YELISEYEV, V.I.

Structure and facies division of proluvium as revealed by the studies of the Fergana Valley. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.6:1445-1448.0. '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.

YELISEYEV, V.I.

    Colluvium of the Alakul' Depression. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.2:
134-142 Mr-Ap '64.

    (MIRA 17:6)

    1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

YELISEYEV, V.I.

Some remarks concerning the principle of the isolation and internal
subdivision of the Quaternary system. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:413-
416 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Submitted July 31, 1964.

YELISEYEV, Vasiliy Ivanovich

[How to search for placer deposits of gold, diamond, and
other valuable minerals] Kak iskat' rossypnye mesto-
rozhdeniia zolota, almazov i drugikh tsennykh mineralov.
Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 105 p.   (MIRA 18:7)

9,2540 (1020, 1138, 1159)

L

55645

S/110/61/000/001/019/023
E194/E455

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V.K., Engineer

TITLE: Three-Phase Voltage Stabilizers Type CT-30 (ST-30)
            and CT-10 (ST-10)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1961, No.1, pp.68-69

TEXT: In three-phase voltage stabilizers developed for supply
to computers, the controlling element is a three-phase three-limb
auto-transformer with three single-phase saturating chokes.   Two
stabilizers of this description are ST-30 and ST-10, with outputs
of 30 and 10 kVA respectively.   This article is a catalogue-style
description of the equipment.   The stabilizers are intended to
maintain constant voltage with phase voltages of 220 V and 127 V
in the frequency range of 45 to 55 c/s.   The permissible out-of-
balance is not more than 30% of the load on the most heavily-loaded
phase.   When the supply voltage varies between 190 and 240 V
(or 108 and 140 V) the output voltage varies by not more than ± 2%
for stabilizer ST-30 or 1.5% for ST-10.   Between 25% and 100% load
their respective output voltages alter by not more than 3% and 1%.
Overall weights, dimensions and block circuit diagrams are given.

Card 1/2

88645

S/110/61/000/001/019/023
E194/E455

Three-Phase Voltage Stabilizers Type CT-30 (ST-30) and
CT-10 (ST-10)

The method of operation of the circuits is explained.   The
stabilizers have been developed for the computers Ural 1 and Ural 2
but may be used with other devices of similar loading
characteristics.   There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1960

Card 2/2

YELISEYEV, V.K.

Measuring dynamic gaps of magnetic drums of calculating machines.
Izm.tekh. no.1:9-12 Ja '62.   (MIRA 14:12)
                    (Electronic calculating machines)

YELISEYEV, V.K.; SOKOLOV, Yu.L.

Highly efficient selection of resistances. Izm.tekh.   no.2:37-40
F '62.   (MIRA 15:2)
                    (Electronic measurements)

S/208/62/002/005/006/009
B112/B102

AUTHORS: Yeliseyev, V. K., Kovalevskiy, V. A., (Kiyev)

TITLE: Investigation of a determination algorithm for typewritten signs

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 2, no. 5, 1962, 902-911

TEXT: The determination algorithm under consideration is the following: The coefficients of correlation of an unknown sign with each of a set of calibrated signs are computed for all possible variations within a bounded range. The unknown sign is identified with whichever calibrated sign corresponds to the largest coefficient of correlation. For simplicity the scalar product of a non-normalized vector describing the unknown sign by the normalized vector of the calibrated sign is computed instead of the coefficient of correlation itself, this product being proportional to the coefficient of correlation. The vectors of the calibrated signs are determined and normalized apriori. Therefore the algorithm consists of two parts, the "education", where the normalized vectors of the calibrated

Card 1/2

Investigation of a determination...

S/208/62/002/005/006/009
B112/B102

signs are computed, and the determination. The algorithm was simulated by the universal computer "Kiyev" at the Institut kibernetiki AN USSR (Institute of Cybernetics AS UkrSSR). This computer has been completed by a universal transformer for mappings (cf. V. M. Glushkov, V. A. Kovalevskiy, V. I. Rybak. Universal'naya ustanovka dlya issledovaniya algoritmov raspoznavaniya izobrazheniy. V sb. "Printsipy postroyeniya samoobuchayushchikhsya sistem" - Universal device for the investigation of determination algorithms of mappings. In collection: "Principles of the construction of autodidactic systems". Kiyev, Gostekhizdat UkrSSR, 1962). The following results are obtained: If the signs are considerably distorted by printing, the method applied is highly reliable. The probability of malfunctions through reading the first exemplar of the text is of an order of less than 10^{-4}. The reliability of the reading of typewritten copies is considerably higher than that of other determination methods. The error probability is of the order of 10^{-4}. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1962

Card 2/2

IVANTISHIN, M.N. [Ivantyshyn, M.M.]; YELISEYEV, V.K. [Ieliseiev, V.K.];
    MITSKEVICH, B.F. [Mitskevych, B.F.]

Using electronic computers in geochemical investigation. Dop.
AN URSR no.5:624-627 '63.
                                            (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN UkrSSR N.P.Semenenko [Semenenko, M.P.].

PETRENKO, Anatoliy Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; YELISEYEV, V.K.,
inzh., retsenzent

[Transformation of graphical data into electrical signals]
Preobrazovanie grafikov v elektricheskie signaly. Kiev, Gos-
tekhizdat USSR, 1964. 218 p.   (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020315   S/0302/64/000/001/0033/0037

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, Y. K.

TITLE: Pulsed power source for push-pull ferrite-diode elements

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: power source, pulsed power source, computer power source, ferrite diode element, 300 ferrite diode element power supply, 800 ferrite diode element power supply

ABSTRACT: The development of a laboratory model of a pulsed power source for supplying 300 or 800 ferrite-diode computer elements is reported. The power source specifications are briefly outlined. The source consists of a 200-kc electron-tube master oscillator, a 60-160-w recording channel, a readout channel, and a power unit; both channels have negative feedbacks. Simplified connection diagrams of the oscillator and both channels, as well as tube

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020315

designations and other details, are supplied. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Cybernetics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00   DATE ACQ: 31Mar64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CP   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ABSTRACT. Based on recent (1954-59) Western sources, an analysis of the factors influencing the parameters of the output signals of flying-spot tubes is presented. The effect of the finite size of the flying spot on the tube passband is presented. Techniques used for stabilizing the electron-beam tube and multi-

PETRENKO, A.I.; YELISEYEV, V.K.

Classification of a device for converting graphical data into electrical signals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 7 no. 3: 385-387 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

GIMEL'FARB, G.L.; YELISEYEV, V.K.

Stabilization of the sensitivity of photoelectric multipliers
in a reading automaton with optical correlation. Avtom. i
prib. no.1:74-77 Ja-Mr '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

ACCESSION NR: AP5002070 RADC/1JP(c) GG/BB   37

L 20196-66   E:T(d)/T/E:P(1)   IJP(c)   EB/:G/GS
ACC NR: AT6005578   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0208/0233

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: A reading automaton based on optical correlation

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Chitayushchiye avtomaty i raspoznavaniye obrazov (Reading devices and pattern recognition). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 208-233

TOPIC TAGS: data correlation, pattern recognition, optic scanning reading machine, automaton

ABSTRACT: A prototype of a reading automaton based on optical correlation is described. It operates in conjunction with the Kiev computer and is designated for the recognition of numbers typed by the Moskva typewriter. The algorithm is based on the correlation method for standard pattern recognition developed at Institute of Cybernetics, AN UkrSSR (Institut Kibernetiki AN UkrSSR) (V. A. Kovalevskiy, Chitayushchiye avtomaty i respoznavaniye obrazov, Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, p. 46). The modeling of this approach on computers showed a high level of recognition in presence of   poor   quality   of   typing.
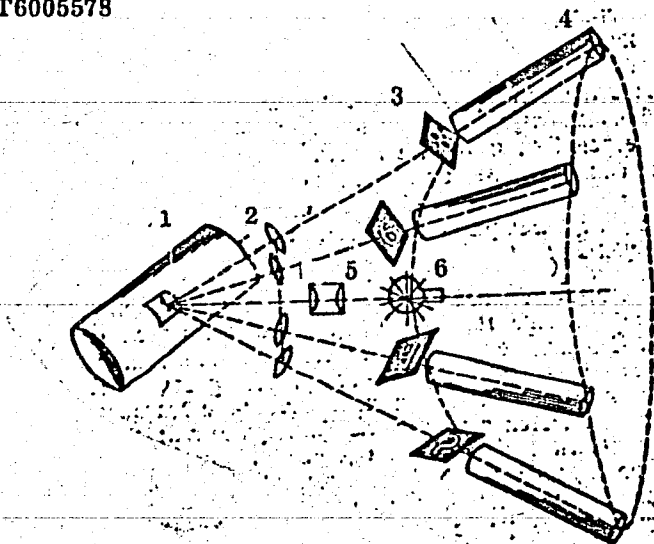
Card 1/3

L 20198-66
ACC NR: AT6005578

Fig. 1. The optical system of the reading automaton. 1 - drum; 2 - objectives; 3 - standard screens; 4 - photomultipliers; 5 - condenser; 6 - light source.

Card 2/3

L 20198-66
ACC NR: AT6005578

The present article outlines the principal optical correlation and describes the
experimental setup shown in Fig. 1. A description is also given of the realization
of the shifts of the pattern under study relative to the standards, the block dia-
gram of the reading automaton, the basic units of the reading automaton, the rela-
tionship between the automaton and the Kiev computer, and the machine algorithm.
The tests showed that 1) the proposed simple setup secures a reasonably reliable
operation; 2) the experimental results are in good agreement with the modeling
results; 3) the speed is limited by the paper advancing rate of the drum
(3000 rpm); 4) the recognition process organization requires the use of special
memories; and 5) the major shortcoming is the relatively slow rate of the mechani-
cal sign shifts. Further studies are now in progress. Orig. art. has: 10 formu-
las, 18 figures, and 1 table.   [08]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 4214

Card 3/3

L 27672-66   EWT(d)/T/EWP(1)   IJP(c)   GG/BB/JXT(BF)/GD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0126/0137

ACC NR: AT6005575

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Accuracy of calculation of correlation coefficients by the optical method

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Chitayushchiye avtomaty i raspoznavaniye obrazov (Reading devices and pattern recognition). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 126-137

TOPIC TAGS: pattern recognition, character recognition, automatic reader, optic method

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study is presented of the effect of contrast of pictures being recognized and standard masks upon the accuracy of computation of correlation coefficients. It is assumed that contrast variations are caused by linear transformations, and that the relative error of measuring luminous fluxes is specified. Formulas are developed for evaluating the accuracy of optical calculation of correlation coefficients for any set of standards and for determining the effect of contrasts on this accuracy. This permits formulating specifications for the measuring optical correlators and the standard masks. Curves plotted on the basis of experiments with

Card 1/2

L 27672-66

ACC NR: AT6005575

"Moskva" typewriter texts permit carrying out all calculations connected with the recognition of this typewriter's characters. An example has shown that an instrument error of 1% and a contrast of 10 or better are required in order to ensure an error probability of 10^{-4} for the hard, first and second carbon copies. The results of this study are claimed to be applicable to any automatic reader in which the error is calculated as a difference of signals of two measuring channels. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 35 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 31Aug65 / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 CC

L 27986-66   EWA(h)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/T/EWP(1)   IJP(c)   TG/GG/BB/JXT(BF)/GS

ACC NR: AT6005574   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0113/0124

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Statistical investigation of reliability of an automatic reader with optical correlation

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Chitayushchiye avtomaty i raspoznavaniye obrazov (Reading devices and pattern recognition). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 113-124

TOPIC TAGS: automatic reader, pattern recognition

ABSTRACT: Experimental evaluation of the reliability of character recognition may become very cumbersome in the case of low-error systems. Hence, an attempt is made to provide a simpler, based on mathematical statistics, method for determining reliability of automatic readers that use the correlation method of recognition. The probability of incorrect identification of an i-class picture as a j-class is called a specific error probability P_{ij}; if an i-class picture is incorrectly identified with any other class, the probability of this error is denoted by P_i .

Card 1/2

L 27986-66

ACC NR: AT6005574

Geometrical interpretation of the above probabilities permits writing:

$$\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n} P_{ij} < P_i < \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n} P_{ij}.$$ Then, the total probability of error will be: $\tilde{P} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n} \alpha_i P_{ij}$,

where $\tilde{P} > P$. The specific probabilities P_{ij} can be found by conventional single-dimensional statistical methods. In the OKA automatic reader, normally distributed instrument errors predominate. Hence, the general sets of vectors of each class obey spherically symmetrical normal distribution laws. A further simplification

becomes possible: the total probability of error is given by: $\frac{1}{(n-1)^2}\tilde{P} < P < \tilde{P}$.

Thus, the total probability can be evaluated by simple summation of the maximum specific error probabilities for each class; this evaluation can exceed the true probability by $(n-1)^2$ times or less. Experiments with an OKA automatic reader have corroborated the above simplified theory. The probability of error in reading the hard copy (by an OKA reader) is 0.01%; in reading a carbon copy, 0.7%. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 31Aug65 / ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2

Apparatus for processing optical information with the aid of universal computers

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut kibernetiki, Kibernetika i vychis-
litel'naya tekhnika (Cybernetics and computer engineering). Kiev,
Naukova dumka, 1964. 103-110

automatic print reader, character recognition optical

ABSTRACT: The system considered is one in which a light spot from
a cathode ray tube screen is projected by a lens

considered in the article have been used in the design of photoelec-
tric systems for automatic readers developed at the Institut kiber-

YELISEYEV, V.M., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

      Merits and shortcomings of the TEP10 diesel locomotives. Elek.
i tepl. tiaga 6 no.11:10 N '62.   (MIRA 16:1)

      1. Nachal'nik depo Leningrad-Passazhirskiy-Moskovskiy.
                      (Diesel locomotives)

BAKIN, Ye.N.; YELISEYEV, V.N.

Investigating the degree of inflammability of the MK-4 rubber
roofing in rolls. Sbor. rab. pozh.-ispyt. sta. no.3:78-80 '63.
                                                (MIRA 17:7)
1. Yaroslavskaya pozharno-ispytatel'naya stantsiya.

YELISEYEV, V.P., inzh.

Split power supply network with electron-tube generators for
feeding high-frequency electric furnaces. Energetik 11 no.8:
28-30 Ag '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

SOV/112-59-4-7559

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 157 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. S.

TITLE: Automating the Batching of Fodder

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. po elektrifik. s. kh. Vses. n.-i. in-t elektrifik. s. kh., 1957, Nr 3, pp 8-10

ABSTRACT: An arrangement for the automatic batching of fodder, in a fodder department, according to a specified proportion is described. The arrangement permits cutting the number of service personnel. Electric and functional diagrams of the automatic device are presented. Three illustrations.

Card 1/1

YELISEYEV, V.S.

Beta bremsstrahlung and exposure shielding. Atom. energ. 14 no.4:
405-407 Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:3)
        (Bremsstrahlung) (Shielding (Radiation))

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V.S.

TITLE: Beta-particle bremsstrahlung and protection

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 4, 1963, 405 - 407

TEXT: It is first shown that the formula

$$B = 1.23 \cdot 10^{-4} (Z + 3) E_\beta^2 \text{ Mev/}\beta\text{-particle,}$$

which is usually employed to determine the bremsstrahlung yield, does not permit a complete evaluation of the spectral distribution of bremsstrahlung with energies up to 100 kev. Here, E_β is the maximum particle energy in Mev; Z is the effective atomic number of the slowing-down material; and a diagram allows for internal bremsstrahlung. The effect of the shielding material on the energy of the maximum bremsstrahlung yield between 0 and 200 kev was studied experimentally, using an $Sr^{90} - Y^{90}$ β-source with an activity of 5 μc. A combined shield consisting of an inner shield of material with small atomic numbers for the source and of an outer shield of material with high atomic numbers is recommended for protection against beta-radiation. The low-energy quanta generated

Card 1/2

Beta-particle bremsstrahlung and protection   S/089/63/014/004/012/019
                                                      A066/A126

in the material of the inner shield are absorbed by the outer shield. Thus, a
combined shield reduces the bremsstrahlung intensity to 50% compared to a single
shield. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1962

Card 2/2

TITLE: The horizontal scattering of an impurity in the atmosphere

entiv ended, a point where the concentration of r... ... ...tance where the plume appar-

C5019738

... ...ding on weather conditions),
.. The

latitzer, 1962) the value of i_0 —
2. Nr. 1, 1962) ..of 25 km from the source. (Fig. —

L 4208-66   EWT(m)

UR/0241/65/000/005/0075/0078

ACCESSION NR: AP5014070

615.849.7 : 614.898.5

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. S.; Korenkov, I. P.; Golikov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Some aspects of protection from beta particle bremsstrahlung of some isotopes used in medicine

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 5, 1965, 75-78

TOPIC TAGS: bremsstrahlung, beta particle, isotope, radiotherapy, oncology

ABSTRACT: The failure to take into account bremsstrahlung that arises from the absorption of beta particles by tissues and protective shields may result in large errors when determining the absorbed dose and in overexposing the technicians handling radioactive substances. This led the authors to determine the spectral composition of bremsstrahlung of various beta sources used in medicine--Sr^{89} ($E=1.5$ Mev); P^{32} ($E_\beta=1.708$ Mev); Y^{90} ($E_\beta=2.18$ Mev). This bremsstrahlung arises from the absorption of beta particles in plexiglas, aluminum, lead, and combined shields. The authors found that the spectra of bremsstrahlung of beta sources can be used to calculate the absorbed doses and the amount of protection needed. Combined shields

Card 1/2

L 4208-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5014070

are best, the material with a low atomic number (plexiglas, aluminum) coming next
to the source, then the material with a large number (lead), for the maximum inten-
sity is inversely proportional to the atomic number while the maximum energy is
proportional to the atomic number of the material of the shield. Lead-impregnated
rubber or glass should not be the only shield against beta sources. Orig. art. has
2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsessoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrifikatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva i laboratoriya radiatsionnoy zashchity I Moskovskogo ordena
Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I. M. Sechenova (All-Union Research Institute
of Electrification of Agriculture and Laboratory of Radiation Protection, First
Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Mar64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: LS
NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 000	

Card 2/2

LUR'YE, L.S.; KHRUSHCHEV, V.G.; YELISEYEV, V.S.; KUZNETSOV, S.V.

Irradiation plants at the All-Union Scientific Re march
Institute for the Electrification of Agriculture. Atom.
energ. 19 no.2:212-216 Ag '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AT6035516   SOURCE CODE: UR/2531/66/000/185/0077/0082

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of atmospheric diffusion parameters from the visible outlines of smoke plumes

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 185, 1966. Voprosy atmosfernoy diffusii i zagryazneniya vozdukha (Problems of atmospheric diffusion and air pollution), 77-82

TOPIC TAGS: micrometeorology, air pollution, atmospheric diffusion, smoke plume, atmospheric turbulence, smoke

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a procedure used to determine the parameters of atmospheric diffusion from visible smoke-plume outlines. This work continues studies begun in 1962 with airplane and helicopter observations and conducted in 1962-1963 in the vicinity of the Shchekinsk and Cherepovets State Regional Electric Power Stations. The configuration and behavior of smoke plumes were observed under different meteorological conditions over land and water surfaces. Qualitative and quantitative estimates were made of the

Card 1/2   UDC:none

ACC NR: AT6035516

scattering parameters of smoke plumes in both the horizontal and vertical planes. Widths and heights of smoke plumes from large industrial sources were measured at fixed distances from the source. When the plume was long (L = 10 to 30 km), the width was measured at distances of 0.5, 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15 km, etc. When L ranged from two to ten km, distances of 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10 km were chosen. Two flight patterns were employed: 1) the observer could see the source, and ground reference points permitted flights at fixed distances from the source; and 2) the observer could not see ground reference points. The principal result of the study was demonstration that the basic difference between the vertical and horizontal scattering of pollutants was in the spectral scale of eddies, with vertical scattering being limited by the surface of the ground. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

[EO]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

KARPOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BLEKHMAN, I.I., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk, retsenzent; ZEMSKOY V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YELISEYEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; ORLOVA, I.A., inzh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn.red.

[Light vibratory machinery for track maintenance and repair; theory, design, construction, and testing] Legkie vibratsionnye putevye mashiny; teoriia, raschet, konstruirovanie i ispytaniia. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'skopoligr. ob"edinenie M-va soobshcheniia, 1962. 311 p. (Moscow, Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.245).
(MIRA 16:2)

(Railroads—Equipment and supplies)   (Vibrators)

YELISEYEV, V.V., inzhener.

Pendulum vibrators. Strei.i der.mashinostr. no.7:38-39   Jl '56.
(Germany, West--Vibrators)   (MLRA 9:10)

YELISEYEV, V.V., inzhener.

New designs for electromechanical vibrators. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr.
no.2:16-18 F '57.   (MLRA 10:3)
                           (Vibrators)

YELISEYEV, V.V., inzh.

Straight-line pendulum vibrators. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 2
no.12:23-26 D '57.   (MIRA 11:2)
(Vibrators)

YELISEYEV, V.V., inzh.

Stabilizing sand soils by the method of hydraulic vibration.
Strol. i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.11:10-17 N '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
    (Soil stabilization)   (Vibrators)

YELISEYEV, V.V., inzh.

Erroneous recommendations for calculating the power necessary for maintaining vibrations in vibration units. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 5 no.3:28-29 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Vibrators)

YELISEYEV, V.V., inzh.

"Vibrators for packing concrete mixes and soils" by M.P.Zubanov.
Reviewed by V.V.Eliseev.   Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 5 no.7:40 Jl
'60.   (MIRA 13:7)
                    (Vibrators)
                    (Vibrated concrete)
                    (Soil stabilization)

YELISEYEV, V.V., inzh.

Hydrovibrator for stabilizing incohesive soils. Mekh.
stroi. 17 no.8:24-26 Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:8)
          (Vibratcrs) (Soil stabilization)

AUTHORS: 1) Gorskiy, B. S., Avgul', V. T.,   S/032/60/036/03/060/064
            Toporov, Iu. P.; 2) Pegt, A. N.,   3010/3117
            Tolleoyev, V. V.; 3) Gilkin, Ye. A., Sasova, A. P.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 38'-382 (USSR)

TEXT: ad 1) It has been suggested by the authors to carry out the electric
reversion of motors of the types BP-3 and BP-60 by changing the direction of
the magnetic induction current generated by the stator of the electric motor.
It is shown by means of a circuit diagram (Fig) how this has to be done.
ad 2) The design of the mounting support for tensile-strength testing machines
of the types IM-12 and ToDM-100KhPu has been improved by the authors. The
modifications realised are represented schematically (Fig) and described.
ad 3) A simple device (Fig) intended to be used for measuring the bending stress
during impact bending tests has been developed by the authors. The device works
with a cathode-ray oscillograph, and permits to attain an accuracy of measure-
ment ranging from 0.005 to 0.01 mm. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

ASSOCIATION: ad 1) Institut organicheskoy khimii i Institut fisicheskoy khimii
             Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry and Institute
             of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR); ad 2)
             Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva
             putey soobshcheniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of
             the Ministry of Communications); ad 3) Institut mekhanizatsii i
             elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Institute of Mechanization
             and Electrification of Agriculture)

AUTHORS: Striganov, A.R., Katulin, V.A. and Yeliseyev, V.V.

TITLE: Properties of isotopic shift in the spectrum of samarium

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.2, 1962, 171-177

TEXT: The authors report new experimental results on the
isotopic shift in the spectrum of samarium. In distinction to
other workers they have used separated isotopes.   A hollow
cathode discharge tube was employed as the source of light and
the working gas was argon at a pressure of 0.5 mm Hg. The high
resolution instrument was a Fabry-Perot interferometer with
multi-layer dielectric mirrors (reflection coefficient = 90%).
The samarium specimens (even-even isotopes) were taken in the
form of Sm_2O_3.   Three isotope samples were prepared from them by
mixing. The samples were then converted into $SmCl_3$ and dissolved
in distilled water. The water solution was introduced into the
hollow aluminium cathode and was evaporated therein. The
isotopic structure was examined with the ИЗА-2 (IZA-2) comparator
in 8-12 orders. In each case three spectrograms were obtained

Card 1/2

Properties of isotopic shift ...   S/051/62/012/002/003/020
                                     E032/E514

with different separations between interferometer plates. A
numerical table is given summarizing the data for 59 lines of SmI.
For 56 of these the full isotopic structure is now reported for
the first time.   31 of the lines have a negative shift and the
remainder a positive one. It is shown that effects associated
with changes in the deformation parameter and the amplitude of
nuclear surface vibrations are responsible for the observed
departure from the equidistant disposition of the components of
the even-even samarium isotopes.   It is also reported that lines
with negative and positive shifts are shifted in somewhat
different ways (lines with positive shift have shifts which are on
the average greater than those of the negative shift lines). This
is ascribed to the dependence of the relative isotopic shift on
the properties of the atomic electrons.   There are 2 figures and
7 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1961

Card 2/2

USSR/Engineering   Nov 48
    Construction Industry
    Buildings

"Experience of the Residence Building Trust
'Sevuraltyazhstroy;'" Ya. M. Yeliseyev, Chief,
Residence Bldg Trust Sevuraltyazhstroy, 3 pp

"Stroitel' Prom" No 11

Briefly describes experience gained in constructing
a series of brick apartment houses in the center of
the town of Bereznik, Molotov Oblast. Buildings were
constructed under authority of Sevuraltyazhstroy
Trust.

                                            20/49T66

YELISEYEV, Ye.

YELISEYEV, Ye.

Effect of the insulation of engines on indexes of their thermal conditions. Avt.transp. 35 no.11:17 N '57.
(Automobiles--Cold weather operation)   (MIRA 10:12)

YELISEYEV, Ye.

Effect of operating conditions of the GAZ-63 motortrucks on the per-
formance of units. Avt. transp. 36 no.11:19-22 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
        (Motortrucks)

SPICHKIN, G., dots.; kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-polkovnik; YELISEYEV, Ye.,
inzh.-podpolkovnik

Care of army vehicles. Voen. vest. 39 no.3:64-69 Mr '59.

(Vehicles, Military--Maintenance and repair) (MIRA 12:6)

YELISEYEV, Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Warming-up conditions of engines. Avt.transp. 38 no.1:22-24
Ja '60.   (MIRA 13:5)
        (Motor vehicles--Cold weather operation)

S/120/63/000/001/049/072
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Yeliseyev, Ye.D. and Kazachkov, V.I.

TITLE: Transistor circuit for the triggering of dekatrons

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963,
                168 - 169

TEXT: The circuit is shown in Fig. 1. The main merit of
this triggering system is that the required pulse of 120 - 150 V is
obtained without using transformers. This is achieved by connecting
two transistors, type ∏26 (P26), in such a way that the voltage
across either of them does not exceed the permissible limit. The
"double" pulse is produced by an integrating network $R_1 C_1$.
Normally, the two transistors are conducting. When a positive pulse
is applied to the base of T_1 both transistors are cut off and a
negative pulse whose amplitude is near to that of E_K is obtained
at the collector of T_2 . It was possible to obtain operating
speeds up to 10 kc/s in the circuit of Fig. 1. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

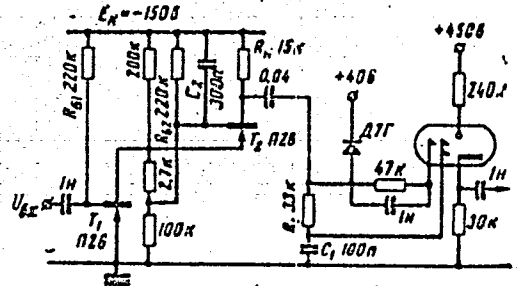Transistor circuit S/120/63/000/001/049/072
                                 E192/E382

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy nauchno-
                 issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy
                 avtomatizatsii (All-Union State Central Scientific
                 Research Institute of Advanced Automation)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1962

Card 2/2   Fig. 1:

YELISEYEV Ye.I.

Coloring of amazonite. E. I. Eliseev. *Zapiski Vserossiyus. Mineral. Obshchestva (Mem. soc. russe minéral)* 78, No. 1, 29-39(1949).--Previously the green color of amazonite was ascribed to the presence of Rb and Cs, but also of Tl° and Li or even of rare elements in the feldspar. Photometric measurements of the absorption and reflection spectra were made with 20 different amazonite occurrences; the photometric eyepiece and the step photometer were used. Typical absorption curves show a max. at $\lambda = 625\ m\mu$ and a min. at $\lambda = 520$-$500\ m\mu$. At a definite temp. which is individually characteristic for every occurrence the green color vanished, and also the max. on the curve in the visible part of the spectrum disappears. Heating to 500° had no influence on the color of microcline. X-ray irradiation restores the original color of the amazonite, but this artificial coloring is unstable. The absorption curve of artificially colored amazonites is identical with those of the natural mineral. The color of the naturally colored amazonites is caused by atoms adsorbed in the inner structure of the crystals. E. concludes: Fe in the coördination (FeO₄) characterized by the observed weak max. at 400-480 mμ colors microcline, and perhaps it does also participate in the coloring of amazonite. The green

color of this mineral is caused by Fe^{3+} which is changed by heating to Fe^{2+}, and by irradiation Fe^{3+} is reduced to Fe^{2+}. The true nature of the coloring pigment in amazonite is, however, not yet settled and still needs a special investigation. The spectral analysis gave the following results: besides the strong lines for K, Na, Al, Si, weak lines of Ba, Sn, Ga, Ca, Pb (up to 0.03%) were observed, further Tl, very weak lines of Fe, Sr, and traces of Mg, Mn and Ti, the amts. of which were somewhat variable in amazonites from granites and quartz-topaz veins. Many analyses of orthoclase, microcline, and amazonite showed the Rb content to be variable between 0.1 and 3.0%. There is no evidence that remarkably high Rb content is a reason for coloring; most are uncolored. Cu, Sn, Ni, and Ba are also typical accessories in microcline and orthoclase, while Pb and Tl are better found in amazonites. No org. material was ever found as an accessory. The chief coloring principles are Fe and Mn, both in (RO₄) coördination.

W. Eitel

YELISEYEV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; SEMENENKO, P.A., inzh., red.; SHILLING,
V.A., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Automatic attachment for machining stepped rolls on the 1A62 lathe]
Avtomaticheskoe ustroistvo dlia obtochki stupenchatykh valikov na
stanke 1A62. Leningrad, 1961. 17 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Mekhaniche-
skaia obrabotka metallov, no.7)   (MIRA 14:7)
            (Lathes—Attachments)

PEKELIS, G.D.; YELISEYEV, Ye.N.

Attachment for grinding wedges. Mashinostroitel' no.3:22 Mr
'63.   (MIRA 16:4)
(Grinding machines—Attachments)

PEKELIS, G.D.; YELISEYEV, Ye.N.

Semiautomatic machine for grinding scraper plates. Mashinostroitel'
no.9:15-16 S '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

(Grinding machines)

PEKELIS, G.D.; YELISEYEV, Yn.N.

Universal manipulator. Mashinostroitel' no.12:22 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

PEKELIS, G.D.; YELISEYEV, Ya.N.

Devices used in repairing. Mashinostroitel' no.7:9 20
(MIRA 17:8)
My '64.

YELISEYEV, Ye.N., inzh.; PEKELIS, G.D., inzh.

Mechanization of manual operations in a machine shop. Mekh. i
avtom. proizv. 18 no.10:11-13 0 '64.   (MIRA 17:12)

PEKELIS, G.D.; YELISEYEV, Ye.N.

Mechanical application of circular graduation markings.
Mashinostroitel' no.7:2-3 Jl '65.   (MIRA 18:7)

YELISEYEV, Ye.N., inzh.; PEKELIS, G.D., inzh.

Mechanized circular graduation. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.4:
25-27 Ap '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

BELOV, A.V., inzh; KOVALEV, N.M., inzh; YELISEYEV, Ye.V., inzh.

New tool for machining the grooves under the roots of turbine
blades. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.10:29-30 O '58.
      (Metal-cutting tools) (Turbines)   (MIRA 11:11)

27783
S/117/61/000/010/004/008
A004/A101

I. IIIO

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, Ye. V. (Deceased)

TITLE: In the plant technological laboratory

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 10, 1961, 31

TEXT: The author reports on a number of new mechanisms and tools developed
by the staff of the technological laboratory of the Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy
zavod im. V. I. Lenina (Nevskiy Mechanical Engineering Plant im. V. I. Lenin).
To machine intricate grooves in gas turbine runners, the laboratory has designed
a new end mill. The introduction of this new tool made it possible to machine
the intricate herringbone profile of the groove in two operations instead of
five. The staff members of the tool office and of the technological laboratory
G. F. Shigorin, G. F. Mokhova, N. M. Sidorova and A. V. Belov have developed and
introduced an intricate-profile finishing milling cutter with a positive rake
angle $\gamma = 5°$ which made it possible to increase the labor productivity in the
machining of grooves. In the manufacture of heat exchangers tube plates are used
in which a great number of holes of different diameters have to be machined.
Engineers A. V. Belov, V. E. Koort and K. I. Murav'yeva have developed a new

Card 1/2

In the plant technological laboratory

27783
S/117/61/000/010/004/008
A004/A101

combined countersink reamer which makes it possible to increase considerably the labor productivity and improve the quality of the machined holes. Research work is being carried out at the laboratory to develop a new technology of manufacturing ribbed tubes with a rib height of up to 6-7 mm and a thickness of 0.5-0.6 mm by generating the ribbed surface on lathes with a special fixture. For the machining of blind holes in axle bearings the staff members of the laboratory A. V. Belov and A. M. Guznyayeva have developed a special honing head. Technologist Yu. M. Komendantov has carried out some interesting work on the winding of "whisker-type" sealings. He participated in the design and manufacture of a special automatic on which labyrinth sealings of any profile and diameter can be produced. The automatic is a combination of circular shears, mobile and bending rollers. Independent of the sealing ring diameter and profile, the manufacturing rate amounts to 2.5 m/min. Another novelty is the electric blowing installation for the planing of metal. The operation principle of the installation consists in melting the metal by an electric arc, oxidizing it and blowing off the combustion products with a compressed air jet. In comparison with gas planing the labor productivity increased by 30-50%. There are 3 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation]

Card 2/2

YELISEYEV, Yu. A.

PRIKHOT'KO, A.F.

24(7)   p 3   PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1:
Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union
Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy)
[L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies
printed. (Series: Its: Fizychnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 3/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po
spektroskopii. Ed.: dazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.;
Editorial Board: Landsberg, O.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased),
Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
Kornitskiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rayskiy, S.M.,
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K.,
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Miliyanchuk, V.S.,
Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Olauberman,
A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Yeliseyev, Yu. A., L.A. Igonin, and A.N. Shabadash.
Vacuum Container for the IKS-1 Infrared Spectro-
meter   371

Gachkovskiy, V.F. Complex Structure and Nature
of the Absorption Spectra and Fluorescence of
Magnesium Phtalocyanine and Chlorophyll   372

Gurinovich, G.P., I.N. Yermolenko, A.N. Sevchenko,
and K.N. Solov'yev. Electron Spectra of Chlorophyll
and Pheophytine and Metal-derivatives   375

Cherkasov, A.S. Effect of Spacing of Substitutes
on the Absorption Spectra and Fluorescence of
Meso-derivatives of Anthracene   381

Finkel'shteyn, A.I., N.I. Malkina, and G.P. Mushin.
Absorption Spectra in the Ultraviolet Range and
the Molecular Structure of Triazine Derivatives   385

Card 24/30

SOV/97-59-1-17/18

AUTHORS: Fridkin, A.Ya.   and   Yeliseyev, Yu.A., Engineers

TITLE: Losses of Tensioning in Reinforcement of Pre-Stressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions When Reinforcements are Tensioned Consecutively (Poteri napryazheniy v armature predvaritel'no napryazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy pri posledovatel'nom natyazhenii puchkov ili sterzhney)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 1, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The pre-tensioning of reinforced concrete constructions results in losses in tensioning if the reinforcement is not tensioned simultaneously. Often the discrepancies are considerable, and this has serious effects upon the construction. Instructions SN 10-57 give a formula for ascertaining these losses in tensioning. This should be used only when the reinforcement is straight and parallel with the axis of the beam. The authors describe a new method of calculation of these losses in tensioning when the reinforcement is not tensioned simultaneously. Theoretical explanations of the calculation and the formulae are given. A practical example of calculation

Card 1/2

SOV/97-59-1-17/18

Losses of Tensioning in Reinforcement of Pre-Stressed Reinforced
Concrete Constructions When Reinforcements are Tensioned Consecutively

is also given.   There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

86291
S/190/60/002/008/002/017
B004/B054

15.8108

AUTHORS: Igonin, L. A., Yeliseyev, Yu. A., Dyurgerov, O. A.,
             Krasulina, N. A.

TITLE: Formation of Stable Free Radicals in the Process of Harden-
             ing and Thermal Destruction of Phenol Formaldehyde Resins

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 8,
             pp. 1167-1170

TEXT: The object of the present paper is the proof that in the hardening
process of phenol formaldehyde resins not only dense-network polymers are
formed but also thermal destruction processes are taking place. The shear
stress of some resins as a function of time at rising temperature was de-
termined by an I. F. Kanavets plastometer (Ref. 2). Samples used were:
Novolac resin of the type K-18 (K-18) with 4% by weight of hexamethylene
tetramine and 30% of dibutyl phthalate; poly-oxybenzylamine from p-cresol,
and the same compound made of tricresol. Fig. 2 shows the shear stress as
a function of temperature. At 150-170°C, poly-oxybenzylamine behaved like
amorphous linear polymers with poorly marked network. At higher temperature

Card 1/3

86291
S/190/60/002/008/002/017

Formation of Stable Free Radicals in the
Process of Hardening and Thermal Destruction   B004/B054
of Phenol Formaldehyde Resins

the network was destroyed; above $200^\circ C$, however, a dense network was form-
ed which is revealed by an increase in shear stress. This is explained
by recombination of macroradicals which had formed during thermal destruc-
tion. This assumption was checked by electron paramagnetic resonance (epr)
spectra. The epr spectra were taken by a spectrometer designed by the
Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the
AS USSR). A concentration of 10^{14} paramagnetic particles/cm^3 was found for
Novolac, and of $5 \cdot 10^{15}$ for poly-oxybenzylamines. The epr spectra remained
unchanged after storing the samples for months. Origin and structure of
these very stable free radicals require further investigation. The authors
thank V. V. Voyevodskiy for taking the epr spectra in his laboratory, and
V. A. Kargin for a discussion. There are 3 figures and 4 references:
3 Soviet and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass
               (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1960

Card 2/3
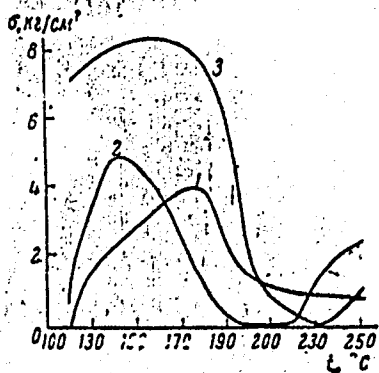
86 291
s/190/60/C22/008/002/017
B004/B054

Legend to Fig. 2: Change of the limit
shear stress during the hardening
process of phenol formaldehyde resins.
1: Novolac resin K-18 with 30% of
plasticizer and 4% of hexamethylene
tetramine; 2: poly-oxybenzylamine
from p-cresol; 3: poly-oxybenzyl-
-mine from tricresol..

Card 3/3

L 23909-66
ACC NR: AP6014954   SOURCE CODE: UR/0227/65/000/008/0023/0025

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, Yu. A.; Voroshilin, Ye. A.; Biyevets, N. L.; Krylov, A. G. 24

ORG: none   13

TITLE: Construction of a container glassware storage warehouse of reinforced concrete

SOURCE: Promyshlennoye stroitel'stvo, no. 8, 1965, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, construction, lacquer, corrosion protection

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the construction of a 24 X 48 meter
warehouse with supporting frame made of prefrb arches each consisting of
six straight sections of reinforced concrete, bolted together. The prefab
sections were compacted, heat-hardened for 4 hours at 70°C, reinforced with
steel mesh and given an anti-corrosion coating of bituminous lacquer. They
were then stored in special holding racks, in which they were also transported
to the construction. Photographs show the forming, transporting and assembly
of the individual straight sections into arches, as well as the completed
warehouse. A table shows the expenditure of materials manpower and money per
square meter of horizontal projection involved in the construction. Orig. art.
has: 5 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 BK   UDC: 624.023.8:725.35

YELISEYEV, Yu.A., inzh.; MIRONKOV, B.A., inzh.; SUSLIKOV, I.P.,
        arkhitektor

Mesh-reinforced concrete elements in building practice. Bet. i
zhel.-bet. no.9:392-394 S '61.   (MIRA 14:10)
                     (Precast concrete construction)

MIRONKOV, Boris Anatol'yevich; YELISEYEV, Yu.A., nauchn. red.;
STAROVOYTOV, I.F., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.
red.

[Thin structural elements for arch roofs] Tonkostennye
svodchatye konstruktsii pokrytii. Leningrad, Gosstroi-
izdat, 1963. 192 p.   (Roofs)   (MIRA 16:8)

HOWARTH, L.; BUNIMOVICH, A.I. [translator]; VISHNEVETSKIY, S.L. [translator];
YELISEYEV, Iu.B. [translator]; CHERNYY, G.G., redaktor; IOVLEVA, M.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Modern developments in fluid dynamics; high speed flow. Translated
from the English] Sovremennoe sostoianie aerodinamiki bol'shikh skoro-
stei. Perevod s angliiskogo A.I.Bunimovicha, S.L.Vishnevetskogo i
IU.B.Eliseeva. Pod red. G.G.Chernogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry.
Vol.1 1955. 491 p.   (MLRA 9:5)
                        (Fluid dynamics)

YELISEYEV, Yu.I.

Comparative results of various methods of mitral commissurotomy.
Grud.khir. no.4:3-9 Jl-Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.S.Mayat)
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni I.I.Pirogova. Adres avtora: g. Barnaul, Krayevoy otdel
zdravookhraneniya.
                        (MITRAL VALVE—SURGERY)

YELISEYEV, Yu.I.

Some problems of heart anatomy applicable in right commissurotomy.
Khirurgiia no.9:48-54 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.S.Mayat)
II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
N.I.Pirogova.   (MITRAL VALVE—SURGERY)

USOV, D.V., kand. med. nauk; YELISEYEV, Yu.I. (Barnaul)

Review of M.I. Glikin's book "Cancer of the lungs." Vest.
khir. 91 no.9:131-133 S'63.   (MIRA 17:4)

YELISEYEV, Yu.I.

Modification of a dilator for commissurotomy constructed at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Surg.cal Apparatus and Instruments. Grudn. khir. 4 no.5:118-119 S-O'62
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.S. M.yat) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova. Adres avtora: Barnaul, Krayevoy otdel zdravookhraneniya.

YELISEYEVA, A. A.

J37-58-4-6796

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mazel', V. A. Yeliseyeva, A. A.

TITLE: Obtaining Alumina from Kaolins by Sintering with Limestone
(Polucheniye glinozema iz kaolinov spekaniyem s izvestnyakom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 39, pp 214-226

ABSTRACT: Sintering with limestone, yielding self-slaking clinker may be
employed to obtain Al_2O_3 from kaolins. The optimum amount of
$CaCO_3$ going into the charge should stoichiometrically assure
formation of pentacalcium aluminate and dicalcium silicate. Com-
pletion of the necessary chemical reactions is assured when the
material in the sintering zone is brought to partial fusion. The
sintering temperature is 1350-1375° and depends upon the purity
of the starting materials. A slowed procedure for holding the
clinker in a temperature interval close to the sintering temper-
ature is available to produce clinkers with high extraction of
Al_2O_3. Thus, the required technological effect is obtained when
enriched kaolin and chemically-pure limestone are held in the
1350-1300° temperature range for six minutes. MgO has a harm-
ful effect on the sintering process. When the process is conducted

Card 1/2

137-58-4-6796

Obtaining Alumina from Kaolins by Sintering with Limestone

under optimal conditions, 85% or more of the Al_2O_3 is extracted when the clinker is leached, and chemical losses of Na_2O_3 are about 110 kg per ton of Al_2O_3 reduced to solution from the clinker.

G.S.

1. Alumina silica--Development   2. Sintering--Processes   3. Limestone--Appli-cations

Card 2/2

YELISEYEVA, AA

137-58-6-11908

AUTHORS: Mazel', V.A., Yeliseyeva, A.A., Oksyuzov, V.A.

TITLE: Production of Alumina from High-silicon Bauxites and Coal Ash by Sintering with Limestone (Polucheniye glinozema iz vysoko-kremnistykh boksitov i kamennougol'nykh zol spekaniyem s izvestnyakom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 39, pp 227-241

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the possibility of sinter-ing high-silica bauxites and coal ash (CA) with limestone to ex-tract Al_2O_3. The bauxite or CA was sintered with various amounts of chemically-pure $CaCO_3$. A high degree of extraction of Al_2O_3 (85% and more) and complete spontaneous crumbling of the sinter can only be assured when the Fe_2O_3 in the raw mater-ial is reduced so as to exclude this compound from the sinter-forming components of the charge. To reduce Fe_2O_3 it is re-commended that coal or petroleum or foundry coke or carbon-ized anthracite coal be introduced into the charge. A variation of 100 to 200% from the theoretical in the amount of coal added to the raw bauxite has virtually no effect on the recovery of

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11908

Production of Alumina (cont.)

Al_2O_3 from the sinter and the nature of the spontaneous crumbling thereof. A further addition of coal has an unfavorable effect on the technical properties of the sinter. When CA contains sufficient unburned coal, the process of reduction may be performed without the addition of a special reductant. The optimum metering of $CaCO_3$ for the sintering of bauxites is one that will assure the formation of the compounds C_5A_3 and C_2S. Where CA is concerned, the addition of $CaCO_3$ must be somewhat greater than that required to form C_5A_3 and C_2S. To assure complete sintering, a temperature

$> 1350^\circ C$ is required, as is a somewhat more extended holding period in the high-temperature zones of the furnace (6-10 min in the temperature interval from the sintering temperature to 1300°). When the optimum conditions of preparation and sintering of the charge and of leaching are observed, i.e., conditions that will assure the production of aluminate solutions containing not $< 56-60$ g/liter Al_2O_3, the extraction of Al_2O_3 is 85.1% of the content of Al_2O_3 in the charge. The loss of caustic with the red mud comes to 35 kg Na_2O (60 kg Na_2CO_3) per t Al_2O_3 extracted in the leaching, under the above-   N.P. stated conditions.   1. Aluminum oxides--Production   2. Aluminum ores--Processing 3. Sintering--Materials   4. Sintering--Effectiveness   5. Sintering furnaces--Operation 6. Coal--Applications   7. Calcite--Applications
Card 2/2

YELISEYEVA, A.A.; MAZEL', V.A.

Effect of potassium alkali on the sintering and desiliconizing processes
in the preparation of aluminum oxide from bauxites. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:
44-50 D '63.   (MIRA 17:2)

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15.8105   2209

AUTHORS: Arbuzova, I. A., Yefremova, V. N., Yeliseyeva, A. G.

TITLE: Synthesis and Properties of Methylmethacrylate
Dimethacrylamidodimethyl Ether Copolymers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 12,
pp. 1828 - 1831

TEXT: Copolymers of methylmethacrylate with dimethacrylamidodimethyl
ether were synthesized and their mechanical properties examined. A de-
tailed description in the experimental part explains the synthesis of
these copolymers. The effect of the content of dimethacrylamidodimethyl
ether in copolymers containing methylmethacrylate on tensile strength,
elongation, specific viscosity, and modulus of elasticity at 20°C has
been studied. Results show that the tensile strength of copolymers in-
creases when adding 4-5 mole% dimethacrylamidodimethyl ether. If this
amount is further increased, a sharp decrease in strength occurs. Visco-
sity first increases with an addition of dimethacrylamidodimethyl ether,
reaches a maximum, and declines again with a further addition, while the

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Synthesis and Properties of Methylmethacrylate   S/190/60/002/012/012/019
Dimethacrylamidodimethyl Ether Copolymers   B017/B078

modulus of elasticity remains unaffected. Fig.2 shows the vitrification
temperature of polymethylmethacrylate copolymers with decamethylglycol-
dimethacrylate, ethylbutylpropanenedioldimethacrylate, allylmethacrylate,
and dimethylpropanenediodimethacrylate according to data by S. Loshaek
(Ref.2), B. N. Rutovskiy and A. M. Shur (Ref.5), and with dimethacryl-
amidodimethyl ether as a function of the components of copolymerization.
Results show that the vitrification temperature of these copolymers in-
creases with a diolefin content of up to 5%. The vitrification tempera-
ture was determined according to A. I. Marey (Ref.11). Professor
Ye. V. Kuvshinskiy is thanked for measurements made in his laboratory.
There are 2 figures and 11 references: 4 Soviet, 4 US, 1 British, and
2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR
               (Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of
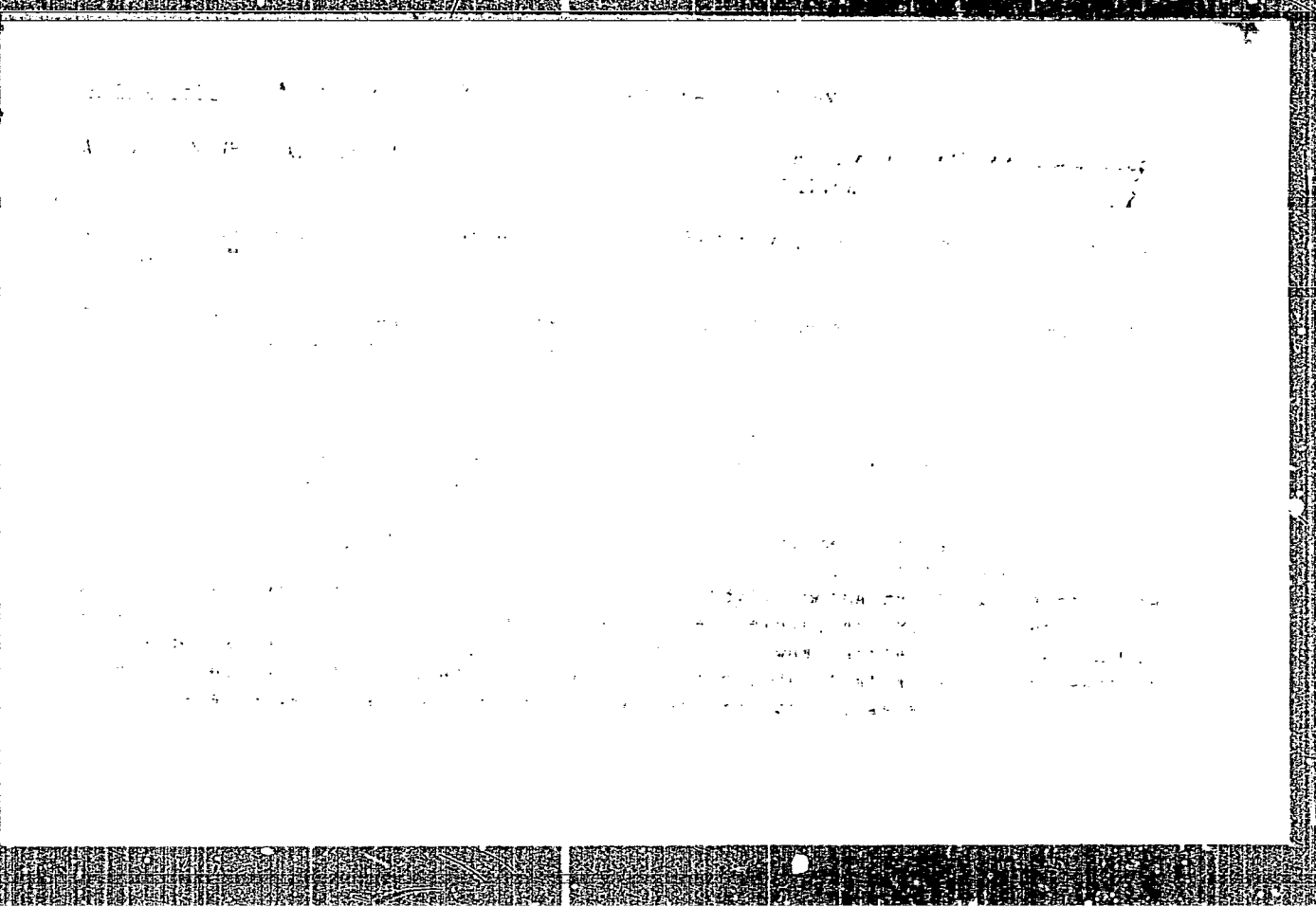   Sciences USSR)

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Card 2/2

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acids in the presence of ionic catalysts. Vysokom. soed. 5
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The structure of the cross-linking bridge was determined by IR spectroscopy of

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