UZDENNIKOV, B. N., Cand Vet. Sci., — (diss) "Effect of volatile phytocides of garlic, onion, ester oils and turpentine on the stimulator of swine erysipelas," Novosibirsk, 1961, 16 pp (Novocherkassk Zooveterinary Institute im. First Cavalry Army), 160 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 187)

POPOV, V., inzhener; UZDIN, D., inzhener.

Lubrication of trolleybuses in terminals. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 3 no.8:10-12 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Trolley buses--Lubrication)

BUDNEVICH, S., inzhener; UZDIN, D.

Reclamation of transmission gear lubricants. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 4 no.2: 17-21 '54. (MLRA 7:5)

(Oil reclamation)

UZDIN, D.

Exchange of advanced experience in the Leningrad trolley bus system. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 5 no.7:10-11 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Glavnyy inzhener trolleybusnoy sluzhby tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya Leningrada.
(Leningrad--Trolley buses)

SOKOLOV, V.; UZDIN, D., inzh.

Modernized MTB-82D trolley bus. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 8 no. 8:26 '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Nachal'nik trolleybusnoy sluzhby Tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya Lengorispolkoma (for Sokolov).
(Trolley buses)

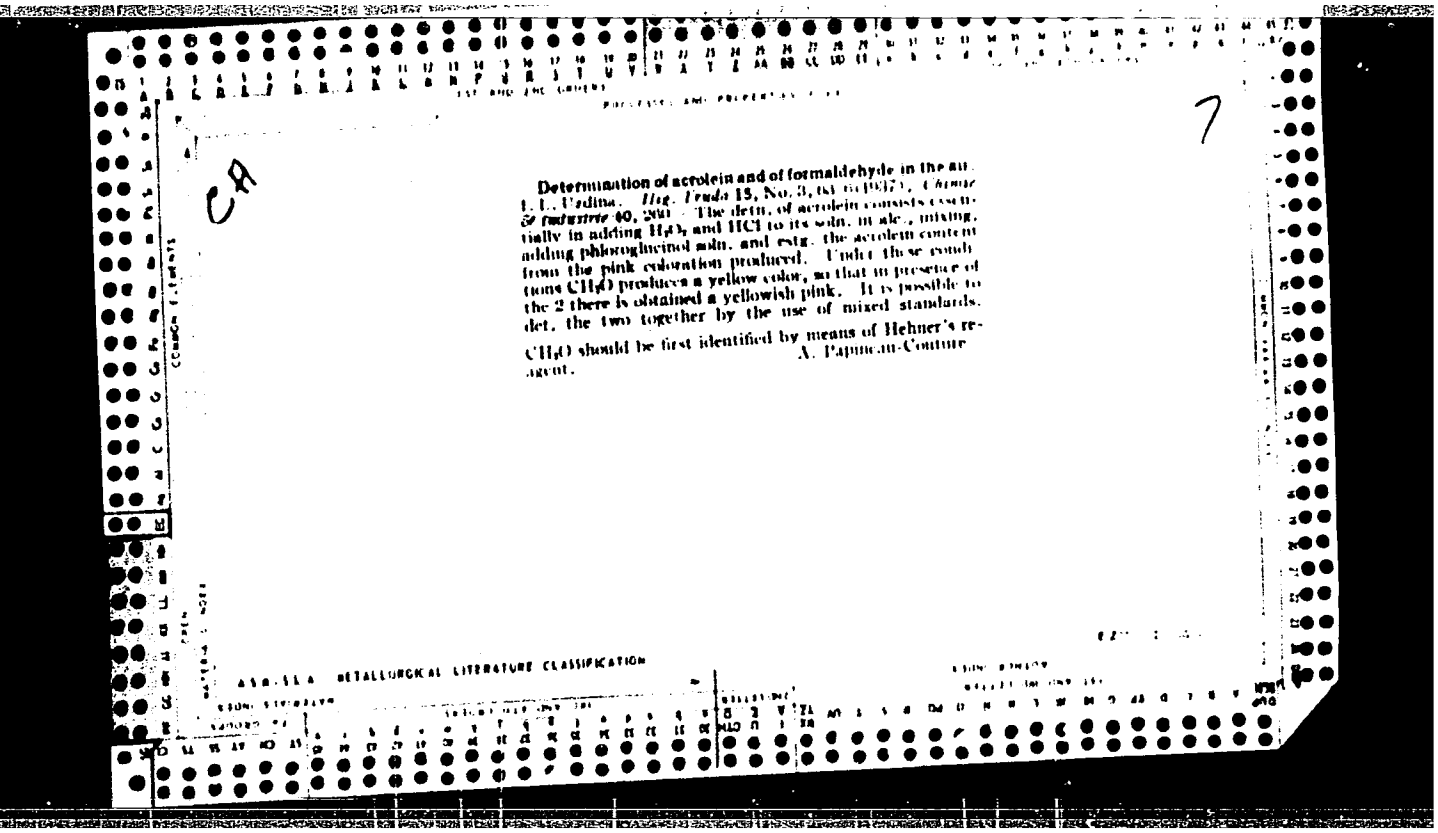
POPOV, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; ASTREIN, Avenir Arkad'yevich; UZDIN, David Konstantinovich; GURVICH, Natan Borisovich; SOKOLOV, V.G., red.; OTOCHEVA, M.A., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Operation, maintenance and repair of trolley bus rolling stock] Ekspluatatsiia i remont podvizhnogo sostava trolleibusa. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Popova. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 471 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Trolley buses)

UZDIN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; FILIPPOV, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Distribution of installations for servicing diesel locomotives in railroad yards. Sbor. LIIZHT no.153:181-184 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Diesel locomotives) (Railroads--Yards)



Determination of acrolein and of formaldehyde in the air. I. Urdina. *Hig. Trudа* 15, No. 3, [illegible] (1957). *Chimie & industrie* 80, 200. The detn. of acrolein consists essentially in adding H_2O_2 and HCl to its soln. in alc., mixing, adding phloroglucinol soln. and estg. the acrolein content from the pink coloration produced. Under these conditions CH_2O produces a yellow color, so that in presence of the 2 there is obtained a yellowish pink. It is possible to det. the two together by the use of mixed standards. CH_2O should be first identified by means of Hehner's reagent.

A. Papineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

UZDINA, M.

"Efficient method for the processing of wool and synthetic fibers"; from the readers' conference on the book of V.E. Gusev. Tekst. prom. 23 no.7:91-94 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Starshiy bibliograf TSentral'noy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy biblioteki legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Textile fibers)

UZEL, M.

Osteoid osteoma. Cesk. rentgen. 17 no.2:73-81 Mr '63.

1. Rentgenologicke oddeleni nemocnice s poliklinikou v Litomysli, vedouci MUDr. M. Uzel.
(OSTEOMA OSTEOID)

UZEL, R.

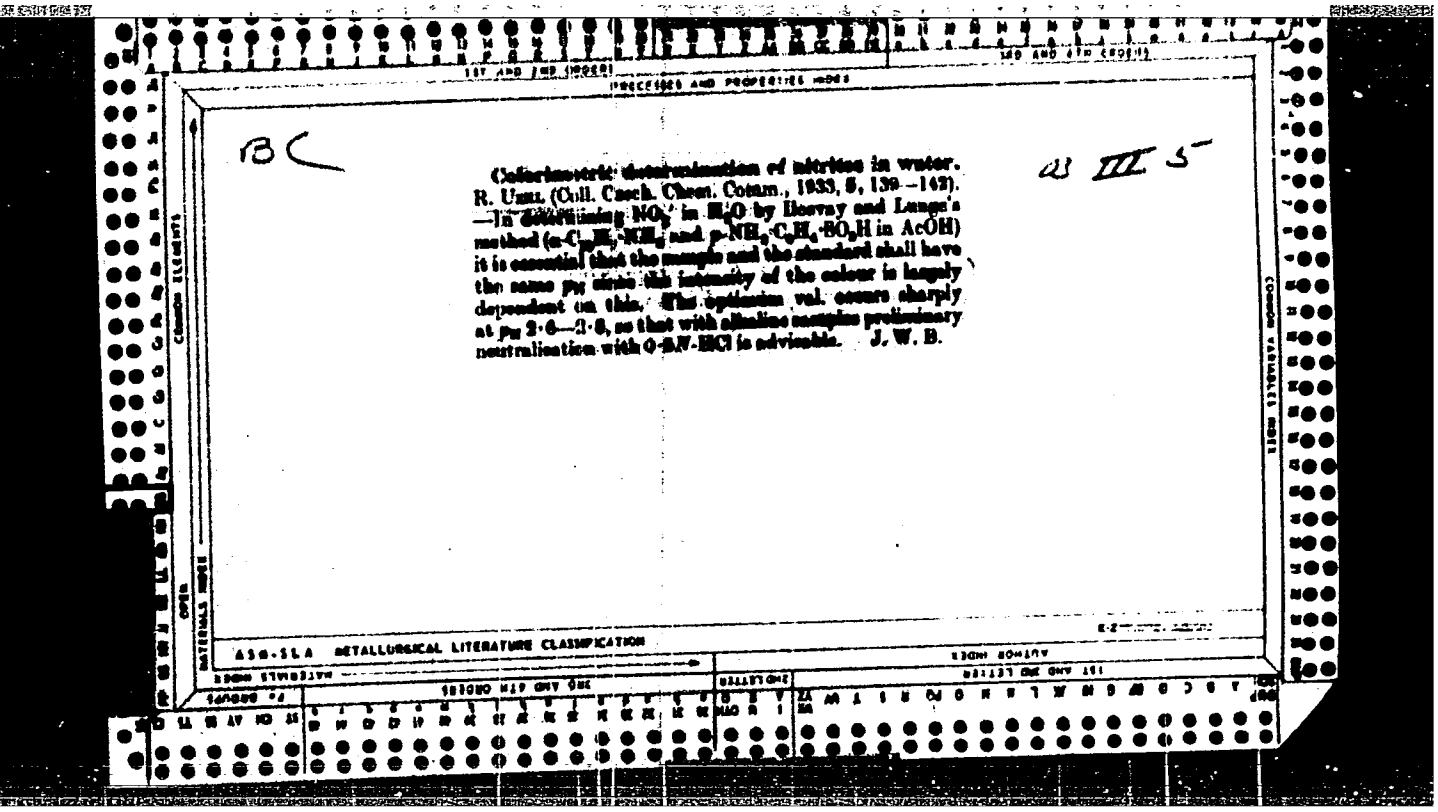
MICROCHEMICAL DETECTION OF SILVER AS AZIDE. R. Uzel (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1930, 2, 300-303). - Silver may be detected microchemically as azide by adding a solution of sodium azide to a neutral solution of a silver salt on a microscope slide. The precipitate is dissolved in one drop of 10% ammonia solution and left to crystallise. The azide is dimorphous, crystallising either in needles or in plates.

C. W. Gibby.

UZEL, K.

SYSTEM MERCURIC CYANIDE-CHROMITHIOCYANATE AS A TURBID INDICATOR (in acidimetry and alkalinetry). R. Uzel (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, 457-465). -

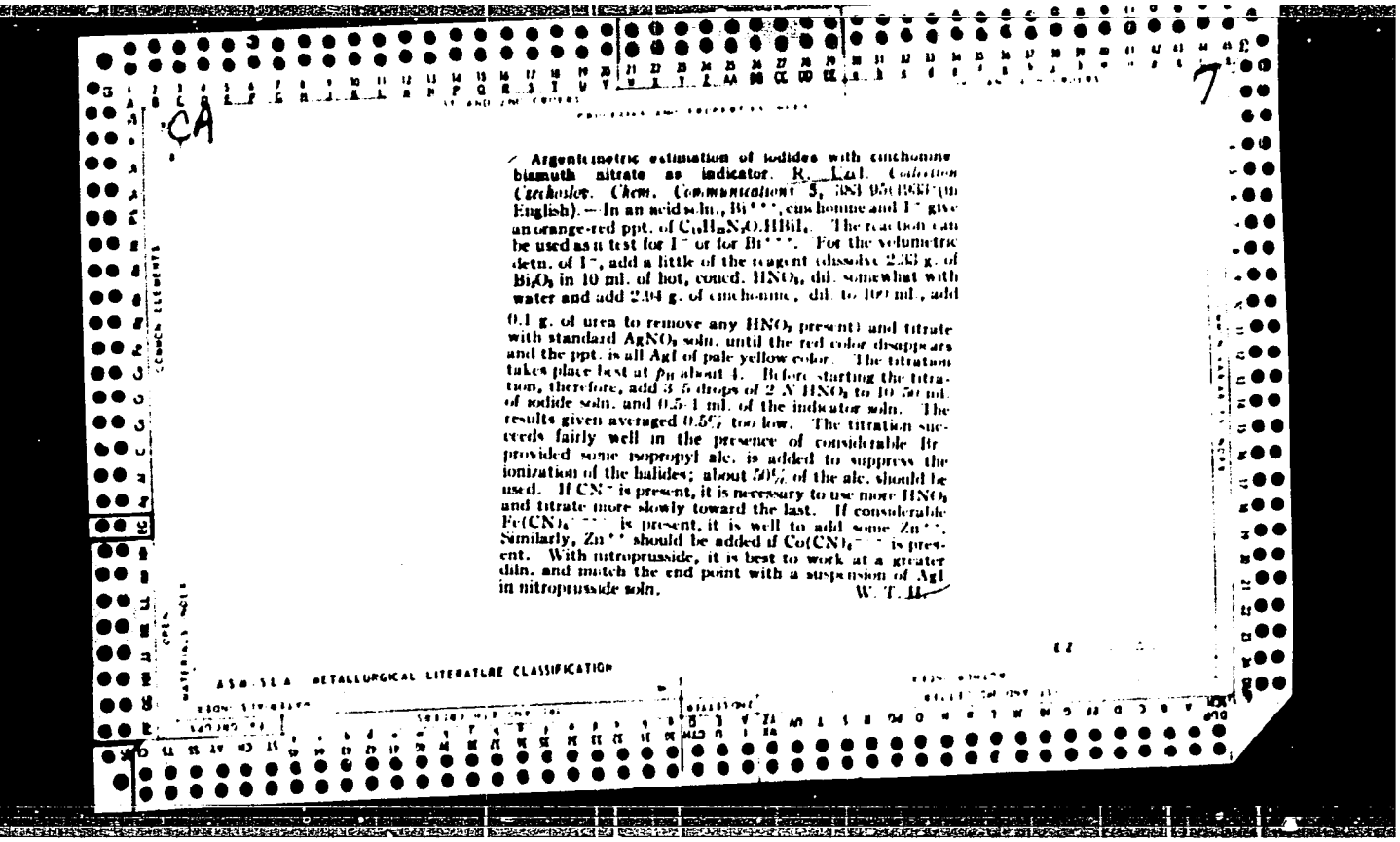
0·06 g. of $Hg(CN)_2$ + 0·01 g. of NH_4NO_3 + 0·002 g. of $K_3Cr(CNS)_6$ in 1 c.c. added to 25 c.c. of liquid affords at p_H <4·0 a turbidity due to $Hg_3[Cr(CNS)_6]_2$ which redissolves at higher p_H. This indicator fails in the presence of I', S_2O_3'', and large quantities of Br' and CNS', but it is satisfactory in coloured solutions where other indicators are inapplicable and permits the titration of H_2CrO_4 as a strong monobasic acid. Small quantities of free H_2CrO_4 have been determined in commercial $K_2Cr_2O_7$. J.C.A.C.



BC

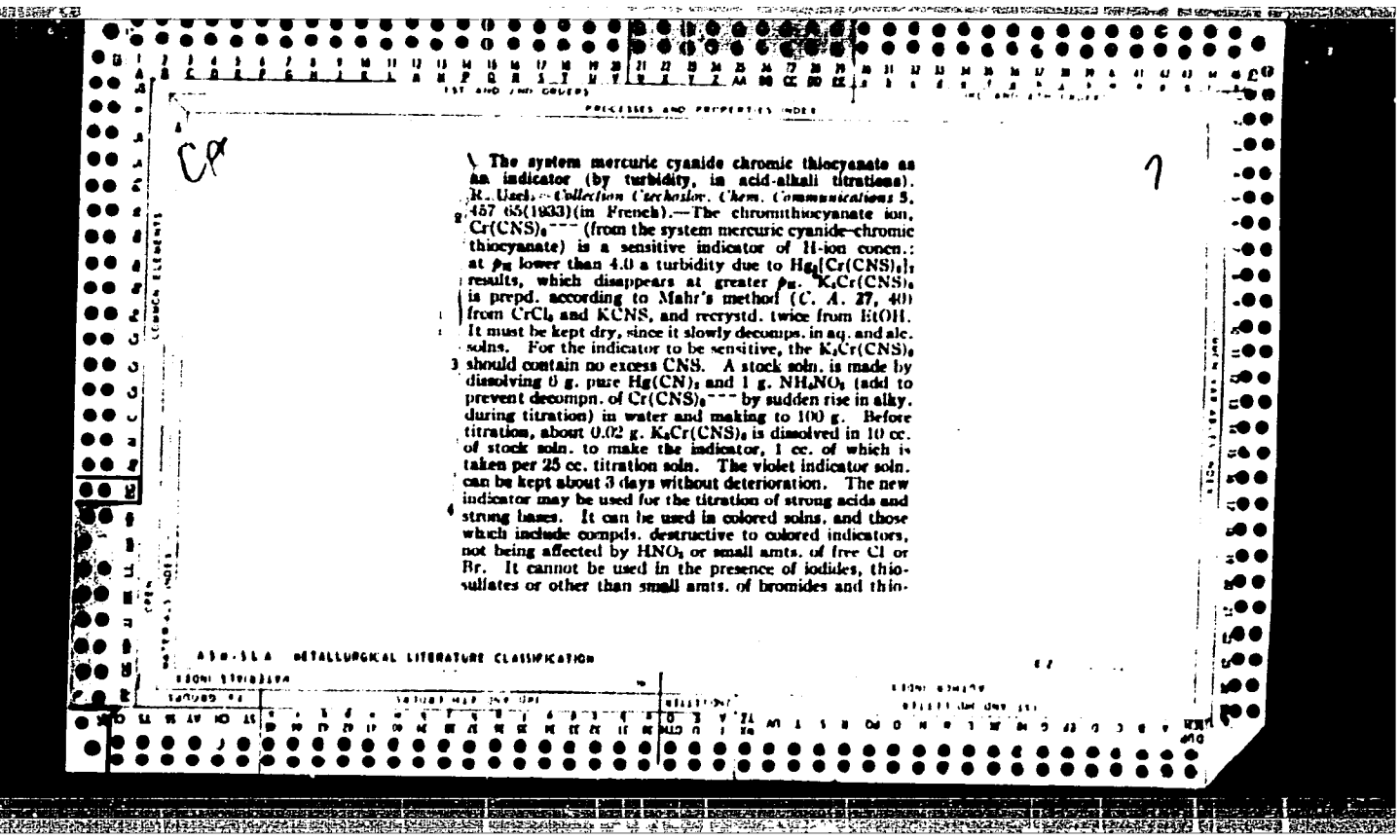
(Colorimetric determination of nitrites in water. R. Usnl. (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, 139–142). —In determining NO_2' in H_2O by Ilosvay and Lunge's method (α-$C_{10}H_7$·NH_2 and p-NH_2·C_6H_4·SO_3H in AcOH) it is essential that the sample and the standard shall have the same pH since the intensity of the colour is largely dependent on this. The optimum val. occurs sharply at pH 2·6—3·6, so that with alkaline samples preliminary neutralisation with 0·5N-HCl is advisable. J. W. B.

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

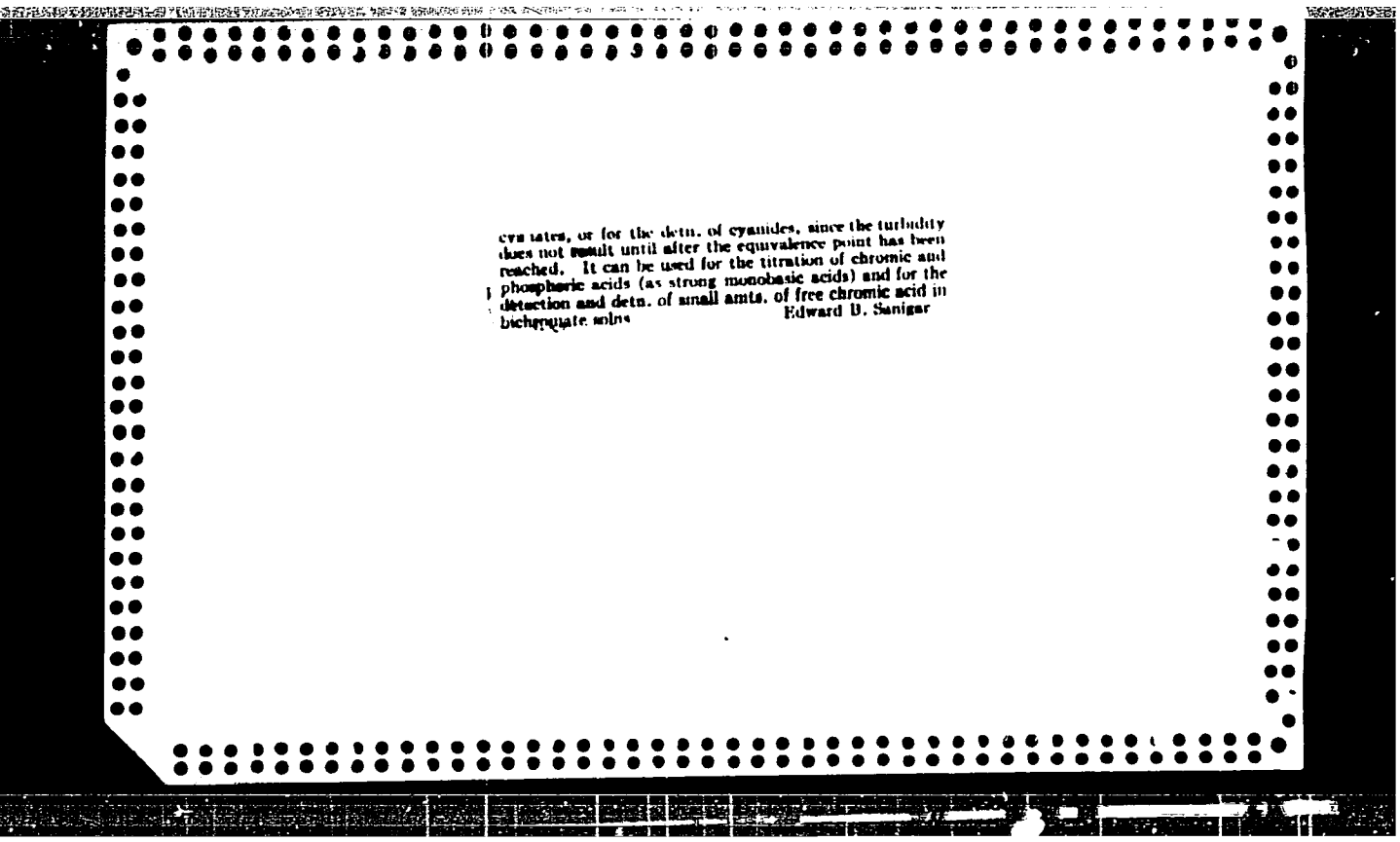


Argentimetric estimation of iodides with cinchonine bismuth nitrate as indicator. R. Lal. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 5, 385-95(1933) (in English).—In an acid soln., Bi^{+++}, cinchonine and I^- give an orange-red ppt. of $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O.HBiI_4$. The reaction can be used as a test for I^- or for Bi^{+++}. For the volumetric detn. of I^-, add a little of the reagent (dissolve 2.33 g. of Bi_2O_3 in 10 ml. of hot, concd. HNO_3, dil. somewhat with water and add 2.94 g. of cinchonine, dil. to 100 ml., add 0.1 g. of urea to remove any HNO_2 present) and titrate with standard $AgNO_3$ soln. until the red color disappears and the ppt. is all AgI of pale yellow color. The titration takes place best at *p*H about 4. Before starting the titration, therefore, add 3-5 drops of 2 *N* HNO_3 to 10-50 ml. of iodide soln. and 0.5-1 ml. of the indicator soln. The results given averaged 0.5% too low. The titration succeeds fairly well in the presence of considerable Br provided some isopropyl alc. is added to suppress the ionization of the halides; about 50% of the alc. should be used. If CN^- is present, it is necessary to use more HNO_3 and titrate more slowly toward the last. If considerable $Fe(CN)_6^{----}$ is present, it is well to add some Zn^{++}. Similarly, Zn^{++} should be added if $Co(CN)_6^{---}$ is present. With nitroprusside, it is best to work at a greater dilu. and match the end point with a suspension of AgI in nitroprusside soln.

W. T. H.

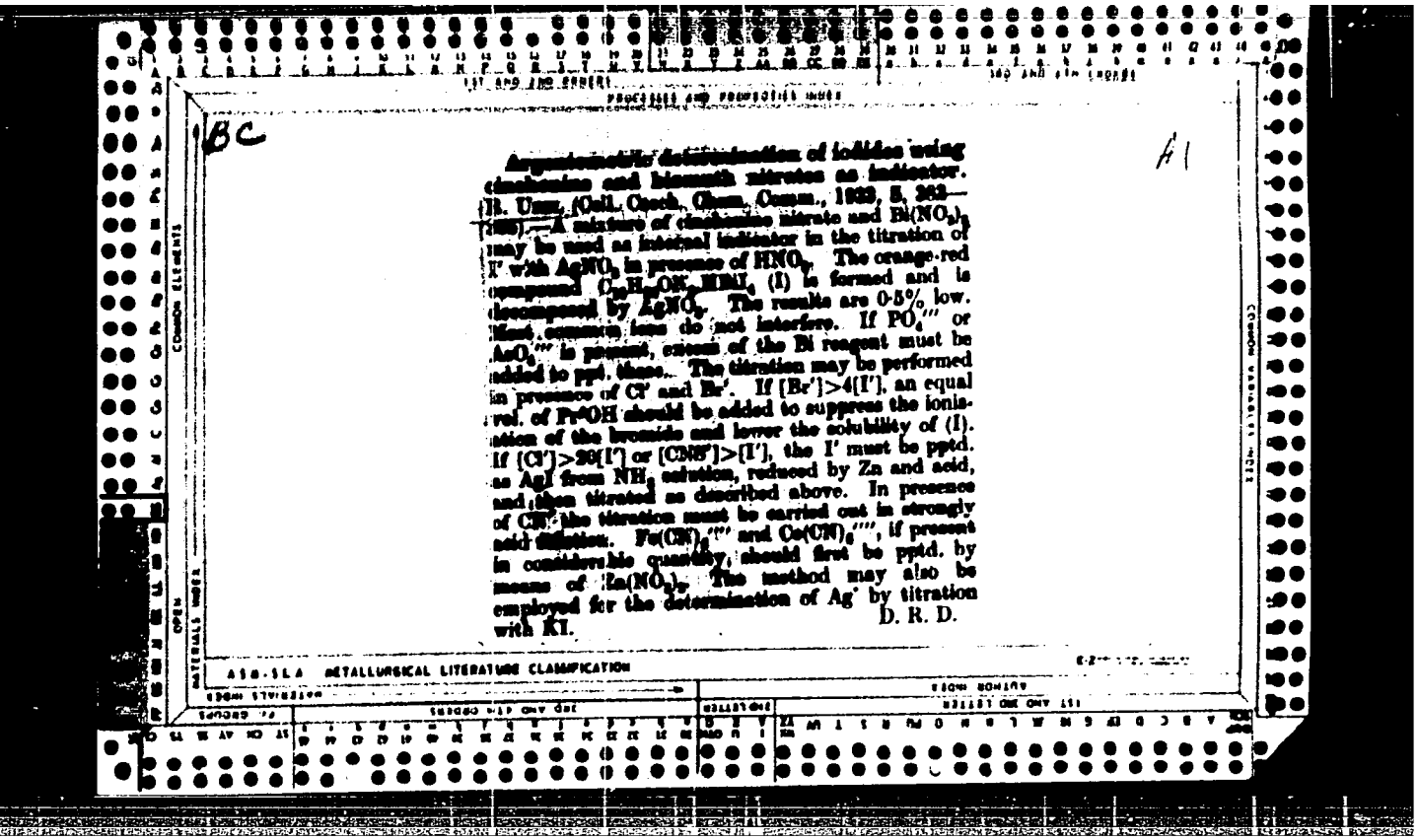


The system mercuric cyanide chromic thiocyanate as an indicator (by turbidity, in acid-alkali titrations). R., Usch.—*Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 5, 457 65(1933)(in French).—The chromithiocyanate ion, $Cr(CNS)_6^{---}$ (from the system mercuric cyanide–chromic thiocyanate) is a sensitive indicator of H-ion concn.: at p_H lower than 4.0 a turbidity due to $Hg_3[Cr(CNS)_6]_2$ results, which disappears at greater p_H. $K_3Cr(CNS)_6$ is prepd. according to Mahr's method (*C. A.* **27**, 40) from $CrCl_3$ and KCNS, and recrystd. twice from EtOH. It must be kept dry, since it slowly decomps. in aq. and alc. solns. For the indicator to be sensitive, the $K_3Cr(CNS)_6$ should contain no excess CNS. A stock soln. is made by dissolving 0 g. pure $Hg(CN)_2$ and 1 g. NH_4NO_3 (add to prevent decompn. of $Cr(CNS)_6^{---}$ by sudden rise in alky. during titration) in water and making to 100 g. Before titration, about 0.02 g. $K_3Cr(CNS)_6$ is dissolved in 10 cc. of stock soln. to make the indicator, 1 cc. of which is taken per 25 cc. titration soln. The violet indicator soln. can be kept about 3 days without deterioration. The new indicator may be used for the titration of strong acids and strong bases. It can be used in colored solns. and those which include compds. destructive to colored indicators, not being affected by HNO_3 or small amts. of free Cl or Br. It cannot be used in the presence of iodides, thiosulfates or other than small amts. of bromides and thio-

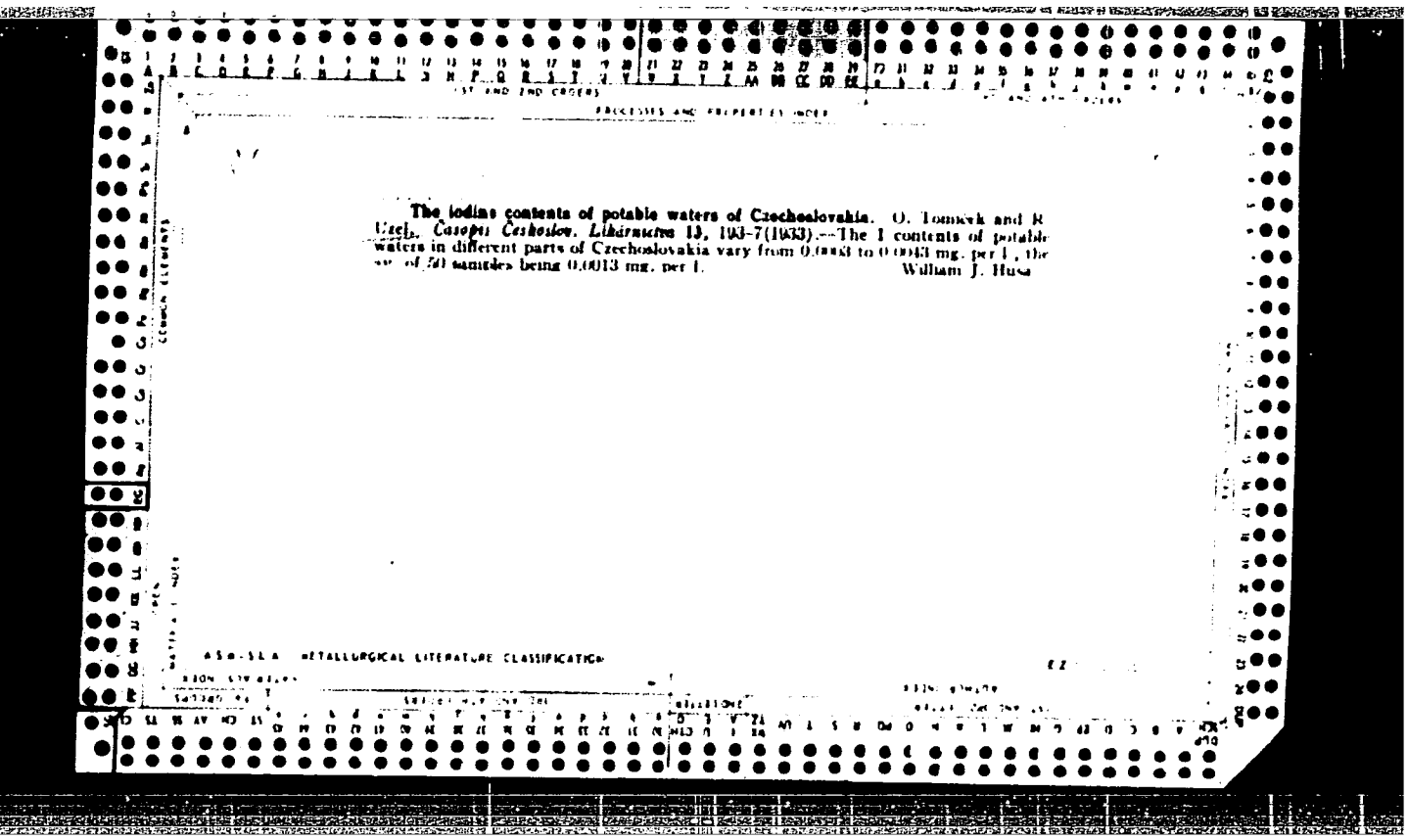


cvs ates, or for the detn. of cyanides, since the turbidity does not result until after the equivalence point has been reached. It can be used for the titration of chromic and phosphoric acids (as strong monobasic acids) and for the detection and detn. of small amts. of free chromic acid in bichromate solns

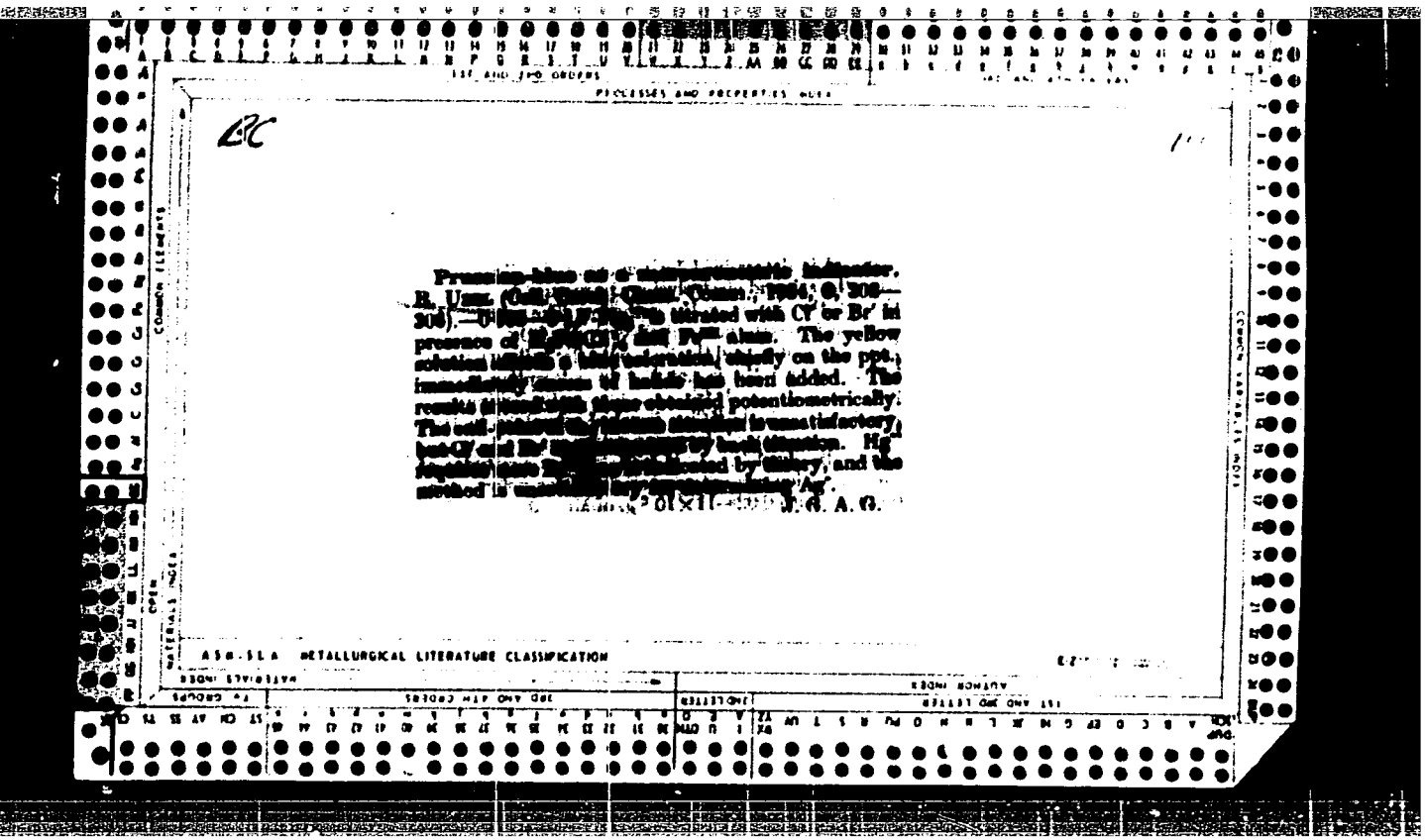
Edward B. Sanigar

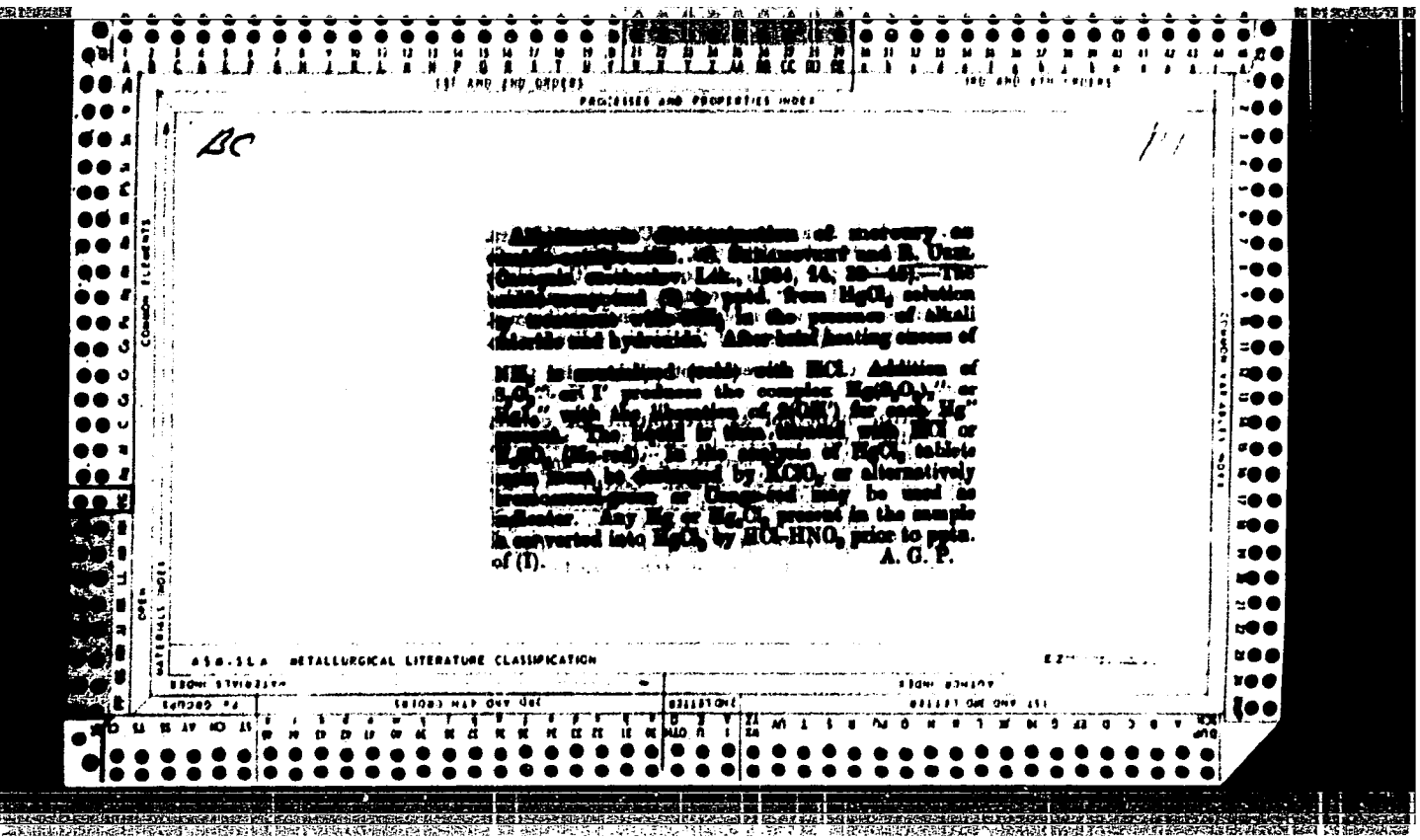


Argentometric determination of iodides using cinchonine and bismuth nitrates as indicator. H. Usnr, (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1933, 5, 262—268).—A mixture of cinchonine nitrate and $Bi(NO_3)_3$ may be used as internal indicator in the titration of I' with $AgNO_3$ in presence of HNO_3. The orange-red compound $C_{20}H_{24}ON_2HNI_2$ (I) is formed and is decomposed by $AgNO_3$. The results are 0·5% low. Most common ions do not interfere. If PO_4''' or AsO_4''' is present, excess of the Bi reagent must be added to ppt. these. The titration may be performed in presence of Cl' and Br'. If [Br']>4[I'], an equal vol. of PrⁿOH should be added to suppress the ionisation of the bromide and lower the solubility of (I). If [Cl']>20[I'] or [CNS']>[I'], the I' must be ppted. as AgI from NH_3 solution, reduced by Zn and acid, and then titrated as described above. In presence of CN' the titration must be carried out in strongly acid solution. $Fe(CN)_6''''$ and $Co(CN)_6''''$, if present in considerable quantity, should first be ppted. by means of $Zn(NO_3)_2$. The method may also be employed for the determination of Ag' by titration with KI. D. R. D.

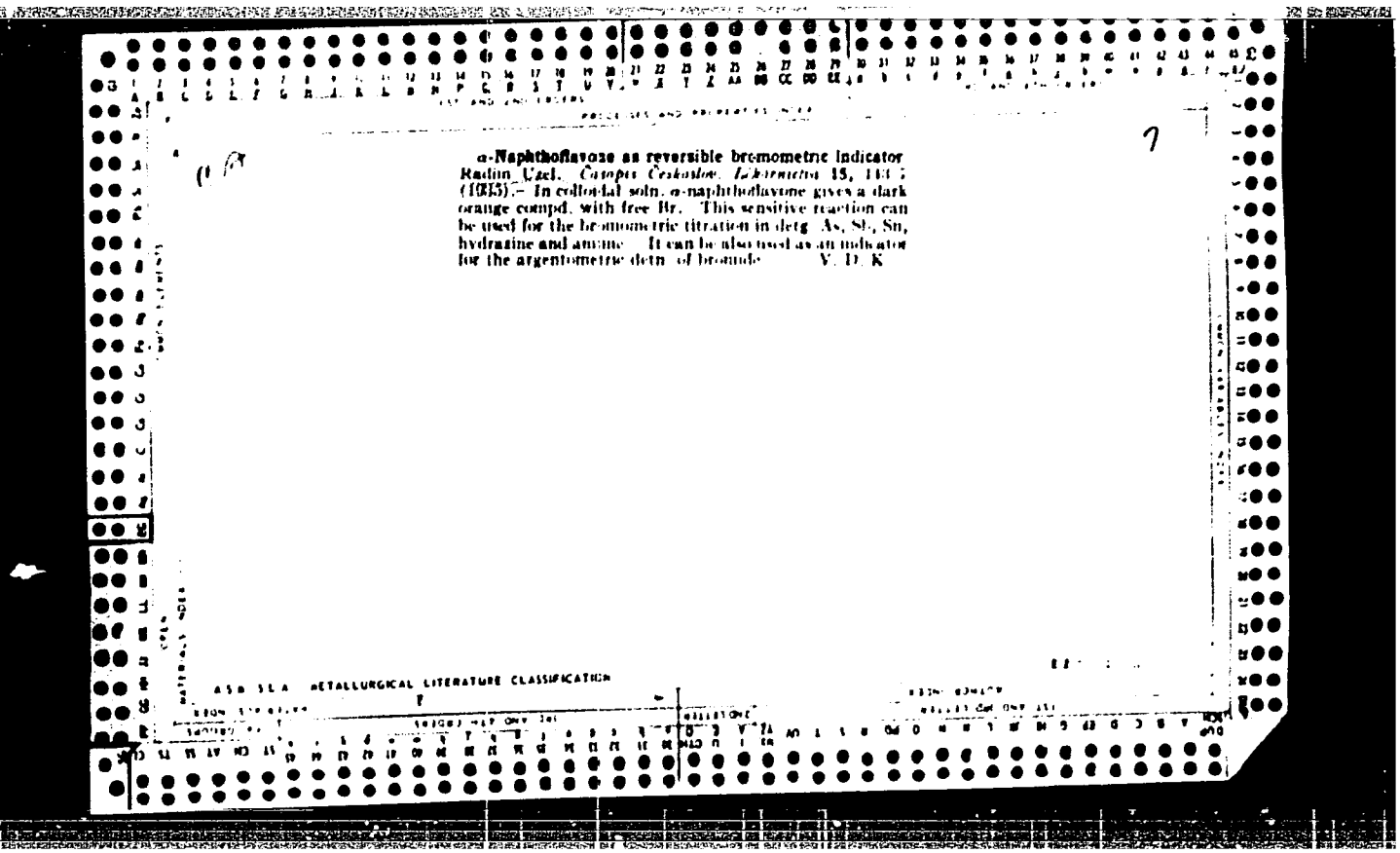


The iodine contents of potable waters of Czechoslovakia. O. Tomicek and R. Uzel, *Casopis Ceskoslov. Lékárnictva* 13, 103-7(1933).—The I contents of potable waters in different parts of Czechoslovakia vary from 0.0 mg. to 0.0043 mg. per l., the av. of 50 samples being 0.0013 mg. per l. William J. Husa

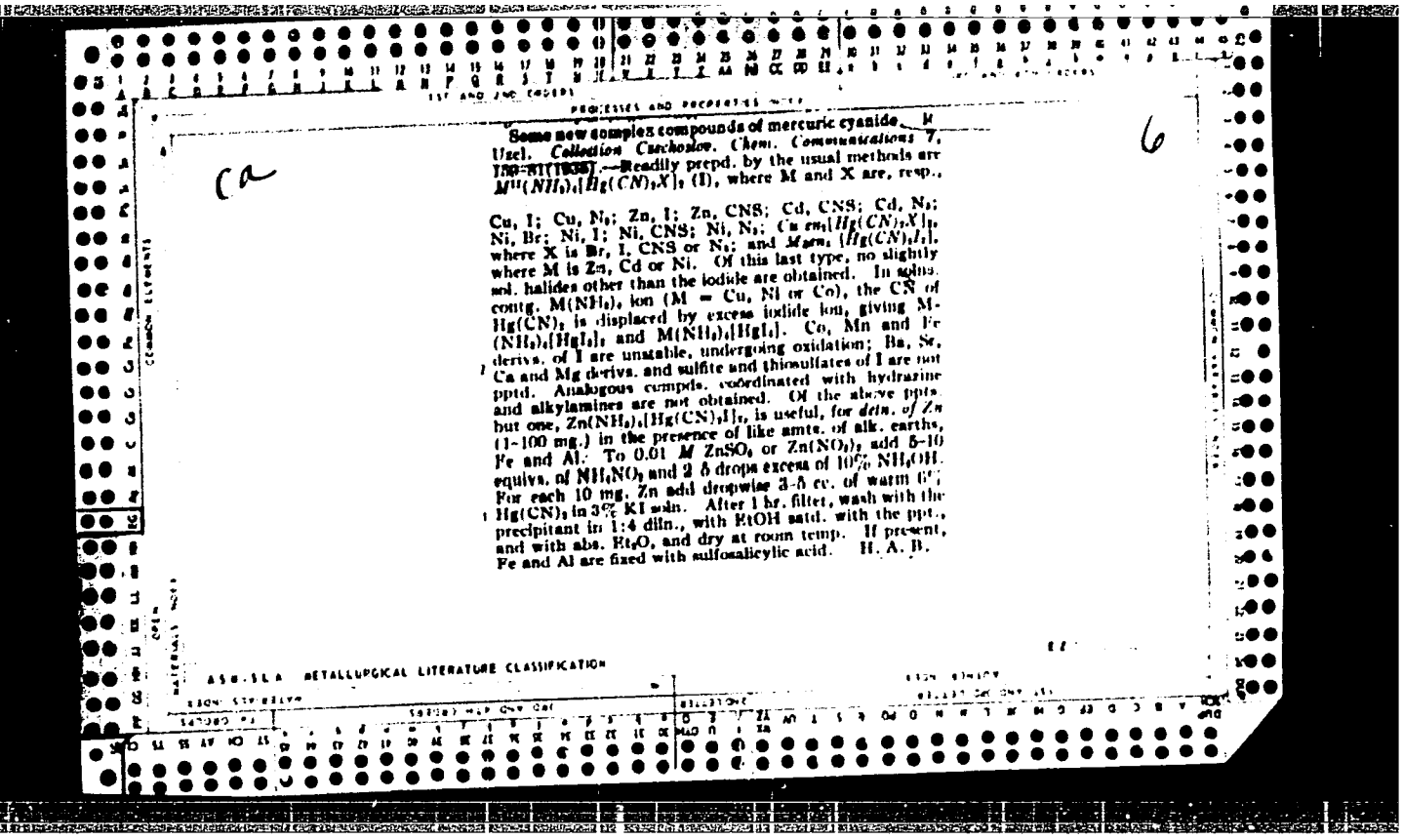




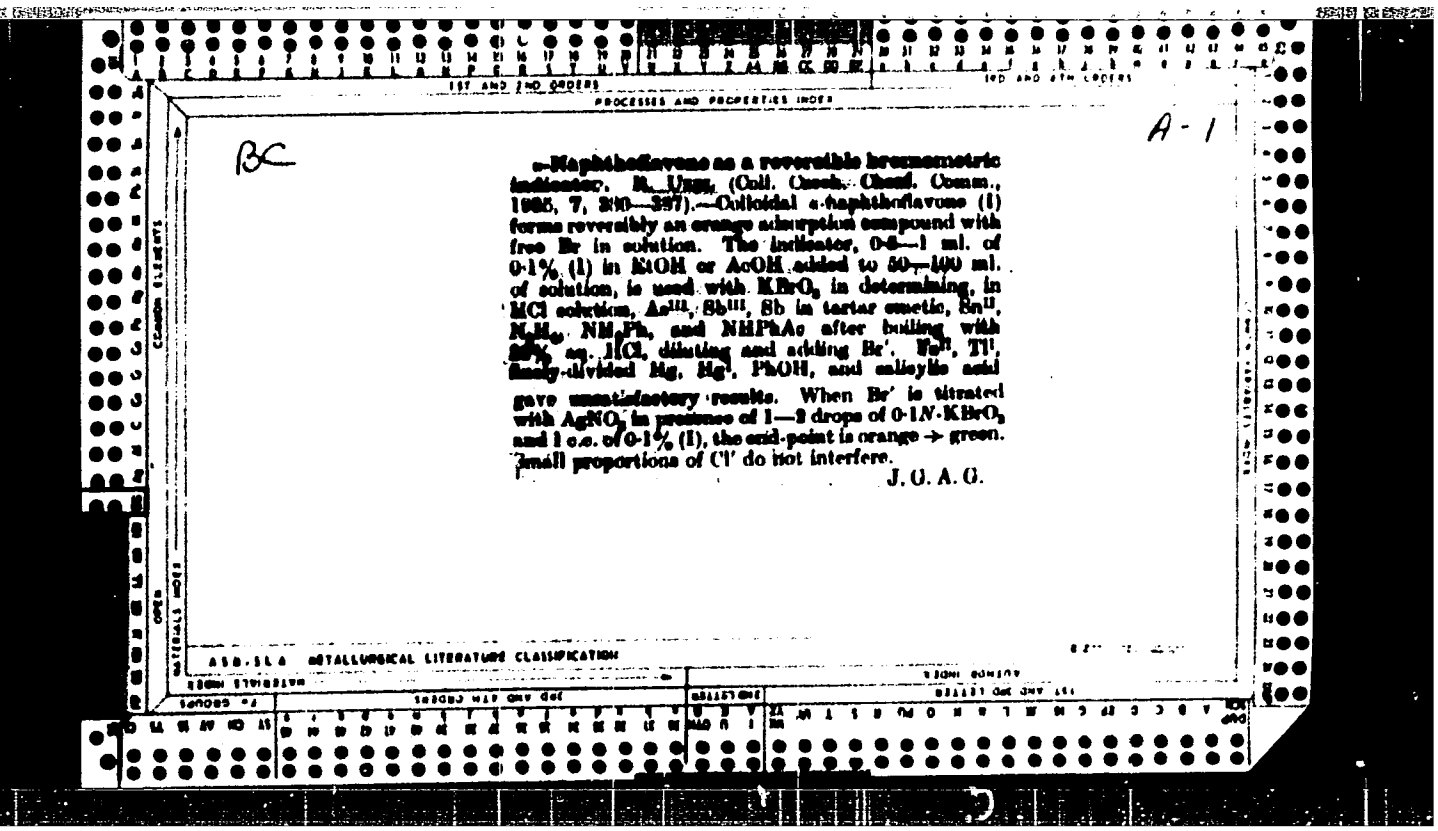
[redacted] A. G. P.



α-Naphthoflavone as reversible bromometric indicator Radin Vacl. *Chimpes Ceskoslov. Lekarnictva* 15, 141 (1935).— In colloidal soln. α-naphthoflavone gives a dark orange compd. with free Br. This sensitive reaction can be used for the bromometric titration in dets. As, Sb, Sn, hydrazine and amine. It can be also used as an indicator for the argentometric detn. of bromide. V. D. K



Some new complex compounds of mercuric cyanide. M. Uzel. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 7, 189–91 (1935).—Readily prepd. by the usual methods are $M^{II}(NH_3)_4[Hg(CN)_2X]_2$ (I), where M and X are, resp., Cu, I; Cu, N_3; Zn, I; Zn, CNS; Cd, CNS; Cd, N_3; Ni, Br; Ni, I; Ni, CNS; Ni, N_3; Cu *ens*$[Hg(CN)_2X]_2$, where X is Br, I, CNS or N_3; and *Mens*. $[Hg(CN)_2I_2]$, where M is Zn, Cd or Ni. Of this last type, no slightly sol. halides other than the iodide are obtained. In solns. contg. $M(NH_3)_4$ ion (M = Cu, Ni or Co), the CN of $Hg(CN)_2$ is displaced by excess iodide ion, giving $M(NH_3)_4[HgI_4]$ and $M(NH_3)_4[HgI_4]$. Co, Mn and Fe derivs. of I are unstable, undergoing oxidation; Ba, Sr, Ca and Mg derivs. and sulfite and thiosulfates of I are not pptd. Analogous compds. coördinated with hydrazine and alkylamines are not obtained. Of the above ppts. but one, $Zn(NH_3)_4[Hg(CN)_2I]_2$, is useful, *for detn. of Zn* (1–100 mg.) in the presence of like amts. of alk. earths, Fe and Al: To 0.01 *M* $ZnSO_4$ or $Zn(NO_3)_2$ add 5–10 equivs. of NH_4NO_3 and 2 5 drops excess of 10% NH_4OH. For each 10 mg. Zn add dropwise 3–5 cc. of warm 6% $Hg(CN)_2$ in 3% KI soln. After 1 hr. filter, wash with the precipitant in 1:4 dilu., with EtOH satd. with the ppt., and with abs. Et_2O, and dry at room temp. If present, Fe and Al are fixed with sulfosalicylic acid. H. A. B.

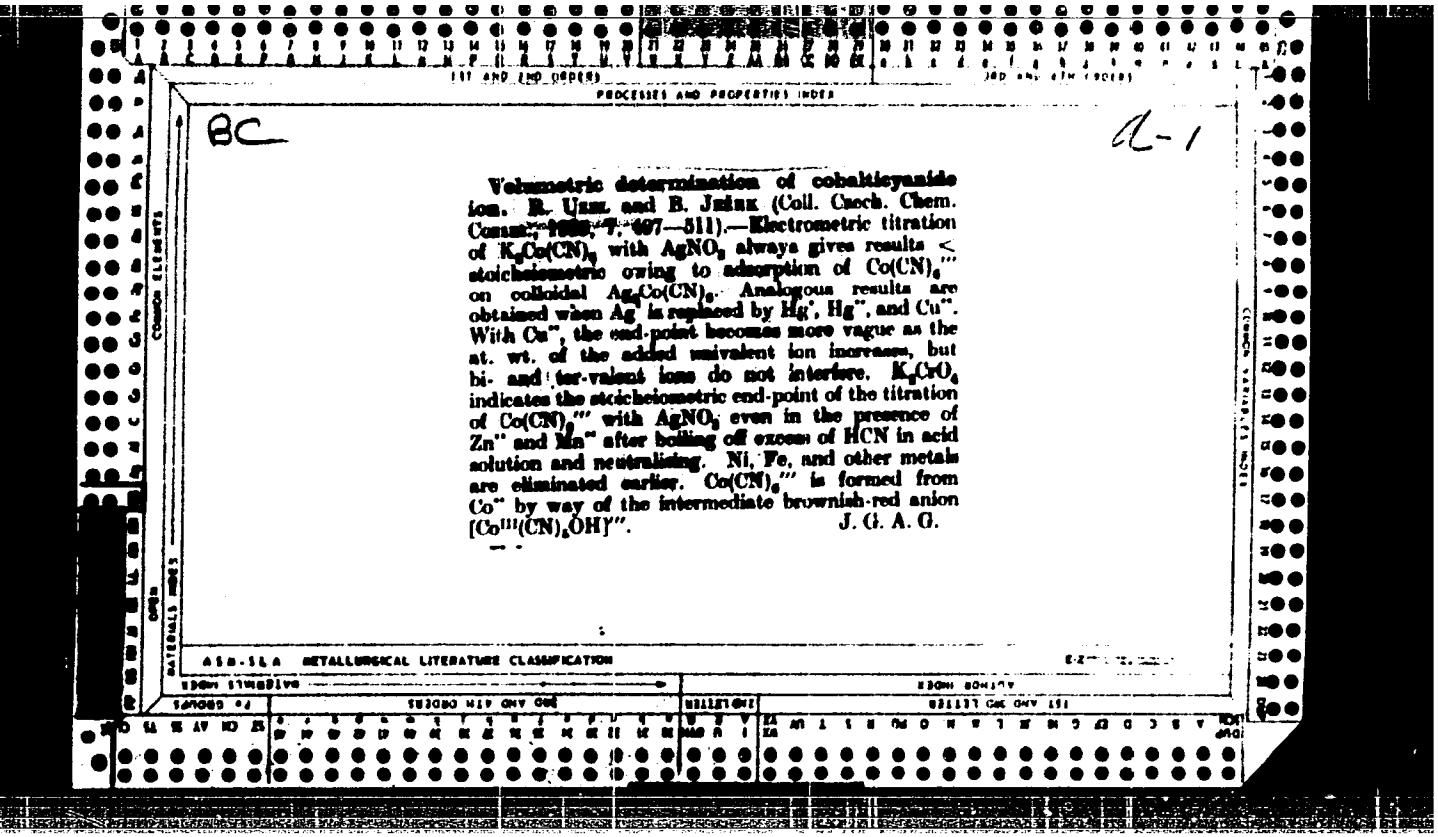


BC

A-1

α-Naphthoflavone as a reversible bromometric indicator. R. Uzel (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1935, 7, 330—337).—Colloidal α-naphthoflavone (I) forms reversibly an orange adsorption compound with free Br in solution. The indicator, 0·6—1 ml. of 0·1% (I) in KOH or AcOH added to 50—100 ml. of solution, is used with $KBrO_3$ in determining, in HCl solution, As^{III}, Sb^{III}, Sb in tartar emetic, Sn^{II}, N_2H_4, NMe_2Ph, and $NHPhAc$ after boiling with 25% aq. HCl, diluting and adding Br'. Fe^{II}, Tl^{I}, finely-divided Hg, Hg^{I}, PhOH, and salicylic acid gave unsatisfactory results. When Br' is titrated with $AgNO_3$ in presence of 1—2 drops of 0·1*N*-$KBrO_3$ and 1 c.c. of 0·1% (I), the end-point is orange → green. Small proportions of Cl' do not interfere.

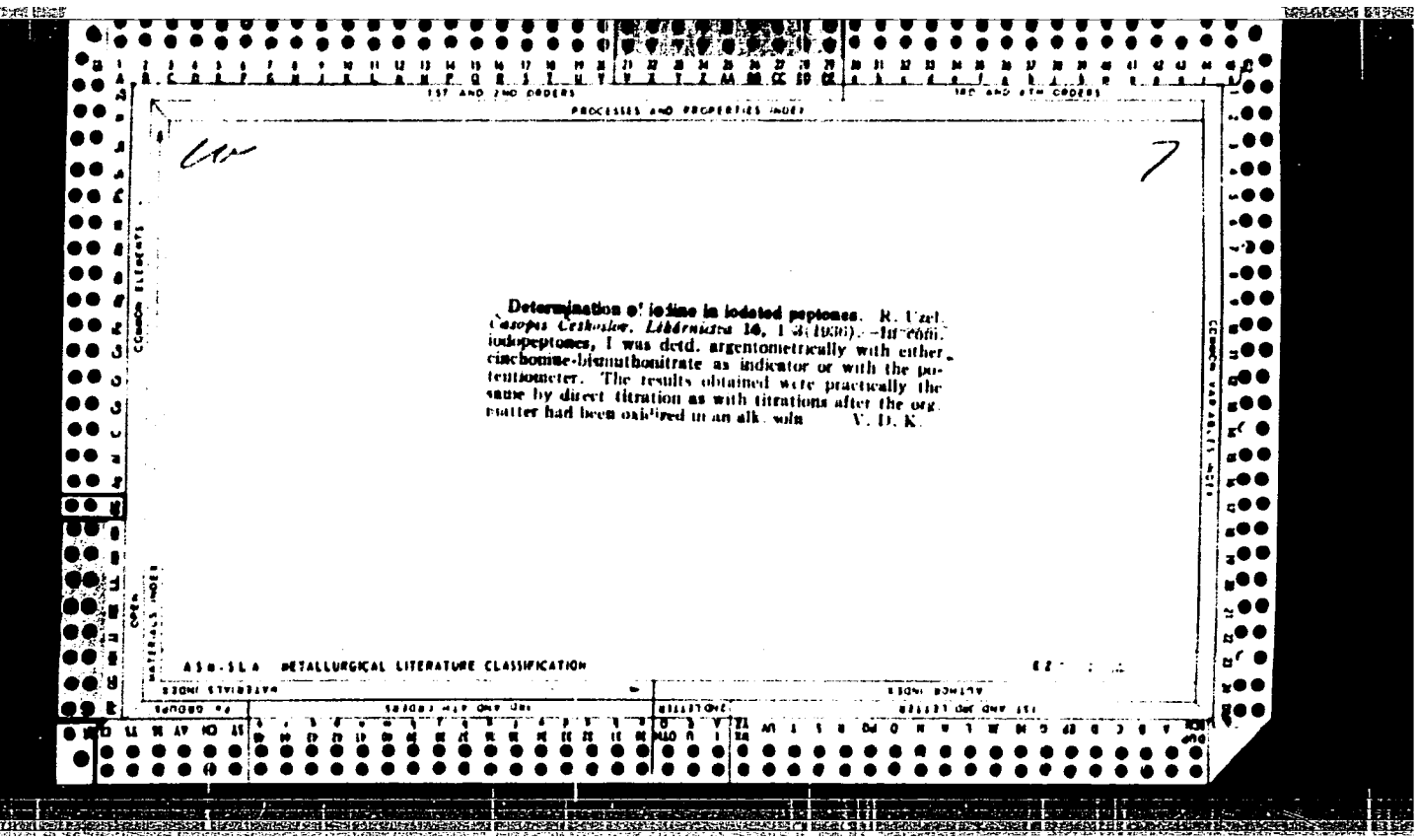
J. G. A. G.



BC

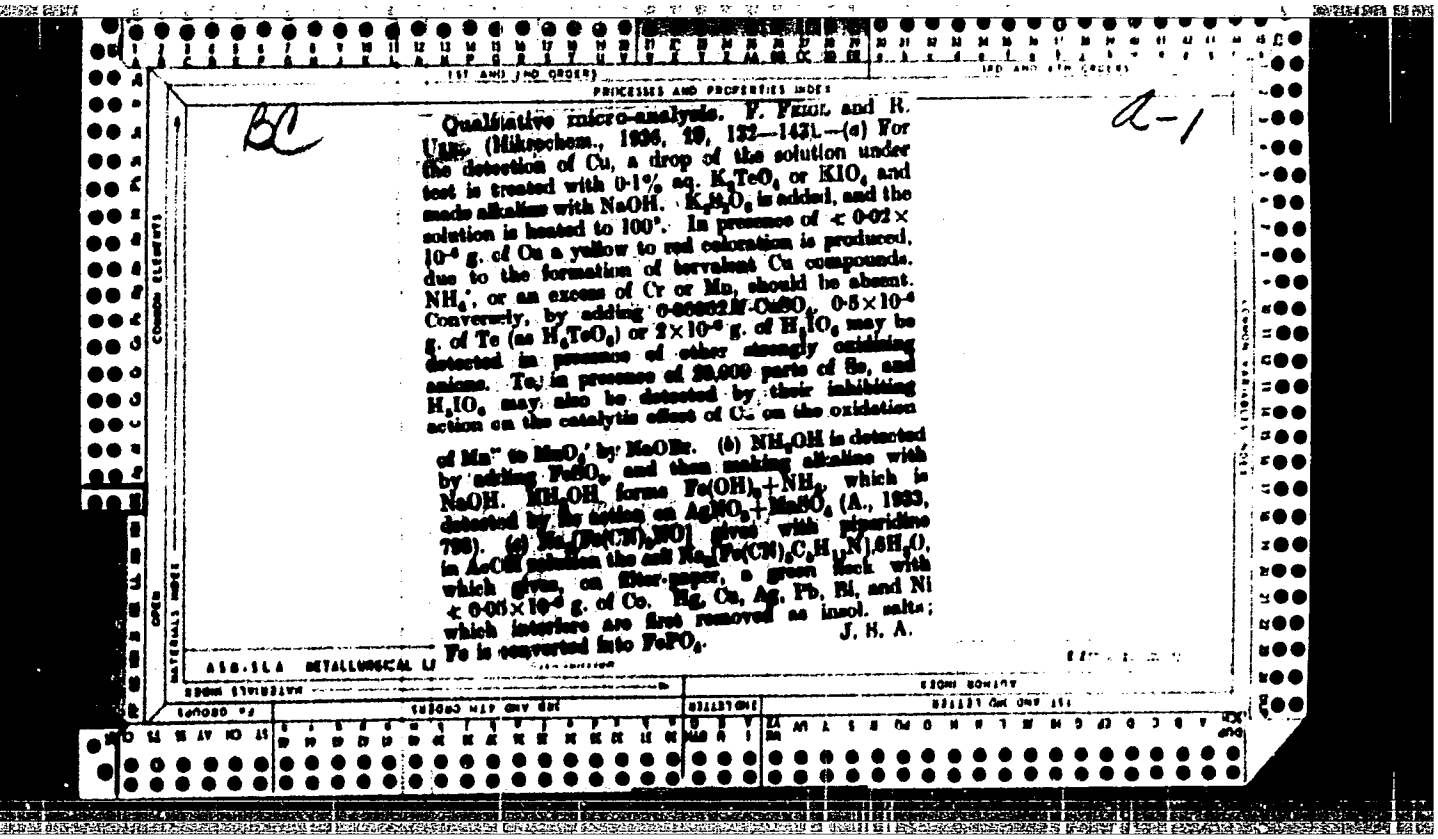
A-1

Volumetric determination of cobalticyanide ion. R. Ueno and B. Jelínek (Coll. Czech. Chem. Commun., 1952, 17, 497—511).—Electrometric titration of $K_3Co(CN)_6$ with $AgNO_3$ always gives results < stoicheiometric owing to adsorption of $Co(CN)_6'''$ on colloidal $Ag_3Co(CN)_6$. Analogous results are obtained when Ag^+ is replaced by Hg^+, Hg'', and Cu''. With Cu'', the end-point becomes more vague as the at. wt. of the added univalent ion increases, but bi- and ter-valent ions do not interfere. K_2CrO_4 indicates the stoicheiometric end-point of the titration of $Co(CN)_6'''$ with $AgNO_3$ even in the presence of Zn'' and Mn'' after boiling off excess of HCN in acid solution and neutralising. Ni, Fe, and other metals are eliminated earlier. $Co(CN)_6'''$ is formed from Co'' by way of the intermediate brownish-red anion $[Co^{III}(CN)_5OH]''$. J. G. A. G.



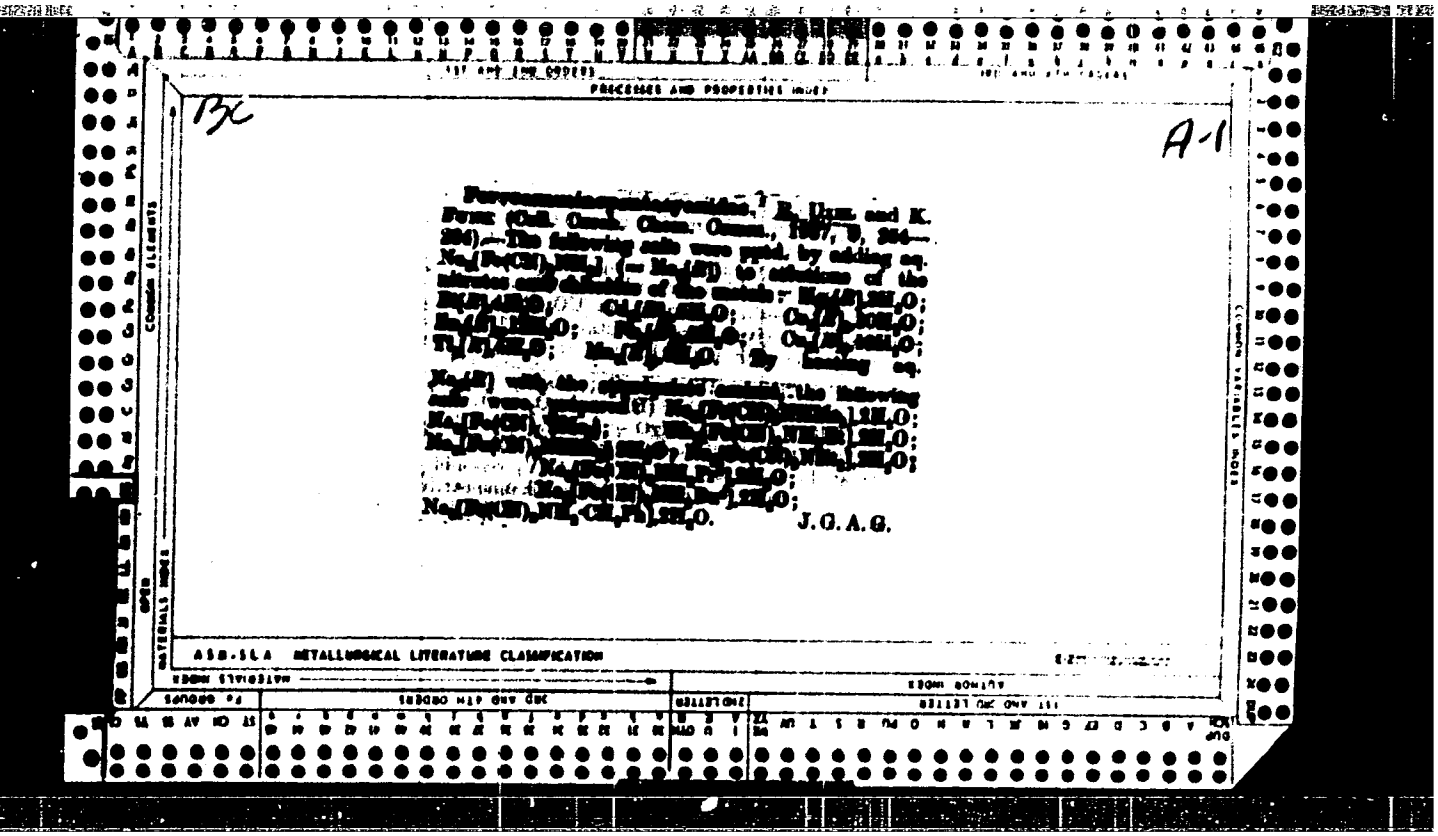
Determination of iodine in iodated peptones. R. Uzel, *Casopis Ceskoslov. Lékárnictva* **16**, 1-3 (1936).—In certain iodopeptones, I was detd. argentometrically with either cinchonine-bismuthonitrate as indicator or with the potentiometer. The results obtained were practically the same by direct titration as with titrations after the org. matter had been oxidized in an alk. soln. V. D. K.

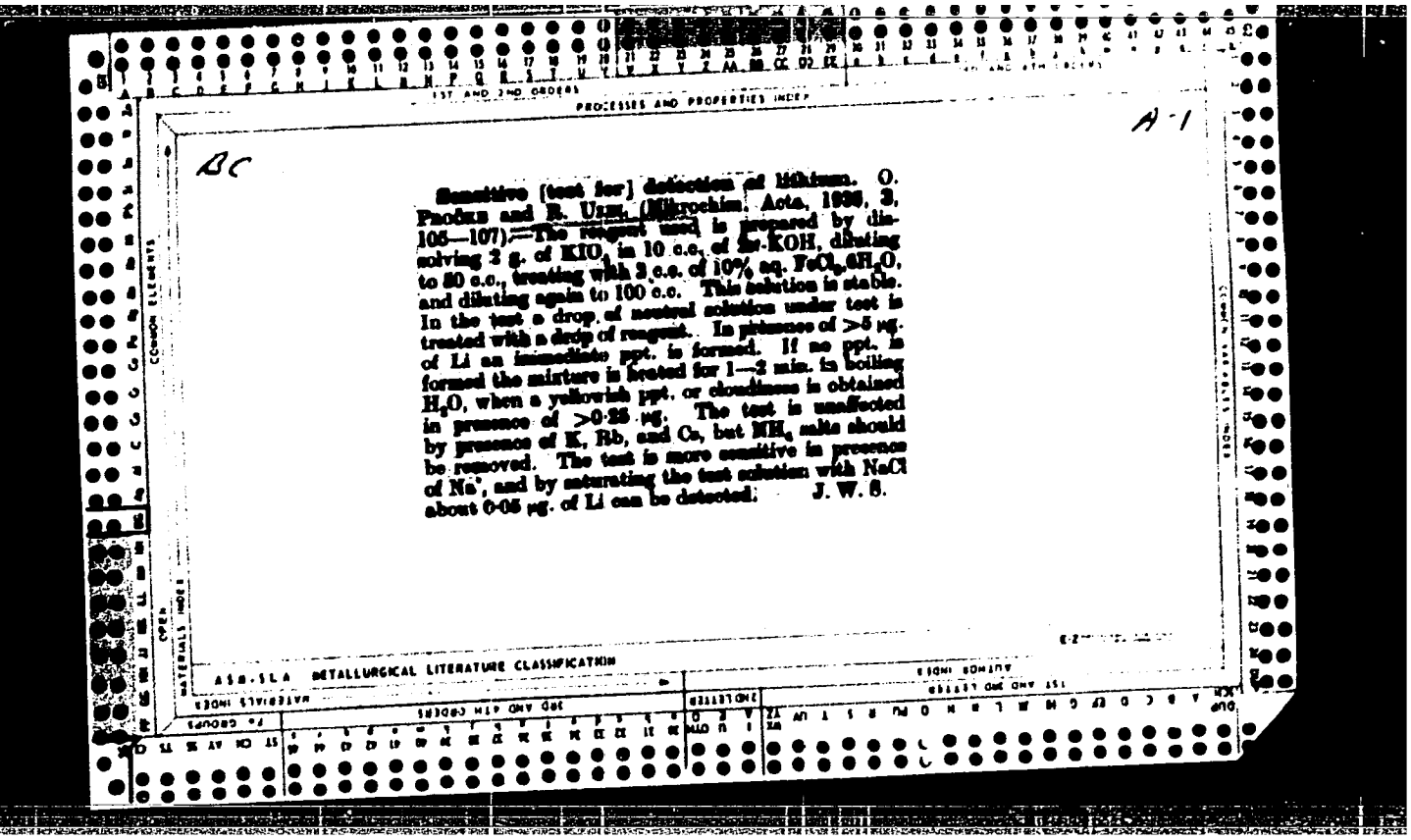
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Qualitative micro-analysis. F. Feigl and R. Ugas. (Mikrochem., 1936, 19, 132—143.)—(a) For the detection of Cu, a drop of the solution under test is treated with 0·1% aq. K_2TeO_4 or KIO_4 and made alkaline with NaOH. $K_2S_2O_8$ is added, and the solution is heated to 100°. In presence of < 0·02 × 10^{-6} g. of Cu a yellow to red coloration is produced, due to the formation of tervalent Cu compounds. NH_4^+, or an excess of Cr or Mn, should be absent. Conversely, by adding 0·00002*M*-$CuSO_4$, 0·5 × 10^{-6} g. of Te (as H_2TeO_4) or 2 × 10^{-6} g. of H_5IO_6 may be detected in presence of other strongly oxidising anions. Te, in presence of 20,000 parts of Sn, and H_5IO_6 may also be detected by their inhibiting action on the catalytic effect of Cu on the oxidation of Mn^{++} to MnO_2 by NaOBr. (b) NH_4OH is detected by adding $FeSO_4$ and then making alkaline with NaOH. NH_4OH forms $Fe(OH)_2 + NH_3$, which is detected by its action on $AgNO_3 + MnSO_4$ (A., 1933, 788). (c) $Na_2[Fe(CN)_5NO]$ gives with piperidine in AcOH solution the salt $Na_2Fe(CN)_5C_5H_{10}N].6H_2O$, which gives, on filter-paper, a green flock with < 0·01 × 10^{-6} g. of Co. Hg, Cu, Ag, Pb, Bi, and Ni which interfere are first removed as insol. salts; Fe is converted into $FePO_4$.

J. H. A.

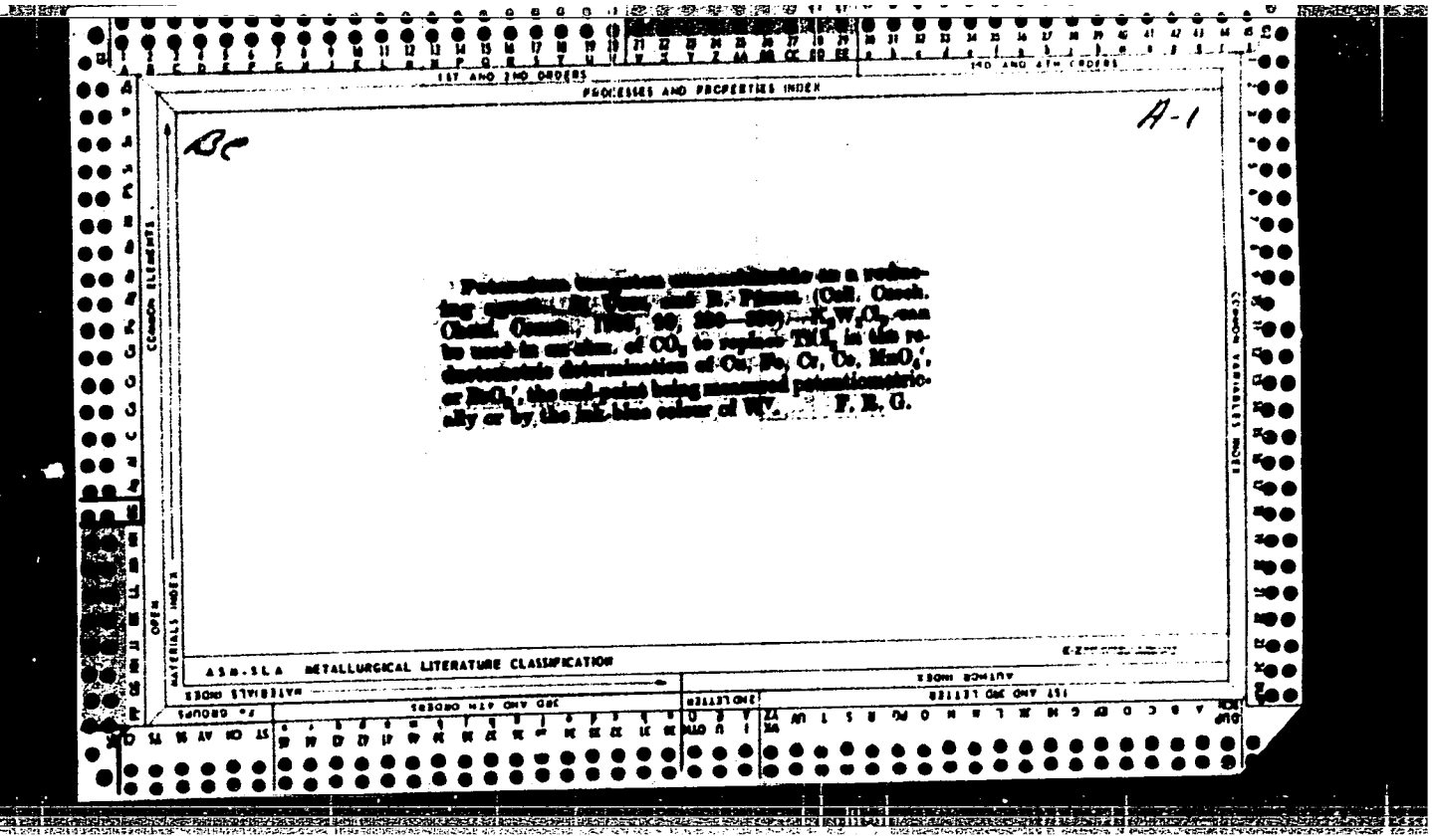




BC

A-1

Sensitive [test for] detection of lithium. O. Prodan and R. Ursu. (Mikrochim. Acta, 1938, 3, 105—107).—The reagent used is prepared by dissolving 2 g. of KIO_3 in 10 c.c. of 2N-KOH, diluting to 80 c.c., treating with 3 c.c. of 10% aq. $FeCl_3.6H_2O$, and diluting again to 100 c.c. This solution is stable. In the test a drop of neutral solution under test is treated with a drop of reagent. In presence of >5 mg. of Li an immediate ppt. is formed. If no ppt. is formed the mixture is heated for 1—2 min. in boiling H_2O, when a yellowish ppt. or cloudiness is obtained in presence of >0·25 mg. The test is unaffected by presence of K, Rb, and Cs, but NH_4 salts should be removed. The test is more sensitive in presence of Na^+, and by saturating the test solution with NaCl about 0·05 mg. of Li can be detected. J. W. S.



KOLAROVA, O.; UZEL, R.

Apropos of sexual life after artificial abortions. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.45:1256-1259 6 N '64.

1. Katedra porodnictvi a gynekologie lekarske fakulty University J.E. Purkyne v Brne (vedouci prof. dr. L. Havlasek [deceased]).

UZELAC, B.

Bird's good luck; a short story. p. 19. (BEOGRAD, Vol. 1, 95?.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI, LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

UZELAC, Blaz, ing. (Zagreb)

Conductor of overvoltage and its examination. Energija Hrv 10 no. 7/8: 240-243 '61.

1. Institut za elektroprivredu, Zagreb, Proleterskih brigada 37; clan Urednickog odbora, "Energija," urednik rubrike "Studije i istrazivanja."

UZELAC, Blaz, inz.

Laboratory for the high tension and strong current of the Institute of Electric-Power Economy in Zagreb. Energija Hrv 11 no.3/4:101-103 '62.

1. Clan Urednickog odbora, "Energija".

UZELAC, Hlaz, inz. (Zagreb)

A laboratory for high tension and heavy currents. Energija Hrv. 12 no. 7/8:219-220'63.

1. Clan Urednickog odbora, "Energija".

UZELAC, Blaz, dipl. inz. (Zagreb)

Selection of lightning arresters for the 30 kv. and 35 kv. networks. Energija hrv 13 no.5/6:139-141 '64

1. Institute of Electric Industries, Zagreb, Proletersk h brigada 37.

UZELAC, D.

"A critical survey of the construction and application of the M-48 Universal loading harness equipment."

p. 697 (Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik) Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1957
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

UZELAC, M. D.

Yugoslavia, (430)

Science

Macroseismic yearbook for 1940, p. 45, Annuaire Microseismique et Macroseismique, Vol. 20, 1950.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

L 1163-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5025447 YU/0015/64/000/010/0315/0321

AUTHOR: Uzelac, Ozren (Doctor, Docent)

TITLE: Rescue and first aid work in burns

SOURCE: Medicinski glasnik, no. 10, 1964, 315-321

TOPIC TAGS: injury, first aid, health service, public welfare

ABSTRACT: General discussion of the worldwide experiences in mass accidents involving burns, such as the earthquake in Tokyo, the atomic bombs in Japan, etc. and discussion of the increasing number of burns in Yugoslavia due to various factors; currently about 25,000 burned patients are treated annually in the country with many more cases probably going unrecorded. Thermal, chemical, electrical, irradiation, phosphorous and flash burns are discussed separately, together with preventive services and need for immediate care of mass casualties. The principal errors are listed and discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Klinika za plasticnu hirurgiju Vojno-medicinske akademiji (Clinic for Plastic Surgery of Military Medical Academy)

Card 1/2

L 1163-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025447

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, GO

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 010 JPRS

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA

UZELAC, Docent Dr. Ozren

"Treatment of Local Changes in Burned Patients in Conditions of Mass Casualties"

Beograd, Meditsinski Glasnik, Vol 20, No. 3-4, Mar-Apr 66; pp 102-106

Abstract: Review of difficulties of implementing modern methods of the treatment of burns in surgical departments of Yugoslav hospitals, and detailed description of main principles of care: first phase with first-aid, transportation, recommending the helicopter and stressing the need for immediate care during transportation; need for asepsis; second phase with the electrolyte and fluid replacement, care of burn and skin transplantation as well as later physical therapy. 7 Yugoslav, 6 Western references. Manuscript received 14 Feb 66.

1/1

UZELAC, Ozren, sanitetski potpukovnik d-r

Adherence of Thiersch free skin graft to infected gramulations after burns. Voj.san.pregl., Beogr. 17 no.4:413-418 Ap '60.

1. Klinika za plasticnu hirurgiju.
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)
(BURNS surg.)

UZELAC, Ozren, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.

Management of burns in military conditions? Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.8 suppl.:1-24 Ag '61.

(BURNS ther) (MILITARY MEDICINE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858310020-3

UZELAC, Ozren, dr.

Management and first aid in burns at the site of accident. Med. glas. 18 no.10:315-321 O '64.

1. Klinika za plasticnu hirurgiju Vojno-medicinske akademije (Nacelnik: prof. dr. V. Arneri).

ZIVANOVIC, Olivera, dr., sanitetski major; UZELAC, Ozren, sanitetski puk. doc.; ILIC, Pavle, sanitetski kapetan, dr.; SERTIC, Anica, sanitetski major, dr. Tehnicki saradnici: MILIC, Mirjana, AKSENTIJEVIC, Vida

Incidence and phagotypes of Staphylococ us pyogenes in burns and vicinity. Vojnosanit. pregl. 21 no.12:765-770 D'64.

1. Klinika za plasticku hirurgiju, Mikrobioloski institut, Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu.

BEZJAK, A.; FRIS-GACESA, T.; UZELAC, V.; ARAPOVIC, I.

The quantitative X-ray analysis of bauxite. I. The system hydragillite-boehmite-goehtite-haematite. Croat chem acta 34 no.1:51-64 '62.

1. Institute of Light Metals, Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

UZELAC, Vukasin, sanitetski pukovnik dr.; MLATINKOVIC, Boris, sanitetski pukovnik

From military medical training school to military medical center 1945-1965. Vojnosanit. pregl. 22 no.12:735-740 D '65.

UZEMBLO, V.V.

3(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2963

Vel'mina, Nina Aleksandrovna, and Vladimir Valer'yanovich Uzemblo

Gidrogeologiya tsentral'noy chasti Yuzhnoy Yakutii (Hydrogeology of the Central Part of Southern Yakutiya) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 177 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. Institut merzlotovedeniya imeni V. A. Obrucheva.

Resp. Ed.: N. I. Tolstikhin, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. A. Semenova; Tech. Eds.: K. S. Tveritinova, and M. Ye. Zendel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, hydrologists, and hydraulic engineers.

COVERAGE: This book treats the physicogeographic conditions and hydrologic features of the Aldan crystalline massif. Chief

Card 1/5

Hydrogeology of the Central Part (Cont.) SOV/2963

attention is given to ground waters in the area, the delimitation of hydrogeological regions, and the interaction of ground waters and permanently frozen rocks. The work represents the generalized results of field and laboratory studies carried out from 1951 to 1955 by the Aldan Glacio-hydrogeological Detachment of the Yakutsk Combined Expedition. Materials of L. A. Dobrovol'skiy, V. Ya. Dorokhov, P. P. Dudorov, I. P. Kartashev, I. Z. Konovalov, S. P. Konoplev, A. I. Kuks, M. M. Odintsova, D. F. Piskunov, D. P. Serdyuchenko, and S. Ye. Sukhodol'skiy were used in this work. There are 44 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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SOV/2963

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (GB1156.Y3V4)

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TM/jmr
1-28-60

UZEMBLO, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of rock salt deposits on the zonality of underground waters in the Eastern Siberia salt-bearing basin. Sbor.nauch.trud. UkrNIISol' no.6:5-18 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

UZEMBLO, V.V., kand.geolog.-mineral.nauk (Leningrad)

Springs of southern Yakutia. Priroda 52 no.3:81-82 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)
(Yakutia--Springs)

ALMANIYAZOV, A.A.; UZENBAYEV, E.Ye.

Effect of irrigation methods on the transpiration intensity of cotton. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.2:52-55 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

UZENBAYEV, Ye.Kh.

Uzenbayev, Ye.Kh. "The changing of biological and morphological features of the cotton plant through fastening of the plant", Izvestiya Akad. Nauk UzSSR, 19.., No. 3, p. 7-90, (Resume in Uzbek), -Biblio: 9 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

UZENBAYEV, YE. KH.

Uzenbayev, Ye. Kh.: "Heterosis in grafted cotton plants", Diklady Akad. nauk UzSSR, No. 10, 1948, p. 20-22, (Resume in Uzbek).

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

UZENBAEV, Ye.Kh.; NESMEYANOVA, A.D.

Overcoming cross-incompatibility of cotton in distant hybridisation, with the aid of vegetative contacting. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.8:34-37 '49.
(MLRA 6:5)

1. Institut botaniki i zoologii AN Uz.SSR (for Uzenbaev, Nesmeyanova).
2. Akademiya Nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Korovin). (Cotton)

UZENBAYEV, E. kh. --

"Vegetative Hybridization of Cotton." Dr Biol Sci, All-Union Inst of Plant Growing, VASKhNIL, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sept 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

ALMANIYAZOV, A.A.; UZENBAYEV, E.L.

Effect of sprinkler irrigation on the water content in cotton. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.4: 34-37 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

UZENBAYEV, YE. KH.

MAL'TSEV, A.M.; ALIMOV, P.A., redaktor; YEREMENKO, V.Ye., redaktor; ZAKIROV, K.Z., akademik, redaktor; KANASH, S.S., akademik, redaktor; KOROVIN, Ye.P., akademik, redaktor; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, M.V., akademik, redaktor; NABIYEV, M.N., akademik, redaktor; RYZHOV, S.N., redaktor; SADYKOV, S.S., redaktor; UZENBAYEV, Ye.Kh., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; MIL'MAN, Z.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; BABAKHANOVA, A.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The cotton plant] Khlopchatnik. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. [Introductory volume: The cotton plant and the use of its fiber] Vvedenie: Khlopchatnik i ispol'zovanie volokna. 1956. 128 p. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Tashkent. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk UzSSR (for Alimov, Yeremenko, Mal'tsev, Sadykov, Kanash). 3. Vsesoyuznaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Kanash). 4. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Ryzhov)
(Cotton)

UZBNBAYEV, Ye.Kh.; KAMALOVA, G.V.

Growth of pollen tubes from other species on the stigma of cotton plants. Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.2:43-45 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR S.S. Sadykovym.
(Hybridization, Vegetable) (Cotton)

UZENBAYEVA, Ye.

Use of vegetable hybridization in producing new forms of cotton and other cultures. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 19 no.4:74-82 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR.
(Hybridization, Vegetable)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037653 S/2981/64/000/003/0120/0135

AUTHOR: Tulyankin, F. V.; Khol'no[illegible], V. I.; Golovinov, M. F.; Uzenev, Ye. K.; Komkov, P. F.; Zinov'yev, V. K.; Ayupova, Ye. O.; Andreyev, A. D.

TITLE: Effect of technological factors on the structure and properties of forgings from alloy V93

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevy*ye splavy*, no. 3, 1964. Deformiruyemy*ye splavy* (Malleable alloys), 120-135

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, alloy V93, forgeable alloy, alloy casting process, alloy forging process, ingot mechanical property, forging mechanical property, ingot structure, forging deformation, ingot reheating, iron content, forging temperature, casting temperature

ABSTRACT: The authors report on the technological development of optimal processes for continuous casting of ingots with diameters up to 800 mm from the recently developed alloy V93 (aluminum based, 0.8-1.2% Cu, 1.6-2.2% Mg, < 0.1% Mn, 0.15-0.4% Fe, ≤ 0.02% Si, 6.5-7.5% Zn and ≤ 0.1% Ti) and for the further processing of ingots into forgings weighing up to 2000 kg. The casting process involved secondary refining of melt in the mixer with molten cryolite flux (3 kg/ton) and crushed magnesite filtration between mixer and mold to remove non-metallic impurities. Ingots were homogenized for 50-55 hrs at 470C immediately after casting. The structure of all ingots was fine-grained and homogeneous. Coarse grain areas were found peripherally in larger ingots, but proper selection of mold and cooling

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037653

water pressure limited such graining to machining tolerance areas. Forging involved double or triple redrawing and upsetting. It was found that mechanical properties did not vary significantly across the given range of deformation (ingot diameter = 500 mm to pieces 140, 220 and 325 mm thick); however, the strength of the forged pieces was somewhat lower when forged from ingots with diameter = 800 mm at equal deformation levels. The best hardening temperature was 470 ± 5C the optimal forging process involved 12-15 hrs. preheating to a starting forging temperature of 440-380C and a final 320C. "V. P. Manuylov, Yu. M. Saratovtsev, F. P. Verbovoy, Yu. P. Snetkova, A. G. Slobtsov, Z. N. Cherny*kh, N. D. Vinokurov, F. F. Andrianov, Ye. S. Volkov, I. Ya. Zal'tsman, V. G. Kovrizhny*kh and others also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 13 graphs and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 04Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KRUCHER, G.N.; UZENEV, Yu.K., Prinimal uchastiye: REYNGOL'D, O.Ya., laborant

Investigating the widening of brass during hot rolling. Trudy Giprotsvetmetobrabotka no.20:200-207 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Brass) (Rolling (Metalwork))

TULYANKIN, F.V.; KHOL'NOVA, V.I.; GOLOVINOV, M.F.; UZENEV, Ye.K.; KOMKOV, P.F.; ZINOV'YEV, V.K.; AYUPOVA, Ye.O.; ANDREYEV, A.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: MANUYLOV, V.P.; SARAYOVTSEV, Yu.M.; VERBOVOY, F.P.; SNETKOVA, Yu.P.; SLOBTSOV, A.G.; CHERNYKH, Z.N.; VINOKUROV, N.D.; ANDRIANOV, F.F.; VOLKOV, Ye.S.; ZAL'TSMAN, I.Ya.; KOVRIZHNYKH, V.G.

Effect of technological factors on the structure and properties of forgings made of the B93 alloy. Alium. splavy no.3:120-134 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

S/680/61/000/020/010/013
D205/D302

AUTHORS: Krucher, G. N. and Uzenev, Yu. K.

TITLE: Revealing productivity reserves of the three-cage cold-rolling mill tandem 1000

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvenny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. no. 20, 1961. Metallovedeniye i obrabotka tsvetnykh metallov i splavov, 208-217

TEXT: Two three-cage cold-rolling mills, tandem quarto 3750/1000 x 1000 mm, were put into industrial exploitation for the cold-rolling of copper and its alloys, in 1956 and 1958. The institute "Giprotsvetmetobrabotka" has for several years cooperated with the plants concerned in the establishing and perfectioning of the working regimes. A series of time-motion studies has been performed, and as the result of the recommendations plant B mill has raised its productivity more than 3-fold between 1956 and 1960, producing at present 3 times as much as the plant A mill. Nevertheless, ample pro-

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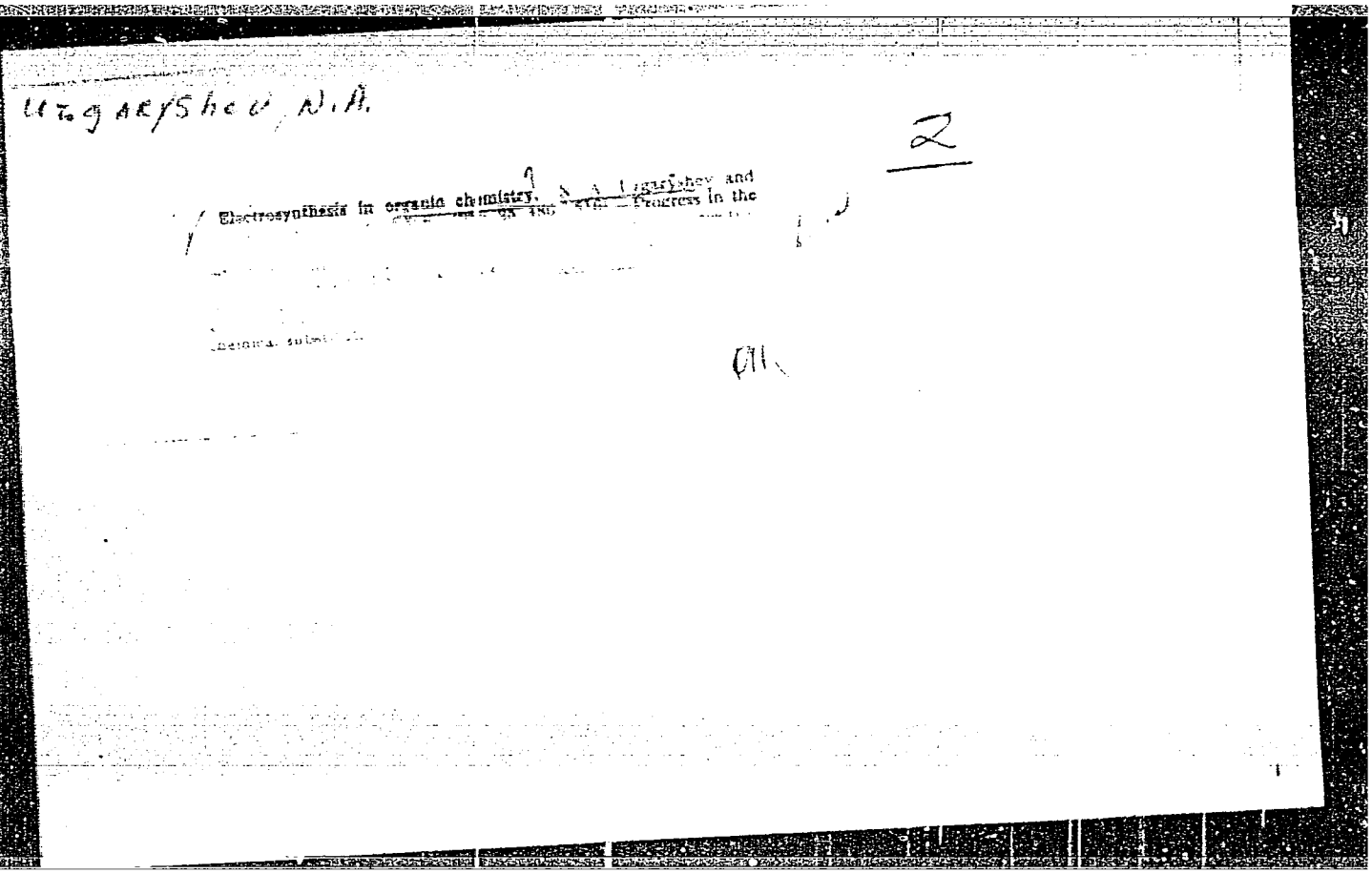
ductivity reserves are still thought to exist. The present paper indicates the measures for revealing these reserves. The measures to be taken can be summarized as follows: Increasing the weight of the feed rolls up to 4 tons will double the productivity of the mill; improving the quality of the feed rolls by reducing the deviations from the standard dimensions; increasing the amount of the cooling emulsion 2 times; changing the winding drum to a stronger than the present one; reconstructing the conical unwinders and the feeding table before the first cage; automating the thickness regulation. All these measures will bring the non ferrous metals cold-rolling mill to the productivity level of the ferrous metallurgy mills. There are 5 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

UZEN'YEV, B.

Economic and sociopolitical foundations of the military power of different states. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 1 no.6:47-54 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Military art and science) (Munitions)



Ugrekhelidze, N.A.

2

Electrosynthesis in organic chemistry. N. A. Ugrekhelidze and [illegible] Progress in the

[illegible]

UZHAKHOV, D.I.

Morphological variability in the trematodes of rodents (Plagiorchis muris Stscherbakova, 1942). Izv. AN Azerb. SSSR. Ser. biol i med. nauk no. 6:31-33 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

BRYSTROV, V.F.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; PAN'SHIN, O.A.; STEPANYANTS, A.U.; UZHAKOVA, O.A.

Three-membered rings. Part 1. Opt. i spektr. 19 no.2: 217-228 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - General Problems. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44005

Author : Uzakpayev, T., Ishmukhamedov, S.

Inst : AS Kazakh SSR

Title : The "Blossoming" of Socialist Agriculture in Kazakhstan

Orig Pub : V sb. AN KazSSR, 1957, No 10, 27-40

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

UZHAN, V.V.

Electric press for packaging clothing in bales. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 17 no.1:68-69 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

BUCHIN, V.S.; UZHANSKAYA, O.S., prepodavatel', retsenzent;
AKILOV, A.P., inzh., retsenzent; TITOVA, V.A., red.;
YASHUKOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical equipment of plastics plants] Mekhanicheskoe oborudovanie zavodov plasticheskikh mass. [n.p.] Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 138 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KLAVANSKAYA, F.G.; UZHANSKAYA, S.M.

The VChPD-59 equipment for transmission of selective ringing on high-frequency channels. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.10:66-68 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Railroads--Signaling)

ZBAR, N.R.; UZHANSKAYA, S.M., inzh.

VChPD-59 apparatus. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.6:10-12 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela provodnoy svyazi konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Zbar). 2. Konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshchen-iya (for Uzhanskaya).
(Railroads—Signaling) (Railroads—Electronic equipment)

UZHANSKIY, I. G.

USSR/Medicine - Hematology May/Jun 1947
Medicine - Pressure studies

"The Mechanism of Blood Regeneration on Experiments with Parabiotic Animals," I. G. Uzhanskiy, 7 pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" Vol IX, No 3

Detailed discussion with tables, of experiments with the blood of rats, etc., at various atmospheric pressure.

11T97

AUTHOR: Uzhanskiy, V., Engineer SOV/66-59-1-7/32

TITLE: Automatic Control of the Production Process of Carbon Dioxide Gas (Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye protsessa proizvodstva uglekislogo gaza)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 32-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article draws a comparison between hand control and automatic control of the production process of carbon dioxide gas, the parameters of which are illustrated by curves in productional diagrams. While the curves of the former show constant fluctuation, automatic control is reflected by steady, even curves. This shows that with hand control it is impossible to obtain a uniform control of the absorption-desorption process. The article describes the experience made in the Experimental Dry Ice Plant of VNIKhI in the automation of the control of carbon dioxide gas production, by introducing a number of appliances, such as: a pressure regulator for desorption and a pressure regulator for the heating steam. It is recommended to employ electronic apparatus of the type ER-III, designed by VTI and produced by the Moscow Plants "Komega" and "Energopribor". As transducers for the control devices can be used the differential manometer DM-1000 or the

Card 1/2

Automatic Control of the Production Process of Carbon Dioxide Gas

manometer ChMP-6. For actuating the control organs, mechanisms of the type PR-1 are used, which consist of 2 asynchronous single-phase 60 w electric motors with rotors mounted on the same shaft. The control device ER-1II in conjunction with differential manometer DM-1000 maintains pressure (or difference in pressure) with an accuracy of 0.01 - 0.02 kg/cm^2. Tests revealed that all apparatus could be relied upon in their performance.
There are 2 graphs, 1 diagram, 2 block diagrams, 1 photo and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigerating Industry)

SOV/66-59-2-15/31

14(1)

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, V., Yelufimov, N., Prikhodovskaya, A., Uzhanskiy, V.

TITLE: Partial Automation of Dry Ice Plants (Chastichnaya avtomatizatsiya zavodov sukhogo l'da)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 53-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Partial automation has been introduced in 2 dry ice plants in the opytnyy kholodil'nik VNIKhI (Experimental Cold Storage Plant VNIKhI) and the Moskovskiy kholodil'nik Nr 10 (Moscow Cold Storage Plant Nr 10), covering automatic regulation of gas; the system has been worked out by VNIKhI. The installation consists of a regulator of desorption pressure, a regulator of heating steam and a regulator of the level of the secondary condensate in the storage tank. The transducer of the pressure regulator of desorber, ChMP-6, is connected with the refrigerator of gas and transforms the changes in pressure into electric signals which are amplified in the electronic control device ER-III and actuate the servo mechanism PR-1. The pressure regulator has the transducer located on the boiler and the control device on the feed pipe. The level regulator of the secondary condensate operates on a two-positional principle; the floating transducer DU-4 has an induction transformer connected with the relaying

Card 1/2

Partial Automation of Dry Ice Plants

control device, which controls the solenoid valve on the line leading to the absorber. The automation of the gas part of the installation facilitates the work of the attendants and improves the control of the technological process.
There are 1 circuit diagram and 1 photo.

Card 2/2

14(1)

AUTHOR: Uzhanskiy, V., Engineer

TITLE: Multipoint Two-Positional Temperature Regulator MRD-1

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 26 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1958 the author worked out a multipoint temperature regulator, the MRD-1, which is being installed in an experimental refrigeration plant of VNIKhI, which comprises 24 cold chambers. The system is composed of resistance thermometers, which transform measurements into electrical signals, which in turn are converted by means of a booster into controlling impulses directed into a servo-mechanism; these pulses can be operating or non-operating ones, depending on the direction in which the temperatures change. The servo-mechanism consists of a relay with self-retaining device, maintaining the position until the next pulse arises. The automatic work keeps the control organs in action; if temperature changes from the set norm, the regulator admits or shuts off cold from the cold chamber. An important feature of this system is that each chamber has its own setter, which enables individual temperature setting for each chamber. There is a generator for the emission of pulses as shown in circuit-diagram 3. Another circuit diagram Nr 4, shows the system which controls the precision of the mechanism; it is equipped with

visual and audible signals which come into action if there is some interferance with proper functioning. In the event of partial breakdown a reserve unit enters automatically into action. The article describes the switch board at the central control point of the installation comprising 2 electronic control devices ER-S-54 acting as two-positional boosters. The installation provides for a system, whereby it is possible by turning a key to change the control from automatic to remote control or to local hand control. Basic technical data of the installation: Minimum return zone of controller 0.2 to 0.3°; Potential accuracy of regulation 0.3° to o.5°; Feeding from net work of alternating current 220 v; Accuracy of work is maintained at fluctuations of feeding voltage within the limits of 185-240 v.
There are 5 diagrams and 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigeration Industry)

SOV/66-59-5-20/35

9(6)

AUTHOR: Uzhanskiy, V., Engineer

TITLE: Electronic Regulating Device ER-III

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 60-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the automatic production of carbon dicxide in the dry ice plants the pressure regulators of desorption and heating steam play an important part. One of the basic elements of these regulators are the electronic devices ER-III, which are used for controlling electric mechanisms of constant speed. These devices can be used in refrigeration installations as regulators of boiling pressure. The device ER-III consists of 2 elements - a measuring and an electronic element. The former can be connected with 3 transducers. The signal of deflection given by the measuring element is amplified in the electronic element and transmitted to the mechanism. Circuit Diagram 1 illustrates the principle of the working system of the automatic device which combines the properties of static and astatic regulators, also called isodromic. Graph 2 illustrates the principle of isodromic regulation by means of device ER-III the technical data of which are given as follows:

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Electronic Regulating Device ER-III

minimum zone of insensitivity - not exceeding 6 mv; isodromic period - T_i = 0 - 500 sec; maximum value of the feed-back factor - not less than $1,000/T_i$ mv/sec; power consumed - 20 w; temperature of surrounding atmosphere - not in excess of 40°C; relative humidity - not exceeding 70%. The device ER-III is produced in series by the Plants "Komega" and "Energopribor".
There are: 1 circuit diagram, 1 set of graphs and 1 reference.

ALEKSEYEV, V.; YELUFIMOV, N.; PROKHODOVSKAYA, A.; UZHANSKIY, V.

Partial automatization of dry ice manufacturing plants. (MIRA 12:9)
Khol. tekh. 36 no.2:53-55 Mr-Ap '59.
(Ice--Manufacture) (Automatic control)

22597
S/066/60/000/002/002/006
A003/A129

26.2194

AUTHORS: Medovar, L.; Uzhanskiy, V.; Tsyrlin, B.; - Engineers

TITLE: Electronic indicators for refrigerating compressors

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1960, 8 - 12

TEXT: The operation processes of modern piston machines necessitates the use of electronic indicators which permit the devices to be unified and the observation and recording of several processes to be made at the same time. Recently the works of V. Zolotarevskit [Ref. 1: Analiz rabochego protsessa bystrokhodnykh porshnevykh dvigateley po indikatornym diagrammam, Laboratoriya dvigateley AN SSSR (Analysis of the operation process of high-speed piston engines by indicator diagrams, Laboratory of Engines of the AS USSR), VINITI, 1957] and V. Kokosha [Ref. 2: Issledovaniye vliyaniya chisla oborotov na rabochiye koeffitsienty freonogo porshnevogo kompressora maloy proizvoditel'nosti. Dissertatsiya, 1955 (Investigation into the effect of the revolution number on the operation coefficients of a piston compressor of low productivity. Dissertation, 1955)] aroused great interest. The first types of electronic indicators were developed in 1954 by V. Kudryavtsev and Yu. Yasenev [Ref. 3: Otchet VNIKhI (Report of the VNIKhI),

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Electronic indicators for refrigerating compressors

1954]. The circuit diagram of an electronic indicator used at the VNIKhI is shown in Figure 1. The resistors of the pickup tensiometers R_{∂_1} and R_{∂_2} are connected to two shoulders of the bridge. The resistors R_3 and R_4 form two other shoulders of the bridge. The potentiometer R_5 with the capacitor C compensates the parasitic capacitances of the tensiometers and the conducting wires. An electronic oscillograph ЭО-7 (EO-7) with a screen diameter of 150 mm, a "Zenit" camera for photographing the oscillograms and a ЗГ-10 (ZG-10) sound generator for feeding the bridge circuit were used in the experiments. The frequency of the feeding current was 4 kc/s. Figure 2a shows a diagram obtained with an electronic indicator. For magnetoelectric experiments a МПО-2 (MPO-2) oscillograph was used. Figure 2b shows the oscillogram of the process and the designation of the dead points. The transformation of the oscillograms from the coordinates "pressure versus time" into the coordinates "pressure versus piston course" is carried out either graphically or by an approximate formula relating the piston course S with the angle of turning α: $S = R\left[1 - \cos\alpha + \frac{\lambda}{4}(1 - \cos 2\alpha)\right]$, where $\lambda = \frac{R}{L}$ is the ratio of the radius of the camshaft to the length of the connecting rod. It was shown that the most important element of the device is the pressure pickup. Figure 3 shows a pickup for big compressors. For small compressors a plate pickup was developed [Ref. 10: L. Medovar, Otchet VNIKhI (Report of the VNIKhI),

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1959] which is inserted directly into the valve plate from the cylinder side and communicates with the atmosphere (Fig. 4). The position of the pickup in relation to the cylinder is of utmost importance. In order to obtain accurate results, the device must satisfy the following conditions: 1) the dependence between the pressure to be tested and the deviation of the oscillograph ray must be linear with an accuracy of 1 - 2%; 2) the dependence between the deviation of the ray at a given pressure amplitude and frequency of pressure change must be constant within the frequency range from 0 to f_{max} with an accuracy of 1 - 2%; the maximum frequency depends on the rpm of the machine and can be determined by the formula $f_{max} = \frac{1}{30} \cdot \frac{N}{\pi a_n}$ cycles, where N is the rpm number of the machine and a_n the accuracy of reproducibility; 3) the value of the carrying frequency must surpass the maximum frequency by at least 2 - 3 times; 4) during operation the tensiometers must not be overheated by current; its permissible density must not exceed 50 amp/mm^2; the value of the feeding voltage is calculated by the formula $u = 50 S (R_\partial + R_\delta)$, where S is the cross section of the wire in mm^2, R_∂ is the resistance of the pickup in ohm, R_δ is the resistance of the balance shoulder in ohm; in short-time operation the admissible current density can reach 100 amp/mm^2; 5) the pickups should have a minimum sensitivity to tempera-

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Electronic indicators for refrigerating compressors

ture changes. Small-size transportable pickups should be developed for work under operation conditions. There are 4 figures and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigerating Industry)

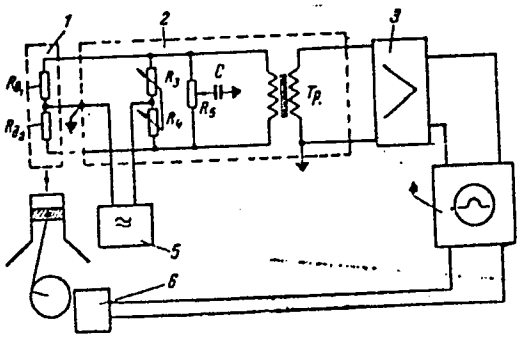

Figure 1: Diagram of the electronic indicator. 1 - pressure pickup; 2 - measuring circuit; 3 - amplifier; 4 - oscillograph; 5 - generator of sound frequency; 6 - indicator of dead points.

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KASATKINA, G.M., inzh.; NOVIK, V.K., inzh.; KARPOV, A.V., inzh.; UZMANSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Amur-type unit for multipoint automatic temperature regulation. Khol. tekh. 38 no. 1:11-15 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Energopribor" (for Kasatkina and Novik). 2. Giprokholod (for Karpov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti imeni A.I. Mikoyana (for Uzhanskiy).

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Temperature regulators)

UZHANSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Static multistage control. Khol. tekh. 38 no.6:24-26 N-D '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti im. A.I. Mikoyana.
(Compressors)

YAKOBSON, Viktor Borisovich; UZHANSKIY, V.S., retsenzent; NIKOLAYEVA, N.G., red.; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Automation of refrigerating plants] Avtomatizatsiia kholodil'nykh ustanovok. Izd.2., pererab. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1962. 407 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Automatic control)

UZHANSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Investigating the two-position control systems of refrigerating plants. Khol.tekh. 39 no.6:31-37 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Automatic control)

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S/066/63/000/002/004/004

44

AUTHOR: Uzhanskiy, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: Calculation of self-oscillations in "on-off" systems by means of generalized load characteristics

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 2, 1963, 14-18

TEXT: The author offers a method for calculating the period of self-oscillations and the duration of its portions by means of generalized load characteristics. It is demonstrated that the object of regulation in a "on-off" system of a refrigerating plant constitutes a link of the first order expressed by $T \frac{dt}{d\tau} + t = t(\infty)$; T -- time constant of the object of regulation; t - temperature; $t(\infty)$ -- temperature in stable state. The calculation can be simplified so that the necessary values can be derived from ready graphs. Generalized load characteristics of a system of the first order are shown in Figure 1 of enclosure 1 and the self-oscillations in a system of the first order with delay are the subject of Figure 2 in enclosure 2. The article has 23 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Cold Storage Industry

Card 1/4/

UZHANSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Designing the optimum stage control system for a refrigerating plant. Khol.tekh. 40 no.5:18-22 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.

UZHANSKIY, YA. G.

PA 53T61

USSR/Medicine - Lungs
Medicine - Pressure

Nov/Dec 1947

"Biodynamics of the Lungs," Ya. G. Uzhanskiy, A. F. Lovtova, Experimental Pathol Sec, Leningrad TB Inst, 4½ pp

"Arkhiv Patolog" No 6

Lung pressure in animals rises when pressure in a barometric chamber rises to a point equivalent to 5,000 m. Increased atmospheric pressure distends lungs thus having an adverse effect on lung muscle tonus. Submitted, 7 Dec 1947. Deputy of Experimental Pathology Section: Prof L. R. Perel'man. Director of TB Institute: Prof L. A. Rudin.

53T61

LC

UZHANS'KIY, Ya. G.

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Smooth muscles of the lungs and their role in pulmonary pathology. (MIRA 10:12)
Medych.zhur. 16:308-314 '47.

1. Iz Leningrads'kogo tuberkul'oznogo institutu (direktor - prof. L.A.Emdin) i kafedri patologichnoi fiziologii (zav. - prof. L.P. Perel'man) II Leningrads'kogo medichnogo institutu.
(LUNGS) (MUSCLES)

UZHANSKIY, YA. S. [illegible] I. P.

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UZHANS'KYY, Ya.K., professor, zaviduvach; SEREBRENNYKOV, V.S., dotsent, dyrektor.

Experimental observations of the contracting ability of the lungs. Medych. zhur. 21 no.4:70-74 '51. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Kafedra patolohichnoyi fiziolohiyi Sverdlovs'koho medychnoho instytutu (for Uzhans'kyy). 2. Sverdlovs'kyy medychnyy instytut (for Serebrennykov). (Lungs)