VASKhNIL); chlen-korrespondent (for Sinyagin).
(Agricultural research) (Forestry research)

DOKUCHAYEV, Mikhail Moiseyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, spetsialist-
vzryvnik; SHUMKOV, V.A., red.

[Avalanche, stop! Recollections of a blaster] Levin,
ostanovis'!: Vospominaniia vzryvnika. Moskva, Sovet-
skaia Rossiia, 1965. 146 p. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AP7003 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/67/000/001/0053/0057

AUTHOR: Brovman, M.Ya.; Skorkin, N.V.; Shumkov, V.D.; Vydrin, V.N.;
Dodin, Yu.S.; Makarov, V.G.; Rimen, V.Kh.; Lind, I.K.

ORG: Yuzhuralmashzavod; Chelyabinsk Polytechnic Institute
(Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy Institut); Chelyabinsk Metallurgical
Plant (Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Investigation of a new 900/700/500 continuous blooming mill

SOURCE: Stal', no. 1, 1967, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: metal rolling, hot rolling, rolling mill, continuous
rolling mill/900-700-500^A mill

ROLLING

ABSTRACT:

The new 900/700/500 continuous blooming mill, designed and built at the Yuzhno-Ural'skiy Machine Building Plant, is in operation at the Chelyabinsk and Krivorozhskiy Metallurgical Plants. The new mill is designed for rolling square blooms with a cross section of 80 x 80—170 x 170 mm and flat slabs from 370 x 370 mm carbon and alloy steel blooms weighing up to 9 tons. Provision is also made for rolling round bars 105, 120, 140, 150, 170 and 220 mm in diameter. The mill is designed to produce 5.5 million tons of rolled stock per year; the metal delivery rate at the last stand

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UDC: 621.771.26

ACC NR: AP7003872

is 7 m/sec and the specific efficiency per ton of the equipment is said to be 25% higher than that of the most efficient existing blooming mills. The new mill consists of 14 stands. The first group consists of two separate 900 horizontal stands and a continuous set of six stands (two of them with vertical rolls). The second group of stands consists of three vertical and three horizontal stands. A planetary flying shears, made at the Staro-Kramatorskiy Plant, is used for cutting billets to size. Rolling large billets, 150 x 150 mm and up, is done in the first group of stands; the billets are shifted to a side roll gang and cut to length with 1000-ton shears. The stands have an individual electric d-c motor drive with continuous automatic power regulation. For further automation and higher precision of the rolling process, provision is made for installing magneto-elastic sensors of the metal pressure on the rolls. Experience showed that for continuous safe operation the billet surface temperature should not be lower than 1000C. The design of the stands and the technology used ensure the necessary accuracy for rolling commercial stock. Orig. art. . . . has: 6 figures and 3 tables. [MS]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2

SHUMKOV, V.D.

Using organomineral mixtures for cereal crops. Zemledelie 5
no. 5: 64-65 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Glavnyy agronom leninskoy Mashinno-traktornoy stantsii.
(Fertilizers and manures) (Grain)

PUSHLENKOV, M. F.; SHUMKOV, V. G.; SHUVALOV, O. N.

"Extraction processing of the irradiated fuels by using the solution of tributylphosphate in carbon tetrachloride."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,
31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

53 А. С. М. К. О. В. 7.
YERMAKOV, Prokopiyy Dement'yevich; KOLEGOV, Aleksandr Yermolayevich;
MALYKH, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; ~~SHUMKOV, V. I.~~ redaktor;
TSYMBALIST, N.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZEP, Ye.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety engineering in the work of metallurgical plants] Organizatsiia raboty po tekhnike bezopasnosti na metallurgicheskome zavode. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe otd-nie, 1957. 135 p. (MIRA 10:11)
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Automatic control of conveyor systems. Rech. transp. 22 no.10:
15-16 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SHUMKOV, Ye.B., inzh.

Push-button rudder control from the upper pilot house of tugboats.
Rech. transp. 17 no.9:33-34 - 1958 (MIRA 11:11)
(Tugboats) (Pilots and pilotage) (Remote control)

SHUMKOV, Ye.B., inzh.

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SHUMKOV, Ye.B., inzh.

Mechanization of anchor lifts on barge-type vessels and its
power supply. Rech.transp. 18 no.9:26-27 S '59.
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(Anchors) (Bargas)

SHUMKOV, Ye., inzh.

Automatic control of the feed-water supply to steam boilers.
Rech. transp. 19 no.3:24-26 M '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Volzhskogo ob'yedinennogo rechnogo
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VAL'KOV, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUMKOV, Ye., inzh.

Automatization of conveyer equipment in river harbors. Rech.transp.
19 no.9:38-40 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Conveying machinery)

(Automatic control)

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VAL'KOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUMKOV, Ye.B., inzh.

Automatic control of belt conveyors. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16
no.7:13-15 JI '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Conveying machinery) (Automatic control)

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36-37 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

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