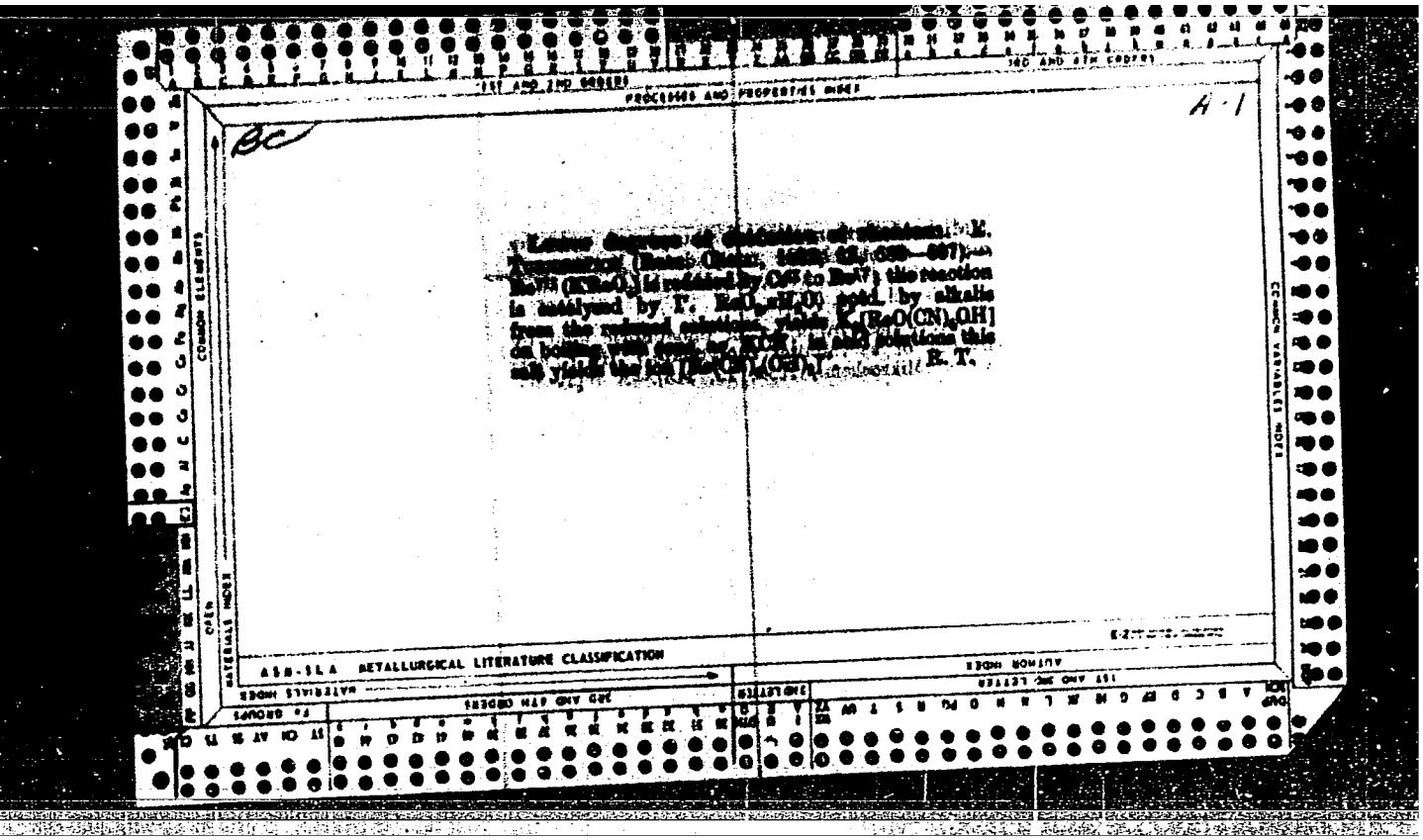
STEFAN, Anna, mgr; TURKIEWICZ, Eugeniusz, dr

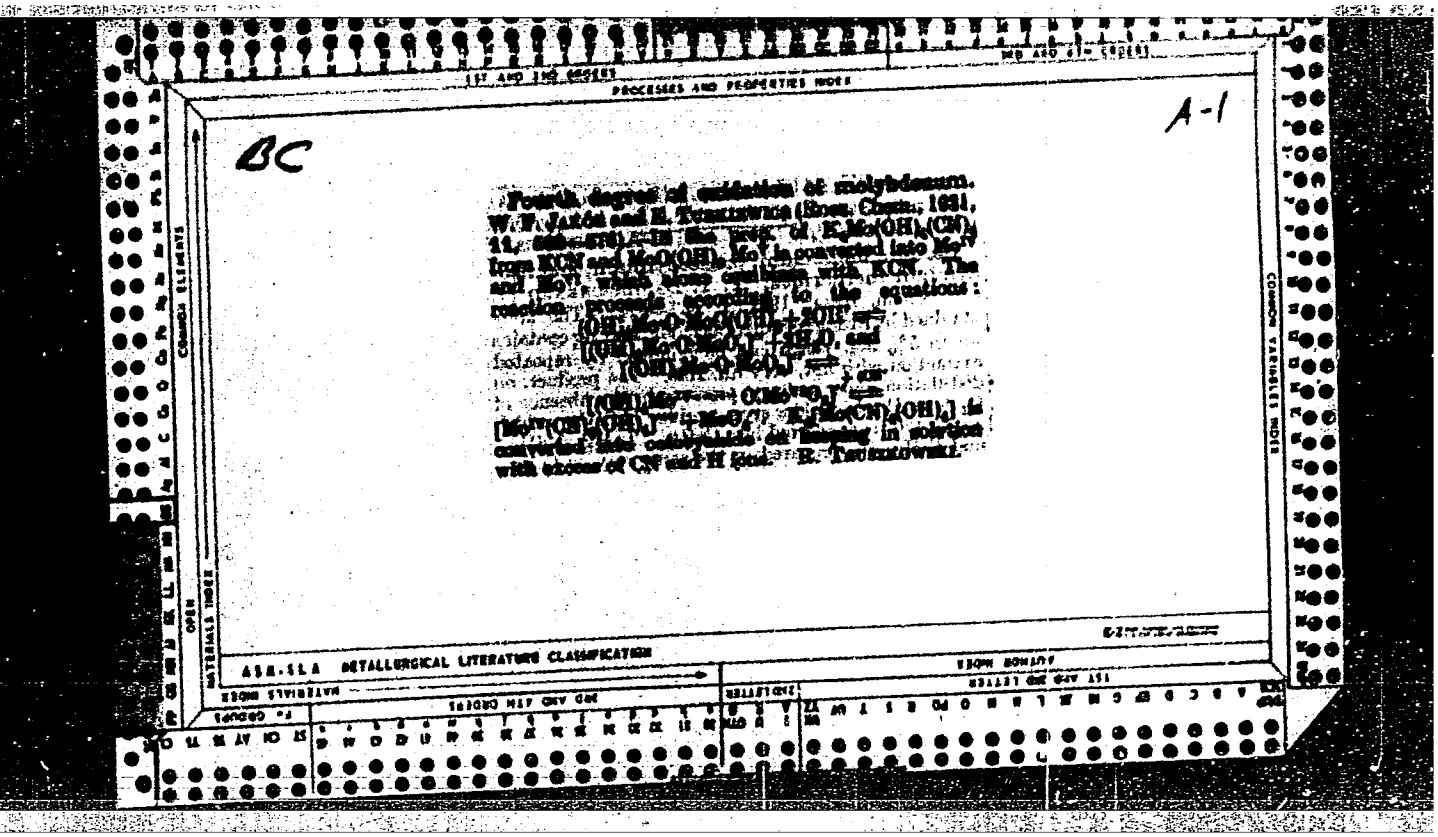
Acidimetric determination of fluorine. Rudy i metale 8 no. 5: 181-184 My '63.

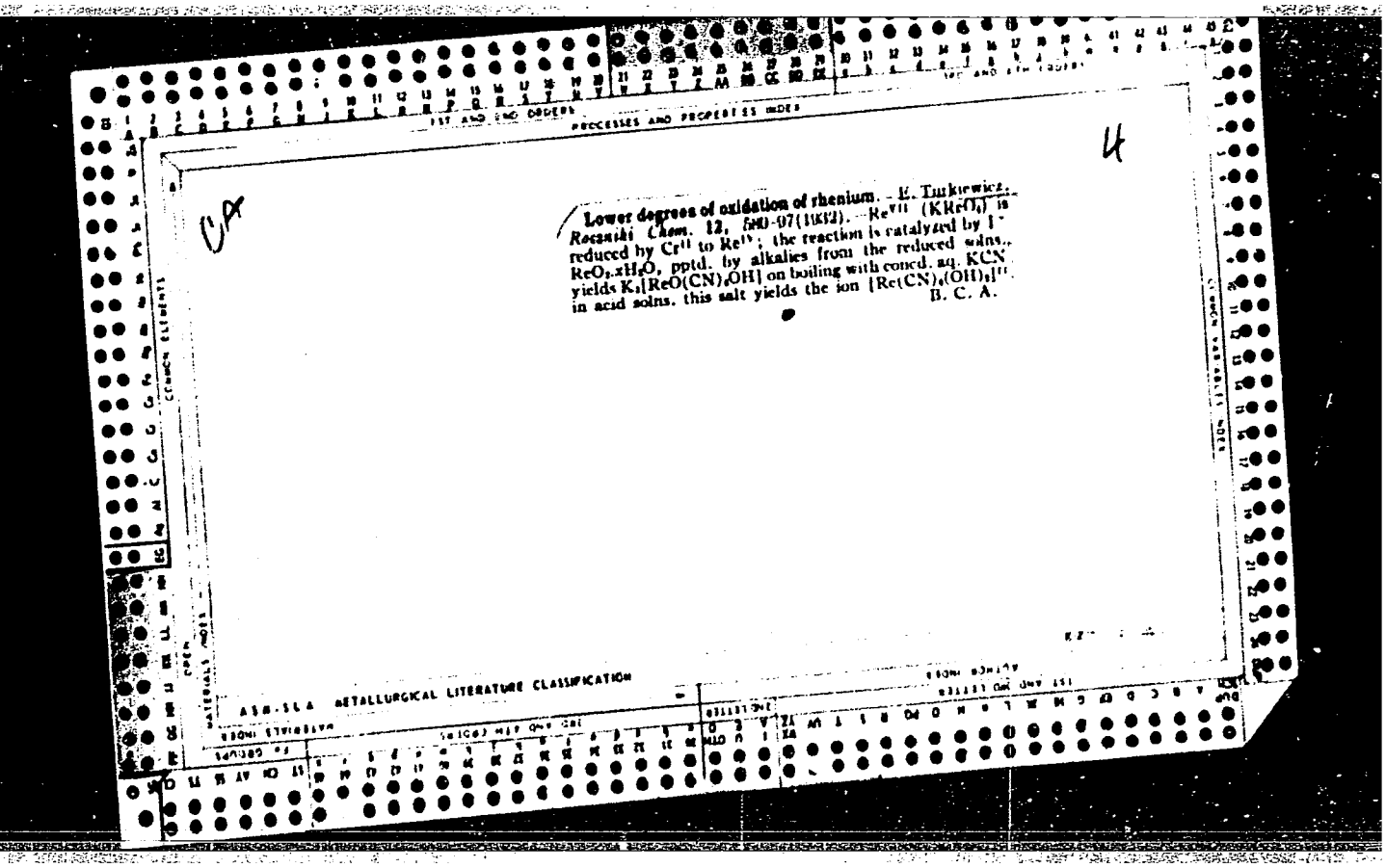
TURKIEWICZ, EUGENIUSZ.

Turkiewicz, Eugeniusz. Chemia dla klasy VIII. Opracowal Wladyslaw Lewicki. Warszawa, panstwowe Zaklady Wydawn. Szkolnych, 1952. 148 p. (Chemistry for the 8th grade)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.







Lower degrees of oxidation of rhenium. - E. Tarkiewicz. *Rocznik Chem.* 12, 580-97(1932). - $Re^{VII}$ ($KReO_4$) is reduced by $Cr^{II}$ to $Re^{V}$; the reaction is catalyzed by $I^-$. $ReO_2.xH_2O$, ppt'd. by alkalies from the reduced solns., yields $K_3[ReO(CN)_4OH]$ on boiling with concd. aq. KCN; in acid solns. this salt yields the ion $[Re(CN)_4(OH)_2]^-$. B. C. A.

RATYNSKI, W.; TURKIEWICZ, J.; ZYPRANSKI, P.

Potential scattering of neutrons for Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Se. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.2:117-118 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, Warsaw University and Institute for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by A.Soltan.
(Neutrons) (Iron) (Cobalt) (Selenium)
(Nickel) (Copper) (Zinc)

TURKIEWICZ, J.

Distr: 4E2a(c)/4E3e 2 cys

Potential scattering of neutrons in the resonance region. W. Ratyński, J. Turkiewicz, and P. Żuprański (Univ. Warsaw). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Sér. sci. Math., astron. et phys.* 7, 527–9(1959)(in English).—Transmission measurements for Al, Ag, and Bi, are reported. The cross sections calcd. from the plots of log transmission *vs.* sample thickness were 1.4 ± 0.1, 5.3 ± 0.4, and 8.9 ± 0.4, resp. The plot for Ag showed deviations from linearity for small sample thickness. J. Steeki

IGLEWSKI, S.; MALUSZYNSKA, K.; NATANSON, L.; TURKIEWICZ, J.; ZUPRANSKI, P.

Further measurements of the angular distribution of fast neutrons elastically scattered on Ca. Acta physica Pol 23 no.6:843-844 Je '63.

1. Department of Experimental Physics, University, Lodz (for Iglewski, Maluszynska). 2. Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Swierk by Otwock (for Natanson, Turkiewicz, Zupranski).

MALUSZYNSKA, K.; NATANSON, L.; TURKIEWICZ, J.; ZUPRANSKI, P.

Angular distributions of fast neutrons elastically scattered on Ca.
Bul Ac Pol Mat 9 no.8:621-623 '61.

1. Department of Experimental Physics, University, Lodz and Institute for Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by M. Danysz.

S/081/63/000/003/019/036
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Łyszczarz, Bolesław, Turkiewicz, Jan

TITLE: Apparatus for processing nuclear emulsions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 483, abstract 3N399 (Rept. Inst. badań jądrow. PAN. no. 293/I-A, 1961, 7 pp., ill. [Eng.; summaries in Pol. and Russ.])

TEXT: An apparatus is described for the photographic processing of silver halide layers used in nuclear physics. Since the accuracy of measurements with the use of such films depends considerably on the processing method, temperature conditions particularly suitable for these purposes were used. during development. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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MAZANOWSKA, Anna, TURKIEWICZ, Leszek, DANCEWICZ, Antoni M.

Activity of iron chelatase in some rabbit organs. Postepy hig.med.dosw. 17 no.6:811-814 N-D'63

1. Z Zakladu Radiobiologii i Ochrony Zdrowia Instytutu Badan Jadrowych PAN w Warszawie; kierownik: prof.dr. E.Kowalski.

*

BELEK, Jan, mgr inz.; DOMOSLAWSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.; WRZOSEK, Mateusz, mgr inz.; De MEYER, Jerzy, mgr inz.; TURKIEWICZ, mgr inz. BOROWICZ, Lech, mgr inz.

Survey of foreign measuring and controlling instruments at the 32nd International Poznan Fair. Pomiary 9 no.12: 607-61[illegible] D '63.

TURKIN, A.D.

Sbornik radiometricheskikh i dozimetricheskikh metodik (Collection of Radiometric and Dosimetric Methods) Moscow, Medgiz, 1959. 459 p. Errata slip inserted. 9,500 copies printed.

Eds. (title page): N.G. Ovsyr, U.Ya. Margulis, A.N. Marey, M.Ya. Yarmonko, Yu.M. Shtukkenberg; Ed. (inside book): V.I. Labunov; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Zakharova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists, sanitation and public health doctors, chemists and other specialists working in radiometric dosimetry.

TOKMAKOVA, Ye.V., TURKIN, A.D.

Determination of therium X and of radiotherium in biological media on the basis of thoron. [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 3 no.3 61-65 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

(THORIUM, determination
thorium X & radiothorium in biol media, thoron method (Rus))

ALFEROV, M.V.; TURKIN, A.D. (Moskva)

Determination of the dose of thermal neutrons by the activation method. Gig.i san. 25 no.2:49-50 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(NEUTRONS)
(RADIOMETRY)

20177

S/089/61/010/003/007/021
B102/B205

21.8000

AUTHORS: Sivintsev, Yu. V., Knizhnikov, V. A., Telushkina, Ye. L., Turkin, A. D.

TITLE: Study of the radioactive contamination of air and of the Neva river during the time in which the atomic ice-breaker "Lenin" was anchored

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1961, 253-258

TEXT: This is a report on an investigation of the radioactive contamination in the neighborhood of the place where the atomic ice-breaker "Lenin" was anchored in the Neva river, with its atomic engine being in operation. The investigation included the atmosphere, the river water, and the fauna and flora in the surrounding area. The experiments were begun on August 6, 1959 and finished on September 14, 1959. The concentration of radioactive gases was also examined in closed rooms in the ship's central part. Results are discussed in the introduction. Measurements were made with cylindrical counters of the type СТС-5 (STS-5) and with end-window counters of the type БФЛ-50 (BFL-50) which measured concentrations of up to $2 \cdot 10^{-11}$ curie/l and

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B102/B205

Study of the ...

$10^{-10}$ curie/l ($Ar^{41}$). Radioactive aerosols were determined with ФП (FP) filters, the activity of which was measured in the laboratory. In the central parts of the ship, radioactivity caused by $Ar^{41}$ did not exceed $4 \cdot 10^{-10}$ curie/l, was $10^{-11}$ curie/l on the average. These values amount to 1% of the permissible maximum dose in working rooms. In addition, the radioactivity of air leaving the Grossegelmast (sic!) was measured. Its maximum activity was $10^{-9}$ curie/l, and the average was $2 \cdot 10^{-10}$ curie/l referred to one atomic unit with 100% performance. This level was reached on September 5, 1959 when the three atomic units operated with 45, 40, and 20% performance. As 70,000 $m^3$ of air were exhausted in one hr, the emission of one unit with 100% performance was 0.014 curie/hr. Investigations in the case of a leakage of the primary cooling circuit showed that radioactivity in the servodrive rooms reached a level of $3 \cdot 10^{-8}$ curie/l and was chiefly caused by short-lived fission products, such as $Kr^{85}$, $Kr^{88}$, and $Xe^{135}$ ($T_{1/2}$ = 5-7 hr). The concentration of β-active aerosols in the central rooms of the ship never exceeded the background values of the natural radioactivity. The observed fluctuations in the radioactivity of air, river water, fauna and flora in the neighborhood of the ship had a

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S/089/61/010/003/007/021
B102/B205

Study of the ...

merely seasonal character and did not depend on the stay of the ship and the operation of her reactors. Pertinent measurements were made from June 15 to September 14. These seasonal fluctuations are held responsible for the fact that the radioactivity of air, water, fauna, and flora prior to the tests of the units of the atomic ice-breaker was higher than during the tests. Numerous data on the seasonal fluctuations which dropped to a minimum in August, and results of measurements are discussed. The experiments have proved unambiguously that the ice-breaker operates without any hazard, and that there is not the slightest danger of contamination on board the ship during the operation of its reactors. Neither the crew of the ship nor the vessels following the ice-breaker are exposed to the action of radioisotopes. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1960

Card 3/3

25379
S/089/61/011/001/008/010
B102/B214

21.6000

AUTHOR: Turkin, A. D.

TITLE: The radiometry of β-active gas by means of spherical ionization chambers

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1961, 60 - 61

TEXT: The usual method of measuring the concentration of β-active gas in the air by an ionization chamber is mostly qualitative, since no data are available on the relationship between the ionization current and the activity of the gas in the chamber. Of course, the ionization current depends not only on the energy of the β-radiation of the gas but also on the size and the geometrical form of the chamber, and on the material of the wall. It is very difficult to represent the ionization as a mathematical function of these quantities, or, to determine it experimentally. To solve this problem one can employ the method of simulation by point sources of β-radiation without characteristic absorption. The present "Letter of the Editor" presents a report on this. This method was used for the investigation of spherical ionization chambers with radii 5, 10,

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The radiometry of ...

15, 20, and 25 cm, and walls of lead, copper, aluminum, and plexiglass. In each case, the thickness of the wall was larger than the maximum range of the β-radiation in this substance. $C^{14}$, $Co^{60}$, $Tl^{204}$, $Sr^{89}$, $Sr^{90}$ and $Y^{90}$ preparations deposited on organic films of 15 - 20 $\mu g/cm^2$ thickness were used for the studies. The diameter of such a source on the film was not greater than 2 mm. The films were attached to an aluminum disk of thickness 0.08 mm and an inner diameter of 12 mm. The activity of each preparation was determined to an accuracy of ±2%. The source could be moved from the center to the wall. The dependence of the ionization current on the position of the source was determined experimentally. The experimental arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. The ionization current was measured by a Townsend compensation circuit with an accuracy of ±1.5%. The relation between the ionization current and the activity of the gas in the volume of the chamber was mathematically found out on the basis of the dependence of the ionization current on the coordinates of the point source. From the values obtained for I/QV (I-saturated ionization current in amperes, Q- concentration of the gas in curies/l, V- volume of

The radiometry of ...

the chamber in 1) at $E_\beta$ = constant it is seen that these values depend essentially on Z (the atomic number of the material of the chamber); this is explained as due to the multiple scattering of β-particles by the walls of the chamber. This fact is of practical importance: For the same dimensions of the chamber the sensitivity of measurement can be increased by using walls with large Z (e.g. lead). Moreover, the hardness of the β-radiation of the gas can be determined if analogous measurements are carried out in two chambers with different wall materials. For certain parameters of the chamber, I/QV is only slightly dependent on energy. A copper chamber (Z = 29) with R = 14 mg/cm$^2$ shows practically no dependence on the hardness of the β-radiation. For such a chamber, the following relation holds for the range 0.05 Mev $\leq \overline{E}_\beta \leq$ 0.9 Mev to an accuracy of ±10%:

$Q = 3.7 \cdot 10^4 \frac{I}{\varrho + 0.7}$ ($\varrho$ is the density of the air in the chamber). I. B. Keirim-Markus and M. A. L'vova are mentioned. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

Card 3/4

Turkin, A.D.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6333

Bochkarev, V. V., ed.

Tekhnika izmereniye radioaktivnykh preparatov; sbornik statey (Techniques for the Measurement of Radioactive Preparations; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 4600 copies printed.

Eds.: A. M. Smirnova and M. A. Smirnov; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Popova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in nuclear instrumentation.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of articles on recent developments in 1) measurement of the activity and 2) analysis of the composition of emissions of radioactive preparations. The methodology and apparatus used in these studies are described in detail. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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SOV/6333

Techniques for the Measurement (Cont.)



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TURKIN, A. D.

Method for measuring the activity of $\beta$-ray sources using spherical ionization chambers. Med. rad. no.4:76-78 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(RADIOMETER)

S/089/62/013/003/005/007
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Turkin, A. D., Sobakin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Determination of the isotopic composition in a mixture of β-active gases by means of two intercommunicating ionization chambers

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 3, 1962, 274-276

TEXT: To analyze the β-active gases in the air a two-parameter method is suggested. Two communicating spherical ionization chambers (r = 8.5 cm) with walls of different materials (one of lead, the other of plexiglass) made it possible to plot two different ionization-current curves, respectively for a test gas and for the mixture. The end-point energy of the β-spectrum was determined from $I_{Pb}/I_{Plexi} = f(E_\beta)$. The shape and size of the chambers had been so designed as to make the ratio of the ionization currents directly proportional to the end-point energy. Hence the end-point energy was obtained as a second parameter besides the half-life, allowing much more exact identification of isotopes which often have very similar half lives. Concentration of single isotopes Q = kI (Curies/liter)

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B102/B104

Determination of the isotopic ...

was calculated from the ionization current and k, the latter being a function of the end-point energy. As an example, the analytical data of a gas sample containing 6% $Xe^{133}$, 25% $Xe^{135}$ and 69% $A^{41}$ are given. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1962

Card 2/2

L 09154-67 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP7002769 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/002/0141/0142

AUTHOR: Bazhenov, V. A.; Bochkarev, V. V.; Golubev, Yu. M.; Levin, I. V.; Sokolova, T. N.; Turkin, A. D. 15

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurements of activity of radioactive gases by means of spherical ionization chamber 14

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 141-142

TOPIC TAGS: ionization chamber, radioactivity measurement

ABSTRACT: A spherical, 24-cm ionization chamber with a copper barrier, filled with air under atmospheric pressure and operating in the -spectrum energy range (0.15 to 2.20 Mev) was used for measuring the gas activity in experiments with $^{133}Xe$, $CO_2$ (labeled with $^{14}C$), $^{131}Xe$, $^{85}Kr$, and $^{41}Ar$ gases. The gas activity was determined by means of compensation counters. The order of error was about 2.5%. The results showed that only $^{14}C$, $^{85}Kr$, and $^{41}Ar$ with simple spectra could be used, while $^{133}Xe$ and $^{131}Xe$, with their conversion electrons, could not be used. The average current magnitudes K per particle in the chamber were correlated with the theoretical values and the results agreed within 25 to 30%. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 19Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 nst UDC: 543.52.539.107.42

0925 1647

TURKIN, A.N., inzh.; CHEGURKO, V.Ye., inzh.

Testing of a feed pump with a hydraulic clutch manufactured by the Zulzer firm. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:17-24 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

TURKIN, A.N., inzh.

Some results of using hydraulic clutches in feed pump drives.
Elek. stat. 35 no.1:25-27 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

TURKIN, A.N., inzh.

Choice of an optimum alternative in the construction and location of hydraulic clutches in the drive system of a feed pump. Teploenergetika 11 no.7:40-44 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta, Chelyabinsk.

TURKIN, A.N., inzh.; IZMALKOV, Yu.G., inzh.; KHAKHULIN, N.Ye., inzh.; TYUTIN, Ye.V., inzh.

Use of hydraulic clutches as direct controllers of once-through boilers. Elek. sta. 35 no.6:28-32 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

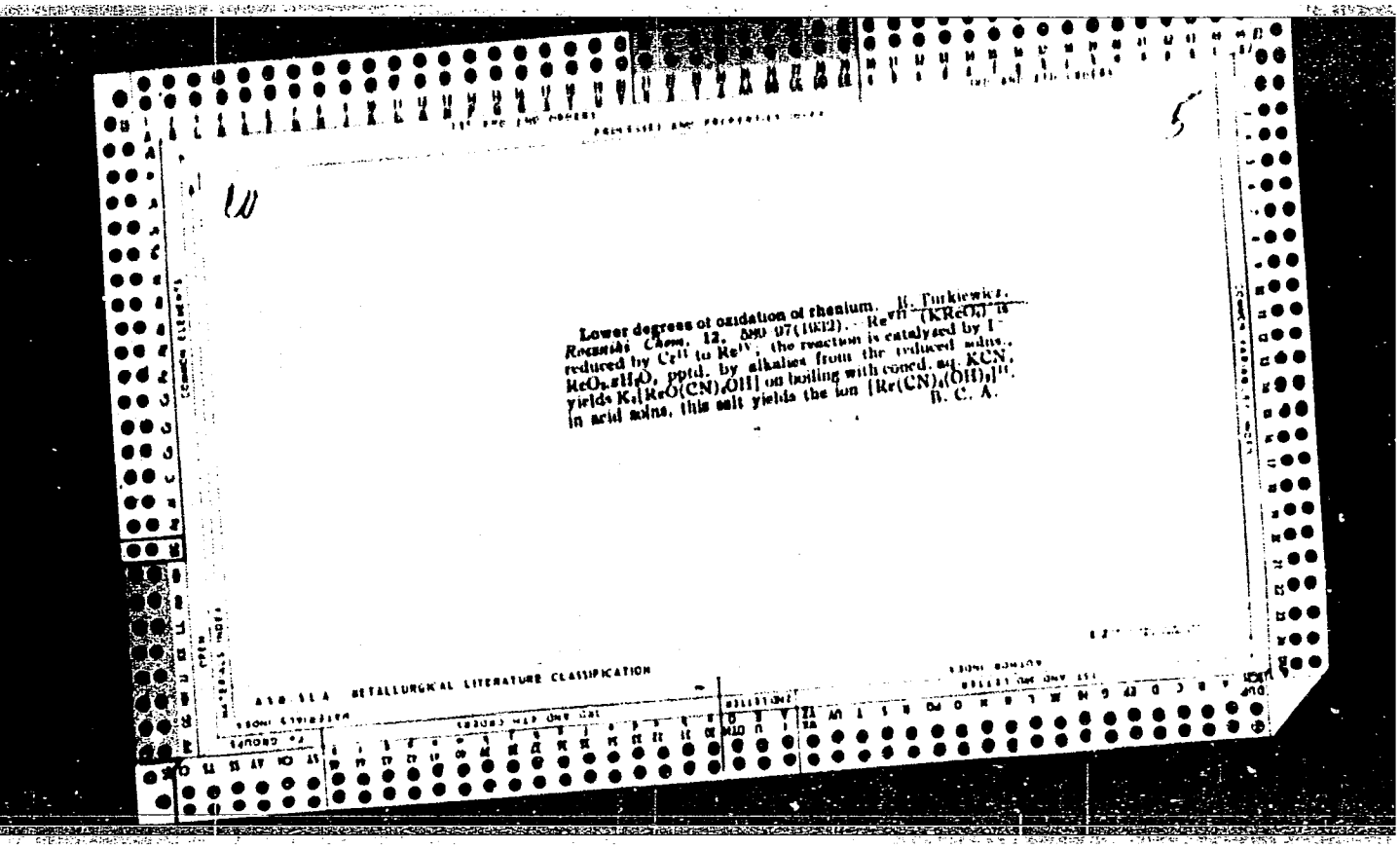
TURKIN, A.N., inzh.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of using hydraulic clutches in feed pump drives. Teploenergetika 10 no.11:69-72 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

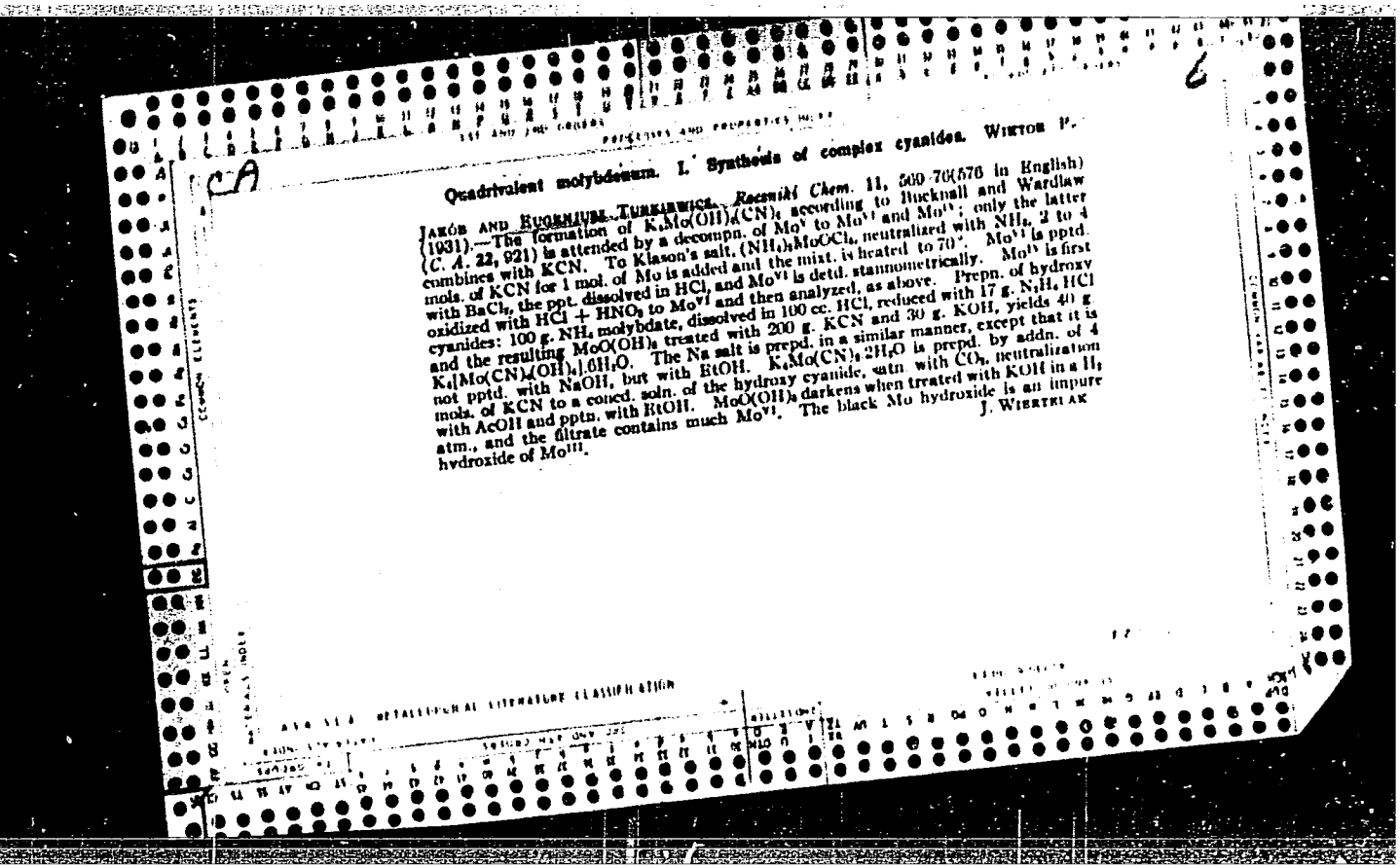
1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta, Chelyabinsk.

TURKIN, A.N., inzh.

Calculation of the effectiveness of measures undertaken in decreasing the expenditure of electric power in pumping machinery. Elek. sta. 34 no.8:13-15 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)



Lower degrees of oxidation of rhenium. H. Funkiewicz. *Rocznik. Chem.* 12, 580-97(1932). — $Re^{VII}$ ($KReO_4$) is reduced by $CrCl_2$ to $Re^{IV}$; the reaction is catalyzed by $I^-$. $ReO_2.xH_2O$, ppt'd. by alkalies from the reduced solns., yields $K_4[ReO(CN)_4OH]$ on boiling with concd. aq. KCN; in acid solns. this salt yields the ion $[Re(CN)_4(OH)_2]^{---}$. B. C. A.



CA

**Quadrivalent molybdenum. I. Synthesis of complex cyanides.** WIKTOR P. JAKÓB AND EUGENIUSZ TURKIEWICZ. *Roczniki Chem.* 11, 569-76(576 in English) (1931).—The formation of $K_4Mo(OH)_4(CN)_4$ according to Bucknall and Wardlaw (*C. A.* **22**, 921) is attended by a decompn. of $Mo^V$ to $Mo^{VI}$ and $Mo^{IV}$; only the latter combines with KCN. To Klason's salt, $(NH_4)_3MoOCl_5$, neutralized with $NH_3$, 2 to 4 mols. of KCN for 1 mol. of Mo is added and the mixt. is heated to 70°. $Mo^{IV}$ is pptd. with $BaCl_2$, the ppt. dissolved in HCl, and $Mo^{VI}$ is detd. stannometrically. $Mo^{IV}$ is first oxidized with HCl + $HNO_3$ to $Mo^{VI}$ and then analyzed, as above. Prepn. of hydroxy cyanides: 100 g. $NH_4$ molybdate, dissolved in 100 cc. HCl, reduced with 17 g. $N_2H_4$.HCl and the resulting $MoO(OH)_3$ treated with 200 g. KCN and 30 g. KOH, yields 40 g. $K_4[Mo(CN)_4(OH)_4].6H_2O$. The Na salt is prepd. in a similar manner, except that it is not pptd. with NaOH, but with EtOH. $K_4Mo(CN)_8.2H_2O$ is prepd. by addn. of 4 mols. of KCN to a concd. soln. of the hydroxy cyanide, satn. with $CO_2$, neutralization with AcOH and pptn. with EtOH. $MoO(OH)_3$ darkens when treated with KOH in a $H_2$ atm., and the filtrate contains much $Mo^{VI}$. The black Mo hydroxide is an impure hydroxide of $Mo^{III}$.

J. WIERTELAK

CHEGURKO, L.Ye., inzh.; TURKIN, A.N., inzh.

Effectiveness of the placement of circular grooves on the polished surface of the hydraulic pivot of a feed pump. Teploenergetika 12 no.2:44-47 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vostochnyy filial Vsesoyuznogo teplotekhnicheskogo instituta, Chelyabinsk.

TURKIN, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, slesar'; ZELENKO, G.A., red.; LARINA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[What the worker dreams of] O chem mechtaet rabochii. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1960. 29 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy asfal'to-betonnyy zavod No.1 tresta "Gordorstroy" (for Turkin)

(Labor and laboring classes)

USSR, 5412. USE OF MECHANIZED FURNACE WITH SCRAPER BAR FOR LOCOMOBILE BOILER. Petrov, V.A., Turkin, A.N. and Khatalov, V.A. (Energetik (Pwr Engr, Moscow), Jan. 1955, 15, 16). A short illustrated description of a stationary locomotive type boiler generating 2.6 tons/h of steam, with a coal-fired scraper bar furnace placed in front of it. (L).

TURKIN, A.N.

AID P - 1625

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 7/23

Authors : Petrov, V. A., Eng., Turkin, A. N., Eng. and Shatalov, V. A., Eng.

Title : Adaptation of stoker with a pocking plank to the locomobile boiler

Periodical : Energetik, 1, 15-16, Ja 1955

Abstract : At a Northern railroad junction, the electric power plant with the Erste-Brunner 395 HP stationary locomobile was transferred from burning firewood to coal. The authors describe the technique of adaptation and the coal stoker with a movable pocking plank, illustrating with 3 diagrams. This outfit has been in operation since 1953.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

Turkin A.N.

PETROV, V.A., inzhener; TURKIN, A.N., inzhener; SHATALOV, V.A., inzhener.

Using a mechanical furnace with a poker rod under a locomobile boiler.
Energetik 3 no.1:15-16 Ja '55. (MLRA 7:12)
(Steam boilers)

OVCHININSKIY, Nikolay Vladimirovich; TURKIN, Aleksandr Vladimirovich; KOROBOV, Lev Nikolayevich; LYUDOGOVSKIY, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; PEVZNER, G.Ye., red. izd-va; SIMKINA, G., tekhn. red.

[Expansion of ferrous metallurgy in the central regions of the U.S.S.R.; importance for the national economy of the industrial utilization of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly] Voprosy razvitiia chernoi metallurgii v tsentral'nykh raionakh SSSR; narodnokhoziaistvennoe znachenie promyshlennogo osvoeniia Kurskoi magnitnoi anomalii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 137 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly—Iron mines and mining)
(Metallurgical plants)

OVCHININSKIY, N.V.; TURKIN, A.V.

Iron-ore base of the ferrous metallurgy of the northwestern U.S.S.R. Prob. Sev. no.5:146-152 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri Gosplane SSSR.

ZABRODIN, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; TURKIN, B.P.

Determining the amount of potassium chloride in mother liquors by means of natural $\beta$-activity of $K^{40}$. Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.1: 104-108 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Potassium chloride) (Potassium--Isotopes)

TURKIN, B. V.

Measuring the backlash of reducing gears. Izm. tekh. no.10:12 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Gearing—Measurement)

TURKIN, Boris Vasil'yevich; GERASIMOV, K.A., retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Repair and adjustment of measuring instruments; the experience of a machinist-adjuster] Remont i iustirovka izmeritel'nykh priborov; iz opyta mekhanika-iustirovshchika. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 99 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Weighing machines)

Turkin, D.S.

137-1957-12-23694

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Turkin, D. S.

TITLE: On the Advisability of the Construction of a Wide Flange Beam Mill (O tselesoobraznosti postroyki shirokopolochnogo balochnogo stana)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ratsionalizatsiya profiley prokata. Moscow, Profizdat, 1956, p 166

ABSTRACT: According to the computations of the TsKBMM of TsNIITMASh, the demand for wide-flange beams in the USSR during 1955 was of the order of 500-600 thousand tons. If the mill (M) planned by the Uralmashzavod is installed by 1960, it will be working at full capacity. Work was performed on a special experimental M to determine the technological parameters for a constructive development of mill units. It was found that the specific pressure of the metal on the rolls is smaller on the side of the profile web than on the side of the flanges. The data obtained were utilized by the designers in the planning of a universal beam M. The equipment for the M is partly ready. Calculations indicate that a wide-flange M may be replaced by several rail beam M's, but that they would be less advantageous because

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137-1957-12-23694

On the Advisability of the Construction (cont.)

of the cost and weight of the equipment. For an earlier report, see RZhMet, 1957, Nr 10, 19051.

P. G.

1. Rolling mills-Construction planning

Card 2/2

SOV/137-57-10-19051

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Turkin, D.S., Khrapov, M.M.

TITLE: Wide-flanged Beam Production Methods (Tekhnologiya proizvodstva shirokopolochnykh balok)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prokatn. stany Nr 8, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 77-86

ABSTRACT: The rail-and-structural mill with a universal stand (US) installed at one of the plants in the South of the USSR to roll wide-flanged beams (WB) consists of 2 lines: The first is a reversing two-high 900-mm breakdown stand; the second, for finishing, consists of 3 stands: Two three-high 850-mm stands and one special universal 4-roll stand with 2 driving horizontal and 2 driven vertical rolls, the axes of which lie in a single vertical plane. The slope of the inside edges of the beam flanges is 6%. To roll WB, an ingot heated in a soaking pit is rolled on a blooming into a 250x300-mm billet, which is then delivered to the 900 mill without further heating, whence the shaped billet goes to the first stand of the 800 mill, whereupon after 3 passes it goes to the second stand of the 800 mill

Wide-flanged Beam Production Methods

(one pass) and then to the US. A single pass is made in the latter, whereupon the finished beam is delivered by table to the hot saws. A specialized tonnage universal mill consisting of a 1475-mm blooming, 3 US, and two auxiliary two-high stands, the whole arranged in 3 consecutive lines, namely, roughing, intermediate, and finishing, is now in the process of design and manufacture for the purpose of rolling WB from 200 to 1000 mm high and with parallel flanges. The roughing and intermediate lines have two working stands each, viz., one universal and one auxiliary. The finishing line consists of a single US. The universal stands have horizontal 1350-mm diam driving rolls and 1100-mm driven vertical rolls. The weight of the equipment of the mill as a whole, together with the equipment for finishing the beams, is >20,000 t; the power of the main drives is ~40,000 hp. A description is presented of the process developed by TsNIITMASh for the rolling of WB up to 650 mm high from ingots weighing 6-22 t. The rough shape of the beam is produced in 19 to 37 passes on the blooming. After the ends have been cut off, the beam section is rolled in the roughing line of the mill for 7-15 passes, including the auxiliary stand. The strip is then rolled on the intermediate line, where an auxiliary stand is mounted past the US. The strip then goes to the finishing line, where the beam flanges are given their vertical position in a single pass. The resulting beam undergoes hot

Wide-flanged Beam Production Methods

straightening, is cut on the saw, cooled in the cooler, straightened on a roll leveler or in a horizontal straightening press and, when necessary, is cut into lengths of 6 m or more on cold saws. Expressions to assist in determining the dimensions of the starting billet for the rough beam and for calculating the pass grooves are presented.

V. Zh.

TURKIN, D. S. (Engr.); Khrapov, M. M. (Cand. of Tech. Sciences)

"Manufacturing Processes for Wide-Flange Shapes," Rolling Mills; Studies, Calculation, Design and Operation, No. 8, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956, 258 p.

Articles by Turkin, D.S.; Pobedin, I. S.: Khrapov, M. M.; Korolev, A. A., and Baranov, N. M. elaborate on some basic characteristics in rolling wide-flange shapes in experimental rolling mills. These problems are of timely interest in connection with the construction by the UZTM of mills for rolling wide-flange shapes (up to 1000 mm).

TURKIN, D. S.

TUHKIN, D.S., inzhener; KHRAPOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Technology of wide-flanged beam production. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH no.83:77-86 '56. (MLRA 10:9)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Steel, Structural)

L 46163-65 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7/Pab-10 IJP(c) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007930 S/0000/64/000/000/0420/0424

AUTHOR: Val'ter, A. K.; Grishayev, I. S.; Yeremenko, Ye. V.; Kondratenko, V. V.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Kuznetsov, G. F.; Levin, V. M.; Malyshev, I. F.; Rumyantsev, V. V.; Semenov, A. N.; Turkin, F. F.; Khokhlov, V. K.

TITLE: Linear traveling-wave accelerator of electrons with output energy 2 Gev

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 420-424

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, traveling wave electron accelerator, klystron

ABSTRACT: The accelerator consists of an injector and 49 accelerating sections each 4.5 meters long. The accelerator operates with a traveling 1/2π-wave with constant phase velocity equal to the velocity of light c and group velocity equal to 0.04c. The operating frequency of the accelerator is 2797 mc for a temperature of the accelerating section equal to 37°C. The energy of the accelerated electron beam is 2 Gev, the mean current is 1.2 μamp for a transmission frequency of 50 times per second and duration of the high-frequency pulse of τ = 2 msec. The high-frequency power supply for each section is independent of the klystron amplifier. The exci-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007930

tation of the klystrons is carried out from a common wave-guide line, which is supplied from a high power klystron excited by a regulated master oscillator. The group velocity of the electromagnetic wave in the excitation line is equal to about 0.805 $c$. The constant phase of the electromagnetic wave at klystron output is maintained by a phasing system with an accuracy of $\Delta\phi = \pm 2^{\circ}$. The accelerating sections are installed in a special bunker which has a concrete wall-like shield and is covered on top by sectional reinforced-concrete slabs. The output installation is shielded by a special earthen enclosure covered by reinforced-concrete slabs. Purification of the beam from harmful admixtures is carried out by means of a magnetic parallel transfer system and magnetic separators. The present report discusses the parameters of the main units, such as: the injector, the vacuum system ($2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm/Hg), the accelerator's high-frequency pulsed power supply, the output installation, the formation and measurement of the beam, the control of the accelerator. It is planned to store the electrons and positrons which are obtained by the present accelerator in a suitable ring, but experience must first be gained with small storage rings and colliding beams, under study at the Physico-technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. The present accelerator was constructed in accordance with the principle of uniform structure, but not constant field. The entire adjustment phase of the large accelerator's operation is carried

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L 46103-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007930

2

out by means of one injector. "The design and parameters of the one injector was the concern of V. A. Vishnyakov and associates." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physico-technical Institute, AN UkrSSR); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektro-fizicheskoy apparatury imeni D. V. Yefremova GKAE SSSR (Scientific-research Institute of Electro-Physical Equipment GKAE SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 DNJ

4c

L 45257-65 EWA w)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7/Pab-10 IJP(c) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007932 S/0000/64/000/000/0435/0439

AUTHOR: Val'ter, A. K.; Grishayev, I. A.; Dem'yanenko, G. K.; Zykov, A. I.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Malyshev, I. F.; Turkin, F. F.; Khokhlov, V. K.; Makhnenko, L. A.

TITLE: Linear traveling-wave electron accelerator with 360-Mev output energy

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dúbna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 435-439

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, traveling wave electron accelerator, injector, waveguide

ABSTRACT: One of the stages in the development, at Khar'kov, of the linear electron accelerators was the construction of a 360-Mev accelerator, with accelerating track divided into 11 sections consisting of a short injector and 10 sections 4.5 meters each. During colliding beam experiments the sixth section is absent, in its place being the magnets of the injecting devices of the storage rings. The electron injector and the accelerating sections are located in a concrete bunker. Klystrons with nominal power of 20 Mw in the pulse are used for the high-frequency power supply. Capacitive energy storers are used in the klystron modulators with hydro-

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L 9887-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007932

gen pulse thyratron switching. A generator-amplifier having metal-ceramic triodes with quartz frequency stabilization of the master circuit is used for excitation of the klystrons. The generator signal is amplified by a separate klystron and is propagated along waveguide transmission lines by the accelerator, entering into the klystrons of the above-mentioned injector and ten accelerating sections. The power at the output of the accelerating sections is absorbed in carborundum chargers. The vacuum in the accelerator and in the high power waveguide lines is attained by means of ion-absorption pumps, which are set up at the inputs of the sections and near the vacuum-separator cones. Ridding the electron beam of secondary products and focusing at the target are carried out with two reversible magnets and five quadrupole lenses. A transformer complex and direct-current sources are used for the system's regulated power supply. The high-frequency power supply system, which consists of klystron amplifiers, waveguide and co-axial transmission lines, and automatic phasing system, and also the control, locking, and signal panels are placed in a special room. The rated accelerator parameters are: 360-Mev electron energy at spectrum maximum; 5% half-width of energy spectrum $\Delta W/W$; 1 μamp full acceleration current at output of parallel-transfer system (mean) for 5% half-width and $N$ = 50/sec; 0.2 cm beam diameter at output of parallel-transfer system; 1.5 μsec current pulse; frequency (number per second $N$) of bunches of current pulses - 50,

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L 45257-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007932

2

25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.125, 1, and a single absence. (Note. The half-width is the width of the energy spectrum at a level half the current maximum.) The design and construction of the electron injector and the remaining parameters of the accelerated beam were discussed by V. A. Vishnyakov et al. (same conference p. 440). The present report discusses matters relating to the adjustment of the accelerator: the system's electrodynamic and loaded characteristics, the accuracy of construction of the sections, their resonance frequencies, group velocity and damping, shunt resistance and partial power of the principal accelerating harmonic. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physico-technical Institute, AN UkrSSR); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektro-fizicheskoy apparatury imeni D. V. Yefremova GKAE SSSR (Scientific-Research Institute of Electrophysical Equipment GKAE SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 3581-66 EWI(1)/EPF(c) IJP(c) WW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5021875 UR/0362/65/001/008/0880/0883

535.242.2:551.591

AUTHORS: Georgiyevskiy, Yu. S.; Dianov-Klokov, V. I.; Turkin, G. D.

TITLE: A logarithmic photometer with compensation of the disturbances from the turbulent fluctuations of the light beam

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 8, 1965, 880-883

TOPIC TAGS: photometry, transmission spectrum, turbulence effect, automatic regulation / DMR 4 monochromator, logarithmic diode

ABSTRACT: A reliable and simple logarithmic photometer is so designed that it automatically compensates for turbulent fluctuations arising as a light beam travels along the measurement path. The atmospheric transmission spectrum is measured by $U_{D1}$, the logarithmic ratio of the intensity of the light beam traveling the measurement path (I') to the light beam which serves to compensate for internal variations of the instrument (I"). The external turbulent fluctuation is compensated for by adding a thin quartz wafer ($KP_2$ in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) which directs a part of the beam along the "fluctuation path." The logarithmic diode ($D_2$) which serves as a load for the photometer is identical to the

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L 3581-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021875

9

logarithmic diode ($D_1$) in the signal path. Both diodes produce pulse voltages, the difference between which is obtained from the difference unit (V). Tests at $\lambda$ = 7620 Å using a DMR = 4 double prism monochromator having a resolution of 30 Å indicated that the noise was reduced by a factor of 8. The authors thank G. V. Rozenberg for his suggestions as to the theory of the operation of the compensating unit, and S. V. Ovchinnikova for her assistance in testing. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki atmosfery (Atmospheric Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC, ES

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 3581-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021875

ENCLOSURE: 01

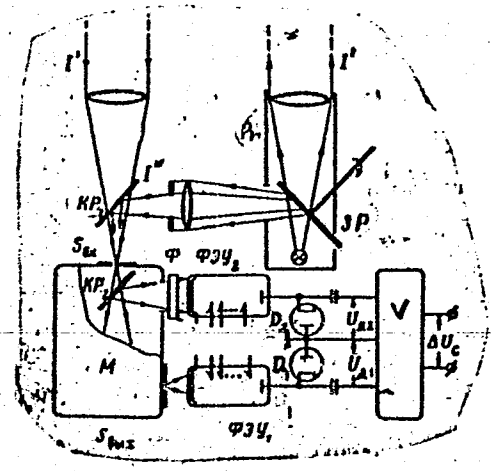


Fig. 1.

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1c

L 34957-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pi-4 GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5007600 S/0362/65/001/001/0114/0118

AUTHOR: Bozh'yev, K. I. (Deceased); Driving, A. Ya.; Malkov, I. P.; Mikhaylin, I. M.; Rozenberg, G. V.; Turkin, G. D. 38 37 B

TITLE: Field-type spectrophotographic goniometer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 114-118

TOPIC TAGS: goniometer, spectrophotographic goniometer, diffraction spectrometer, atmospheric optics, atmospheric physics, scattering matrix, atmospheric polarization, snow reflectivity

ABSTRACT: A spectrophotographic goniometer built at the Zvenigorodsk scientific base under G. V. Rozenberg and featuring a high measurement rate is described. It is organized around the DFS-14 diffraction photoelectric spectrometer which is discussed in detail. Provision for the use of two light receivers facilitates shifting from one spectral range to another. Test operation shows that despite its bulkiness, this arrangement is sufficiently convenient and reliable and makes possible a wide range of investigations, e.g., it has been used to measure the angular and spectral dependence of various components of the scattering matrix

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L 34957-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5007600

of atmospheric air under various meteorological conditions, to measure the spectra and polarization of the daytime and twilight sky, and to study the spectral and angular dependence of the reflective power of snow. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki atmosfery, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Atmospheric physics institute, Academy of sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, ES

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TURKIN, I.

Important source of economy. Grazhd. av. 19 no.6:18-19 Je '62.
(MIRA 18:6)

TURKIN, I.

Production is the urgent objective. Grazhd.av. 20 no.2:10-11 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabotnikov aviatsii.

(Aeronautics, Commercial)

TURKIN, I.

Work with a creative outlook. Grazhd. av. 21 no.6:6-7 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Sekretar' TSentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza aviarabotnikov SSSR.

85821

S/084/60/000/010/006/007
A153/A026

10.9330

AUTHOR: Turkin, I.

TITLE: The Advantage of Thrust Reversing

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 21-22

TEXT: Noting that Tu-104 turboprop aircraft have a high load per $m^2$ of wing area and, therefore, a high landing speed and a long landing run, the author stresses the necessity for finding a solution to this problem, now that this type of aircraft is expected to handle 40 % of air traffic on Soviet air routes by 1965. In this connection it is most desirable to provide turboprop aircraft with reversible thrust units, such as have already been tested and approved abroad. The author enumerates a number of advantages provided by such reversible thrust (2-3 times shorter landing run, lesser strain on pilots during the process of landing, wider possibilities of landing on wet or icy runways, much shorter runways, improved regularity of flights, longer service life of wheel tires, greater safety, lesser fuel consumption on the ground due to shorter taxying, etc.), and shows how thrust reversal would reduce aircraft operating costs and increase operational efficiency.

Card 1/1

TURKIN, I.

Advantages of the reversing of thrust. Grazhd.av. 17 no.10:21-22 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Airplanes--Jet propulsion)

TURKIN, I.

Planning and accounting for labor productivity. Grazhd. av. 18 no.5: 20-21 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Aeronautics, Commercial--Labor productivity)

32(1) SOV/84-59-10-27/53

AUTHOR: Turkin, I.

TITLE: To Every Subunit - Highly-Skilled Personnel

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 21-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author deals with problems in training skilled aviation personnel, listing a series of accomplishments and deficiencies. The term of study at aviation schools has been increased. About 6,000 aviation workers are at special correspondence schools of medium and higher levels. Over 600 highly-educated aviation specialists started active work in 1958. The newly opened Vyssheye aviatsionnoye uchilishche GVF (Higher Aviation School of GVF) has graduated its first class. Very good work is being done by the clubs at the Khar'kov, Novosibirsk, Alma-Ata, Aktyubinsk, Baku, Khabarovsk and Vnukovo airports. At the Vnukovo airport, the educational needs are served by an evening school of working youth, branch offices of the Kiyevskiy zaochnyy institut (Kiyev Correspondence Course Institute), branches of special

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secondary schools of GVF, a university of Marksism-Leninism, a school of economics, a theoretical seminar for leading personnel and a university of culture. The LERM of Vnukovo airport is outstanding in its conduct of educational affairs. One third of the engineers and technicians of the communications service of the airport at Bykovo, directed by Rudnev, study at Vuzes and special technical schools. However, in the subunit commanded by Golenishchenko, in the Magadan air group, in the Yakutsk air group and in the Krasnoyarsk airport, education is being neglected. The author states that by 1965 only turboprop and turbojets (Tu-114, Tu-104A, Tu-104B, Il-18, An-10 and other aircraft) will be used on Soviet and international routes.

TURKIN, I.

Advantages of the reversed run of jet engines. Letecky obzor 5 no.1: 21 '61.

TURKIN, I.N.

Meetings beyond the border. Grazhd. av. 21 no.11:8-9 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kul'turno-massovym otdelom Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.

L 4624-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6028919 SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/66/000/001/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Pashayev, A. M.; Iglitsyn, M. I.; Turkin, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Instruments for the measurement of the resistivity of strongly doped semiconductors

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 85-89

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor conductivity, resistivity, silicon semiconductor, germanium semiconductor, electric measurement, Q factor

ABSTRACT: The operation of the described instruments is based on recording the change in Q of a tank circuit when the semiconductor sample is introduced into the field of a pickup. The eddy current induced in the sample change the Q of the high-frequency pickup, thereby introducing additional loss in the tank circuit. The change in the electric parameters of the pickups, which are fed with hf current, depends at a given frequency on the geometric dimensions and conductivity of the sample in the pickup field, and on the relative positions of the pickup and sample. The measurements were

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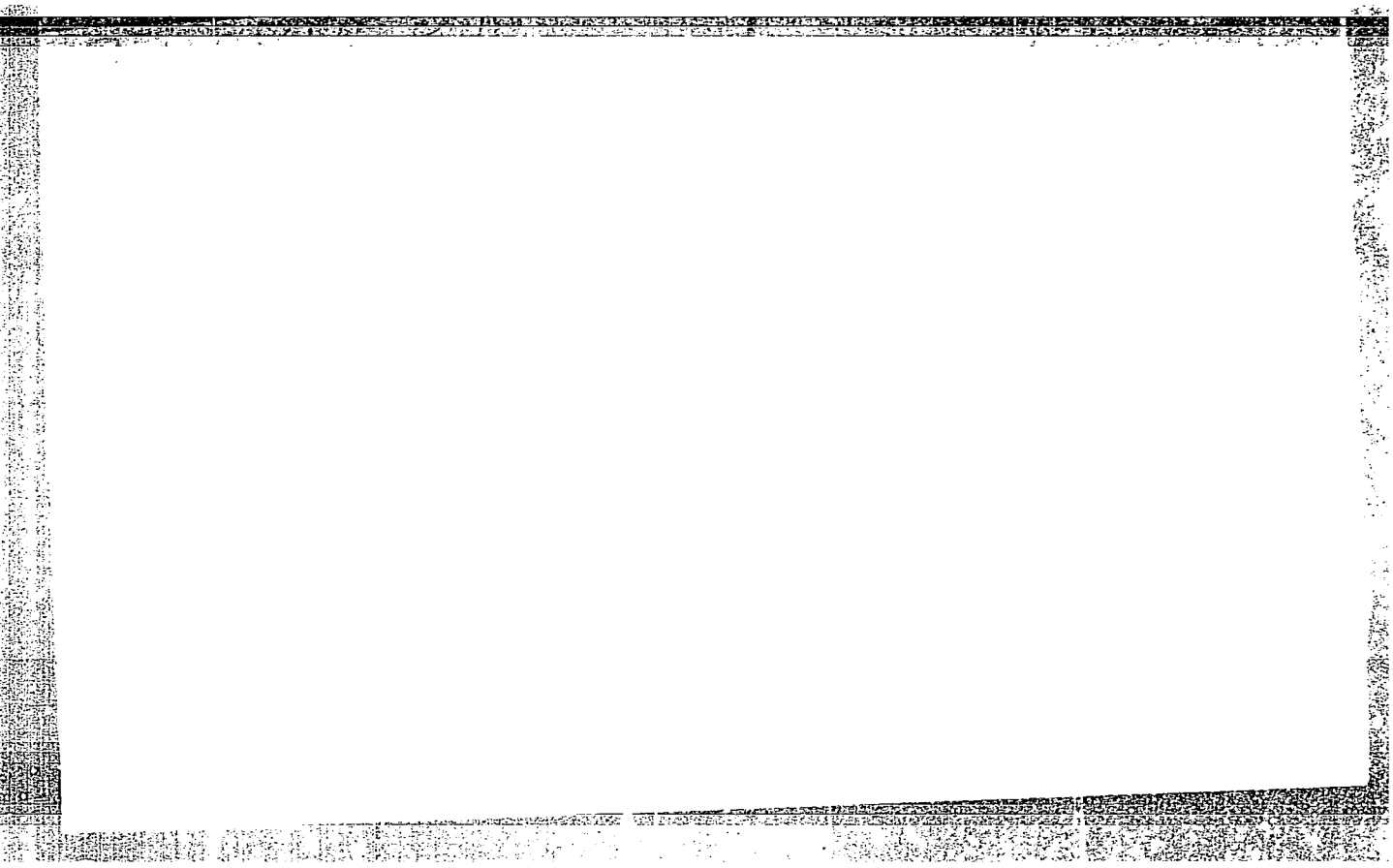
ACC NR: AP6028919

made on strongly doped silicon and germanium having resistivities in the range 0.0001 -- 10 ohm-cm. Two types of pickup, an inductance with brass core, and a torroidal inductance with ferrite core and air gap, were used to cover this resistivity range. The sample position relative to the coil was adjusted and fixed with a micromanipulator. The construction of the pickups and the diagrams and characteristics of the measuring circuits are given. Methods of confining the hf field to a narrow region in space and thus increasing the resolution of the measuring apparatus are described. A test of the effect of the surface finish on the measuring accuracy showed that some grinding or polishing of the sample is necessary for the results to be reproducible, but the degree of surface polish is not critical. The same calibration curves can be used for both silicon and germanium, in view of the equality of their permeabilities. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [02]

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 hs



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001757530002-1"

TURKIN, K. D.

"Calculation of the Strength and Stability of Shells." Sub 3 Dec 51, Military Aeronautical Engineering Academy imeni Prof N. Ye. Zhukovskiy

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

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

TURKIN, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Moskva)

Calculating a cylindrical shell with a constant cross-section contour under the action of an arbitrary loading. Rasch.prostr.-konstr. no.7:101-118 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Roofs, Shell)

TURKIN, L., gvardii podpolkovnik; FALKOV, V., kapitan

Remote control of medium-size radio stations. Voen. sviaz. 16 no. 6:40-41 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Radio, Military)
(Remote control)

NATALENKO, V., master sporta (Leningrad); TURKIN, N., master sporta (Leningrad)

Model, cord, control. Kryl. rod. 15 no.1:28-30 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

TURKIN, N., master sporta, chempion SSSR

Word of a champion. Kryl.rod. 12 no.3:28-30 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Airplanes—Models)

TURKIN, N.G.

AUTHOR: Turkin, N.G., Engineer 110-4-10/25

TITLE: Television Camera Cables (Televizionnyye kamernyye kabeli)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, No. 4, pp. 30 - 33 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Cables for television cameras must be flexible, must not give rise to excessive damping, must have a given wave-impedance and must not be too thick. Soviet television cables contain three coaxial pairs with a wave-impedance of 50 Ω and 21 or 28 other cores. Cables are divided into two classes according to operating temperature. Those for temperatures between + 50 and - 25 °C are insulated with polythene and those for temperatures down to - 40 °C with special high-frequency rubber. Polythene is used wherever possible because of its low losses, but it becomes very brittle at low temperatures. The internal construction of the cable is described and illustrated in Fig.1. The main electrical characteristics of the various grades of cable are tabulated. The damping factor of coaxial pairs with rubber insulation is about twice that of those with polythene insulation. However, this is not very important because cables are rarely longer than 200 m and the actual amount of damping is not very great. Mechanical and hermetic tests on the cable are described. In conclusion, the article gives information about an English

Card1/2

Television Camera Cables

television camera cable comprising three co-axial pairs, with a wave-impedance of 75 Ω and 30 other cores: the external diameter is about 21 mm. A cross-section through this cable is shown schematically in Fig.2. In operation, the English cable is of lower quality than the Soviet in respect of resistance to frost, resistance to repeated bending at normal temperature, mechanical strength and life. There are 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Sevkabel' Works (Zavod "Sevkabel'")

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

TURKIN, N.G., inzh.

Television camera cables. Vest. elektroprom. 29 no.4:30-33 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Zavod "Sevkabel'."
(Television--Equipment and supplies)

TURKIN, N. I.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The psychoprophylaxis of pain during birth, and the dynamics of birth". Ivanovo, 1959. 12 pp (Ivanovo State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 129)

PAVLINOVA, M.V.

KURSANOV, A.L.; CHAYLAKHYAN, M.Kh.; PAVLINOVA, O.A.; TURKINA, M.V.; BROVCHENKO, M.I.

Translocation of sugars in grafted plants [with summary in English]. Fiziol. rast. 5 no.1:3-15 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Plants, Motion of fluids in) (Grafting) (Sugars)

CHISTYAKOV, M.N., marshal artillerii, redaktor; NIKIFOROV, N.N., polkovnik; TURKIN, P.I., inzhener-polkovnik; ZHEREBTSOV, A.A., polkovnik; GALIYENKO, S.G., gvardii polkovnik.

[Artillery] Artilleriia. [5.izd.,perer.i dop.] Moskva, Voen.izd-vo, 1953. 479 p. (MLRA 7:3)
(Artillery)

TURKIN, F. ENG COL; NIKIFOROV, N. Col; STOLBOSHINSKIY, A. COL: K'YAKONOV, V. MAT GEN.

Authors of the book "Kurs Artillerii" (Artillery Course)

Soviet Source: N: Krasna Zvezda, No. 96(7931)
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 91260

TURKIN, P.P.; YASNITSKAYA, T.A.

True retention of the placenta. Akush. gin. no.2:72 Mar-Apr 1953.
(CIML 24:3)

TURKIN, P.P.; YASNITSKAYA, T.A.

True adhesion of the placenta. Akush.i gin. no.2:72 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Placenta--Diseases)

TURKIN, P.S.

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Equipment Dec 51

"Electrodes for Building Up of Dies by Welding," P. S. Turkin, Engr, Bezhitsa Inst of Transport Mach Bldg

"Avtogen Delo" No 12, pp 13-16 V. 22

Analyzes causes for porosity in welded-on metal due to introducing graphite into electrode coating for purpose of alloying metal of weld with carbon. Develops electrodes which permits obtaining built-up metal corresponding to compn of steel 5 KhGM (chromium-manganese-molbydenum steel with 0.50% C).

200T72

TURKIN, P.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Automatic hard facing under flux of high chromium steel with a powder strip electrode. Svar. proizv. no.11:13-15 N'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.

NEDZVETSKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; TURKIN, P.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Studying the welding of 09G2 low-alloy steels used in car manufacture. Trudy BITM no.21:106-121 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

TURKIN, P. S.

TURKIN, P. S. "Calibrated Electrodes for Adjusting Press Dies." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst. Kiev, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in TECHNICAL Sciences)

So: Knizhnava Letopis', No. 17, 1956

L 15491-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AR3003751 S/0137/63/000/005/E020/E020

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs.5E120

62

AUTHOR: Turkin, P. S.

TITLE: The alloying of fused-on metal during electric arc welding 16

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Bryanskogo in-ta transp. mashinostr., vy*p. 19, 1961, 271-281

TOPIC TAGS: alloying, arc welding, coating weight, welding

TRANSLATION: The mechanism of the alloying of fused Me through the coating of the electrode and through the rod in the case of manual arc welding was investigated. The investigation was conducted as applied to electrodes with rods of Cb-08 wire according to GOST 2246-58. The alloying portion of the coating remained unchanged in all cases and had the following composition (in % by weight): Fe-Cr 16.5, Fe-Mn 36.8, Fe-Si 16.5, Fe-Mo 5.7, C 24.5. The slag-forming portion of the coating consisted of marble and feldspar in a 1:1 ratio. The relationship between the slag-forming and alloying portions in the coating was estimated by the slag-forming coefficient k. The following conclusions

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were drawn: 1. In the case of a coefficient of coating weight less than 0.60, the alloying of Me proceeds entirely on the end of the electrode at the moment of drop formation. In the case of smaller values of the coefficient of the coating weight, oxidation of the alloying elements occurs when Me is transferred from the electrode and during its stay in the bath, and the transfer of alloying elements to the fusion is smaller than in the drop on the end of the electrode. In the case of a coating weight coefficient > 0.60, the alloying of Me on account of the coating continues during the contact of Me and the slag in the bath. 2. With respect to completeness of alloying of Me on the end of the electrode and a quantitative estimation of the transfer of alloying elements from the coating, electrodes with a coating weight coefficient in the range 0.5-0.8 are most expedient. 3. The transfer of alloying elements is substantially influenced by the amount of slag-forming materials in the coating. According to a quantitative estimate of the transfer of alloying elements and the completeness of alloying of Me during the process of drop formation in the case of average degrees of alloying, coatings with k=2.5-3.75 are most expedient. In the case of high contents of the alloying agents in the fusion, combined alloying through the rod and the coating with k≤1.0 is advisable. 4. With respect to effectiveness of utilization of the alloying agents when their content in the fusion is small, it is advisable to perform the alloying through a rod.
V. Klyuchinkova.

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Calculating the composition and the weight ratio of an alloying electrode coating. Svar.proizv. no.12:26-28 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.

GOL'DENBLAT, I., doktor tekhn.nauk; TAL', K., kand.tekhn.nauk; BULGAKOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BORISHANSKIY, M., kand.tekhn nauk; VASIL'YEV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TURKIN, V., kand.tekhn. nauk.; NEMIROVSKIY, Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKARICHEV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Rude attempt to misappropriate achievements of the Soviet art of building. Stroi.prom. 27 no.10:18-19 O '49. (MIRA 13:2)

(Reinforced concrete construction)
(Strains and stresses)

TURKIN, V., inzh.; SYUMKIN, A., inzh.; KLEPFER, G., inzh.

Some problems of construction practice in Chelyabinsk. Zhil. stroi. no.10:10-11 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

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AUTHORS: Turkin, V.D., Kushnikova, L.K.

TITLE: Investigation Into Alloys of the Copper-Manganese-Silicon System

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-vo tsvetn. metallurgii, Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1958, Nr 29, pp 18 - 25

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated Cu alloys with 1 - 12% Mn and 1 - 4% Si. At 730° - 750°C the Cu alloys were suitable for forgings. Isothermic and polythermic cross sections of structural diagrams were plotted. Two phases were revealed: the $\alpha$ solid solution of Mn and Si in Cu and the $\beta$ -phase (possibly $Mn_5Si_3$). Part of the Cu alloys, quench-hardened at 900°C, had a liquid phase. It was established that the solubility of Mn and Si changed sharply with changing temperatures. As a result of investigations Cu alloys were selected adopting a high hardness after quench-hardening at 800°C and tempering at 400°C. In quench-hardened

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