BATALOV, Anatoliy Leonidovich; UL'YANOVSKIY, R.A., otv.red.; YUREVICH, L.I., red.izd-va; YAZLOVSKAYA, E.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Transportation in modern India] Transport v sovremennoi Indii. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1961. 229 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(India--Transportation)

LUK'YANOVA, M.I., otv. red.; UL'YANOVSKIY, R.A., otv. red.; KAZAKEVICH, I.S., red.; KOTOVSKIY, G.G., red.; YUREVICH, L.I., red. izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Agrarian reforms in the Orient] Agrarnye reformy v stranakh Vostoka. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1961. 234 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut narodov Azii.
(Asia—Land tenure)

KLIMKO, Grigoriy Nikiforovich; UL'YANOVSKIY, R.A., prof., otv. red.; LIOZNOV, A.G., red.

[Agrarian problems of independent Burma] Agrarnye problemy nezavisimoi Birmy. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 230 p. (MIRA 17:6)

L 40952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011956 UR/0141/63/008/001/0096/0098

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible] a phase AFC

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 96-98

TOPIC TAGS: phase AFC, noise immunity

ABSTRACT: Measuring the residual difference of center frequencies, in a phase AFC system, by means of a series-connected mixer, [illegible], and pulse counter is briefly described. The error of measurement is claimed to be 1% or less. A noise diode was used as a source of noise. A plot of residual [illegible] frequency difference vs initial detuning was constructed. A new type of low-pass filter based on varistors and variconds was used in the phase AFC equipment. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 formulas.

[03]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4004

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MITEL'MAN, M., brigadir; GLEBOV, B., inzh., istorik; UL'YANSKIY, A.; IVANOV, G.A., red.; KALAUSHINA, K.Ye., red.; PROTOPOPOV, M.I., red.; ROZANOV, M.D., red.; BACHILO, I., red.; VINOGRADOV, V., mladshiy red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn. red.

[History of the Kirov (formerly Putilov)Metallurgical and Machinery Plant in Leningrad] Istoriia Kirovskogo (byv. Putilovskogo) metallurgicheskogo i mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda v Leningrade. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry. Vol.1. [History of the Putilov Plant 1801-1917] Istoriia Putilovskogo zavoda, 1801-1917. Izd.3. 1961. 719 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningrad. Institut istorii partii.
(Leningrad--Machinery industry)

ROMANCHEV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; UL'YANTSEV, P.S., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn. red.

[For high crop yields; an account of Valentina Gaganova's followers in the agriculture of Tula Province] K vysokim urozhaiam; ocherk o pervykh gaganovtsakh Tul'skoi derevni. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 15 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Tula Province--Agriculture)

SMIRNOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; UL'YANTSEV, P.S., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Essential link; sketch about Aleksei Baranov, a member of the Communist Youth League and a leading promoter of mechanized corn cultivation] Osnovnoe zveno; ocherk o peredovom tul'skom mekhanizatore kukuruzovodstva komsomol'tse Alekseе Baranove. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 34 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Corn (Maize))

POPOVA, Anastasiya Ivanovna, kand.ekon.nauk; UL'IANTSEV, P.S., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Development of the concept of collective farm property] Puti razvitiia kolkhoznoi sobstvennosti. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 46 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Collective farms) (Property)

UL'YANSKIY, S.V.

UL'YANSKIY, S.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TSIRG, I.P., [illegible]ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti starshego nauchnogo sotrudnika.

Problem of scale-models in studying operation of ventilation systems. Trudy Stroi.inst. Mosgorispolkoma no.4:6-8 '53. (MLRA 8:3)
(Ventilation)

OSIPCHUK, Yakov Markovich; UL'YANTSEV, P.S., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn.red.

[Zootechnician in charge of a swine farm] Svinofermoi zaveduet zootekhnik. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Swine)

UL'YANTSEV, Petr Stepanovich; TUPIKOV, A.I., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn.red.

[The Moscow Basin yesterday, today, and tomorrow; popular study of the coal industry in the Moscow region, its development in the period between the 20th and the 21st Congresses of the CPSU, and its future development in the seven-year plan] Mosbass vchera, segodnia, zavtra; populiarnyi ocherk podmoskovnoi ugol'noi promyshlennosti, ee razvitiia v period mezhdu XX i XXI s"ezdami KPSS i perspektiv v semiletke. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 286 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining)

Orekhov, Ivan Mikhaylovich; UL'YANTSEV, P.S., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Fulfilling the seven-year plan] V ritme semiletki. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 22 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Novotul'skiy--Steelworks)

UL'YANYCHEVA-YUDINTSEVA, M.F.

Sensitivity to penicillin and streptomycin in sick and healthy children as determined by a drop-type skin test. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.3:63-67 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo pediatricheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (dir..A.A.Prokof'yeva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' N.I. Kozin) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PENICILLIN) (STREPTOMYCIN)

UL'YASHCHENKO, V., inzh.

Unjustified fears. Pozh.delo 7 no.8:5 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Safety lamp)

KIREYEV, M.I.; DZHALALOV, Ye.M.; UL'YASHCHENKO, V.Ye.; VESELOV, A.I.; PROSHCHIN, Ye.A.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.M.

Discussion on the use of PPV wire. Prom.energ. 11 no.7:19-27 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Gosenergonadzor Ministerstva elektrostantsii (for Kireyev) 2. Glavnoye upravleniye pozharnoy okhrany Ministerstva vnutrennikh del SSSR (for Dzhalalov) 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protivopozharnoy oborony (for Ul'yashchenko, Veselov) 4. TSentroelektromontazh (for Proshchin) 5. Trest "Moselektromontazh-1" (for Serebryakov).

(Electric wire, Insulated)

UL'YASHCHENKO, Vasiliy Yevgen'yevich, inzhener; RAKOVICH, I.O., redaktor; VILOKUROVA, Ye.B., redaktor izdatel'stva; PETROVSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Fire prevention measures for electrical equipment in installations subject to fire and explosions] Pozharno-tekhnicheskie trebovaniia k elektrooborudovaniiu pozharno-vzryvoopasnykh pomeshchenii i narushnykh ustanovok. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1957. 88 p. (MLRA 10:7)

(Electric machinery--Safety measures)
(Fire prevention)

8(2)

SOV/112-59-2-2297

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 4 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ul'yashchenko, V.Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of Explosion-Hazardous Properties of Electrical Equipment (Issledovaniye vzryvoopasnosti elektrooborudovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Pozharnoye delo, 1957, p 9

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

Ul'yashchenko, V. Ye.

UL'YASHCHENKO, V.Ye.

Remarks on P.M.Tarasenkov's article. Energ.biul.no.9:26-27 S '57.
(MIRA 10:10)
(Explosives--Safety measures) (Tarasenkov, P.M.)

UL'YASHCHENKO, V., inzhener.

Checking explosion safety of electric equipment. Pozh.delo 3 No.6:9 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Electric Engineering--Safety Measures)

UL'YASHCHENKO, V. Ye.: Cand Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the explosionproofness of electrical equipment in various explosive media". Moscow, 1958. 19 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Mining Inst im I. V. Stalin), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 136)

UL'YASHCHENKO, V., inzh.

The PGF2-VZG portable explosion proof gas analizer. Pozh.delo 4 no.8:6-7 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Eudiometer)

SOV/110-58-9-17/20

AUTHORS: Kravchenko, V.S. (Doctor of Technical Science) and Ul'yashchenko, V.E. (Engineer)

TITLE: A Study of Explosion-proof Electrical Equipment in an Atmosphere of Explosive Gas (Vzryvobezopasnost' elektrooborudovaniya v atmosfere vzryvchatykh gazov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti,1958,Nr 9,pp 69-74 (USSR) Vol. 29

ABSTRACT: Heavy-current electrical equipment is usually made flame-proof by the provision of an explosion-proof casing having flanges with gaps of such dimensions that gases, expelled to relieve the internal pressure formed when an explosion occurs, are cooled down before reaching the surrounding explosive atmosphere. Recent Soviet work has clarified the mechanism of flame-extinction in narrow gaps and some new properties of explosion-proof casings have been discovered. The critical gap between infinite planes at which flame propagation ceases depends primarily on the properties of the burning mixture, particularly the energy of activation, the maximum flame temperature, the thermal conductivity of the gas and the rate of propagation of the flame relative to the products of combustion. Theoretical equations for the critical gap are written, but they give

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A Study of Explosion-proof Electrical Equipment in an Atmosphere of Explosive Gas

only the order of magnitude for different gases. It is clear that the reason why the material nature of the flange has little effect on the flame-suppressing efficiency is that the heat-transfer is mainly governed by the thermal conductivity of the gas. The effects are more complicated in the closed casings met in practice than they are in the theoretical infinite gaps. There are considerable increases of pressure and temperature inside the casing, so that the gaps must be smaller. In experimental work on explosion-proof gaps the variability of the effect of explosion propagation is important. A special test rig was made up, as schematically illustrated in Fig 3, and consists of a special spherical casing of 2.5 litres for determining safe gaps, with a controlled gap between the flanges. This was filled with an explosive-mixture and placed in a large (220 litres) explosion chamber containing the same explosive mixture. The mixture inside the sphere was ignited by a magneto spark. It was found that for a given set of conditions an explosion could occur only occasionally, for

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example, only once in 60 tests, and in one case only once in 167 tests. It is usually considered that a gap is safe if no explosion occurs in a certain number of tests. In practice a safety factor of 2½ or so was allowed in gap length. Tests made in the TsNIPO served as a basis for a more reliable method of determining safe gaps. An attempt was first made to establish a relationship between the probability of an explosion being transmitted and a factor governing the intensity of the source of ignition, such as the size of the flange gap. Similar work was recently done in England by Bruce, but later tests were not in accordance with the linear relationship that he established. Our tests were made in hydrogen, acetylene and propane. Only a limited number of tests could be made and we had to be satisfied with 3 - 5 positive results in about 300 tests. It will be seen from the results given in Fig 4 that a reliable relationship was nevertheless obtained. The tests confirmed the validity of the law of probability of ignition for ignition sources of unstable intensity. The

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relationship between the statistical probability of transmission of explosion and the size of the flange gap is given in Fig 5 and the corresponding formula in equation (5). This relationship forms a basis for a new method of determining the safe gap. A method is given of determining the relationship between the probability of explosion transmission and the length of gap from experimental data. A procedure is then offered for finding a value of gap length that corresponds to a given low value of explosion probability. The relevant calculations were made by L.N. Bol'shev at the Mathematical Institute imeni Steklov of the Academy of Science of the USSR. Formula (8) gives the value of the safe gap. Values of the magnitude t that enters into this formula are given in Table 1. The procedure was used to determine safe flange gaps for very dangerous mixtures of air with hydrogen and acetylene, also with propane. The most explosive concentrations of these gases in air are given in Fig 6. The safe gaps were calculated by means of formula (8) for an explosion

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probability of 10^{-6} and gave the dimensions recorded in Table 2. The corresponding results of explosion tests are given also. It will be seen that even if the safety factor of 2 is allowed in the gap length, it is practicable to manufacture some kinds of explosion-proof equipment for hydrogen/air mixtures. Explosion-proof enclosures can also be made for acetylene atmospheres, provided the volume is not greater than 0.25 litres. On the basis of this work the Elektrosila Works has developed and put into series production an explosion-proof lighting fitting for hydrogen/air atmospheres and has developed an inflammable-gas indicator for hydrogen and acetylene atmospheres. Previous authors have pointed out that explosion-proof equipment may become unsafe if prolonged power-arcs occur inside it. The way in which this happens is discussed, leading to the conclusion that the problem cannot be solved merely by suitable design of the casing but requires that appropriate electrical

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protective equipment be used to cut off the supply quickly in such cases. Additional safety measures are the use of arc-resisting insulation, increased clearances between live parts and periodical checking of insulation resistance.

There are 2 tables, 6 figures, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

1. Electrical equipment--Performance 2. Explosive gases--Safety measures 3. Electrical equipment--Test methods 4. Electrical equipment--Safety measures

Card 6/6

GEL'FER, Gesel' Ayzikovich; IVANOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich; MEDVEDEV, Yakov Grigor'yevich; UL'YASHCHENKO, V.Ye., red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., ved. red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Explosionproof electric equipment; handbook for workers in the petroleum refining and gas industries] Vzryvozashchishchennoe elektrooborudovanie; spravochnik dlia rabotnikov neftepererabatyvaiushchei i gazovoi promyshlennosti. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1960. 328 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Petroleum industry--Electric equipment)
(Electric machinery--Safety appliances)

UL'YASHCHENKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic cutouts instead of fuses. Pozh.delo 6 no.2:13 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Electric cutouts)

CHERKASOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; GL'YASHCHENKO, Vasiliy Yevgen'yevich; GLAZKOV, A.N., red.

[Fire prevention in electrical systems] Pozharnaia profilaktika elektroustanovok. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1963. 199 p. (MIRA 17:8)

ULYASHKIN, V.N.

How we organize exchange of work experience. Vest. sviazi 17 no.7: 26-27 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tomskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi. (Tomsk Province--Telecommunication)

ULYASHKIN, V.N.

Increase the labor productivity of mail carriers. Vest. sviazi 20 no.9:21-22 S'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tomskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi.
(Postal service--Letter carriers)

ULYASHOVA, R.M.

Microflora of the gravel culture of tomatoes. Priroda 54 no.3:120-121 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya, Kiyev.

SOV/129-59-4-10/17

AUTHORS: Minkevich, A.N. (Candidate of Technical Sciences) and Ulybin, G.N. (Engineer)

TITLE: Chromating and Borating of Steel, Applying High Frequency Heating (Khromirovaniye i borirovaniye stali pri nagreve t.v.ch.)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 4, pp 48-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated processes of chromating and borating steel by means of chromium and boron-containing pastes and high-frequency heating. The experiments were carried out with 12 mm diameter specimens of the steels 20, 45 and U 10. The heating was effected with current supplied by a 60 kW, 350 kc/sec tube oscillator. The constancy of the temperature was ensured by means of a photo-electric pyrometer; the distance between the single turn inductor and the surface of the paste was about 1 - 2.5 mm. The paste consisted of a chromium or boron-containing powder and a fluxing medium. The following conclusions are arrived at: 1) For chromating by means of high frequency heating for a duration of 2 - 3 minutes at 1050 - 1200°C a paste consisting of 75% chromium powder or ferro-chromium and 25% cryolite with a hydrolized

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Chromating and Borating of Steel, Applying High Frequency Heating

ethyl-silicate as a binder, is suitable. A chromated layer 0.10 mm deep will be obtained by means of this method for steel 20, heated to 1200°C for 2 minutes, as compared to 8 - 10 hours' heating to 1050°C required in the case of the current method of chromating. However, the surface of the specimens is not always as good for this new method of chromating as it is for the ordinary method. 2) For borating of steels by high frequency heating at 1200°C for 2 - 3 minutes, a paste is suitable consisting of 50% boron carbide and 50% cryolite with hydrolised ethyl-silicate as a binder. Borating by means of this method of steels 45 and U-10 brings about the formation of a layer up to 0.12 mm thick with a hardness of about 1000 H_{V10}. In the surface zone of the borated layer, borides of iron and boron carbide were detected by X-ray analysis. A layer of an equal depth (of a slightly different structure and of a slightly greater hardness) can be obtained by means of electrolysis at 950°C for 2 hours. Borating by means of the here-described method can be applied for

Chromating and Borating of Steel, Applying High Frequency Heating

improving wear resistance of components.
3) The here-described method can also be used for other processes of chemical - heat treatment of steels and alloys.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 2 Polish.

L 45449-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) BB

ACC NR: AR6022391 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0398/66/000/003/A017/A017

AUTHOR: Ulyashinskiy, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of permissible elastic imbalance of elastic coupling boxes in marine shafts

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 3A100

REF SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-ta vodn. transp., vyp. 82, 1965, 117-120

TOPIC TAGS: screw propeller, centrifugal force, coupling box, elastic imbalance, MARINE ENGINE, SHAFT

ABSTRACT: A formula is derived for determining the imbalance reaction and establishing a tolerance for the elastic imbalance of an elastic coupling box in relation to the unbalanced centrifugal force of an optimal screw propeller and the weight of the coupling box. Bibliography of 1 title. [Translation] [AM]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 1/1

L 47461-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6032031 SOURCE CODE: UR/3225/64/000/010/0004/0034

AUTHOR: Landyreva, N. S. (Group leader); Karpova, T. B.; Safonova, A. M.; Ul'yashina, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Seismology bulletin of the network of permanent seismological stations of the USSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Seysmologicheskiy byulleten' seti opornykh seysmicheskikh stantsiy SSSR, no. 10, Oct. 1964. Moscow, 1965, 4-34

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, earthquake, seismologic station, epicenter, origin time, seismicity, seismographic record

ABSTRACT: The present bulletin provides the data on earthquakes recorded by permanent seismological stations in the Soviet Union during October 1964. It has been prepared by the Seismology Service Department of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The bulletin consists of sections I and II, each of which is subdivided into subsections a and b. The data in subsections Ia and Ib include the origin time of the earthquakes (Greenwich time), the epicenter, class of accuracy (for class A and class B earthquakes the error in determining the epicenter does not exceed 25 and 50 km, respectively), the magnitude determined from the

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L 47461-66

ACC NR: AT6032031

surface waves, and the region where the earthquake occurred. Subsections Ib and IIb contain the detailed data on the earthquakes: wave arrival time at the various permanent seismological stations, direction of displacement, i.e., compression or rarefaction, maximum amplitudes of ground vibration and the corresponding period and the distance to the epicenter. Section Ia contains data on earthquakes within the USSR, excluding the Soviet Far East, with $M \geq 4$, and the data on earthquakes in the Soviet Far East and the regions bordering the Soviet Union (up to 200 km from the border) with $M \geq 5.5$. Subsection Ib contains the data on earthquakes within the USSR, excluding the Soviet Far East, with $M \geq 4.5$ and the data for Soviet Far East, regions bordering the Soviet Union, and the Kurile-Kamchatka arc with $M \geq 5.5$. Section II contains the data on distant earthquakes. Subsection IIa contains the data on earthquakes in Europe and Asia with $M \geq 5$ and the data on earthquakes in the rest of the world with $M \geq 5.5$. Subsection IIb contains more detailed data on earthquakes in Europe and Asia with $M \geq 5.5$ and the data on earthquakes in the rest of the world with $M \geq 6$. A list of permanent seismological stations, the data from which were used in the bulletin, includes their geographic location, type of instruments used, and the addresses of the institutes; it is published twice a year in issues number 1 and 7. A special issue published annually contains detailed data on parameters and frequency-amplitude characteristics of the instruments. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [BA]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 fdh

L 47462-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6032032 SOURCE CODE: UR/3225/64/000/011/0004/0030

AUTHOR: Landyreva, N. S. (Group leader); Karpova, T. B.; Safonova, A. M.; Ul'yashina, V. A. 30 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Seismology bulletin of the network of permanent seismological stations of the USSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Seysmologicheskiy byulleten' seti opornykh seysmicheskikh stantsiy SSSR, no. 11, Nov. 1964. Moscow, 1965, 4-30

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, earthquake, seismologic station, epicenter, origin time, seismicity, seismographic record

ABSTRACT: The present bulletin provides the data on earthquakes recorded by permanent seismological stations in the Soviet Union during November 1964. It has been prepared by the Seismology Service Department of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The bulletin consists of sections I and II, each of which is subdivided into subsections a and b. The data in subsections Ia and Ib include the origin time of the earthquakes (Greenwich time), the epicenter, class of accuracy (for class A and class B earthquakes the error in determining the epicenter does not exceed 25 and 50 km, respectively), the magnitude determined from the

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L 47462-66

ACC NR: AT6032032 O

surface waves, and the region where the earthquake occurred. Subsections Ib and IIb contain the detailed data on the earthquakes: wave arrival time at the various permanent seismological stations, direction of displacement, i.e., compression or rarefaction, maximum amplitudes of ground vibration and the corresponding period and the distance to the epicenter. Section Ia contains data on earthquakes within the USSR, excluding the Soviet Far East, with $M \geq 4$, and the data on earthquakes in the Soviet Far East and the regions bordering the Soviet Union (up to 200 km from the border) with $M \geq 5.5$. Subsection Ib contains the data on earthquakes within the USSR, excluding the Soviet Far East, with $M \geq 4.5$ and the data for Soviet Far East, regions bordering the Soviet Union, and the Kurile-Kamchatka arc with $M \geq 5.5$. Section II contains the data on distant earthquakes. Subsection IIa contains the data on earthquakes in Europe and Asia with $M \geq 5$ and the data on earthquakes in the rest of the world with $M \geq 5.5$. Subsection IIb contains more detailed data on earthquakes in Europe and Asia with $M \geq 5.5$ and the data on earthquakes in the rest of the world with $M \geq 6$. A list of permanent seismological stations, the data from which were used in the bulletin, includes their geographic location, type of instruments used, and the addresses of the institutes; it is published twice a year in issues number 1 and 7. A special issue published annually contains detailed data on parameters and frequency-amplitude characteristics of the instruments. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [BA]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2 fdh

L 47463-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6032033 SOURCE CODE: UR/3225/64/000/012/0004/0025

AUTHOR: Landyreva, N. S. (Group leader); Karpova, T. B.; Safonova, A. M.; Ul'yashina, V. A. 3/ B+/

ORG: none

TITLE: Seismology bulletin of the network of permanent seismological stations of the USSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Seysmologicheskiy byulleten' seti opornykh seysmicheskikh stantsiy SSSR, no. 12, Dec. 1964. Moscow, 1965, 4-25

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, earthquake, seismologic station, epicenter, origin time, seismicity, seismographic record

ABSTRACT: The present bulletin provides the data on earthquakes recorded by permanent seismological stations in the Soviet Union during December 1964. It has been prepared by the Seismology Service Department of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The bulletin consists of sections I and II, each of which is subdivided into subsections a and b. The data in subsections Ia and Ib include the origin time of the earthquakes (Greenwich time), the epicenter, class of accuracy (for class A and class B earthquakes the error in determining the epicenter does not exceed 25 and 50 km, respectively), the magnitude determined from the

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L 47403-66

ACC NR: AT6032033

surface waves, and the region where the earthquake occurred. Subsections Ib and IIb contain the detailed data on the earthquakes: wave arrival time at the various permanent seismological stations, direction of displacement, i.e., compression or rarefaction, maximum amplitudes of ground vibration and the corresponding period and the distance to the epicenter. Section Ia contains data on earthquakes within the USSR, excluding the Soviet Far East, with $M \geq 4$, and the data on earthquakes in the Soviet Far East and the regions bordering the Soviet Union (up to 200 km from the border) with $M \geq 5.5$. Subsection Ib contains the data on earthquakes within the USSR, excluding the Soviet Far East, with $M \geq 4.5$ and the data for Soviet Far East, regions bordering the Soviet Union, and the Kurile-Kamchatka arc with $M \geq 5.5$. Section II contains the data on distant earthquakes. Subsection IIa contains the data on earthquakes in Europe and Asia with $M \geq 5$ and the data on earthquakes in the rest of the world with $M \geq 5.5$. Subsection IIb contains more detailed data on earthquakes in Europe and Asia with $M \geq 5.5$ and the data on earthquakes in the rest of the world with $M \geq 6$. A list of permanent seismological stations, the data from which were used in the bulletin, includes their geographic location, type of instruments used, and the addresses of the institutes; it is published twice a year in issues number 1 and 7. A special issue published annually contains detailed data on parameters and frequency-amplitude characteristics of the instruments. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [BA]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6034724 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/008/A023/A023

AUTHOR: Ulyashinskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the elastic nonequilibrium in an elastic clutch of a ship's drive shaft

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 8A177

REF SOURCE: Sb. Ekon. i organiz. perevozok. Sudostr. i sudoremont. M.-L., Transport, 1965, 97-103

TOPIC TAGS: elasticity, clutch, vibration, probability theory, nonequilibrium

ABSTRACT: This study determines the probable value of an elastic nonequilibrium reaction to the torque of an elastic clutch of a ship's drive shaft under load. The nonequilibrium occurs as a result of errors incurred in manufacture of sections of the drive and driven part of the half clutch, namely the errors in the central segment angle, errors in angles of rotation of blades in both (drive and driven) half-clutch, and by uneven elasticity properties of the segment. An expression is obtained for the elasticity reaction as a function of these values. Since the errors

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ACC NR: AR6034724

represent random values, the probability theory was used to conduct the investigation. It is shown that the distribution of the values followed a well-known pattern. Formulas for expressing mathematical expectation, the root-mean-square deviation, and the probable value of the elastic reaction were established. The mathematical expectation due to error symmetry is equal to zero. Analysis of the formula for the probable reaction value shows that this reaction, while changing its spatial distribution with shaft rotation speed, produces an additional cyclic load on the shaft and engine bearings, and appears to be the source of engine forced vibrations whose frequency is substantially lower than the natural vibration of the engine on shock absorbers. The nonequilibrium reaction may increase to such an extent that it may transmit to the ship's hull. Theoretical conclusions were confirmed by experiments.

[KP]

SUB CODE: 13/

Card 2/2

ULYANENSK I. Yu.A.

Passenger motor ship with jet propellers. Sudostroenie no.7:7-8 (MIRA 18:8)
Jl '65.

L 15394-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6000968 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0053/0054

AUTHORS: Chukhin, A. A.; Polyakov, I. V.; Ulybin, M. G.; Kapustin, G. V. 17 B

ORG: none

TITLE: A press for vulcanizing rubber products. Class 39, No. 176382 [announced by All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Rubber-Industrial Mechanical Engineering (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezino-tekhnicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 53-54

TOPIC TAGS: drive, rubber technology, rubber vulcanization, pressure apparatus, manufacturing facility, manufacturing method

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a press for vulcanizing rubber products, for example, rubber-metal gaskets. The press includes devices for the withdrawal and opening of the dies (see Fig. 1). These devices are made in the form of horizontally positioned guides fastened to the plates of the press. The guides carry a sliding die which travels with the help of a cylinder. The upper rotating part of the die is connected to the base of the press by hinged arms. The design is intended to increase the productivity of labor. The press contains mechanisms for loading the stock material and removing the finished products. These mechanisms are in the form of a vacuum cartridge connected by a hinge joint to the cylinder and are

Card 1/3 UDC: 678.058.39

L 15394-66
ACC NR: AP6000968

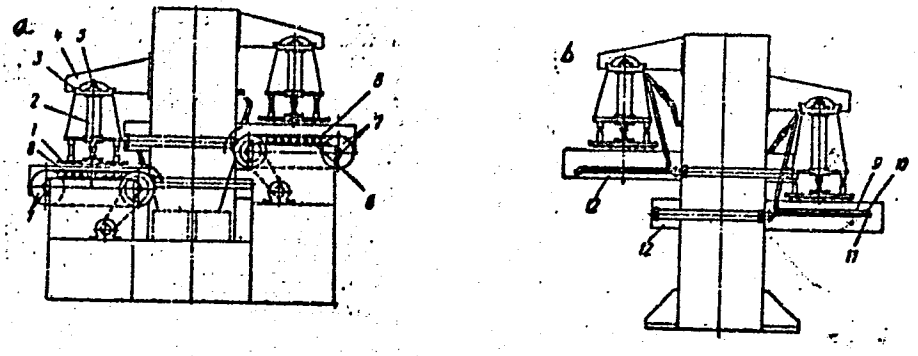

Fig. 1. 1 - Vacuum cartridge; 2 - cylinder; 3 - carriage; 4 - support; 5 - screw couple; 6 - spindle magazine; 7 - conveyer; 8 - conveyer belt of specified length; 9 - middle part of die; 10 - projections on the middle section; 11 - catches; 12 - guides of the press.

rigidly connected by coupled screws to the carriage moving on the guides of the support. To automate the processes of loading the stock materials and removing the finished product, spindle magazines for the stock materials are used in the press. These magazines are mounted on the frames. The press also uses conveyers, along the loops of which are fastened conveyer belts of a specified length. The

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L 15394-66

ACC NR: AP6000968

dies of the press consist of three hinge-fastened parts. The middle sections of these dies are made with projections which interact with the catches fastened to the guides of the press. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 22Aug63 11,13/

PC

Card 3/3

KONDRATSKAYA, Ye.A.; BORISOVA, A.N.; BESSCHASTNAYA, V.M.; ULYBIN, N.G.

Heat treatment of thin K40NKhM alloy wire. Biul. TSIICHM no.2: 47 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Alloys--Heat treatment)

ULYBIN, S.

Efficiency, Industrial

Advanced work methods for all workers. V pom. profaktivu 13 No. 12, 1952.

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

ULYBIN, S.

The shop committee on labor protection. Sov.profsoiuzy 2 no.5:61-62 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Instruktor Penzenskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Industrial safety)

ULYBIN, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALYSHENKO, S.P., inzh.

Effect of the hydrostatic effect on the measurement of the density of the supercritical region of the parameters of state. Teploenergetika 12 no.6:70-72 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

TULYBIN, S.A.

21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2583

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernaya reaktory i yadernaya energetika. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Ed.: M.A. Dollezhal', Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A.N. Nesmeyanov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Leypunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Kovtun, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed.: A.P. Ryabchyev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

COVERAGE: This 4th-second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors, the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I. Koryakin is the science editor of this volume. See SOV/2061 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

ULYBIN, S. A., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the Specific Gravity of Common and Heavy Water in a Wide Range of Temperatures and Pressures," Moscow, 1959, 18 pp (MoscowPower Engineering Institute) (KL, 2-60, 115)

ULYBIN, S.A.

96-4-9/24

AUTHORS: Kirillin, V.A., Corresponding Member of the Ac.Sc.USSR and Ulybin, S.A., Engineer.

TITLE: An experimental investigation into the compressibility of water and water vapour at temperatures close to the critical. (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye szhimayemosti vody i vodyanogo para pri temperaturakh, blizkikh k kriticheskoy).

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.4, pp. 53-54 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In view of the high accuracy needed in tables of the thermodynamic properties of water and steam, special attention has recently been paid to correlation of caloric and thermal parameters. An attempt was made to calculate the enthalpy of steam from experimental determinations of specific heat and from experimental data on compressibility. Discrepancies in the results were probably due to errors in the experimental data. It appeared most likely that errors were present near to the critical point, where many measurements become unreliable. It was therefore decided to repeat investigations on the compressibility of water and steam at temperatures close to the critical, paying special attention to experimental procedure. This time the experimental procedure was modified. It had been

Card 1/3

An experimental investigation into the compressibility of water and water vapour at temperatures close to the critical.

assumed that the volume of the differential manometer did not change with pressure, but in fact it does. Care was taken to make accurate temperature measurements. The pressure was measured with the piston-type manometer system of M. K. Zhokhovskiy, calibrated at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Standard, Measures and Measuring Instruments. The tests were made on the isotherms 368.82, 400.00 and 410.00°C. over the pressure range of 103.32 - 493.96 atms. Twenty-nine experimental values of specific volume were obtained and are given in Tables 1 - 3. On the isotherm 368.82°C over the entire pressure range used in the present work the specific volume was within 0.2% of the value previously obtained. On the 400.00°C isotherm there is one point which is 0.35% higher than a value obtained by interpolation from the previous work. It is concluded that experimental values of specific volumes of water and steam obtained in the previous work are quite reliable within the limits of accuracy given, except on the 410°C isotherm in the pressure range 450 - 500 atms. Additional data obtained

Card 2/3 in the present work will help in the formulation of more

96-4-9/24

An experimental investigation into the compressibility of water and water vapour at temperatures close to the critical.

accurate tables of the thermodynamic properties of water and steam, and in particular will conduce to better agreement between thermal and caloric values. There are 3 tables and 3 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Power Institute. (Moskovskiy Energeticheskiy Institut).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

KIRILLIN, V.A.; ULYBIN, S.A., inzh.

Experimental investigation of specific volumes of water and water vapor in the region of high temperatures [with summary in English]. Teploenergetika 6 no.1:62-65 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kirillin). 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Water) (Water vapor) (High temperatures)

SOV/96-59-4-13/21

AUTHORS: Kirillin, V.A., Corresponding Member of the Ac.Sc.USSR
Ulybin, S.A., Engineer

TITLE: An Experimental Determination of the Specific Volumes of Heavy Water (Eksperimental'noye opredeleniye udel'nykh ob"yemov tyazheloy vody)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 67-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Knowledge of the properties of heavy water is required for atomic power engineering but so far these properties have been studied over only a very narrow range of temperature and pressure. The experimental equipment used was the same as had already been used to determine the thermo-dynamic properties of water and steam at high pressures and temperatures and which has previously been described for example, in Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 4. Heavy water is hygroscopic and is apt to take up ordinary water from the atmosphere, contamination with even 2% of ordinary water would alter the measured value of the specific volume by about 0.2% and, therefore, special precautions had to be taken to prevent such contamination. Care was also taken to avoid contamination from the aluminium containers in which the heavy water is kept.

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An Experimental Determination of the Specific Volumes of Heavy Water

Other special corrections that were made are described. As a result of this investigation determinations were made of the specific volume of heavy water over a temperature range from 250-500°C on 11 isotherms at pressures ranging approximately from 100-500 kg/sq cm. A large number of values of specific volume were obtained for both liquid and vapour phases and are given in table 1. A p-v diagram for heavy water for the pressure range of 150-500 kg/sq cm and for specific volumes up to 10 cm^3/g is given in Fig.1. Most of the experimental values relate to the region close to the critical point of the heavy water and to the liquid phase region, in which the greatest difference should be expected between the properties of ordinary and heavy waters. A diagram of pv/RT against 1/v for heavy water at temperatures above 350°C and densities up to 0.25 g/cm^2 is given in Fig.2. The experimental values for specific volume obtained in the present work cannot be compared directly with other published data because the range of the experiments is not paralleled elsewhere. The experimental data obtained

An Experimental Determination of the Specific Volumes of Heavy Water

in the work has been used to determine the saturation pressure of heavy water at temperatures of 300, 350, 360, 369 and 371°C (see table 2). These results are compared with other published data and it is claimed that agreement is good. The presence of a short horizontal section in the diagram on the isotherm at a temperature of 371°C shows that the critical temperature of heavy water is near to 371°C - probably 0.2-0.3°C above this value. This is in good agreement with other published data. Unfortunately, the data obtained in the present work does not uniquely determine the critical pressure, though it is evident that this is approximately 223 kg/cm^2. This is somewhat lower than published values but nevertheless appears to be right. The present work

SOV/96-59-4-13/21

An Experimental Determination of the Specific Volumes of Heavy Water

confirms that the critical conditions of heavy water are different from those of ordinary water. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 5 references of which 2 are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

Card 4/4

KIRILLIN, V.A.; ULYBIN, S.A., inzh.

Thermodynamic properties of ordinary and heavy water. Teploenergetika 6 no.12:77-80 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut. 2.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kirillin).
(Thermodynamics) (Water) (Deuterium oxide)

SOV/96-59-8-19/27

AUTHORS: Kirillin, V.A., Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR and Ulybin, S.A., Engineer

TITLE: An Experimental Determination of the Specific Volumes of Steam at High Temperatures and Pressures

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika 1959, Nr 8, pp 71-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A need was felt to determine the specific volumes of steam at temperatures above 500°C. The work now reported was carried out on the rig of the Moscow Power Institute, which was described in a previous article by the same author. The experimental procedure has also been described. The tests were made on isotherms at temperatures of 500, 520, 550, 570, 600 and 620°C. Altogether 70 new experimental values of specific volumes were determined and are tabulated. The results were arranged to overlap with previously published work by the same authors, and agreement is good within the overlap. It is concluded that any effect associated with hydrogen formation by interaction between the steam and the equipment was not important. The differences between the present results and those of Holser and Kennedy are, however, much greater. A direct comparison can only

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An Experimental Determination of the Specific Volumes of Steam at High Temperatures and Pressures

be made on four isotherms and agreement is best at the higher temperatures. For example, at 620°C the greatest difference is about 0.1% as indicated in Table 2. At lower temperatures the difference is greater; for instance at 500°C and 700 kg/cm^2 it is about 0.5%. At the lower temperatures the new experimental data for specific volumes and the rounded values given by Holser and Kennedy differ systematically by 0.3 to 0.35% at all pressures up to 700 kg/cm^2. Analysis of the experimental procedure and the results indicates that at temperatures of 500 to 600°C the values given in the present work are more reliable than those of Holser and Kennedy. Measurements were also made of the specific volumes of water and steam at a temperature of 388°C. This was necessary because in the previous work by the same author the results on this isotherm were not in good agreement with the results for other temperatures. The tests covered the pressure range of 130 to 500 kg/cm^2; 10 new experimental values for specific volumes were obtained and are given in Table 1.

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An Experimental Determination of the Specific Volumes of Steam at High Temperatures and Pressures

There is a systematic difference of 0.8% between these values and the previously published results, the former being somewhat higher. It is considered that the new values for specific volumes at 388°C are the more accurate. There are 2 Tables and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Energeticheskiy Institut (The Moscow Power Institute)

Card 3/3

SOV/96-59-9-1/22

AUTHORS: Kirillin, V.A. (Corresponding Member of Ac.Sc. USSR), and Ulybin, S.A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Analysis of the Accuracy of the Experimental Values of Specific Volumes of Water and Steam Obtained in the Moscow Power Institute, with Reference to the Unified Tables

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the 1958 Moscow meeting of the co-ordinating committee of the International Conference on the properties of steam, attention was drawn to the need for a careful analysis of available experimental data on the thermo-dynamic properties of water and steam, to ensure that the most reliable experimental data is used in drawing up the unified international steam tables. Therefore, an analysis was made of the experimental data on specific volumes of water and steam obtained in the Moscow Power Institute during the period 1950 to 1959. This article briefly describes the methods and results of this analysis. The accuracy of the experimental data on specific volumes was analysed both by comparing the data of different investigators and by consideration of the

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Analysis of the Accuracy of the Experimental Values of Specific Volumes of Water and Steam Obtained in the Moscow Power Institute, with Reference to the Unified Tables

differences between experimental values and interpolated curves based on extensive experimental material. The differences between experimental values and interpolated curves were analysed by three different methods developed respectively by the Moscow Power Institute, the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute and the Odessa Institute of Marine Engineers. The first two of these methods are graphical and they are briefly described. Some slight inaccuracy may be introduced by the absence of mathematical treatment, particularly where the results of different investigators are not in good agreement. From this point of view the graphical-analytical method of the Odessa Marine Engineers Institute is an improvement, and it is briefly explained. Experimental values were considered sufficiently accurate and reliable when they differed from the interpolation curves by not more than 0.3%. The results analysed were those published by Kirillin, Rumyantsev, Zubarev, and others, as noted in literature references (2) to (12). It is explained, with reasons, which of the results are considered reliable and

Analysis of the Accuracy of the Experimental Values of Specific Volumes of Water and Steam Obtained in the Moscow Power Institute, with Reference to the Unified Tables

which unreliable. The results of the analysis of experimental values of specific volumes are given in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 includes all the values that are considered reliable: Table 2 gives the values of specific volume which are considered insufficiently reliable and which should be excluded from further consideration. In all cases the specific volumes are rounded off to the nearest four significant figures. There are 2 tables and 13 references, of which 12 are Soviet and 1 English.

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ULYBIN, S.A.

66555

SOV/96-59-12-14/20

21.1700, 24.5300

AUTHORS: Kirillin, V. A., Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences USSR, and Ulybin, S. A., Engineer

TITLE: The Thermo-Dynamic Properties of Ordinary and Heavy Water

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 12, pp 77-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As the thermo-dynamic properties of heavy water have not been sufficiently studied, calculations involving its use are commonly based on tables of the thermo-dynamic properties of ordinary water. Corrections are made for the difference in molecular weight, it being tacitly assumed that the thermo-dynamic properties of ordinary and heavy water are comparable. This is considered permissible because their critical parameters are similar and only small differences have been observed at points remote from the critical region. Abundant experimental material is available on the vapour pressure of heavy water for temperatures below 250°C, and the pressure/temperature relationship is probably sufficiently understood up to the critical region. At temperatures below 225°C the saturated vapour pressure of ordinary

Card 1/4

The Thermo-Dynamic Properties of Ordinary and Heavy Water

water is higher than that of heavy water, for example at 50°C the saturated vapour pressure of ordinary water is 0.126 kg/cm^2 and that of heavy water 0.11 kg/cm^2. At about 225°C the vapour pressures of both materials are the same. At higher temperatures the vapour pressure of heavy water is greater than that of ordinary water, and at 370°C the difference is almost 4 kg/cm^2. The critical temperature of heavy water is 2.5°C lower than that of ordinary water and the critical pressure is almost 3 kg/cm^2 less. The relationship between the critical volumes of ordinary and heavy water may be obtained from the data plotted in Fig 1. American and German published data indicates that the critical volume of heavy water related to a mole is much less than that of ordinary water; these data are evidently erroneous. Work published by the present authors in Teploenergetika 1959, Nr 4, gives a specific critical volume of 2955 cm^3/g. It is interesting to make a direct comparison between the specific volume of ordinary and heavy water at the same temperatures and pressures. For this purpose there is plotted in Fig 2 the

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4

The Thermo-Dynamic Properties of Ordinary and Heavy Water

relationship between the specific volumes of the two materials as a function of temperature and pressure. The curves are based on the authors' previously published experimental data. It will be seen that the ratio of the specific volumes does not remain constant. It varies considerably, depending on the conditions at any given temperature. The change in this ratio is the greater the nearer the pressure is to the critical value. As the temperature is increased the pressure that corresponds to the minimum value of the ratio is displaced upwards. Interesting results are observed on comparing the isochores of heavy and ordinary water in the p-t diagram in Fig 3. The figures therein denote the values of the specific volumes for the corresponding isochores of ordinary water. The diagram indicates that the character of the isochores of ordinary and heavy water are quite analogous, both in the steam and the liquid phases. Analysis of the p-t diagram clearly

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SOV/96-59-12-14/20

The Thermo-Dynamic Properties of Ordinary and Heavy Water

demonstrates the similarity between the changes in the thermal properties of ordinary and heavy water. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Institute)

4

Card 4/4

ULYBIN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature dependence of the viscosity of rarefied gas mixtures.
Teploenergetika 9 no.8:93-94 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Viscosity) (Gases)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044526 S/0294/64/002/004/0583/0587

AUTHOR: Uly*bin, S. A.

TITLE: On the temperature dependence of the viscosity of rarefied gas mixtures

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 4, 1964, 583-587

TOPIC TAGS: viscosity, rarefied gas, gas mixture

ABSTRACT: Previously existing methods for establishing the viscosity of rarefied gas mixtures for wide ranges of temperature are cited as inexact, complicated, and limited in application. Research by the author indicates that simplifications are produced by considering the component gas viscosity as well as the mixture viscosity at a certain temperature. On such a basis a formula is presented, giving the temperature dependence of rarefied gas viscosity with high accuracy. The formula is $\eta_{t\,cm} = \eta_{0cm} \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} N_i \left(\frac{\eta_{ti}}{\eta_{0i}}\right)$, where $\eta_{t\,cm}$ is the viscosity of the mixture for temperature $t^{\circ}C$, η_{0cm} is the viscosity of the given mixture for $t_0\,^{\circ}C$, η_{ti} and η_{0i} are the viscosities of the i-th components of the mixture corresponding to temperatures t and t_0 respectively, and N_i is the mole fraction of the i-th component. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044526

author performed experiments to confirm the formula's reliability. Fifteen separate gas mixtures in varying concentrations were tested for a temperature range 25-300C. Binary and trinary mixtures were evaluated and test results are presented. Further results are shown for mixtures of up to six components. Tabulation included test readings and formula calculations of viscosity and the percentage deviation between the two. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 230ct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ULYBIN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHENKO, S.P., inzh.

Distribution of the density of materials along the container's height near the critical point. Teploenergetika 12 no.1:78-81 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

L 43635-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006299 S/0096/65/000/003/0059/0061

AUTHOR: Ulybin, S. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Malyshenko, S. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Taking account of the hydrostatic effect in measuring the density of substances close to the critical point

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 3, 1965, 59-61

TOPIC TAGS: hydrostatic pressure, density determination, critical state variable

ABSTRACT: Hydrostatic pressure is studied with respect to its effect on measuring the density of materials when state variables are close to critical. The formulas ordinarily used in calculating experimental values for specific weight from empirical data are applicable only when the density of the substance being studied remains constant within the limits of accuracy of the experiment. This experiments are conducted close to the critical point in a closed vessel (bomb meter), the density of the material varies with height. In this case, the difference between the mean specific weight and the true specific weight depends on the way the density is distributed throughout the volume of the vessel. An expression is derived for the critical isotherms:

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L 43635-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5

Institute

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: ME
NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 003	

Card 2/2 pb

ULYBIN, S. A.; MALYSHENKO, S. P.

"Influence of gravitational effects on the density of substances near the critical point."

paper accepted for presentation at 3rd Symp on Thermophysical Properties, Lafayette, Ind, 22-26 Mar 65.

Inst of High Temperatures, Moscow Power Inst, Krasnoksarmennya 14, Moscow, E-250.

L 05062-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/WB

ACC NR: AM6013188 Monograph UR/

40

Ulybin, Sergey Arkhipovich

19 BT/

Coolants for nuclear power plants (Teplonositeli energeticheskikh yadernykh ustanovok) Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya", 1966. 271 p. illus., biblio. 3000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor nuclear, power reacton, reactor coolant, liquid metal cooled reactor, organic cooled nuclear reacton, liquid cooled reactor

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The special features of coolants used in nuclear power reactors are presented. The effect of nuclear radiation on the properties of coolants and the corrosion of construction materials is described, and approximate methods for calculating coolant radioactivity are given. A detailed description is given of the thermophysical, corrosive, and other properties of water-, organic-, liquid-metal-, and gas-coolants used in nuclear power engineering. The characteristics of design and use of reactors which are influenced by the type of coolant are discussed. The book is intended for students of institutes specializing in the design and use of nuclear power stations. It can be also useful for engineering-technical personnel working in industry and design organizations connected with nuclear engineering.

Card 1/4 UDC: 662.987:621.311.25

L 05062-67
ACC NR: AM6013188

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ACC NR: AM6013188

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L 05062-67

ACC NR: AM6013188

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11. Gaseous coolants -- 252

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SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 27Jan66/ ORIG REF: 054/ OTH REF: 005

Card 4/4 pla

L 23274-66 EWT(m) WW/JW/JWD

ACC NR: AP6012677 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/010/004/0482/0486

AUTHOR: Shteynberg, A. S.; Ulybin, V. B.; Barzykin, V. V.; Merzhanov, A. G.

ORG: Branch of the Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow Oblast (Filial Instituta khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Ignition of condensed substances at a constant surface temperature

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 4, 1966, 482-486

TOPIC TAGS: ignition delay, condensed explosive, surface temperature, pyroxylin

ABSTRACT: To verify the previously postulated theory of the ignition of condensed explosives (Averson, A. E., Barzykin, V. V., Merzhanov, A. G. IFZh, 9, No. 2, 1965), the ignition of pyroxylin No. 1 charges having a constant initial surface temperature (T_i = 255—369K) by contact with an aluminum block with a varying temperature (T_0 = 485—525K) was studied experimentally using a specially developed experimental unit (see Fig. 1). The initial temperature of the pyroxylin was set by a thermostat, and the temperature of the igniter was set by a current control system. The ignition delay t_g was visually observed

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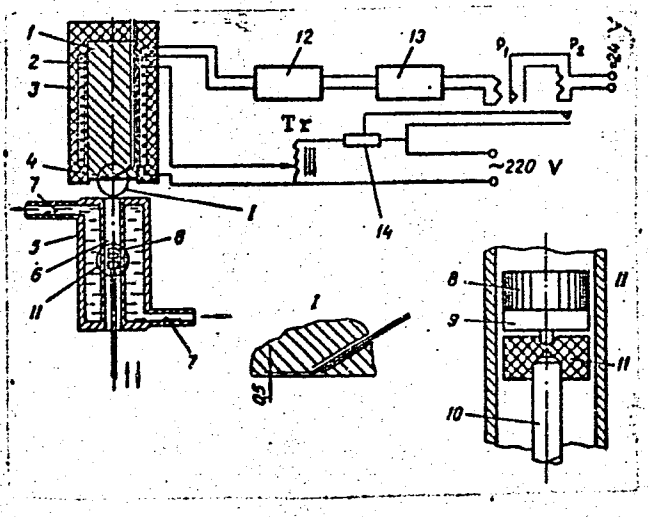

Fig. 1. Experimental unit for studying the ignition of condensed explosives by a hot body

1 - Aluminum block (igniter); 2 - Pt resistance thermometer; 3 - heating element; 4 - Pt—Pt-Rh thermocouple; 5 - thermostat; 6 - steel cylinder; 7 - jacket with heat transfer agent; 8 - charge; 9 - textolite plate; 10 - lifting device; 11 - ebonite sleeve; 12, 13, 14 - current control system; Tr - transformer.

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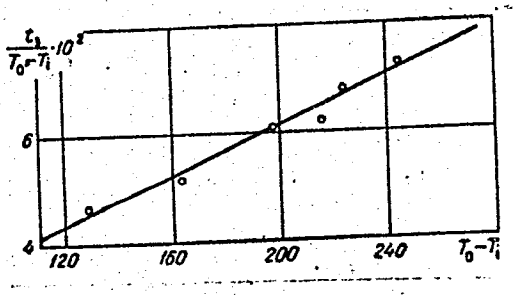

Fig. 2. Dependence of the ignition delay time on the initial temperature

(t_z in sec; T_0-T_i in °K; T_0 = 489K)

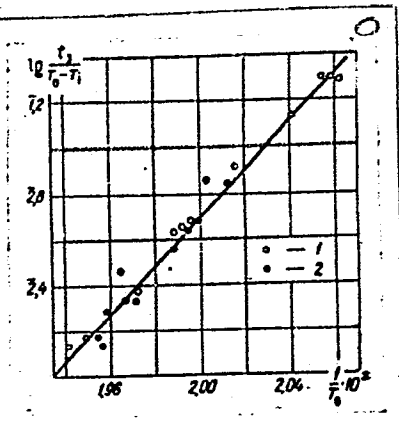

Fig. 3. Dependence of the ignition delay time on the temperature of the igniter

1 - Explosive charge 12 mm in diameter; 2 - charge 18 mm in diameter; (t_z in sec; T_0 in °K; T_i = 293—298K)

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and recorded using a stopwatch. The temperature of the ignition block was varied to obtain an ignition delay of 3—20 sec. The experimental data were treated by an equation derived by mathematical transformation of the published theoretical equation for t_z. The graphed results (see Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) show satisfactory agreement between the theoretical and the experimental data. The activation energy calculated from the graphs was found to be 200 kj/mole. The authors thank B. M. Dmitriyev and O. A. Kochetov for their assistance in setting up the apparatus. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [PS]

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(OBSTETRICS, education,
same)