6

the Ural machine-building, Novo-Kramatorsk machine-building, Novosibirsk and Kolomna heavy lathe and hydraulic press manufacturing plants, the Dnepropetrovsk plant, and plants of the Orenburg "Gidropress" association produce at present hydraulic press equipment. The capacity of Soviet hydraulic presses varies from a few tons to 15,000, 30,000, and even 70,000 tons. Their performance speed varies from decimals of mm per second to 300 mm per second, stroke varies from a few centimeters to a few meters, and the power of the drive varies from a few kilowatts to several thousands of kilowatts. The remodeling of four cylinder presses made it possible to bring down the pressure of fluid to max. 320 kgc/cm^2 and to reduce the weight of the press including its equipment to 1350 tons. It proved possible to reduce the weight of the press as compared to that of a multicylinder press of 31,500-ton capacity almost by 5 times, i.e., to reduce it by more than 4000 tons.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858820013-5"

ACC NR: AM6015331

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L 05314-67
ACC NR: AM6015331

Card 4/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858820013-5"

L 05314-67
ACC NR: AM6015331

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec65/ ORIG REF: 041/ OTH REF: 006

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Card 5/5

FD-1727

VASIL'YEV, B. T.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric acid production

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-3/18

Author : *Vasil'yev, B. T.

Title : VKhZ furnaces in which some of the pyrite is burned in a suspended state

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 1, 13-15, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : By modifying the design of VKhZ furnaces, burning of 20-30% of the pyrite in a suspended state was achieved. The efficiency of the furnaces was increased thereby. One figure, one table.

Institution : Voskresensk Chemical Combine (*Chief of Department)

VASIL'YEV, B. T.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric acid production

FD-1308

Card 1/1 Pub 50-12/19

Author : Vasil'yev, B. T. *

Title : Experience in increasing the capacity in connection with the production of sulfuric acid

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 2, 109-110 (45-46), Mar 1955

Abstract : Describes technical improvements and improvements in labor efficiency at the Voskresenskiy Chemical Combine imeni V. V. Kuybyshev as far as the production of contact sulfuric acid is concerned.

Institution: Voskresenskiy Chemical Combine imeni V. V. Kuybyshev (* Chief of Plant Department of)

VASIL'YEV, B.T.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Sulfuric Acid, Sulfur and Its Compounds, I-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62063

Author: Amelin, A. G., Baranova, A. I., Vasil'yev, B. T.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Sulfuric Acid by the Wet Catalytic Method

Original Periodical: Khim. prom-st', 1955, No 8, 453-457

Abstract: Results of laboratory and semiindustrial scale experiments on condensation of SO_3 and H_2O in scrubber apparatus (SA). In unit of output capacity of 2 t/day gases containing 6.5% SO_3 and 9% H_2O passed successively through 3 vertical SA fitted with cooling devices; degree of condensation was 99.8%; concentration of H_2SO_4 (I) in first SA 95.5%. Condensator with output capacity 10 t/day consisted of horizontal steel drum with acid-resistant lining, divided in 3 chambers by 2 partitions through which the gases passed in succession, bubbling through I flowing countercurrently from one

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Sulfuric Acid, Sulfur and Its Compounds, I-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62063

Abstract: chamber to another through openings in the partitions. To lower the temperature water was fed into the chambers and due to high temperature of acid this water evaporated absorbing a large amount of heat; water vapor was discharged to atmosphere with the vent gases; condensation I 99.2-99.5%. Because of uneven cooling of gases (for instance at walls or on disruption of operation temperature conditions) the resulting mist must be recovered by electric precipitation following which total condensation I reaches 99.8-99.9%. On condensation of I in packed tower with I counterflow, a I mist is formed which is recovered in electric precipitation unit. There is presented a diagram of an industrial installation for the production of 92.5-95% I from H_2S by the wet catalytic method. See also Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 55003; 55004.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-1-281

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 35 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sveshnikov, M. A., Sobchuk, Yu. I., Vasil'yev, B. T.

TITLE: Placing Into Operation the First Fluidized-solids Furnace for the Roasting of Pyrite (Opyt puska pervoy pechi dlya obzhiga kolchedana v kipyashchem sloye)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. polucheniya sernist. gaza iz kolchedana i sery. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1957, pp 58-68

ABSTRACT: A furnace for roasting of pyrite by the fluidized-bed method was designed in 1953 and placed into operation in 1955 at the Voskresenskiy chemical plant. The furnace is designed for maximum utilization of heat of the fluidized layer (immersed coils) as well as of furnace gases (heat-recovery boilers). A diagram and a detailed description of the furnace and its associated equipment are presented. The furnace is rectangular in cross section (2.2 x 6 x 2.45 m) and is equipped with automatic controls for regulation of fuel and draft; the rated output of the furnace constitutes 90 tons of pyrite per day, the height of the fluidized-solids layer being 0.7 m. The roasting output attained amounted to 55 tons per day; the S content in cinders and in

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Placing Into Operation the First Fluidized-solids Furnace (cont.)

the dust amounted to 0.2 - 0.9% and 0.6 - 0.8%, respectively (42% S in the pyrite); the SO_2 content in the gases constituted 10-11%. Significant advantages offered by this method, as compared with roasting in mechanical furnaces, are pointed out.

A. P.

Card 2/2

RAMM, V.M.; SURKOV, Ye.I.; AKSEL'ROD, Yu.V.; GUROVA, N.[illegible];
Prinimali uchastiye: VASIL'YEV, B.T., inzh.; [illegible]OVA, T.G.

Absorption of sulfuric anhydride in the contact process manufacture of sulfuric acid in bubble columns with sieve and tubular plates. Trudy MKHTI no.35:140-146 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Sulfuric acid)
(Plate towers)

CHERTKOV, B.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.T.; DOBROMYSLOVA, N.S.

Increasing the stability of ammonium bisulfite used in the production of caprolactam. Khim.prom. no.9:633-634 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ammonium sulfite) (Azepinone)

AKSEL'ROD, Yu.V.; VASIL'YEV, B.T.; GUROVA, N.M.; RAMM, V.M.; SURKOV, Ye.I.; TSURIKOV, S.A.

Absorption of sulfuric anhydride in bubble towers with the yield of oleum. Khim.prom. no.1:39 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

CHERTKOV, B.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.T.; REPENKOVA, T.G.; BOGUSLAVSKAYA, R.I.; DOBROMYSLOVA, N.S.

Obtaining 100 per cent sulfur dioxide for the production of sodium hydrosulfite. Khim.prom. no.1:49-52 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

17

L 56492-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017800

UR/0286/65/000/011/0031/0031
631.859.12.002.2

AUTHOR: Karatayev, I. I.; Mel'nik, B. D.; Repenkova, T. G.; Sviridova, A. G.; Doktorov, N. I.; Nazarov, G. N. Raygorodskiy, I. M.; Vasil'yev, B. T.; Bystrov, M. V.; Babaryka, I. F.; Kuzyak, F. A.; Fel'dman, M. V.; Soverchenko, D. A.; Buslakova, L. P.; Toroptseva, N. P.; Lyubimov, S. V.; Ul'yanov, A. T.; Andres, V. V.; Sobchuk, Yu. I.; Tsetlina, M. M.; Andreyev, V. V.; Kramer, G. L.

TITLE: A method for producing phosphoro-potassium fertilizers. Class 16, No. 171-409

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 31

TOPIC TAGS: fertilizer, phosphate, potassium

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing phosphoro-potassium fertilizers using cement dust (waste from cement production) as the potassium raw material. The process of adding potassium to the product is simplified and evaporation is prevented by using a 20% excess of an acid which directly neutralizes the cement dust for breaking down the phosphate raw material.

Card 1/2

L 56492-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017800

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Mar62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KAVEYEV, M.S.; VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Crevasses in the city of Kazan. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 90 no.1:53-55 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Kazan--Sinkholes)

87650

S/191/60/000/012/011/016
B020/B066

15.8460

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, B. V., Tarakanov, O. G.

TITLE: Study of Adhesion of Foam Plastics. Report No.1. Adhesion of Foam Polyepoxide and Foam Polystyrene to Metals

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 12, pp. 38 - 41

TEXT: The purpose of the present paper was an investigation of the adhesive strength of foam plastics on the basis of the ЭД-6 (ED-6) epoxy resin, and of foam polystyrene to steel, bronze, and aluminum. The authors used the cone method, i.e., a cone was ground from a metal bar with a diameter of 7 - 8 mm, which had a generatrix of about 20 mm and an angle of 8 - 10°. To test the adhesion of epoxy foam plastics, the cones were suspended on a steel wire above a sheet mold in which the compound intended for foaming was poured (Fig.1). It consisted of a mixture of ED-6 epoxy resin with metaphenylene diamine as hardener. Diisobutyric acid azo-dinitrile was used as foaming agent. The force required to withdraw the cone from the foam plastic was determined on a tearing machine of the РМ-2 (RM-2) or РМ-250 (RM-250) type at a rate of

Card 1/3

Study of Adhesion of Foam Plastics. Report No.1. Adhesion of Foam Polyepoxide and Foam Polystyrene to Metals

S/191/60/000/012/011/016
B020/B066

50 mm/min. The dependence of the adhesive strength of the foam plastic on its weight by volume was first studied (Fig.2). Fig.3 shows the dependence of the adhesive strength of an epoxy resin foam plastic to steel on the number of heating cycles. It may be seen that the strength of the boundary layer gradually drops with increasing number of heating cycles. To determine the adhesive strength of polystyrene foam to a steel surface, polystyrene granules obtained from the NIIPP (= Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh produktov = Scientific Research Institute of Plastics) were used. Foaming was carried out in closed steel molds (Fig.4). The dependence of the adhesive strength of Styropor on the weight by volume (Fig.5) and on the temperature of foaming (Fig.6) was investigated. Foaming was made at 125°C for 1 hour. The character of the withdrawal of the cone from the foam plastics is related to the structure of the epoxy resin foam plastic at the interface with the metal. In all experiments, a very thin epoxy resin film was found to be formed on the cone. It covers the whole surface of the cone and, therefore, the adherend of the film is considerably larger than the cross section of the bubble walls at the interface. The structure of foam at

87650

Study of Adhesion of Foam Plastics. Report No.1. Adhesion of Foam Polyepoxide and Foam Polystyrene to Metals

S/191/60/000/012/011/016
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the interface differs from that in the interior of the foam plastic. The bubbles of an epoxy resin foam with a weight by volume of 0.05 - 0.13 g/cm^3 are larger at the interface than in the interior (Fig.8, a and b). The lighter the foam plastic, the greater is this difference. At a weight by volume of more than 0.13 g/cm^3, the size of bubbles is the same at the interface with the metal and in the interior (Fig.9, a and b). The adhesive strength of epoxy resin foam plastic decreases with the weight by volume, while that of polystyrene foam increases linearly with it. With increasing temperature of foaming, the adhesive strength first increases and then drops. The maximum of the curve in Fig.6 lies at 125°C. There are 9 figures and 4 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

32360
S/191/62/000/001/005/006
B139/B110

15-8460

AUTHORS: Tarakanov, O. G., Demina, A. I., Vasil'yev, B. V.

TITLE: Research into the adhesion of foam plastics. Communication II. Adhesion properties of foam polyurethan and foam polystyrene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1962, 41-43

TEXT: The dependence of the adhesive power of foam plastics to metals on temperature, cleanness of the metal surface, and duration of foaming was investigated. For this purpose, foam polystyrene specimens with an embedded metal cone were heated in a thermostat for 30 min, the cone was then torn out, and the stress per cm^2 of metal surface was measured. The maximum adhesive power ($\sim$ 3 kg/cm^2) sharply decreased above 70°C. The adhesive power of the plastics on metal was largely influenced by the duration of foaming. The optimum foaming time must be specially determined for each case and probably depends on the foaming agent content of the initial material. Both in the presence and absence of an oxidation layer on the cone surface, the adhesion of the plastics is stronger than

Card 1/3

Research into the adhesion ...

their cohesion. Polystyrene is assumed to adhere to the oxidized metal surface by means of covalent binding between carbon and the metal ion of the oxidized surface. In the case of foam polyurethan, the adhesive power increased linearly with increasing volume weight. Foam plastics with a volume weight of up to 0.14 g/cm^3 showed tearing off from all metal surfaces investigated due to cohesion; plastics with a higher-volume weight showed mixed tearing off. The specimens were also heated to 150°C in a two-hour cycle, or constantly for 3, 6, 9, or 12 hrs. Even a 12-hr heating did not reduce the adhesive power (10.0 kg/cm^2 at 0.12 g/cm^3 volume weight), nor did several days' storage of specimens in distilled water. Finally, the conical metal cores were moistened with water before being cast in with plastics (foam polyurethan), and the filled molds were then left for 1 hr at 70°C, did not impair the adhesive power. Cleaning of the metal core may be restricted to polishing with emery and rinsing with hot acetone. Foam polyurethan was prepared by formula no. 3 of the Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya Vladimirskogo NIIS (Physicochemical Laboratory of the Vladimir NIIS). There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: B. A. Dombrow, Polyurethanes, ch. 3, Reinhold Publishing Corp., U.S.A., 1957; J. E. Rutzler, Adhesives Age,

32360
S/191/62/000/001/005/006
B139/B110

Research into the adhesion ...

2, 7, 28 (1959).

X

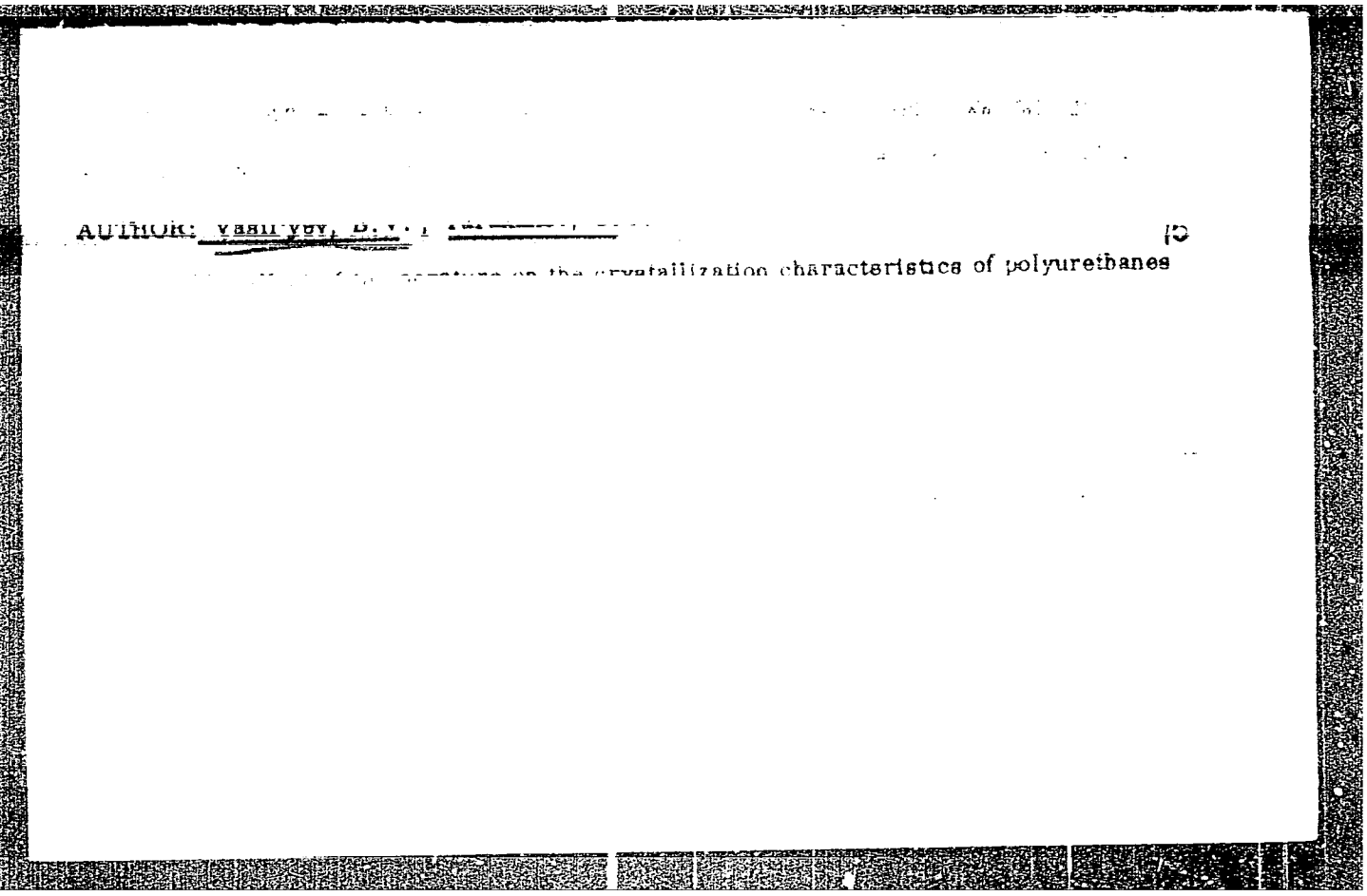
Card 3/3

TARAKANOV, O.G.; VASIL'YEV, B.V.; PERKPECHKIN, L.P.; ZASPINOK, G.S.

Nature of the contamination of the solutions of cellulose triacetate. Khim. volok. no.3:43-46 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol.

(Cellulose acetates)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)



Author: Vasil'yev, B.V.; [illegible]

[illegible] on the crystallization characteristics of polyurethanes

L 22201-65
ACCESSION NR AP5001484

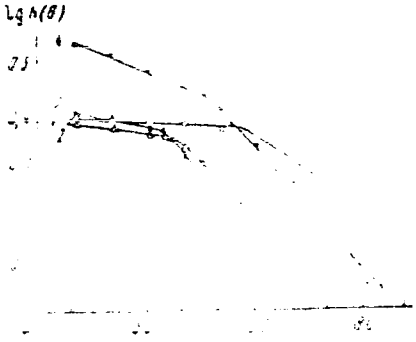
SUBMITTED: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 010

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR AP5001484

ENCLOSURE



temperature, °C

the annealing

L 41363-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/JWD/RM

ACCESSION NR AP5001485 [illegible] 006/012/2193/2196

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, [illegible]

[illegible]

L 41363-65

PEREPECHKIN, L.P.; VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Using the method of saponification kinetics in studying the structure of triacetate fibers. Khim. volok. no.3:35-37 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol.

L 32683-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/JWD/RM

ACC NR AP6015058 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/005/0938/0942

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, B. V.; Tarakanov, O. G.; Demina, A. I.; Shirobokova, A. I.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol)

TITLE: Investigation of polyurethane crystallization

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 938-942

TOPIC TAGS: polyurethane, crystal lattice, glycol, isocyanate, ~~polymer~~ crystallization, copolymerization, molecular weight

ABSTRACT: The crystallization capacity and morphological structural types as a function of the chemical composition of polyurethane has been studied. The crystalline lattice of polyurethane depends on the initial isocyanate and glycol structures. The crystalization capacity of polyurethane drops with an increase in the polyester molecular weight up to 1000. In the case of polymers with a polyester base and molecular weight above 1000, the polyurethane could crystalize. However, in this case the crystalline lattice structure does not depend on the diisocyanate structure but only on the polyester structure. The degree of

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:53+678.664

L 32683-66

ACC NR: AP6015058 O

crystallization can be changed by copolymerization. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 26May65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 BLG

ACC NR: AP7000539 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/010/0413/0416

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, B. V.; Gorelov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Large magnetization jumps in irradiated molybdenum permalloy

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 10, 1966, 413-416

TOPIC TAGS: permalloy, molybdenum containing alloy, magnetization, annealing, irradiation effect, crystal lattice defect, magnetic coercive force, magnetic hysteresis

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of an investigation of the influence of neutron irradiation on the magnetization curve of permalloy with composition 79% Ni, 4% Mo, and 17% Fe. The sample was a bundle of wires ~20 mm long and 50 μ diameter each, placed in a beryllium oxide capillary for protection against mechanical damage. The samples were annealed prior to irradiation. The magnetization curves (hysteresis loops) of the samples were obtained with a vibration magnetometer provided with a device for automatically compensating the signal. All measurements were made in quasistatic fields. The experiments have shown that irradiation of samples with fast neutrons (integral fluxes from 5×10^{16} to 1.5×10^{15} neut/cm^2) at a temperature close to 30C has little effect on their magnetic properties. A noticeable effect is produced only by isochronous annealing at 150 - 200C, the coercive force increasing by approximately 2.5 times. Besides increasing the coercive force, the isochronous annealing gives rise to steps on the hysteresis loops (jumps in magnetization). The

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ACC NR: AP7000539

number and size of the steps depended on the heat treatment following the irradiation. The fact that the jumps increase only at high temperatures and that they are completely annealed-out subsequently may be due to the production of complexes of point defects by the irradiation. It is concluded from the sizes of the steps that individual volumes inside the sample, of size close to the volume of a whole domain (10^{-5} cm^3), experience sudden reversal of magnetization, similar to Barkhausen jumps. The authors thank Academician I. K. Kikoin for a discussion and interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004
ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

VASILEV, B. V.

USSR/Geology - Karsts 11 Jul 53

"Dynamics Governing the Formation of Karst Collapses in the Tatar Republic," B. V. Vasilev, Geol Inst of Kazan Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 91, No 2, pp 367-369

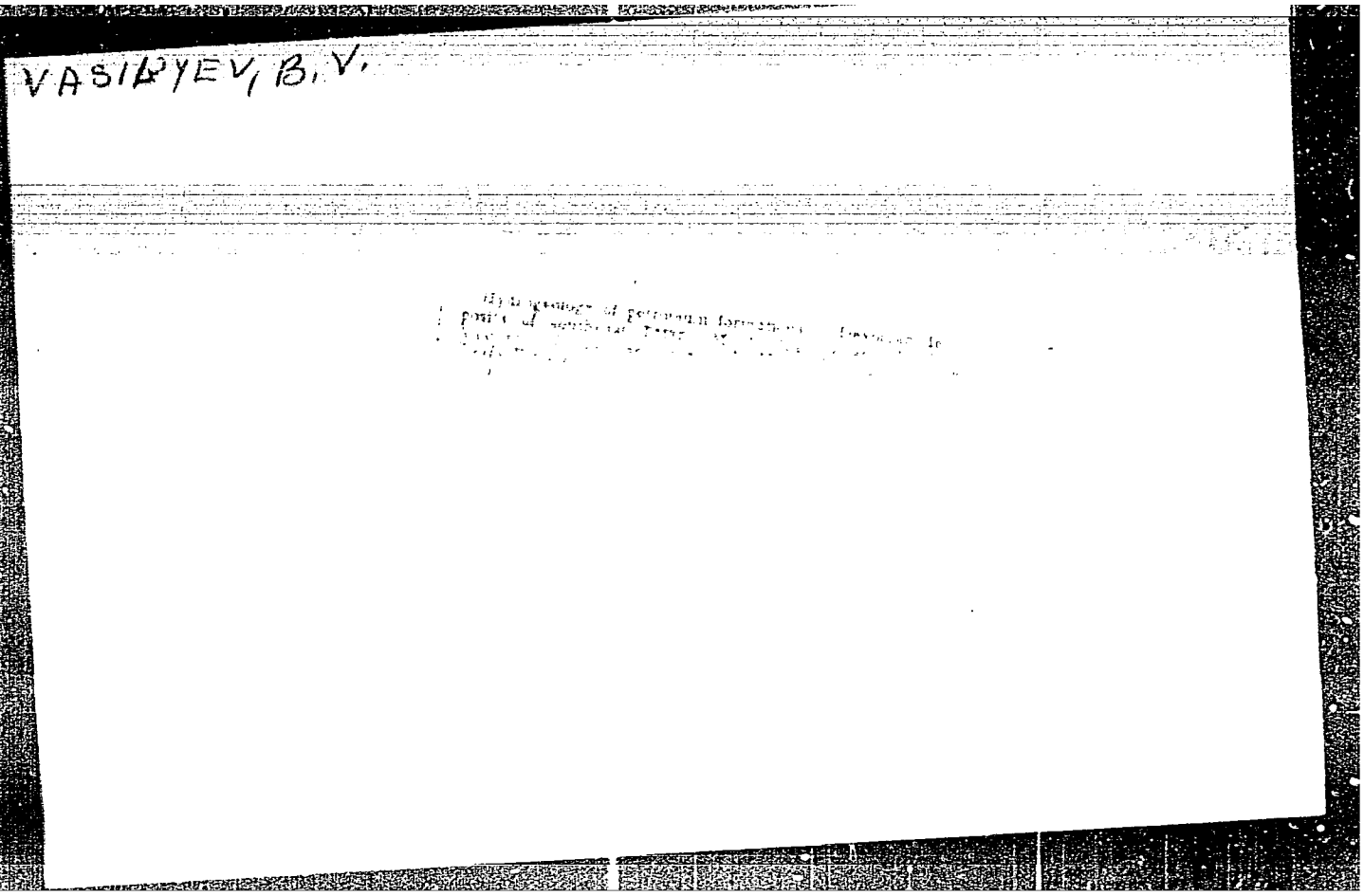
Presents material on the karsts on the left bank of the Volga within the boundaries of the Tatar Republic. States that the Karst phenomena in the region of development of alluvial terrace deposits on the left bank of the Volga closely depend upon the depth

276T48

and character of the washout of original Permian rocks and upon the degree of the destructiveness and conditions of the hydrodynamical regime of underground waters. Presented by Acad D. S. Belyankin 30 Apr 53.

VASIL'YEV, B.V.

History of the development of surface karst phenomena in the Tatar Republic. Izv.Kazan.fil.AN SSSR Ser.geol.nauk no3:127-130 '55. (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Karst) (MLRA 9:7)



VASIL'YEV, B.V.

12-1-7/26

AUTHORS: Kaveyev, M.S., and Vasil'yev, B.V.

TITLE: Cave-Ins in the Territory of Kazan' (Proval'nyye yavleniya na territorii g. Kazani)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, 1958, # 1, pp 53-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Earth cave-ins in the territory of Kazan', have held great interest to specialist circles as to their causes and their consequences in building. Such cave-ins appeared in 1904, 1924, 1925, 1936, 1947 and 1949. The last cavity was of irregular conical shape, had a depth of 7.5 m and was 23 m in diameter. Investigations carried out by Professor Noinskiy, M.S. Kaveyev, and B.V. Vasil'yev have shown that cave-ins in different places caused formation of concentric crevices, sagging of the ground and deformation of adjacent buildings. Borings showed that the formation of cavities in the Kazan' territory is connected with the lixiviation of easily soluble Permian rocks, and the displacement of plastic quarternary material to crevices and cavities of Permian deposits.

There is 1 photograph and 1 chart.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Rate of flow and some features of the chemical composition of Devonian waters in the southeastern Tatar A.S.S.R. (MIRA 14:11)
Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.12:35-38 D '61.

1. Permskiy gosuniversitet.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Water, Underground)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., prof., red.; BALKOV, V.A., dots., red.; VASIL'YEV, B.V., dots., red.; GORBUNOVA, K.A., dots., red.; MATVEYEV, B.K., dots., red.; MIKHAYLOV, G.K., inzh., red.; OBORIN, V.A., dots., red.; PECHERKIN, I.A., dots., red.; STARTSEV, V.S., dots., red.; SHIMANOVSKIY, L.A., inzh., red.

[Methods for studying karst; transactions] Metodika izucheniia karsta; trudy. Perm', Permskii gos. univ. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 10. 1963. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po metodike izucheniya karsta.

VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Caves and other forms of clastic karst in the Tatar A.S.S.R. (MIRA 18:2)
Peshchery no.3:53-56 '63.

VASIL'YEV, B.V.; ONUCHIN, V.Ya.

Determining the moisture content of solid bodies by the nuclear magnetic resonance method. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.111: 123-129 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Rounding-off errors by calculating machines with fixed points. (MIRA 15:11)
Izm.tekh. no.11:3-6 N '62.
(Calculating machines)

NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; KARCHEVSKIY, A.I.; TSINOYEV, V.G.; VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Magnetostriction of the metamagnetic alloy $MnAu_2$. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.3:480-485 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Manganese-Gold alloys--Magnetic properties)

VASIL'YEV, Boris Vasil'yevich, kand. khim. nauk; PSHENICHNIKOV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich, kand. khim. nauk; FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik, red.; MEL'NIKOVA, Zh.M., red.

[Horizons of electrochemistry] Gorizonty elektrokhimii. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 42 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. XI Seriia: Khimiia, no.4) (MIRA 18:4)

VASIL'YEV, Boris Vas[illegible]; KOL'CHIKOV, [illegible]

[Without cutting tool and die; new developments in metal working] Bez reztsa i shtampa; novoe v obrabotke metallov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1964. 40 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.)

(MIRA 18:1)

VASIL'YEV, Boris Vasil'yevich; KOZLOV, Boris Anatol'yevich; TKACHENKO, Leonid Grigor'yevich; ALEKSANDROVA, A.A., red.

[Reliability and efficiency of radio-electronic devices] Nadezhnost' i effektivnost' radioelektronnykh ustroistv. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1964. 367 p. (MIRA 17:12)

L 3017-66 EWT(l)/EWA(h)

AM5013199 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/
621.3.019.3+621.396.966.019.3

Vasil'yev, Boris Vasilyevich; Kozlov, Boris Anatolyevich; Tkachenko, Leonid Grigor'yevich 13

Reliability and efficiency of electronic devices (Nadezhnost' i effektivnost' radio-elektronnykh ustroystv). Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1964. 367 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 9300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: electronic device, reliability, efficiency, random function, quality index, quality control, doubled system, standby system matrix test, matrix test equipment

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineers engaged in the design, testing, and operation of radio and electronic equipment and for students in advanced courses in schools of higher technical education. The theoretical chapters of the book may also be useful to scientific workers and aspirants. The basic premises of reliability theory and of quality control are analyzed on the basis of random functions. Methods of studying the reliability and efficiency of electronic devices are described. Special attention is given to methods of physical modeling, especially the cut-off and matrix tests. An auto-

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matic machine for matrix testing is described and examples of its use for laboratory investigation of the reliability of transistorized circuits are given. Ch. I and sections 6-9 of Ch. II are written by B. V. Vasil'yev; Ch. IV and sections 1-5 of Ch. II by B. A. Kozlov, and Ch. III, V, and VI by L. G. Tkachenko. The authors thank V. S. Pugachev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and I. N. Kovalenko, Doctor of Technical Sciences for their assistance.

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AM5013199

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SUB CODE: EC SUBMITTED: 29Oct64 NO REF SOV: 027

OTHER: 024

Card 6/6 hd

L 06278-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6025073 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/006/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, B. V.; Kozyrev, B. P.

19
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Using the galvanometric amplifier for measuring weak signals

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, n. 6, 1966, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: dc amplifier, galvanometer

ABSTRACT: Measuring very weak d-c signals can be effected by:(A)a d-c galvanometer and (B) a modem d-c amplifier with an output instrument. Both methods are compared on the basis of (a) minimum detectable signal limited by fluctuation noise and (b) responsiveness (reading settling time). Soviet and Western (R. V. Jones, Electronics, 1963, 61, no. 2 and J. Sc. Instr., 1961, 38, no. 2) sources have been used in the theoretical analysis. As the direct indication of very weak signals by a galvanometer is practically impossible, the A-method includes a photo-electro-optical amplifier whose characteristics are also analyzed. It is found that, with equal fluctuation thresholds of sensitivity, the amplifier containing an overdamped input galvanometer has a shorter settling time than a resonant-electron-tube or transistor amplifier. This conclusion is particularly evident in the case of a minimal d-c signal or a l-f (below 10 cps) a-c signal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC:621.375.024-621.375.126

VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Ship with underwater wings and a gas-turbine power plant. Rech.transp. 18 no.3:54 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(United States--Motorships)
(United States--Marine gas turbines)

VASIL'YEV, B.V., inzh.

Analyzing the method of free-piston gas generator control by throttling the air being sucked into compressors. Sudostroenie 26 no. 11:30-33 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Marine engineering)

VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Investigation of the methods of regulating free-piston gas producers operating with small loads. Gaz.prom. 5 no.6:39-43 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Gas producers)

VASIL'YEV, B.V., inzh.

Free-piston gas turbine plant with an air by-pass into the atmosphere. Sudostroenie 26 no.6:25-27 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Marine gas turbines)

87755

S/096/61/000/002/004/014
E194/E155

26.2120

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, B.V., Engineer

TITLE: An Investigation of Methods of Controlling the Output of a Free-piston Gas Generator

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1961, No.2, pp.20-24

TEXT: Free-piston gas generators combined with gas turbines are promising as power-generating units. This drive is also particularly suitable for high-speed compressors in gas-pumping stations. Part-load efficiency is a most important feature of a power plant. The range of output of a gas turbine with free-piston gas generator, and the part-load efficiencies, are mainly governed by the characteristics of the gas generator. It can only work in conjunction with a gas turbine provided that under all conditions the amount of gas generated corresponds to the flow capacity of the turbine nozzles. The conditions for the combined operation of a free-piston gas generator and gas turbine are described by expression (4). The range of combined operation depends on: the gas generator circuit; the structural dimensions of the gas generator; the operating conditions at rated load;

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87755

S/096/61/000/002/004/014
E194/E155

An Investigation of Methods of Controlling the Output of a Free-piston Gas Generator

changes in piston speed; gas temperature; and other characteristics of the gas turbine under different conditions. Free-piston gas generators are now being made in the USSR and use a symmetrical arrangement with compressors facing inward and low-pressure buffers. Gas generator type СПГГ-800 (SPGG-800) has an adiabatic output of 850 gas horse power; engine cylinder diameter 280 mm; compressor cylinder diameter 750 mm; piston stroke at rated load 375 mm; and gas pressure at rated load about 4 kg/cm^2. Analysis shows that such a gas generator can work in conjunction with a gas turbine only down to about half of the rated adiabatic output. At lighter loads the gas output cannot be reduced sufficiently to suit the turbine. Special methods of controlling the gas generator are required to make this possible. It might be done in the following ways: discharging excess gas to atmosphere; discharging excess air from the receiver to atmosphere; altering the air temperature at the compressor intake; throttling the air at the compressor intake; altering the compressor dead space;

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87755

S/096/61/000/002/004/014
E194/E155

An Investigation of Methods of Controlling the Output of a Free-piston Gas Generator

altering the engine compression ratio; or altering the gas temperature at the turbine inlet. These various methods are briefly considered and it is stated that the most economic is controlling the output of the gas generator by altering the dead space of the compressors. By this means it is also possible to reduce the gas generator output down to the turbine no-load value. However, such control can only be applied to free-piston gas generators of special construction. If this method cannot be applied, the output range of the gas generator can be considerably extended, down to about 30% of rated load, by altering the engine compression ratio and this too is reasonably efficient. It is accordingly recommended that the free-piston gas generator should operate with variable compression ratio in the engine. Also, to alter the output of the generator between 100% and about 30% rated load, the gas generator should be controlled by altering the piston stroke and by reducing the fuel delivered as far as possible. To reduce the output further the gas generator should

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S/096/61/000/002/004/014
E194/E155

An Investigation of Methods of Controlling the Output of a Free-piston Gas Generator

be controlled by throttling the air at the compressor intake. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut vodnogo transporta (Leningrad Institute of Water Transportation)

Card 4/4

S/262/62/000/004/023/024
I014/I252

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, B. V.

TITLE: Choice of the optimum law of variation of the compression ratio in the engine of a free-piston gas generator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Silovyye ustanovki, no. 4, 1962, 88, abstract 42.4.554 "Tr. Leningr. in-ta vodn. transp.", 1961, no. 12, 41–47

TEXT: At the "Oktyabr'skaya revolyutsiya" (October revolution) locomotive plant a 514 HP free-piston gas generator was tested, with an engine cylinder of 260 mm diameter, internally-located compressors and low-pressure buffers. The generator was equipped with a nozzle of constant cross section with its area determined according to rated working conditions. Increasing the compression ratio from 8.8 to 13.2 has no marked influence on the economy rating of the generator, but reduces its capacity and performance reliability. The limit of stable work of the generator at minimum compression ratio corresponds to a gas pressure of about 2.2 kg/cm² (30% of the rated power), for which $\varepsilon = 6.4$. The optimum compression ratio under rated working conditions is 8.5. There are 5 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of comparative operational tests of the D6 engines with the anticavitation reagent "emulsoid KS.". Trudy LIVT no.72: 30-33 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

L 8105-66 EPA/EWT(l)/EWP(f)/EPF(c)-2/T-2/ETC(m) WW

ACC NR: AP5026280 SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/65/000/009/0026/0028

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, B. V. 44,55

47
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Prospects for development and use of marine gas turbine units with free piston gas compressors

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 9, 1965, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: gas compressor, gas turbine, marine engine, marine gas turbine/ GS 34 free piston compressor 23,44,55 23,44,55

ABSTRACT: The prospects for development and use of marine gas turbine units (GTU) with free piston gas compressors (FPGC) are qualitatively discussed. At the present time there are approximately 40 marine and 35 stationary GTU's with FPGC in use, representing more than 500 000 hp (400-35 000 hp per unit) and a total running time of more than 3 million hours. These units have several advantages over diesels, such as lower weight (1.5-1.8 times), lower operating cost (6-7% total maintenance cost decrease on ships for 1200 hp units), etc. Most present units are equipped with FPGC's of the French Company Sigma (type GS-34) but similar compressors are being built in Russia. The overall efficiency of GTU's with FPGC's is 33-34% as compared with up to 45% for diesels. It is hoped that this efficiency can be increased substantially by improved GTU and FPGC design and the use of improved transmissions for speed reversal and

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.431.74:621.438

L 8105-66
ACC NR: AP5026280

control to eliminate use of reversible turbines, variable pitch ship screws, etc. In the near future the following characteristics should be possible: specific fuel consumption 170 g/hp-hr (FPGC efficiency - 46%, GTU-86%, planetary transmission - 97%); specific weight of major components ~11 kg/hp (FPGC - 5 kg/hp, GTU - 2.5 kg/hp, planetary transmission - 3 kg/hp); specific weight of propulsion unit ≈20 kg/hp (auxiliary mechanisms, piping, and power units). Even though the fuel economy will not reach that of the diesel, GTU's with FPGC's should find widespread use in many applications. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: PR/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 gw

VASIL'YEV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.10:47-48 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

TOPIC TAGS: gas generator, free piston gas generator, gas

ABSTRACT:

Card 1/2

L 11371-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003583

Simple formulas are developed for estimating the efficiency under various

ASSOCIATION:

SUBMITTED:

NO REF SOV:

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, B.V., inzh.

Investigating methods of controlling free-piston gas generators for small loads. Trudy LIVT no.2:29-36 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Marine gas turbines)

L 6410-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EWA(d)/T-2/EWA(c)/ETC(m)/EWA(1) WW

ACC NR: AP5026769 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0052/0053

INVENTOR: Danilichev, V. N.; Vasil'yev, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Diffusor with transverse ribs for the even change in the velocity of a liquid or gas stream. Class 27, No. 174313

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, fluid flow, fluid flow measurement, fluid velocity

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a diffusor with transverse ribs for the even change in the velocity of a stream of liquid or gas (see Fig. 1). To

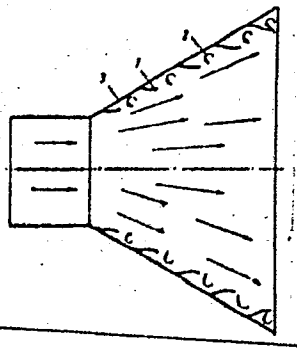

Fig. 1. Diffusor with transverse ribs

1 - Transverse ribs; 2 - inter-rib cavity; 3 - wall of the diffusor.

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UDC: 532.556.4

L 6410-66

ACC NR: AP5026769

minimize pressure losses in the diffusor, the transverse ribs are flexible and can rotate under the action of the counter current flow arising as the boundary layer detaches at an angle which adequately assures changes in the magnitude of the effective cross section of the diffusor for the localization of the counter currents in the inter-rib cavities formed by the inner surface of the diffusor walls and ribs. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [KT]

SUB CODE: 13,20 / SUBM DATE: 23Mar63/ ATD PRESS: 4139

OC

Card 2/2

L 27507-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T-2/EWP(t)/ETI/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) JD/WW/WH

ACC NR: AT6004450 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3188/64/000/072/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, B. V. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: LIVT

TITLE: Results of comparative operation tests of 3D6 engines protected by the "Emul'soid KS" anticavitation reagent

SOURCE: Leningrad. Institut vodnogo transporta. Trudy, no. 72, 1964. Sudovyye silovyye ustanovki (Marine power plants), 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, internal combustion engine, cavitation, corrosion protection

ABSTRACT: The causes of corrosion of cylinders and bushings in 3D6 engines were investigated. The greatest damage was caused on the exterior surfaces which were overflown by water. The operating experience showed that 80% of bushings and 60% of cylinders had to be replaced after 2000 to 4000 hours of operation. It was supposed that destruction of the metal surface was caused by a simultaneous action of electrochemical corrosion and cavitation erosion. The addition of anticorrosive inhibitors to cooling water was considered, including the use of special emulsions preventing the formation of cavitation bubbles. Special attention was given to the emulsion proposed by the Ural Polytech-

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.431.74.001.42

L 27507-66

ACC NR: AT6004450

nical Institute. This emulsion known as "Emul'soid KS" was composed of sodium diethyl-dithiocarbonate, quinoline base and pine oil. It was specially prepared as a protective emulsion against the erosion of metals by cavitation phenomena. In order to determine its protective properties, the "Emul'soid KS" was tested on various motor-ships during the navigation season of 1963. The results of these tests were compared with the performance of engines to which the "Emul'soid KS" was not applied. The individual tests were described by the author. The final conclusion was that the "Emul'soid KS" did not protect the exterior surface from deterioration. In general, the character and the extent of damages were almost the same as in the engines without protection. The tests confirmed the previous conclusion of the LIVT that the engine cylinders and bushings were worn out mostly by electrochemical corrosion. The price of "Emul'soid KS" is much higher than the price of bichromate-nitrite inhibitor which is already in use on recommendation of the LIVT. Therefore, the use of "Emul'soid KS" for protection of 3D6 engines was not recommended.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 BLG

VASIL'YEV, D.

Japan: militarists against the people. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.22: 74-79 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

VASIL'YEV, D.

Pay more attention to the shore-protecting structures along the Black Sea coast of Caucasus. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.10:12-13 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Direktor Sochinskogo filiala proyektnogo instituta "Giprokommunstroy", g. Sochi.
(Sochi--Shore protection)

VASIL'YEV, D.

Accounting for the cost of state farm production. Bukhg. uchet 15 no.5:5-11 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo bukhgaltera Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

(State farms--Costs)

VASIL'YEV, D.

Antitank and antipersonnel obstacles. Voen. znan. 25 no.4:9 Ap '49. (MIRA 12:12)
(Obstacles (Military science))

VASIL'YEV, D.

To the glory of our beloved motherland. Kryl.rod. 3 no.11:4-5 N '52. (MLRA 8:8)
(Parachutists)

VASIL'YEV, D.

VASIL'YEV, D., zasluzhennyy master sporta, inzh.-podpolkovnik

Methods of skiing in rugged terrain. Voen.-inzh.zhur.96 no.12:23-28 D '52. (MIRA 10:12)

(Skiis and skiing)

VASIL'YEV, D., Laureat Gosudarstvennoy Premii

A worker's conscience. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 13 no.1:3,9 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Starshiy master eksperimental'nogo tsekha mekhanicheskogo zavoda Upravleniya blagoustroystva Moskvy.
(Moscow—Municipal services)

VASIL'YEV, D.

Cooperating with the community. Pozh.delo 5 no9:14 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik okhrany Stalinabarskogo tekstil'nogo kombinata.
(Stalinabad--Textile industry)

VASIL'YEV, D.

Club and primary organization. Voen. znan. 25 no.5:7 My '49.
(MIRA 12:12)
(Tambov Province--Radio clubs)

J.

BULGARIA/Corrosion - Protection From Corrosion

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 14124

Author : Vasil'yev D.
Title : Protection From Corrosion

Orig Pub : Transportno delo, 1955, 7, No 6, 26-30

Abstract : The best anode in cathodic protection of Fe, is Mg, the potential of which in sea water of average composition is 1.55 volts. An especially effective anode is the Mg-alloy having the composition (in %): Al 5.3-6.7 Mn up to 0.15, Ni up to 0.003, Fe up to 0.005, Zn 2.3-3.5, Si 0.3, Cu up to 0.05. Protection with Mg-anodes is utilized for underground pipe lines (increasing the capital investment cost by 3%, but reducing pipe expenditures in operation by 60-70%), steam boilers and especially for ship hulls and harbor structures; Mg can be used to protect not only Fe but also bronze, Zn and Cu.

Card 1/1

VASIL'YEV, D., kand. arkhitektury

New type of students' hostel. Zhil. stroi. no.6:3-8 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

SOV-69-58-4-3/18

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, D.F.

TITLE: The Nature of the Reaction of Formation of Aluminum Naphthenate (O sushchnosti reaktsii obrazovaniya naftenata alyuminiya) 2. Production of Aluminum Naphthenate by Means of Mixing a Suspension of Aluminum Hydroxide with an Emulsion of Naphthenic Acids (Polucheniye naftenata alyuminiya putem smeshivaniya suspenzii gidrata okisi alyuminiya s emul'siyey naftenovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 4, pp 417-420 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aluminum naphthenate is produced by the double exchange reaction between the potassium and sodium soaps of naphthenic acids and aluminum sulfate. In the article, a method is described for the production of aluminum naphthenate by mixing a suspension of $Al(OH)_3$ with an emulsion of naphthenic acids. Approximately 0.7 l. of acid mixture is added to a solution of naphthenic soaps. This solution is mixed with two liters of aluminum hydroxide. The pH value is reduced and the emulsosuspensoid precipitates. The naphthenate prepared by the new method is better than that produced by the double exchange method. Admixtures of aluminum salts or sodium sulfate are absent in the new product. The homogeneity is greater than in the former product. The new method ensures a high porosity of the product.

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SOV-69-58-4-3/18

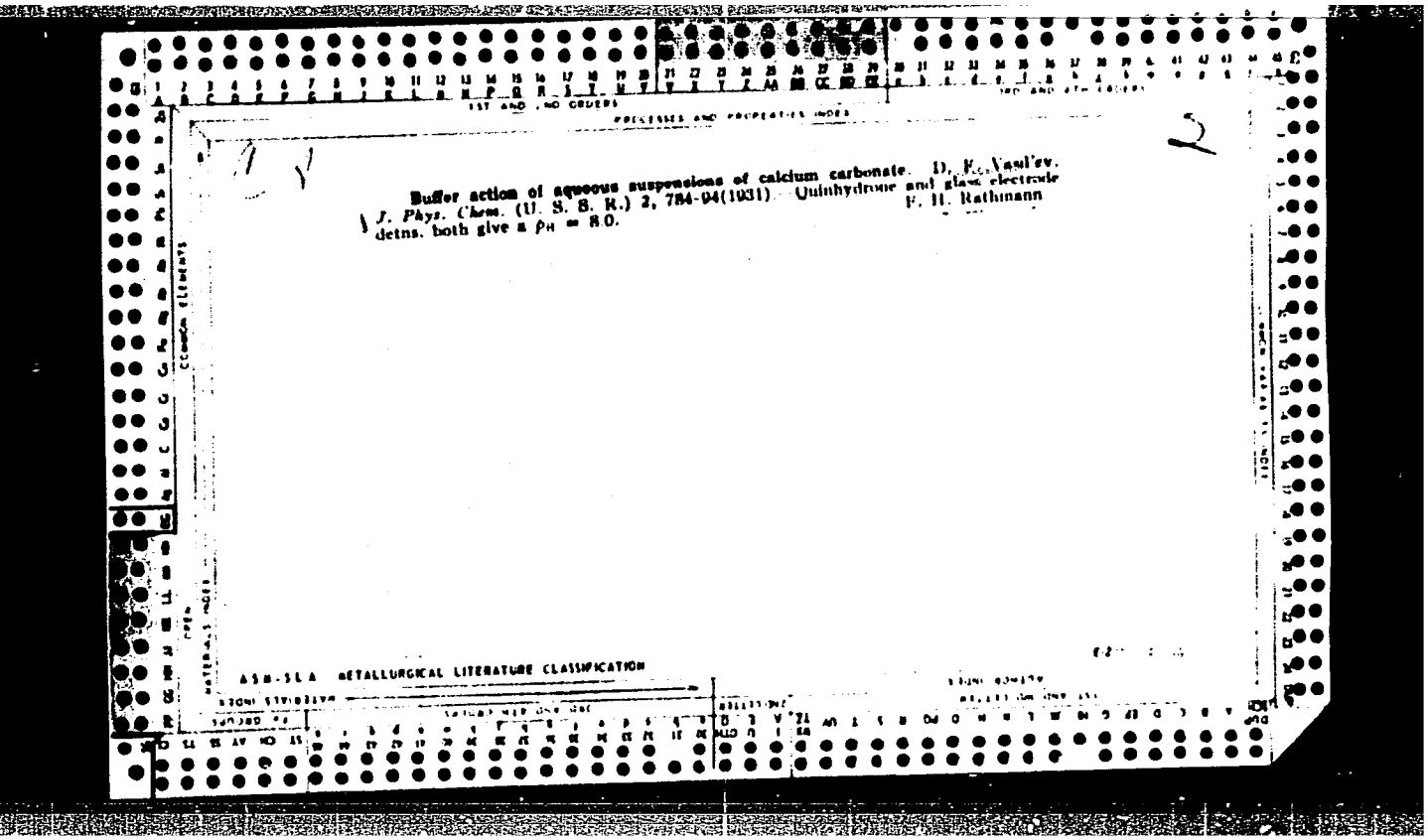
The Nature of the Reaction of Formation of Aluminum Naphthenate. 2. Production of Aluminum Naphthenate by Means of Mixing a Suspension of Aluminum Hydroxide with an Emulsion of Naphthenic Acids.

There is 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1957

1. Metallic soaps--Preparation

Card 2/2



Buffer action of aqueous suspensions of calcium carbonate. D. K. Vasil'ev.
J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 2, 784-94(1931). Quinhydrone and glass electrode
detns. both give a p_H = 8.0. F. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Polarographic determination of the lead content of lead azide. D. F. Vasil'ev. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim., Otdel. Khim. Nauk, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **2**, (3), 91-5 (1949).—PbN_6 was dild. with NH_4OAc soln. as an auxiliary electrolyte. The procedure is based on establishing the relation between the height of the wave and concn. in samples of known concn. and using this ratio for calcg. the results of an analysis. The entire detn. requires 15 min.

M. Hosch

VASIL'EV, D. F.

37200. O mekhanizme reaktsii obrazovaniya naftenata alyuminiya. Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 1949, Vyp. 6, s. 377-83. --- Bioliogr: s. 383

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 7, 1949

VASIL'EV, D. F.

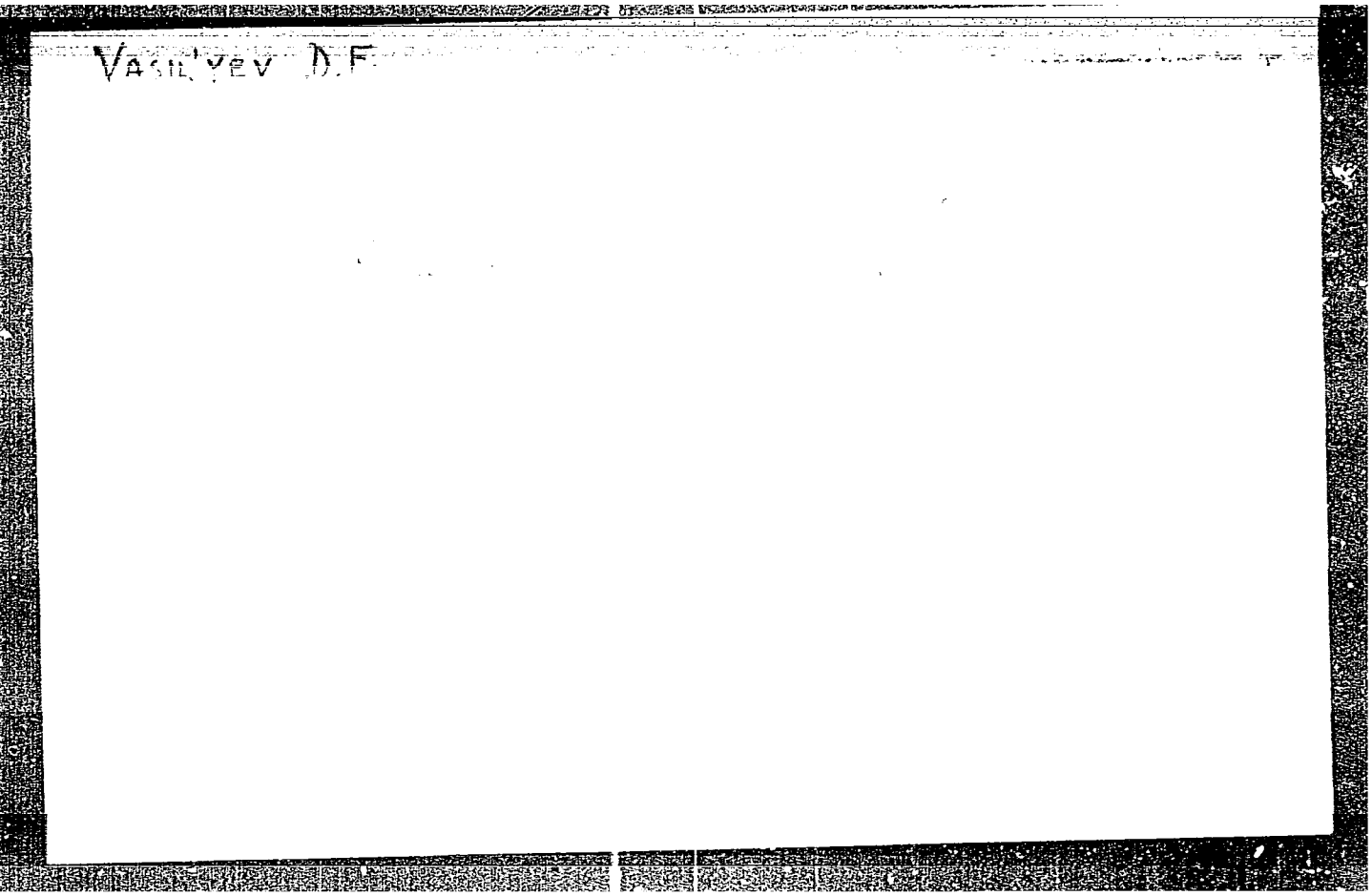
23935 VASIL'EV, D. F. Polyarograficheskiy Metod Opredeleniya Protsentnogo Soderzhaniya Svintsa V Aside Svintsa. Trudy Komissii Po Analit. Khimii (Otd-Niye Khim. Nauk Akad. Nauk SSSR), T. II, 1949, S 90-95 -- Bibliogr: S. 95.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

CA

The mechanism of the reaction of formation of aluminum naphthenate. D. E. Vasil'ev. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 11, 377-83(1949).—The potentiometric titration curve (with a quinhydrone electrode) of tech. Na naphthenate with $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ is almost identical with that of NaOH and $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. A ppt. forms at pH 7 independently of the naphthenate concn. Its amt. is proportional to that of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ used. All this shows that "Al naphthenate" is no salt but rather an adsorption complex of $Al(OH)_3$ and naphthenic acid. Potentiometric titration at 40° and 60° and conductometric titration at 20° also were made.

J. J. Bikerman



VASIL'YEV, D.G., podpolkovnik

When an officer knows his job well. Vest. protivovozd. obor. no.8:52-55 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Radiotelegraph)

VASIL'YEV, D. G.

Raschet oplaty truda rabochikh obsluzhivaiushchikh pogolov'e svinei v sovkhozakh Ministerstva sovkhozov SSSR / Establishing the wages of workers caring for swine on state farms/. Gosstatizdat, 1953. 64 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 1 April 1954.

VASIL'YEV, Dmitriy Georgiyevich; GUDKOVA, N., redaktor; LIL'YE, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Business accounting and cost on state farms] Khozraschet i sebestoimost' v sovkhozakh. [Moskva] Moskovskii rabochii, 1956. 45 p. (State farms--Accounting) (MLRA 9:12)

VASIL'YEV, Dmitriy Georgiyevich, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, S.T., red.; RIVKIN, A.D., red.

[Accounting in agricultural enterprises; a course of lectures] Bukhgalterskii uchet v sel'skokhoziaistvennykh predpriiatiiakh; kurs lektsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 454 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Agriculture—Accounting)

BONDARENKO, D.K.; VASIL'YEV, D.G.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.K.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn. red.

[A reference book for state-farm accountants and other state agricultural enterprises] Spravochnik dlia bukhgalterov sovkhozov i drugikh gosudarstvennykh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 359 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Agriculture—Accounting)

VEYSMAN, Mikhail Iosifovich, kand. ekonom. nauk [deceased]; VASIL'YEV, D.G., red.; SHALYT, N.A., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[The theory of accounting] Teoriia bukhgalterskogo ucheta. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 294 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Accounting)

VASIL'YEV, Dmitriy Georgiyevich; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Accounting in agricultural enterprises] Bukhgalterskii uchet v sel'skokhoziaistvennykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 510 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Agriculture—Accounting)