ACCESSION NR: AP4012185

solved: obtaining unsaturated polyester bonds with improved properties and the expansion of the raw material base for their production. Optimum conditions for the process were studied and it was established that stable resins can be obtained by synthesis in one stage (22-23 hrs.) and in a two-stage process (16-27 hrs.). Glass-reinforced plastic was prepared on the basis of resins derived by the contact method; glass cloth of brand T and ACTT (b) C_2 with paraffin lubricant were used as filler. Physical-mechanical testing indicates that the resins modified by additive or anthracene can be used as binders. Glass-reinforced plastic based on resin of certain brands (PNA-D-2, PNAD-E-3, PNAD-2.5) possess increased heat resistance and the best physical-mechanical properties.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, MA NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

S/0294/64/002/004/0616/0622

ACCESSION NR: AP4044529

AUTHORS: Subbotin, V. I. (Moscow); Ivanovskiy, M. N. (Moscow); Sorokin, V. P. (Moscow); Chulkov, B. A. (Moscow)

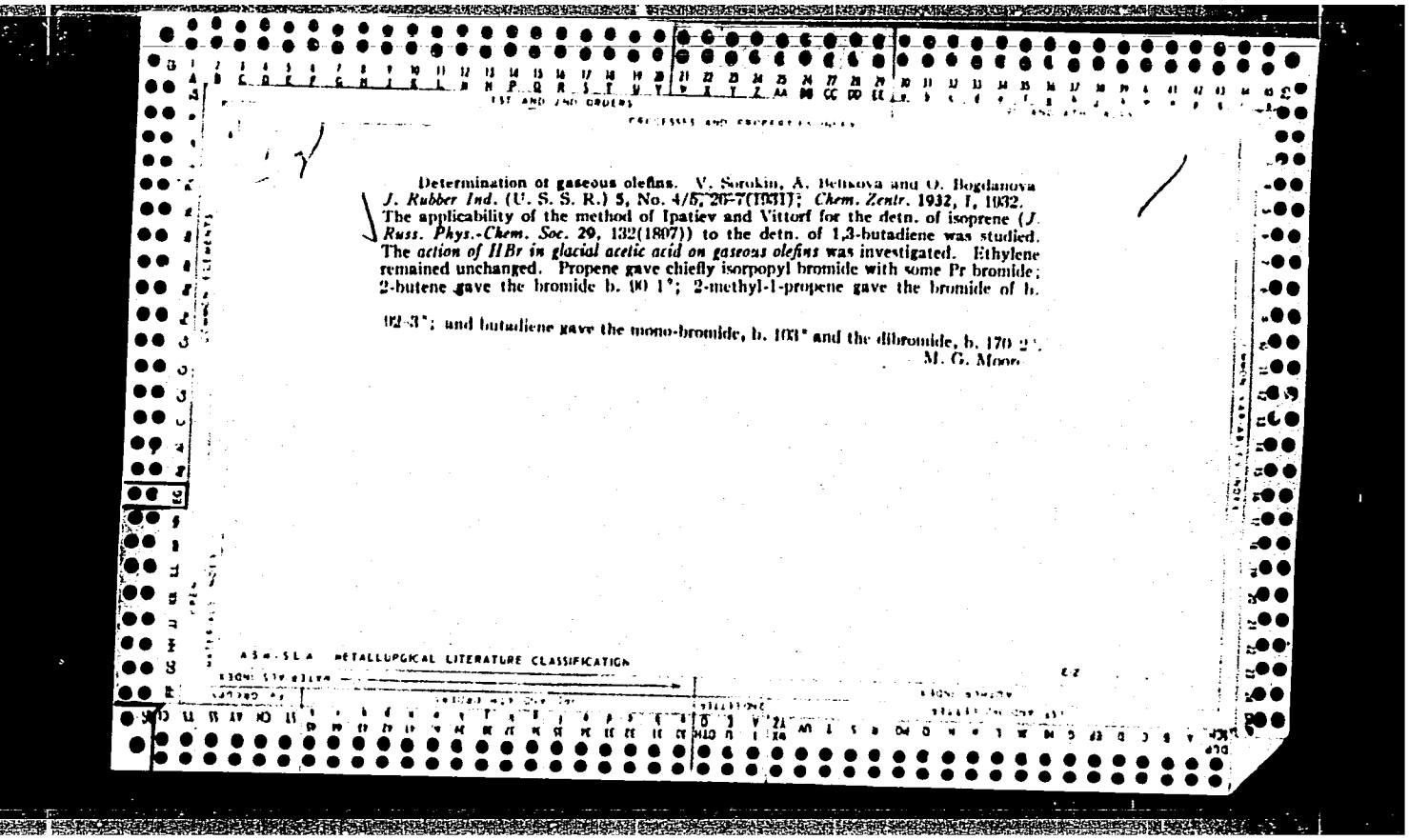
TITLE: Heat exchange during condensation of potassium vapor

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 616-622

TOPIC TAGS: potassium, condensation, thermal property, boundary effect/ 1Kh18N9T steel

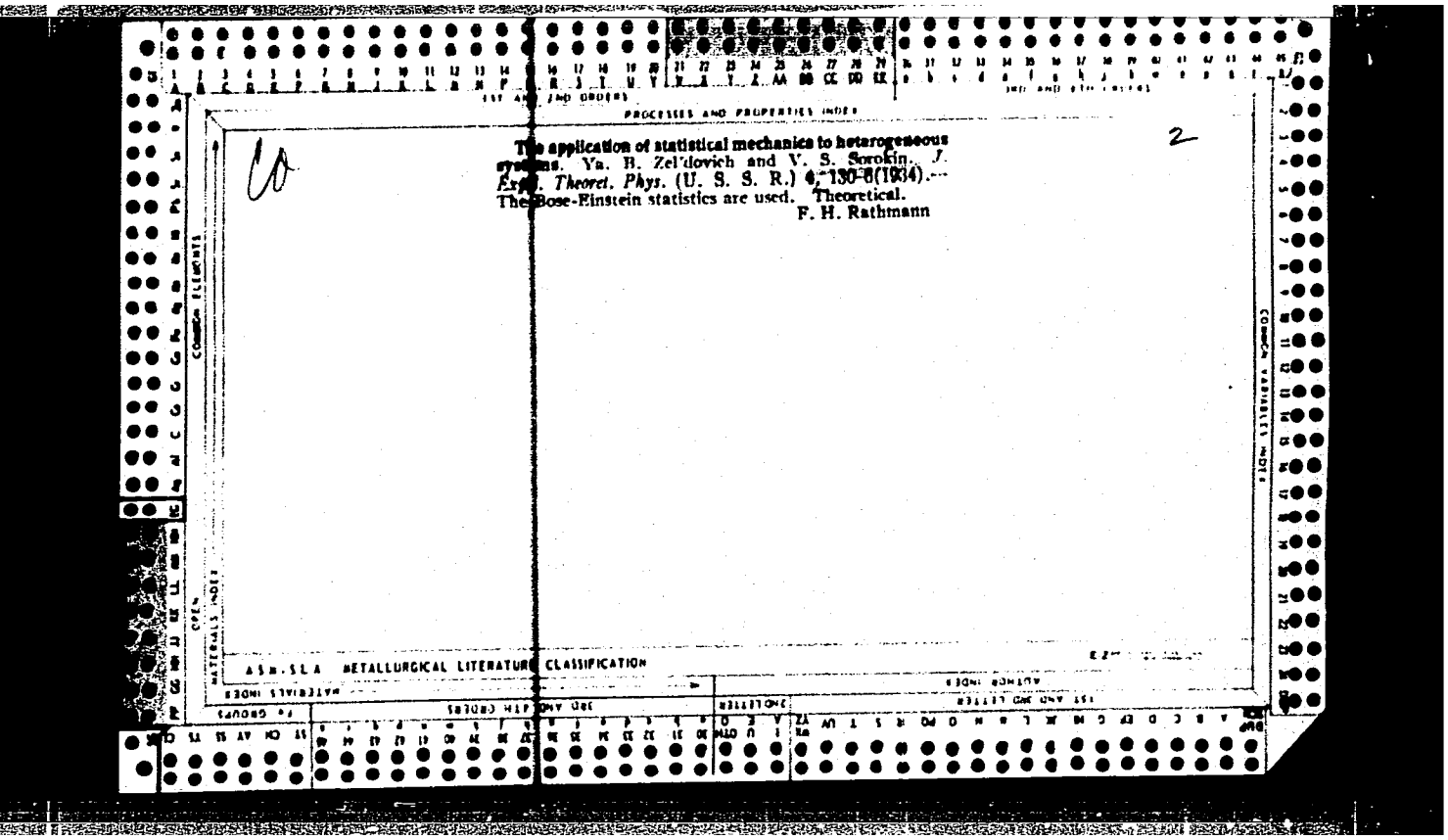
ABSTRACT: The authors designed special apparatus for their experiment. Saturated vapor was introduced into a cylindrical chamber 150 mm in diameter and 210 mm in height, on the bottom of which was placed an experimental condenser--a cylinder of 1Kh18N9T steel 62 mm in diameter and 35 mm in height. The lower part of the cylinder was cooled with water. The upper part, framed by a wall 6 mm high, served as a tray for the condensate. The vapor was condensed on the surface of liquid metal, and the condensate was discharged through the side of the tray. Temperature measurements were made only after steady thermal conditions had been established. The measurements were continued for 1-1.5 hours, with no change in

Card 1/2



Determination of gaseous olefins. V. Sorokin, A. Beltsova and O. Bogdanova *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, No. 4/5, 267-7(1931); *Chem. Zentr.* 1932, I, 1032. The applicability of the method of Ipatiev and Vittorf for the detn. of isoprene (*J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 29, 132(1897)) to the detn. of 1,3-butadiene was studied. The *action of HBr in glacial acetic acid on gaseous olefins* was investigated. Ethylene remained unchanged. Propene gave chiefly isorpopyl bromide with some Pr bromide; 2-butene gave the bromide b. 90 1°; 2-methyl-1-propene gave the bromide of b. 92-3°; and butadiene gave the mono-bromide, b. 103° and the dibromide, b. 170 2°.

M. G. Moore



The application of statistical mechanics to heterogeneous systems. Ya. B. Zel'dovich and V. S. Sorokin. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 130-8(1934).—The Bose-Einstein statistics are used. Theoretical.
F. H. Rathmann

SOROKIN, V.S.

RT-929 (On internal friction in fluids and gases having a latent moment of impulse) O vnutrennem trenii zhidkostei i gazov, obladaiushchikh skrytym momentom impul'sa. ZHURNAL EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI I TEORETICHESKOI FIZIKI, 13(7-8): 306-312, 1943.

PA 52T90

SOROKIN, V.

USSR/Physics Oct 1947
Stellar Systems
Stability

"On the Thermodynamic Stability of Isothermic Gaseous Spheres," V. Sorokin, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR" Vol LVIII, No 1

Mentions further considerations regarding the equilibrium of stellar masses studied by Jeans and Severniy. Gives a brief mathematical treatment to the problem of the critical values determining stability and instability of gaseous masses. Submitted by Academician L. D. Landau, 29 Apr 1947.

52T90

Nov 1947

USSR/Physics
Corona, Solar
Corona Discharges

"The Unstable Character of Isothermic Gaseous Spheres,"
V. Sorokin, Ivanovo Pedagogical Institute, 3½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No 6

Research to establish theories has been conducted on the basis of investigations of isothermic masses enclosed in a spherical envelope. It was shown, however, that there are certain thermodynamic irregularities. Author attempts to explain the character of this instability, i.e., to discover the reasons why this instability exists. One of the theories is that a

36778

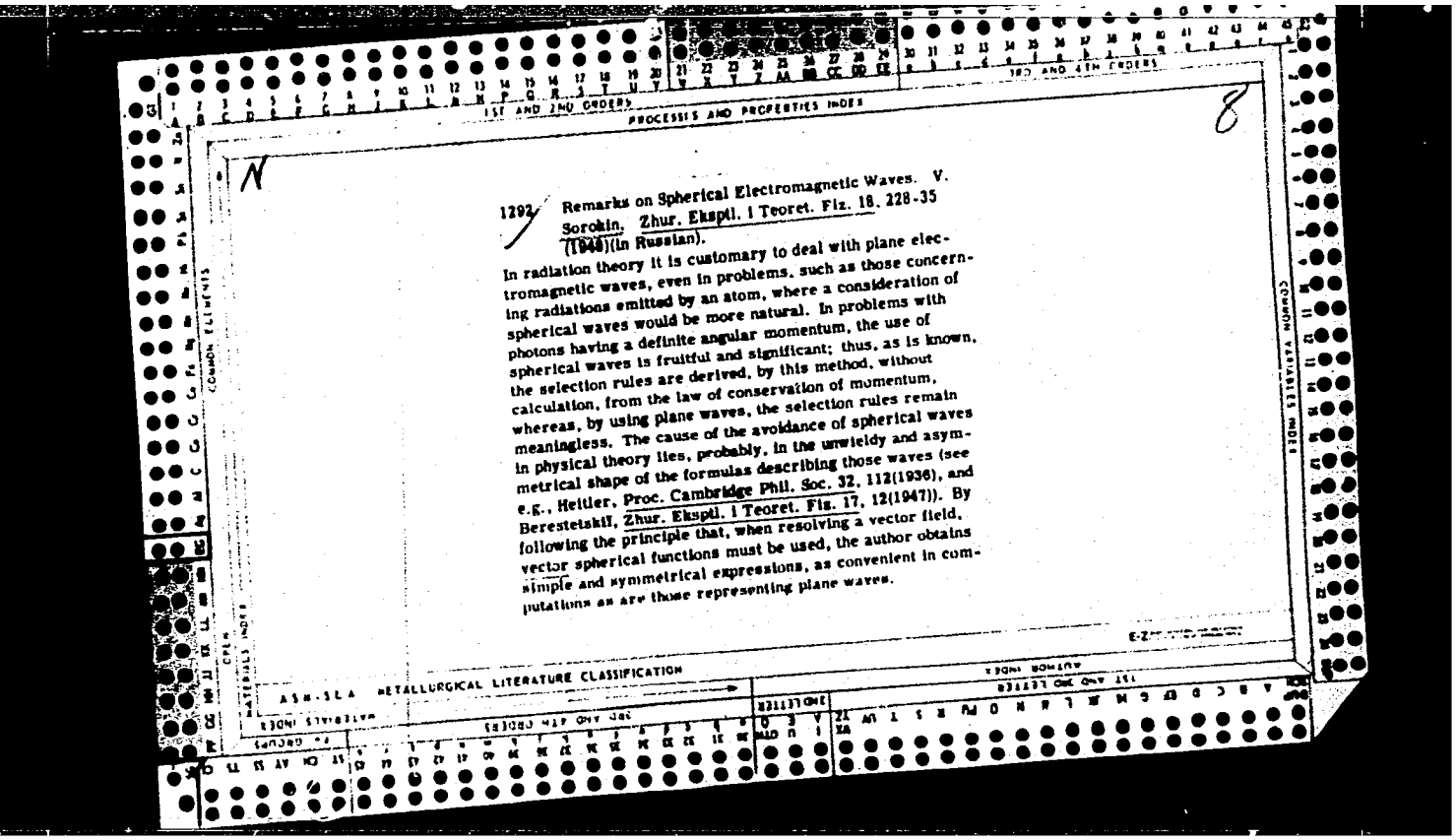
USSR/Physics (Contd) Nov 1947

thermodynamically unstable gas will become stable due to the presence of an intense adiabatic disturbance. Author intends to show that under certain known conditions this phenomena has a place in isothermic gaseous spheres. Submitted by L. D. Landau 21 Jun 1947.

36778

SOROKIN, V.

PA 36778



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8

1292 Remarks on Spherical Electromagnetic Waves. V. Sorokin. Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 18, 228-35 (1948)(in Russian).

In radiation theory it is customary to deal with plane electromagnetic waves, even in problems, such as those concerning radiations emitted by an atom, where a consideration of spherical waves would be more natural. In problems with photons having a definite angular momentum, the use of spherical waves is fruitful and significant; thus, as is known, the selection rules are derived, by this method, without calculation, from the law of conservation of momentum, whereas, by using plane waves, the selection rules remain meaningless. The cause of the avoidance of spherical waves in physical theory lies, probably, in the unwieldy and asymmetrical shape of the formulas describing those waves (see e.g., Heitler, Proc. Cambridge Phil. Soc. 32, 112(1936), and Berestetskii, Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 17, 12(1947)). By following the principle that, when resolving a vector field, vector spherical functions must be used, the author obtains simple and symmetrical expressions, as convenient in computations as are those representing plane waves.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOROKIN, V., S.,

USSR/Astronomy - Evolution, Stellar Jan/Feb 51

"Problem of the Evolution of Main-Sequence Stars," V. S. Sorokin, A. G. Masevich, State Astr Inst imeni P. K. Shternberg, Moscow, Ivanovo Pedagogical Inst

"Astron Zhur" Vol XXVIII, No 1, pp 21-35

Computes models with shells in radiative equil and with convective core. Results are similar to those observed on the sun and sun-type main-sequence stars.

173T17

SOROKIN, V. S.

USSR/Astronomy - Equilibrium, Gases Jan/Feb 52

"Investigation of Equilibrium and Stability of Isothermal Gasous Spheres," V. S. Sorokin, Ivanovo State Pedagogic Inst

"Astron Zhur" Vol XXIX, No 1, pp 25-36

For better analysis of insufficiently known phys state of white dwarfs and particularly of red giants, Sorokin attempts to construct theoretical model of star with isothermal core. Discusses peculiarities of equil and stability of such a star. Received 18 Mar 51.

202T4

SOROKIN, V. S.

Applied Mechanics Reviews, V. 7 Mar. 1954 Heat and Mass Transfer.

936. Sorokin, V. S., Variational method in the theory of convection (in Russian), *Prikl. Mat. Mekh.* 17, 1, 39–48, Jan.–Feb. 1953.

"Liquids and gases, when unevenly heated, unlike solids, do not exist in a state of equilibrium in the gravitational field, since different densities of unevenly heated particles cause more or less complex heat movements (convections) which depend on a temperature difference.

"Equilibrium is attainable only in special cases, when an interesting phenomenon is to be observed, namely, the beginning of a wave-like heat convection when the temperature gradient reaches some critical range.

"Investigation of such cases, while of interest by itself, becomes more worthy as it throws some light on a phenomenon in environments where equilibrium is not attainable."

From author's summary by Molotov

The author sets up and solves equations for: (1) Special cases where equilibrium is attainable; (2) slow heat motion; (3) proof of existence of a temperature gradient; (4) heat convection when the derivative is 0, where all critical heat movement must satisfy some orthogonal trajectory. W. Green, USA

SOROKIN, V.S.

Sorokin, V. S. On stability of a nonuniformly heated gas in a gravitational field. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Prikl. Mat. Meh. 17, 149–156 (1953). (Russian)

Il est bien connu qu'une couche de fluide non uniformément chauffée se trouve en équilibre mécanique lorsque le gradient de température est parallèle à la force de gravitation et que la stationnarité du courant thermique est assurée. Mais l'équilibre n'est pas toujours stable et on se trouve en présence d'une convection lorsque le gradient de température dépasse une certaine valeur.

La détermination de cette grandeur présente de grandes difficultés; pour faciliter le problème l'auteur étudie deux cas particuliers. Dans le premier cas on néglige la variation de densité provenant des différences des pressions aux différents niveaux par rapport aux variations de densité provenant des différences des températures. Dans ce cas les recherches de Rayleigh et d'autres ont permis de déduire une certaine inégalité qui permet de préciser cette valeur critique. Un autre cas intéressant est celui où l'on néglige dans les équations les influences de la viscosité et de la conductibilité thermique. Ce cas n'a pas encore été étudié d'une manière rigoureuse. L'auteur reprend la question et montre que le critère obtenu confirme la formule donnée il y a déjà bien longtemps par Schwarzschild. *M. Kiselman*

SOROKIN, V. S.
USSR/Physics - Hydrodynamics of convection FD-654

Card 1/1 : Pub. 85 - 9/20

Author : Sorokin, V. S. (Molotov)

Title : Stationary motions in a liquid heated from below

Periodical : Prikl. mat. i mekh., 18, 197-204, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Treats the stationary solution to nonlinear equations that describe convection in a liquid filling a closed volume and heated from below under conditions of equilibrium. Shows that the viscous motion of the liquid damps if the temperature gradient does not exceed a certain critical value. If, however, the temperature gradient is greater than the critical one, then there will exist two stationary motions for the same boundary conditions besides the equilibrial one. Three references, including author's "Variational method in the theory of convection," PMM, 17, No 1, 1953.

Institution : --

Submitted : July 11, 1953

SOROKIN, V.S.

Law of conservation of motion and the units of motion in physics.
Usp.fiz.nauk 59 no.2:325-362 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Motion)

SOROKIN, V. S.

Category : USSR/General Problems - Philosophys. Methodology of Science. AA-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 5434

Author : Sorokin, V.S.

Title : The Law of Conservation of Motion and Measure of Motion in Physics.

Orig Pub : Uspekhn fiz. nauk, 1956, 59, No 2, 325-3 62

Abstract : Starting with the relativity principle, the law of addition of velocities, and the requirement that the measure of motion be conserved, the author shows that the scalar measure of motion (energy) of any (not merely mechanical) system can exist only together with the vector measure of motion -- the momentum, which therefore is just as universal a measure of motion as energy. Both measures have different values in different systems of reference, but are transformed jointly upon transitions from one system into another, and therefore form together a single absolute measure. The same premises are used to derive the well-known specific expression (non-relativistic and relativistic) for the momentum and energy in

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

S/048/60/024/02/08/009
B006/B014

AUTHORS: Gubkin, A. N., Sorckin, V. S.

TITLE: Piezoelectric Effect in Electrets

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 246 - 252

...rticle under review was read at the Second All-Union Conference on ...lectrics (Moscow, November 20 - 27, 1958). The authors offer a ...d experimental results yielded by investigations of ... formulas are offered and discussed. These re... ...lectret placed between two metal ... density induced on the ... dielectric constant ... lectret.

quasipiezoelectric effect of the electrets are likewise discussed. The results of a number of experimental investigations are compiled in a table. They deal with titanates of elements of the second group in the Mendeleyev system. Except for $BaTiO_3$ and electrets from the so-called SBT (solid solutions of $SrTiO_3$-$-Bi_2O_3 \cdot nTiO_2$, n=2,3), none of the titanates investigated exhibited a piezoelectric effect. A number of investigation results concerning SBT electrets are illustrated in diagrams. Figs. 3,4 show the dependence of pressure-dependent charges Q on the magnitude of pressure: Q rises linearly with p. Figs. 6,7 show the same for $CaTiO_3$ and $SrTiO_3$ with charged electrodes: Q drops exponentially with rising pressure (or with time, respectively). Finally, certain properties detected in barium titanate are again discussed, and it is pointed out that the use of SBT as a piezoelectric is to be preferred in many cases. The electrical conductivity of SBT is 2 - 4 orders lower than that of $BaTiO_3$, the piezo modulus, however, is only 1/60 of that of $BaTiO_3$. The authors finally thank G. I. Skanavi for his discussions. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Piezoelectric Effect in Electrets

S/048/60/024/02/08/009
B006/B014

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

VB

Card 3/3

SOROKIN, V.S.; SUSHKIN, I.V.

Stability of equilibrium of a conducting liquid heated from below and situated in a magnetic field. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:612-620 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ivanovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Magnetohydrodynamics)

SOROKIN, V.S. (Ivanovo)

Nonlinear phenomena in closed flows near critical Reynolds numbers. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 25 no.2:248-258 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Fluid dynamics)

MAURIN, L.N. (Ivanovo); SOROKIN, V.S. (Ivanovo)

Wave flow of thin layers of a viscous fluid. PMTF no.4:60-67 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Hydrodynamics)

LETENKO, V.A.; POSTNIKOV, V.I.; NADEINSKAYA, Ye.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SOROKIN, V.S., inzh.-ekon., retsenzent; SHTAN', A.S., kand. khim. nauk, red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Economic fundamentals of the use of radioisotopes in the machinery industry] Ekonomicheskie osnovy primeneniia radioaktivnykh izotopov v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043345 S/0181/64/006/008/2301/2306

AUTHORS: Bogoroditskiy, N. P.; Tairova, D. A.; Sorokin, V. S.

TITLE: Role of free carriers in the formation of the electret state in polycrystalline dielectrics

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 8, 1964, 2301-2306

TOPIC TAGS: barium titanate, polycrystal, electret, dielectric material, ceramic dielectric, polarization, energy level

ABSTRACT: To explain the formation of the electret state in non-polar materials, an investigation was made of several phenomena occurring in ceramic materials polarized in a field of high intensity and at high temperature. The materials investigated were T-1700 (the fundamental crystalline phase of $BaTiO_3$), Sm-1 ($BaTiO_3$), T-150 ($CaTiO_3$), T-80 (TiO_2), and T-900 ($SrTiO_3$), all with different elec-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043345

tric properties. The materials were in the form of discs 33 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick; the electric field intensity, the maximum temperature, and the time of exposure to the field were variable. The magnitude and sign of the surface charge were measured by the electrostatic induction method. The role of the free carriers in the formation of a stable homogeneous charge of ceramic electrets was investigated. The dependence of the coloring of the samples on the magnitude of the polarizing field, maximum temperature, and polarization time was studied, with particular attention to the double coloring of some of the materials (T-1700 and SM-1), which is found to be due to the injection of electrons and holes from the electrodes into the dielectric with subsequent localization on Schottky defects. A new model of the electret state in nonpolar dielectrics is formulated. According to this model, the homogeneous charge is produced and exists independently of the presence of polar groups in the dielectrics, which depends on the technological polarization factors and on the surface properties such as concentration

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6036784 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/011/1939/1943

AUTHOR: Il'in, Yu. L.; Sorokin, V. S.; Yas'kov, D. A.

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin) (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The effect of some factors on the process of formation and growth of gallium phosphide ingots

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materially, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1939-1943

TOPIC TAGS: gallium compound, phosphide, semiconductor crystal

ABSTRACT: In the production of gallium phosphide by the method of horizontal zone melting, the controlling parameters are the temperature of the zone of high frequency heating, the vapor pressure of phosphorus in the working ampoule, and the rate of its displacement through the high temperature zone. In the experiments, the temperature of the zone of high frequency heating was varied from 1400-1600°C, in steps of 30° each. At each value of the temperature, the vapor pressure of phosphorus in the working ampoule was varied from 0.1 to 20 atm. In turn, for each value of the temperature and phosphorus vapor pressure, the rate of displacement of the working ampoule through the high temperature zone was varied from 0.1 to 2.6 mm/min. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.681'181.1:621.9-421

SOROKIN V.S.

USSR / Farm Animals. Honeybee. Q-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105786.

Author : Sorokin, V. S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Pollination with the Aid of Honeybees in Greenhouses.

Orig Pub: Sad i ogorod, 1958, No 1, 24-25.

Abstract: In order to provide normal conditions for honeybees, a warm compartment for the hive is built in close to the greenhouse so that the bees can go into the greenhouse and out.

Card 1/1

SOROKIN, V.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5255

Barkashov, Valentin Vasil'yevich, and Vikentiy Semenovich Sorokin

Nasosy; katalog-spravochnik po gornoshakhtnomu oborudovaniyu (Pumps; Catalog-Handbook of Mining Equipment) [Moscow] Gosgortekhizdat, 1960. 102 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.A. Smirnov; Tech. Ed.: A. Sabitov; Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Lyubimov.

PURPOSE: This catalog-handbook is intended for mechanics of the coal-mining industry and for staff members of supply and planning organizations.

COVERAGE: The catalog-handbook contains information on pumps manufactured in large lots or as prototype sets in 1960 for use in the mining industry. Using data supplied by the manufacturer, the catalog-handbook covers applications, specifications, and designs of the most important elements of pumps and their spare parts. All models and types of pumps included were manufactured by the Laptevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (The Laptevo Machine-Building Plant), except the NDV model which was manufactured by the Konotopskiy zavod "Krasnyy Metallist" (The Konotop "Red Metallist" Plant). Production of the AYaP and KSM pump models is to be

Card 1/3

Pumps; Catalog-Handbook of Mining Equipment SOV/5255

discontinued in 1961 and replaced by the MS model. However, the AYaP and KSM models were included in the catalog since many of these pumps are still being used in the coal-mining industry, and as a result, will require spare parts during the next few years. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card ~~2/3~~

S/133/63/000/004/011/011
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Petukhov, G. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Sorokin, V. S., Engineer

TITLE: Application of a steam jet ejector unit in the vacuum treatment of steel in the ladle

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1963, 377 - 378

TEXT: A 4-stage steam jet ejector unit has been designed (in co-operation with G. F. Grigor'yev, N. I. Yavtukh, L. A. Gubin, and V. N. Lebedev) for the production of vacuum in a 60-ton ladle. In the new pump the steam travels at a rate as high as 1,000 - 1,400 m/sec and produces residual pressures as low as 0.5 - 1.0 mm Hg (with the conventional, for instance ВН-6Г (VN-6G) type pumps the residual pressure attainable is 12 - 15 mm Hg). The equipment consists of 4 series-connected ejectors, 2 surface type intermediate condensers, with a 200 m^2 cooling surface, containers for the condensate and a pump for removing it. In the first stage the steam temperature is 180°C and the pressure 9 atm. The nominal capacity of the unit is 125 kg dry gas/hour, the residual pressure

Application of a steam jet ejector unit in the...

at the input of the first stage is 1 mm Hg, the steam consumption: 4,370 kg/h and the consumption of cooling water: 140 m^3/h. The ejectors are made of 10-30 grade plain steel, their nozzles are of bronze. The steam jet ejector unit makes it possible to extend the application of the vacuum treatment in melting. The ejector design is simple and cheap, they have no rotating parts and can operate in dusty and aggressive media. They are used in the vacuum treatment of basic and acidic open-hearth steels and alloys and for medium-carbon steels. The vacuum treatment is the same for all grades. It lowers the hydrogen content of basic open-hearth medium-carbon alloyed steel from 7.0 - 7.5 to 3.5 - 4.0 and of other grades to 3.0 - 2.8 $cm^3/100$ g metal. The content of oxygen and silicate-oxide inclusions decreases as well, the macrostructure -mainly in low-carbon and high-carbon alloys - is improved, the notch toughness and ductility of some grades are also better, those of basic open-hearth steels attain the level of the acidic ones. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

SOROKIN, V.S., aspirant; GRAVITIS, V.A.

Some characteristics of the distribution of authigenic silica in the sediments of the Daugava series. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 7 no.8:58-66 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Latviyskoy SSR, Riga.

SOROKIN, V.T., gornyy inzh.

Methods of explosion modeling with use of equivalent materials. Nauch. trudy MGI no.22:41-50 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Blasting--Models) (Mining engineering)

SOROKIN, V. T.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Methods of modeling the effect of an explosion in equivalent materials". Moscow, 1959. 12 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Mining Inst im I. V. Stalin), 150 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 107)

SOROKIN, V.V.

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov and the Moscow University; recent data.
Zhizn' Zem. no.1:185-192 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936)

SOROKIN, V.T.; SOTNIKOV, V.M.

Modernization of electric arc steel furnaces. Mashinostroitel' no.8:17-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Electric furnaces)

YERMAKOV, P.N.; APRODOV, V.A.; YEFREMOV, Yu.K.; ROMASHOVA, A.T.; ZHERDENKO, O.N.; SOROKIN, V.V.; KHODETSKIY, V.G.

Basic points of the seven-year-plan for the development and activities of the Museum of Earth Science. Zhizn' Zem. no.1: 243-261 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(Moscow--Geographical museums)

SOROKIN, V.V.

Projects by M.F. Spasskii and others for setting up a meteorological and magnetic observatory at Moscow in the first half of the 19th century. Ist. i metod. est. nauk 2:319-332 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SOROKIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich

"Place dedicated to sciences...." Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.1: 68-74 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy muzeyem istorii Moskovskogo universiteta. (Moscow University)

SOROKIN, V.V.

Experience in the mechanization of tomato juice production lines. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.8:8-10 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Yeyskiy konservnyy zavod.
(Assembly-line methods)
(Tomato juice)

SOROKIN, V.V.

Improved performance of the large model of the automatic "Edinstvo" canned tomato production line. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.12:6-8 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Yeyskiy konservnyy zavod.

SOROKIN, V. V.

Normirovaniye i organizatsiya truda i zarabotnoy platy na dorozhnykh rabotakh (Work norms, labor organization and wages in the road construction industry) Moskva, Dorizdat, 1952. 224 p. tables.

SO: N/5
762.005
.S7

SORCKIN, V.V.

Using potentialities for the increase of labor productivity of industrial enterprises for road construction. Avt. dor. 20 no.5: 6-7 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Road construction--Costs) (Wages)

SOROKIN, V.V.

Road builders change to the seven-hour workday. Avt.dor. 23 no.7:2-3 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Hours of labor) (Wages) (Road construction)

BORZENKOV, D. S. and SOROKIN, V. V.

"Nicochloran as a highly effective method against hen tick."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 69

(BORZENKOV, D. S., SOROKIN, V. V.) - Candidates of Veterinary Sci. All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Poultry Raising."

VOLKOV, V.T.; DUDKO, A.A.; LEBEDEV, V.P.; LIPGART, B.K.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; REKUNOV, V.F.; SAVEL'YEV, N.P.; SOROKIN, V.V.; KHARIN, A.I. kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; INOKOVA, O.L.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization and automation in the rock products industry] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia v promyshlennosti nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. [By] V.T.Volkov i dr. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 353 p. (MIRA 17:3)

L 62923-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016235 UR/0373/65/000/003/0114/0118

24
B

AUTHOR: Sorokin, V. V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Elastoplastic deformation and stability of a circular cylindrical shell with initial defects in form

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika, no. 3, 1965, 114-118

TOPIC TAGS: stress measurement, structural strength, structural stability, shell structure dynamics, cylindrical shell, shell stability

ABSTRACT: Shells with initial deviations from circular form are studied with respect to their stability beyond the limit of elasticity. The presence of a deviation in form leads to the development of zones of plastic deformation under loads which are less than critical. For this reason such a condition must be accounted for in computations of stability. Solution is achieved by means of a method consisting of successive correction of the stiffness characteristics of the system (the variation of these characteristics under loading occurs continuously). The basic equations of the theory of small elastoplastic deformations in the case of the planar stressed state are given. Certain linear approximations to the amount of deflection along the face of the deformed object are made.

Card 1/2

L 62923-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016235

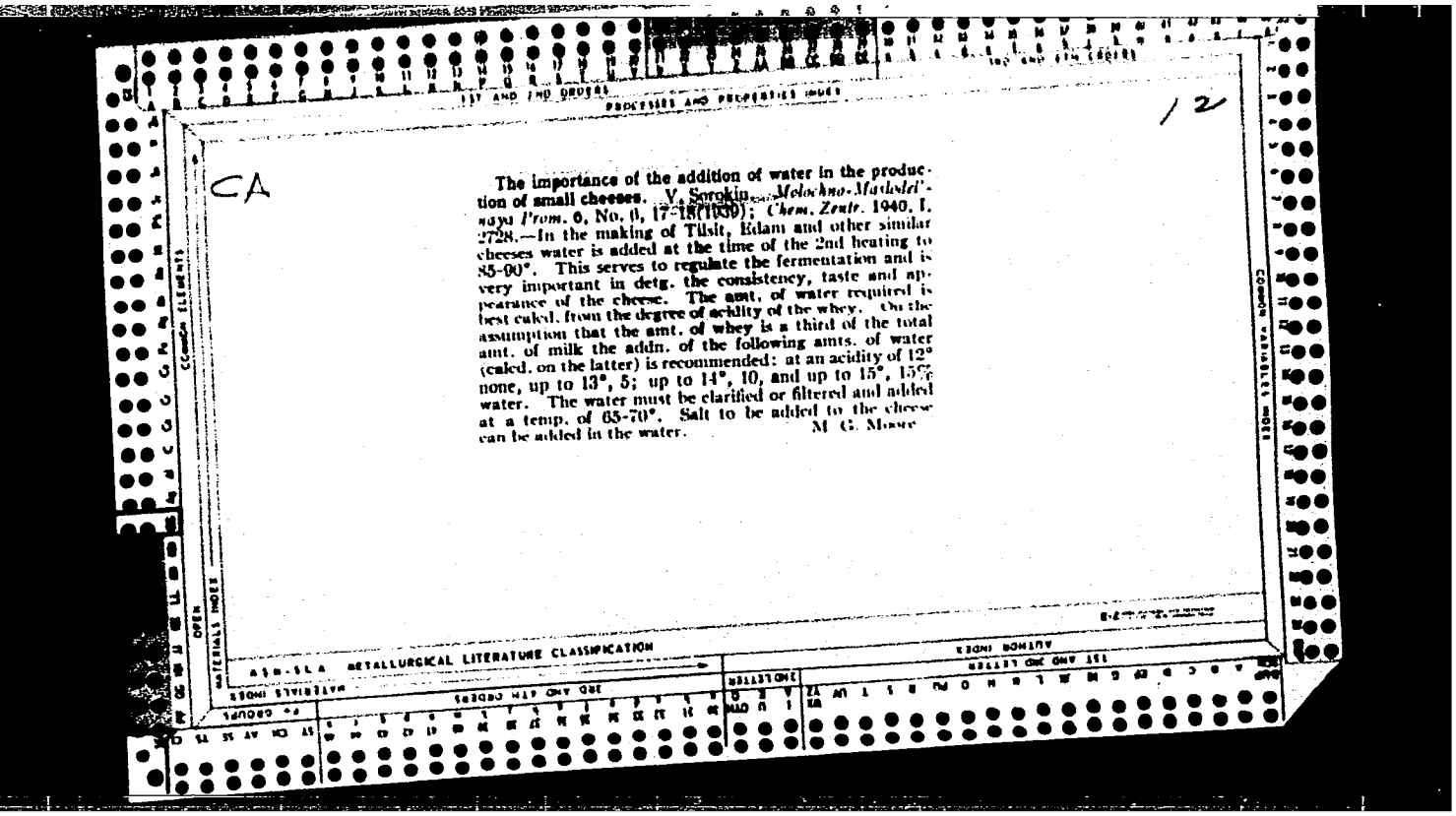
A system of equations is derived for use in studying deformations and stability. Other equations and discussions are given pertaining to the manner of modeling the initial deviations from circular form. Formulae are derived for obtaining critical shell pressure as a function of the magnitude of initial warp. From these formulae curves of equilibrium conditions for the shell were plotted. The results of a numerical example are given and plotted so that the relationship of critical pressure and the amplitude of initial warp is shown for the case considered. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 30 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AS, ME

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

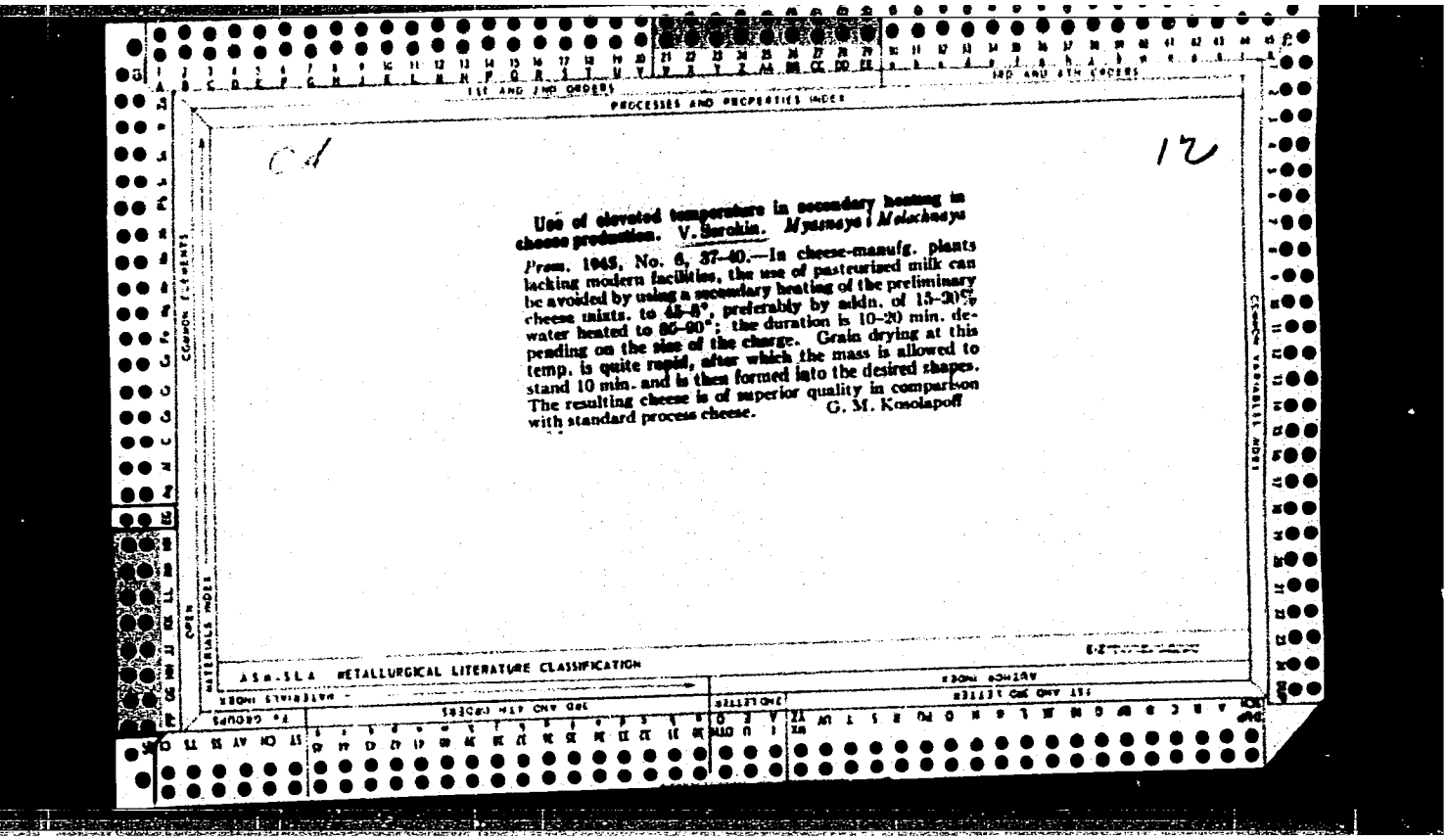


CA

12

The importance of the addition of water in the production of small cheeses. V. Sorokin. *Molochno-Maslodel'naya Prom.* 6, No. 6, 17-18(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 2728.—In the making of Tilsit, Edam and other similar cheeses water is added at the time of the 2nd heating to 85-90°. This serves to regulate the fermentation and is very important in detg. the consistency, taste and appearance of the cheese. The amt. of water required is best calcd. from the degree of acidity of the whey. On the assumption that the amt. of whey is a third of the total amt. of milk the addn. of the following amts. of water (calcd. on the latter) is recommended: at an acidity of 12° none, up to 13°, 5; up to 14°, 10, and up to 15°, 15% water. The water must be clarified or filtered and added at a temp. of 65-70°. Salt to be added to the cheese can be added in the water.

M. G. Moore



C1 12

Use of elevated temperature in secondary heating in cheese production. V. Surakin. *Myasnaya i Molochnaya Prom.* 1945, No. 6, 37–40.—In cheese-manufg. plants lacking modern facilities, the use of pasteurized milk can be avoided by using a secondary heating of the preliminary cheese units, to 45–6°, preferably by addn. of 15–30% water heated to 86–90°; the duration is 10–20 min. depending on the size of the charge. Grain drying at this temp. is quite rapid, after which the mass is allowed to stand 10 min. and is then formed into the desired shapes. The resulting cheese is of superior quality in comparison with standard process cheese. G. M. Kosolapoff

NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; GISIN, I.B.; SIDORIN, Ya.S.; SOROKIN, V.V.

[Instructions on cheese making] Sbornik tekhnologicheskikh instruktsii po proizvodstvu syrov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1950. 182 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye syrodel'noy promyshlennosti.

(Cheese--Varieties)

NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; SOROKIN, V.V.; IVANOVA, N.M., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of hard cheese] Proizvodstvo tverdykh syrov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 229 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Cheese)

L 29684-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AT6011847 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2536/65/000/063/0023/0044

AUTHORS: Radin, A. Ya. (Candidate of technical sciences); Sorokin, V. V. (Engineer)

ORG: Moscow Aviation Technology Institute (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the process for refining liquid aluminum

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 63, 1965. Proizvodstvo otlivok iz legkikh splavov (Production of castings from light alloys), 23-44

TOPIC TAGS: degassing, aluminum oxide, aluminum, aluminum alloy, metal purification, metal melting/ A00 aluminum

ABSTRACT: A quantitative appraisal of currently used methods for the refining and degassing of liquid aluminum and its alloys is presented. The fraction of Al_2O_3, ηAl_2O_3 and of hydrogen, ηH, in the refined metal relative to its content in specimens subjected to moist packing and wet treatment prior to refining was determined. The effectiveness of a number of fluxes, consisting of different proportions of potassium and sodium chlorides, chiolite, and cryolite and of treatment with hexachloroethane and nitrogen degassing in the refining of aluminum and aluminum alloy melts was determined. The experiments were carried out on aluminum A00. The aluminum oxide content was determined after the method of V. I. Dobatkin and V. K. Zinov'yev

UDC: 669.714.1:001.5

Card 1/3

(Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1955, t. 21, No. 4, str. 449). The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1).

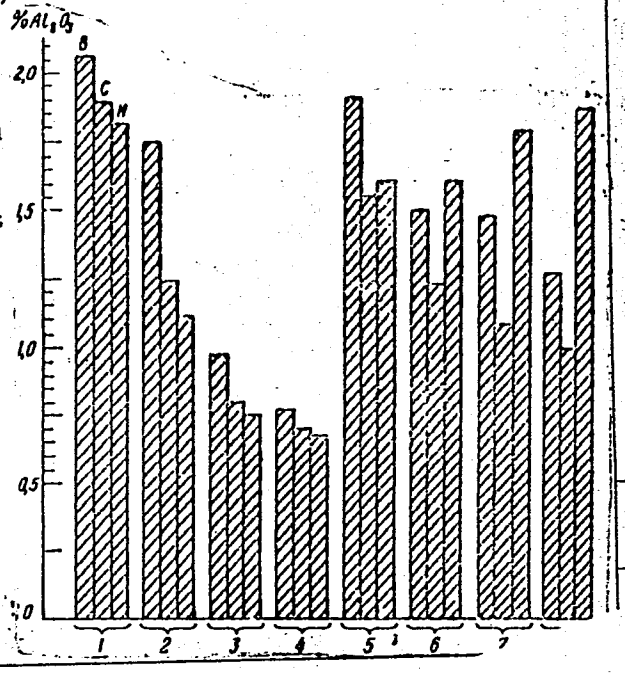


Fig. 1. Aluminum oxide content in aluminum specimens treated with moisture, after refining by nitriding and settling. B, C, and H upper, middle and lower part of ingot respectively. 1 - initial content of Al_2O_3; 2 - nitriding for 5 min; 3 - nitriding for 10 min; 4 - nitriding for 15 min; 5 - settling for 15 min; 6 - settling for 30 min; 7 - settling for 45 min; 8 - settling for 60 min.

L 29684-66

ACC NR: AT6011847

There exists a correlation between ηAl_2O_3 and ηH for all the refining methods investigated. The most effective degassing and refining flux had an equimolar composition of KCl and NaCl with a 2% addition of chiolite. The refining action of magnesium and aluminum chloride salt flux, with a 2% addition of chiolite, is equally effective but its degassing action is poorer than the above mentioned flux. Hexachloroethane was found to be the most effective refining and degassing agent. It is concluded that the relatively high effectiveness of fluoride salt fluxes in the refining and degassing of aluminum melts depends on relatively small amounts of metal used in the purification process. The refining methods used for the removal of aluminum oxide from aluminum may also be used in the refining of aluminum alloys containing alloying agents more noble than aluminum. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 018/ OTH REF: 014

Card 3/3 dc

KONDRAT'YEV, Afanasiy Borisovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; YERSHOVA, Galina Nikolayevna, inzh.; MEN'SHIKOV, Ivan Alekseyevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MOSKOVSKIY, Mikhail Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SOBOLEV, David Iosifovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIL'GEVICH, Petr Kazimirovich, inzh.; SHIROKOV, Boris Ivanovich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: TREBIN, Boris Nikolayevich, inzh.; OSOBOV, Vadim Izrailevich, inzh. BRIK, P.A., prepodavatel', retsenzent; IVANOV, V.A., prepodavatel', retsenzent; KOGANOV, A., prepodavatel', retsenzent; KONONOV, B.V., prepodavatel', retsenzent; MARKOV, G.Ya., prepodavatel', retsenzent; OSIPOV, G.P., prepodavatel', retsenzent; RYABOV, P.I., prepodavatel', retsenzent; SOLOV'YEV, K.Ya., prepodavatel', retsenzent; SOROKIN, V.Ya., prepodavatel', retsenzent; BANNIKOV, P., red.; VORONKOVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Manual for collective farm machinery operators] Spravochnik mekhanizatora sel'skogo khoziaistva. Penza. Penzenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 610 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Saratovskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystve imeni M.I.Kalinina (for Brik, Ivanov, Koganov, Kononov, Markov, Osipov, Ryabov, Solov'yev, Sorokin).
(Agricultural machinery) (Farm mechanization)

SOROKIN, Ya.

Coordinating activities of boards. NTO no.7:47-48 Jy '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya respublikanskogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Kazakhstan--Research, Industrial)

AGRANOVSKIY, I.; ARANOVICH, B.; BELYAYEVA, V.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.; GRUZDEV, V.; DICH, S.; ZELENTSOV, I.; KONKIN, A.; LEVIT, R.; MIKHAYLOV, N.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.; SERKOV, A.; SMELKOV, G.; SNETKOV, N.; SOROKIN, Ya.; SHIFRIN, L.

In memory of Vladimir Sergeevich Smurov, 1897-1965. Khim. volok. no.2:78 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SOROKIN, Ya.T.

Liudmila Dmitrievna Putintseva. Med.sestra no.6:58 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

Med.sestra no.6:58 Je '62.

(PUTINTSEVA, LIUDMILA DMITRIEVANA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652510015-5"

SOROKIN, Ya. A.

Dissertation: "Investigation of a Process to Improve the Properties of Viscose Staple Fiber by Treating It With Melaminformaldehyde Resin." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Textile Inst, Leningrad, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 8, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

MEOS, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GAYLEVSKIY, L.I., inzhener; SOROKIN, Ya.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Obtaining twisted staple fiber by the forming method. Tekst.prom. 14 no.11:14-15 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

MEOS, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOROKIN, Ya.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GAYLEVSKIY, L.I., inzhener.

Obtaining high-number viscose staple fiber. Tekst.prom. 15 no.6:16-17 Je '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Rayon)

SOROKIN, Ya. Z.

4

Increased efficiency of alkaline press-bath. A. I. Meos, Ya. Z. Sorokin, L. I. Gallevskii, and N. K. Shemkov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 15, No. 7, 9–11(1955).—Increasing the temp. of the alk. bath from currently used 20 to 60–70° decreases the time of alk. treatment of the cellulose (I) to 25–30% of the original, while good-quality viscose is obtained; moreover, high temp. permits the use of not uniformly dried I or of I with a high moisture content (up to 30%); the overall efficiency of the horizontal press-bath is doubled.

Elisabeth Barabash

SOROKIN, YA. Z.

Preparation of higher tenacity viscose staple yarn of high denier. A. I. Mees, Ya. Z. Surokin, and L. I. Gallevskii. *Tekstil. Prom.* 15, No. 12, 23–5(1956).—Viscose yarn with 23–4 km. breaking length and 15–16% elongation is obtained in pilot-plant quantities when the residual xanthogenate (and also the H_2S) was increased, corresponding to 30–40 ml. 0.1*N* I; it is achieved by lowering the temp. of the pptg. bath to 38–40°. The bath contained H_2SO_4 120–5, Na_2SO_4 300–310, and $ZnSO_4$ 16–18 g./l. Elisabeth Barabash

(2)

Sorokin, Ya. Z.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Synthetic fibers. I-26

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10092

Author: Meos, A. I., Makarova, T. P. Sorokin, Ya. Z., and Poropelkin, K. Ye.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Cohesion of Staple Fibers

Orig Pub: Tekstil'n. prom-st, 1956, No 8, 14-15

Abstract: The cohesion of various types of rayon staple fiber and of fibers treated with aqueous solutions of a series of substances differing in their content of polar and nonpolar groups has been determined. It has been established that the cohesion of braided staple fibers is lower by a factor of 2 than that of ordinary cut fiber. Coiling markedly increases the cohesion of the fibers. Friction and cohesion are increased by treating the fibers with polar preparations.

Card 1/2

SOROKIN, Ya. Z.

Hydrogen peroxide bleaching of viscose yarn. A. I. Meos, Ya. Z. Sorokin, and L. I. Gallevskii. *Tekstil. Prom.* 10, No. 3, 40-7(1950).—Bleaching of viscose yarn with H_2O_2 and at the same time desulfating the yarn, is found satisfactory. B. Hurwitsch

MEOS, A.I.; PEREPELKIN, K.Ye.; SOROKIN, Ya.Z.; ASHKINADZE, B.I.

Apparatus for checking the air content of fluids by the dilatometric method. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:606-608 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Fluids) (Physical instruments)

SOROKIN, YA. Z.

AUTHORS: Perepelkin, K.Ye., Sorokin, Ya.Z. 32-12-6/71

TITLE: The Analysis of Concentrated Sulphurous Gases (Analiz kontsentrirovannykh serusoderzhashchikh gazov).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1414-1417 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction it is stated here that the methods hitherto published of the separate determinations of the gas contents: CS_2, COS and H_2S from their mixture are unreliable, which is explained by the fact that these gases react in a similar manner to certain reagents, which renders the determination of their content difficult. Here a number of such works is cited, explaining the disadvantages of the previously suggested methods. Next, it is maintained here that the methods concerned, which are employed in Soviet industrial plants, which, in most cases are based upon the absorption of gases by mineral oils, caoutchouc, or in the corresponding apparatus of "Ors" and "BT.I" can be described as inaccurate as well as too complicated. Therefore, a more suitable method is suggested here which permits the separate determination of the content of the gases mentioned by means of computation. The following example is given for this purpose: the artificially obtained amounts of gases CS_2,

Card 1/2

The Analysis of Concentrated Sulphurous Gases

32-12-6/71

COS and H_2S were mixed according to their partial pressure and, for the purpose of analysis, were put into pipettes. H_2S was absorbed by a 5% acetic acid zinc solution and determined iodometrically. This process of absorption was carried out at 60°, as under these conditions CS_2 can be co-absorbed only at the ratio of 1-1,5%, COS and CS_2 in the reaction with leaching salt spirit resulted in the following compounds: C_2H_5O / KS > C=S and C_2H_5O / KO > C=S

In the case of iodometric titration 1 iodine molecule is necessary for every 2 molecules of each of these compounds, and it is therefore possible to conclude the further determination of the contents according to the xanthate method by way of computation. In conclusion two devices are suggested: one for the conservation of H_2S and the common content of CS_2 and COS, and one for the determination of the general sulphurous content in the gas mixture after the oxidation of sulphur with air oxygen. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Gases-Sulfurous concentrated-Analysis

SOROKIN, YA. Z.

AUTHORS: Levit, R.M., Sorokin, Ya.Z. 32-1-20/55

TITLE: Refractometric Analysis in the Control of the Production of Carbon Disulphide (Refraktometricheskiy analiz v kontrole proizvodstva serougleroda).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 45-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As shown in this paper, the methods of direct distillation or of distillation by the steam of absorbent oils entail the danger of explosions, they take too much time, and are not accurate enough. A new method is therefore recommended in this paper, by means of which these faults are eliminated. Absorbent oil and raw carbon disulphide supplied by the Leningrad Carbon Disulphide Plant is treated here. Refractometers of the Abbe type and a thermostat "TC-15" were used. In the chapter: Analysis of absorbent oils the new method is compared with those already known. Investigation showed that the amount of the refraction index of absorbent oils depends upon the content of carbon disulphide as well as on the temperature of the oils. Influence is also exercised to some extent by the presence of the dissolved sulphur in this oil, which,

Card 1/3

however, is independent of temperature. It was found that this sulphur solution content always corresponds to the content of carbon disulphide in the absorbent oil. At a temperature of 15-25° the dependence of the refraction index on temperature results in a family of straight lines in the diagram with the same angle of inclination. The temperature coefficient in this case amounts to = 0.0045 per degree. Herefrom it may be concluded that the refraction index at a certain temperature and a certain carbon disulphide content may be considered to be a constant value and that therefore this method may be based upon it. In the chapter: Analysis of raw carbon disulphide it is said that the method of distillation with steam, which is at present in use, is too complicated for reasons already mentioned (danger of explosion), but that the method suggested here, which is based upon refractometry, is more advantageous and not dangerous. The process of analysis is the same as in the case of absorbent oil. The accuracy of results, however, makes it necessary that experiments be carried out rapidly, as the evaporation of carbon disulphide must be taken into account. Analysis usually takes 3 - 5 minutes. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Refractometric Analysis in the Control of the Production of Carbon Disulphide

32-1-20/55

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory for the Research of Carbon Disulphide of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Artificial Fibers (Serouglerodnaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Refractometers 2. Carbon-Production 3. Thermostats 4. Carbon sulfide-Raw-Analysis

LEVIT, R.M.; SOROKIN, Ya.Z.

Recovery of carbon disulfide from flue gases in the manufacture of carbon disulfide. Khim.volok. no.4:36-39 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Carbon disulfide)

SOROKIN, Ya.Z.; VOL'F, L.A.; MATUSKOV, Yu.Ye.

Removal of zinc from viscose waste waters. Khim.volok. no.5: 47-49 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (VNIIV).
(Viscose) (Sewage--Purification) (Zinc)

PEREPELKIN, K.Ye.; SOROKIN, Ya.Z.;

Methods of analyzing for gases produced in the manufacture of carbon disulfide. Khim.volok. no.5:53-56 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (VNIIV).
(Carbon disulfide)

LEVIT, R.M.; SOROKIN, Ya.Z.

Adsorption of carbon disulfide from flue gases in the production of carbon disulfide. Report No.2. Khim.volok. no.1:34-39 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Carbon disulfide)

CHUDAKOV, M.I.; SUKHANOVSKIY, S.I.; LEVIT, R.M.; SOROKIN, Ya.Z.

Coal from hydrolytic lignin as a starting material in the production of carbon disulfide. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no. 1:3-5 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizhoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Chudakov, Sukhanovskiy).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Levit, Sorokin).
(Carbon disulfide) (Lignin)

LEVIT, R.M.; SOROKIN, Ya.Z.; SHAPIRO, Ye.S.

Ways to expand the production of carbon disulfide. Khim.volok.no.5: 2-8 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo naudhno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Levit, Sorokin). 2. Leningradskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna (for Shapiro).

SOROKIN, Ye.; ZHUKINSKIY, Ya.

Modernization of the K-51 truck crane. Avt.transp. 42 no.1:42-43 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

F

A

754. MACHINE FOR BORING RISING SHAFTS. Sorokin, N. A. (Gornyĭ Zh. (Min. J), Aug. 1951, 24-27). An illustrated description is given of an electrically driven machine running on 600 or 750 mm track. It has a rotary shaft, which can be inclined at 0 to 45° to the vertical, carrying a series of bits which start a hole and enlarge it to 500 mm diameter and up to 75 m high in one operation. On lowering the shaft a second series of bits can be fitted which increase the diameter to 900 mm. The machine is good only for soft rock. (L).

SORCKIN, Ye. A.

Metallurgy

Device for the prevention of bunkers overloading. Gor.zhur. no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

Increasing the capacity of electric train haulage in mines. Gor.zhur. no.1:45-47 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Mine haulage)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

The PRT high-frequency hand perforator. Mekh. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.1:8-9 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Rock drills)

SOROKIN, Ye.A., inzhener; ZEMSKOV, I.I., inzhener.

Over-all mechanization of car exchange in shaft cages. Gor. zhur. no.7:69-73 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Giprorudmash.
(Mine hoisting)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

State Institute for the Planning of Mining Machinery. Gor. zhur. no.8:50-56 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener instituta Giprorudmash.
(Mining machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

Automatic couplings for mine dump cars. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:5-6 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Mine railroads)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

New machines and machanisms used in mining. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.2:27-29 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Giprorudmasha.
(Mining machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

The PTT telescopic rock drill. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.4:5-6 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Rock drills)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

The ABV boring machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:3-4 '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Boring machinery)

SOKOLIN, Ye.A.

The PP-2 pneumatic ore crusher. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:7-8 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Mining machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

The OPK2 rotary mine-car dumper. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.9:4-5 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Mining machinery)

SOV-127-58-10-16/29

AUTHORS: Sorokin, Ye.A. and Kozyrev, N.T., Engineers

TITLE: A Rotary Tipper With a Passage for an Electric Locomotive (Krugovoy oprokidyvatel' s propuskom elektrovoza)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 10, pp 52-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Giprorudmash Institute devised a new OPE-2 tipper designed for the unloading of mine-cars of VRG-4 type, which permits the passage of the electric locomotive 10KR-750. A detailed description is given. There are 4 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Giprorudmash

1. Mining industry--USSR 2. Ores--Handling 3. Railroads --Equipment

Card 1/1

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

The KTl apparatus used in guniting mines. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.12:3 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Mining machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

Over-all mechanization of mining operations. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.11:5-7 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Giprorudmasha.
(Mining machinery--Technological innovations)

MELESHKIN, S.M.; VARICH, M.S.; BEZLYUD'KO, A.I.; SOROKIN, Ye.A.; Yagupov, A.V.

Flame-throwing drill for drilling blastholes in pits. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:4-6 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Boring machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

The SBD1 two-spindle drilling machine. Biul.tekh.-ekron.inform. no.9:3-4 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Boring machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

The 55LAS small automatic scraper winch. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform no.11:6-7 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Winches)

BEZLYUD'KO, A.I., gornyy inzh.; SOROKIN, Ye.A., gornyy inzh.; YEFREMOV, V.S., gornyy inzh.

Plans for over-all mechanization of the "Gigant" Mine. Gor. zhur. no. 1:54-59 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Giprorudmash, Krivoy Rog.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)
(Mining machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye. A.

The MPL (KRIVBASS-250) loading machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.5:8-9 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Mining machinery)

SOROKIN, Ye.A., inzh.

New machinery for horizontal drifting. Shakht. stroi. 5 no. 3:31-3 of cover Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Giprorudmash.
(Mining machinery)

KOZYREV, N.T., inzh.; LITVINENKO, M.P., inzh.; SOROKIN, Ye.A., inzh.; SHIF, G.S., inzh.

Bottom-dump skip. Gor. zhur. no.7:62-63 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Mine hoisting)

SOROKIN, Ye.A.

Plans for re-equipping mines. Gor. zhur. no. 12:10-11 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh. instituta Giprouglemash.
(Mining machinery)
(Automatic control)