TIMOSHININ, V.D.; YEVTIKHIYEV, B.Ye.; KACHURO, I.M.; RABINOVICH, A., redaktor; STEPANOVA, N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Sugar beet growing in White Russia] Vozdelyvanie sakharnoi svekly v Belorussii. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1956. 243 p. (MIRA 10:4)
(White Russia--Sugar beets)

TIMOSHINOV, P.M., inzh.

Remote controlled hoisting and conveying machinery. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 17 no.7:27-29 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery) (Remote control)

ACC NR: AR7008651 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/012/G029/G029

AUTHOR: Timoshinov, P. M.

TITLE: Calculating the reliability of equipment in remote control systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12G186

REF SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vyp. 56, ch. 2, 1966, 133-138

TOPIC TAGS: remote control system, reliability theory

ABSTRACT: The author studies the reliability of remote control systems which are divided into six groups according to structural synthesis: systems operating on a distributive selection principle; systems which utilize a separative selection principle; systems synthesized on the basis of a distributive-separative selection principle; systems which operate on a combination-separative selection principle; systems which utilize a combination-distributive selection principle, and systems based on a combination-distributive-separative selection principle. Logic diagrams are given for the reliability of each of these systems and formulas are presented for determining the probability of trouble-free operation for each system. A special coefficient is proposed to account for nonequivalence (from the standpoint of reliability) of individual units making up the system. 6 illustrations. L. Sh. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 14

Card 1/1

UDC: 62-507.019.3

TIMOSHINOV, V., leytenant; ASTRAKHANTSEV, A., leytenant

Experience building bridges over shallow water in winter. Voen.-inzh.zhur. 101 no.12:16-25 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Military bridges)

ACC. NR: AP6036066

AUTHOR: Timoshkevich, P. P.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/005/0043/0044

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for selecting and testing ferrite cores for proper amplitude and phase characteristics suitable for application in the memory systems of parametron digital computers

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 5, 1966, 43-44

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite core memory, parametric converter, electronic test equipment, parametron

ABSTRACT: The device measures the amplitude and phase shift of the second harmonic which is generated in the secondary winding of a ferrite memory core. It simulates the operation of a parametron memory cell. The circuit turns a voltage on and off at a frequency ω, producing radio pulses, and a constant bias current is turned on between the pulses, putting the core into a state of saturation. The bias voltage may be negative or positive depending on the position of a switch thereby corresponding to the "zero" and "one" information positions. The output of the device has a provision for observing and measuring the duration of the leading and trailing edges of a pulse with a frequency 2ω on an oscilloscope. This pulse is the one which synchronizes the parametron

Card 1/2

UDC: 631.14.652.2

ACC NR: AP6036066

counts in the memory device of an electronic digital computer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 22715-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6002935 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0103/0103

AUTHORS: Timoshkevich, P. P.; Merkulov, Yu. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for the conversion of pulse information. Class 42, No. 177162

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 103

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, reliability, pulse coding, phase coding, circuit reliability

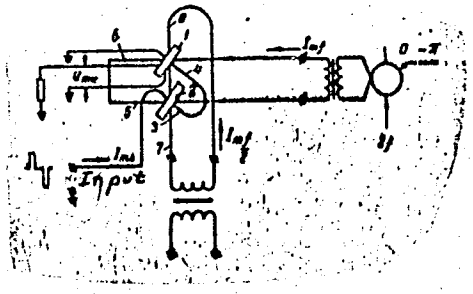
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for the conversion of pulse information to phase information and of phase information to pulse information. The design, using ferrite cores, simplifies the device and increases its reliability. The excitation windings and the windings of the two-frequency recording of the two ferrite cores are connected in opposition (see Fig. 1). The windings of the single frequency readout are connected in harmony.

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142--523.8

L 22715-66

ACC NR: AP6002935

Fig. 1. 1 and 2 - Ferrite cores;
3 and 4 - excitation windings;
5 and 6 - windings of the two-frequency recording;
7 and 8 - windings of the single-frequency readout.



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun64

Card 2/2 UVR

TIMOSHKIN, D.S.; KHROMOV, M.N.; TIKHONOV, P.P.; IZRAILEV, M.A.

The object and problems of economic geography. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 86 no.5:435-438 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Geography, Economic)

SHTOKMAN, I.G., prof.; TIMOSHKIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASILOVSKIY, L.S., inzh.; IL'CHENKO, A.I., inzh.; BERLIN, M.Ya., inzh.; SMIRNOV, V.E., inzh.; EPPEL', I.I., inzh.; FILIPPOV, A.M., inzh.

New two-member sectional TsDR traction chain for underground scraper conveyers. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.2:33-34 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Conveying machinery)

TIMOSHKIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Relation between the productivity of a scraper conveyer and the distance between its blades. Vop. rud. transp. no.3:38-44 1959. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Conveying machinery)

TIMOSHKIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of determining the efficiency of underground scraper conveyors. Vop.rud. transp. no.4:74-88 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema.
(Conveying machinery)

TIMOSHKIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the degree of mixing of material transported on the change in the traction of a scraper chain. Vop.rud. transp. no.4:89-91 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema.
(Conveying machinery)

TIMOSHKIN, V.A, Cand Tech Sci—(diss) "Study of the problems of productivity of the underground scraper conveyers." Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 16 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im Artem), 150 copies (KL,30-58,128)

TIMOSHKIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Interaction of the scraper and the material being transported on a scraper conveyor. Vop. rud. transp. no.5:84-92 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Conveying machinery)

TIMOSHKIN, Z. F. (Assistant, Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Milk /Dairy/ Industry), IONOV, P. S. (Professor).

"Application of white helleborne /Veratrum album/ in atonia of the omasum."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 3, 1961, p. 64.

IONOV, P.S., prof.; TIMOSHIN, E.F., assistant

Effect of amarcida on the motor function of the rumen in cattle. Veterinariia 38 no.8:54-55 Ag '61. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

IONOV, P.S., prof.; TIMOSHKIN, Z.F., assistent

Use of white false hellebore tinctures for treating the atony of rumen. Veterinariia 38 no.3:64-65 Mr '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

COUNTRY : USSR

CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. [illegible]

AUTHOR : [illegible]

INST. : Siberian Scientific Research Veterinary Institute

TITLE : An Experiment in the Use of Vaccine from Strain No.19 by Means of Intracutaneous Injection.

ORIG. PUB. : Sbornl. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sibirsk. n.-i. vet. in-t, 19[illegible], No.3, 1[illegible]-11

ABSTRACT : The development of intracutaneous inoculation by the vaccine from strain 19 within the complex of anti-brucellosis measures arrested the development of the epizooty of brucellosis of cattle in the very first year in all places in which this measure was put into operation.

CARD:

KUS', A.S.; [illegible], V.A.

Scientific technological conference on the discussion of a general plan for comprehensive utilization and conservation of the water resources of Central Asia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog, no.5:145-149 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TIMOSHKO, G.A.

EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWP(1) Pf-4 MJW/JD/ S/
ACCESSION NR AM4046730 BOOK EXPLOITATION MLK

Samarin, A. M., ed. (Corresponding member, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.) B+1

Steel production; handbook (Staleplavil'noye proizvodstvo; spravochnik), t. 2., Moscow, Izd-vo "Metallurgiya", 1964, 1039 p. illus., biblio., tables. Errata slip inserted. 5,850 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: steel, open-hearth furnace, quality control, refractory

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Part 6. Thermal engineering
Ch. XV. Fuel and its combustion in an open-hearth furnace (N. I. Ivanov) -- 535
Ch. XVI. Mechanics of furnace gases in open-hearth furnaces (G. M. Glinkov) -- 554
Ch. XVII. Heat transfer in an open-hearth furnace (S.S. Magidson) -- 575
Ch. XVIII. Thermal operation of an open-hearth furnace (Ye. A. Kapustin) -- 603
Ch. XIX. Auxiliary thermal equipment in steel production (B. G. Turovskiy) -- 617

Card 1/3

L 17595-65
ACCESSION NR AM4046730

14

Card 2/3

L 17595-65
ACCESSION NR AM4046730 //

SUBMITTED: 30May64 NR REF SOV: 279

SUB CODE: MM
OTHER: 030

Card 3/3

TIMOFEYEV, F.A.

TIMOFEYEV, F.A.: "Agrobiological studies of the strawberry and the development of new hybrid forms". Gorki, 1955. Acad Sci Information SSR. Inst of Socialized Agriculture. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.)

So. Knizhnaya letopis'. No. 49, 3 December 1955. Moscow.

20038

S/146/61/004/001/002/016
B104/B215

26.2194

AUTHORS: Timoshkov, G. V., Smyk, S. P.

TITLE: Electronic instrument for measuring the torque of the shaft of a high-speed turbine

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

[illegible] to tooth (rotor) fitted on the shaft, and a magnet coil in the stator, with corresponding pole shoes. The movement of the tooth through the pole shoes generates a pulse in the magnet coil. Each pick-up generates a quasi-sinusoidal voltage, and from the phase position of the two

Card 1/3

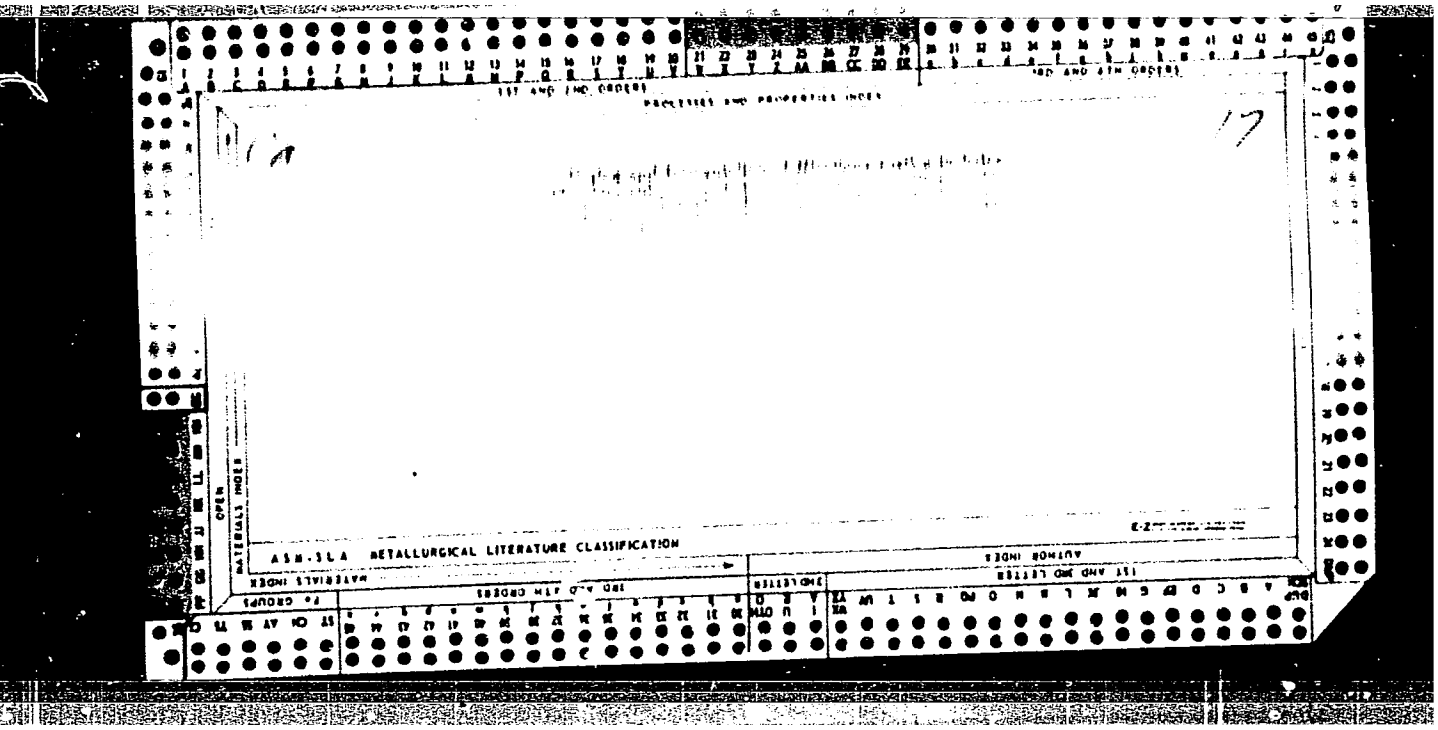
20038

S/146/61/004/001/002/016
B104/B215

Electronic instrument for ...

voltages, the twisting is inferred. The output signals of the pick-ups are amplified by equal amplifiers, differentiated, and thus control the triggers of the two channels. Cathode follower and integrator are used for generating a d.c. voltage proportional to the twisting on the turbine shaft. The impossibility of a static calibration is mentioned as a deficiency of the circuit shown in Fig. 3. The authors achieved the dynamic calibration of the instrument by a quartz-stabilized calibration generator. A calibration diagram allowing the determination of negative and positive moments of the turbine, was thus obtained. Such a calibration has to be made for every shaft. A detailed examination of the above device shows that the error does not exceed ± 2%. The publication of this article was recommended by the Kafedra radiotekhniki (Department of Radio Engineering). There are 4 figures.

Card 2/3



PANKOV, Ye.V. (Sverdlovsk); KRYUKOV, V.N., dotsent (Sverdlovsk); TIMOSHKOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk (Sverdlovsk)

Highly productive operations of a classification yard. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.5:18-22 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. stantsii Sverdlovsk-Sortirovochnyy (for Pankov).

TIMOSHKOV, V.M., inzh. (g.Sverdlovsk)

Organization of local operations over lengthened hauling distances. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.4:33-37 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Railroads—Management)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755810002-2"

TIMOSHKOV, V.M., inzh.

Efficiency of servicing combination trains with diesel and electric locomotives. Vest.TSNII MPS 21 no.6:24-28 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Electric railroads--Rolling stock)
(Railroads--Management)

TIMOSHKOV, V.M., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

New developments in the operation of locomotives engaged in making up trains. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 5 no.4:11-12 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Railroads—Making up trains)
(Railroads—Hump yards)

[Organization of the operations of combined trains for lengthened haul distances] Organizatsiia raboty sbornykh poezdov pri udlinenii tiagovykh plech. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 89 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Railroads--Management)

VARGIN, S.N. (Sverdlovsk); MARTYNOV, I.M., inzh. (Sverdlovsk); TIMOSEKOV, V.M., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Improving the organization of mineral fertilizer transportation. Zhel.dor.transp. 46 no.6:16-18 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Vargin).

YAKOVLEVA, K.V.; TIMOSHKOV, V.V.

Sanitary characteristics of a system of refuse disposal without the use of coupons based on experience in Moscow. Gig. i san. 25 no. 5:70-73 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(MOSCOW—REFUSE DISPOSAL)

DERBENEVA-UKHOVA, V.P., prof.; TIMOSHKOV, V.V.; BEKMAN, A.M.

Effect of improved refuse dump organization on fly multiplication. Gig. i san. 24 no.4:33-37 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moskvy i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Leninskogo rayona Moskovskoy oblasti.

(SANITATION,
refuse dumps, flies control (Rus))

(FLIES,
control in refuse dumps (Rus))

TIMOSHKOV, V.V.

Conference on medical entomology and desinsection. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.1:124-125 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

DERBENEVA-UKHOVA, V.P.; LINEVA, V.A.; ZAKHAROVA, N.F.; TIMOSHKOV, V.V.; POLIKARPOV, B.V.

Entomological prerequisites for the elaboration of sanitary measures in animal husbandry and vegetable-growing farms of the central cone of the Soviet Union. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.1:3-9 Ja-F '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Otdel entomologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Derbeneva-Ukhova) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, i parazitologicheskiy otdel (zav. - A.S. Stepenko) Moskovskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - M.S. Sokolovskiy).

TIMOSHKOV, YA. V.

1460. Purification of glass sands by flotation-attrition.—G. A. SHLAIN, V. A. MERZLINA, Ya. V. TIMOSHKOV and R. Ya. KHUDOZ (Stek. [illegible], 2, No. 12, 3, 1959). Some more details are given on the [illegible] flotation-attrition [illegible] (see [illegible]). 1112, 1959). The process includes 3 simultaneous operations: flotation, removal of the Fe hydroxide film and washing. The best suitable reagents are: [illegible] phate soap (alkalic recalculated on K_2O, 9.4%; acids, 90.2%, including: 32.6% fatty acids, 33.53% resin acids, 6.1% oxyacids, and 6.1% saponifiable acids), 1.02% substances insoluble in ether and 1.4% of mineral admixtures. 1 kg. of this soap is needed for 1 t. of sand, and calcined soda in the quantity of 3 kg/t. The proportion of the solid and liquid in the slurry is 1 : 1.5, the temp. of the water ≥ 12-20° C, and pH 7.0-7.2. The duration of the process varies from 15 to 60 min., depending on the flow-sheet. The reduction of Fe oxides was: for an initial content of 0.03-0.05%, 39% (varying from 28 to 50%), for 0.05-0.2%, 42% (33-79%), for 0.2-0.57%, 61% (40-90%). The bulk of the sand purified contains 0.03-0.05% of Fe oxides. It was found that the effectiveness of the method was different with different glass sand, the lowest limit of Fe oxide reduction being received with the sands that had a considerable content of feldspar (only 20-60% of the initial content). The impurities in sands containing Fe oxides are classified as clay admixtures, heavy minerals, Fe hydroxide films, light minerals (feldspar, biotite, glauconite, etc.), and inclusions in the quartz grains. The method described removes only the first 3 (clay, films and heavy minerals). In the clay impurities there is 0-62% of the total content of Fe oxides (an average of 27% for 20 K seam deposits investigated), in the heavy minerals 0-50% (average 14%), in the film 0-53% (average 22%), in light silicates and inclusions inside the quartz grain 9-54% (average 35%). The highest content of irremovable light silicate admixtures

TIMOSHKOV , YA.V.,
G. B. SHLAIN, (Stek. Keram. 7, No. 10, 5, 1950)

TIMOSHKOV, YA. V.,
I. B. SHLAIN, Steklo i Keram. 7, No. 10, 5-13 (1950)

TIMOFEYEV, Ya. V.

I. . . Il'i., Ctek I Ekon Prom, v. 7, Oct. 1950, p. 5-13

L 04930-67 EWP(m)/EWT(1) IJP(c) GW

ACC NR: AP6028364

SOURCE CODE: UR/0043/66/000/003/0113/0123

AUTHOR: Timoshkova, Ye. I.

ORG: none

58
57
B

TITLE: The determination of integration constants in the generalized problem of two fixed centers

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 3, 1966, 113-123

TOPIC TAGS: gravitation field, orbit calculation, artificial satellite orbit, integration

ABSTRACT: Earlier papers by Ye. P. Aksenov et al. (Astronom. zh., 40, no. 2, 1963; Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli, no. 16, 1963) offered the solution of the generalized problem of two fixed centers of gravitational attraction depending on six arbitrary constants. These constants must be found from some initial conditions. The author solves the problem for the case when the orthogonal coordinates of the material point under investigation are given at two instants of time. He also derives expressions for the spheroidal coordinates of the moving

Card 1/2

UDC: 521.31

L 04930-67

ACC NR: AP6028364

point using power series in two small parameters. The author thanks R. A. Lyakh for his interest in the work and for his valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 44 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,22/ SUBM DATE: 25Oct65/ ORIG REF: 004

kh

Card 2/2

KAMARDIN, L.N.; TIMOSHNIKOV, V.M.

Diagnosis and surgical treatment of cancer of the thyroid gland. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.1:25-29 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. I.I. Neymark) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Barnaul.

TIMOSHNIKOV, V.M.

Immediate and late results of treating cancer of the thyroid gland. Sov.med. 28 no.4:9-13 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. I.I.Neymark) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TIMOSHOK, N. [TSimoshak, N.]

Friends from other countries correspond with her. Rab. i sial. 34 no.2:9 '58.
(Brest, Battle of, 1941) (MIRA 11:2)

MAKHNOVETSKAYA, R.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOBOLEV, G.A.; TIMOSHOV, V.A.

Using the VAKT-3 apparatus for dyeing "lavsan" polyester fibers. Tekst.prom. 23 no.1:65-68 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta shelkovoy promyshlennosti (TSNIIShelka) (for Makhnovetskaya). 2. Nachal'nik krasil'nogo tsekha kombinata imeni Shcherbakova (for Sobolev). 3. Krasil'nyy tsekh kombinata imeni Shcherbakova (for Timoshov).

(Dyes and dyeing—Apparatus)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

KOBURNETS, [illegible] [illegible], I.S., inzh.; SHEVTSOV, L.[illegible], inzh.; ISHCHENKO, V.[illegible], inzh.; PRERDIETTY, V.[illegible], inzh.

Using natural gas in triple flue open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 24 no.5:419-420 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.

VORONOV, K.; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.

Inter-factory schools in ferrous metallurgy. Sets.trud no.1:92-96 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Steel industry) (Employees, Training of)

TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.N.

137-58-5-11234

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 333 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Timoshpol'skiy, M.N.

TITLE: Means for Increasing the Productivity of Labor and Reducing the Hazards in the Steelsmelting Industry (Puti niuchsheniya organizatsii truda i tekhniki bezopasnosti v staleplavil'nom proizvodstve)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 137-144

ABSTRACT: An account of measures undertaken in order to increase the productivity of labor, improve the organization of the production and eliminate hazards connected with open-hearth work.

Ye. L.

1. Industrial plants--USSR 2. Industrial plants--Safety measures
3. Labor--Production

Card 1/1

LEVIN, Semen Markovich; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.N.; PRIYMAK, I.A., red.

[Organization of wage payments in the ferrous metals industry; a guide] Organizatsiia zarabotnoi platy v chernoi metallurgii; spravochnik. Pod red. I.A.Priimaka. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 206 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Wages--Steel industry) (Wages--Iron industry)

TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.N.

TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.N.

Growth of labor productivity in iron and steel industries.
Stal' 17 no.11:1011-1013 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Iron industry)

SAMARIN, A.M.; YEFIMOV, L.M.; VESELKOV, N.G.; ORMAN, R.Z.; SHABANOV, A.N.; MOROZENSKIY, L.I.; GRANAT, I.Ya.; TOCHINSKIY, A.S.; ALYAVDIN, V.A.; DANILOV, P.M.; PETRIKEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, B.N.; BOBKOV, T.M.; ROSTKOVSKIY, S.Ye.; GAVRISH, D.I.; D'YAKONOV, N.S.; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, ~~M.N.;~~ ROMANOV, V.D.; POCHTMAN, A.M.; MELESHKO, A.M.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; OFENGENDEN, A.M.; BRONSHTEYN, V.M.; PRIDANTSEV, M.V.; LIVSHITS, G.L.; ROZHKOV, V.A.; RUTES, V.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:15-16 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Rutes, Rostkovskiy, Pridantsev, Livshits, Rozhkov). 3. Stal'proyekt (for Shabanov). 4. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Alyavdin, Danilov, Petrikeyev). 5. Zavod "Elektrostal'" (for Popov). 6. "Dneprospetsstal'" (for Bobkov). 7. Glavogneupor Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Gavrish). 8. Planovoye upravleniye Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for D'yakonov). 9. Otdel rabochikh kadrov, truda i zarplaty Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Timoshpol'skiy). 10. Glavvtorchermet Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Romanov). 11. Giprostal' (for Pochtman). 12. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Meleshko). 13. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Podgoretskiy). 14. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ofengenden). 15. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Bronshteyn).

(Steel--Metallurgy)

TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M. N.

DEMESHKO. L.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; FURMAN, Ye.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LOYGZAL'TS, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.N., redaktor; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Time norms for the repair of crane equipment] Normy vremeni na remont kranovogo oborudovaniia. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Pt.2 [Special cranes for steelsmelting and rolling shops; stripping cranes, pit cranes and claw cranes] Spetsial'nye krany staleplavil'nykh i prokatnykh tsekhov; kran dlia razdevaniia slitkov, kolodtsevyi kran i kran s lapami. 1954. 311 p. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii. (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

130-7-1/24

AUTHOR: Timoshpol'skiy, M.N.

TITLE: New System for Labour Payment in Ferrous Metallurgy. (Novaya sistema oplaty truda v chernoy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, Nr 7, pp.1 - 2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author points out that at present there are 70 different wage scales in use at various ferrous metallurgical enterprises. This makes it difficult for workers to understand the computation of their wages and complicates accounting. The seven-hour day is being introduced for many workers during 1957, and the author stresses that the transition should only be made after thorough preparation. He gives some agreed wage scales and discusses the impact of the new system on various types of workers in ferrous metallurgy. He also gives an outline of time-and-motion studies made at several works to assist the establishment of norms and criticises other works who have not done so.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Timoshpol'skiy, M.N. 133-11-10/19

TITLE: The Increase in Labour Productivity in the Iron and Steel Industry (Rost proizvoditel'nosti truda v chernoy metallurgii)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.11, pp. 1011 - 1013 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An increase in the labour productivity in the iron and steel industry during 1940 - 1956 is discussed. This increase amounted to 98.7%. The maximum rate of increase (72.7%) took place during 1946 - 1950. In conjunction with the introduction of a 7-hour working day at the end of 1957, it is pointed out that the management of individual works should so arrange this transition that neither planned output decreases nor costs of production increase.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

LEVIN, Semen Markovich; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, Mikhail Natanovich; PRIYMAK, I.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; KLEYNMAN, M.R., tekhn. red.

[Organization of wages in ferrous metallurgy; a handbook] Organizatsiia zarabotnoi platy v chernoi metallurgii; spravochnik. Pod red. I.A.Priimaka. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 302 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Wages--Iron and steel workers)

MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., nauchn. sotr.; GALANOV, P.I., inzh.; YERSHOV, N.N., nauchn. sotr.; MURAV'YEV, D.S., nauchn. sotr.; NOSOVSKIY, A.A., inzh.-konstruktor; POLOLYAKO, L.G., nauchn. sotr.; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, Ye.Ya., inzh.-konstruktor; FEYGIN, L.M., inzh.-konstruktor; SHVETS, V.V., inzh.

[Boring mine shafts with machines made by the Ural Factory for Heavy Machinery Manufacture] Burenie stvolov shakht ustanovkami UZTM. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 131 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Man'kovskiy). 2. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo (for Man'kovskiy, Yershov, Murav'yev, Shvets). 3. Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (for Nosovskiy, Timoshpol'skiy, Feygin, Galanov).

SHAPIRO, Z.A.; TIMOSHKINA, L.F.

Prolonged remission in subacute myeloid leukemia achieved by the consecutive administration of 6-mercaptopurine and myleran. Pediatriia, Moskva 36 no.8:65-67 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz 10-y Dnepropetrovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach. D.G. Dolgova).

(LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTIC, therapy,
busulfan & 6 mercaptopurine, prolonged remission (Rus))
(BUSULFAN, ther. use,
leukemia, myelocytic, with 6-mercaptopurine, prolonged remission (Rus))
(MERCAPTOPURINE, ther. use,
leukemia, myelocytic, with busulfan, prolonged remission (Rus))

AUTHORS: Koburneyev, I.M., Petrov, S.A., Sorokin, A.A. and Timoshpol'skiy, I.S., Engineers

SOV/13[illegible]-59-3-7/32

TITLE: ~~A Rational Method of~~ Feeding Compressed Air (Ratsional'nyy podvod kompressornogo vozdukha)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 3, pp 212 - 214 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to improve the state of flame in gas-fired 185-ton and 370-ton open-hearth furnaces at the above works, a supply of compressed air (up to 2 000 nm^3/h) through the water-cooled tuyeres situated on both sides of the gas port was introduced. Alternatively, a compressed air (600 - 800 nm^3/h) through Laval nozzles was supplied to ejectors placed at the end of the gas port. This measure increased the output of the furnaces by 3% and decreased the consumption of fuel by 2-3%. In 1956, the supply of compressed air to 85-ton furnaces was modified; namely, it was introduced into the flame through three sections of tubes situated along the port (Figure 1). This mode of supplying air increased the output by 8-10% and decreased the consumption of fuel by 6-8%. Simultaneously due to a better control of the flame the durability of roofs increased. The comparison of operating

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A Rational Method of Feeding Compressed Air SOV/133-59-3-7/32

indices without and with the use of compressed air is shown in Tables 1 and 2. It is thought that a similar supply of oxygen may be particularly beneficial. In this case, it would be sufficient to supply oxygen through 2-3 streams situated on both sides of the flame, whereupon the bottom streams would act on the bath, speeding up the steel-making process and particularly the decarburisation of the bath. In order to protect the roof from the action of the flame it would be advantageous to supply compressed air through the tubes of the upper section (Figure 3). There are 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (im. Dzerzhinskiy Works)

Card 2/2

TIMOSHUK, A.S.; TAGANOV, N.I.; KIRILLOV, V.M.

Design of packing glands. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 8 no.2:338-342 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra mashin i apparatov khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

TIMOSHUK, Anton Samoylovich; TAGANOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; BRAGINSKIY, V.A., red.

[Use of fluoroplast-4 shavings as material for packing glands] Primenenie struzhki ftoroplasta-4 v kachestve nabivok sal'nikovykh uplotnenii. Leningrad, 1965. 14 p. (MIRA 18:10)

LEYPUNSKIY, A. I., ROSENKEVICH, L. and TIMOSHUK, D. V.

"The Scattering of Photoneutrons by Protons," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz., No.6, p. 1025, 1936

Ukr. Phys. Tech. Inst., Khar'kov

LEYPUNSKIY, A. I. and ROSENKEVICH, L. and TIMOSHUK, D. V.

"Scattering and Absorption of Photoneutrons from Beryllium," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz., No.7, pp. 33-46, 1937

Ukr. Phys. Tech. Inst., Khar'kov

Ukr. Roentgenological Inst., Khar'kov

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3

CA

Scattering and absorption of photoneutrons. A. I. Leipunskii, D. V. Timoshchuk and E. Fedorov. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. phys.* **1938**, 173 (in English 176).—Photoneutrons obtained in the reaction $_4Be^9 + \gamma \rightarrow {}_4Be^8 + n$ possess an energy of about 150 e. v. Their mean free path in paraffin is in agreement with the Fermi-Wigner theory but not with that of Goldhaber. The cross-section of scattering of these photoneutrons by nuclei of light elements fluctuates with change in at. wt. of the element, while with heavy elements there is a steady increase in the cross-section of scattering with increase in the at. wt. No nonelastic collisions of the primary photoneutrons could be observed. The absorption of the neutrons in absorbers up to 5 cm thick were found to be within the limits of statistical error.

S. L. Madorsky

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPER.

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOSHUK, D. V.

Decrease of the velocity of neutrons in water. V. S. Dementiy, A. I. Leipunskiy and D. V. Timoshuk. J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.) 9, 771-4 (1939).- Neutrons from a Rn-Be source were allowed to pass through an ice or a paraffin block and the velocities of the slow neutrons passing through were detd. from their coeffs. of absorption in B deposited on quartz sand in an iron box. D., L. and T. found that the retarding effects of ice and paraffin were almost the same in spite of differences in crystal structures and Debye consts. The ratios of the retarding effects at 78° to those at 273°K. were 1.42 ± 0.05 for ice and 1.38 ± 0.08 for paraffin. The results of Libby and Long (C. A. 31, 8349[2]) are criticized.

F. H. Rathmann

Neutron scattering in normal hydrogen and para hydrogen. A. I. Leipunskii and D. N. Timoshchuk. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 22, 579-81(1939)(in English). — For neutrons with an energy equiv. to 123°K. the cross section in ortho-H is 71×10^{-24} and in para-H 22×10^{-24} sq. cm. equiv. to 300°K. given for ortho-H 55×10^{-24} and for para-H 47×10^{-24} sq. cms. The existence of spin interaction between the neutron and proton is confirmed.

G. M. Evans

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOSHOK, A. V.

Level width of the Ag [illegible] nucleus [illegible]

The level width was measured by two different methods (1). In the case supposed to be that of the Ag [illegible] nucleus where the natural width of a level is small when compared with the Doppler width a change of the temp. of the absorber affects both the level width and the max. cross section. T. chooses the expt. conditions, that is the thickness of the absorber, so as to avoid the 2nd effect. The activity of a detector was measured when activated at room temp. (300°K.) and at 78°K., both in presence and in absence of the absorber. The differences in the nos. of kicks with and without the absorber, reduced to the same sensitivity, are 13,400 ± 400 and 10,750 ± 400, resp. At 78°K. the diminution is about 20% as compared with 300°K. This figure is to be corrected on account of the fact that at lower temp. the detector was kept for 1 min. longer in the room before exposure. Another correction is due to the fact that the no. of kicks in the sensitivity measurements is only 1.5–2 times larger than the no. of kicks in the expt. The cor. values show that the no. of kicks at 78°K. is 0.84 ± 0.04 times that at 300°K. From the curves of Lamb (C. A. 33, 2797) the effective temps. were detd. to be 113° and 314°K. Assuming the form of the level to be rectangular, T. deduces the total (natural + Doppler) width of the level = 0.14 e. v., and the effective one = 0.4 e. v. as compared with the value of 0.1 e. v. given by Amaldi and Fermi (C. A. 31, 2087) (2). The same width of the level can be measured by scattering of neutrons, by the method of Preiswerk and Halban, Jr. (C. A. 31, 3477). Al and Fe were used as scattering agents and the effective width of the level of the Ag [illegible] nucleus thus detd. is 0.17 e. v. and 0.35 e. v., in good agreement with the value detd. by the first method. The mean quadratic error on the total level width is 15%. The proper width of the level is greater than the Doppler width.

M. Magat

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOSHUK, D.V.

Absorption of Rn + Be neutrons. V. S. Dementii and D. V. Timoshuk. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 27, 926–9(1940)(in English).—By measuring radioactivity produced by transformations brought about by neutron it was possible to eliminate interactions. The concns., half lives, coeffs. of absorption in Al and cross sections are given for 20 elements from Mg^{24} to Au^{197}. The nuclei activated in the reaction (n, γ) are almost exclusively those with an odd no. of particles. S. L. Gerhard

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOSHUK, D.V.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1482
AUTHOR BEZRUKOV, L.S., PANOV, D.A., TIMOSUK, D.V.
TITLE The Dependence of the Cross Section of the Reaction $Li^7(d,p)Li^8$ on the Energy of the Deuterons in the Interval 1,1-4 MeV.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.4, 149-150 (1956)
Issued: 10 / 1956 reviewed: 11 / 1956

Several American authors examined this dependence in the energy interval 0,4 - 3,3 MeV, but the results they obtained contradict one another and are not sufficiently accurate within the range of high energies. Here deuterons with the initial energy of 4,0 ± 0,05 MeV (which were accelerated by the 70 cm cyclotron of the Academy of Science in the USSR) are used. The energy of the deuterons was varied by slowing down by means of a set of Al foils. The yield of the reaction was determined from the β-activity of the Li^8. Fluor lithium (with a thickness of 0,12 g/cm^2) which was steamed on to a carrier served as a target. Acitivity was measured while the bundle was disconnected. A mechanical commutator worked in the following order: After the target had been irradiated for 1 sec the cyclotron was switched off and the β-emitter was in turn connected with each of the 3 registrators for 1 sec. One sec. after the switching off of the last registrator the target was again irradiated for 1 sec, and the entire cycle was repeated. The recording of the three registrators working one after the other permitted reliable separation of the β-activity of the Li^8 (λ = 0,824 sec^{-1}) from the activity of the admixtures and the background.

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.4, 149-150 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1482

On the occasion of irradiation of the target the amperage of the bundle was integrated. The decay of the Li^8 in the target was taken account of by the introduction of a charge lead-off (with a time constant equal to the decay constant of Li^8) into the integration circuit.

Measuring results are shown in form of a diagram and are compared with the results obtained by previous works by American authors. The cross section of the reaction has marked resonances at deuteron energies of 2,0; 2,5; and 3,7 MeV. These resonances correspond to the levels of the intermediary Be^9 nucleus with the energies 18,3; 18,7 and 19,6 MeV. The here obtained data concerning the existence of a level of Be^9 with an energy of 18,3 MeV agree within the limits of experimental accuracy with various experimental results concerning the reaction $Li^7(d,n)\ Be^8$ obtained by other authors, by whom this level was observed as well. The energy levels 18,7 MeV and 19,6 MeV of Be^9 were noticed for the first time on this occasion.

INSTITUTION:

TIMOSHUK, D. V.

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THE CROSS SECTION FOR THE REACTION $Li^7(d,p)Li^8$ AS A FUNCTION OF DEUTERON ENERGY IN THE RANGE 1.1-4 MEV. L. S. Bezzubov, D. A. Panov, and D. V. Timoshuk. Soviet J. Atomic Energy 4, 609-10(1956).

Deuterons from a 70-cm cyclotron were used to study the reaction $Li^7(d,p)Li^8$. The cross section for the reaction shows resonances at deuteron energies of 2.0, 2.5, and 3.7 Mev. (B.J.H.)

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65362

SOV/120-59-5-5/46

AUTHORS: Zherebin, Ye. A., Andreyev, L. G. and Timoshuk, D. V.

TITLE: Fast Neutron Spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 5, pp 29-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spectrometer is based on the principle put forward by Mozly and Shoemaker in Ref 1 and is illustrated schematically in Fig 1. The detecting system consists of two scintillation counters, a proton proportional counter and a collimator. The detecting system is placed in a common jacket filled with methane, which is the working gas of the proton counter. The neutron beam n is incident on a crystal phosphor 1 (tolane) which is the source of recoil protons in the spectrometer. The collimator 5 selects the recoil protons from the crystal 1 and lets them through into the proton counter 3,4 and the crystal phosphor 2 (tolane) of the other scintillation counter. The recoil protons spend almost all their energy in the crystals of the two scintillation counters. The sum of the pulse heights from the scintillation counters is proportional to the energy of the neutron which gives rise to the particular recoil

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Fast Neutron Spectrometer

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proton. The pulse from the output of the proton counter is used in a coincidence circuit to separate out the γ-rays. Pulses from the scintillation counters 1 and 2 and the proton counter are applied to the inputs of channels I, II and P of the electronic scheme of the spectrometer (Fig 2). Channels I and II of the scintillation counters are identical. The wide-band amplifiers 1 have switches giving two values of the amplification coefficient so that the work may be carried out in two energy intervals. The output cathode followers of these amplifiers feed the pulses into the delay lines so that the scintillation pulses and the pulses from the proton counters are brought to the same point in time. A part of the signal is fed through the amplifiers 3 into the triple coincidence circuit 9. The pulses from the proton counter are fed into the amplifier 7, are shaped by the fast trigger 8 and are then fed into the triple coincidence circuit 9. A pulse will appear at the output of this circuit only if the recoil proton produced in the scintillator 1 (Fig 1) passes through the collimator 5, the proton counter 3,4 and enters the scintillator 2. The remaining parts of

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Fast Neutron Spectrometer SOV/120-59-5-5/46

the signal from the delay lines 2 are fed through the transmission circuits 4. The pulse from the triple coincidence circuit 9 opens the transmission circuit 4 for channels I and II. The total pulses are fed into the amplifier 14 and then to the amplitude analyser 15. The efficiency of the spectrometer is 1.31×10^{-4} for 14.5 MeV neutrons. Fig 3 gives the dependence of the efficiency on energy. As can be seen, the relation is linear. The resolution is 10% at 14.5 MeV. Fig 5 shows the neutron spectrum from a Po + Be source. The Po + Be source had an intensity of about 10^7 neutrons/sec. There are 6 figures and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 3 English.

4

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1958

Card 3/3

LEVIN, B.A.; MARCHENKO, Ye.V.; TIMOSHUK, D.V.

Effect of inelastic scattering in uranium on the moderation length for neutrons in water. Atom. energ. 10 no.2:177-179 F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Neutrons--Scattering) (Uranium)

89365

S/089/61/010/002/017/018
B102/B209

26.2242

AUTHORS: Levin, B. A., Marchenko, Ye. V., Timoshuk, D. V.

TITLE: The effect of inelastic neutron scattering in uranium on the slowing-down length in water

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 2, 1961, 177-179

TEXT: The present "Letter to the Editor" is a report on direct measurements of the effect of inelastic neutron scattering in uranium upon the slowing-down length in pure water. The measurements were carried out in spherically symmetrical geometry in order to exclude elastic scattering to a high degree. A 16-mm-diameter source shammed the fission neutron spectrum and was enveloped by 2-cm thick spherical shells of metallic uranium enriched in U^{235}. The mean square distance at which the neutrons emitted from the (point) source were slowed down to a certain energy, e. g. 1.46 ev, is given by $\overline{r^2_{In}} = \int_0^\infty A(r)r^4dr / \int_0^\infty A(r)r^2dr$ (1), where A(r) denotes the activity of the

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B102/B209

The effect of inelastic ...

indicator (indium foil in cadmium envelope) in dependence on the distance r from the source. In order to eliminate the effect of the size of the hollow sphere (in which the source was located) the r^2 measurements were made for various (with different radius a) uranium layers of equal thickness after which r^2 (a) was extrapolated to a = 0. The r^2 value obtained corresponded to a point source. The measurements were made in a tank (1m in diameter, 110 cm high) filled with water into which the spheres were immersed suspended by two 0.5-mm thick steel strings. The indium foils (70 mg/cm^2 thick, diameter of the effective areas 1.7 and 2.5 cm) were closed up in casings. The targets were exposed in two, at a distance of 8 cm. The activity of the foils was measured simultaneously from both sides by means of two lead-shielded scintillation counters (ФЭУ-29(FEU-29)-type photomultipliers with stilbene crystals, diameter 32 mm, 1 mm thick). The sensitivity of the experimental arrangement was controlled by an Sr^{90} preparation (it amounted to ±0.5%). The measurements were repeated 2-6 times for all distances. Measurements at distances from the uranium sphere of up to 15 cm were made with small targets, at 10 - 21 cm with large targets in

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cadmium casings, and at 15 - 31 cm with large targets in aluminum casings. In the measurements within these overlapping ranges and in measurements with thin-walled hollow spheres, reproducible $\overline{r^2}$ values were obtained with an accuracy of 1.2%. The r^2 values calculated according to (1) are listed in a table. In the case of distances of over r-a = 15 cm, integration was performed analytically. In agreement with the results of the measurements it was found that the decrease of $A(r)r^2$ becomes exponential from r-a = 15 cm onwards, with a relaxation length of 7.11±0.08 cm for the hollow spheres and 6.52±0.06 cm for uranium. The relaxation lengths were calculated according to the method of the least squares. As is shown also graphically, $\sqrt{\overline{r^2}}$ is a nearly linear function of the radius a of the sphere (2): $\sqrt{\overline{r^2}} = \sqrt{\overline{r_0^2}} + ka$. $\overline{r_0^2} = 187.1 \pm 1.1$ cm^2 (value of extrapolation to a = 0) is obtained. With consideration of the correction for the capture of resonance neutrons (0.5%), extrapolation yields the value $\overline{r_0^2} = 161.5 \pm 4.0$ cm^2 for the uranium layers. Measurements with lead showed that the results are not affected by elastic neutron scattering. In the measurements in uranium, 9% of fission

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B102/B209

The effect of inelastic ...

neutrons arose which reduced the $\overline{r^2}$ value by about 1%. With consideration of all corrections it may be said that inelastic neutron scattering in 2.0-cm thick metallic uranium reduces $\overline{r^2}$ by (12.7±2.2)%. r^2_{inel} = 64 cm^2 is obtained for the second spatial moment. The mean energy of the neutrons inelastically scattered in uranium was calculated as ~0.5 Mev. For U^{235}, τ = 28±1.5 cm^2 ($\tau = \overline{r^2}/6$, the neutron age) is obtained which is in fair agreement with the theoretical value (26±0.5 cm^2). The results of the investigation show that in uranium-water systems with sufficiently big uranium lumps the reduction of the slowing-down length of fission neutrons as a consequence of inelastic scattering in uranium is quite considerable and has to be taken into account in reactor calculations and design. The authors thank G. A. Bat' for his discussions of theoretical problems and L. Ye. Morozova, G. S. Stolyarova, and L. A. Serdyukova for their assistance. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 5 references: 5 Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1960

Card 4/5

89365

The effect of inelastic [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] by Tables 1) [illegible]; 2) with uranium; 3) with lead; k' is the coefficient denoted by k in (2).

	1 Полость					2 С ураном			3 Со свинцом	
a, см	0,8	3,3	5,0	7,0	11,15	3,59	5,80	6,80	3,56	6,81
$\bar{r}^2(a)$, см²	200,3±±2,6	244,8±±1,9	272,6±±5,3	311,2±±4,4	416,2±±7,9	206,3±±1,8	234,1±±1,8	255,1±±2,1	242,6±±3,2	305,2±±3,8
K^*	0,588±0,006					0,480±0,027			0,582±0,039	
$\bar{r}_0^2$, см²	187,1±1,1					161,5±4,0			182,8±5,7	

Card 5/5

TIMOSHUK, F.I.

TIMOSHUK, F.I.

Increasing the life of bucket blades on bucket excavators. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.3:39 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Excavating machinery)

L 4906-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP5026305

UR/0144/65/000/008/0905/0906
681.142.6.44

AUTHOR: Kamen', L. I. (Engineer); Timoshuk, K. P. (Engineer); Pyatiletova, G. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: The improvements in the floating decimal point interpretation system used in the "Minsk-1" computer

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 8, 1965, 905-906

TOPIC TAGS: computer program, computer programming, computer coding, coding

ABSTRACT: The producer of the "Minsk-1" type machines (Minsk-11, 12, 14) developed a floating decimal point interpretation system which allows the original computer, designed to operate under fixed decimal point conditions, to solve problems with floating point. However, the use of such interpreters in the case of programs containing numerous subprograms with large pseudocodeless portions considerably slows down the solution of the problems. To shorten the machine time without complicating the task of the interpretation system, the present authors investigated approaches for 1) the bypassing of and return to the interpreter; and 2) for the continuous use of floating decimal point standard subprograms (unaltered, or with a minimum amount of alterations). This was achieved with the introduction of the "64 k 0000" pseudocode and minor alterations in the interpreter and standard subprograms, which are described in the present note. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 4906-66

ACC NR: AP5026305

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Factory)

SUBMITTED: 25Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

TIMOSHUK, L.T.

9

Apparatus for testing the resistance of metals to successive plastic deformation under the corroding action of surrounding medium. L. T. Timoshuk. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 819-22(1938).—An app. for testing the plastic deformation and fatigue of metals by the action of alternate loads and temp. in water, with and without passage of an air current, and spraying is tentatively described. C. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOSHUK, L. T.

FA 169T63

USSR/Metals - Testing Sep 50

"Machine for Testing Materials Under Combined Stresses," L. T. Timoshuk, Inst of Mach Studies, Acad Sci USSR

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, pp 1147-1149

Describes universal testing machine with permits simultaneous application of following loads to prismatic specimen: axial tension or compression up to 30 tons; torsional moment up to 200 kg-m; internal hydraulic pressure up to 300 atm if specimen of tubular

169T63

USSR/Metals - Testing (Contd) Sep 50

shape is used. Each type of loading has independent control permitting testing specimen under any single or combination of loads.

169T63

Timoshuk, L. T.

SHPITAL'NYY, B.G., geroy sotsialisticheskogo truda, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TIMOSHUK, L.T., inzhener.

"The properties of metals in impact loading." G.I.Pogodin-Alekseev. Reviewed by B.G.Shpital'nyi, L.T.Timoshuk. Stal' 15 no.12: 1144-1146 D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Timoshuk).
(Metals--Testing) (Pogodin-Alekseev, G.I.)

TIMOSHUK, L.T.

Determining endurance limit of steel during repeated impact tensile stress. Zav. lab. 22 no.12:1487-1489 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Steel--Testing)

Timoshuk, L. T.

133-12-12/26

AUTHORS: Morozov, B.A., Timoshuk, L.T., Candidates of Technical Sciences, and Taratorin, B.I., Engineer.

TITLE: An Increase in the Loading Capacity of Stands for Plate Mills (Povysheniye nagruzochnoy sposobnosti stanin listoprokatnykh kletey)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.12, pp. 1107 - 1110 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the strength of stands of static and dynamic load carried out by TsNIITMASh and TsNIIChM is described. The distribution of main stresses on the surface of a working stand is shown in Fig.3, the dependence of the working ability of stands of typical and improved designs on the value of a pulsating load - Fig.6, the dependence of deformation of parts of stands of mills 2180(a) and 1680(b) on the positioning of the screw down screw in Fig.7. Conclusions: 1) The weakest spots in housing stand of sheet rolling mills are cross beams, particularly when they possess openings for screw down screws. 2) In order to increase load carrying capacity of stands of operating mills, it is necessary; a) to change the design of the nut of the screw down screw, transferring the supporting surface of the nut to the bottom surface of the cross beam (Fig.4b) or at least into the zone of compressing stresses; b) to increase transition radii in the most stressed points

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An Increase in the Loading Capacity of Stands for Plate Mills.

at the stand, A, B, V (Fig.4). If the latter is impossible the corresponding places should be work-hardened (treatment with rollers or shot peening). 3) The quality of casting of the cross beam of the stand should be particularly watched. Therefore, when an increase of load on the stand is expected, untreated surfaces of the cross beam in the stretched parts should be machined. 4) The weight of stands should be decreased by about 18% by changing the cross-section area of stands (Fig.4b) by about 30% which does not deteriorate the strength and rigidity of the stand. There are 7 figures and 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASh

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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32-24-4-49/67

AUTHOR: Timoshuk, L.T.

TITLE: On International Bases for the Standardization of the Method of Mechanical Metal Tests (O mezhdunarodnykh osnovakh dlya standartizatsii metodov mekhanicheskikh ispytaniy metallov) According to the Data Given by the International Conference on Methods of Mechanical Metal Tests (Po materialam Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniya po metodam mekhanicheskikh ispytaniy metallov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 487-488 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the conference held at Moscow from November 26 to November 28, 1957 a commission was formed for the purpose of working out standard bases to which further national standards could be added. The necessary unification of terminology was carried out with the help of the tables issued by the commission for terminology AS USSR. In 1958 a table of equivalent terms will be suggested in consideration of both international and national standards. A velocity limit in metal tests of static elongation at room temperature was established as well as test conditions for the determination of creeping intervals. The norms of metal-elongation tests are adapted to the norms of the "International Organization for Standardization"

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On International Bases for the Standardization of the Method of Mechanical Metal Tests. According to the Data Given by the International Conference on Methods of Mechanical Metal Tests

32-24-4-49/67

ISO/TK-17 Nr 133 and 151 and so were investigations of creeping intervals at increased temperature, and a unification of the heat regime of the sample and the measuring precision of the devices is established. The duration of tests was fixed at 100 and 1000 hours, and a suggestion was made for the investigation of two creeping intervals, on which occasion temperature fluctuations were established. As an International Conference of the ISO/TK-17 will take place in 1958 which will deal with problems of mechanical metal testing at high temperatures, the problems arising in this field were not completely dealt with. Testing of thin steel and brass sheets are, for the time being, carried out according to ISO/TK-17 standards, but a new testing method will be adopted within short. In methods of testing hardness a more precise standardization was found necessary. For the determination of impact strength the forms according to Ménagé, DVM and ISO were admitted; it is intended to carry out tests for low temperatures at -78° C.

1. Metals--Test methods 2. Standardization

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SOV/133-59-6-31/41

AUTHORS: Ovsyannikov, B.M. and Timoshuk, L.T., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Problem of Methods of Evaluation of the Ability of Sheet Steel to Deep Drawing (K voprosu o metodakh otsenki sposobnosti listovoy stali k glubokoy vytyazhke)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 6, pp 560-562 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The suitability of a modelling method of testing (two axial stretching) the ability of steel to deep drawing was investigated. Specimens of sheet steel somewhat differing in the technology of production, rolling conditions and thermal treatment were taken for the investigation. Chemical composition and mechanical properties of tested steels is given in table 1. A laboratory press with a plunger of a parabolic shape was used for the tests which give, in the zone of maximum deformation, two axial stretching with a ratio of two main deformations $e_1:e_2 = 1.8 \div 2.4$. The maximum diameter at which no breaking of the stretched specimens takes place was taken as a criterion of the drawing ability. A comparison of the

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On the Problem of Methods of Evaluation of the Ability of Sheet Steel to Deep Drawing

results of the investigation of the sensitivity of the testing method to indicate the influence of the temperature at the end of hot rolling on the ability of cold rolled steel 08kpVCV to deep drawing are given in table 2 and in the diagram. It is shown that with increasing temperature at the end of hot rolling the coefficient of work hardening decreases and the limiting diameter of the specimen increases despite the fact that there are no obvious differences in mechanical properties (including Eriksen's test). It is concluded that the method tested is sufficiently indicative and can be used for testing the deep drawing properties of steel. There is 1 figure, 2 tables and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

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OVSYANNIKOV, B.M.; TIMOSHUK, L.T.

Increasing the precision in measuring the hardness of metals. Zav. lab. no.11:1389-1391 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Metals-- Testing) (Hardness)

14(11)

SOV/32-25-1-39/51

AUTHORS: Timoshuk, L. T., Zoteyev, V. S.

TITLE: On the Inertia of the Dynamometers of Hydraulic Test Machines (Ob inertsionnosti siloizmeritelya gidravlicheskoy ispytatel'noy mashiny)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 109-112 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It has already many times been pointed out (Refs 1-3) that the inertia of the dynamometer of the usual test machines for metal deformations with static effect can change the results obtained in these tests. An experimental study of this effect has, however, not been carried out. The influence exerted by the pendulum dynamometer on the magnitude of the flow limit of metals (with a flowing quality surface on the diagram) is observed to be especially great. According to what has been found until now the stress - deformation, or stress - time diagrams must be plotted according to the method of inertness. To check these observations an electrotensiometric method for force plotting (formed in an expansion of the sample) was employed in the present case. The tests were carried out on a 30-ton hydraulic machine of the type "Shopper". The pulses of the

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measuring units were recorded by a loop oscillograph MPO-2. Armco iron and steel 45 samples of a diameter of 10 mm and a length of 50 mm were tested. The rate of deformation varied from 0.8 to 4.5 mm/second or from 0.016 to 0.09 second^{-1}. The observations (Figs 3,4) show that already at a deformation rate of 0.8 mm/second a considerable influence of the inertia of the pendulum dynamometer upon the strength properties of the metal can be observed. The difference between the actual effective force and that of the dynamometer (at the beginning of the flowing quality range) amounts up to 100% with steel 45, and up to 33% with armco iron. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy)