S/276/63/000/002/029/052 A052/A126

AUTHORS:

Okhrimenko, I.S., Yakovlev, A.D., and Kuznetsova, K.B.

TITLE:

Paint compositions and coatings on chlorosulfurized poly-

ethylene base

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 2,

1963, 107, abstract 2B574 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh

primeneniye, no. 4, 1962, 25-30)

TEXT: The results of investigations of paint compositions and coatings on chlorosulfurized polyethylene base (containing 26.5-27.6% C1 and 1.7-2.5% S) are reported. It is shown that on chlorosulfurized polyethylene base paint compositions of solution and organodispersion types can be produced. It is advisable to use chlorosulfurized polyethylene in paint compositions in combination with other resins, whereby glycerin ester of colophony (it can be added to up to 50% of film-former weight) has a good modifying effect. In view of the acidity of chlorosulfurized polyethylene it is recommended to add to compositions based on it inert pigments (titanium dioxide and others); as structural additions it is advisable to use diphe-

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Paint compositions and coatings	5/276/63/000/002/029/052 A052/A126
nylguanidine and some metal oxides in the passes into an insoluble state without he coatings on chlorosulfurized polyethylene ty, corrosion resistance in water, acids mical substances, as well as when used in tions of natural and artificial ageing. these coatings can be recommended for proand other industries.	ating. It is pointed out that base have a low steam permeabili- (nitric, sulfuric) and other che- the atmosphere and under condi- On account of their properties
(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)
Card 2/2	
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S/153/62/005/004/005/006 E075/E436

AUTHORS:

Yakovlev, A.D., Kul'chnitskayte, Ye.I.

TITLE:

On curing of soft epoxy resin films with carboxyl-

containing methacrylic copolymer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v.5, no.4, 1962, 642-646

TEXT: The curing of soft epoxy resins $9\pi-6$ (ED-6) and 9-40(E-40) with the aid of n-butylmethacrylate - methacrylic acid (7%) copolymer was investigated. The optimum curing was obtained for 50 to 70% content of the copolymer in the epoxy resin films. content of three dimensional polymer in the mixed films and their resistance to swelling increased with temperature of the curing The components in the mixed films are shown to form a process. common structural pair, in which epoxy groups react with the carboxylic groups, similarly to the reaction of epoxy groups with ·low molecular weight acids. The latter reaction, however, proceeds more readily and begins at 100°C, whereas the copolymer begins to react at 150°C. Thus the copolymer-containing films are of relatively low reactivity. In comparison with low Card 1/2

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On curing of soft epoxy resins ...

molecular weight acids, such as phthalic anhydride, the amount of the copolymer needed for curing is 7 to 8 times less in terms of molar quantities. It was found that the mixed films have sufficiently good anti-corrosive properties. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii lakov i krasok Leningradskiy

tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Department of Varnish and Paint Technology

Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensoveta)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1961

Card .2/2

YAKOVLEV, A.D.; KOSHELEVA, N.V.; OKHRIMENKO, I.S.

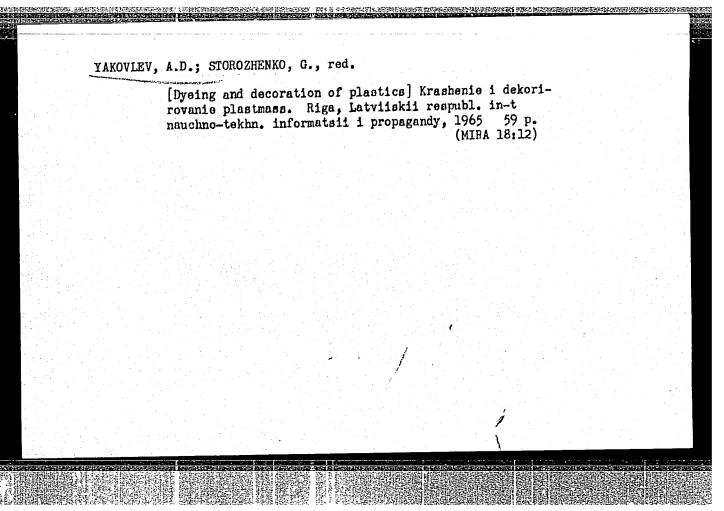
Obtaining organic dispersions and coatings on the base of acrylonitrile-butylacrylate copolymers. Lakokras. mat. 1 ikh prim. no.3:3-5 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lenseveta. (Protective coatings) (Acrylonitrile polymers)

YAKOVLEV, A.D.; KOSHELEVA, N.V.; OKHRIMENKO, I.S.

Protective coatings with a base of organic dispersions of polyacrylonitrile. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.4:18-22 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.



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Vesico-wrethro-vaginal fistula of unusual etiology. Urologiia 24 no.3: 63-64 My-Je '59. 1. Iz kliniki khirurgii (zav. - prof. L.G. Granov) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (URINARY TRACT, calculi, causing vesico-wrethre-vaginal fistula (Rus)) (FISTULA, VESICOVACINAL, etiol. & pathogen. calculi causing vesico-wrethro-vaginal fistula (Rus)) (URETHRA, fistula, vesico-wrethro-vaginal fistula caused by calculi (Rus))

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Gosī	Ekonom colitizd	icheskiye at, 1955. Graphs.	Krizisy	v Rossil	(Economi.	Crises	in Russ	ia) Mo	skva,	
	405 p.	GI Aprilo 9								
		MARINE MARINE								

ATLAS, M.S., prof., red.; POGREBINSKIY, A.P., prof., red.; REUEL',
A.L., prof., red.; YAKOVLEY, A.F., prof., red.; ATLAS, M.S.,
prof., otv. red.

[Problems of economics; studies] Voprosy politicheskoi ekonomii; uchenye zapiski. Moskva, 1963. 420 p.
(EIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Moskovskiy finansovyy institut.

YAKOVLEY, A.F.

49-1-7/16

THE MARKET STREET, WAS IN THE PARTY

AUTHOR: Yakovlev. A.F.

TITLE: Some Methods of Solution of the Direct Problem of Aerial Y-ray Exploration (Nekotory) sposoby resheniya pryamoy zadachi aero-gamma-metoda)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 1, pp.75-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By measuring the γ-radiation field at heights of the order of 20 to 150 m above the earth's surface one can obtain information on the distribution of γ-ray sources contained in the upper layers of rocks. The distribution obtained directly in the above way is in some way connected with the distribution of the radioactive elements but is also determined by other geological properties of the region. At the present time the aerial method is widely used for prospecting for uranium and thorium (Ref.1). A graphical method is described which can be used for quick calculation of the following integrals:

 $I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} I_0(x, y) \exp(-y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + h^2}) \frac{h \, dx \, dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$ (Eq.9)

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Some Methods of Solution of the Direct Problem of Aerial 7-ray Exploration.

and:

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{L} I_{0}(x) \psi \left(\sqrt{x^{2} + F^{2}(x)} \right) \frac{\cos[\tau(x) + \psi(x)]}{\sqrt{x^{2} + F^{2}(x)}} dL \quad (Eq'.20)$$

which have a major importance in the direct problem of aerial γ -exploration. The first of these integrals gives the intensity of the γ -field in the air from a plane radiating surface consisting of rocks with an arbitrary distribution of the "zero" γ -field. The second integral gives the intensity of the γ -field in the air above a 2-dimensional curvilinear rock surface, also with an arbitrary distribution of the "zero" field. The complex spectral structure of the primary γ -radiation is taken into account (uranium, thorium and potassium) as well as Compton scattering. The following assumptions are made: 1) the primary spectral composition of the γ -radiation corresponds to the γ -radiation of uranium or thorium in equilibrium with decay products;

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Some Methods of Solution of the Direct Problem of Aerial γ -ray Exploration.

2) the element composition of the absorbers corresponds to effective Z numbers ll(rock) and f(air); 3) the media are homogeneous in density. The ratio of the densities of the radiator-absorber (rocks) to the absorber (air) is of the order of 2 x 103; 4) the angular characteristic of the f(air)-ray detector is isotropic (a nondirectional detector) and its spectral characteristic is linear. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 3 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. of the USSR, Institute of Applied Geophysics (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofizik1)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, A. F.

TITIE: On the Anomaly found in γ-ray Surveys by Aeroplane (O forme deystvuyushchikh i registriruyemykh anomaliy pri aero-gamma-slyemke)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 594-604 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Radioactive elements in the upper layers of the Earth's surface produce a γ -field in the atmosphere to a height of several hundred meters. Anomalously high values for this field may indicate a bed of radioactive material. In air surveys of the γ -field a difference is found between the value registered and that actually existing at any point. This is due to the inertial properties of radiometers. Thus one of the main tasks in this field is to determine the actual field from the instrumental record at any height. Earlier work is given in Ref.1.

1. The anomalous γ-field from the profile
The author considers one of the scalar quantities of the
γ-field - its intensity. This is proportional to the number
of γ-quanta registered per unit time by a receiver placed at
a given point and possessing an isotropic angular character-

a given point and possessing an isotropic and a linear spectral characteristic together with a

On the Anomaly found in γ -ray Surveys by Aeroplane.

size small compared with the mean free path of the $\gamma\text{-quantum}$. Eq.(1) gives the intensity at any height for a given surface field $I_0(\xi,\,\eta)$

$$I(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} I_0(\xi,\eta) \exp(-\mu \sqrt{(\xi-x)^2 + (\eta-y)^2 + h_2})$$

$$\frac{h \ d\xi \ d\eta}{[(\xi-x)^2 + (\eta-y)^2 + h^2]^{3/2}} . (1)$$

where x, y and h are the coordinates of the observation point and ξ , η , 0 are the coordinates of a point of the radiating surface. The use of the effective absorption coefficient, μ , determines the complicated spectral composition of the γ -radiation (from uranium, thorium, potassium), the Compton scattering at the ore-air boundary and the corresponding composition of the absorbing medium. The author next considers anomalous regions found in many typical forms

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On the Anomaly found in \u03c4-ray Surveys by Aeroplane.

of γ -ray survey. Assuming that the anomalous region can be defined by a contour on the surface of the stratum, all points interior to this contour have the same anomalous zero intensity. The excess of this value over that of the normal background is denoted by I_o . Formula (1), given above, can now be used to give $\omega_i(x)$ the anomalous curve pro-

files at a height h above the surface (the centre of coordinates being taken in the centre of the region). (a) Profile passes over the centre of the area (cross-sectional dimensions small compared with h). In this case, the function under the integral sign can be considered constant. The author thus gives an equation for $\omega_1(x) \left(= \left(I_1(x)/I_1(0) \right), \text{ using the notation, } h = \mu h \right),$

 \bar{x} = μk etc. (b) Profile passes to the side of the area at a distance y from the centre. The substitution $R^2 = h^2 + y^2$ is made in the basic and a result similar to (a) is obtained, with h replaced by R.

(c) Two-dimensional problem - radiation zone of width $\Delta \xi$, Card $3/10^{small}$ compared with h , and infinite length. The substitut-

On the Anomaly found in γ -ray Surveys by Aeroplane.

ions $\xi = 0$, y = 0 and $r^2 = x^2 + h^2$ are made in the basic formula which is then integrated from $\eta = -\infty$ to $+\infty$. Numerical values for the function $\varphi(\vec{r})$ are given in Ref.3. (d) Radiation zone of width 2d, length again infinite. The magnitude of the anomaly is written, in this case, as a function of $\varphi(z,h)$, values for which are given in the table. 2. Approximation to the anomalous curves by the function $\frac{\exp(-x^2/\alpha^2)}{1}$. It can be seen from Figs.1 and 2, that the equations obtained for the anomalous curves $(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \omega_4)$ are, to a good approximation, represented by an equation of the form $\omega(x) = \exp(-x^2/\alpha^2)$. The constant α depends on α (for α and α), $\overline{R} = \mu \sqrt{h^2 + y^2}$ (for α) and $\overline{R} = 1$ and $\overline{R} = 1$ formula is sufficiently accurate for small α although the deviation of the approximate curve from the true value for large α and α is not important in anomalous α -field problems, since, in this region, the magnitude of the field itself is small. Hence, the experimentally obtained results

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agree very well with this approximation (so long as there is an approximately constant null γ -field in the area). Fig.3 gives an example of an anomalous curve, registered over an area containing an increased amount of radioactive elements, and an anomalous curve computed from this approximation. The author defines α by the condition that the observed and approximate curves should coincide at the point $\omega = 0.5$.

If x^{α} is the abscessa of this point, $2x^{\beta}$ is called the anomaly width. Thus $x^{\beta}=0.832\alpha$. For the different anomaly curves $\omega_1,\ \omega_2,\ \omega_3$ and ω_4 , the following conditions therefore hold:

$$x_1^{\#} = f_1(\overline{h}) = 0.832\alpha, \quad x_2^{\#} = f_1(\overline{R}) = 0.832\alpha, \quad (15)$$

$$x_{\bar{3}}^{(n)} = f_{\bar{3}}(\bar{h}) = 0.832\alpha, \quad x_{4}^{(n)} = f_{4}(\bar{h}, \bar{d}) = 0.832\alpha$$

The computed curves are given in Fig.4. In the range of heights 0-150 m ($\bar{h}=0$ -0.5 in free path units) which have the greatest significance in practice, the approximations given in Eq.(16) hold, (Fig.4 gives the relation of the Card 5/10anomalous parameters to the Gaussian curves). In the case

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of a radiation zone of width 2d, the exponential type of approximation only holds for d/h 3. However, the formula is still available for the decreasing branch of the anomalous

3. The form of the registered anomalous curves Generally speaking, some forming of integrating (RC) counter is used in air surveys of γ -ray intensity. The time relation between the registered effect (the current $i_R(t)$ across the

resistance R) and the velocity of transmission of the impulses from the γ -ray receiver to the RC counter (proportional to the intensity of the γ -ray field at the given moment of time I(t)) is defined by the differential equation:

$$I(t) = RC \frac{\partial i_R(t)}{\partial t} + i_R(t) . \qquad (18)$$

The author now alters this to relative units, giving:

$$\omega(t) = \tau \frac{\partial g(t)}{\partial t} + g(t)$$
 (19)

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Where time is counted from the moment when the anomaly has its maximum value $(\omega_{\text{max}} = 1)_{t,2}$ $\tau = RC$, $g(t) = i_R(t)/I(0)$, $\omega(t) = I(t)/I(0) = \exp\left(\frac{t^2}{a^2}\right)$ and $\beta = \alpha = x^*$ (V is the and $\beta = \alpha = x^*$ V = 0.85

velocity of the aeroplane). On solving this equation, an expression is obtained for the registered anomalous curve. On substituting $y = t/\beta$ (measured in units of β) and $\gamma = \beta/\tau$, an equation containing the error function of $y - \gamma/2$ is obtained. Erf t is, in this case, an odd function of the argument t. For large t, the expansion (Eq.23) is employed, giving Eq.(24) for G(y) [= g(t)] for large, negative values of $y - \gamma/2$. Large, negative values of $y - \gamma/2$ will occur when γ is very large (>15-20) for all ranges of y-values for which G(y) is real. Thus, in this case. $G(y) = \exp(-y^2)$ and the recorded and actual values coincide. Fig. 3, for example, shows the forms of recorded and actual G of anomalous curves for a series of γ . For γ = 2 , the experimentally obtained curve is also given. From the expression for g(t), it can be seen that if time is always expressed by the dimensionless quantity y , then the form of

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On the Anomaly found in \u03c4-ray Surveys by Aeroplane,

the recorded anomalous curve G(y) depends only on the parameter γ (which is proportional to the ratio of the width of the recorded anomaly to the magnitude of the time constant). Thus the similarity criteria for scaling down the recording process can be easily found, e.g., in scaling down, the velocity V, the time constant π and the geometrical dimensions of the anomaly α , can be changed, to fulfill the conditions:

 $\gamma = \gamma^i \text{ or } \frac{\alpha}{V\tau} = \frac{\alpha^i}{V^i\tau^i}$ (26)

An important characteristic of the recording process is that the areas under the recorded and actual anomaly curves are equal and independent of the magnitude of RC . (This can be established by integrating (18) from t = - ∞ to + ∞). The author next investigates the maximum of the curve G(y) obtaining an expression for the amplitude and the width (Y). He also defines a coefficient of asymmetry for the curve $F_4(y)=k$. The results of calculations for y_{max} , y and y and y are given in Figs.5-7 (continuous lines).

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The following points are of importance in air surveys of γ -ray intensity: (a) If the time constant is reduced to 0.2 - 0.4 sec, values of the parameter γ are easily obtained (γ > 5-10) for which the recorded curve is not appreciably different from the actual anomalous curve. (b) As is shown in Fig.8 and Eqs.(32), relationships can be found which can be used for working out the actual amplitude and width of the anomaly together with the displacement of the maximum, on the basis of measurements made directly on the radiometer tape. A suitable method of determining the amplitude is given in Ref.2 (cf the dotted line in Fig.8). (c) The amplitude of the recorded anomaly decreases as the time constant τ increases, but the accuracy of measurement of the background counting rate n_1 is improved. If n_2 denotes the actual amplitude of the anomaly then the optimum time constant is given by the maximum of the ratio:

amplitude of the recorded anomaly background fluctuations and an architecture and anomaly background fluctuations

This gives Eq.(33) as the condition for a maximum and numeri-Card 9/10 calculations give the values in Eq.(34). Figs.5-6 show

On the Anomaly found in γ -ray Surveys by Aeroplane.

the results calculated by Peirson and Franklin (Ref.1), which the results calculated by Peirson and Franklin (Ref.1), which

the results calculated by Peirson and Franklin (Ref.1), which are considerably different from those of the author. Eqs.(35) reproduce their results ($\mu = 0$). These can be seen to reproduce their results ($\mu = 0$). These can be seen to suffice only for a rough estimation in practice and are obsuffice only for a rough estimation in practice and are obtained in theory by replacing the real anomalous curve by a square pulse of width $2t^{2} - giving Eqs.(36)$. (In the artsquare pulse of width $2t^{2} - giving Eqs.(36)$.) (In the artsquare pulse of width adsplacement of the anomaly maximum, icle. Fig.5 gives the decrease in the amplitude of the anomaly, Fig. Fig.6 gives the width and the coefficient of asymmetry of the regives the width and the coefficient of asymmetry of the recorded anomalies and Fig.8 gives a nomogram for the solution of the inverse problem, There are 8 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 4 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Applied Geophysics) SUBMITTED: December 24, 1956.

1. Gamma radiation-Measurement

Card 10/10

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		(Compr.	255U1 D/				

Particid cyst of the penis. Urologiia 28 no.3:59-60 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. A.I.Zverev)
Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

YAKOVLEV, A.F. (Ivanovo)

Results of the use of corticosteroids in the treatment of epidemic hepatitis. Klin. med. 41 no.7:28-33 J1:63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney i epidemiologii (zav. prof. Ye.P. Umhinova) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

YAKOVLEV, A. F., ENG.

Electric Substations

By-pass devices. Elek. sta. 23 no. 8, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

- 1. YAKOVLEV, A. F., Eng.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Hydroelectric Power Stations
- 7. Perfecting the automatic regulation of the power units of hydroelectric plants, Elek. sta., 24, no. 3, 1953.

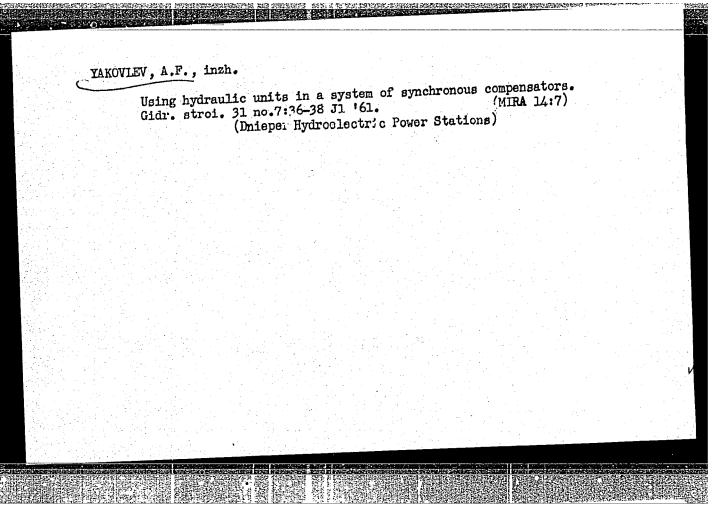
Discusses weak points (in particular, complexity) of automatic relaycontact app for control of equipments at hydroelectric power stations; describes
briefly simplified circuits proposed and used in USSR. Such simplification of
app, undertaken by personnel and VNITOE primary prganization at a hydroelectric
power station, reduced cases of faulty operation of automatic control app from
17% in 1951 to 2% in 1952.

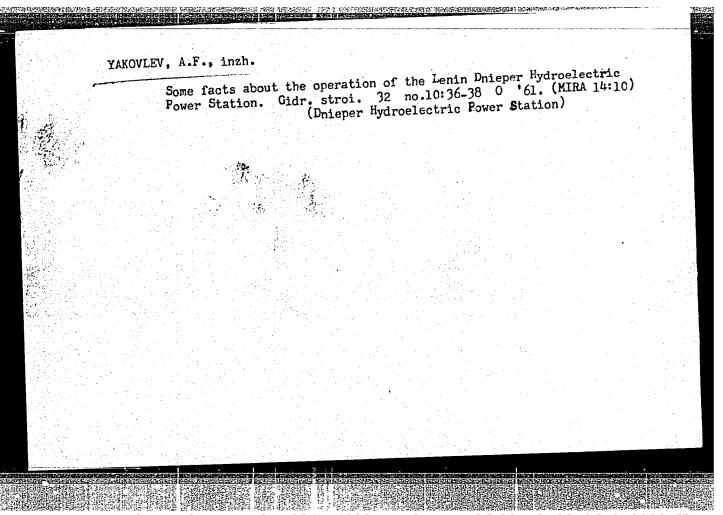
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

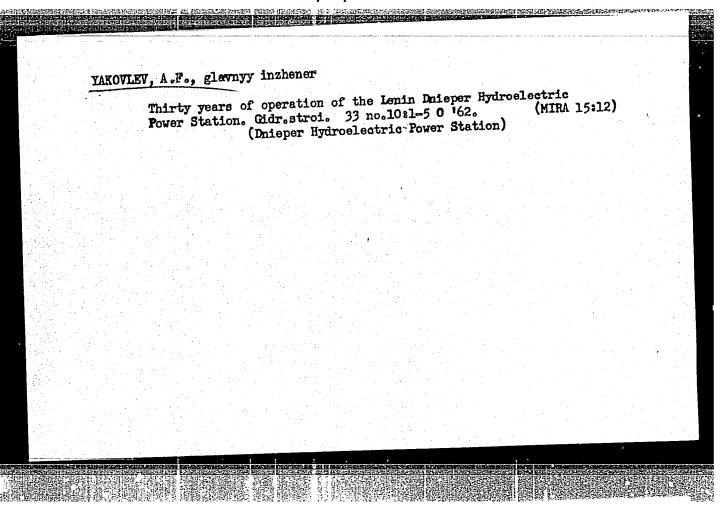
PAUTIN, N.V., inzhener; YAMOVLEV. A.F., inzhener.

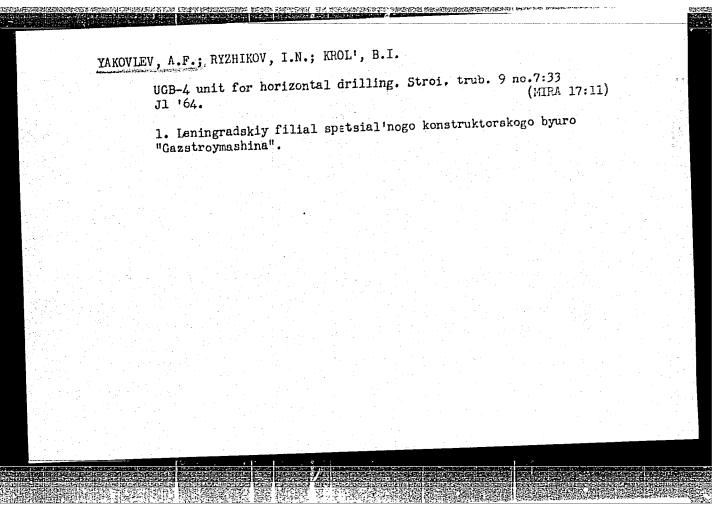
Automatic control of frequency and active power. Eletrichestvo no.3:
(SE-64 Mr *56.

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR (for Pautia).2. Dneprovskaya
Gidroelekricheskaya stantsiya imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Automatic control) (Hydroelectric power stations)







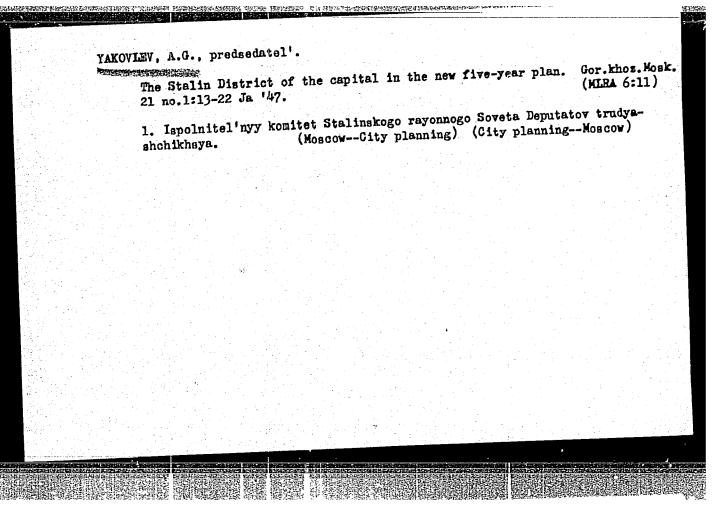


KOGAN, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKIFOROV, M.V.; FRIIMAN, Sh.D., kand.tekhn.
nauk; CHIRKOV, V.P.; YAKOVLEV, A.F., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Determining the water equivalent of snow cover by means of
airplane gamma surveys. Meteor. 1 gidrol. no.4151-55 Ap 165.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR.



2.	USSR (600) Protective Attachment	for a Circular	Saw, <u>Machine Tool</u>	s and Instrume	Nov 1948	
	Protective Attachment					
9.	Compilation of Info Contained in Soviet	rmotion of the US Publications.	SR Machine and M	achine Tools ^I Restricted.	ndustry	

<u> الأحالات ال</u>		
1.	YAKOVLEV, A. G.	
2.	USSR (600)	Machine Tools and Instruments No. 12.
7.	Device for Threading of Non-Circular Gear,	Dec 1948
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	동생활활 살으로 즐겁는 이번 나를 맞지 않는데	보는 사람이 보면 보고 있는 나는 다른 이 항목
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0	Compilation of Information on the USSR Man	chine and Machine Tools Industry
7.	Contained in Soviet Publications. ATIC.	UGR 11 Ic sea.
	폭발된 경험 공항결과 방송 엄청	
	7	

1	VAKOVIEV.	Α.	G.

- 2. USSR (600)
- 7. Cutting of Mon-Circular Wheels, Machine Tools and Instruments No. 9, Sep 1950

9. Compilation of Information of the USSR Machine and Machine Tools Industry Contained in Soviet Publications. ATIC. Restricted.

	100 the state of 100 th
1. YAKOVLEV, A. G.	
2. USSR (600)	
7. Device for the Selection of Tolerances During Conveyor Milling, Machine Tools and Instruments, Dec 1952	
and Instruments: 100 2/2	
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9. Compilation of Information on the USSR Machine and Machine Tools Industry	
9. Compilation of Informations. ATIC. Contained in Soviet Publications. ATIC.	
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YAKOVLEV, A. G.				
Machine-Shop Practice				
Universal jig for drilling	holes in cylindric	al parts, Stan. i	instr. 23 No. 3, 1952	
			and Unaloggified.	
Monthly List of Russian A	ccessions, Library	of Congress, July	1776. Unorabbarrous	

YAKOVLEV, A. G.
Cutting Machines
Device for measuring ground module gear cutters.
Stan. i instr. 23 No. 6, 1952

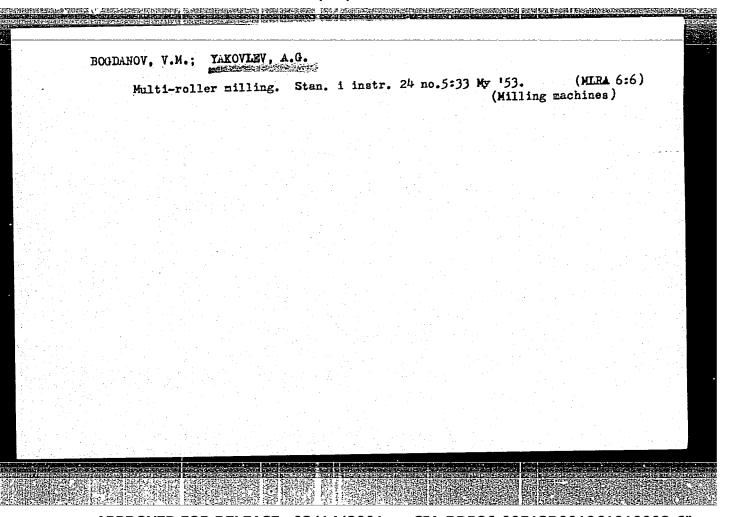
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress November 1952. UNGLASSIFIED.

- 1. YAKOVLEV, A. G.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Machine Tools
- 7. Cam chuck. Stan. i instr. 23 no. 8, 152.

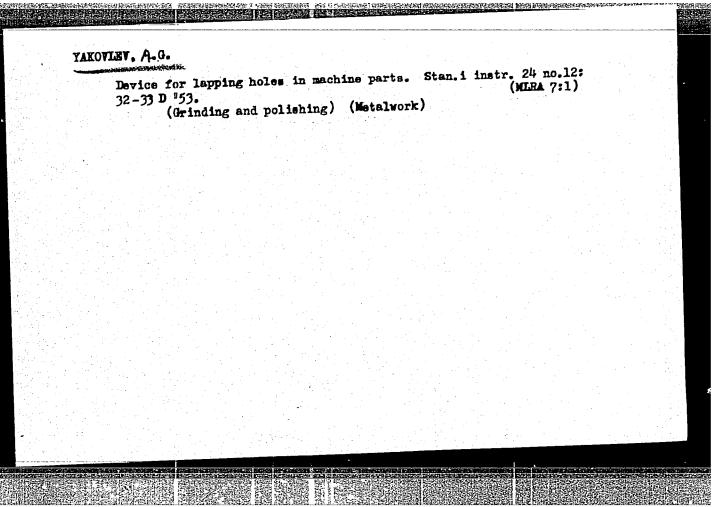
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953, Unclassified.

• •	YAKOVLEV, A. G.
	USSR (600)
	Milling Machines
•	Device for removing backlash in milling operations with automatic feed. Stan.i instr.
	23 no l 12, 1952.
	Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

YAKOVI	ev, A. (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Vachir	e Tools									
Makin	g use of	high-speed	steel was	te material.	Stan. 1	instr.	24 no.	3 19	53	
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7. <u>MU</u>								·		



BOODANOV, V.M.; YAKOVLEV, A.G.
Universal jig for drilling holes. Stan. i instr. 24 no.6:35 Je 153.
(MIRA 6:7)
(Jiga)

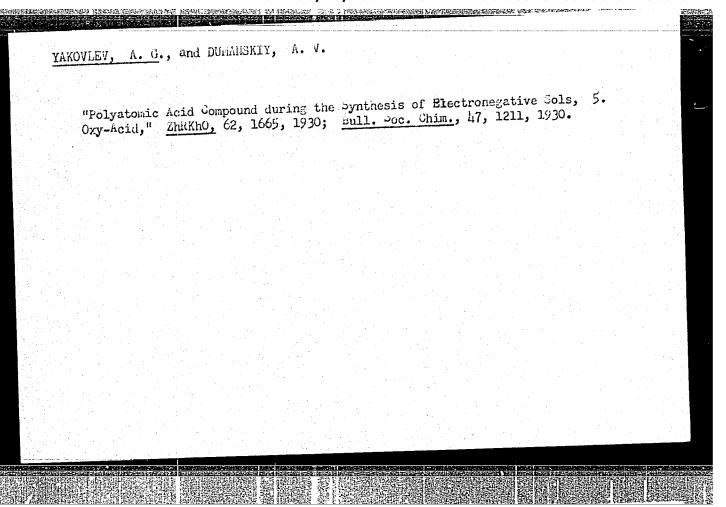


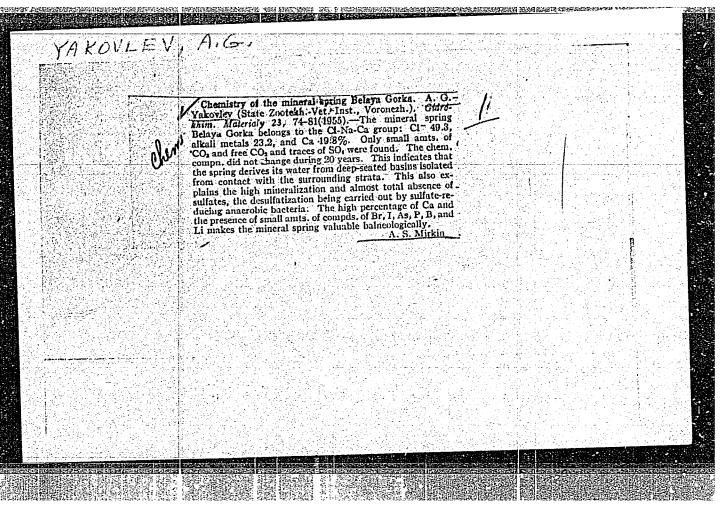
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961910008-6"

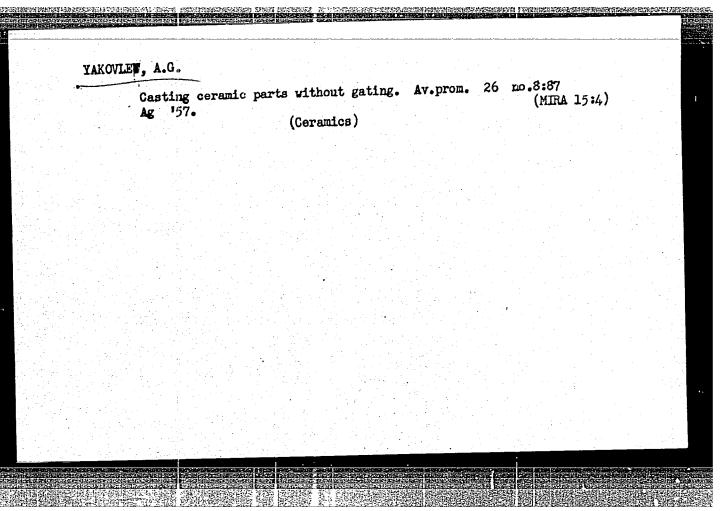
YAKOVLEV, A. G. USSR/Engineering -	Machine Tools
Card 1/1	Yakovlev, A. G.
Title :	Checking the Parallel Alignment of machine ways Stan. i Instr. Ed. 1, 35, Jan/1954
Abstract	A description is given of a dial-type indicator used for checking the alignment of machine ways, during the repair and assembly of cutting machines. The author presents, the drawing at the instrument, describes the measurement methods, and lists the nomenclature of components.
Institution : Submitted :	

YAKOVLEV, A. G. USSR/Miscellaneous - Industrial -rocesses Card 1/1 Yakovlev, A. G. Author : Warning-blocking device of a surface grinding-machine Title Periodical: Stan. i Instr., No. 5, page 27, May 1954 : A warning-blocking device for surface grinding-machines was developed to Abstract avoid accidents through sudden electrical power cut-off. This device rutomatically disconnects the AC current with sudden cut-off of the DCcurrent. Mode of overation of the warning-blocking device is shown in diagram. Drawing. Institution : Submitted

When the synthesis of electronegative Sols, 3.
Adsorption of Tartaric Acid and Succinic Acid of Sodium on Aluminum Hydroxide, Eull Soc Chim., h3, 969, 1928; AhrKino, 61, 151, 213, 1929; Koll-Z, h8, 154, 1929.







USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1676

Author: Yakovley, A. 8.

Institution: Voronezh Zooveterinary Institute

Title: Materials on the Physicochemical Investigation of Mineral Binding Substances. Communication 2. Influence of Surface-Active Additives

on the Improvement of the Grinding of Cement Clinker

Original:

Tr. Voronezhsk, zoovet. in-ta, 1956, Vol 13, 231-236 Periodical:

The investigation of the surface tension of liquid polydiene hydro-Abstract:

carbons and polystyrenes at the liquid-air interface and of benzenewater solutions by the maximum bubble pressure method has established the possibility of their utilization as hydrophobic additives as well as grinding-promoters in the grinding of cement clinker. For Com-

munication 1 see Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 72502.

Card 1/1

PISARENKO, Aleksandr Pavlovich, prof.; POSPELOVA, Kseniya Aleksandrovna, dots.; YAKOVLEV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich, dots.; VOYUTSKIY, S.S., prof., retsenzent; HAZAROV, V.I., prof., retsenzent; TAUEMAN, S.S., prof., retsenzent; BARAMBOYM, N.K., prof., retsenzent; SIUKOVEIN, I.D., red. izd-va; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Course in colloid chemistry] Kurs kolloidnoi khimii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 241 p. (MIRA 14:12) (Colloids)

PRIMAK, N.N.; YAKOVLEV, A.G.

Thermal castration of millet. Agrobiologiia no.4:613-614 Jl-kg '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Vaesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zernobobovykh kul'tur, laboratoriya genetiki i tsitologii.

CYAKOVLEY, A.G.

New methods should be progressive. Put' i put. khoz. 5 no.3:18 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik Topkinskoy distantsii puti, st.Topki, Tomskoy dorogi. (Railroads—Management)

SIVEL'KIN, V.V.; YAKOVLEV, A.G.

Problem concerning the electric power supply of the oil bearing regions of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Trudy Kazan.fil.AN SSSR.Ser.energ.i vod.khoz. no.2:109-110 '61. (MIRA 15:3) (Tatar A.S.S.R.—Electric power distribution)

YAKOVLEV, Avenir Ivanovich

(Sci Res Inst of Sanitation of the Ministry of Health RSFSR)
Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense,
26 July 1954, in the Council of the Sci Res Inst of Sanitation of the
Ministry of Defense USSR, of his dissertation entitled: "Variability
of the Varus of Japanese Encephalitis."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

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SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 26, 17 Dec 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, Uncl. JPRS/NY 548

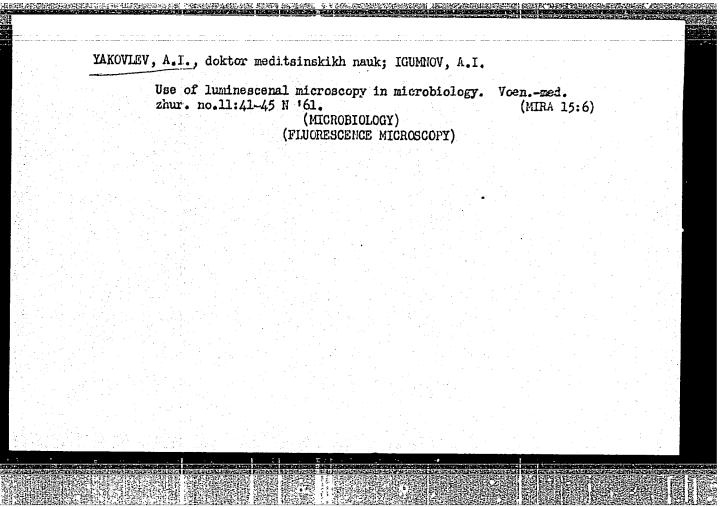
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Micro-agglutination of Rickettsia and viruses overved by fluorescence microscopy. Vop.virus 3 no.6:369-372 N-D '58.

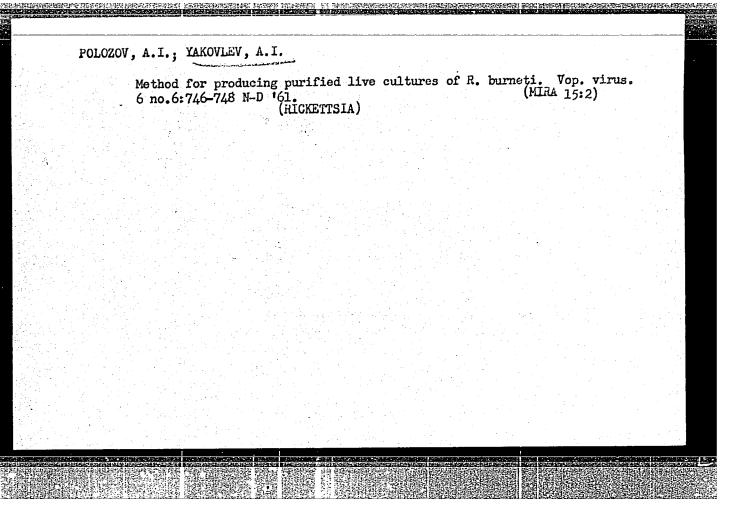
(RIGKETTSIA.

micro-agglut., luminescence microscopy (Rug))

(VIRUSES,
same)

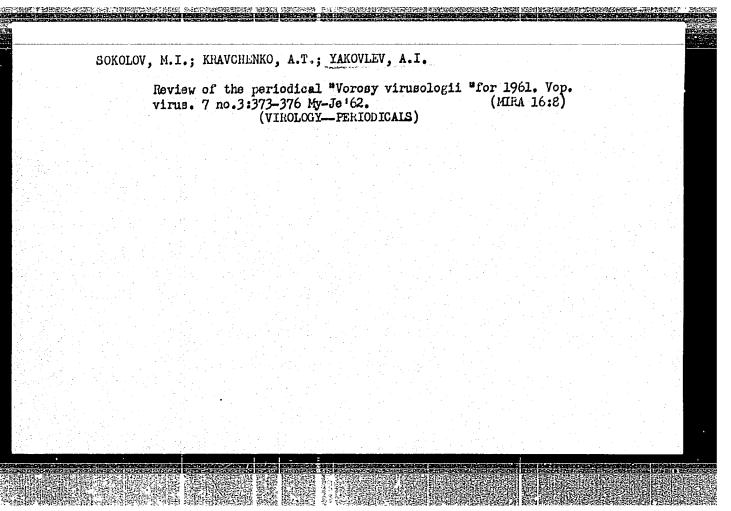
(AGGLITINATION,
micro-agglut. of Rickettsia & viruses, luminescence microscopy (Rug))
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YAKOVLEV, A.I.; POLOZOV, A.I.

Change in the complement-fixing activity of antigens prepared from Rioksttsia burnetii. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:74-79 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10) (RICKETTSIA) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (COMPLEMENT FIXATION)



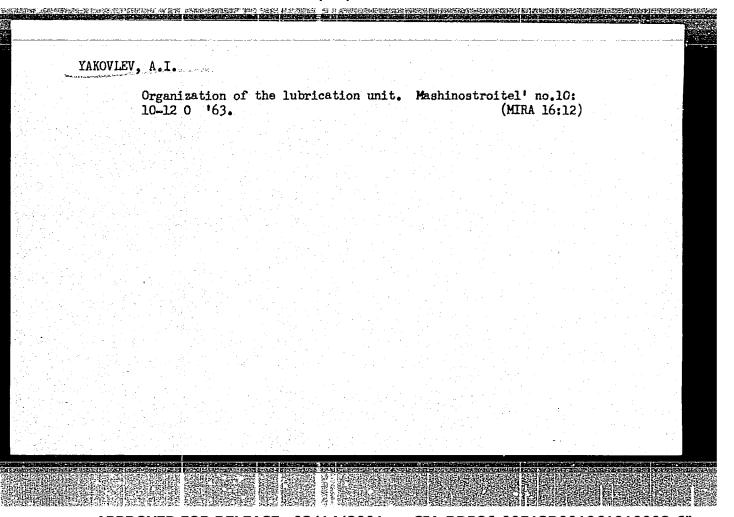
VAKOVLEV, A.I.; ANDREYEV, V.A.

Use of the drip-laminar method in producing complement fixation

reaction in experimental viral and rickettsial infections. Lab. delo 9 no.3:47-50 Mr 163. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut poliomiyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR. (COMPLEMENT FIXATION) (RICKETTSIAL DISEASES) (VIRUS RESEARCH)

ACC-NR: AP602159!	(N) sour	GE-CODE:-UR/0402/66/00	00/003/0376/0376	-
AUTHOR: Dzhivanyan, T.	I.; Yakovlev, A. I.	<u>Gildlettikhuto</u> .		
ORG: Poliomyelitis and SSSR (Institut poliomye	Viral Encephalitis In lita i virusnykh entse	stitute, Academy of Me falitov AMN SSSR)	edical Sciences,	•
TITIE: Using serotypin encephalitis vaccine	g to determine antigen	ic properties of inact	civated tick-borne	
SOURCE: Voprosy viruso	logii, no. 3, 1966, 37	'6		
TOPIC TAGS: serotyping antigen, antigen proper	, vaccine, inactivated ty ANIMAL PARI	vaccine, tick borne e	encephalitis, 75	
ABSTRACT: The complement-fixation antigenic activity of tices a preliminary indicating suggested.	ck-borne encephalitis vactor of vaccinal activi	accine. Use of this	test is	
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Card 1/1				



ROLIK, A.I.; KOSHVANETS, A.Ye.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.

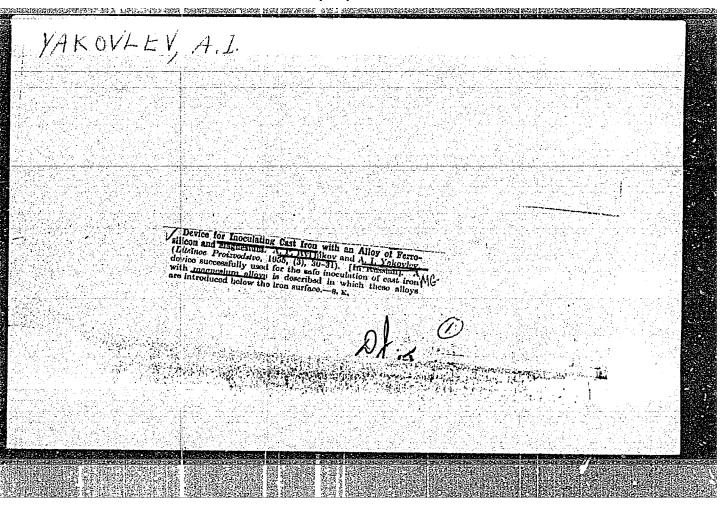
Study of the operation of axial fans in the cooling system of high-speed PS motors. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.3:38-42 J1-S 163. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Khar kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.

ROZNO, A.I.; YAKOVLEV, A.I (Yalta)

Celomic cysts of the pericardium. Vrach.delo no.11:143-145 N 162. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand.med.nauk A.I. Yakovlev) Instituta impeni I.M. Sechenova, Yalta. (PKRICARDIUM—TUMORS) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)



BORISENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; YAKOVLEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich

Hydraulic resistance of medium-sized electrical machines. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.10:1137-1144 62. (MTRA 15:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gazotermodinamiki i reaktivnykh dvigateley Khar'kovskogo aviatsionnogo instituta (for Borisenko).
2. Vedushchiy inzhener laboratorii promyshlennoy aerodinamiki Khar'kovskogo aviatsionnogo instituta (for Yakovlev).

(Electric machinery—Cooling)

27564 S/170/61/004/010/019/019 B108/B102

26,5200

AUTHORS: Borisenko, A. I., Zimin, E. P., Yakovlev, A. I.

TITLE: Flow of B

Flow of a liquid and heat exchange in the gap between two rotating coaxial cylinders with initially axial motion of the liquid

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 10, 1961, 129-133

TEXT: Thermal calculations for certain kinds of electromotors require knowledge of the velocity and temperature fields between stator and rotor. Therefore, the authors studied the laminar flow of a liquid between two coaxial cylinders axis-z with the radii r_1 and r_2 (r_2) r_1). Density (, specific heat c_p , viscosity, and heat conductivity λ of the liquid are assumed to be constant. Steady flow and heat transfer are described by the equations $f(W)W = -\nabla p + W - W$ (1), f(w)W = f(T) + f(D) (2), divW = 0 (3), where f(W)W = f(W)W

Flow of a liquid and heat exchange in the ... B108/B102 these conditions one may write $p = \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{z}$, where $r = -\frac{dp}{dz} = \text{const}$, so that $\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ and $W_p = \frac{W_p(x)}{p} \cdot \frac{Eqs.}{r} \cdot (1) - (3)$ assume the form that $\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{dy}{r} \cdot \frac{dy}{r}$

2756h 5/170/61/004/010/019/019

Flow of a liquid and heat exchange in the... B108/B102

z=0 and $p=p_1$ at the inlet and z=L, $p=p_2$ at the outlet of the flow channel, one obtains $\mathcal{T}=-(p_1-p_2)/L$. The calculations show that the velocity distribution is independent of the temperature distribution. The energy balance equation (2) assumes the form

 $\rho c_{p} W_{z} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^{2} T}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2} T}{\partial z^{2}} \right) +$ $+ \mu \left(\frac{dW_{\varphi}}{dr} - \frac{W_{\varphi}}{r} \right)^{2} + \mu \left(\frac{dW_{z}}{dr} \right)^{2}.$ (15)

For this equation, a solution of the form $T = Az + \theta(r)$ (16) may be found. Elementary calculations show that

$$0 = \frac{\Pi \left(\Pi + \rho \Lambda C_4\right)}{64 \,\mu\lambda} r^4 + \frac{1}{4} \left(C_2 + \frac{C_1 \,\Pi}{\lambda} - \frac{\rho \Lambda C_1 C_4}{2\lambda}\right) r^2 - \frac{\mu C_4^2}{\lambda r^2} - \frac{\mu C_1}{2\lambda} (\ln r)^2 + \frac{\rho \Lambda C_1 C_4}{4\lambda} r^2 \left(\ln r - \frac{1}{r}\right) + D_1 \ln r + D_2.$$
(17)

Card 3/4

27564 5/170/61/004/010/019/019 Flow of a liquid and heat exchange in the...B108/B102

The constants D_1 and D_2 can be determined from boundary conditions. For numerical calculations, either the temperature gradient on the cylinders or the specific fluxes q_1 and q_2 on the walls of the cylinders may be given. The following relation is found for A:

$$A = \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial z} = \frac{2 (q_1 r_1 + q_2 r_2)/(r_1 + r_2) + \int_{r_1}^{r_2} (\mu D) dr}{r_1} \cdot \frac{r_2}{\rho c_p \int_{r_1}^{r_2} W_z dr}$$
(19)

where T_{m} is the mean temperature of the liquid. There are 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1961

Card 4/4

YAKOVLEV, A.I. New data on S.S.Nezhdanovskii's works on aeronautics. Trudy Inst.ist. est.1 thin. 38:221-249 '61. (MIRA 14:5) (Nezhdanovskii, Sergei Sergeevich, 1880-1940) (Aeronautics)

ABRAMOV, R.R.; ALEKSEYEV, N.S.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof.
[deceased]; GUREVICH, B.S.; ZAYTSEV, V.G.; KEDRIN, Ye.A.;
MIRONOVA, L.V.; OSTANOVSKIY, T.S., dots.; PALLADOV, S.S.,
dots.; SERGEYEV, M.Ye.; TER-OVAKIMYAN, I.A.; TSEREVITINOV,
B.F.; SHCHEGLOV, L.M.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; BORISOVA, G.A.,
red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Study of manufactured goods; concise course] Tovarovedenie promyshlennykh tovarov; kratkii kurs. [By] P.R.Abramov i dr. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 768 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Commercial products)

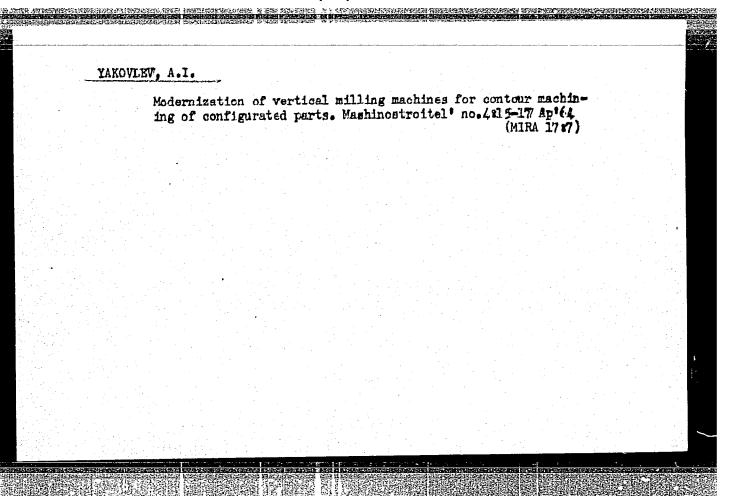
LYUBIMOV, R.V.; OBORIN, B.I.; SHIRYAYEV, S.A.; DOBRIN, Z.Ye.; SHALKOV, K. A.; YAKOVLEV, A. I.

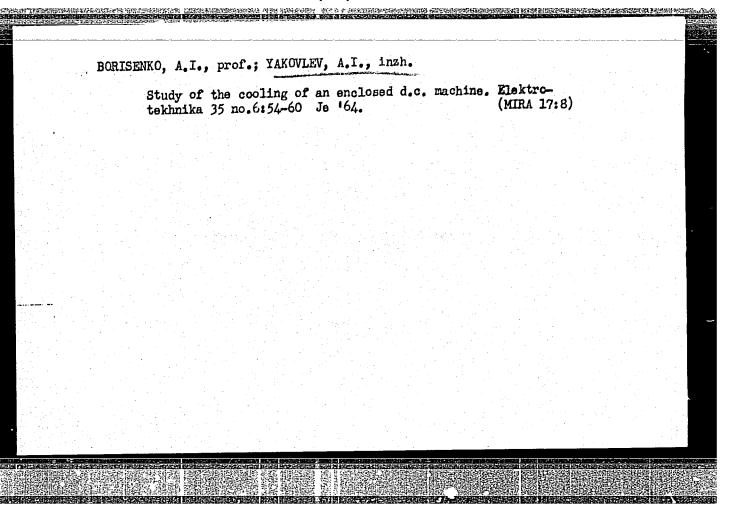
> Tunnel kiln operating on liquid fuel for burning fireclay articles. Ogneupory 26 no.11:494-497 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

- 1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Lyubimov, Oborin, Shiryayev).
 2. Borovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov (for Dobrin, Shalkov, Yakovlev).

PAVLOV, A.V.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.

Effect of the bearing area of the action of rock pressure on the supports. Zap. LCi 48 no.1:25-27 '63. (MIRA 17:8)





Results of	testing the	TBU-1 trolley	YAKOYLEY, A. bus. Zhilkom.	khos. 7 (MLRA 10:4)	
	(Trolley	buses)			

			770
MARKOVNIKOV, V.L., KULIKOVSKAY	kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKOVIKV, A.I.	, kand.tekhn.nauk;	757
Investigati	ing the bending loads active on so: 21-24 0 '57.	emiaxles. Avt.i trakt. (MIRA 10:12)	•
	va kommunal'nogo khizyaystva. (AutomobilesAxles) (Strain	s and stresses)	
			Samuels Samuels
APPROVED FOR	R RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CI	A-RDP86-00513R001961910008-0	6"

YAKOVLEV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULIKOVSKAYA, N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the assembly quality of reduction gears of MTB-82D trolley busses. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 7 no.12:14-15 '58. (MTRA 11:12) (Trolley busses) (Gearing--Measurement)

SOV-113-58-8-5/21

AUTHORS:

Kulikovskaya, N.M. and Yakovlev, A.I., Candidates of Tech-

nical Sciences

TITLE:

On the Calculation of Axial Forces in the Cardan Shaft

(K raschetu osevykh sil kardannogo vala)

PERIODICAL:

Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8, pp 17-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Theoretical research made on the slit coupling of a cardan-shaft trolley-bus by V.L. Markovnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, showed that the friction factor could vary from 0.05 to 0.2 according to the state of the slit coupling and lubrication conditions. The friction factor and the axial forces were determined by experiments under operating conditions. The tests were carried out on the transmission of the "TBU-1" type trolley-bus. The values fluctuated between 0.04 and 0.06. the maximum of the curve represented in figure 6 being #-0.05. But certain #values determined by tests attained 0.11 to 0.12. Experiments confirmed the considerations based on the theory, although the value did not attain 0.2 during the tests. This is due to the comparatively low wear of the slit coupling. In 1954,

Card 1/2

SOV-113-58-8-5/21

On the Calculation of Axial Forces in the Cardan Shaft

A.K. Frumkin published the experimental values of the axial forces and the friction factor for different type trucks. The friction factor was about 0.145, attaining 0.18 to 0.22 Taking into consideration an eventual seizing of the slit coupling. A.K. Frumkin recommends that μ =0.4 to 0.45. The maximum μ values of 0.11 to 0.12 obtained during the tests on the rolley-bus are sufficiently close to the value of 0.145 determined during tests on cars. There are 3 diagrams, 3 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (Academy of Communal Economy)

- 1. Shafts--Analysis 2. Shafts--Friction 3. Couplings--Applications
- 4. Transmissions--Test methods

Card 2/2

SOV-113-58-10-9/16 Kulikovskaya, N.M., Yakovlev, A.I., Candidates of Technical AUTHORS: Sciences On the Calculation of the Power Transmission Loads of Automobiles with Electric Motors (K raschetu nagruzok silovykh TITLE: peredach avtomobiley s elektrodvigatelyami) Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 10, p 29-31 (USSR) For investigating the load conditions of power transmissions PERIODICAL: in electrically driven vehicles, it is necessary to determine the law of torque changes of the electric motor during ABSTRACT: different working conditions of the autombobile. This is necessary for evaluating the influence of inertia of the motor on the working conditions of the power transmission. For determining the inertia moment it is necessary to know the electromagnetic moment of the motor. The basic data for determining the electromagnetic moment is obtained by oscillographic recording of current change process in the armature and the electromotive force by a special measuring coil. The electromagnetic moment of the motor may be calculated according to the following formula: Card 1/2

SOV-113-58-10-9/16 On the Calculation of the Power Transmission Loads of Automobiles with Electric Motors

 $M_{elm} = 974 \frac{IE}{n} \text{ kgm}$

- electromagnetic moment of the motor in kgm; I - armature current of the motor in amperes; E - e.m.f. of the armature in volts; n- rotation speed of the motor armature in rpm. The electromotive force of the armature is

 $E = N \frac{p}{a} \cdot \frac{n}{60} \oint 10^{-8} \text{ volts}$

whereby N - number of armature conductors; a - number of parallel branches of the armature coil; — magnetic current of the main poles in mx. This results in the following equation:

 $M_{elm} = 974N \frac{p}{a} \cdot \frac{10}{60} 10^{-8} \text{ kgm}$

The calculation method explained by the author was used for determining data on the traction motor "DK-204" used in the trolley bus "TBU-1". There are one diagram, one graph and one table.

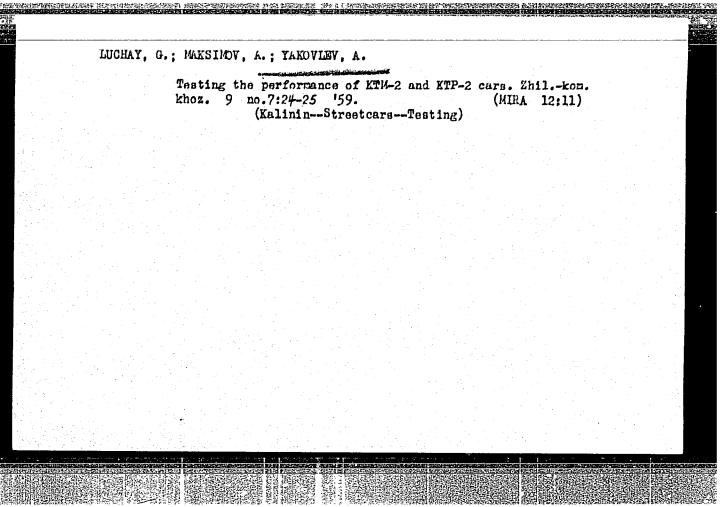
ASSOCIATION:

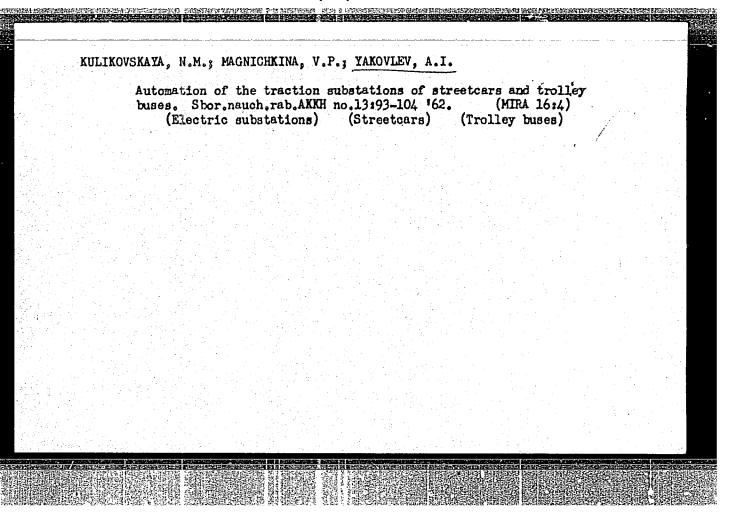
Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyay stva (Academy of Municipal Economy)

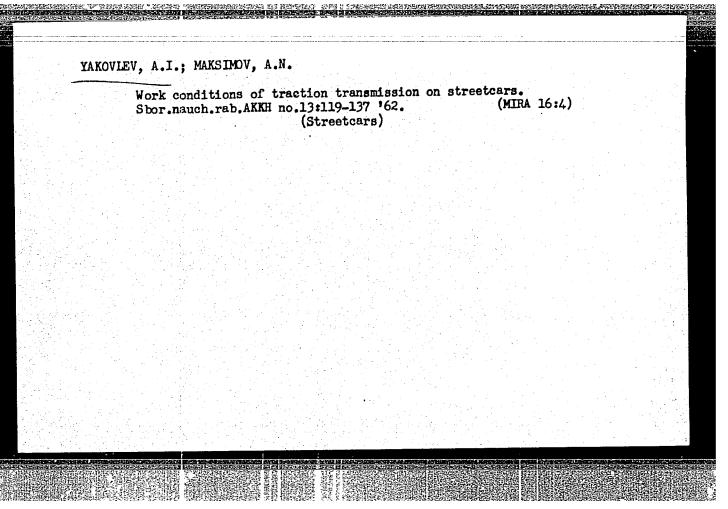
Card 2/2

1. Automotive industry---USSR 2. Automatic transmissions---Torque

3. Electric motors---Magnetic moments 4. Mathematics---Applications







YAKOVLEV, A.I.; SVIRIDENKO, I.S.; AKSENOV, M.I.

Testing new streetcars and trolley buses. Sbor.nauch.rab.AKKH
no.13:138-146 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Streetcars—Testing) (Trolley buses—Testing)

YAKOVLEV, A. I., kand. tekhn.nauk; TYURIN, V. P., inzh.; EYDINOV, A. A., inzh.

Dynamic indices of new types of streetcars. Nov. tekh.zhil.-kom.khoz.:Gor.dor.-most.khoz. i transp. no. 2:31.46 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

AKSENOV, M. I., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, A. I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Interurban trolleybus transportation in the Crimea. Nov.
tekh.zhil.-kom,khoz.:Gor.dor.-most.khoz. i transp. no. 2:
100-116 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

POTEMKIN, P.S.; SHUMILIN, A.A.; SHALKOV, K.A. [deceased]; YAKOVLEV, A.I.

Simultaneous grinding and drying of fireclays in shaft mills.
Ogneupory 2b no.2:63-67 163.

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Potemkin, Shumilin).
2. Ecrovichskiy kombinat ogneuporov (for Shalkov, Yakovlev).

YAKOVLEV, A. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVIRIDENKO, I. S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZLOVSKIY, A. B.

Characteristics of the performance of power transmissions in case of a joint and separate electric drive. Avt. prom. 29 no.5:31-33 My '63. (MIRA 16:4)

l.Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut i Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.

(Motor vehicles—Power transmissions)
(Electric driving)

.	YAKOVLEV	, A.I. Data on	the devel Trudy VN	opment of	drilling	practio	es in th	ne United (MIRA 1	7:9)	
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meters of glycerin	e and bituminous emulsion	ns in mining operati	ions. Orig. art. h	as:
2 figures.			/ OTH REF: 000	
SUB CODE: 18,013/	/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar63/	URIG REF: UU2/	, oin kei	
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