ALMAZOYEVA, V. V.; BATAYEV, P. S.; STAVROVSKAYA, V. I.; AKSEYENKO, G. R.; BEZZUBOVA, V. P.; VOROB'YEVA, Z. G.; GLADKIKH, V. F.; ZHUKOVA, L. I.; ZUYEVA, N. K.; KOROGODINA, Yu. V.; KLIMOVA, L. P.; KRYLOV, A. S.; MASLOV, A. V.; PEYKRE, A. E.; SADOVSKAYA, G. Yu.; SPERANSKAYA, V. N.; SOLOVEY, V. Ya.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; SHAMRAY, A. F.; SHIPITSINA, N. K.; SHINKEVICH, M. A.

Field trials of new repellents. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4: 457-464 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelami - prof. V. N. Beklemishev i prof. V. I. Stavrovskaya)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

GOLOVEY, V. Ya., and ANISIMOV, D. F.

"Method of Ultrafiltration with the Use of a Vacuum" - p. 65

Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 10, 1962

ACC NR: AP6029999 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0200/0200

INVENTOR: Polishchuk, V. I.; Solovey, Ye. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for connecting an electric igniter to a capsule detonator and for clamping the electric detonator along the muzzle case. Class 78, No. 184185

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 200

TOPIC TAGS: electric igniter, capsule detonator, ignition, electric detonator

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate was issued for a device which permits the connection of an electric igniter to a capsule-detonator and the clamping of the detonator along the muzzle case according to Author Certificate No. 153422. In order to automate the process, the rotating table with stationary tongs is equipped with a device for

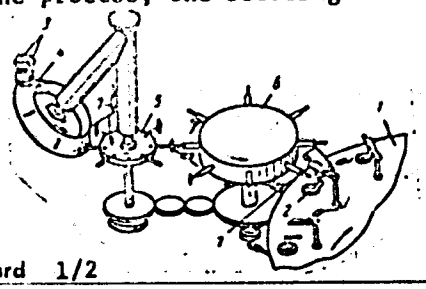


Fig. 1. Connecting and clamping device

1 - Rotating table; 2 - clamping tongs; 3 - feeder; 4 - directional rotary mechanism; 5 - transport rotary mechanism; 6 - loading rotary mechanism; 7 - electromagnet.

Card 1/2 UDC: 622.43

SOLOVEY, Z. M.

Vodopodgotovka klia kotel'nykh ustanovok. (3. perer. izd.) Uterverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika klia kursov podgotovki rabochikh kadrov.

Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1947. 147 p. diagrs.

Rev. ed. of the author's Vodoochistka i vodopodgotovka na elektrostantsiiakh. (Feed-water purification and treatment in electric power stations.)

(Treatment of feed water for boiler plants.)

DLC: TJ379.S6 1947

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

5.4300

77629
SOV/80-33-2-4/52

AUTHORS: Ksenzhek, O. S., Solovey, Z. V.

TITLE: Kinetics of Graphite Oxidation With Hypochlorite and Hypochlorous Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2 pp 279-283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes an investigation of the kinetics of graphite oxidation with hypochlorous acid and hypochlorite. The effects of the graphite surface area, solution pH, and temperature on the oxidation rates are given in Fig. 1 through 3. Experiments were conducted with three different types of powdered graphite. The reaction rate constants were obtained using a large excess of graphite powder. At 70° C the graphite oxidation rate was found for acid solutions (pH < 6) to be $K \approx 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm/sec and basic solutions $K \approx 0.6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm/sec. It was found that the graphite oxidation

Card 1/4

Kinetics of Graphite Oxidation With Hypochlorite and Hypochlorous Acid

77629
SOV/80-33-2-4/52

rate in an acid solution increases approximately by a factor of 2 when there is a great excess of NaCl. Activation energy for the reaction between graphite and hypochlorite was found to be approximately 12 kcal and between graphite and hypochlorous acid -- 23 kcal. There are 3 figures; and 8 references, 3 U.S., 2 German, 3 Soviet. The 3 U.S. references are: M. Janes, Trans. Electroch. Soc., 77, 13 (1940); H. H. Heller, Trans. Electroch. Soc., 87, 501 (1945); M. Janes, N. Johnson, E. Pilcher, J. Electroch. Soc., 102, 474 (1955).

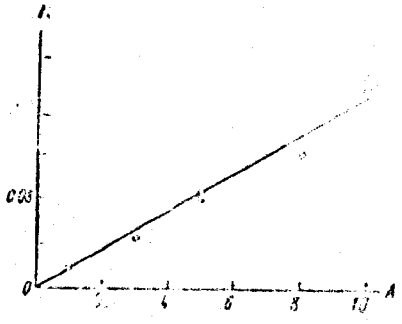
ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk Chemical and Technological Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1958

Card 2/4

Kinetics of Graphite Oxidation With Hypochlorite and Hypochlorous Acid

Fig. 1. Graphite decomposition rate K as a function of the amount of graphite (A). pH = 8.04, t = = 70° C.



Card 3/4

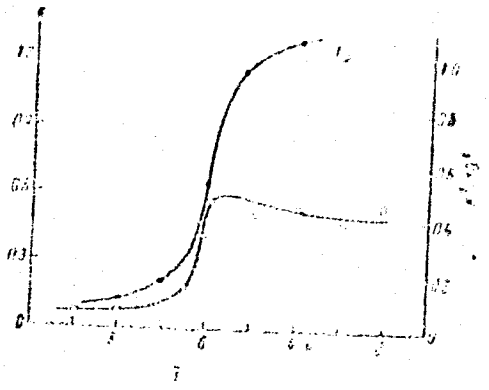


Fig. 2. Graphite oxidation rate constant as a function of pH. (a) pure hypochlorite solution, (b) 240 g/l hypochlorite solution.

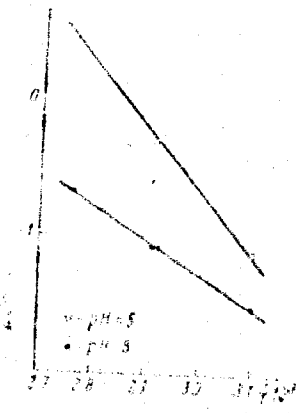


Fig. 3. Graphite oxidation rate K as a function of temperature.

Card 4/4

SOLOVIKHIN, A.

Tractors

Type of tractor necessary for the cultivation of cotton on irrigated land. Khlopkovodstvo No. 12, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1957, Incl.

[redacted], A.

Diesel Motor

Upkeep on the cooling system and lubrication of diesel engines.
MTS 12, no. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,
December 195[redacted]. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. A. SOLOVEYCHIK, A. KARIMOV
2. USSR (600)
4. Air Filters
7. Improving air cleaning in the D-54 motor. MTS 12 no. 12. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

[illegible], A.

Tractors

Diesel tractors. Selkh. proizv. No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress June 1953. Uncl.

SOLOVEYCHIK, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Improving the air-filter system of tractor engines. Mekh. i elek.sel'khoz. no.4:47-55 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Tractors--Motors)

1. SOLOVEYCHIK, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Diesel Motor

7. Selecting the angle of advance for the injection in Diesel engines, MTS 13 no. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

POLYAK, A.Ya., inzh.; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.G., inzh.; SHCHUPAK, A.D.

First results. Mekh. i elek. sots sel'khoz. 16 no.3:18-20 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhnaizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Tractors)

BOLTINSKIY, V.N., akademik; GENIKHOVICH, M.I.; KOGAN, Ye.A.; NIKIFOROV, P.Ye. PLISHKIN, A.A.; POLYAK, A.Ya.; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.G.; FILIPPOV, A.I.; SHCHUPAK, A.D.; YAKOBI, M.A.

Performance of machine-tractor units at increased speeds. Mekh. i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 17 no.3:1-19 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Boltinskiy).
(Agricultural machinery)

SOLOVEYCHIK, A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Combining high-speed T-75 crawler tractors. Tekh.v sel'khoz. 21 no.8:88-91 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Crawler tractors)

SOLOVEYCHIK, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning the parameters of high-speed tractors. Mekh.i elek. sots.sel'khoz. 20 no.4:12-18 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Tractors)

SOLOVEYCHIK, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Erroneous and correct analysis of the effect of speed on the efficiency of a tractor. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.1:14-15 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Tractors)

SOLOVEYCHIK, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Traction and power parameters of multipurpose tractors for row crops. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.12:14-17 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

DUNAYEV, A.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SUVOROVA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PODKOPAYEVA, G.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Increasing the consultative role of the polyclinical department of a provincial hospital. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.1:5-8 J'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigienicheskogo instituta (direktor P.V.Ostapenya)
(MINSK PROVINCE--HOSPITALS--OUTPATIENT SERVICES)

SOLOVEYCHIK, Arkadiy Iosifovich; SAVOYLOV, G.P., otv. red.; FIFAYEVA, M.N., red.

[Handbook for television owners] Spravochnik telezritelia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 62 p. (MIRA 17:6)

L 35872-66 EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6021763 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0019/0019

INVENTOR: Iofis, N. A.; Pisarevskiy, Ye. G.; Soloveychik, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Manufacture of thin-walled nichrome tubes. Class 7, No. 182661

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 19

TOPIC TAGS: nichrome, nickel alloy, chromium containing alloy, metal tube, [illegible], thin wall tube

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for manufacturing thin-walled nichrome (Ni-Cr alloy) tubes which includes drawing and process annealings in a vacuum. To obtain tubes with a wall thickness of about 0.01 mm and tolerances within 0.002—0.003 mm and to increase the yield, the final drawing passes are done on an aluminum mandrel which is then dissolved in an alkali solution. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 13/11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun64/ ATD PRESS: 5036

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.774.37-416:546.74-661.874

SOLOVEYCHIK, A.Ya.

In reference to IA.Kh. Averbukh's article "Small central heating and power plants or regional gas-fired boiler systems." (MIRA 13:6)
Prom.energ. 15 no.4:43-45 Ap '60.
(Boilers) (Averbukh, IA.Kh.)

SOLOVEYCHIK, B.; TATKALO, G.

Improve the conditions of beef cattle delivery to meat combines. Mias.ind.S.S.S.R. 33 no.6:35-36 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskiy myasokombinat. (Kiev--Meat industry) (Beef cattle)

PENROSE, H.B.; BOULDING, R.S.H.; GOROKHOV, P.K., inzhener [translator]; SOLOVAYCHIK, F.S., inzhener [translator]; TIKHONOV, S.N., inzhener polkovnik, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles and practice of rada. Translated from the English] Printsipy i tekhnika radiolokatsii. Perevod s angliiskogo. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 782 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Radar)

BELOV, Fedor Ivanovich; SOLOVEYCHIK, Fedor Semenovich; POSLAVSKIY, O.F., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Problems concerning the reliability of radio equipment] Voprosy nadezhnosti radioelektronnoi apparatury; obzor trudov shestogo simpoziuma po nadezhnosti i kontroliu kachestva radioelektronnoi apparatury. Pod red. O.F.Poslavskogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1961. 207 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Radio--Equipment and supplies)

DOSKOV, Iv.; ORESHKOV, Ves.; SOLOVEICHIK, I.

Cases of right (atypical) Wilson's block and case of intermittent right (atypical) Wilson's block. Suvrem.med., Sofia 6 no.3:50-56 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po propedevtika na vutr. bolesti pri Visshiia meditsinski institut V.Chervenkov - Sofiia (zaveshdashch: prof. Iv.Ionkov)

(HEART BLOCK,
right atypical Wilson & right intermittent atypical Wilson's block)

TODOROV, B.; SOLOVEICHIK, I.

Age factor in the course of rheumatism. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.5:51-60 1956.

1. Iz Katedrata po propedevtika na vutreshnite bolesti pri VMI--Sofiia. (Zav. katedrata: prof. Iv. Ionkov)
(RHEUMATISM, physiology,
age factor (Bul))
(AGING,
age factor in rheum. (Bul))

Soloveychik, I. A.

USSR/General Problems - Problems of Teaching

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33613 A-3

Author : Soloveychik, I. A.

Institution : None

Title : Simple Experiments in Physics

Original Periodical : Fizika v Shkole, 1956, No 3, 52-53

Abstract : A description is given for 2 experiments which make it possible to measure clearly and with simple devices the acceleration of a falling body and to show what the resistance of a voltmeter or an ammeter should be in order that the operating conditions in a measured circuit will not be changed when connecting this instrument.

Card 1/1

SOLOVEYCHIK, I.A.

Static electricity in machinery. Fiz. v shkole 21 no.6:86-89 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. 7-ya shkola-internat, Leningrad.
(Electrostatics)

SOLOVEYCHIK, I.Ye., inzhener.

High-frequency hardening of streetcar pinion gears. Vest.mash. 27 no.3:62-65 '47. (MLRA 9:4)
(Gearing) (Steel alloys--Hardening)

SOLOVEYCHIK, I.Ye.; ANISHCHENKO, P.M.; MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Read-out and its application in modern radio systems; brief review of studies published in foreign periodicals from 1947 to July 1958] Znakovaia indikatsiia i ee primenenie v sovremennykh radioelektronnykh sistemakh; kratkii obzor rabot, opublikovannykh v zarubezhnoi pechati v period 1947 - iiul' 1958 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1959. 122 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Radio control)

84914

18.7100 2308 1067, 1045

S/129/60/000/007/014/014/XX
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Soloveychik, I.Ye and Finkel'shteyn, M.L., Engineers

TITLE: Embrittlement of Steel During Anticorrosion Nitriding

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No. 7, pp. 52 - 54

TEXT: Production batches of components nitrided after machining became extremely brittle. For elucidating the reasons for this embrittlement experiments were carried out with the same material in the initial state and also after normalisation annealing, high-temperature tempering or quenching, followed by tempering or without tempering (combination of tempering with nitriding). After heat treatment specimens were produced of which the hardness, mechanical properties, impact strength and microstructure were studied. The results of these tests for steels 10, 20 and 45 are entered in Tables 1-3. It can be seen that for the steels 10 and 20 the impact strength increased to 15 to 20 kgm/cm^2 from 7 to 10 kgm/cm^2 in the initial state after normalisation annealing at 800 to 840 °C. In the case of steel 45 the impact strength increased after normalisation annealing at 840 to 860 °C from

Card 1/3

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E073/E335

Embrittlement of Steel During Anticorrosion Nitriding

5 to 6 kgm/cm^2 to 10 kgm/cm^2. The experiments have shown that no embrittlement could be detected on nitrided specimens which have been preliminarily normalised of cold-rolled steel 10 and 20. After nitriding the impact strength was 16 to 18 kgm/cm^2. Preliminary normalisation did not bring about a reduction in the embrittlement of steel 45 after nitriding. Its impact strength was 1.0 to 1.5 kgm/cm^2. Preliminary normalisation has less influence on the reduction of the embrittlement of hot-rolled steel 10 and 20 than for the same steel in the cold-rolled state. More stable impact strength values after nitriding were obtained for the steels 10 and 20 after preliminary quenching in oil from 820 °C. The preliminary heat treatment enabled obtaining impact strength values of 10 to 13 kgm/cm^2. The brittleness of components which became embrittled after nitriding, can be eliminated by heating to 820 °C for at least 30 min. followed by quenching in water or oil, sand blasting and nitriding again. By means of this procedure, it became possible to eliminate brittleness

Card 2/3

SOLOVEYCHIK, K. N.

USSR/Meteorology - Administration of Hydrometeorological Service Jul 52

"Articles and Communications" "Meteorol i Gidrol" No 7, pp 23-43

O. G. Krichak, Cand Geog Sci, Moscow Cen Inst of Forecasting, "Genetic Classification of Clouds"; K. V. Fetisov, Alma-Ata, "Determination of Baric Tendency"; A. G. Bulavko and N. K. Sorochenkov, Minsk, "Rising Aerial Currents of Unusual Strength"; S. M. Koshcheyev, Novorossiysk, "Abrau-Dyurso" Agrometeorol Sta, "Thermal Regime in Protection of Citrus Plants From Frosts"; A. A. Bystrov, Sinelnikovo, Agrometeorol Sta, UGMS (Admin of Hydrometeorol Sy), Ukrainian SSR, "Problems of Testing Accelerated Methodr for Drying Soil During Field Determination of Its Moisture"; V. N. Parashin and M. S. Salov, Moscow, Cen Inst of Forecasting, "Setting Up of Observations of Snow Cover in Regions of Field-Protecting Forest Belts"; A. D. Al'tshul, Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Constr Inst of Moscow Soviet, "Generalized Formula of Coefficient of Shezy for Open River Beds"; K. I. Soloveychik, Vladivostok, Far East Res Hydrometeorol Inst, "Simplified Schemes for Treatment of Daily Cycle of Observation of Currents by the Method of Harmonic Analysis in Accordance With the Method of Arctic Institute."

PA 230T83

SOLOVEYCHIK, K. N

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5.3-331 517.512.2:551.465

Soloveychik, K. I. Uproshchennye skhemy dlia obrabotki sutochnogo tsykla nablyudeniy nad techeniiami metodom garmonicheskogo analiza po sposobu Arkticheskogo instituta. [Simplified method for the harmonic analysis of diurnal cycles in observations of sea currents using the method of the Arctic Institute.] *Meteorologiia i Gidrologiia*, No. 7:39-43, 1952. 2 figs., eqs. DLC—Description of computation system used at present in the Far Eastern Hydrometeorological Institution. The proposed system is analogous to computation schemes applied in astronomy and geodesy and is intended for the following stages of computation: the computation of summary flow components along meridians and parallels for each hour of lunar time and their harmonic analysis, computation of hourly values of direction, phase and speed of maximum daily, half- and quarter-daily values for tide flow and the hourly values of direction and speed of residual flow. *Subject Headings:* 1. Ocean currents 2. Harmonic analysis. —*N.T.Z.*

SOLOVEYCHIK, K.N.

Standard diagrams for harmonic analysis of one and two series of observations on currents. Trudy Goin no.30:171-183 '55.(MLRA 9:8)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.
(Tides) (Harmonic analysis)

USSR/Physics of the Hydrosphere - Dynamics of [redacted] and Land Water, N-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36254

Abstract: the [redacted]rticle gives the flow ellipses and a table for the initial values of b + c and BC. Advance calculation with the aid of ellipses reduces to a simple addition of vectors of 4 components.

Card 2/2

DUVANIN, A.I., doktor geograf.nauk; VIN'KOV, M.P.; CHALYSHEVA, N.I., kand. geograf.nauk; SOLOVEYCHIK, K.N.; DEYEVA, R.A., kand.geograf.nauk; MOISEYEV, I.N., red.; MIRONENKO, Z.I., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Tide tables; waters of the Asian part of the U.S.S.R. and adjacent foreign areas] Tablitsy prilivov; vody Aziatskoi chasti SSSR i prilegaiushchikh zarubezhnykh raionov. Pt.1. [Tides in principal ports] Prilivy v osnovnykh portakh. Pt.2. [Corrections for auxiliary stations and harmonic tidal constants] Popravki dlia dopolnitel'nykh punktov i garmonicheskie postoiannye prilivov. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1960. 191 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Otdelom schetno-analiticheskikh mashin Vychislitel'nogo tsentra mekhaniko-matematicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Vin'kov). 2. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Soloveychik).
(Tides—Tables)

S/035/62/000/010/105/128
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Soloveychik, K. N.

TITLE: On some methods of water leveling on seas with mixed tides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 32 - 33, abstract 10G172 ("Tr. Dal'nevost. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta", 1962, no. 14, 122 - 146)

TEXT: The first chapter contains the problems of collecting and analyzing observational data and their preliminary processing. A special attention is drawn to necessity of excluding systematic errors from the measured values of sea level fluctuations; these errors can arise due to sinking of marks, depth gauges, mareographs, variation of their zero heigths due to secular vertical movements of the Earth's crust, errors of leveling and reduction of observational data to the unified zero of the post. Series of observations for at least 40 - 50 years should be available at some points for a reliable determination of the magnitude of the absolute secular rise. Since there are only a few such points, the values of relative variations over the initial point should be calculated at first. To solve

Card 1/3

On some methods of water leveling on seas with...

the question on the permanence of the adopted zero of the post, the leveling data of the given post should be analyzed and compared with the observational results of the level from the neighboring stations. When the analysis and processing are completed, the basic port for the whole sea or its part is selected and the method of conducting water leveling is chosen. The second chapter considers principles and methods of water leveling. The most precise results in water leveling are furnished by average annual levels under a condition that observations at the starting point and the point being determined were carried out for at least 30 years. At shorter periods of observations (but not less than 5 years) average monthly levels should be used for water leveling. At still shorter periods, heights of full and small waters are used. Data for water leveling are calculated in all cases by comparison using the least square method or by the method of sums, and the problem of linear correlation between two variable quantities is solved thereby. Methods of solving this problem are described in detail. The third chapter presents schemes and examples of calculating secular rise due to vertical movements of the Earth's crust, reducing observational data to a united zero of the post, and calculatinginitial data for water leveling by

Card 2/3

SOLOVEYCHIK, L.L., veter. vrach

Infestation of poultry with itching subcutaneous mites.
Veterinariia 39 no.4:50 Ap '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

SOLOVEYCHIK, L. L. (Veterinary Surgeon)

"Disease of poultry caused by a mite [Laminosioptes cysticola] in the subcutaneous cellular tissue"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1962 p. 50

SOLOVEYCHIK, L.M., kand. ekon. nauk.

Review of the book "Transport and communication in the U.S.S.R." (MIRA 10:12)
Vest. sviazi 17 no.12:28-29 D '57.
(Communication and traffic)

VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., doktor ekonom. nauk, prof.; PODGORODETSKIY, I.A., prof.; SERGEYCHUK, K.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOVEYCHIK, L.M., kand. ekonom.nauk; TOCHIL'NIKOV, G.M., kand. ekonom. nauk; SHKYN, P.A., prepodavatel'; TRIFONOV, V.I., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the comunication system] Ekonomika sviazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 279 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Communication and traffic)

SHLOVESHCHIK, Lev Moiseyevich; ...IN, Lazar' Savel'yevich; POPOV, B.A., otv. red.; ...MINA, N.A., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Fixed assets of long-distance telephone and telegraph communications and their use] Osnovnye fondy mezhdugorodnoi telefonno-telegrafnoi sviazi i ikh ispol'zovanie. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 70 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Telephone) (Telegraph)

SOLOVEYCHIK, L.M., dotsent; GORELIK, M.A., inzhener.

Capital production assets of the telecommunication economy and their utilization. Vest. sviazi 24 no.2:15-17 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii ekonomiki Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi (for Soloveychik).

SOLOVEYCHIK, L.M.; GENIN, L.S.; KRUPYANSKIY, F.Yu.; RAZGOVOROV, A.V.; TRAUBENBERG, I.A.; RUBINA, P.M., otv. red.; KUZ'MINA, R.A., red.

[Principles of the methodology of planning future needs in general usage service] Osnovy metodologii perspektivnogo planirovaniia potrebnostei v sviazi obshchego pol'zovaniia; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz', 1964. 77 p. (MIRA 17:12)

23

Determination of benzyl groups in benzylcellulose. I. M. Kariskov and L. S. Sokolovich. *Plasticheskie Massy* 1933, No. 2, 15-16; (*Chimie & industrie* 31, 1417.--The benzylcellulose is treated with HI, the latter is extd. with petr. ether, made to definite vol., mol. Ag is added to ppt. entrained I, an aliquot is treated with excess $AgNO_3$ soln. (prepd. according to Pregl), after standing 5 min. the mixt. is dild. to 300-400 cc. with H_2O, evapd. on the water bath to complete elimination of the petr. ether, treated with a few cc. dild. HNO_3, heated on the sand bath for 1 hr., allowed to cool, and the AgI is detd. as usual. The total time is 7-8 hrs. and the accuracy about ±0.5%. An app. is described for carrying out the HI treatment and petr. ether extn. in CO_2 and for agitating the soln. with CO_2 during treatment with HI. A. P.-C.

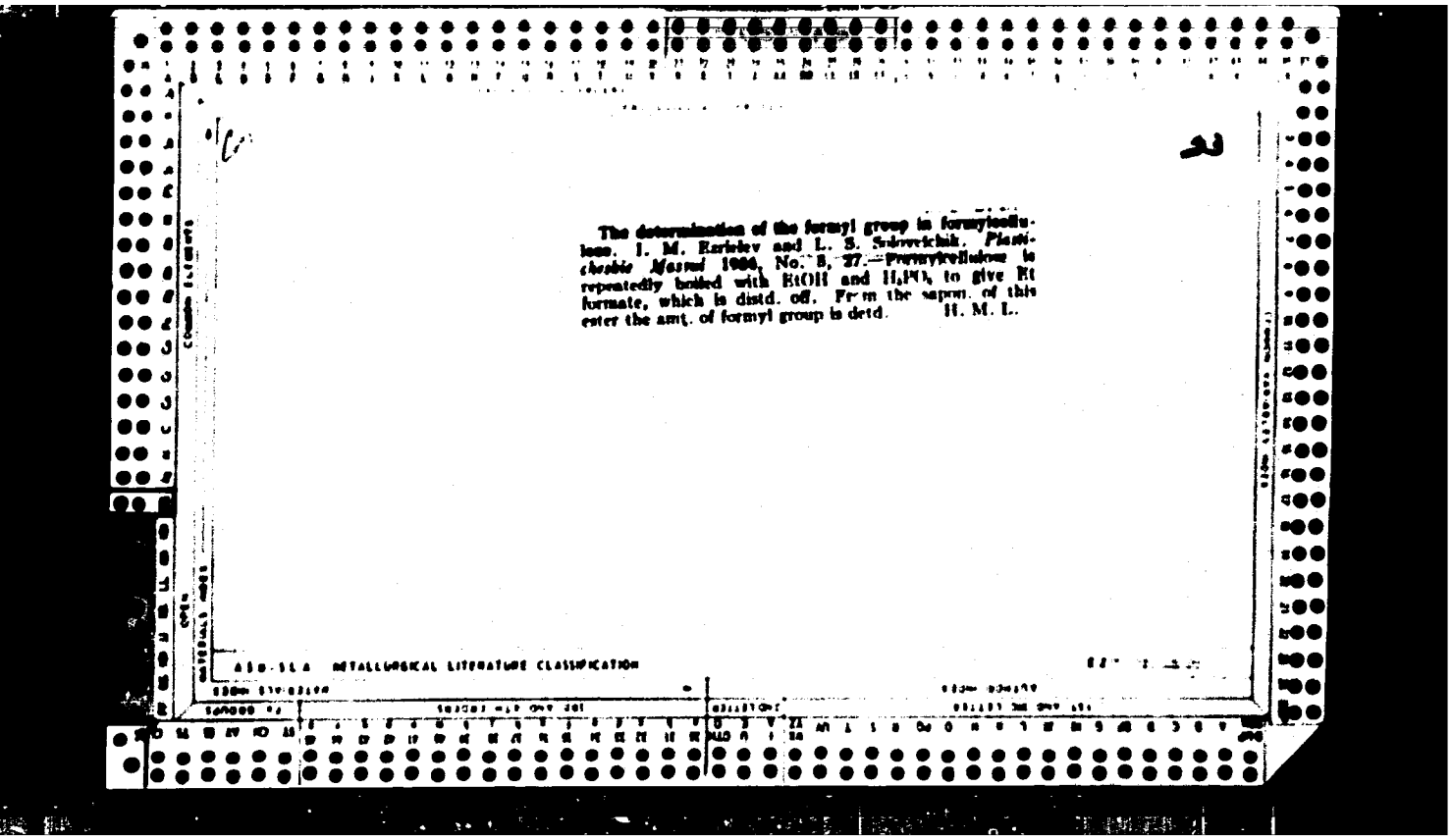
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

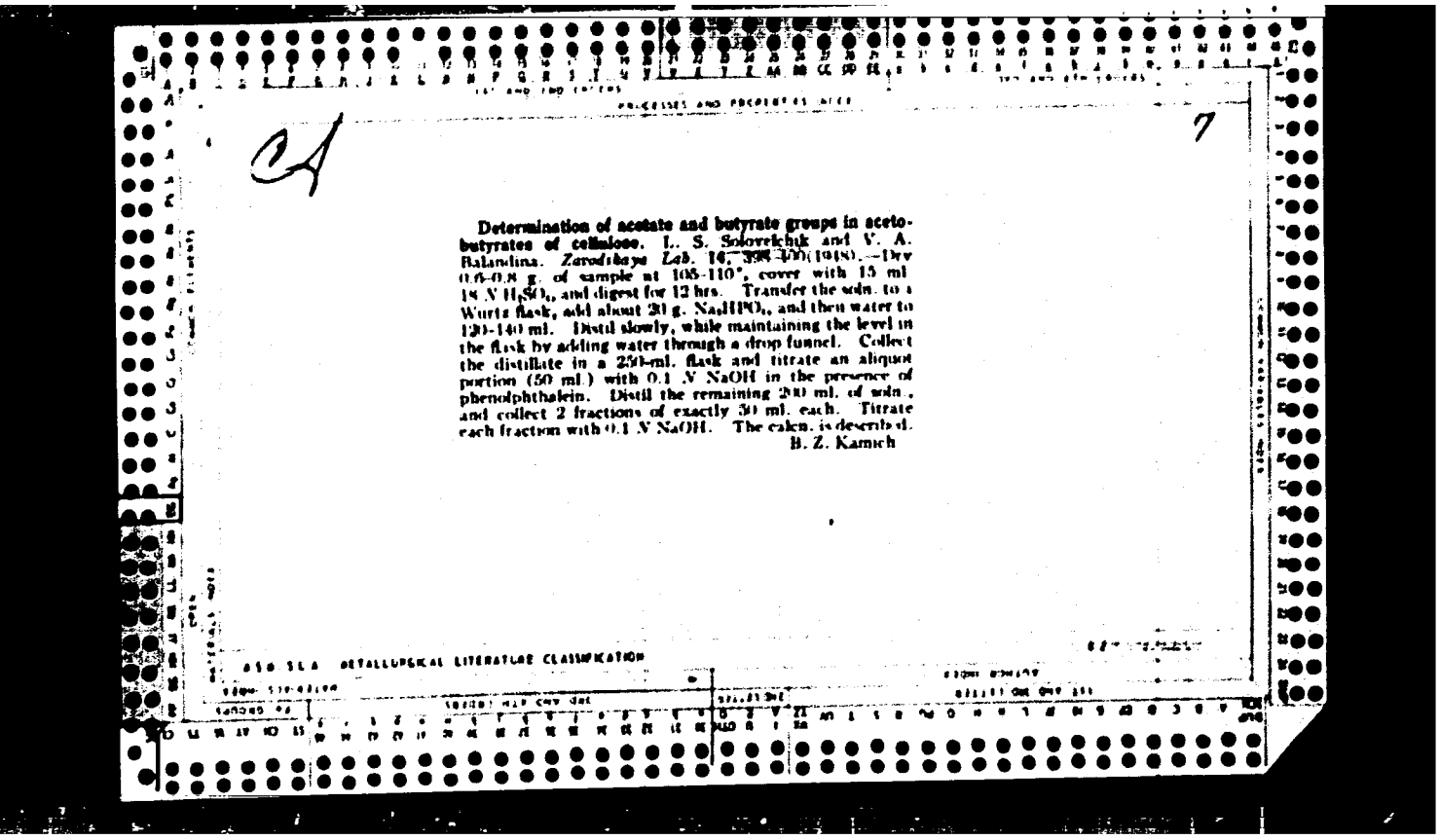
23

The determination of nitrate and acetate groups in nitroacetylcellulose. I. M. Karlek and L. S. Sokovyichik. *Plasticheskie Massy* 1936, No. 3, 40-2.—Ac groups do not affect the detn. of NO_3 groups, and the standard method may be used to det. them. To det. the Ac groups, the mixed ester is heated with KOH and H_3PO_4, and the formed AcOEt is distd. off and sapond. From the amt. of AcOEt formed, the percentage of Ac in the original compd. is calcd. H. M. Leicester

ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The determination of the formyl group in formylcellulose. I. M. Rarichev and L. S. Sukovichik. *Plasticheskie Massui* 1936, No. 8, 27.—Formylcellulose is repeatedly boiled with EtOH and H_2PO_4 to give Et formate, which is distd. off. From the vapors of this ester the amt. of formyl group is detd. H. M. L.



CA 7

Determination of acetate and butyrate groups in aceto-butyrates of cellulose. L. S. Solovetchik and V. A. Balandina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 338-340(1948).—Dry 0.6-0.8 g. of sample at 105-110°, cover with 15 ml. 18 *N* H_2SO_4, and digest for 12 hrs. Transfer the soln. to a Wurtz flask, add about 20 g. NaH_2PO_4, and then water to 120-140 ml. Distil slowly, while maintaining the level in the flask by adding water through a drop funnel. Collect the distillate in a 250-ml. flask and titrate an aliquot portion (50 ml.) with 0.1 *N* NaOH in the presence of phenolphthalein. Distil the remaining 200 ml. of soln., and collect 2 fractions of exactly 50 ml. each. Titrate each fraction with 0.1 *N* NaOH. The calcn. is described.

B. Z. Kamich

7

24

Analysis of polyvinylformal. L. S. Schechtik and B. M. Novikova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 118-19(1949). Boil a 0.5-0.6 g. sample with 100 ml. 20% H_2SO_4 for 1 hr., then steam distil, and collect one l. of distillate. Treat this with $HONH_2Cl$ (20-5 ml., 7% soln.) and titrate the liberated HCl with 0.2 *N* NaOH. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

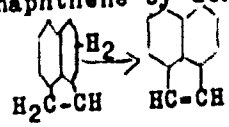
32-8-11/61

AUTHORS: Soloveychik, L.S., Nikolayeva, A.P.

TITLE: The Determination of Acenaphtylene in the Mixture Acenaphthylene-Acenaphthene (Opredeleniye atsenaftilena v smesi atsenaftilen-atsenaften)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 8, pp.916-916 (USSR)

ABSTRACT Acenaphthylene is obtained from acenaphthene by dehydrogenizing the latter under different conditions:



For a control of the given process the percentage of the acenaphthylene content in the samples has to be known. For determining ethylene double bonds methods are used which are based on the reaction with mercury acetate in a methanol solution. The acetic acid which becomes free during the process is immediately titrated by caustic sodium after previous addition of the sodium chloride excess, in order to convert the excess of mercury acetate to sublimate and sodium acetate:

$$R\text{-}CH\text{=}CH\text{-}R^1+(CH_3COO)_2Hg+CH_3OH \rightarrow R\text{-}\underset{\displaystyle OCH_3}{\overset{\displaystyle |}{CH}}\text{-}\underset{\displaystyle HgOOCCH_3}{\overset{\displaystyle |}{CH}}\text{-}R'+CH_3COOH$$

R.W.Martin states that not all ethylene bonds react with the silver acetate, according to the here given equation. Our experiments for

Card 1/2

SOLOVEYCHIK, L.Z.

Trimming alcohol barrels with the help of a pump. Spirt. prom. 27 no.6:39-40 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

SOLOVEYCHIK, M., starshiy agronom-entomolog

Fumigation of bottom layers of bulk grain at low temperatures. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no.10:31 O'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. L'vovskoye upravleniye khleboproduktov.
(Grain--Disinfection)

FILETSKIY, V.A.; SOLOVEYCHIK, M.A.; KLYSHNIKOV, F.L.; BABADZHANOVA, V.I.; LUTSENKO, I.G.; KAMINSKIY, Yu.K.; FRIDMAN, M.I.; KARPOVA, N.L., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Passenger's handbook] Spravochnik passazhira. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 367 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Transportation—Timetables)

SPASSKAYA, L.A., inzh.; SOLOVEYCHIK, M.I., inzh.

An improved voltage regulator bay. Vest. sviazi 23 no.1:12-14 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Voltage regulators) (Telephone)

SOLOVEYCHIK, M.I.

Lumbering

Introduce the sectional raft TSNII for floating timber on the Northern rivers. Les. prom. no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952 1953. Unclassified.

SOLOVEYCHIK, Mikhail Matveyevich; LEFEDOV, S.I., red.; FEDOROV, B.M., red. izd-va; SHITS, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Building sectional rafts with a sectional log framework and a border cable around the raft]Formirovanie sektsionnykh plotov v oplotnike s bortovymi lezhniami. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 22 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Rafts)

SOLOVEYCHIK, M.V.

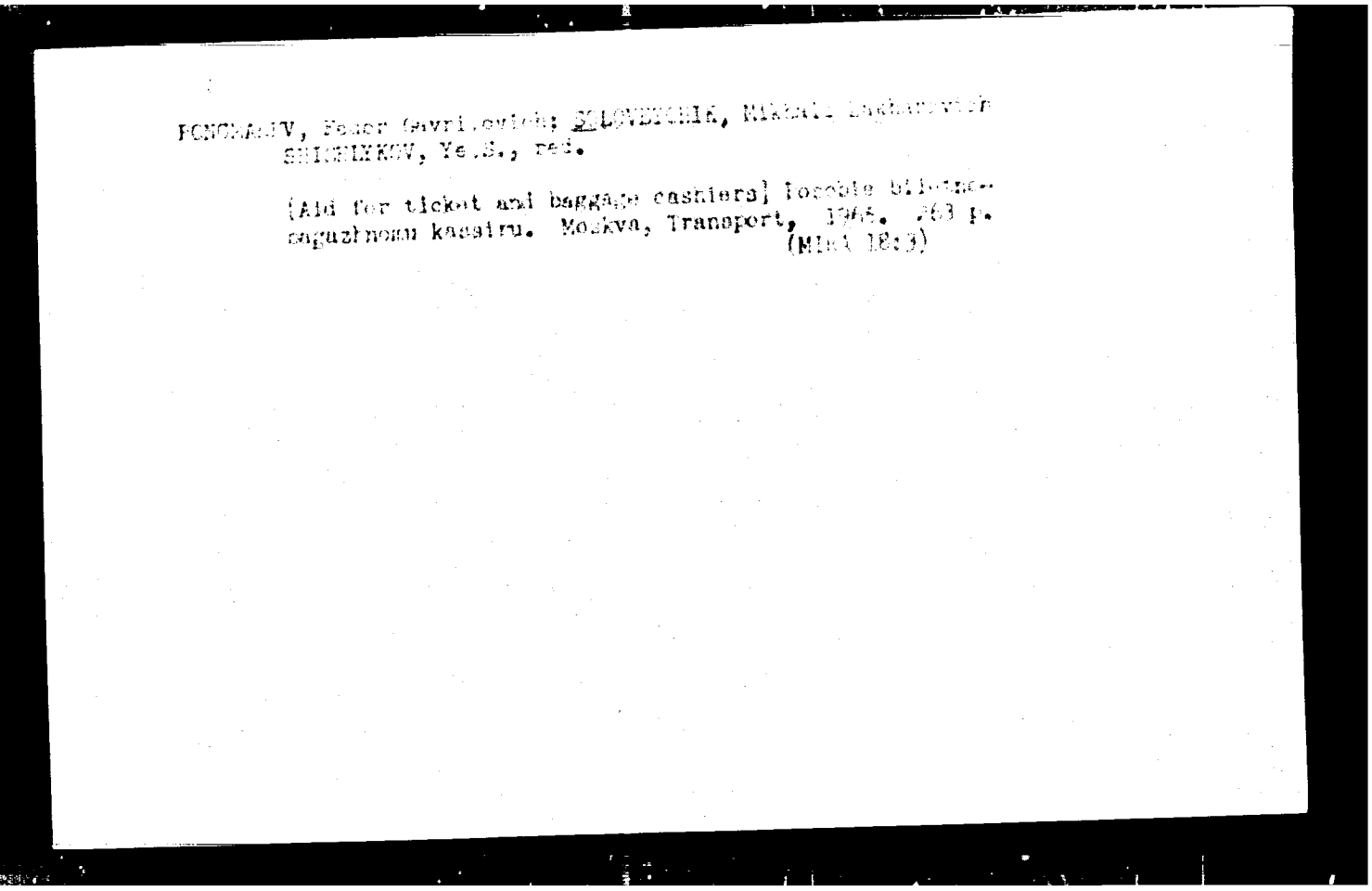
Effect of sulfur on the quality of cast mandrels of piercing mills. N. E. Protskiĭ and M. V. Solovcichik. *Liteĭnoe Proizvodstvo* 1955, No. 10, 25–6.—For checking the effect of S on service life of 0.26% C, 0.41 Mn, 0.38 Si, 1.47 Cr, 2.68 Ni cast mandrels, the S content of the same heat was increased from 0.025 to 0.200% S, but the av. service life did not change. J. D. Gat

(1)

SOLOVEYCHIK, M.Z.; FRIDMAN, M.I.; KHOKHLOV, L.P.; NOVIKOVA, K.I., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Passenger handbook] Spravochnik passazhira. [Moskva] Transzheldorizdat, 1958. 268 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Transportation)



PONOMAREV, Fedor Gavrilovich; SOLOVEICHIK, Mikhail Lazarevich
SHISHKOV, Ye.S., red.

[Aid for ticket and baggage cashiers] Posobie biletno-bagazhnomu kassiru. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 263 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

GORDIYENKO, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; SOLOVEYCHIK, M.Z., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Hanbook of railroad passenger service] Spravochnik passazhirskogo rabotnika stantsii. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 250 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Railroads--Passenger traffic)

PILETSKIY, V.A.; SOLOVEYCHIK, M.Z.; KAMINSKIY, Yu.K.; LUTSENKO, I.G.; VABADZHANOVA, V.I.; KLYSHNIKOV, F.L.; FRIDMAN, M.I.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Traveler's guidebook] Spravochnik passazhira. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 289 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Guidebooks) (Transportation)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6124

Koff, Zysya Abramovich, Petr Mikhaylovich Soloveychik, Vladimir Arkad'yevich Aleshin, Mark Izrailevich Grinshpun.

Kholodnaya prokatka trub (Cold Rolling of Tubes). Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 431 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,300 copies printed.

Reviewer: V. L. Kolmogorov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: V. P. Kel'nik; Ed. of Publishing House: M. M. Syrchina; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Mal'kova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for process engineers, designers, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The book reviews designs of rolling mills and the technology of the cold rolling of tubes. The kinematics and dynamics of rolling mills are described, and a basis is given for proper selection of the main parameters of their parts. Problems relating to the deformation of metal, roll pass design,

Card 1/9

ACC NR: AP6029012 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0010/0010

INVENTOR: Kaufman, M. Sh.; Aleshin, V. A.; Fridin, G. M.; Goncharov, V. P.; Faretskiy, M. I.; Girotinskiy, B. S.; Soloveychik, P. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing tubes with a wall thickness which varies with length. Class 7, No. 183696

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 10

TOPIC TAGS: metal tube, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing tubes with a wall thickness which varies with length. The method consists of varying the distance between the rollers or moving the mandrel during rolling. This method is used on cold rolling pipe mills. A tube with varying wall thickness is used instead of the blank. The thickness of the wall of this tube varies according to a law corresponding to that of the finished product. This is done in order to reduce metal pressure on the rollers and to ensure the production of tubes with a significant difference in wall thickness without cracking.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul64

UDC: 621.774.3.002.28

Card 1/1

L 6928-66 EWP(k)/EWA(c)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)
ACCESSION NR: AT5018185 JD/HW UR/3104/65/000/006/0042/0055

34
28
Btl

AUTHORS: Zanin, A. Ya. (Engineer); Soloveychik, P. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Wheel rolling machine with horizontal positioning of the formed part

SOURCE: Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod, Sverdlovsk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya. Proizvodstvo krupnykh mashin, no. 6, 1965. Prokatnoye oborudovaniye; konstruirovaniye, raschet i issledovaniye (Rolling equipment; construction, design and investigation); sbornik statey, 42-55

TOPIC TAGS: metal forming, rolling mill, wheel forming, wheel rolling mill

ABSTRACT: A wheel rolling machine with horizontal wheel positioning, which eliminates many of the disadvantages of existing horizontal wheel rolling machines, is described. In all, 13 disadvantages ranging from cycle speed to rolling accuracy are mentioned. Details of the design are shown in 3 detailed figures. The rolling station consists of a main roll and two inclined rolls with the former driven by a dc motor and the latter driven through a common drive. The machine is equipped with an automatic loading, centering, and unloading table which displaces vertically and horizontally to clear all forming rolls. The machine has the following specifications: capacity - up to 150 railroad wheels/hour; 500-2500-mm diameter parts; roll

Card 1/2

L 6928-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5018185

6

rpm - 180 for inclined rolls, 100 for main roll; hydraulic pressure 60-160 kg/cm^2; size - 13 m long x 10 m wide x 6.8 m high; weight - 250 tons; motors - main roll 250 kw, 500 rpm, inclined rolls 630 kw, 500 rpm; accuracy - 0.2 mm per feed revolution. Some of the advantages of this type of construction are discussed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod, Sverdlovsk (Ural Machine Works); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Heavy Machine Operation) 4455

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 rdo

L 20319-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) IJ
ACCESSION NR: AT5018185 UR/3104/65/000/006/0042/0055

AUTHORS: Zanin, A. Ya. (Engineer); Soloveychik, P. M. (Engineer) 13 12 B+1

TITLE: Wheel rolling machine with horizontal positioning of the formed part 14

SOURCE: Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod, Sverdlovsk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya. Proizvodstvo krupnykh mashin, no. 6, 1965. Prokatnoye oborudovaniye; konstruirovaniye, raschet i issledovaniye (Rolling equipment; construction, design and investigation); sbornik statey, 42-55

TOPIC TAGS: metal forming, rolling mill, wheel forming, wheel rolling mill

ABSTRACT: A wheel rolling machine with horizontal wheel positioning, which eliminates many of the disadvantages of existing horizontal wheel rolling machines, is described. In all, 13 disadvantages ranging from cycle speed to rolling accuracy are mentioned. Details of the design are shown in 3 detailed figures. The rolling station consists of a main roll and two inclined rolls with the former driven by a dc motor and the latter driven through a common drive. The machine is equipped with an automatic loading, centering, and unloading table which displaces vertically and horizontally to clear all forming rolls. The machine has the following specifications: capacity - up to 150 railroad wheels/hour; 500-2500-mm diameter parts; roll

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT5018185

rpm - 180 for inclined rolls, 100 for main roll; hydraulic pressure 60-160 kg/cm²; size - 13 m long x 10 m wide x 6.8 m high; weight - 250 tons; motors - main roll 250 kw, 500 rpm, inclined rolls 630 kw, 500 rpm; accuracy - 0.2 mm per feed revolution. Some of the advantages of this type of construction are discussed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod, Sverdlovsk (Ural Machine Works); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Heavy Machine Operation)

SUB CODE: IE

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 vmb

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 2
Feb. 1953
Bibliography on
Turbulent Exchange

4B-126 551.590.1:551.551

Solovel'chik, R. E., O vliianii viazkosti atmosfery na rasprostranenie zvuka. [The influence of the viscosity of the atmosphere on the propagation of sound.] *Akademiia Nauk. SSSR, Izvestiia, Ser. Geogr. i GeoFiz.*, 7(6):339–343. 1943. fig., 2 tables, 3 refs. DLC—An investigation of the problem of the influence of turbulent viscosity of the propagation of sound in the earth's atmosphere is made. Investigation shows that, taking this factor into account, use should be made of a variable coefficient of turbulent viscosity depending on the length of the sound wave. Satisfactory coincidence with experiment achieved, when the "law of 4/3," found empirically by RICHARDSON and grounded on the theoretical work of A. M. OBUKHOV, is assumed for the coefficient of turbulent viscosity. (*Same item as J–85, Oct. 1950, MAB.*) *Subject Headings:* 1. Acoustical propagation 2. Atmospheric turbulence.—*M. R.*

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A. ; SOLOVEYCHIK R.M., redaktor.

[Change in wind velocity with altitude in the lower layer of the atmosphere] Izmenenie skorosti vetra s vysotoi v nizhnem sloe vozdukha. Pod red. R.M. Soloveichika. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1946. 103 p. (Glavnoe upravlenie gidrometeorologicheskoi sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR. Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdenii. Ser. 1: Meteorologiia, vyp. 33) (MLRA 7:5)
(Winds)

SOLOVEICHIK, R. E.

3

7.1-274 551.574.7:629.13

*Zamorskiĭ, A. D., **Meteorologicheskie usloviia obledeneniia.** [Meteorological conditions of icing.] (In: Solovelchik, R. E. (ed.), **Fizika atmosfery.** Leningrad, Gidrometeizdat., 1946. p. 52-74. 13 figs., 23 tables, 13 refs.) DLC—Using records for sounding data for 1938 and 1936, the author determined the seasonal probability of icing and the effect of icing upon airplane flights. The following aspects of icing are discussed: classification of airplane icing, icing and the water phase of clouds, effect of number and thickness of clouds upon icing, temperature and icing, relative humidity and icing, icing and relative wind velocity, and icing and synoptic situations. Data are presented in tables and graphs. *Subject Headings:* 1. Icing probability 2. Icing of aircraft 3. Icing.—*I.L.D.*

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A115/A13

3.1-15 551.5.55 (061.3)

Seluyetchik, R. E. and Gandin, L. S., **Itogovaia sessiia Uchenogo Soveta Glavnoi Geofizicheskoi Observatorii po rabotam 1946 g.** [Final session of the Learned Council of the Central Geophysical Observatory for 1946.] *Meteorologiia i Gidrologiia*, No. 3/78 80, 194. DWB—The meetings of the session consisted of general and sectional meetings on separate groups of meteorological problems. Ten papers were presented at the general meeting. At the sectional meetings, 3 groups of problems were discussed: 1) experiments and problems of meteorology; 2) climatology and forecasts; 3) physics and dynamics of the atmosphere. *Subject Headings:* 1. **Meteorological conferences** 2. **U.S.S.R.** I. **Leningrad.** **Glavnaia Geofizicheskaia Observatoriia.**—*C.K.*

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOLOVEYCHIK, R. E.

SOLOVEYCHIK, R. E. and YUDIN, M. I., "Investigations by the Soviet School of Meteorologists-Theoreticians," No 5, pp 13-21.
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

PA 234T71

USSR/Geophysics - Evaporation, Reser- Sep 52
voir

"Theory of Evaporation From Bounded Reservoirs," L. S. Gandin, R. E. Soloveychik

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 1, pp 55-57

Discusses the eq of stationary turbulent diffusion in the atm: $uq_x = k_1 q_{xx} + k_2 q_{yy} + (k_3 q_z)_z$, where q is specific humidity, u is the wind's velocity, k_1 is coeff of horizontal exchange in the direction of the wind, k_2 is coeff of horizontal exchange in direction perpendicular to the wind, k_3 is coeff of vertical exchange, and x and y are horizontal coordinates (x in direction of wind). Discusses the difficulties of the various boundary conditions used by various authors. Submitted by Acad V. I. Smirnov 5 Jul 52.

234T71

SOLOVEYCHIK, R. E.

KHROLIVANSKIY, V.N. [deceased]; STERNZAT, M.S.; SOLOVEYCHIK, R.E., kandidat fizicheskikh-matematicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M.; redaktor; ERAYNINA, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Meteorological instruments; measuring meteorological elements] Meteorologicheskie pribory; izmerenie meteorologicheskikh elementov. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1953. 544 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Meteorological instruments)

SOLOVEYCHIK, R 4e

K ZADACHE O LAMINARNOM POGRANICHNOM SLOE U PORISTOI STENKI. L. S. Gandin and R.

E. Soloveichik. Prikl. Mat. i Mekh., Sept.-Oct., 1956, pp. 663-665. In Russian. Study of the problem of laminar boundary layer along a porous wall. The characteristic feature distinguishing this problem from that of Blasius is that the value of the component velocity in the direction perpendicular to the wall is equal to a given value of W and not to zero. The velocity W and the velocity of the basic flow U is constant and the Shvets approximate method is used for obtaining a solution.

SOV/124-57-9-10503

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 9, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gandin, L.S., Soloveychik, R.E.

TITLE: A Generalization of the Transformation Theory of Evaporation (Obobshcheniye transformatsionnoy teorii ispareniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 5-6, pp 248-262

ABSTRACT: It is noted that the currently developed transformation hypotheses of the theory of evaporation take into consideration the heat flux reaching the evaporating surface that is expended on evaporation and on turbulent-heat transfer into the air, as well as the dependence of the saturation humidity on the temperature of the evaporating surface. These schemes, however, do not take into consideration the turbulent heat exchange in the water basin, such exchange being connected with the accepted assumption of the steady-state nature of the transformation processes. This leads to an overrating in the calculated evaporation values in the warm seasons of the year and to their underestimation during the cold seasons. The paper proposes a generalization of the theory which jointly solves the equations of the convective diffusion of heat and humidity in the air and the equations of the

Card 1/2

SOV/124-57-9-10503

A Generalization of the Transformation Theory of Evaporation

turbulent heat exchange in the water at a given rate of humidity and temperature variation with respect to elevation and time above the shoreline, with a given condition of moisture saturation in the air at the evaporating surface (assuming that the temperature of the air and the water at that surface coincide) and at a given heat balance of the underlying surface. It is also assumed that the surface layer of the air is "quasi-stationary" and that its vertical air-and-moisture currents are constant with respect to altitude, while in the upper layer of the air the turbulent exchange coefficient and the air velocity are constant with altitude. The solution is being sought under the assumption that the deficit of the specific humidity at the surface of the dry land and the difference in the flows of shortwave radiation absorbed by the surfaces of the water and dry land, respectively, are prescribed periodic functions of time. Solutions for the temperature and humidity of the air and for the temperature of the water are being sought in the form of Fourier series with respect to time, while the equations for the amplitudes of Fourier's harmonics are solved with the help of a Laplace transform along the horizontal coordinate. The solution obtained is analyzed in detail. Numerical examples are not submitted.

A. S. Monin

Card 2/2

GANDIN, L.S. (Leningrad); SOLOVEYCHIK, R.E. (Leningrad)

One variation of the approximate method of M.E.Shvets. Prikl.mat. i mekh. 20 no.2:295-296 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Approximate computation)

Soloveychik, R. E.

D-4

USSR / Atomic and Molecular Physics. Heat

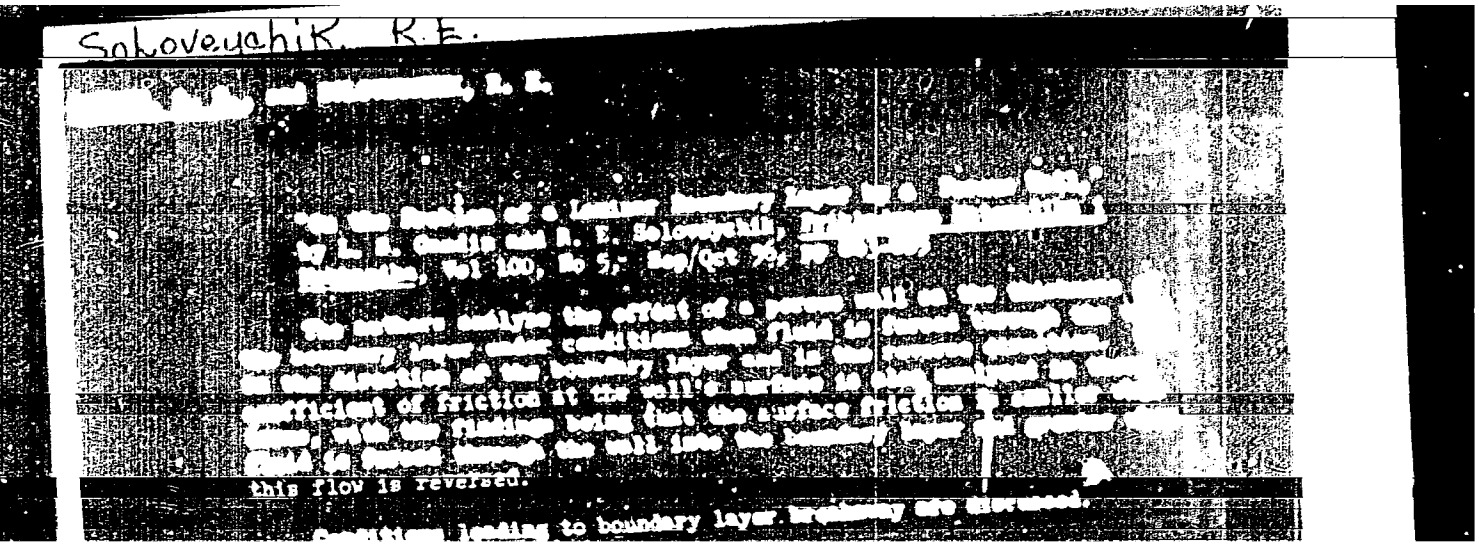
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 9020

Author : Gandin, L.S., Soloveychik, R.E.
Title : Distribution of Heat in an Infinite Medium in the Presence of a Flat Separation Boundary.

Orig Pub : Zap. Leningr. gorn. in-ta, 1956, 33, No 3, 205-212

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1



56-57 -69-2/16

AUTHORS: Gandin, L. S. and Soloveychik, R. E.

TITLE: A Theory of Evaporation Based on Horizontal Mixing (K teorii isparenlya pri uchete gorizontal'nogo peremeshivaniya) (Part I)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii 1957, Nr 69, pp 11-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors examine the process of evaporation over a limited area and emphasize the necessity of accounting for the phenomenon of horizontal mixing, in addition to the usual consideration of vertical turbulence. The authors claim that horizontal intermingling is particularly effective in the near-surface layer of the atmosphere. O. G. Sutton and some Russian scientists, such as M. P. Timofeyev, are criticized for their failure to account for horizontal turbulence in their studies of evaporation rates. The authors believe that horizontal intermingling takes place with, as well as against the wind. The mathematical formulas deduced make it possible to calculate vapor concentration in the near-surface layer of air and thus explain the process of horizontal turbulence. Some of these ideas were suggested by A. M. Zhuravskiy. There are 2 figures and 7 references, of which 4 are Soviet and 3 English. This is the first of two articles on the subject of horizontal mixing.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

36-57-69-3/16

AUTHOR: Gandin, L. S. and Soloveychik, R. E.

TITLE: A Theory of Evaporation Based on Horizontal Mixing (K teorii isparyeniya pri uchete gorizontal'nogo peremeshivaniya) (Part II)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii 1957, Nr 69, pp 25-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the second article on horizontal mixing and its role in the process of evaporation. The first article offers formulas for calculating vapor condensation over some given area of evaporation. The second article deals directly with the relationship of horizontal mixing to evaporation and offers a mathematical solution of the problem. The conclusion essentially is that the coefficients of wind velocity and those of horizontal intermingling depend on the altitude; the effect of horizontal mixing decreases with altitude, whereas the importance of vertical mixing increases. There are 3 references, of which 2 are Soviet and 1 English.

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Card 1/1

GANDIN, L.S.; SOLOVEYCHIK, R.E.

Spreading of smoke from factory chimneys. Trudy GGO no.77:84-94 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

(Smoke)

COVERAGE: This publication contains 13 articles dealing with the physical processes of near-surface air masses. The research work was done in 1956. The basic work is related to the formation of heatfront and fog and to the effect of the condensation processes on thermal conditions. Some articles deal with the methods for measuring and computing the main meteorologic features of the near surface air masses, others with the problem of atmospheric turbulence. The articles are elucidated with charts, diagrams, and tables.

GANDIN, L.S.; SOLOVEYCHIK, R.E.

Multidimensional symmetric delta functions. Zap. LGI 36 no.3: 13-15 '58. (MIRA 16:5)
(Symmetric functions)

SOV/20-126-1-15/62

3(7)
AUTHORS: Gandin, L. S., Soloveychik, R. E.

TITLE: The Effect of Horizontal Mixing in the Direction of the Wind Upon Evaporation From Bounded Water Reservoirs (Vliyaniye gorizontal'nogo peremeshivaniya v napravlenii vetra na isparenive s ogranichennykh vodoyemov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 59-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An expression for the evaporation can be derived by using the initial equation together with the solution derived in a previous paper by the authors (Ref 1) (concerning the problem of distribution of vapor over the evaporizing surface). The authors investigate - beside the transmission of vapor by the wind and the mixing in vertical direction - only the horizontal mixing in the wind direction. The simultaneous consideration of the horizontal mixing in the direction vertical to the wind causes mathematical difficulties. The joint influence of longitudinal and transverse mixing can be considered by inserting a certain factor into the formula derived in the present paper. The distribution of the vapor concentration results from the solution of the equation $u\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = \kappa_x \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(k_z \frac{\partial q}{\partial z}\right)$ under the boundary condition $q|_{z=0} = f(x)$.

Card 1/2

The Effect of Horizontal Mixing in the Direction of the Wind SOV/20-126-1-15/62
Upon Evaporation From Bounded Water Reservoirs

Also the condition of limitation on the surface has to be considered. The rather extensive solution of this problem is explicitly indicated and explained. Subsequently, some conclusions of general character are made: 1) In the present problem, the exchange coefficient and the wind velocity may not be set equal to zero, even in the first approximation, for in such a case the evaporation would approach infinity. 2) The formulas derived in the present paper permit the evaluation of the influence of horizontal mixing in the wind direction on the evaporation as a function of the dimensions of the evaporizing area and the physical conditions of the evaporation process. The larger the evaporizing area is, the smaller is the influence of horizontal mixing on the evaporation. 3) Most interesting is the case of relatively small dimensions of the evaporizing area. In this case, the amount of total evaporation does not depend on the wind velocity. The neglect of horizontal mixing in case of small evaporizing areas does not only bring about incorrect quantitative results, but even a wrong order of magnitude of the decrease in total evaporation (or increase in specific evaporation) with an increase in the dimensions of the evaporizing area. The authors thank A. M. Zhuravskiy for

Card 2/3

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AUTHORS: Gandin, L.S. and Soloveychik, R.E.

TITLE: On the Distribution of Radioactive Emanation in the Atmosphere Near the Earth

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No. 7, pp. 1077 - 1081

TEXT: S.G. Malakhov (Ref. 1) has reviewed earlier theoretical investigations into the propagation of radioactive emanations in the lower layers of a turbulent atmosphere. Although the increase in the turbulent diffusion with height is considered, the effect of wind is ignored. Hence this paper considers a stationary distribution of a radioactive mixture established under the action of turbulent diffusion in the vertical plane, taking into account transport by wind and radioactive decay as a simple first approximation. The wind is assumed to have constant velocity and direction. The diffusion coefficient is assumed to increase with height according to a power law. A known flow of radioactive mixture enters the atmosphere from a bounded region of the Earth. The concentration is zero along

Card 1/3

S/049/60/000/007/009/009/XX
E031/E335

On the Distribution of Radioactive Emanation in the Atmosphere Near the Earth

the wind boundary (x = 0). The concentration is also zero at infinite height. The differential equation (1) with the boundary conditions (2) - (4) is solved by introducing a function Q(z;u) which satisfies the differential equation (5) with boundary condition (6). The expression for Q is quoted and it is used as the kernel of an integral transform of the radioactive concentration. This results in an ordinary differential equation for the transform function. The solution is quoted and inverted by use of the Fourier-Bessel transformation. The final expression for the concentration is given by Eq. (11). The solution is analysed to clarify the effect of the wind velocity. For simplicity the case of constant flow is assumed and the comparison of the case of non-zero wind velocity with that of zero wind velocity is made at the surface

GAMDIN, L.S.; SOLOVEYCHIK, R.E.

Theory of evaporation with an account of horizontal mixing.
Trudy GGO no.94:127-137 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Evaporation)

GANDIN, L.S.; SOLOVEYCHIK, R.E.

On the calculation of evaporation from bounded water reservoirs with allowance for horizontal intermixing. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.5:1070-1072 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut imeni G.V. Plekhanova. Predstavleno akad. A.A. Borodnitsynym.
(Evaporation) (Reservoirs)

S/834/61/037/003/001/005
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Gandin, L. S., Soloveychik, R. E.

TITLE: Distribution of radioactive contaminants in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gornyy institut. Zapiski. v. 37, no. 3. Moscow, 1961. Matematika, fizika. 30 - 38

TEXT: The steady distribution of radioactive contaminants in the two-layer system earth - atmosphere is studied with a new approach to the possibility of determining the position and source strength of subsurface radioactive sources from observations made in the near-surface layer of the atmosphere. Assumptions: The radioactive contaminants come from sources within the earth or on its surface, molecular diffusion and radioactive decay occurring in the earth. In the atmosphere the contaminants diffuse turbulently; their decay and their transportation by the wind are taken into account. The corresponding equations are

$$D\left(\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial z^2}\right)-\lambda q=0 \quad (z<0). \tag{1}$$

and

$$u\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}=k_x\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2}+k_y\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial y^2}+k\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(z^n\frac{\partial q}{\partial z}\right)-\lambda q. \tag{4}$$

Card 1/6

Distribution of radioactive ...

$$-k\left(z^n\frac{\partial q}{\partial z}\right)\Big|_{z=0}=P(x,\ y), \tag{17}$$

with the aid of an integral transformation. With the aid of the designations

$$\frac{u}{k_x}=2a;\ \frac{k_y}{k_x}=b;\ \frac{k}{k_x}=c;\ \frac{\lambda}{k_x}=l. \tag{18}$$

(4) assumes the form

$$2a\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x^2}+b\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial y^2}+c\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(z^n\frac{\partial q}{\partial z}\right)-lq. \tag{19}$$

on the condition that the known function P(x,y) is an even function the solution obtained is

Card 3/6

Distribution of radioactive ...

solution is

$$q(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(2-n)^{\frac{n}{2-n}} 2^{\frac{3-2n}{2-n}} \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} (k_x k_y k_z)^{\frac{1}{2-n}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2-n}\right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{u^2}{4k_z}(z-\zeta)} \times \qquad (47).$$

$$\times \left\{ P(\xi, \eta) \frac{K_{\frac{1}{2-n}}\left[\sqrt{\frac{u^2}{4k_z} + \lambda}\sqrt{\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{k_x} + \frac{(y-\eta)^2}{k_y} + \left(\frac{2}{2-n}\right)^2 \frac{z^{2-n}}{k}}\right]}{\left[\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{k_x} + \frac{(y-\eta)^2}{k_y} + \left(\frac{2}{2-n}\right)^2 \frac{z^{2-n}}{k}\right]^{\frac{1}{4-2n}}} + \right.$$

$$\left. + P(\xi, -\eta) \frac{K_{\frac{1}{2-n}}\left[\sqrt{\frac{u^2}{4k_z} + \lambda}\sqrt{\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{k_x} + \frac{(y+\eta)^2}{k_y} + \left(\frac{2}{2-n}\right)^2 \frac{z^{2-n}}{k}}\right]}{\left[\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{k_x} + \frac{(y+\eta)^2}{k_y} + \left(\frac{2}{2-n}\right)^2 \frac{z^{2-n}}{k}\right]^{\frac{1}{4-2n}}} \right\} d\xi d\eta.$$

Card 5/6

GANDIN, L.S.: SOLOVEYCHIK, R.E. (Leningrad):

"On the propagation of radioactive emanation in the atmospheric boundary layer."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

SOLOVEYCHIK, S.; PETKOV, I.

At the crossroads of air travel. Rabotnitsa 36 no.8:16-17 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Sverdlovsk--Airports)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Colorimetric determination of hydrogen sulfide and carbonyl sulfide in the soil gases. S. I. Soloveichik. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 1451-4(1937).—Full details are given for the detn. of H_2S in the soil gases by a modified methylene-blue reaction of Fischer (*Ber.* 16, 2234(1883)) as developed by Mecklenburg and Rosenkranz (*C. A.* 8, 1036), and that of COS by the Stock and Selig method (*C. A.* 14, 101) by absorbing it in aq.-alc. KOH, decompg. the K_2S with HCl and detg. the H_2S as above. C. B.

Soil fertility, nutrition and health. Albert Howard. *Chemistry & Industry* 1937, 1155-8; cf. *C. A.* 30, 2304[a]. Review. John O. Hardesty

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