

SHIRNOV, S.N., inzh. (g.Tashkent)

Drilling bore holes in bridge footings. Put' i put. khoz. 5
no.3:46 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Railroad bridges--Maintenance and repair)
(Drilling and boring)

SMIREOV, S.N., inzh.

The effect of compaction methods on the strength of cohesive
soil. Transp. stroi. 12 no.6:57-59 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Soil stabilization)

SMIRNOV, S.N., Inzh.

Optimum density of railroad embankments made from loesslike
loam in Central Asia. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.209:26-50 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 62183-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5010466

UR/0294/65+003/002/0260/0265
621.315.62.001.5

25
24

AUTHORS: Golubev, B. P.; Vasil'yeva, G. A.; Kalitin, P. P.; Smirnov, S. N. B

TITLE: Technology of manufacture and properties of electric lead-ins of corundum microlite, operating in corrosive media at high temperatures and pressures 16

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 2, 1965
260-265

ABSTRACT: The authors describe electric lead-ins into a region containing a corrosive substance at high temperature and pressure. The bushing insulators are made from corundum microlite and platinum-rhodium wire, and are sintered at 1750C. The compositions and the manufacturing steps are described in detail. The lead-ins were used to determine the electric conductivity of various substances (NaCl, KCl, Na₂SiO₃ and others) in water and in steam at 250 -- 500C and at

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010466

pressure 100 -- 360 kg/cm² without loss of the sealing properties.
Several different constructions of the bushing insulator are described
Original article has: 7 figures and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur
(Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures)

SUBMITTED: 21Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, EE

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

lpp
Card 2/2

S.M.I.R.N.O.V., S.N.

Method of graphic visualization of splinters in roentgenography of the eye. Vest. oft., Moskva 32 no.3:20-23 May-June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Eye Clinic (Director -- V.N. Arkhangel'skiy, Corresponding Member AMS USSR), Kiev Medical Institute.

FROLOV, Yu.P. [author]; SMIRNOV, S.N. [reviewer].

Review of I.U.P. Frolov's book "Sensory Organs," chapter 5, "Organ of sight and visual estimation." Reviewed by S.N. Smirnov. Vest. oft. 32 no. 3:46-47 My-Je '53. (MLBA 6:8)

(Eyes) (Sight) (Frolov, IUrii Petrovich, 1892-)

SMIRNOV, S.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

New scleral projector. Vest.oft. 34 no.5:32-37 S-0 '55.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz glavnoy kliniki (dir.--prof. P.S.Plitas) Kiyevskogo
ordena Trudovogo krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta
imeni akad. A.A.Bogomol'tsa.

(OPHTHALMOLOGY, apparatus and instrument,
scleral projection appar. for ophthalmoscopic &
x-ray localization for for.body & pathol.foci)

SMIRNOV S. N.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vo.11/6 Ophthalmology June 57

939. SMIRNOV S. N. Dept. of Dis. of the Eye, Med. Inst., Kiev. * A method

930

CONT

of localization of foreign bodies in the eye by means of X-rays and without the use of contact lenses (Russian text) VESTN. OFTAL. 1956, 3 (20-26) Illus. 7

A new method is offered of localization of foreign bodies in the eye by means of X-rays and without the use of contact lenses; it is based on an exact fixation by the affected eye, or if the affected eye is blind by the other eye. The method offered, unlike other existing methods, permits: (1) examination of the damaged eye while immobile, without the use of superimposed contact lenses; (2) the result of the examination to be obtained immediately after, by means of a simple calculation from a wet plate and graph paper; (3) the discarding of eye-diagram applicators in favour of an illustrated diagram of the patient's eye, constructed in accordance with the history of the disorder and having all the necessary data for the surgeon. During the 1953-55 period, the method was employed in 130 cases. Its accuracy and simplicity, its clarity and rapidity in obtaining results of the X-ray examination, permit us to recommend it for practical use.

Dormidontova - Moscow

KORENEVICH, I., dotsent; USTIMENKO, L., kand.med.nauk; SMIRNOV, S., kand.med.nauk

Report on the work of the Kiev Ophthalmological Society for 1958.
Oft.zhur. 14 no.4:250-251 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Kiyevskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva glaznykh vrachey za 1958 god (for Korenevich.).
 2. Sekretari Kiyevskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva glaznykh vrachey za 1958 god (for Ustimenko, Smirnov).
- (KIEV--OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

SMIRNOV, S.N., kand.med.nauk

Method of roentgen localization of foreign bodies in the eye
with a determination of eyeball size. Vest.oft. no.6:46-47
'60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(dir. - prof. P.S. Plitas).
(~~EYE~~---FOREIGN BODIES) (~~EYE~~---RADIOGRAPHY)

L 33566-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EIT/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6014065 SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/002/0202/0206
JD/WH/JH

AUTHOR: Golubev, B. P.; Kharitonov, F. Ya.; Kalitin, P. P.;
Vasil'yeva, G. A.; Smirnov, S. N.

63
62
B

ORG: High Temperature Scientific Research Institute (Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur)

TITLE: Construction properties of corundum microlite at high
temperatures

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 202-206

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature alloy, corundum refractory

ABSTRACT: The article presents a correlation of experimental and literature data on the mechanical, physico-chemical, and thermo-physical properties of corundum microlite at room temperature and at high temperatures (up to 1200°C). The corundum microlite used had the following composition: 99.4-99.5% Al₂O₃; 0.5-0.6% MgO; 0.03-0.05% Fe₂O₃. The samples were annealed in a batch type flame furnace with prolonged heating for 16 hours at 400°, and then for 12 hours at 1750°. The following properties of the samples were determined: water absorption, specific weight, porosity, hardness, coefficient of linear

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UDC: 620.10.620.171.3.620.18

I. 3866a-14

ACC NR: AP6014065

thermal expansion, specific electric resistance, the strength limit for shock bending, fracture, and compression at room temperature, thermal stability, electric strength, refractory properties, deformation temperature, and shrinkage. The experimental results are shown in a table and figures. There is also a photo at 90 magnifications of the microstructure of the corundum microlite. It was found that the material has attractive properties for use as a construction material in machine construction, in the electrical industry, and for high temperature units which operate in aggressive media. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct64/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 mc

SMIRNOV, N.A., aspirant

Structure and optimum density of loesslike soils used in
embankment fill. Sbor. trud. LIZHT no.203;14-20 '63.
(MIRA 18:8)

SMIRNOV, S O

9.3275

27952
S/185/60/005/004/012/021
D274/D306

AUTHORS: Smyrnov, S.O. and Shenderovych, O.M.
TITLE: Spontaneous breakdowns of air spark gaps
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 4, 1960,
540-548

TEXT: The effect of spontaneous (uncontrolled) breakdowns in the operation of pulse modulators is considered, as well as the mechanism which leads to the appearance of such breakdowns. First, the faults are considered which occur in a pulse modulator as a result of spontaneous breakdowns during the discharge period. The pulse modulator works on resonance-charge of pulse-forming line, supplied by a d.c.-source. An analysis of formulas relating to the charge, and of oscillograms of charge voltage and current showed that spontaneous breakdowns cause many faults in the operation of modulators, even if the number of the breakdowns is small. A single spontaneous breakdown may lead to: a) an excess voltage of 30% (and above) at

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S/185/60/005/004/012/021
D274/D306

Spontaneous breakdowns...

the pulse forming line, the load and the pulse transformer; b) unstable processes in the charging circuit (e.g. pulses of reduced amplitude); with large Q-factors, the stabilization time may reach tens of periods; this applies to circuits without cut-off diodes; in circuits with cut-off diodes, stabilization is reached after the maximum voltage has been attained; c) lighting of a d.c.-arc; due to the arc, the modulator may be cut off every 3-4 minutes, i.e. it would be practically impossible to use it; d) arbitrary increases in frequency; e) the appearance of further spontaneous breakdowns with all its consequences. The operation of the modulator is most unfavorably affected by a spontaneous breakdown which occurs towards the middle of the charging period. The use of cut-off diodes stabilizes the work of the charging circuit after a spontaneous breakdown, but excess voltages become more likely. The majority of defects due to spontaneous breakdowns can be found with difficulty only. In many cases load breakdowns may be the result of excess voltages during spontaneous breakdowns. By charging the forming line through a resistor, the majority of these faults (in

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Spontaneous breakdowns...

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stability, excess voltage, etc.) do not occur; the faults that still occur are the lighting of the d.c.-arc and the arbitrary frequency-increase. On mechanism leading to spontaneous breakdowns, a figure is given illustrating the appearance of spontaneous breakdown for the case of resonance- and of exponential charging. In practice it is very important to determine the maximum field strength E_1 in the discharge gaps, for which the number of spontaneous breakdowns becomes insignificant and their appearance is not harmful. A table is given with values of E_1 for commutation currents of 1250-3300 amp; for comparison, values of E are given for which spontaneous breakdowns occur in every period. It was found that (with resonance-charging), spontaneous breakdowns are most likely to occur towards the end of the charging period, notwithstanding the fact that the current density is largest then. In the case of exponential charging, the breakdowns are most likely to occur towards the middle of the charging period. Spontaneous breakdowns may lead to a smaller number of defects in the case of exponential charging (than it would in case of resonance charging). Nevertheless, the other advantages

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Spontaneous breakdowns...

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of resonance charging prevail even if spontaneous breakdowns occur. The value of E_1 which is one of the chief characteristics of dischargers, ought to be determined in each concrete case depending on the permissible number of spontaneous breakdowns. In this connection, the following suggestions are made with regard to the design of dischargers: 1) In order to reduce energy losses by ventilation and to increase efficiency, the discharger should have a minimum number of gaps at high-voltage during the charging period. 2) The field strength in the gaps which are at high voltage should be chosen as small as possible; this reduces the likelihood of appearance of spontaneous breakdowns with small losses of energy through ventilation. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E.L. Ginzton, W.W. Hansen, R.L. Kyhl, R.B. Neal, W.K. Panofsky and the Staff, Stanfordskyy lineynyy uskoritel' elektronov (model 3), Rev. Sci. Instr., 1955, 26, no. 2, p. 134.



Card 4/5

L 16240-66 EWT(m) EWP(t) EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AT6002258

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2564/65/006/000/0255/0260

AUTHOR: Belyayev, L.M.; Gil'varg, A.B.; Panova, V.P.; Sil'vestrova, I.M.; Smirnov, S.P.

54
47
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Growing of CdS crystals from a melt and study of their properties [Paper presented at the Third Conference on Crystal Growing held in Moscow from 18 to 25 November, 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 6, 1965, 255-260

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, crystal growing, photoconductivity, piezoelectric property, zone melting, photosensitivity, crystal defect, dark current, volt ampere characteristic

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the apparatus and methods for growing crystals of type A^{II}B^{VI} from a melt at high pressure and deals with a study of the photoelectric, piezoelectric, and other properties of the CdS crystal. The apparatus, the diagrams of which are given, made it possible to carry out the growing from the melt under pressure both by the method of directional removal of heat and by the method of zone melting.

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, S.P.

Measurements of melting points of metals under extremely high pressures. Y. P. Butuzov, M. G. Gonikberg, and S. P. Smirnov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R.* 89, 651-653 (1953). Translation issued as *U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. NSF-tr-76, 1-3(1953)*.—A method of measuring m.p. of metals under very high pressures is described; an elec. heating device is placed inside the pressure vessel and the temp. of solidification of the molten metal inferred from the leveling of the temp. curve of the cooling melt. The m.p. of Bi was measured over the pressure range from 1 to 22,200 kg./sq. cm. and a m.-p. range from 271° at 1 kg./sq. cm. to 187° at 18,700 kg./sq. cm. was found; at 22,200 kg./sq. cm. the m.p. had increased to 100°. The method is applicable to high-temp. and very high-pressure measurements.
H. P. B.

18 9500 (1043, 1143)

2589h

S/070/61/006/004/006/007

14.7500 (1160, 1144, 11482)

E073/E335

AUTHORS: Belyayev, L.M., Shakhovskoy, G.P., Smirnov, S.P.
and Kuz'mina, I.P.

TITLE: Growing of Cadmium Sulphide Crystals at Elevated Pressures

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 4,
pp. 641 - 643

TEXT: Mentioning work of other authors, it is stated that interesting results were achieved by Medcalf and Fahring (Ref. 5 - J. Electrochem. Soc., 105, 719-724, 1958). The authors of this paper developed more simple apparatus for growing cadmium-sulphide crystals (Fig. 1). It consists of a thick-walled cylinder 4 with a cover 2, which is fastened by eight bolts 3. The tightening of the cover is accomplished with pressure ring 9 and two gaskets 8. The cylinder carries four electric input leads 10, two of which connect the thermocouple 5 and the other two connect the heating element 7. The cover has a T-shaped pipe 1 which carries a manometer and a valve for filling the cylinder with an
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25894

S/070/61/006/004/006/007

Growing of Cadmium Sulphide Crystals E073/E335

formed at the bottom of the crucible due to the fact that the heat was removed primarily through the bottom. The produced single CdS crystals are of an orange colour, they are transparent and in thin layers; the intensity of the coloration along the height of the ingot differs somewhat; brighter sections form at the beginning of the growth of the crystal and darker sections form at the end. In experiments carried out at temperatures considerably above the CdS fusion temperature, the centre part of the ingot contained a large quantity of fine cavities and bubbles, which is obviously associated with partial dissociation of the CdS. The weight losses during crystallisation did not exceed 10%.

There are 3 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three English-language references quoted are: Ref. 1 - R. Frerichs - Phys. Rev., 72, 7, 594-601, 1947; Ref. 3 - A. Addamiano - J. Phys. Colloid. Chem., 61, 9, 1253-1254, 1957; Ref. 5 (quoted in text).

Card 3/4

SMIRNOV, S.P.

The veterinary network is the most important link in the organization of artificial insemination of livestock. Veterinariia 36 no.4:20-25
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Nachal'nik vetotdela Kuybyshevskogo oblastnogo upravleniya
sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Kuybyshev Province--Artificial insemination)

L. 11151-05 EEB(b)-2/EWT(1)/EEB(t)/T Pi-1/Pz-6 IJP(c) GG/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5008473 S/0070/65/010/002/0252/0255

AUTHOR: Belyayev, L. M.; Krasil'nikov, V. A.; Lyamov, V. Ye.; Panova, V. P.; Sil'vestrova, I. M.; Smirnov, S. P.; Gil'varg, A. B.

TITLE: Interaction of ultrasonic waves with conduction electrons in cadmium sulfide

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 252-255

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, ultrasonic wave, photoconductivity

ABSTRACT: The strong interaction of conduction electrons with acoustic waves along definite crystallographic axes in CdS, together with the photoconductivity of this semiconductor material, which facilitates changing the electron concentration, make cadmium sulfide an excellent material for studying the interaction of ultrasonic waves with conduction electrons. These interactions take the form of attenuation, amplification or modulation of the ultrasonic wave, a change in the voltage-current characteristics of the crystal in a strong electric field, or an electroacoustic effect. All these effects were studied in CdS crystals grown from a melt. The specimens were cut into bars 4×6×7-8 mm. The hexagonal axis of the crystal was oriented both parallel with and perpendicular to the long dimension of the bar. Dark conduction was 10^{-10} - 10^{-4} Ω·cm⁻¹. Illumination reduces the conductivity to

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L 44154-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008473

10^{-4} - $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$. The ends of the specimens were coated with indium by vacuum deposition. It was found that the maximum change in elasticity and in the damping constant takes place at maximum photosensitivity. Amplification of ultrasonic pulses was observed in some specimens when measuring attenuation with the application of an external electric field. The amplification amounted to 2.5-3 db/mm for a frequency of 24 Mc and a field strength of 1200 v/cm. Voltage-current characteristics show a deviation from linearity (current saturation) when the drift rate of the electrons is greater than the speed of the transverse or longitudinal ultrasonic waves (depending on the orientation of the specimen). Nonlinearity increases with the conductivity of the crystal. Drift mobility was found to be 130-150 $\text{cm}^2/\text{v} \cdot \text{sec}$. The sign of the electroacoustic emf corresponds to n-type conductivity in CdS. The pulse amplitude of the acoustic emf is on the order of dozens of millivolts. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EP

Card 2/3

SMIRNOV, S. F. ... A ... P ... I ... D ... V, ... Y ... q ...

"Preparation of antibiotics on state farms."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 5, 1960, p. 20

Smirnov, S. F. Chy. Vet. Lektor, Kuybyshev-Oblast

L 09383-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/JD
ACC NR: AR6033775 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/007/A051/A051 59

AUTHOR: Belyayev, L. M., Gil'varg, A. B.; Panova, V. P.; Sil'vestrova, I. M.;
Smirnov, S. P.

TITLE: Growing cadmium sulfide crystals from the melt and an investigation of their properties

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7A435

REF SOURCE: Sb. Nekotoryye vopr. vzaimodeystviya ul'trazvuk. voln. s elektronami provodim. V kristallakh, M., 1965, 33-46

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, cadmium sulfide, melt, cadmium sulfide monocrystal, photoconductivity, visible region, dark current, piezoelectric modulus, elastic modulus

ABSTRACT: A description is given of apparatus for growing large crystals of the

A^{II}B^{VI} type from the melt under pressure, both by the method of controlled heat removal and the method of zone refining. The working space is heated by using a resistance furnace or high-frequency current. Cadmium sulfide monocrystals are

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Card 2/2 ml

30(6)

AUTHOR: ~~Smirnov, S. R.~~ Candidate of Historical Sciences SOV/30-59-1-22/57

TITLE: In the Republic of Sudan (V Respublike Sudan)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 107 - 111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From April to June last year, the author stayed in the Republic of Sudan which was formed in 1955 - 56. The object of the journey was to collect material for the monograph "Istoriya Respubliki Sudan", as well as to become acquainted with the country, its population, science and culture. As an extension to the Khartum University College established in 1951 by the British administration, the Khartum University was founded on June 24, 1956 and educates more than 800 students. The majority of the teaching staff are foreigners - primarily Englishmen. Only recently, the Sudanese Nasr al'-Haqq Ali was elected vice-rector. The Sudanese Professor Mekki Shebeyka is dean of the Faculty of History of Art. The author became acquainted with him in Moscow in 1957. Further, the curriculum is described. With few exceptions tuition is given in English. There are 2 more colleges in the Sudan: the Technical Institute

Card 1/2

YEMEL'YANOVA, Ye.N.; KARLOV, N.V.; MANENKOV, A.A.; MILYAYEV, V.A.; PROKHOROV, A.M.;
SMIRNOV, S.P.; SHIRKOV, A.V.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum and spin-lattice relaxation of
chromium and iron ions in zinc tungstate single crystals. Zhur. eksp. i
teor. fiz. 44 no.3:868-869 M^r '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Fizicheskii institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation) (Zinc tungstate crystals)
(Ions)

SMIRNOV, S.P.

"Stages of contemporary African history."

Report presented at the First Intl. Congress of Africanists
Univ. of Ghana Dec 11-17 1962

POTEKHIN, I.I., glav. red.; BARANOV, A.N., red.; BELYAYEV, Ye.A., red.;
GELLER, S.Yu., red.; GRAVE, L.I., st. nauchnyy red.; GRIGOR'YEV,
A.A., red.; GUBER, A.A., red.; KULAGIN, G.D., red.; MALIK, Ya.A.,
red. MANCHKHA, P.I., red.; MILOVANOV, I.V., red.; NERSESOV, G.A.,
red.; OL'DEROGGE, D.A., red.; ORLOVA, A.S., red.; POPOV, K.M.,
red. ROZIN, M.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SMIRNOV, S.R., red.;
UFIMOV, I.S., red.; SHVEDOV, A.A., red.; YASTREBOVA, I.P., red.;
PAVLOVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Africa; encyclopedia] Afrika; entsiklopedicheskiy spravochnik.
Glav. red. I.I.Potekhin. Chleny red. kollegii: A.N.Baranov i dr.
Moskva, Vol.1. A - L. 1963. 474 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sovetskaya entsiklopediya, Gosudarstvennoye nauchnoye izdatel'-
stvo, Moscow.

(Africa—Dictionaries and encyclopedias)

SMIRNOV S. S.

133-9-11/23

AUTHOR: Skobolov, P.A., and Smirnov, S.S., Engineers.

TITLE: The Use of Repeating Devices for Automatic Transfer of Oval Sections. (Primeneniye obvodnykh apparatov dlya avtomaticheskoy peredachi ovala.)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.9, pp. 816 - 819 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experience of the author in the use and adjustment of repeating devices for oval sections on a mill "300", consisting of 5 three-roll stands and one two-roll stand placed in line is described.

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Works (Chelyabinskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

Smirnov, S.S.
AUTHOR: Smirnov, S.S. (Engineer)

110-2-1/22

TITLE: The technology of manufacture of large turbo-and hydro-alternators.
(Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya moshchnykh turbo-i gidro-generatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, No.2, pp.1-7. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the "Elektrosila" Works turbo-generators of 100-150 MW and hydro-alternators of 105 MW are now in series production, with consequent changes in manufacturing procedure. The first part of the article describes welding methods for stators and rotors. Sheet steel is cut with an oxy-acetylene flame, and semi-automatic welding machines are used. The manufacture of stator stampings has been improved; formerly two parts were stamped at a time, so that it was necessary to split the sheets in half, but now one tool cuts four parts. A centrifugal casting method is used to line bearings with white-metal. The end-flanges of casings for hydrogen-cooled alternators are ground to ensure a gas tight joint, by a method illustrated in Fig.3. Grinding is also used to produce spherical seating surfaces for bearings, as illustrated in Fig.4. Jigs of 4,700 mm diameter are used in drilling 232 holes in the rotors of hydro-alternators. A special super-finish is given to the thrust bearings of hydro-alternators. Stator steel is still assembled by hand, but measuring devices are used to ensure accuracy in hydro-alternators of large diameter, as illustrated in Figs. 5 & 6. The manufacture of

Card 1/2

70117, H.D. - H.M. V. 1970

Modeling of the zero sequence parameters of electric power
transmission lines and their frequency dependence. Study
MBI no. 54195-216 '64. (KARA 17 12)

SMIRNOV, Sergey

Eyes of the present. Sov. foto 18 no.4:1-3 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Sekretar' pravleniya Soyuza pisateley SSSR.
(Photography)

SMIRNOV, Sergey Sergeevich; KONOVALOVA, Z., red.; MIKHLOVSKAYA, N., tekhn.
red.

[In Italy] V Italii. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardia,"
1961. 108 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Italy--Description and travel)

SMIRNOV, Sergey Sergeevich, akademik; BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik, glav.
red.; VOL'FSON, F.I., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv. red.;
GODOVIKOVA, L.A., red. izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Complex metal deposits and metallogeny of eastern Trans-
baikalia] Polimetallicheskie mestorozhdenia i metallogenia
Vostochnogo Zabaikal'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961.
506 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Transbaikalia—Ore deposits)

SMIRNOV, S.S., pisatel'

Island of happiness and liberty. Sov.foto 21 no.6:2-5 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Cuba--Description and travel)

SMIRNOV, Sergey Sergeevich; KRIVITSKIY, V.V., red.; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[A trip to Cuba] Pоеzdka na Kubu. Moskva, Sovetskii pisatel',
1962. 246 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Cuba--Description and travel)

SMIRNOV, Sergey Sergeyevich, akademik; BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik,
glav. red.; VOL'FSON, F.I., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv.
red.; GODOVIKOVA, L.A., red. izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N.,
tekh. red.

[Ore deposits and metallogeny of eastern regions of the U.S.S.R.]
Rudnye mestorozhdenia i metallogeniia vostochnykh raionov SSSR.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 357 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Siberia, Eastern Ore deposits)

SMIRNOV, S.S., inzh.

Efficient type of shaker screen for coke. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; chern.met. no.6:157-163 Je '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano
kafedroy mekhanicheskogo oborudovaniya metallurgicheskikh zavodov
Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Coke) (Screens (Mining))

SMIRNOV, S.S., inzh.

Design of electromagnetic vibrating screens for coke. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; chern.met. no.9:133-140 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Screens (Mining))

- SMIRNOV, S.S.; EYSMONT, I.I.; GOROBETS, Ya.K.

Using vibrations in loading coke into railroad cars. Koks i
khim. no.5:38-40 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Bagleyskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke--Transportation) (Loading and unloading)

SMIRNOV, S.S.; EYSMONT, I.I.; GONCHARENKO, I.N.; SHIMANSKIY, N.I.;
DOBROV, V.P.

Substitution of vibrating screens for disk-grizzly screens in
coke-assorting shops. Koks i khim. no.10:31-34 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Bagleyskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for all except Dobrov).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Dobrov)
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies) (Coke)

SMIRNOV, S. S., Cand Tech Sci -- "An efficient type of vibrat⁴⁵⁷
~~ing~~ sifter for coke." Dnepropetrovsk, 1961. (Acad Sci UkSSR.
Inst of ^{Iron} Metallurgy) (KL, 8-61, 249)

- 311 -

SMIRNOV, S.S.; GORBACH, V.M.; EYSMONT, I.I.

Mechanization of the stopcock control board in the heating of coke
ovens. Koks i khim. no. 5:32-33 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Bagleyskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke ovens)

SMIRNOV, S.S.; RUDNICHENKO, V.I.; EYSMONT, I.I.

Mechanical cleaning of working platforms of coke batteries. koks
i khim. no.11:37 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Bagleyskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke ovens)

SMIRNOV, S.S.; RUDNICHENKO, V.I.; RADCHENKO, I.P.; EYSMONT, I.I.

Mechanization of oil change in reductors. Koks i khim.
no.16:35 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Bagleyskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

SMIRNOV, S. V.

Solid high-molecular alcohols from sperm oil. T. P. Esmov,
A. E. Bay and S. V. Smirnov. Russ. 55,203, Oct. 31, 1939.
Alcs. and acid. from sperm oil by hydrogenation, sapon, with
alc. alkali, and extr. of the soaps with an alc. soln. of CaCl_2 .
The high-mol. alcs. are sep. in the usual manner from the
sifted salt.

AUTHORS: Mel'nikov A V Morozov A A 57 28-4-36/39
Rotshteyn A Ya Skripov F I
Smirnov S V.

TITLE: A Method of Free Nuclear Induction for Measuring Weak
Magnetic Fields (Metodika svobodnoy yadernoy induktsii dlya
izmereniya slabykh magnitnykh poley)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki 1958 Vol 28, Nr 4,
pp 910-912 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A laboratory apparatus for the measurement of weak
magnetic fields according to the method of free nuclear
induction was here set up and tested. The fundamental
data of this apparatus are given here. The sender: the
proton-resonance in distilled water ($k=0.23485$ Gauss/kilo=
cycles, $T_2 \approx 3$ sec) was used. The receiving coil had
8000 windings and formed part of the resonance-circuit
with a figure of merit of about 30 and a natural frequency
variable around 2 kilocycles. The auxiliary field was
produced by a one-layered solenoid of a square cross sec=

Card 1/3

A Method of Free Nuclear Induction for
Measuring Weak Magnetic Fields

57-28-4-36/39

tion. It was possible to use an amperage of up to 15 A in the case of 1 mm wire diameter which guaranteed an $H^* = 100$ Gauss. The amplifier: from the input circuit the signal proceeds to the input of a three-cascade-R C amplifier with pentodes. An amplification-factor of about 10^6 was usually used. The band width of the amplifier is about 3 kilocycles, the effective band for the noise is determined by the circuit and is about 70 cycles. The observation of the free nuclear induction: When the signal is after the amplifier transmitted across a cathode follower to a loop-oscillograph, the envelope curve of the signal is obtained on the picture in the case of a low velocity of the film. At a high velocity it is also possible to dissolve individual oscillations. For the exact frequency-measurement of the free nuclear induction the method of beating with the standardized frequency of 2142.3 cycles was employed. The measurement of the field-gradients: When 2 coils of a static-free sender are fastened in points, where the magnetic field strength is different, due to the frequency difference of the precession in the signal of nuclear induction itself a beating forms whose frequency is a measure for the field difference. The

Card 2/3

A Method of Free Nuclear Induction for
Measuring Weak Magnetic Fields

57-28-4-36/39

management of the Scientific Research Institute for Metrology and Yanovskiy, B. M., Professor, made it possible to perform the experiments in the rooms of the Magnetic Laboratory of the VNIIM in Kavgolovo. There are 1 figure and 10 references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Leningrad, Scientific Research Institute for Physics of the State University). Vsesoyuznyy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr (All-Union Institute for Geological Prospecting Methods and Techniques at the Ministry for Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources)

SUBMITTED: October 11, 1956

Card 3/3

BERNSHTEYN, N.D.; GOLOD, I.S.; GOLOSINSKIY, S.Ya.; ZAYTEV, A.N.; POGORELOV, E.M.;
SMIRNOV, S.V.; SHAMSHTEYN, M.G.; SHMAKOV, A.G.

23KTK-1 motion-picture contact printer et. Tekh.kino i telev. 4
no.10:10-19 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva kul'tury SSSR i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut, Laboratoriya
obrabotki tsvetnykh fil'mov.

(Motion-picture photography--Equipment and supplies)
(Color photography--Printing processes)

SMIRNOV, S. V. (Leningrad)

Ionized air make-up of the atmosphere in the underground rooms
of the V. I. Lenin Leningrad subway. Gig. truda i prof. zab.
no.3:51-52 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta
imeni V. N. Obratsova.

(AIR, IONIZED) (LENINGRAD--SUBWAYS)

SMIRNOV, S.V.

✓ Smirnov, S. V. Cauchy's problem for a system of linear partial differential equations. Ivanov. Gos. Ped. Inst. Uč. Zap. Fiz.-Mat. Fak. 1 (1941), no. 1, 36-41. (Russian)
 The author considers the Cauchy problem consisting of the system

1-F/W

math

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = \sum_{k=1}^{2v-1} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^k \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} u_j + \varphi_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

with $a_{ij}^k, b_{ij}, \varphi_i$ functions of $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2v-1}, t)$, subject to the initial conditions

$$u_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2v-1}, 0) = \bar{u}_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2v-1}) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

where the \bar{u}_i are given functions. Assuming the existence of a certain "Green's matrix", this Cauchy problem is reduced to an equivalent integral equation [cf. S. Sobolev, Mat. Sb. N.S. 1(43) (1936), 39-72]. The actual construction of the Green's matrix is to be taken up elsewhere.

J. B. Diaz (Cambridge, Mass.)

Smirnov
MI

Smirnov, S.V.

Smirnov, S. V. On the problem of general anamorphosis. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 69, 297-300 (1949) (Russian)

The equation $F(x, y, z) = 0$ is equivalent to the vanishing of a determinant of Massau if and only if a system of two partial differential equations given by T. H. Groenwall [J. Math. Pures Appl. (6) 8, 59-102 (1912), p. 70] have a common solution. In this paper an equivalent set of three equations is obtained by introducing two new dependent variables u and v by means of the relations

$$2\partial C/\partial y + \partial D/\partial x = 3e^x, \quad \partial C/\partial y + 2\partial D/\partial x = 3e^x,$$

it being understood that we do not have the well-known special case ∂^2 in $M/\partial x \partial y = 0$. Successive differentiation of an equation of the new system, and elimination, shows that it is possible to express each of the first partial derivatives of u and v as an algebraic function of e^x, e^y and the partial derivatives of M up to those of sixth order. Further consideration of these derived equations leads to the following conclusion: necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of an anamorphosis of $F(x, y, z) = 0$ can be expressed by the vanishing (or nonvanishing) of polynomials with coefficients which are rational functions of M and its partial derivatives; these conditions can be obtained by a finite number of differentiations and eliminations.

R. Church (Annapolis, Md.)

Smirnov

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol 11 No. 9

SMIRNOV, S. V.

Cand. Physicomath Sci.

Dissertation: "Concerning the Nomographic Representation of Equations."

19/10/50

Mathematics Inst. imeni.

V. A. Steklov, Acad. Sci. USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

Call Nr: AF 1108825
Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Moscow,
Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.
Mention is made of Fedorenko, B. V., Modzalevskiy, L. B.,
Andronov, A. A. and Privalova, N. I.

Smirnov, S. V. (Moscow). An Indian XVI Century Astrolabe. 235-236

Smirnov, V. I. (Leningrad). The Scientific Archives of
A. M. Lyapunov on the Stability and the Theory of Ordinary
Differential Equations. 236

Khovanskiy, A. N. (Ioshkar-Ola). The Works of Euler on
the Theory of Continued fractions. 236-237

Mention is made of Viskovatov, V.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 80/80

SMIRNOV, S.V.

Improvement of approximate nomograms by displacement of scales.
Uch. zap. Ivan. gos. ped. inst. 10 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Nomography (Mathematics))

SOV/52-2-4-4/7

AUTHORS: Smirnov, S. V. and Potapov, M. K. (Moscow)

TITLE: A nomogram for an Incomplete Γ -Function and Probability Function χ^2 . (Nomogramma dlya nepolnoy Γ -funktsii i funktsii veroyatnosti χ^2 .)

PERIODICAL: Teoriya Veroyatnostey i yeye Primeneniya, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.4, pp. 470-472. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A nomogram is constructed of the function

$P(\chi^2, n) = 1 - \Gamma(m, y)$, where $\Gamma(m, y)$ is the incomplete Γ -function, $n=2m$, $\chi^2=2y$. For $n > 30$ the function Π is introduced, which is obtained from P by means of the transformation

$$t = \sqrt{2\chi^2} - \sqrt{2n}, \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}, \quad \text{while for } 1 \leq n \leq 30$$

the function P itself is considered. The nomogram is valid for the following values of n , t , χ^2 and P :

Card 1/2 $1 \leq n \leq \infty$; $|t| \leq 3.1$; $1 \leq \chi^2 \leq 30$; $0.001 \leq P \leq 0.999$.

SOV/52-2-4-4/7

A nomogram for an Incomplete Γ -Function and Probability
Function χ^2 .

The absolute error in the entire nomogram for
 $0.01 \leq P \leq 0.99$ is found not to exceed 0.005.
There are 2 tables and 7 references, of which 6 are
Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1957.

1. Gamma functions—Nomographs 2. Nomographs—Errors

Card 2/2

16(1)

AUTHOR:

Smirnov, S.V.

SOV/20-124-1-8/69

TITLE:

The Fundamental Theorem of Gronwall on the Nomographibility
(Osnovnaya teorema Gronvallya o nomografiruyemosti)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 34-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Let the equation

$$(1) \quad z = \varphi(x, y)$$

with continuous partial derivatives of the right side be given in $G \{ a_1 \leq x \leq a_2, b_1 \leq y \leq b_2 \}$. Let

$$\Delta(x, y, z) \equiv \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & g_1(x) & 1 \\ f_2(y) & g_2(y) & 1 \\ f_3(z) & g_3(z) & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad U_x = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & g_1(x) & 1 \\ f_2(y) & g_2(y) & 1 \\ f_1'(x) & g_1'(x) & 0 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$U_y = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & g_1(x) & 1 \\ f_2(y) & g_2(y) & 1 \\ f_2'(y) & g_2'(y) & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Card 1/3

The Fundamental Theorem of Gronwall on the Nomographability

SOV/20-124-1-8/69

(1) is called nomographable in G , if there exists a representation $\Delta(x,y,z) = 0$, so that $U_x U_y$ is different from zero in G and $\Delta(x,y, \varphi(x,y)) \equiv 0$ in $G^{x,y}$.
 Theorem: If it exists in G a continuous solution of the system

$$\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} = Cz_1, \quad \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} = Dz_2, \quad \text{where } C = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln \frac{U_x}{U_y^2},$$

$$D = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \frac{U_y}{U_x^2}$$

and if the solution satisfies the relation

$$\varphi_x \varphi_y (\varphi_x D + \varphi_y C) = \varphi_y^2 \varphi_{xx} - 2 \varphi_x \varphi_y \varphi_{xy} + \varphi_x^2 \varphi_{yy},$$

then (1) is nomographable in G .

There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Ivanovo State Pedagogical Institute)

PRESENTED: August 26, 1958, by A.N. Kolmogorov, Academician

Card 2/3

69482

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S/055/59/000/05/015/020

AUTHORS: Smirnov, S. V., Potapov, M. K.

TITLE: On the Best Construction of the Curvilinear Scale of the
Approximation Diagram of Cauchy

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki,
mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, No. 5,
pp. 165-170

TEXT: The authors describe a method, based on the methods of
approximation theory, for the construction of the third (curvilinear)
scale of a nomogram for

$$(1) \quad z = \varphi(x, y)$$

with two given scales. The method has already been applied by the
authors in (Ref.5).

M. V. Pentkovskiy and S. N. Bernshteyn are mentioned in the paper.
There are 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED, July 9, 1958

Card 1/1

SMIRNOV, S.V.

Nomographing general integrals of ordinary differential equations
of the first order. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.186[a]:245-248 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Nomography (Mathematics)) (Differential equations)

SMIRNOV, S.V.; POTAPOV, M.K. (Moscow)

Nomogram for probability functions χ^2 . Teor. veroiat. i ee prim. 6
no.1:138-140 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Functions)
(Probabilities)

16,6500

32825
S/OPO/62, 142/002/004/029
C111/3322

AUTHOR: Smirnov, S. V.

TITLE: Necessary and sufficient conditions for homographing functions of many variables

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 2, 1962
282-285

TEXT: Let \bar{A} be a matrix of order $(r+1)$, then elements of its last column being the number 1, the elements of the last row being $g_1(z), \dots, g_n(z)$, 1 and the other elements being $f_{ik} = f_{ik}(x_i), i, k=1, \dots, n$. Let $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n, \omega_{n+1}$ be the algebraic complement of the elements of the last row. Let the functions f_{ik} be twice continuously differentiable in the closed parallelepiped G , the edges of which are parallel to the axes x_1, \dots, x_n . Let

$$U_i = \sum_{k=1}^n f'_{ik} \omega_k, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

Card 1/4

32826
 S/O10/52/142/002/004/029
 C111/0222

Necessary and sufficient conditions

where $U_i \neq 0$ in G . The Goursat functions C_{ik} of $\tilde{\Delta}$ are defined by

$$C_{ik} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \ln \frac{U_i}{U_k} & \text{for } i \neq k \\ 0 & \text{for } i = k \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

and the adjointed functions z_{ik} are defined by

$$z_{ik} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \frac{\partial C_{ki}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial C_{ik}}{\partial x_k} \right) \quad (3)$$

X

Each equation

$$\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n, z) = \text{Det } \tilde{\Delta}(x_1, \dots, x_n, z) = 0 \quad (11)$$

is called a nomographic representation in G , where $\tilde{\Delta}$ satisfies the conditions mentioned above. Assume the left side of the equation

$$z = \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (12)$$

Card 2/4

1043

01010/001/004/029
01010/0100

Necessary and sufficient

has all partial derivatives of order less than 2, and its derivatives of the first order are not equal to zero; this equation is called nongraphically representable, if there is no non-graphic representation that

$$\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_n; \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)) \equiv 0. \quad (13)$$

For a function in G to be nongraphically representable, it is necessary and sufficient that the system of differential equations

$$\frac{\partial c_{si}}{\partial x_k} + (i + \delta_{si}) c_{si} = \frac{\partial c_{ik}}{\partial x_s} + (i + \delta_{ik}) c_{ik} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 c_{ik}}{\partial x_k \partial x_s} = c_{ik} c_{is}, \quad i, k, s = 1, \dots, n \quad (6)$$

$$2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_s} (c_{si} - c_{ik}) = c_{si}^2 - c_{ik}^2 \quad (7)$$

with the additional condition

Card 5/4

X

08/24/2000/001/027

Necessary and sufficient

$$P_k (P_{1-k} + P_{2-k}) = P_{1-k} - 2P_{2-k} + P_{3-k}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n \quad (14)$$

has a continuous solution if

There is one Soviet list reference

PRESENTED: August 27, 1961, by Dr. J. F. ...

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1961

X

Card 4/4

SMIRNOV, S.V. (Ivanovo)

School of mathematics for young people at the Ivanovo Pedagogical
Institute. Mat.v shkole no.5:52-56 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

SMIRNOV, S.V. (Ivanovo)

Mathematical economics as a profession. Mat. v shkole no.1:88
Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Economics, Mathematical--Study and teaching)

SMIRNOV, S.V.

Nomograms and fabrics. Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.1:36-39 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Kolmogorovym.
(Nomography (Mathematics))

SMIRNOV, S.V.

Multidimensional nomograms. Uch. zap. Ivan. gos. ped. inst.
31:87-102 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted October 12, 1959.

SMIRNOV, A. V.

Projective properties of multidimensional nomograms. Uch. zap. Ivan.
gos. ped. inst. 34:52-62 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

SMIRNOV, S.V.

Sufficiency of a generalized version of Gronwall's conditions
for the nomographic representability of functions of several
variables. Sib. mat. zhur. 5 no.1:131-146 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

SHAR V, S.V.

Uniqueness of a non-proportional points with a single rec-
tilinear scale. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Mat.* 1964, no. 4, 919-922. *Jl-4g'64*
(MR 17:8)

1. SMIRNOV, S. YA
2. USSR (600)
4. Incubators
7. Directions for hatching poultry eggs. Ptitsevodstvo No. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

SHIRNOV, T. D.

Mbr., Inst. Animal Morphology im. A. N. Severtsov, Dept. Biol. Acad. Sci., "The
Thiamine Content in the Nervous System of Carp," Dok. Ak. 69, No. 3, 1949.

SMIRNOV, T.G.; TOLMASHEV, V.T.

Simple and safe devices. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.12:32 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Tools)

СИНОВ, Г. П.

24103 СИНОВ, Г. П. Экономические показатели при изготовлении белий из ткани
и трикотажа. Сборник работ Науч.-исслед. Ин-та трикотаж. Прогности за
1946 г. Л.-Л., 1946, в. 3-39.

SC: Lstovis, No. 32, 1946.

SHIRKOV, T. I.

Technology

Calculating Knitted Fabrics, Moskva, Ginzlagorom, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Library of Congress. December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

LIPKOV, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMIRNOV, T.I.

Men's underwear from woven and knit fabrics. Leg.prom.15
no.7:16-18 J1'55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Textile fabrics) (Underwear)

ZARKHIN, V.A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; SMIRNOV, T.I., inzhener.

Let us introduce money saving machinery and techniques in the
knitting of outer garments. Leg. prom. 15 no.11:10-14 N '55:
(Knitting machines) (MLRA 9:2)

SMIRNOV, T. M.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Foundry tools

Card 1/1 ; Pub. 61 - 9/23

Authors ; Smirnov, T. M.

Title ; Foundry instruments for the determination of shrinkage and expansion of metals. Part 2.-

Periodical ; Lit. proizv. 3, page 17, May-June 1954

Abstract ; A thermo-shrinkage meter, for the determination of the magnitude of linear shrinkage at any given point of a casting at temperatures ranging from the beginning of solidification of the smelt to complete chilling, is briefly described. The instrument was tested on an Si-Fe-Cu-Zn alloy and the results were found to be highly satisfactory. Five USSR references (1945-1949). Graphs; drawings.

Institution : ...

Submitted ...

SMIRNOV, Timofey Yegorovich

[Where bogs used to be] Tam gde byli bolota. Moskva,
Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1963. 102 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Peat bogs) (Field crops) (Drainage)

SMIRNOV, T. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Polyamide Fibers

Sep/Oct 51

"High-Molecular Compounds. Communication 39. Condensation of 1,2-Dichloroethane With Benzene," G. S. Kolesnikov, V. V. Korshak, T. V. Smirnov, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 5, pp 596-600

Study of polycondensation of $C_2H_4Cl_2$ with different molar proportions of C_6H_6 in presence of $AlCl_3$ revealed that chief product is polyphenylene ethyl, other products are diphenylethane and bis-(p-(3-phenylethyl))-benzene. Mol Wt of polyphenylene ethyl increases with reduced excess of C_6H_6 . (smaller molar ratio of C_6H_6 to $C_2H_4Cl_2$).

PA 195T20

SMIRNOV, V.

Determining the loads of tunnel profile and the economic aspect of underground constructions in connection with this. p. 1497.

TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 14, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

SMIRNOV, V., inzh.

The principal statutes governing the design of public buildings
and structures. Zhil. stroi. no.8:33-34 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Standards, Engineering) (Public buildings)

SHIRNOV, V., inzh.

Full power at all speeds. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.6:54-57 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Shipbuilding)

SMIRNOV, V.

New developments in the transportation service for people.
Avt. transp. 42 no.8:10-12 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nachal'nik Mostransagentstva.

SMIRNOV, V.

How does one determine the condition of a runway ? Grazhd.
av. 22 no. 10:30 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Mezhdunarodnyy obozrevatel' zhurnala "Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya".

SMIRNOV, V., inzhener-sudostroitel'

There are no such things as unimportant details in engineering.
Tekh.mol. 31 no.2:14-16 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Engineering)

SMIRNOV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk (Saratov); RODIONOV, B., inzh. (Saratov)

Methods of calculating gas consumption without meters. Zhil.-
kom. khoz. 11 no.12: 32-33 D '61. (MIRA 16:11)

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SMIRNOV, V. [Smyrnov, V.], inzh.

Propeller with a regulated pace. Znan. ta pratsia no.3:16
Mr. '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Propellers) (Ship propulsion)

MARKOSOV, I., inzh.-gidrotekhnik; SMIRNOV, V., inzh.-gidrotekhnik

Volga water goes to the Kalmyk Steppe. Sel'. stroi. 17 no.2:
3-4 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Irrigation)

SMIRNOV, V., general-mayor

Every driver is an automobile sportsman. Starsh.-serzh. no.9:28
S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Automobile drivers)

BOL'SHOV, V., inzh.; SMIRNOV, V.; NUZHIDIN, V.

Automatic device for measuring arterial blood pressure.

Radio no.6:31-33 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:10)