UVAROV, G.V.

Ideas in the fields of engineering and chemistry and problems in the development of chemistry. Vest.AN SSSR 35 no.6:48-53 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR.

IA 242T34

UVAROV, I. B.

USSR/Electricity - Literature Dec 52

"New Books on Electricity, Electrical Engineering, and Electric Power Engineering, Published in 1952"

"Elektrichestvo" No 12, p 89

Lists 17 titles published in 1952, including the following: "Electronic Semiconductors and Their Applications" (Elektronnyye poluprovodniki i ikh primeneniye"), 56 pp, by G. M. Abdullayev; and "Synchronization of Induction Motors by the DAG System" ("Sinkhronizatsiya asinkhronnykh dvigateley po skheme DAG"), 84 pp, a short manual by I. B. Uvarov and L. N. Afanas'yev.

242T34

UVAROV, I.B.; SHISHKIN, O.P.

Consumption of electric energy in turbine and rotary boring. Energ.biul. no. 12:22-26 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Petroleum--Well boring)

S/188/60/000/03/03/008
B019/B056

16.7300

AUTHORS: Romanovskiy, Yu. M., Uvarov, I. I.

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of the Parametric Excitation of a String With Fluctuating Tensions

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 3, fizika, astronomiya, 1960, No. 3, pp. 24 - 27

TEXT: An investigation of parametric stability in an oscillation system consisting of two strings with one bead in the middle is dealt with. The fluctuation parameters are given by the tensions of the strings. By means of the experimental arrangement schematically shown in Fig. 1, the excitation of the parametric oscillation of the strings by random signals was investigated. A noise was applied to the input of the generator of mechanical oscillations, which set a vibrator in motion. The string oscillations were measured by means of a transmitter. By variation of the noise at the generator input, the strings were excited to random vibrations. The condition (2) for the paramagnetic excitation of the oscillation system is given, and the important parts played here by the

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82743

An Experimental Investigation of the Parametric Excitation of a String With Fluctuating Tensions

S/188/60/000/03/03/008
B019/B056

spectral density of the random processes in the parametric excitation of the system is pointed out. From the experiments described here it follows that even a high-quality oscillation system becomes unstable under certain conditions. This is in qualitative agreement with theory. The authors thank Professor S. P. Strelkov for his valuable advice and L. A. Shenyavskiy for his help in carrying out the experiments. There are 2 figures and 1 non-Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey fiziki dlya mekhmata (Chair of the General Physics of Mechanical Mathematics)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1959

Card 2/2

KAMARDINKIN, N.P.; SHUVAYEV, A.S.; PALKIN, V.I.; NEMKOVA, A.S.; TARABAN'KO, P.I.; KHOLMSKIY, R.V.; CHIPP, L.V.; DOBASHIN, G.S.; FLEROVA, L.I.; MAKSIMOV, N.M.; RAFIYENKO, I.I.; PAL'MOV, I.I.; UVAROV, I.M.; DUBROVIN, P.Ye.; LIKHACHEVA, O.A.; UVAROVA, I.I.

Conference of the Teaching Staff and Students of the Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.12:143-148 D '63 (MIRA 18:2)

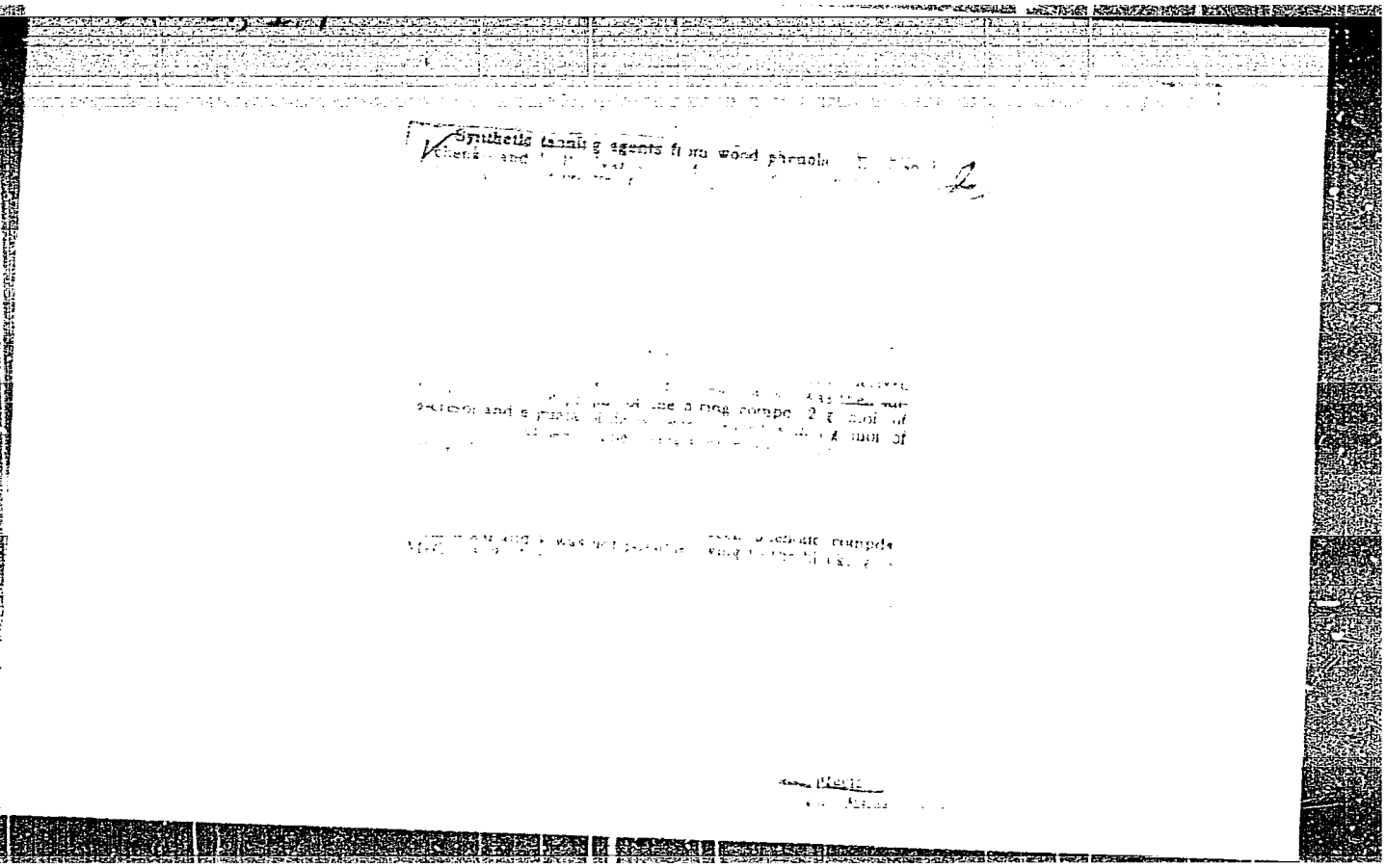
KAMARDINKIN, N.F.; SHUVAYEV, A.S.; PALKIN, V.I.; NEMKOVA, A.S.; TARABAN'KO, P.I.; KHOLMSKIY, R.V.; GNIPP, L.V.; DOBASHIN, G.S.; FLENOVA, L.I.; MAKSIMOV, N.M.; RAFIYENKO, I.I.; PAL'MOV, I.I.; UVAROV, I.M.; DUBROVIN, P.Ye.; LIKHACHEVA, O.A.; UVAROVA, I.I.

Conference of the Teaching Staff and Students of the Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.12:143-148 D '63. (MIRA 18:2)

TISHCHENKO, D.; UVAROV, I.

New type of terpene conversions. Part 16. Structure and certain conversions of camphene dichloride. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.8:1407-1414 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova. (CA 47 no.22:12312 '53)
(Camphene dichloride)



UVAROV, I.P.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Hydrolysis Industry I-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2659

Author : Uvarov, I.P., Gordon, L.V., Gusakov, V.N.
Inst :
Title : Wood-Tar Pitch as Binder in the Production of Wood-Coal Briquettes

Orig Pub : Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st', 1957, No 4, 10-11

Abstract : Description of experiments on making of briquettes from birch wood coal (moisture content 1%) and wood-tar pitch (softening point, Maken [transliterated] block method, 90°). Strength to crushing (in kg/cm^2) of briquettes (unbaked) containing 10, 15, 20% pitch and produced with low pressure, is respectively, 4.4, 7.4, 17.3; that of baked briquettes is 16.3, 23.3, 26.8. With a press-working pressure of 65 kg/cm^2 the average strength of baked briquettes was of about 40 kg/cm^2; increase in pressure

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2659

to 150 kg/cm^2 increases the strength to 100 kg/cm^2. Strength of unbaked briquettes could be increased to 50-80 kg/cm^2, by raising the pressure. Strength of briquettes on attrition is low.

GORDON, L.V.; UVAROV, I.P.

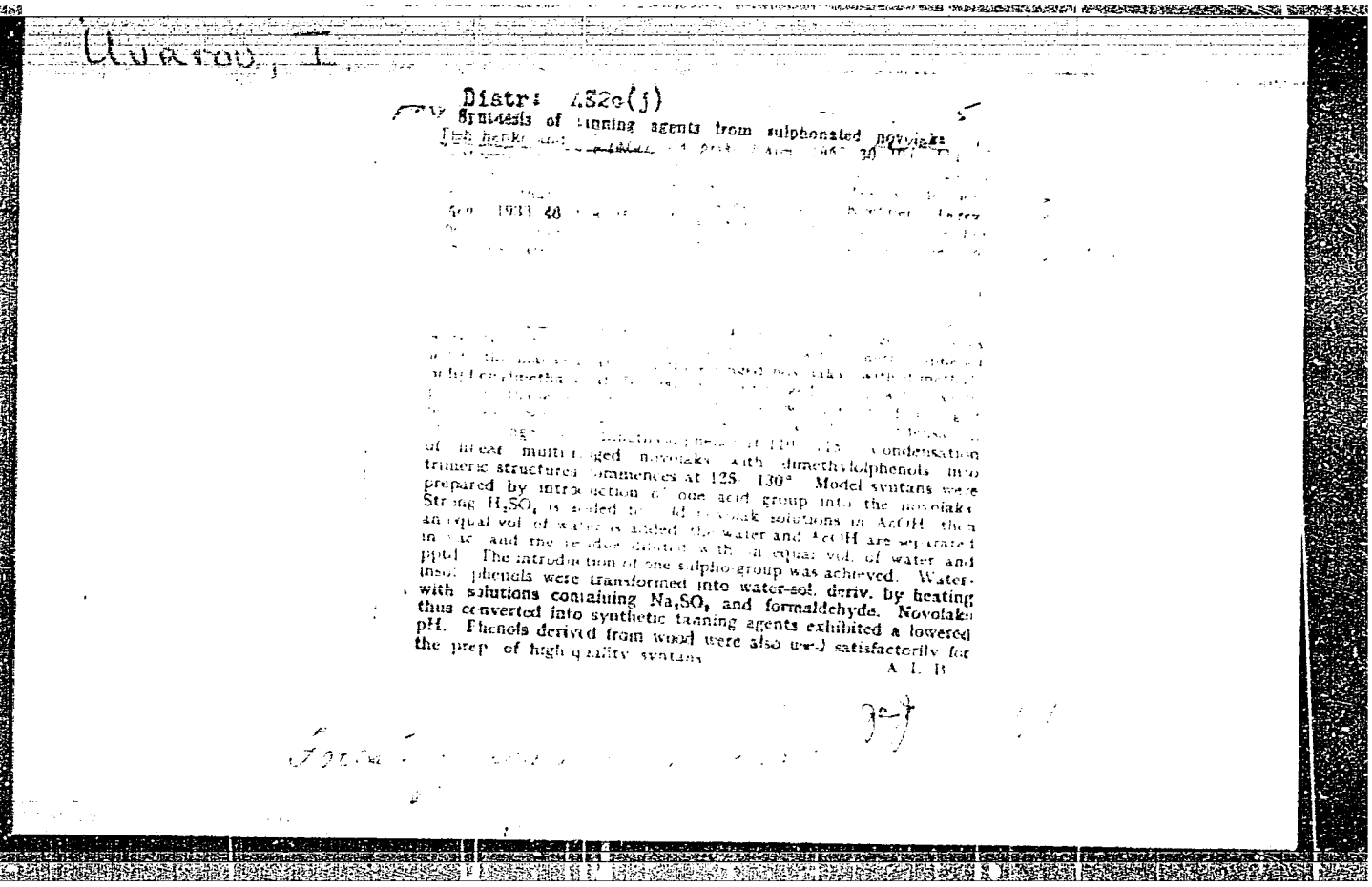
Removal of phenols from industrial waste waters. Gidrolis. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.1:16 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.

(Water--Purification) (Phenols)

UVAROV, L.P.

Possibility of synthesizing thermosetting resins based on phenols obtained from tars produced in the thermolysis of wood. Sbor. trud. TSNILKHI no.12:39-55 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Phenol condensation products) (Wood--Chemistry)



Distr: 4S2e(j)

Synthesis of tanning agents from sulphonated novolaks

of linear multi-ringed novolaks with dimethylolphenols into trimeric structures commences at 125–130°. Model syntans were prepared by introduction of one acid group into the novolaks. Strong H_2SO_4 is added to [illegible] weak solutions in AcOH, then an equal vol of water is added, the water and AcOH are separated in vac and the residue diluted with an equal vol. of water and ppted. The introduction of one sulpho-group was achieved. Water-insol. phenols were transformed into water-sol. deriv. by heating with solutions containing Na_2SO_3 and formaldehyde. Novolaks thus converted into synthetic tanning agents exhibited a lowered pH. Phenols derived from wood were also used satisfactorily for the prep. of high quality syntans.

A. L. B.

UVAROV, I.P.

Directed synthesis of phenol-formaldehyde resins. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.5:5-7 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.
(Resins, Synthetic)

GORDON, L.V.; UVAROV, I.P.; KATUNIN, V.Kh.; SHUTOV, A.F.; KAMINER, B.B.; FOMENKO, L.A.

Distillation and coking of wood tars with a solid heat carrier. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.3:3-4 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut (for Katunin). 2. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta ministrov RSFSR (for Shutov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza (for Fomenko).
(Wood tar) (Distillation)

UVAROV, I.P.; GUSAKOV, V.N.

PFLKh-1 viscosity reducer. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.7:7-9 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.
(Wood--Chamistry) (Viscosity)

BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; UVAROV, L.P.; KIPRIANOV, A.I.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.

Vapor phase thermal demethylation of wood-tar oils in a contact pyrolysis reactor. Trudy VNIIT no.10:59-63 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Wood tar)(Methyl group)(Pyrolysis)

UVAROV, I.P.

Saponification of novolaks obtained from methoxyphenols of wood chemical origin. Sbor.trud.TSNILKHI no.14:32-35 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Phenol condensation products) (Saponification)

S/081/62/000/019/032/053
B101/B180

AUTHOR: Uvarov, I. . . .

TITLE: Condensation of co.pl te methyl ethers of phenols with formaldehyde

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1962, 511, abstract 19Zh61 (Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. i proyektn. in-t lesokhim. prom-sti, no. 14, 1961, 35 - 38).

TEXT: The condensation reactions of complete methyl ethers of pyrocatechol and resorcinol with formaldehyde (I) in acid medium were studied to determine the possibilities of condensing complete methyl ethers with I to form high-molecular condensates. If the reaction is conducted with an excess of I, up to 100°C a linear polymer will be formed; at 150°C, it becomes a three-dimensional one. An infusible resin was obtained by condensing the resorcinol dimethyl ether with dimethylol-p-cresol at a molar ratio of 1:1 and at 150°C, using phosphoric acid as catalyst. A novolac resin, which did not go over into the infusible state, was obtained by condensing veratrole with dimethylol-p-cresol at a molar

Card 1/2

Condensation of complete methyl ... S/081/62/000/019/032/053
B101/B180

ratio of 1:1 and at 150°C with phosphoric acid. The resin darkens on further heating to 160°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

UVAROV, I.P.; GORDON, L.V.

Vapor phase pyrolysis of phenols and oils. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no. 1:12-14 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.

(Phenols) (Oils and fats)

UVAROV, I.P.; PARSHUTKIN, Yu.A.; BALASHOV, N.N.; BOGDANOV, G.A.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.; KIPRIANOV, A.I.

Vapor-phase pyrolysis of wood-tar oils. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.8:5-6 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut (for Uvarov, Parshutkin, Balashov, Bogdanov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke i ispol'zovaniyu topliva (for Bezmozgin, Nemchenko, Yudkevich). 3. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova (for Kiprianov).

UVAROV, Ivan Petrovich; GORDON, Lev Vladimirovich; KOPYLOV, V.I., red.; YEPISHKINA, A.V., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, G.L., tekhn. red.

[Wood tar; synthetic products based on wood chemical phenols] Drevesnye smoly; sinteticheskie produkty na osnove lesokhimicheskikh fenolov. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 84 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Wood tar) (Phenol condensations products)

L 63862-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020385 UR/0328/65/000/005/0007/0007

634.0.86:547.562:674.815-41028

AUTHORS: Vinogradov, L. N.; Ul'zutuyeva, Ye. G.; Gol'dshmidt, Yu. M.; Uvarov, I. P.

TITLE: Phenols derived from wood processing as raw materials for binders for wood chip panels

SOURCE: Gidroliznaya i lesokhimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1965, 7

TOPIC TAGS: wood chemical product, phenol, pyrolysis, resin, structure panel

ABSTRACT: Vapor-phase pyrolysis of phenolic components of resins obtained from thermolysis of wood pulp is recommended as a process for the preparation of free phenols used as a basis for wood chip binders. The resins were subjected to a combination of distillation and vapor-phase pyrolysis, using the following mixture of products: phenols 89.2, neutral materials 5.2, acids 1.8, water 3.8%. The binders were prepared by mixing this material (100 parts) with 34% formaldehyde (80-100 parts), and 50% KOH or NaOH (4-12 parts) at 40-50C for 1-2 hours, until the viscosity of 50-60° (according to FE-36) was reached. The density of the product was 1.12-1.14, and its polymerization rate at 150C was 50-70 sec. The dried and sieved shavings from wood processing plants were mixed with phenolic

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L 63862-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020385

binders. They were then shaped and pressed into panels 10, 15, and 30 mm thick, by the process developed at the wood chip division of the Pyatigorskiy zavod zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i konstruktsii trosta "Kavminpromstroy" (Pyatigorskiy Plant for Reinforced Concrete). The bending strength of panels made with phenolic binders was 146 kg/cm^2 as compared with 88 kg/cm^2 shown by panels made with urea-formaldehyde resins. No special plant equipment was necessary in changing to the new type of binding compound. The wood chip panels so produced have no specific odor and are stronger and more water resistant. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SOLOV'YEVA, Z.A.; UVAROV, L.A.; VAGRAMYAN, A.T.

Rate of exchange between cobalt and its ions in solution. Zhur. neorg.khim. 5 no.6:1185-1188 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Cobalt)
(Reduction, Electrolytic)
(Ion exchange)

S/076/61/035/007/001/019
B127/B208

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova V. N., Popkov A. P., Uvarov L. A., Vagramyan A. T.

TITLE: Polarization during electrodeposition of iron group metals. I. Steady-state potential and overvoltage of iron deposition

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1406 - 1410

TEXT: The authors studied deposition and dissolution of iron in 1 N $FeSO_4$ solution at 25°C. The electrodeposited iron was found to dissolve in these solutions in the absence of polarizing current, particularly in a more acid solution. In this case (pH 1.5-2.5) the rate i_c of the spontaneous dissolution rapidly decreases with increasing pH(i_c = 0.4ma/cm^2 at pH 1.5). On further change of the pH from 2.5 to 3.5 the rate of spontaneous dissolution is reduced more slowly (i_c = 0.065ma/cm^2 at pH = 3). The following reactions take place at the electrode surface: $H^+ + e \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} H_2$, $\frac{1}{2} H_2 \rightarrow H^+ + e$, $Fe^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow Fe$, $Fe \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + 2e$. The reaction rates are denoted by F_1, F_2, F_3,

Card 1/3

Polarization during ...

F_4. The equation for the steady state is then: $F_1 + F_3 = F_2 + F_4$. The potential of the Fe electrode being more negative than that of hydrogen, the ionization rate F_2 of H_2 may be neglected. Assuming that the discharge rate F_3 of the Fe ions be much less than that of the H^+, F_1, one may write $F_1 = F_4$, i.e., the charge of the electrode is compensated by the discharge of the H^+ ions. The change of dissolution in the presence of 1N $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ was also studied. At pH = 1.5-3.5 the rate of dissolution increases in this case. (pH = 1.5, i_c = 0.52 ma/cm^2, pH = 3, i_c = 0.31 ma/cm^2). This is due to SO_4^{--} absorption on the electrode which accelerates the ionization of the metal atoms. In the presence of aluminum sulfate the polarization of the anode is decreased by 35mv. With rising temperature of the electrolyte the rate of spontaneous dissolution increases, particularly in the presence of aluminum sulfate. At a temperature rise from 25 to 60°C at pH = 1.5 the rate increases to the 7.5-fold, in the presence of aluminum sulfate to the 22-fold. At low pH the steady-state potential changes quickly with a

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change in pH, at a higher pH this change is less significant. At low pH the dependence may be expressed by the following formula:

$$\varphi_{st} = A + \frac{RT}{(\alpha+\beta)\,F} \ln\left[H^+\right]$$

At higher pH the potential is shifted more to the negative side. In an oxygen-free inert atmosphere the deviation of the steady-state potential from the rule, expressed by the formula, decreases. At higher pH the steady-state potential is shifted toward the positive side under the influence of aluminum sulfate. The potential of the Fe electrode is irreversible in sulfuric acid solution and is determined by a number of processes. It is therefore impossible to determine the overvoltage by the steady-state potential. The deposition potential was determined relative to a saturated calomel electrode. With increasing pH the deposition potential of Fe is shifted toward the negative side. At a given current density and increasing pH the overvoltage of the deposition has more positive values, except in very acid solutions. The determination of overvoltage by the steady-state potential thus seems to be incorrect and gives contradictory results. There are 5 figures and 6 Soviet references.

S/076/61/035/007/002/019
B127/B208

AUTHORS: Vagramyan, A. T., Kuznetsova, V. N., Popkov, A. P., Savostin, V. A., Uvarov, L. A.

TITLE: Polarization during electrodeposition of iron group metals II. Electrodeposition of iron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1411 - 1415

TEXT: The authors investigated the electrolytic deposition of iron from solutions of 1 N $FeSO_4$, and 1 N $FeSO_4$ + 1 N $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ at a current density of 20 ma/cm^2. The yield of metal relative to the current changes only little with a change in current density, and increases rapidly with increasing pH in the range 1.5-2.5. By changing the pH by one unit the yield increases from 20 to 90%. At a further pH increase the yield increases but slightly. On aluminum sulfate addition the yield is only 45% at the optimum pH. All curves showing the dependence of the potential of the iron electrode on the pH pass a maximum at pH 2.0-2.2. The maximum of the polarization curves is 60 - 65% of the maximum metal yield. At low pH the current is consumed for hydrogen reduction and liberation. In the descending branch of the curve

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the current is consumed for the metal deposition. The discharge of hydrogen ions is promoted in that part of the curve which corresponds to hydrogen liberation, the reduction of the metal ions in that part of the curve which corresponds to metal deposition. The curves are exactly explained in the papers by A. N. Frumkin, Zh. fiz. khimii, 31, 1875, 1957, Z. Phys. Chim., 207, 321, 1957, and I. A. Bagotskaya, Dokl. AN SSSR, 107, 343, 1956. 110, 397, 1956. Apparently hydrogen deposition is facilitated on an electrode coated by hydrogen. This is confirmed by the paper by M. Smyalovskiy saying that there is a relationship between the hydrogen overvoltage and the tendency of the cathode metal toward supersaturation with hydrogen. The following reactions are assumed to take place at the hydrogen-coated electrode: $H_3O^+ + H_{ads} + e \longrightarrow H_2 + H_2O$ and $H_3O^+ + e \longrightarrow H_{ads} + H_2O$. The rate of the first is higher than that of the latter. The increased metal reduction with decreased rate of hydrogen deposition is probably due to the fact that the metal deposition at a surface saturated with hydrogen is far more difficult than at a hydrogen-free electrode surface. pH 3.0-3.5 is most suitable for the metal deposition. The retardation of the metal ion reduction is probably related to an adsorption of foreign particles, hydroxides and others, which are deposited on the surface of the

Polarization during ...

iron electrode after breaking the contact, and passivate the electrode. A potential jump is observed at the moment of connection. By adding aluminum, polarization of the cathode increases only at pH 2-2.5. Aluminum sulfate inhibits the deposition of the metal, but does not affect H_2 deposition.

There are 6 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Foerster F., J. Electrochem., 22, 85, 1916.- Glasstone S. J. Chem. Soc., 2, 2887, 1926. (given as 1 reference).

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskoy khimii (AS USSR Physico-chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1958

Card 3/3

40727

S/062/62/000/009/001/009
B101/B186

S 4700

AUTHORS: Vagramyan, A. T., and Uvarov, L. A.

TITLE: Determination of the reversible potential of a nickel electrode at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 9, 1962, 1520-1524

TEXT: The potential in the system Ni - Ni^{2+} was measured within the range 18 - 250°C. Its temperature dependence was compared with the values related to a sulfate-mercury standard electrode as calculated from the equation: $\varphi = \varphi_0 + (RT/nF)\ln a + k_1(T - T_0) + k_2(T - T_0)$, where k_1 and k_2 are respectively the temperature coefficients at $T_0 = 298°K$ of the investigated and of the standard electrodes, respectively. Results: With increasing temperature, the potential of the nickel electrode becomes more and more negative; it reaches a maximum at 180 - 200°C and then gradually becomes more positive again. At low temperatures the values

Card 1/3

determined are widely scattered and not reproducible, but above ~120°C reproducible values are obtained and above 200°C the potential agrees with the calculated value to an accuracy of ~0.02 v. It is concluded that above 200°C there is no adsorption of impurities and no irreversible adsorption of hydrogen and that owing to the absence of adsorption the deposit is free of internal stress. Therefore nickel at high temperatures behaves like a reversible electrode. This is also confirmed by the absence of polarization at high temperatures. The temperature coefficient of the potential agreed with the data by A. J. de Bethune, T. S. Licht and N. Swendeman (J. Electrochem. Soc., 106, 616 (1959)). From this, the standard potential of the nickel electrode at 25°C was calculated as being -0.270±0.005 v in relation to a standard hydrogen electrode, which deviates by 0.015 - 0.025 v from the value calculated on the basis of the thermodynamic data. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Determination of the reversible ... S/062/62/000/009/001/009
B101/B186

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1962

Card 3/3

UVAROV, L.A.

Galvanostatic method of determining diffusion coefficients.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.5:981-985 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii, AN SSSR.
(Diffusion) (Electrochemistry)

S/020/62/146/003/015/019
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Vagramyan, A. T., Uvarov, L. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of electrodeposition of nickel from sulfate solutions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR.. Doklady, v. 146, no. 3, 1962, 635-637

TEXT: The effect of passivation on the electrodeposition of nickel was studied by a method already described (Izv. AN SSSR, OKhN, 1962, no. 9). Results: The overvoltage of nickel referred to a steady potential at low temperature is much greater than when referred to an equilibrium potential. Above 180°C this difference disappears as the electrode becomes reversible. Between 20 and 120°C, the temperature coefficient of overvoltage is 2 mv/deg, whereas above 150°C it becomes zero. At low temperature, the overvoltage-versus-current density function shows two sections: first, the overvoltage increases rapidly with increasing current density and H_2 is liberated; then the increase becomes flatter, the current yield for Ni being 60-80%. Above 150°C the current yield is 100%. If the polarization curves are plotted slowly, no dependence of polarization

on current density is observed at high temperatures. Ni deposition at high temperatures does not cover the entire electrode surface but occurs only in spots; hence the overvoltage as measured refers to much higher current densities than those calculated from the electrode area. Conclusions: The slight dependence of polarization on current density at high temperatures is due to the area of deposition becoming larger as current density increases, and in fact the current density remains nearly unchanged. The deposition area adapts itself to the polarization current just as is the case with metals deposited at low overvoltage. When the polarization curve is plotted quickly, this self-adaptation is not given time to occur. There is no essential difference in the mechanism of metal deposition as between high and low overvoltages. The transition from coarse-crystalline deposits at high temperature to fine-crystalline at low temperature is due to the quicker passivation in the latter, which also results in higher overvoltage. At high temperature, a diffusion zone impoverished in nickel appears near the growing deposit of nickel. The concentration overvoltage of Ni at 180°C is calculated from the thickness of the diffusion layer: it is about 15 mv at a current density of 10 ma/cm^2. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/3

S/020/62/146/003/015/019
B101/B144

Mechanism of electrodeposition ...

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: May 18, 1962, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1962

Card 3/3

VAGRAMYAN, A.T.; ZHAMAGORTSYAN, M.A.; UVAROV, L.A.

Effect of temperature on the kinetics of nickel ion discharge. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.2:301-304 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

UVAROV, L. A.; ZAMAGORTSYANTS, M. A.; VAGRAMYAN, A. T. Moscow

"Die elektrolytische Abscheidung von Nickel aus wabrigen Losungen bei Temperaturen uber 100° C."

paper submitted for 2nd Intl Symp on Hyperpure Materials in Science and Technology, Dresden, GDR, 28 Sep-2 Oct 65.

Institut fur physikalische Chemie der Akademie der Wissenschaften der UdSSR, Moscow.

ZHAMAGORTSYAN, M.A.; IVANOV, L.A.; [illegible], A.T.

Reversibility of a cobalt electrode at high temperatures. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.1:20-22 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

VAGRAMYAN, A.T.; ZHAMAGORTSYAN, M.A.; UVAROV, L.A.

Effect of temperature on the kinetics of cobalt ion reduction. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.6:633-639 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

L 23890-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) DS/JD/HW/WB/JAJ

ACC NR: AP6008618 SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/006/0636/0642

AUTHORS: Savchenkov, G. F.; Uvarov, L. A.

ORG: Institute for Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the anodic behavior of the iron group metals over a wide range of temperatures. I. Temperature influence on the critical current in the passivation of nickel

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 636-642

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, iron, electrochemistry, electrode, teflon, mercury, mercury compound, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to determine the effect of temperature on the rate of anodic dissolution of nickel. The experiments were carried out with a 1N solution of $NiSO_4$ at pH = 1.5. The nickel electrode consisted of a nickel wire embedded in teflon. The electrode potential was measured relative to a 1N mercury-mercury sulfate electrode. The critical current-inducing passivity was determined over a temperature interval of 25 to 160C. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). They agree well with the theory of T. Ishikawa and G. Okamoto (Electrochimica Acta, 1964, 9, 1259) and can be represented by the

UDC: 541.138.2

Card 1/2

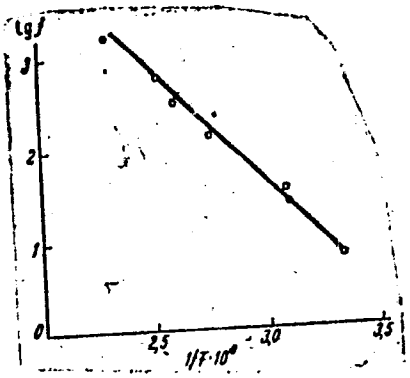


Fig. 1. Dependence of the critical current and passivation of nickel on the temperature in 1N $NiSO_4$ at 1.5 pH.

two-stage process: $Ni + OH^- \rightarrow NiOH^+ + 2e$ (a)
$NiOH^+ \rightarrow Ni^{++} + OH^-$ (b)

It was found that the energy of activation for anodic nickel dissolution was 10.5 kcal/mole. It is suggested that, at high temperatures, the passivation process depends on the diffusion rate of nickel ions into the solution. The authors thank Professor G. Okamato of Hokkaido University for his interest in the present work and Professor W. Lorenz of Leipzig University for valuable advice. Thanks are also given to A. T. Vagramyan for his help in evaluating the experimental results. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 graphs.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 017

UVAROV, L.I.

11-58-3-11/14

AUTHOR: Uvarov, L.I.

TITLE: Remarks on an Article by M.N. Saidov "The Meso-Cenozoic Continental Deposits of the Dzhungary Depression (Basic Traits of Stratigraphy)" (Po povodu stat'i M.N. Saidova "Mezokainozoyskiye kontinental'nyye otlozheniya Dzhungarskoy vpadiny (Osnovnyye cherty stratigrafii)"

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geolohicheskaya, 1958, # 3, pp 113-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a sharp criticism of the article published by M.N. Saidov, in the October 1956 issue of Izvestiya, AN SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya. The author of this article accuses Saidov of making statements which do not correspond to the truth.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

UVAROV, L.I.

Effect of recent tectonic movements on the hydrography in Dzungaria. Geol.sbor. [Lvov] no.7/8:349-353 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut Vostokgiprogaz, Saratov.
(Dzungaria--Geology, Structural)

ACC NR: AN6034953 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/66/000/268/0002/0002

AUTHOR: Uvarov, M. (Lieutenant general of artillery; Commander of air defense rocket forces)

ORG: none

TITLE: Rocket defense of aerial frontiers

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, no. 268, 18 Nov 66, p. 2, cols 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: antiaircraft missile, missile complex, missile training

ABSTRACT: The commander of air-defense missile forces states in this article that during training involving Soviet antiaircraft and missile forces the greater part of the firing is carried out under difficult aerial and radiation conditions. Antiaircraft-missile forces have successfully mastered firing on targets flying at all altitudes and under various jamming conditions. An antiaircraft complex hasbeen established which can detect and destroy aerial targets at any altitude, during the day or night, and in any weather.

SUB CODE: 15, 17 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

SOURCE CODE: UR/0256/66/000/011/0008/0010

ACC NR: AP6036096

AUTHOR: Uvarov, M. A. (Lieutenant general of artillery)

ORG: none

TITLE: To new levels of combat mastery [Antiaircraft artillery training]

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 11, 1966, 8-10

TOPIC TAGS: antiaircraft defense, military training, combat training, air defense system

ABSTRACT: In this article a Lieutenant General of artillery states that target practice has shown that an antiaircraft complex is capable of destroying high-speed, small-sized targets at high and low altitudes, even under adverse conditions. He also states that during training exercises it is necessary to use different types of interference simulators and to structure a complex air situation.

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none/

UDC: none

Card 1/1

USSR/Medicine - Academy of Medical Sciences May 49
Medicine - Social and Communal Hygiene

"Joint All-Union Conference at the Institute of Social and Communal Hygiene, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR," M. M. Uvarov, 2½ pp

"Gig i San" No 5

Outlines activities of the conference held 1-5 Feb 49, attended by representative groups from hygienic institutions, public health institutions, scientific schools working in related fields, and various planning organizations of USSR, RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Moscow Oblast, and Moscow. Activities of the conference were in three catagories: activities in

56/49T48

USSR/Medicine - Academy of Medical Sciences May 49
(Contd)

general and communal hygiene in 1948 and plans for 1949, hygiene and designs for populated areas, and purification of the air. Mentions numerous reports submitted.

56/49T48

UVAROV, M. M.

UVAROV, M.M., kand.med.nauk

Discussion on the problem of improving environmental health. Gig. i san. 22 no.6:62-66 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

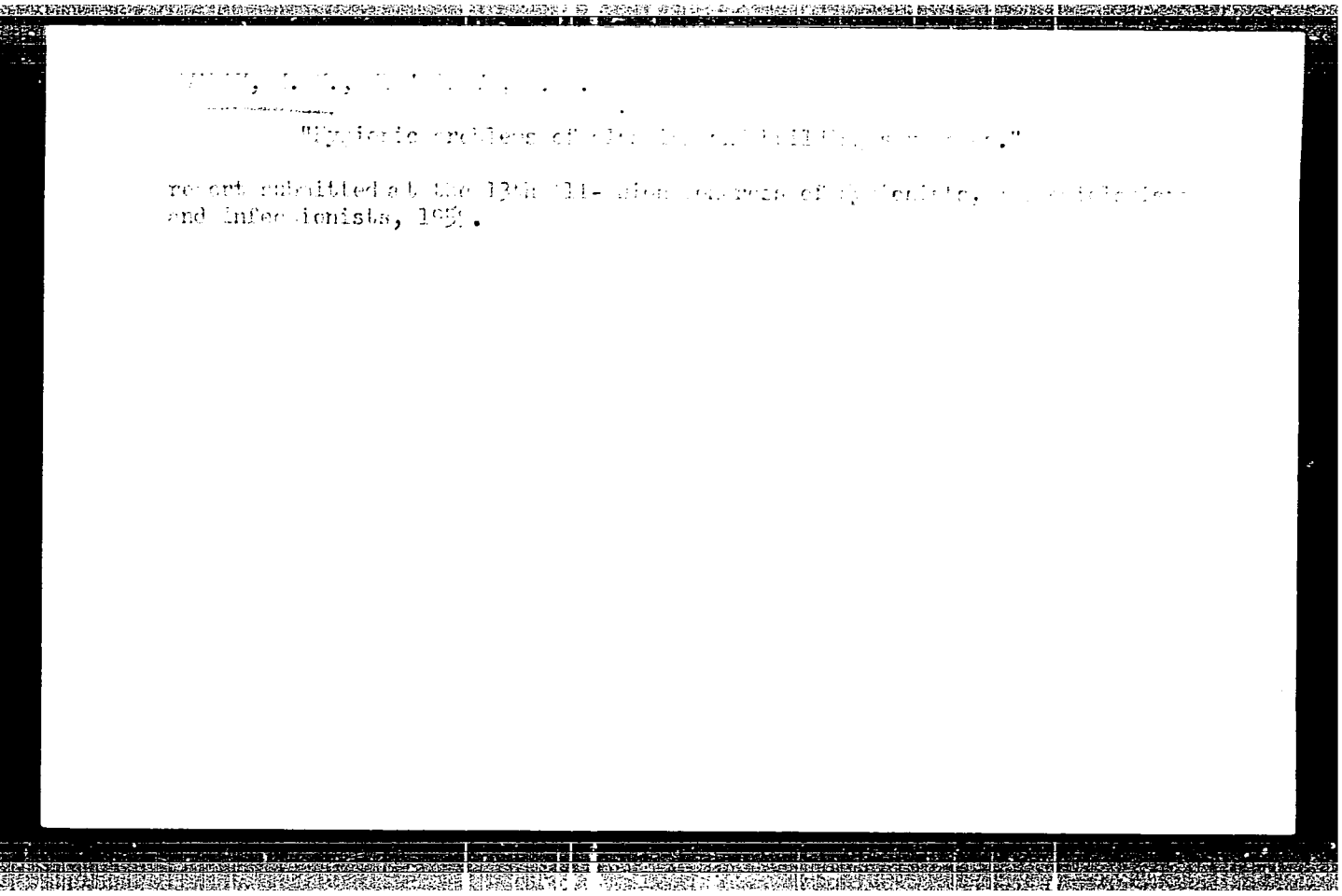
1. V Komitete gigiyeny Uchenogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(HYGIENE,
in Russia (Rus))

UVAROV, M. M., GOROMOSOV, M. S., PERSHIN, A. A.

"Postwar Residential Construction and Hygienic Standards in the Field of Standard Planning of Dwellings."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.



"[illegible]"

record submitted at the 13th [illegible] of [illegible]
and Informationists, 1955.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858310013-1"

GOROMOSOV, M.S., doktor med. nauk; DANTSIG, N.M., prof.; KYUPAR, A.I., sanit. vrach; MINKH, A.A., prof.; PROKOF'YEV, A.P., dots.; SILIVANIK, K.Ye., doktor med. nauk [deceased]; UVAROV, M.M., kand. med. nauk; SHAFIR, A.I., prof.; SHTREYS, A.I., prof.; KROTKOV, F.G., prof., otv. red.; SELESKERIDI, I.G., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on communal hygiene] Rukovodstvo po kommunal'noi gigiene. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.3.[Hygiene of residential and public buildings] Gigiena zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdanii. Red. toma Goromosov i A.I.Shafir. 1963. 486 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Krotkov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Minkh).

UVAROV, MN

Subject : USSR/Hydr. Eng. AID P - 3952

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 16/19

Authors : Bogdanov, V. Ya., N. I. Burenkova, and M. N. Uvarov, Engs.

Title : Improving the performance of dredges by preliminary mellowing of soil.

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., 7, 43, 1955

Abstract : The article reports on satisfactory results achieved at the Kuybyshev Hydro Power construction project by loosening soil before starting dredge operations. A special plowshare is fastened on the cutter and used for this work. The authors claim that the hydraulic fill mass obtained has a 1:3 ratio.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

UVAROV, M.M., inzhener.

Floating machinery repair shop. Mekh.stroi. 14 no.3:30 Mr '57.
(MIRA 10:4)
(Hydraulic machinery--Maintenance and repair)

IVANOV, N.

Chain-drivers saws with internal-combustion engines. Tr. from the Russian. p. 172. TECHNICKA PRACA. (Statne nakladatelstvo technickej literatury) Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

UVAROV, N.

Use of control devices for receiving bank deposits. Den. i kred. 18 no.3:60-61 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:2)
(Moscow--Deposit banking--Equipment and supplies)

1. UVAROV, N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Milking

7. Increasing butterfat content of milk by using warm compresses on the cows' udders. Sov. zootekh. 8, No. 1, 1953.

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

69081

S/120/60/000/01/019/051
E192/E382

9.4160

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Usenko, L.D. and Uvarov, N.A.

TITLE: Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1, pp 69 - 73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transit time of the electrons in photomultipliers of several types was measured by the "electron-current control" method which was devised by the authors and the results were compared with the measurements obtained by the spark method (Ref 2). The current-control method permits application of a fixed light source and is based on the following principle. When the cathode of the multiplier is illuminated, a current is produced in the tube. However, if a sufficient negative voltage is applied to the diaphragm of the system the electrons can be "held" between the cathode and the diaphragm so that the tube produces no current. If a positive pulse is then applied to the diaphragm, the normal operating voltage between the electrodes of the system is restored

Card1/5

4

Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

and an output pulse is obtained. The time interval from the instant of the application of the control pulse to the diaphragm to the instant of the appearance of the output pulse permits the determination of the transit time t_1 of the electrons. The measurement circuit based on the above principle is shown in Figure 3. The light source is situated in the vicinity of the photo cathode. Normally, the diaphragm is at a negative potential of about 100 V with respect to the cathode. The thyratron (the second tube in Figure 3) is triggered by a pulse generator and produces a pulse which is applied to the diaphragm. Simultaneously, a pulse is applied directly to the plates of a double-beam oscilloscope. The pulse from the collector of the photo-multiplier is amplified and is registered by the second beam of the oscillograph. The amplifier employed in the measurements had a rise time of 3×10^{-8} sec and and output amplitude of 60 V. The rise time of the pulse applied to the diaphragm of the tube under test was $(5\text{-}10) \times 10^{-9}$ sec. The amplitude of the control pulse was

Card2/5

Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

variable. The measurement of the t_{Φ} by the spark method was carried out by the circuit shown in Figure 4. A spark gap discharging the capacitor C (see Figure 4) was used as the light source. The electrical pulse produced by the condenser discharge was used as the trigger pulse of the oscillograph and was also applied to the deflection plates of the oscillograph through a delay line. The light produced by the spark resulted in an output pulse at the collector of the multiplier and this was applied to the second pair of the deflection plates. The transit time t_{Φ} as a function of the supply voltage was investigated for the photomultipliers with various dynode systems. The following photomultipliers were used:

1) FEU-1V with a circular dynode system;
2) FEU-12 with "shutter"-type dynode system;
3) FEU-19M with a linear dynode system;
4) FEU-33 with a linear dynode system and auxiliary electrodes.

Card3/5

Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

In each case the transit time was measured by both the above methods. The results obtained by those methods are in close agreement, as can be seen from Figure 7, which gives the transit time as a function of the supply voltage. The transit times of all the four photomultipliers are compared in this figure. The overall error of the measurements does not exceed $(4-5) \times 10^{-9}$ sec. It was found that the transit time as the function of the operating voltage could be expressed by:

$$t_{\Phi}^{-1} = (a\sqrt{V} + b)10^{6} \text{ sec}^{-1} \qquad (2)$$

where V is the operating voltage and
a and b are the constant coefficients.
The validity of this formula is corroborated by the straight line of Figure 8, where $1/t_{\Phi}$ is plotted as a function of $\sqrt{V}$. The authors express their gratitude to Yu.S. Zamyatnin for his constant interest in this work, Yu.A. Barashkov for participating in the

Measurement of the Transit Time of the Electrons in Photomultipliers

initial stages of the investigation and V.N. Malyshkin and V.A. Skachkov for their help in the measurements.
There are 8 figures, 1 table and 9 references, 2 of which are English and 7 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1958

Card 5/5

27705
S/120/61/000/003/017/041
E192/E382

9,4150 (1138)

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Uvarov, N.A. and Usenko, L.D.

TITLE: Raster Time Base Without Dead Time

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No. 3, pp. 93 - 95

TEXT: Physical processes of comparatively long duration can be observed by means of a cathode-ray tube provided with a scanning (or raster) time-base system which deflects the ray both vertically and horizontally. In general, the horizontal or line deflection system is based on a symmetrical triangular waveform generator. This system suffers from the disadvantage that the end of the forward line and the start of the return line tend to overlap, so a portion of the line is lost. On the other hand, if the return line is suppressed, the system possesses a dead time during which the signal cannot be observed. A time-base system free from the above disadvantages was therefore devised. This is based on a double-beam cathode-ray tube (Ref. 1 - the authors - Authors Certificate No.127324, 4.1.1960). Continuous observation of the signal in the system

Card 1/4

is ensured by applying the investigated signal successively to one or the other beam of the tube. The investigated signal is applied to both the deflection plates simultaneously but one of the beams is suppressed while the other is operative. A detailed description of the time-base system is given. The driver for the line time-base is in the form of a symmetrical multivibrator operating at a frequency of 1 Mc/s. This is followed by forming or shaping stages, which produce sawtooth pulses having a good linearity over their operating range. These pulses are amplified to about 400 V and are then applied to the horizontal deflection plates of a two-beam cathode-ray tube (type 18ЛО47 (18L047)). During their flyback, each of the rays is suppressed while in the forward direction they form a linear scanning system where the length of a line is equal to the oscillation period of the multivibrator. The frame-scanning deflection is produced by a triggered linear voltage oscillator and the flyback suppression is effected by employing pulses from the driver multivibrator. The time difference between the end of one line and the start of the

next is determined by the rise time of the blanking pulses and can be very short. The overlap time, which is due to finite rise time of the pulses, can be reduced by increasing the steepness of the pulse fronts. It is possible, for this purpose, to shape the pulses by means of transmission lines or to employ secondary emission pentodes. The authors improved the shape of the pulses by diode-limiting of the multivibrator pulses so that the overlap time between the rays was 6×10^{-8} sec. In the experimental system used by the authors, the time base operated with three fixed lengths: 100, 500 and 1 000 μs, corresponding to 3, 10 and 20 μs line duration, respectively. The oscilloscope based on the above raster time base and the tube, type 18Lo47, had a writing speed of up to 0.015 μs/mm, the number of lines being 100 and the length of line 100 mm. The maximum duration of the investigated process was 2 000 μs. An oscillogram illustrating the recording of the pulses of a scintillation counter is shown in Fig. 2. The authors express their gratitude to Yu.S. Zamyatnin for his interest in this work.

Card 3/4

27705
S/120/61/000/003/017/041
E192/E382

Raster Time Base Without Dead Time

There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1960

Fig. 2:

4

Card 4/4

UVAROV, N.A.

Scanning generator with a fast delay time. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:178-179 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

37796

S/120/62/000/002/021/047
E192/E382

9,1400

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Uvarov, N.A. and Usenko, L.D.

TITLE: Distortion of nanosecond pulses during their transmission by cables

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, vol. 7 no. 2, 1962, 92 - 94

TEXT: The problem was investigated experimentally and analytically. Experimentally, the study of the transient response of the cables was carried out directly by taking the oscillograms of the pulses at the output of a section of a cable. A rectangular pulse with an amplitude of 100 V, a duration of 50×10^{-9} sec and a rise time of $\leq 1 \times 10^{-9}$ sec was produced by a generator, type ГКИ-4А (GKI-4A). This was applied to a line 100 m long and the output pulses were recorded on an oscillograph, type ОС-6 (OS-6) having a bandwidth of 3 000 Mc/s. Analytically, the response to a unit step of a coaxial cable terminated with a matched load can be expressed as:

Card 1/ 3

Distortion of ....

$$U(\ell, t) = 1 - F(M\ell/2\sqrt{\tau}) \equiv 1 - F(x) \qquad (2)$$

where ℓ is the length of the cable and

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\left(x - \frac{x^3}{1!3} + \frac{x^5}{2!5} - \ldots\right), \qquad (3)$$

where $\tau = t - \ell/v$, $v = 1/\sqrt{L_o C_o}$.

The attenuation coefficient in Eq. (2) is expressed as:

$$M = \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{C_o}{L_o}\left[\frac{k_1\sqrt{\mu_1\varrho_1}}{r_1} + \frac{k_2\sqrt{\mu_2\varrho_2}}{r_2}\right] \qquad (4)$$

Card 2/4 3

Distortion of ....

where L_o and C_o are the inductance and capacitance of the cable per unit length,
μ is the permeability,
γ is the resistance of the cable per unit length, and
r is the radius of the conductor.

(4)

The index "1" in Eq. (4) refers to the parameters of the internal conductor, while the index "2" indicates the parameters of the external conductor. The twist factor k_1 in Eq. (4) takes into account the change in the resistance of the internal conductor due to its stranded form; the coefficient k_2 is the braiding factor, which takes into account the increase in the resistance of the external conductor due to its braiding. The response of a 100-m cable calculated from Eq. (2) is illustrated in Fig. 3. Curves II and III correspond to two different types of cable, while the circles represent the experimental points; it is seen that the theory is in good agreement with experiment. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/[illegible]3

S/120/62/000/003/019/048
E192/E382

9,3280

AUTHORS: Predein, B.A., Gorbachev, V.M., Sem'in, G.N., Uvarov, N.A., Filimonchev, M.I. and Shevtsov, V.A.

TITLE: A wideband pulse amplifier

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1962, 84 - 86

TEXT: The amplifier consists of three stages of distributed amplification, each consisting of 4 tubes. The output and middle stages are based on secondary emission tubes, type 6E1[illegible] (6V1P). It is possible (by employing these tubes) to obtain a symmetrical output and high output voltages. However, since the tube 6V1P is nonlinear at small signals, the input stage is based on tubes, type 6[illegible]22[illegible] (6Zh22P), whose input capacitance is almost identical with that of 6V1P, so that identical lines could be employed in all grid circuits. The distributed loads of the amplifier stages are in the form of lumped delay lines based on m-derived filters, the wave impedance of the anode, dynode and grid lines being 150Ω. The bandwidth of the amplifier is about 150 Mc/s per stage, which

Card 1/2

S/120/62/000/003/019/048
E192/E382

A wideband pulse amplifier

corresponds to a rise time of about 3×10^{-9} sec. The output of the amplifier is applied to the plates of an oscilloscope by means of a cable, type RK-50 (RK-50), about 1 m long. The amplification of the system at the anode output is about 240 and at the dynode it is about 160, the symmetrical output giving a gain of 400. The maximum amplifier output at the anode is 140 V and at the dynode-80 V. The longest pulses applied should not exceed 3 μs in order to avoid the fatigue effects in the secondary emission tubes. The authors express their gratitude to I.M. Cherednichenko for discussing the results and to A.V. Filatov and B.F. Krest'yaninov for preparing the experimental models of the device. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1961

Card 2/2

S/120/63/000/001/022/072
E140/E135

AUTHORS: Gorbachev, V.M., Korolev, V.N., and Uvarov, N.A.

TITLE: High-speed oscillograph using travelling-wave tubes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1963, 98-101

TEXT: A high-speed oscillograph using 13Л0102М (13L0102M) travelling-wave cathode-ray tubes is intended for photographic registration of two non-repeating high-speed processes. The vertical sensitivity is 2 V/mm, the timebase duration for deflection across the 100 mm screen varies between 0.1 and 3 μs; the delay in triggering the timebase is not more than 30×10^{-9} sec.
There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1962

Card 1/1

GORBACHEV, V.M.; IVAROV, N.A.

Integral detector for determining the intensity of short neutron pulses. Prib. i tekh.eksp. 10 no.5:77-82 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted July 21, 1964.

GORBACHEV, V.M.; MASLOV, G.N.; UVAROV, N.A.

Wide-range intensitometer. Prib. i tekhn.eksp. 10 no.5: 82-85 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted July 22, 1964.

L 28037-66 EWA(h)/EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP5027010 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0077/0082

AUTHOR: Gorbachev, V. M.; Uvarov, N. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Integral detector for the determination of the intensity of short neutron pulses

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 77-82

TOPIC TAGS: neutron detection, scintillation counter, nuclear physics apparatus

ABSTRACT: The use of integral scintillation counters with a delayed recording of neutrons is discussed. The counters were placed in paraffin wax to slow down the fast neutrons and then to capture them by paraffin hydrogen. The capture gamma rays were recorded by a scintillation counter. After reviewing various methods and devices, the use of integral method of counting (instead of a discrete one) was recommended. The FEU-36 integral detector diagrammatically shown in Fig. 1(Card 2/2) was described. Its counter range reached 10^5 counts and the neutron sensitivity was about 0.05 neutron per sq cm. The detector signals are recorded by a three-beam oscillographic tube. The two-beam tube of an 18L047 type could also be used. A detailed connection diagram of such

UDC: 539.1.074.3

Card 1/2

L 28037-66

ACC NR: AP5027010

a recording arrangement was presented and briefly explained. The samples of recorded oscillograms were shown in a photo. The dimensions of various scintillation crystals and the voltage ratios were given in a table. The voltage characteristics could be improved in certain cases by applying a back-feed arrangement to the integral detector. A schematic diagram of such an arrangement was presented and various voltage characteristics were illustrated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

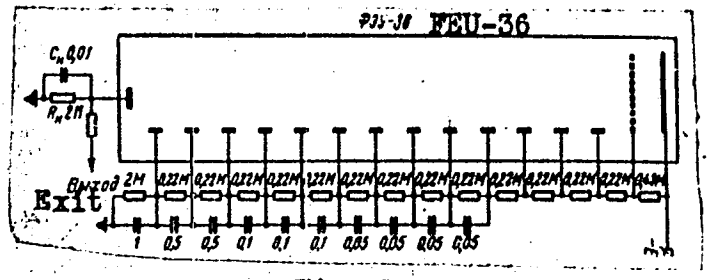


Fig. 1

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 21July 64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; PRILEZHAYEVA, Ye.N.; UVAROV, N.I.

Synthesis of sulfur compounds from vinyl ethers and acetylene. Report No. 17: Vinyl ethers of monothioethylene glycol. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1245-1249 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Glycols) (Ethers)

GRINEVICH, M.A.; UVAROVA, N.I.; YUDIN, A.M.

Symposium on Eleutherococcus and ginseng. Izv.SO AN SSSR no. 8. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.2:139-141 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

UVAROV, N. V.; OSIPOV, A. I.; PAVLOV, E. A.

The TsNIIME-K-5 Light-Duty Electric Saw (Oblegchennaya elektropila TsNIIME-K5), Goslesbumizdat, 1949, 40 pp.

UVAROV, N.V., inzhener.

Internal combustion engine-driven chain saws. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.7:14-16 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Chain saws)

GORBACHEVSKIY, V.A.; ILYAROV, N.V.; SHCHETININ, I.P., red.; MERZHANOVA, O.M., red. izd-va; KARASIK, N.P., tekhn. red.; VOLKHOVER, P.S., tekhn. red.

[MAZ-501 log truck] Lesovoznyi avtomobil' MAZ-501. Moskva, M-vo lesnoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 9 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Lumber—Transportation)
(Motortrucks)

UVAROV, N.V.,; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V., red.; OSOKINA, A.M., red. izd-va,; KARASIK, N.P., tekhn. red.

["Druzhba" gasoline chain saw with a single control; design and operation] Benzinomotornaia tsepnaia pila odinochnogo upravleniia "Druzhba"; konstruktsiia i ekspluatatsiia. [Moskva] M-vo lesno promyshl. SSSR [1957] 17 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Chain saws)

UVAROV, N.V., inzh.

Effectiveness of the "Druzhba" gas engine saws in logging. Mekh. trud.rab. 11 no.9:33-36 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Saws) (Lumbering)

UVAROV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; VIL'CHUR, G.A., red.; FUKS, Ye.A., red.izd-va; PHOKOF YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Using gasoline engine chain saws in lumbering] TSepnye benzomotornye pily na lesorazrabotkakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959. 130 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Saws)

L 25844-66

ACC NR: AR5018683 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/007/B010/B010

AUTHOR: Kashechkin, N. I.; Moreyev, A.K.; Perel'mutor, N. M.; Uvarov, N. V.; Shvionov, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Portable power station "Druzhba" for lighting purposes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 7B55

REF-SOURCE: Lesoekspluat. i lesn. kh-vo. Ref. inform., no. 5, 1965, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: power generating station, [illegible], lighting equipment, electric motor

TRANSLATION: This power station is to supply light and heat up to 1.5 kw and can be used on construction sites, wood clearings, timber conveying points, etc. For primary motive power, a one-cylinder, two-cycle motor is used (from a gasoline-motor saw). Through the reducer, the motor is connected with a generator of 1.7 kw, 220 v and 200 cps (shortcircuited and asynchronous). For excitation, a battery of condensers of 24 microfarades is switched in. A diagram of the portable power station and directives for its operation are given. B. Shifrinson.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

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UDC: 621.311.23:634.0

UVAROV, O., inzh.-tekhnolog

Quenching of thirst. Obshchestv. pit. no.11:63 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Drinking water)

UVAROVA, O.A.; ZEMSKOVA, Z.S.

Healing processes in experimental tuberculosis during the use of preparations of the second series. Probl. tub. 41 no.3:56-62 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.I.Puzik) TSentral'nogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Shmelev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

UVAROV, O. F.

AID P - 1924

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 4/31

Author : Uvarov, O. F., Eng.

Title : Design and mounting of the piping system of electric power stations

Periodical : Energetik, 3, 8-10, Mr 1955

Abstract : The author presents his design in which the pipes are located differently from the usual arrangement and are more convenient for future repairs and replacements. Four drawings.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

UVAROV, O.F.

AID P - 1953

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 2/25

Author : Uvarov, O. F., Eng.

Title : Necessity of improving the structure of separate details of high-pressure boilers

Periodical : Energetik, 4, 5-7, Ap 1955

Abstract : The author analyses the deficiencies of the TP-170 type boilers produced by the Taganrog and Podol'sk boiler plants. The major deficiencies are located in the drums and certain sections of the steam piping system. Other deficiencies are found in the welded connections of feed-water pipes and in the air preheater. The author suggests improvements. Five drawings.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

AID P - 3353

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 11/27

Author : Uvarov, O. F., Eng.

Title : Mounting vinyl-layer conduits for feedwater conditioning

Periodical : Energetik, 9, 22-23, S 1955

Abstract : The author describes details of installation of vinyl pipelines at a newly built electric power station. These pipes of various diameters and a total length of 250 m serve to carry a solution of sulfuric acid and coagulant. The connection of pipes to the tanks was made with vinyl flanges. Four drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

UVAROV, O.F., inzh.

Mechanical removal of waste products from acetylene stations.
Energetik 5 no.10:17-18 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Electric power plants) (Waste products)

UVAROV, O.F., inzh.

Work of metal and welding laboratories. Energetik 6 no. 1:5-8 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Welding)
(Tubes)

UVAROV, O.F., inzh.

Efficient method for securing machinery and equipment to foundations. Energ. stroi. no.2:40-42 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Trest "Volgopromenergomontazh."
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)
(Concrete footings)

25(1) SOV/91-59-6-1/33

AUTHOR: Uvarov, O.F., Engineer

TITLE: On the Quality Control of Welding in the Assembly of Power Equipment and About the Regulations of the Gosgortekhnadzor

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1-3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author criticizes the inadequacy of the quality control methods prescribed by the Gosgortekhnadzor for use in the assembly of certain power equipment, especially the piping. He suggests abandoning mechanical testing and the testing of pipes on bending stresses. The Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Paton) has proved that the bead testing of samples with transverse seams, estimated by the angle magnitude, is not quite reliable and suggested to replace such testing by testing of samples with lengthwise seams. The impact resistance control norms for carbon and molyb-

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denum steels are 6 kg·m/cm^2 and for chrome-molibdenum steel - 5kg·m/cm^2, whereas the technical requirements to high-pressure pipes ChMTU 2580-54, made of steels 20, 16M, 12MKh and 15KhM, read respectively 5, 7,7 and 6 kg·m/cm^2. This contradicts the Gosgortekhnadzor's requirements to the effect that the basic metal and the welded-on metal must have equal strength. The testing of numerous specimens of pipes, conducted in the construction of TETs, has shown that the existing impact resistance norms are low. Conversely, according to K.K. Khrenov ("Avtogennoye delo", 1953, Nr 6), the existing testing norms on rupture strength of gas-welded pipes (38kg/mm^2) are too high. The metallographic pipe testing norms allow for a summary length of defects not to exceed 3 mm, irrespective of the thickness of the pipe walls. Actually, in case of 8-10 mm pipes, this allowance is inadmissible because

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of safety factor. The hydraulic testing of pipes is at present made, according to the instructions, at a pressure exceeding the normal operational pressure by only 25%. It is too low, because it does not take into account the additional stresses arising in changes of thermal regime. The author suggests to test the quality of welding on large pipes by the radiographic method and on small pipes by the metallographic method. He recommends to review the testing norms and methods prescribed by the Gosgortekhnadzor to make them adequate for modern welding technique. Furthermore, new instructions on electric welding must be worked out, based on the results of metallographic examinations of welded specimens. There is 1 Soviet reference.

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