

SOKOL, I.B.; YEVSEYEV, A.S.; PEROBRZHENSKIY, Yu.A.

Principles of organization for mechanized founding according to
cast patterns. Lit. proizv. no. 8:8-13 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Podolsk--Machinery industry) (Foundry machinery and
supplies)

YEVSEYEV, A.S.; LESHICHENKO, V.I.

Coremaking by the sandblast method in foundries of series
production. Lit. proizv. no. 11:28 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Coremaking)

SOKOLOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; YEVSEYEV, A.S., inzhener, retsenzent;
KRYLOV, V.I., inzhener, redaktor izdatel'stva; MATVEYEV, Ye.M.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Shell molding; a survey of foreign literature] Lit'e v obolochkovyye
formy; obzor inostrannoi literatury. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 195 p. (MIRA 9:9)
(Shell molding (Founding))

YEVSEYEV, A.S., inzhener; LESNICHENKO, V.L., Inzhener.

Modernization and improvement of molding and coremaking equipment
abroad. Lit.proizv. no.5:1-5 Ky '56. (MLBA 9:8)
(United States--Foundry machinery and supplies)

YEVSEYEV, A.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 989

Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo

Metody polucheniya otlivok povyshennoy tochnosti (Methods of Making High-Precision Castings), Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 140 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniye politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR

Ed.: Yevseyev, A.S., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Stepanchenko, N.S.; Tech. Ed.: Uvarova, A.F.; Managing Ed. for literature on heavy machine building (Mashgiz): Golovin, S.Ya., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians at plants and institutes, as well as in research and planning organizations in all branches of the machine-building industry.

Card 1/5

Methods of Making High-Precision Castings 989

COVERAGE: The authors of the articles in this book have attempted to elucidate various aspects of precision casting by several methods, such as casting by the lost-wax process, in gypsum cement molds, in shell molds, and in silicate-bonded molds. The following topics are discussed: mechanical properties of structural and special-purpose steels of various types during the filling of hot molds made by the lost-wax process; investigation and practical application of various materials (low-melting compositions, refractory coatings, binders, different types of gypsum for casting of nonferrous metals); techniques of making intricate shell-mold cores; etc. This collection of articles is based on materials presented at a conference on the exchange of experience in the production of precision casting, held in 1956 at the Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (Moscow Office of Scientific and Technical Propaganda im. F.E. Dzerzhinskiy).

Ozerov, V.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Pattern Compositions

Card 2/5

Methods of Making High-Precision Castings	989
for Casting by the Lost-Wax Process	5
Trostyanskaya, Ye.B., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor. Some Notes on Methods of Producing Low-Melting Pattern Materials [Plastics]	19
Baradan'yants, V.G., Engineer. Gypsum Compression Molds for Investment Casting	22
Shklennik, Ya.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Preparation of Molds for Investment Casting	30
Andreyev, N.I.; Glaz, M.G.; Lepilov, N.Ya.; Chernyak, G.N. On the Use of Powdered Bakelite in Investment Casting	44
Alekseyevskaya, Ye.K., Engineer, Sorokin, P.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. The Use of Shell Molds and Fused Quartz in the Production of Investment Castings	47

Card 3/5

Methods of Making High-Precision Castings	989
Kazenov, S.A., Engineer. Structural Characteristics and Mechanical Properties of Steel Investment Castings	52
Khenkin, M.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Mechanical Properties of Investment Castings	69
Kurchman, B.S., Engineer. Special Features of Casting Heat-Resistant Alloy Parts by the Lost-Wax Process	79
Filippov, I.I., Engineer, Kuz'min, S.I., Engineer. Special Features of Casting Heat-Resistant Alloys by the Lost-Wax Process	93
Briskin, Ya.I., Engineer. Experience Gained in the Casting of Cutting Tools and Measuring Instruments in Shell Molds	100
Kolacheva, O.V., Engineer. An Investigation of the Thermal Stability of Shell Molds	112

Card 4/5

AUTHOR:

Yevseyev, A.S.

113-58-7-1/25

TITLE:

An Analysis of the Introduction of a New Technology in Foundry Work in Automobile Plants (Analiz vnedreniya novoy tekhniki v liteynoye proizvodstvo na avtomobil'nykh zavodakh)

PERIODICAL:

Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 1-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Introduction of a new technology in the foundry process in automobile plants should result in a reduction of both time-consuming heavy manual work and prime cost. This can be achieved by increased mechanization and automation, and by the use of new methods and materials, such as smelt model casting, shell-mold casting with the molds made of mixtures of thermo-reactive resins, the making of molds and cores from mixtures of liquid glass with hardening by carbon dioxide, molds made of special bituminous anhydrous mixtures at a high specific extrusion pressure, and castings of non-ferrous alloys in plaster molds. New equipment, such as automatic and semi-automatic machines for the preparation and assembly of filling molds to be stacked one on top of the other and with the uppermost filled for piston ring making, a sandblast merry-go-round machine for the production of small shapes, an extrusion jar-ram merry-go-round machine for medium-sized shapes, etc. have been designed.

Card 1/2

113-58-7-1/25

An Analysis of the Introduction of a New Technology in Foundry Work in
Automobile Plants

Economy was achieved by the Irbitkiy mototsikletnyy zavod (Irbit Motorcycle Plant) by a change-over from core-casting to shell mold casting of air-cooled cylinders for motorcycle engines (table 4). The same change-over in the case of crankshafts for the "Volga" car of the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) also proved to be economical. The latter shell molds were made on the automatic AKF-2 installation designed by NIITAvtoprom. NIITAvtoprom, together with Leningrad designers, has also devised a double-position sandblasting machine which produces 220 cores per hour, considerably exceeding the S-3 core machine of the Zavod "Krasnaya Presnya" ("Krasnaya Presnya" Plant). It is estimated that by the introduction of the suggested changes, 25 to 30 % of manual and time-consuming operations and 15 to 20 % of the primary cost per 1 ton of cast material can be saved. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NIITAvtoprom (NIITAvtoprom)

1. Foundries--Operation
2. Foundries--Equipment
3. Metals--Casting
4. Automobiles--Production

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, A.S., Saklinskiy, V.V. 113-58-7-14/25

TITLE: Powder Metallurgy in the Automobile Industry (Poroshkovaya metallurgiya v avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 29-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Soviet automobile production powder metallurgy assumes an ever growing industrial importance. From 1954 to 1957, the output of metallo-ceramic parts in automobile plants increased from 2.5 to 115 tons. This figure will increase by several times in 1958 and by 15 times by 1965. The high accuracy and antifriction properties of the metallo-ceramic parts have been used for the bushings of the guiding valves of the booster engines of the "Volga" and "Moskvich" cars and parts of the gearbox of the ZIL-111 and "Volga" cars. The Yaroslavskiy and Gor'kovskiy avtozavody (Yaroslavl' and Gor'kiy Automobile Plants) and several other car plants are already using powder metallurgy in large amounts. The characteristics of various metal powders are given (Table 1), as well as a brief characteristic of the necessary equipment. NIITAvtoprom, in co-operation with other plants, has done very much in introducing powder metallurgy to the automobile industry. Automobile types and the parts produced with powder metallurgy base are indicated

Card 1/2

Powder Metallurgy in the Automobile Industry

113-58-7-14/25

in table 2. There is 1 photo and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NIITAvtoprom (NIITAvtoprom)

1. Powder alloys--Applications 2. Automobiles--Production

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, A.S., Shcherbakov, K.L. SOV-113-58-10-1/16

TITLE: The Future Development of Foundries at Automobile Plants
(Perspektivy razvitiya liteynykh tsekhov avtozavodov)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 10, p 1 - 3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors review the development of foundries at Soviet automobile plants. The productivity of these foundries is not on the same level as other modern foundries in the USSR, although the work is mechanized to a certain extent. They cite in this connection the Gor'kiy, Ural'skiy and the Minsk automobile plants and the Yaroslavl engine plant. They also point out various methods for improvement which must be put into effect during the next 1 - 3 years. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NIITAvtoprom, Giproavtoprom

1. Automotive industry 2. Foundries--Development

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, A.S., Lesnichenko, V.L. SOV-128-58-10-8/19

TITLE: New Sandblasting Machines (Novyye peskoduvnyye mashiny)

PERIODICAL: Liteynye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 16 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institut NIITavtoprom (NIITavtoprom Institute), together with the automobile plants, has worked out new types of equipment for automating the foundries of the automobile industry. Thus NIITavtoprom and MAMI (MAMI) have designed a sandblasting machine for the manufacture of molds measuring 440 x 320 x up to 200 mm. This machine was built by the Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) and is undergoing testing under production conditions. On the basis of a sandblast-extrusion machine, NIITavtoprom has worked out an automated line producing 900 molds an hour. At present NIITavtoprom is testing a new technological process of sandblast manufacture of the forms (fig. 1). These tests show that this method is suitable for the production of medium (850 x 500 mm) and large-sized molds. NIITavtoprom also has designed a sandblasting and shotblasting machine for the manufacture of small vertical or horizontal cores weighing up to 5 kg from practically any mixture. The

Card 1/2

New Sandblasting Machines

SOV-128-58-10-8/19

design used domestic types Nr 285 and 287 of NIILITMASHA (NIILITMASHA and UralZIS design and foreign (Osborn, Champion, etc.) designs. The new design has eliminated defects of the other domestic designs. ZIL is trying to modernize its sandblasting machines but the essential defects have not yet been removed. To help them, NIITAVtoprom together with SKB-2 (SKE-2) in Leningrad have worked out the new automatic sandblasting machines Nr 928 (photo 3) for the manufacture of large cores up to 40 kg and Nr 914 for middle-sized cores up to 20 kg. The latter was developed by the branch of NIITAVtoprom in Minsk. There are 2 diagrams, 1 photo and 3 Soviet references.

1. Sandblasting--Equipment
2. Sandblasting machines--Design
3. Sandblasting machines--Test methods

Card 2/2

YEVSEYEV, A. S., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Investigation of Process of Preparation of Casting Forms by the Sandblast Method," Moscow, 1961, 15 pp. (Moscow Auto-mechanical Inst.) 150 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 266).

AMOSOV, V.N.; GRUZDOV, P.Ya.; DMITRIYEV, P.S.; YELISEYEV, M.M.; KIRILLOV,
M.I.; SKOTNIKOV, V.V.; YEVSEYEV, A.S.

High-strength cast iron containing sulfur and prospects for its use
in the automobile industry. Avt. prom. no. 1:34-37 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Yaroslavskiy motornyy zavod, i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
tehnologicheskoy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Cast iron) (Automobiles--Materials)

34278

S/535/61/000/143/004/006
D033/D112

26.4410

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, A.S.

TITLE: The effect of temperature on the efficiency of sealing units

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 143, 1961.
Issledovaniye nekotorykh elementov gidropnevmaticheskogo
oborudovaniya samoletov, pp 82-98.

TEXT: The author examined the effect of temperature and aging on the efficiency of rubber sealings used in the aircraft industry. The specimens were sealing rings with both circular and rectangular cross sections (outer diameter 60 mm, diameter of the cross section 3, 6, 7.5 and 9.0 mm; alpha factors: 1.009 to 1.041, 1.021 to 1.087, 1.026 to 1.116, and 1.033 to 1.14) as well as plugs 10 mm high and 8 mm in diameter, all made of B-14 (V-14) rubber having a Shore hardness of 72. The experiments were subdivided into 2 groups. The 1st group concerned the elastic properties of sealing rings and plugs. Deformations of 5 to 40% were applied at temperatures of 20, 70 and 100°C for periods ranging between 1 and 120 hours. The

Card 1/3

34278

S/535/61/000/143/004/006
D033/D112

The effect of ...

smoothness of the surface contact between the walls of the cylinder and the rubber rings was never less than $\nabla 7$. The absolute and relative restoration coefficients of the rings and plugs were established. It was found that the reductions of both the deformation value and the restoration coefficient due to temperature and aging were identical for rings and rollers at a given deformation; it was thus proved that cylindrical samples (plugs) can act as a substitute for rings in the experiments. The magnitude of the deformation decreases with an increase of the time during which the pressure is applied, and with an increase in temperature. At room temperature and a deformation time not exceeding 120 hours, the decrease in the deformation is practically identical for all working conditions. The 2nd group of experiments was concerned with friction forces in sealing rings of rectangular cross section (inner diameter 42 mm; outer diameter 60 mm; width 9 mm) and circular cross-section (diameter 42 mm, width 9 mm). Test temperatures: - 60 to + 70°C. Friction speeds : 0.02, 0.05, 0.07, 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3m/sec. AMF-10 (AMG-10) pressure fluid was used at pressures of 0 to 200kg/cm². Deformations applied: 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20%. Test conditions for the 2 kinds of rings were nearly identical. It was found that :

Card 2/3

34278

S/535/61/000/143/004/006
D033/D112

The effect of ...

(a) The friction coefficient of the rings is nearly stable at pressures over 150 kg/cm²; (b) If temperatures drop below - 40°C, friction forces rise; (c) At low fluid pressures, the absolute values of the friction coefficients of rectangular-cross-section sealing rings are about 6 to 8 times higher than those of circular-cross-section sealing rings, and almost identical at high pressures. Nomograms are included for determining the friction forces of sealing rings under different operating conditions. There are 18 figures, 2 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: White C. and Denny D., The Sealing Mechanism of Flexible Packings, London, 1948.

Card 3/3

DERESHKEVICH, Yu.V., inzh.; YEVSEYEV, A.V., inzh.; ROMOV, I.V.,
inzh.; TRUBACHEV, I.A., inzh.; BYKOVA, M.F., inzh.,
nauchn. red.

[Safety engineering instructions for carrying out anti-
corrosion operations] Instruktivnye ukazania po tekhnike
bezopasnosti pri proizvodstve antikerroziinykh rabot. Mo-
skva, Stroizdat, 1965. 85 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye teplotekh-
nicheskikh i termoizolyatsionnykh rabot.

YEVSEYEV, A.Ya. (Ryazan')

Laboratory work in physics in the sixth grade of rural schools.
Fiz.v shkole 23 no.1:88-93 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Physics--Experiments)

YEVSEYEV, A.Ya. (Leningrad)

Semigroups with ordinally decomposable semilattices of
subsemigroups. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat.* no.6:74-84
'65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted October 20, 1964.

YEVSEYEV, A.Ye. (Leningrad)

Structural properties of a semigroup of endomorphisms of an ordered
set. Mat. sbor. 65 no.2:153-171 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

LIVCHAK, I.F., doktor tekhn. nauk; USENKO, I.F., inzh.; BEREZIN, M.D.;
inzh.; YEVSEYEV, B.S., inzh.; IL'YUSHIN, L.M., inzh.

Using water heating systems with plinth convectors without
casing. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.3:18-21 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

DESYATNIKOV, O.G.; DUNAYEV, D.V.; YEVSEYEV, D.I.; IVANOV, I.N.;
MARKOV, G.S.; PARFANOVICH, B.V.; CHERNIN, V.N.; KHODYKO, A.D.

Concerning V.M. Chel'tsov and I.D. TSaregorodtsev's
article "Vacuum furnaces for the silicothermal method
of obtaining magnesium." TSvet. met. 35 no.7:92
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Magnesium--Metallurgy)

(Chel'tsov, V.M)

(TSaregorodtsev, I.D.)

YEVSEYEV, G.
YEVSEYEV, G. (Simferopol').

Skilled extinction of a complicated fire. Pozh. delo 4 no. 2:18 F '58.
(Simferopol'--Fire extinction) (MIRA 11:1)

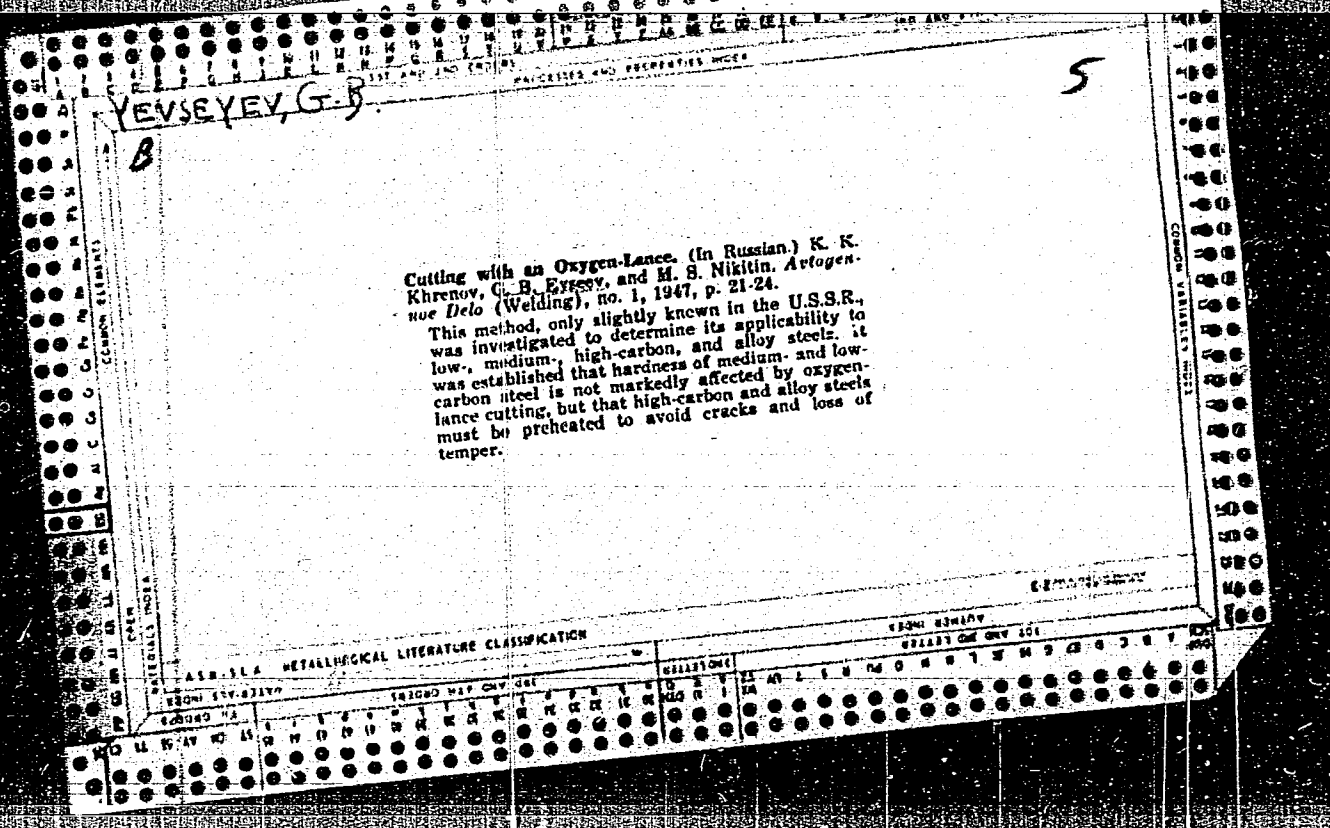
YEVSEYEV, G. B. 2

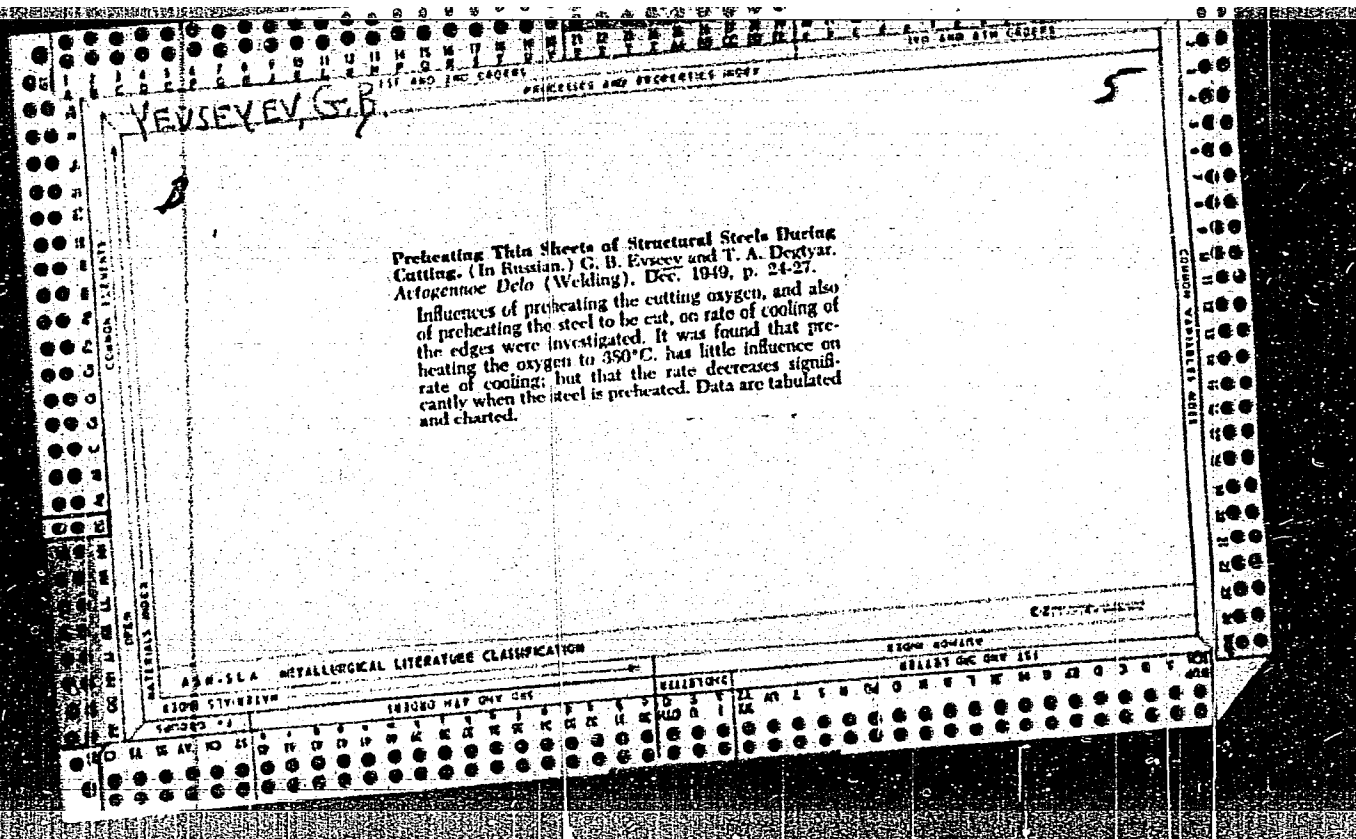
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... K. K. Khromov and G. B. Yevseyev. *Autogen. Pels (Autogenous Practices)*, 1937, 5, (7), 20-22; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1938, 199, (1), 1863-1864. -- [In Russian.] The hard alloy Stalinite, which in the granular raw mixture consists of chromium 21, manganese 18, iron 42, silica 1, carbon 5% and remainder pitch, forms, after melting, a combination of chromium, manganese, and iron carbides.

ASST. SEC. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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YEVSEYEV, G. B.; DEGTYAR', T. A.

Welding Laboratory, Moscow Higher Technical School im.
Bauman, -c1949-.

Engineer

"Preheating of thin sheets simultaneously with low-
pressure oxygen," Avtogen. Delo, No. 12, 1949.

YEVSEYEV, G.B.

DOLGITSER, L.Z.; NIKIFIN, M.S.; YEVSEYEV, G.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Gas welding and cutting; short reference book] Gazovaya svarka i reska; kratkii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 126 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Oxyacetylene welding and cutting)

YEVSEYEV, G. B.

PHASE X

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 766 - X

BOOK

Call No.: AF653763

Authors: GLIZMANENKO, D. L. and YEVSEYEV, G. B.

Full Title: GAS WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS

Transliterated Title: Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Machine-Building Literature (MASHGIZ).

Date: 1954

No. of pp.: 532

No. of copies: 20,000

Editorial Staff:

Editor - Shoroshov, M. Kh., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

Appraisers - Guzov, S. G., Eng. and Teaching Personnel of the 'Welding Procedure' course at the Kiev Polytechnic Institute.

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: A textbook for students in machine-building in technical colleges, this book may be also used by foremen, technicians and engineers occupied with welding. By its scope and treatment of the subject and comprehensive presentation of theoretical and practical material, this book may favorably be compared with such recently published books on the subject, as: Welding Process and Procedures, by J. L. Morris (New York, 1954); Metallurgy of Welding, by Walter H. Bruckner (London, 1954); Welding Technology, by F. Koenigsberger (London, 1953); Modern Welding Practice, by A. D. Althouse,

1/7

Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov

AID 766 - X

C. H. Turnquist, and others (Chicago, 1942); *Welding, Brazing and Metal Cutting* by a E. Molloy, et. al., (London, 1953).

TEXT DATA

Coverage: This book thoroughly covers the subject of welding and cutting metals by gases alone. The authors present minute descriptions of modern equipment and apparatus, the materials and technology of gas welding and cutting metals, including gas welding under pressure, hard facing and surface hardening with gas flame, lance cutting technique and submerged cutting. In addition the rules for safety while welding and cutting metals are outlined. The problems of design and methods of calculation in construction of apparatus and equipment for gas welding and cutting metals are given considerable attention. The theoretical aspects are well substantiated with mathematical formulae. Diagrams and many (82) tables. Numerous pictures, sketches, GOST standards and bibliographical material are provided in every chapter.

Table of Contents

Pages

Forward

3

Introduction

5

PART ONE - OXYGEN, FUELS - APPARATUSES FOR THEIR USE AND PRODUCTION

Ch. I Oxygen, its characteristics. Industrial use of oxygen; methods and equipment for obtaining oxygen from the atmosphere; liquid oxygen, its use in welding and cutting;

2/7

Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov		AID 766 - X
		Pages
	design and construction of oxygen and gas-manufacturing plants.	10-40
Ch. II	<u>Calcium Carbide and Acetylene. their physicochemical characteristics.</u> Basic information on production, quality control, storage; dissolved acetylene.	40-65
Ch. III	<u>Acetylene Generators.</u> Classification, design - continuous action, stationary and mobile types; dry and wet safety valves; chemical scrubbers; acetylene gas-manufacturing plants.	65-116
Ch. IV	<u>Fuels - Substitutes of acetylene.</u> Characteristics and pertinent data.	116-122
Ch. V	<u>Gas Cylinders. Regulators and valves for compressed gases.</u> Design, underlying theory, classification, tests; explosions of the cylinders.	122-147
Ch. VI	<u>Gas pipelines and equipment for distribution of gases.</u> Design and materials used for pipes, tubing, fittings, etc.	147-159
PART TWO -	FLAMES OF COMBUSTIBLE GASES MIXED WITH OXYGEN	
Ch. VII	<u>Process of combustion. chemical characteristics of the oxy-acetylene flame.</u>	160-173

3/7

Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov

AID 766 - I

Pages

Ch. VIII	<u>Thermal characteristics of flame.</u> Flame temperature, heat transfer from flame to metal; heat distribution from simple and complicated burners; effective heating power of flame; thermal efficiency in metal smelting by flame; thermal efficiency of oxy-gas welding.	174-214
PART THREE - GAS WELDING		
Ch. IX	<u>Welding Torches.</u> Theory, design and classification.	215-234
Ch. X	<u>Metallurgical Process and Metallography of Gas Welding.</u> Interaction between the flame and metal; fusing agents, welding admixtures; macro- and microstructural changes in welds; defects in finished welds.	235-265
Ch. XI	<u>Gas Welding Technology.</u> Various types of welding and methods of junctions, preparation and procedure.	266-278
Ch. XII	<u>Welding of Structural Carbon and Alloy Steels.</u> Distinctive features in welding high, medium and low-alloy steels.	278-292
Ch. XIII	<u>Welding Cast Iron.</u> Soldering of cast iron with brass; special cases of welding cast-iron pieces.	293-298
Ch. XIV	<u>Welding Non-ferrous Metals.</u> Copper, brass, bronze, aluminum and its alloys; welding of lead, magnesium, nickel and their alloys.	299-319

4/7

Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov

AID 766 - X
Pages

Ch. XV	<u>Gas Pressure Welding</u> . Special features and advantages; technology and machines used in gas pressure welding (pipe and tube welding predominantly)	320-332
PART FOUR	- SOLDERING, HARD FACING AND SURFACE HARDENING WITH GAS FLAME	
Ch. XVI	<u>Soldering with Gas Flame</u> . Equipment used; tin-lead, silver and copper-zinc solders; fusing agents; technology of soldering.	333-343
Ch. XVII	Hard Facing with Welding Flame.	344-347
Ch. XVIII	Surface Hardening with Gas Flame.	348-355
PART FIVE	- OXYGEN CUTTING OF METALS.	
Ch. XIX	<u>Oxygen Cutting in the National Economy</u> . Field of application; classification of methods; development of oxygen cutting after the war, and continued progress.	356-360
Ch. XX	<u>Gas Cutting Theory</u> . Nature of operation, conditions required for cutting metals; preheating flame and tempering of metal to the combustion stage; material and heat balance in oxy-acetylene cutting of steel; purity of oxygen and steel ingredients affecting cutting; structural changes in steel as a result of oxygen cutting.	361-386

5/7

Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov

AID 766 - I
Pages

Ch. XXI	<u>Cutting oxygen spray and types of cutting nozzles.</u> Flow and form of oxygen spray, effect on quality and efficiency of cutting.	387-390
Ch. XXII	<u>Apparatuses and equipment for oxygen cutting.</u> Hand-operated torches and mechanically guided torches; technological advantages of mechanized oxygen cutting; ways and means of increased production by oxygen cutting machines; special machines for oxygen cutting.	391-445
Ch. XXIII	<u>Technology of oxygen cutting of steel.</u> Technique of cutting steel with oxygen under low pressure; cutting thin steel and fagoted steel; cutting steel of considerable thickness (600 mm and up) and structural steels; precision attainable in oxygen cutting.	446-480
Ch. XXIV	<u>Oxygen cutting with flux.</u> Equipment used; cutting chromium steel and chrome-nickel steels; cutting cast-iron and non-ferrous metals.	481-498
Ch. XXV	<u>Submerged cutting.</u> Gases and torches used under water.	499-502
Ch. XXVI	<u>Surface oxygen cutting.</u> Use in steel rolling mills; flame machines, torches and techniques used; surface oxygen-flux cutting of non-corrosive and heat-resisting steels.	503-513

6/7

Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov

AID 766 - I

	Pages
Ch. XXVII <u>Lance cutting-- techniques.</u>	514-516
PART SIX - TECHNICAL NORMALIZATION AND SAFETY TECHNIQUE.	
Ch. XXVIII <u>Establishment of norms.</u> Time elements in gas welding and metal cutting work, basic information.	517-520
Ch. XXIX <u>Safety technique.</u> Basic rules in welding and metal-cutting work.	521-528

No. of References: A bibliography of recommended material is given at the end of each chapter on the subjects treated there.

Facilities: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Autogenous Welding (VITAvtoGen); Central Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building Technology (TSNIITMASH); All-Union Scientific Engineering Technical Society of Welders (VNITO); Central Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Railways (TSNII MFS); Moscow Higher Technical School (MVTU) im. Baumann, Academician Khrenov, K. K., Bort, M. M., Engineer, and some others.

7/7

YEVSEYEV, G.B.

Development of oxygen metal cutting. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
mash.i prib. no.4:144-151 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Gas welding and cutting)

SHORSHOROV, Minas Khachaturovich; NAZAROV, Gennadiy Vasil'yevich;
~~YEFSKIY, O.B.~~, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; STEPANCHENKO, N.S.,
red.izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Welding of titanium and its alloys] Svarka titana i ego
splavov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1959. 134 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Titanium---Welding)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION . SOV/4810

Nikolayev, G. A., A. I. Akulov, O. N. Bratkova, G. B. Yevseyev,
N. L. Kaganov, A. V. Mordvintseva, and S. T. Nazarov

Svarka (Welding) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 106 p. (Series: Sovetskoye mashinostroyeniye v. 1959-1965 gg.) 4,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Series: I. I. Changli; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: G. N. Soboleva; Tech. Ed.: G. V. Smirnova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for technical personnel in plants, Councils of the National Economy, and project bureaus, and may also be useful to students who intend to work in these fields.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss the development of welding methods in machine building and civil engineering. The following are considered: automatic arc welding, electroslag welding, automatic resistance welding, gas-flame processing, automatic surfacing of metals, inspection of welded joints, and modern methods of joining metallic and nonmetallic materials. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/2

AKULOV, A.I.; YEVSEYEV, G.B.; KAGANOV, N.L.; KURKIN, S.A.; LYUBAVSKIY,
K.V.; MORDVINTSEVA, A.V.; NAZAROV, S.T.; NIKOLAYEV, G.A., doktor
tekh.nauk, prof., zaslužennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki;
OL'SHANSKIY, N.A.; CHANGLI, I.I., red.; STEPANCHENKO, N.S., red.
izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Current welding practices] Sovremennoe sostoyanie svarochnoi
tekhniki. Sovmestnoe izdanie Mashgiz, SNTL, 1961. 318 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Welding)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5616

Glizmanenko, Dmitriy L'vovich, and Georgiy Borisovich Yevseyev

Gazovaya svarka i rezka metallov (Gas Welding and Cutting of Metals)
2d ed., rev. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 447 p. 65,000 copies
printed.

Reviewer: K. V. Vasil'yev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.:
M. Kh. Shorshorov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Pub-
lishing House: O. V. Chernyak; Tech. Ed.: Z. I. Chernova;
Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya.
Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This textbook, approved by the Ministry of Higher and
Secondary Special Education RSFSR, is intended for students
specializing in welding at mechanical-engineering schools of
higher education; it may also be used by engineers, technicians,
and foremen-weldors.

Card 1/14

Gas Welding (Cont.)

SOV/5616

COVERAGE: Problems in gas welding and cutting are discussed, with particular attention to descriptions of constructions, equipment and accessories, and the materials used. The following processes are reviewed: welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, and surface hardening by application of an oxyacetylene flame. The present edition, which has been somewhat condensed, discusses non-Soviet experience in the flame machining of metals and recent equipment designs. Sections relating to the welding of cast iron and nonferrous metals have been revised. The book is based on the lecture material of the course "Gas Welding and Cutting of Metals", offered to students specializing in welding at the Moscow Higher Technical School im. Bauman, in a program approved for mechanical engineering schools of higher education. In preparing the present edition, the authors made use of remarks and observations forwarded to them by the welding departments of the Tomskiy, Chelyabinskiy, Kiyevskiy, Ural'skiy, L'vovskiy, and Leningradskiy politekhnicheskkiye instituty (Tomsk, Chelyabinsk, Kiyev, Ural, L'vov, and Leningrad Polytechnic

Card 2/14

Gas Welding (Cont.)

SOV/5616

Institutes); Bryanskiy Institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (Bryansk Transportation Machinery Institute); and the Rostovskiy na Donu Institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (Rostov-na-Donu Institute of Agricultural Machinery). The book was written as follows: Part One, Chapters IX, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV of Part Three, Part Four, Section 1 of Chapter XXVII, and Chapter XXIX of Part Six, by D. L. Glizmanenko; Chapter VII, Section 1, Chapter VIII of Part Three, Part Five, and Section 2, Chapter XXVIII of Part Six by G. B. Yevseyev; and Sections 2, 3, and 4 of Chapter VIII of Part Two by M. Kh. Shorshorov. No personalities are mentioned. There are 134 references: 132 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Introduction	4
Card 3/14	

1.2300

27813
S/549/61/000/101/011/015
D256/D304

AUTHORS: Yevseyev, G.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent, and Dmitriyev, Ye.A. (Deceased), Engineer

TITLE: Investigation and development of the technology of
gas cutting technical titanium

PERIODICAL: Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Trudy. Svarka
tsvetnykh splavov, redkikh metallov i plastmass,
no. 101, 1961, 217 - 223

TEXT: The authors are concerned with developing a gas cutting pro-
cess for 2.5 and 5 mm thickness type BT1 2 (VT1D2) technical ti-
tanium and elucidating its thermal effect on the microstructure.
Conventional techniques give a wide heat-affected zone in material
particularly susceptible to overheating in an oxidizing atmosphere.
Satisfactory cut edges were obtained only by the use of a low-power
oxy-acetylene preheating flame (acetylene flow not more than 300
l/min), concentrated heating, and high cutting speeds. These con-
ditions were met by modifying an PM-2 (RM-2) machine cutter, the
Card 1/4

27813

S/549/61/000/001/011/015
D256/D304

Investigation and development ...

No. 4 mixing chamber being replaced by a No. 2 and a No. 3 injector fitted. In the first experiments nozzle No. 1 was used with only one preheating jet retained, so that the preheating and cutting jets were in tandem. This arrangement gives clean cut surfaces and a narrow heat-affected zone, but is only suitable for straight cutting, so that in the remaining work two concentric nozzles were used, forming an annular preheating jet, with a central cylindrical jet for cutting oxygen. In this case the diameter of the annular jet was 3.9 mm and the cylindrical jet 2 mm. Increasing the cutting jet bore gives a smaller heat-affected zone, presumably because more hot metal is eliminated by the jet. The cutting jet-plate distance should be as small as possible to provide concentrated heating, and for cutting 2.5-5 mm thick titanium the optimum is 3-4 mm. To minimize heating at the cut surfaces the speed should be as high as possible - for straight cutting 2600-2800 mm/min for 2.5 mm sheet and 1500-2600 mm/min. for 5 mm sheet. Cutting oxygen pressure should be 4-5 atmospheres. Under these conditions the heat-affected zone does not extend for more than 1-1.2 mm. For curved profiles the cutting speed is lower by 10-15 %, with all

Card 2/4

27813

S/549/61/000/101/011/015

D256/D304

Investigation and development ...

Other parameters the same. To obtain high quality cutting with a uniformly narrow heat-affected zone it is necessary to use a steel run-on plate of thickness 1.5-2.5 mm for 2.5-5 mm titanium. Metallographic examination reveals in almost all cases an outer light-etching zone of fine acicular α' phase forming as a result of the saturation of the metal with oxygen and nitrogen. Sometimes this zone has a columnar structure, testifying to the preferential effect of nitrogen. The greatest width of alpha zone was obtained at relatively low cutting speeds (2100 mm/min) and amounts to about 0.1 mm, while at higher speeds (about 2880 mm/min) it shrinks to 0.04 mm. A darker well-etching heat-affected zone adjoins the alpha, also possessing the typical α' -phase acicular structure. At low magnification two layers of equal width are distinctly visible, differing in crystal grain form and size, indicative of a different degree of recrystallization. At higher magnifications the acicular structure of the α' -phase is plainly discernible in both layers of the heat-affected zone reaching a width of 0.8 - 1 mm. There are 7 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2

Card 3/4

Investigation and development ...

27813
S/549/61/000/101/011/015
D256/D304

non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: G. Coates, Oxygen Cutting Titanium and Titanium Alloys, Engineer, 1957, vol. 203, No. 5270, 132 - 134; Torch cutting Titanium before machining speeds operation, gives good results, Western Metals, Vol. 12, No. 188, 1954, 54-56.

Card 4/4

24

YEVSEYEV, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; DMITRIYEV, Ye.A., inzh. [deceased]

Studying and developing a procedure and equipment for argon-
hydrogen arc cutting of the AMr6-T aluminum-magnesium alloy.
[Trudy] MVTU no.101:224-231 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Aluminum-magnesium alloys)
(Gas welding and cutting—Equipment and supplies)

1.2300

27815
S/549/61/000/101/013/015
D256/D304

AUTHOR: Yevseyev, G.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent

TITLE: Equipment for oxygen-flux cutting stainless steels,
cast iron, and non-ferrous metals in large thicknes-
ses

PERIODICAL: Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Trudy. Svarka
tsvetnykh splavov, redkikh metallov i plastmass,
no. 101, 1961, 232 - 235

TEXT: The equipment, known as the Y P-4 (UFR-4) was developed
from the earlier lower-power UFR-2, and consists of a cutter and
flux-dispenser. External and diagrammatic views of the apparatus
are given. Powdered flux enters the gas stream through the bunker
funnel, and both gas and flux passages are opened and closed elec-
tromagnetically through a hermetic chamber at the top of the bun-
ker. Oxygen is supplied by 3-5 cylinders manifolded together and
the flow divided, part going through the flux-injector via a regu-

Card 1/3

Equipment oxygen-flux ...

S/549/²⁷⁸¹⁵61/000/101/013/015
D256/D304

lator and valve (1-2 atm. pressure) and the remainder directly to the cutter to form the cutting jet and preheating flame. Flux is introduced into the bunker through a stopper at the top, fastened on with hermetic bolts and fitted with a copper foil membrane which would burst if the pressure inside the bunker reached 4-5 atm. To equalize the pressure in the upper and lower parts of the bunker and avoid a pulsating flux delivery a connecting tube is fitted. An injector controls the quantity of flux powder entering the cutter. The cutter itself has three hose connections, for fuel gas, oxygen-flux mixture, and cutting-preheating oxygen. The flux is admitted under a small excess pressure (about 1-2 atm.), and in the cutter head it becomes entrained in the high-pressure cutting jet at 10 - 20 atm. depending on the thickness being cut. The jet is switched on and off by a switch mounted on the cutter handle and connected in the flux bunker electromagnet circuit. A normally open coil on the entry nipple is closed only in exceptional conditions of overheating of flux in the cutter head and connecting tube. To guard against flashback of cutting oxygen into the powder hose and bunker due to clogging of the jet by flux, a protective

Card 2/3

27815

S/549/61/000/01/013/015
D256/D304

Equipment for oxygen-flux ...

bursting membrane is inserted in the powder hose. The equipment was tested industrially and displays good performance in profile cutting stainless steel up to 500 mm thick. Conditions for cutting stainless steels and cast iron are given in tabulated form. Those for copper and brass agree with data of V. I. Iavtogen for the YPXC-3 (URKhS-3) equipment. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

21

YEVSEYEV, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, Ye.A., inzh. [deceased]

Investigating and developing the process of pack cutting of
thin-sheet stainless steel. Trudy MVTU no.106:106-111 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Gas welding and cutting)

VASIL'YEV, K.V.; YEVSEYEV, G.B., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
MARKAZ, Yu.L., inzh.; red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Gas and electric cutting of metals] (Gazoelektricheskaya
rezka metallov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963). 173 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Gas welding and cutting)
(Electric metal cutting)

PARAKHIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; FROLOV, V.V., dots., kand.tekhn. nauk; SHORSHOROV, M.Kh., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOSPODAREVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; SUBBOTIN, Yu.V., inzh.; KUFKIN, S.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; VINOBUROV, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAGANOV, N.L., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHASHIN, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; AKULOV, A.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, S.T., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVSEYEV, G.B., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; TITOVA, V.A., red.; FUFAYEVA, G.I., red.; CHIZHEVSKIY, E.M., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work on welding] Laboratornye raboty po svarke. Moskva, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 274 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nauchno-pedagogicheskiy kollektiv Kafedry svarochnogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha (for all except Nikolayev, Titova, Fufayeva, Chizhevskiy).
2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy "Mashiny i avtomatizatsiya svarochnykh protsessov" Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha (for Nikolayev).
(Welding—Study and teaching)

YEVSEYEV, G.B., Kandid. tekhn. nauk; TEKHOMINOV, A.V., inzh.; DRUZHETSNIY,
S.D., inzh.

Studying the oxyacetylene cutting of **titanium** alloys. Ser.
proizv. no. 6:20-30 Je '65. (MIRA 18:3)

I. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. N.P.
Baukara.

SOV/65-58-12- 4/16

AUTHORS: Goncharova, N. V; Krivozubova, N. V; ~~Yevseyev, G. D.~~
Voytekhov, A. A; Kasatkin, D. F. and Karzhev, V. I.

TITLE: Preparation of Products with a High Aromatic Hydro-
carbon Content by Hydrogenation (Polucheniye produktov
s vysokim soderzhaniyem aromaticeskikh uglevodorodov
metodom gidrogenizatsii).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, ³Nr 12,
pp 15 - 21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Processes for the hydrogenation of high-molecular liquid
products and solid fuels are very important for the manu-
facture of motor fuels. The authors investigated the
hydrogenation of two samples of crude over a specially
treated catalyst, and showed that the end-products con-
tained a high amount of aromatic hydrocarbons. The pro-
cess was carried out in a laboratory apparatus with a
1.5 litre reactor working at pressures up to 700atms.(Fig1). The
broad fraction of a liquid phase hydrogenate of tar ob-
tained by semi-coking of Chermkhovsk coal, and the
gas-oil fraction boiling between 160 - 280°C obtained by
catalytic cracking of the vacuum distillate of S-
petroleum, were used as starting materials. Their

Card 1/4

SOV/65-58-12-4/16

Preparation of Products with a High Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content by Hydrogenation

physico-chemical characteristics are given in Table . . .
1. Bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are converted over a chromium catalyst, at temperatures above 460°C, and at hydrogen pressures from 300 - 600 atms into monocyclic hydrocarbons in high yields. These compounds, with long side chains, are dealkylated and simpler homologues of benzene are formed at 500°C and a pressure of 300 atms. The hydrogenate contained a fraction boiling up to 180°C which equalled approximately 46%; benzene formed 23% of this fraction. The quantity of the initial decalin in this mixture remained practically unchanged. Variations in the activity of the catalyst are shown in a graph (Fig.2). A series of experiments was carried out to determine the reaction kinetics with fresh material up to its dephenolisation when the pressure of hydrogen equalled 600 atms, at various temperatures and various volume rates (Fig.3). Results are given in the form of kinetic isotherms (Fig.4). On comparing these isotherms it can be seen that the highest yields of aromatic hydrocarbons are obtained at a temperature of 500°C and a volume rate of 0.5 - 0.7 kg/litre hour⁻¹. At pressures

Card 2/4

SOV/65-58-12-4/16

Preparation of Products with a High Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content by Hydrogenation

of 300 atms the yield of hydrogenate constituted 87% and contained 71% of the fraction boiling at 160°C and 56% of sulphonated hydrocarbons boiling at the same temperature. At 600 atms pressure slightly less satisfactory results were obtained. Results of laboratory tests on three samples, which were carried out at almost optimal conditions, are listed (Table 2). Table 3 gives the content of aromatic hydrocarbons in hydrogenation products. The octane number of the pure fraction equals 81.3 and is increased to 86.8 when 1 ml/kg of P-9 is added. Further investigations concerned the effect of the chemical composition of the starting material; these were carried out on fractions boiling between 160 - 280°C. The hydrogenates contained a large quantity of aromatic hydrocarbons (up to 70%). A 68% yield of the fraction boiling at 160°C, with a 68% content of aromatic hydrocarbons was obtained on processing gas-oil. It was found that the chemical composition of the initial material hardly affects the

Card 3/4

SOV/65-58-12-4/16

Preparation of Products with a High Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content by Hydrogenation

yield of C₆ - C₈ aromatic hydrocarbons. Table 5: results of hydrogenation of different types of raw material. There are 5 Tables, 4 Figures and 10 References: 5 English, 1 German and 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:VNII NP

Card 4/4

S/065/61/000/001/003/008
EO30/E212

AUTHORS: Karzhev, V. I., Rabinovich, B. Ya. and Yevseyev, G. D.
TITLE: Hydrogenation of the Ethers of Synthetic Fatty Acids
PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 1,
pp. 15-19

TEXT: The hydrogenation of the ethers of fatty acids in the range C₁₀ -- C₂₀ has been investigated, as a source of providing new surface-active agents. The methyl and butyl ethers were studied, and the acids themselves had been synthesized by oxidation from the paraffins, and then subsequently etherified. The efficiency of general conversion of the ethers was based on saponification values, and the efficiency of conversion into alcohols, on the hydroxyl numbers. The mean molecular weight of the starting material was 270, its acid value 0.4, saponification value 204, and the hydroxyl value 15. A commercial copper-chrome catalyst was used (15 gm). Hydrogenation took place around 250°C, under 200 atmospheres of hydrogen, and space velocities around 0.25-0.3 per hour. The reaction temperature coefficient is about 1.18 in the 230-250° temperature interval, but about 1.14 in the

Card 1/2

S/065/61/000/001/003/008
E030/E212

Hydrogenation of the Ethers of Synthetic Fatty Acids

250-270° temperature interval. However the degree of conversion falls a few percent in raising the temperature from the 250°C optimum to 270°C, because of secondary reactions. The degree of conversion is quite insensitive to alterations in the pressure of hydrogen between 200 and 300 atmospheres. The optimum degrees of general conversion were around 98.5% and for conversion into alcohols were around 97.8%. There are 3 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

Card 2/2

KARZHEV, V.I.; RABINOVICH, B.Ya.; YEVSEYEV, G.D.

Catalytic reduction of 2-hydroxyadipic aldehyde to 1,2,6-hexanetriol.
Neftekhimiia 3 no.2:267-270 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti.

(Adipaldehyde) (Hexanetriol) (Reduction, Chemical)

YEVSEYEV, G.P., inzh.-major

Checking the zero position of the fixed indicator on the traversing azimuth of fire control instruments. Artill.zhur. no.8:
42-45 Ag '53. (MIRA 13:3)
(Fire control(Gunnery)--Optical equipment)

YEVSEYEV, G.P.

Tanlova structure in the northern part of the West Siberian Plain.
Trudy VNIIGRI no.131:147-155 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Nadym Valley--Geology)

YEVSEYEV, G.P.

Materials on the geology of the Nadym Valley. Trudy VNIIGRI no.158:
158-177 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Nadym Valley—Geology)

YEVSIEYEV, G.P.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the north of the West Si-
berian Plain. Trudy VNIGRI no.225:285-302 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

YEVSIMYEV, I.

At the symposium in Shostka. Sov.foto. 19 no.8:51 Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Shostka--Color photography--Congresses)

YEVSEYEV, I.

We are promoting the participation of the public in financial
work. Fin. SSSR 22 no.11:34-35 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Nazarovskim rayfinotdelom Krasnoyarskogo kraya.
(Nazarovo District--Finance)

YEVSEYEV, I.

Main service. Sov. profsoiuzy 20 no.1:36-37 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rybnogo porta, Mur-
mansk.

YEVSEYEV, I. D.

15

Critical periods in the nutrient nutrition of cultivated plants. I. D. Yevseyev. Russ. agric. sci. U. R. S. S., (Soviet Agr. Sci. Ser. 1945, 41-50) (in English 60-60).-- Under K₂O culture conditions oats in the first 10 days of growth assimilate 68% of the P₂O₅ from soils of low concn., but only 33.6% from soils of high concn. Use of 0.004 g. of P₂O₅ per l. during the whole vegetative period results in phosphate starvation. At 0.015 g. of P₂O₅ per l. the plant develops normally. Max. effect of high doses of P₂O₅ when applied to cultures low in P₂O₅ takes place in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th 10 days of growth. The greatest requirement of P₂O₅ by flax is in the first periods of its growth before the beginning of budding. Application of P₂O₅ during this time increases the yield as much as its application before sowing. Delay in the application of P₂O₅ until after the above period results in decreased yield. Flax requires N most in the period just preceding budding. Application of N in this period markedly increases the yield in comparison to its application before planting.

E. D. Walter

ASAC-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM: SOVIET

REPLY ONE ONLY LOT

YEVSEYEV I.G.

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

Abs Jour: RZhDiel., No 11, 1958, No 49132

Author : Yevseyev, I.G.
Inst : Kuban Agricultural Inst.
Title : Effect of Fertilizers, Irrigations and Mulching
on the Strawberry at the Training Farm.

Orig Pub: Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot Kubansk. a.-kh. in-t, 1956,
(1957), vyp. 1, 67-71

Abstract: At the training farm of Kubanskiy Institute of Agri-
culture, horse manure at 40 tons/ha + N20 P20 K20 in
three periods (June, July, September) and irrigation
with solution of Naa at 2 centners/ha on June 11
promoted a 34% increase in the yield. The variant
without horse manure gave an increase of 41% and

Card : 1/3

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

M

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49132

with a lowering of NPK dosage to 10 kilograms of active substance to one hectare, the increase dropped to 29%. In the second experiment, in which straw mulching, irrigation and fertilizing with NPK were tried, the variant with mulching only produced as much as the control. Irrigations during June drought after harvesting, in August and September promoted an increase in the crop up to 110% the following year. One application of NPK gave an increase of 21%. Two applications of manure in the same dosage in spring and after the gathering of berries, and irrigations gave an increase of 42%, and three applications of manure in spring, summer and September in combination

Card : 2/3

M-171

Country : USSR

14

Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

Abstr Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49122

with irrigations gave an increase of 61%. Three applications of manure without irrigation lowered the yield to 86%. -- L.M. Shashkina

Card : 3/3

YEVSEYEV, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHISELYAKOV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Protecting automatic block-system signals and track installations from atmospheric supertension. Tekh.zhel.dor. 15 no.3:19-21 My '56. (MERA 9:8)

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

YEVSEYEV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ABUZIN, A.I.

Protection of automatic block systems from lightning
overloads. Avtom., telei i sviaz 2 no.4:24-28 Ap '58.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva
putey soobshcheniya (for Abuzin).
(Lightning protection)
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

YEVSEYEV, I.G. kand. tekhn. nauk; KONSHIN, N.H., inzh.

New valve-type discharger. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 3 no.4:20-23
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta.

(Lightning protection--Equipment and supplies)

YERSHOV, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVSEYEV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Protection of cables from corrosion caused by leakage currents
in voltage stepping-down circuits. Avtom., telemek. i svyaz'. 4
no.5:8-10 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric cables--Corrosion)

YEVSEYEV, I.G.; FILIPKOVA, L.S., red.; GROMOV, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[New RVN-250 valve discharger] Novyi ventil'nyi razriadnik
tipa RVN-250. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 10 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Electric power distribution--Equipment and supplies)

RYKOV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVSEYEV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of short circuits in the overhead contact system on the
track circuits of the automatic block system. Vest.TSNII MPS
22 no.5:17-22 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Electric railroads--Signaling--Block system)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

YEVSEYEV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYALICHEV, V.S., inzh.

Study of dangerous voltages and currents in track circuits with short-circuits in the contact network. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 9 no.6:16-20
Je '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ZYANDRIKOV, K.G.; YEVSEYEV, I.K.; SINOPAL'NIKOV . DIMOV, V.I., inzh.;
BICHUGOV, V.I.

Recommended by the Committee of Innovators in Moscow. Mashinostroitel'
no.9:28-29 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Technological innovations)

S/137/62/000/003/056/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Lisnyak, S. S., Yevseyev, N. F.

TITLE: Chromite reduction with solid carbon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 31, abstract 3G208
("Sb. nauchno-tekhn. tr. N.-i. in-t metallurgii Chelyab. sovnrkhoza",
1961, no. 3, 12 - 20)

TEXT: The authors studied the reduction with graphite of concentrated Cr-ore of the Aktyubinsk deposit within a range of 1,050 - 1,350°C. It was established that at 1,050°C, Fe was noticeably reduced and Cr began to be reduced at a slow rate. At 1,350°C Cr and Fe are reduced by 95% within one hour and a half. At 1,250 and 1,350°C the rate of reduction with graphite and charcoal is equal. At 1,100 and 1,150°C the process with charcoal is more rapid than with graphite. A decrease in size of Cr-ore and graphite particles entails a higher reduction rate. There are 9 references.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SOV/121-58-10-14/25

AUTHOR: Yavseyev, I.M.

TITLE: Machines for Lapping Flat Parallel Surfaces of Components (Stanki dlya dovodki ploskoparallel'nykh poverkhnostey detaley)

PERIODICAL: Stanki 1 Instrument, 1958, ²⁹ Nr 10, pp 35-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Special machines designed for the lapping of flat surfaces of components are shown in outline and described. The lapping disc of the small batch type machine has a diameter of 530 mm, is mounted horizontally and is driven by a spindle from below. A bracket mounted on the machine bed retains a housing with a cage, the lapped components and a weight, freely resting on the lapping disc. The mass production machine has a lapping disc of 720 mm diameter but has three brackets holding three cages with components. Each cage contains three components. The recommended procedure achieves a flatness to 0.5 micron and a parallelity of 1 micron in components

Card 1/2

SOV/121-58-10-14/25

Machines for Lapping Flat Parallel Surfaces of Components
of 100 mm length and 80 mm width. The lapping
allowance should be 10 - 20 microns per side.
There are 3 illustrations and 1 table.

Card 2/2

RIDZEL', Ye.K., kmandir vertoleta Mi-1 (Krymskaya obl.); YEVSEYEV, I.M.,
shofer; PRDOROV, I.V., agronom po zashchite rasteniy (Volokolamsk)

Toward the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
6 no.7:3 J1 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

(Plants, Protection of)

KATERINICH, N.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; YEVSEYEV,
I.H., starshiy leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby; PETROV, L.YA., kapitan
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Organization of specialized surgery in higher units. Voen.-med.
zhur. no.12:7-8 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(SURGERY, MILITARY)

YEVSEYEV, I. Ye.

1. SPINOV, R. I., Engg.; YEVSEYEV, I. Ye.

2. USSR (600)

4. Electric Switchgear

7. Central control panel for the preliminary press shop, Masl. shir. prom., 17, No. 9, 1952.

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

YEVSEYEV, I. YE.

SPINOV, R.I., inzhener; YEVSEYEV, I.Ye., inzhener.

Control device used in skimming off fats. Masl.-zhir.prcm. 17
no.8:32 Ag '52. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Zaoorozhnskiy maslozhirkombinat.
(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

YEVSHEYEV, I. YE.

SPIHOV, R.I., inzhener; YEVSHEYEV, I.Ye., inzhener.

Automatic starting and stopping of the condensate pump. Masl.-
-zhir.prom. 17 no.1);30 '52. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Zaporozhskiy maslozhirkombinat.
(Pumping machinery) (Automatic control)

YEVSEYEV, I.Ye. [Ievsieiev, I.IE.]

Apparatus for heating bleaching earth and catalysts with the contact method. Khar.prom. no.2:63-64 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 1319)

1. Zaporozhskiy masloshirokombinat.
(Oil industries—Equipment and supplies)

YEVSEYEV, K.

For high-quality work in each job. Prof. -tekh.obr. 11 no.2:12-14 '54.
(KERA 7:6)

(Agricultural education) (Farm mechanization)

YEVSEYEV, K.

Questions unresolved in construction schools. Prof.-tekh.obr. 13
no.9:7-9 S '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Building trades--Study and teaching)

27-10-5/21

Yevseyev, K.
Yevseyev, K.

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

The Seekers (Iskateli)

PERIODICAL:

Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1957, # 10,
p 14-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals with 3 inventions made by the teacher Nikolay Nikitovich Suntsov of the Agricultural Mechanization School # 33. It describes the pedagogical skill of some teachers, and the help rendered by patronizing enterprises of the Labor Reserve Schools of the Saratov Oblast'. In the 42 educational institutions of the Labor Reserve, agricultural mechanizers, industrial laborers and building craftsmen are being trained. In spring 1957, a commission tested a special device invented by Suntsov, for the mechanical transfer of measuring wire, used in seeding corn in the square-dibble way. The assistance of laborers is not required when using this device. The tractor driver can easily change the pawl. N.N. Suntsov also acquainted his students with the construction of a new cultivator. Usually intertilled cultivations are handled by the cultivator, at first lengthwise, and then crosswise. Suntsov's device enables to seize the plants from all sides, thus economizing time and work. Suntsov

Card 1/2

YEVSEYEV, K.

The hardest tool. Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.1:14-16 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Diamonds, Industrial)

YEVSEYEV, K. P.

ANIKEYEV, N.P., glavnyy red.; BISKE, S.F., red.; BOBYLEVSKIY, V.I., red.;
 VAS'KOVSKIY, A.P., red.; VERESHCHAGIN, V.N., red.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.,
 red.; YEVANGULOV, B.B., red.; YEFIMOVA, A.F., red.; ZIMKIN, A.V.,
 red.; LARIN, N.I., red.; LIKHAREV, B.K., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.;
 MIKHAYLOV, A.F., red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A., red.; POPOV, G.G., red.;
 POPOV, Yu.N., red.; SAKS, V.N., red.; SEMEYKIN, A.I., red.;
 SIMAKOV, A.S., red.; TITOV, V.A., red.; SHILO, N.A., red.; EL'YANOV,
 N.D., red.; YAKUSHEV, I.R., red.; V redaktirovani priminali uchast-
 iye: ANDREYEVA, O.N., red.; BAYKOVSKAYA, T.N., red.; BOLKHOVITINA,
 N.A., red.; BORSUK, M.O., red.; VASIL'YEV, I.V., red.; VASILEVSKAYA,
 N.D., red.; VOYEVODOVA, Ye.M., red.; YEVSEYEV, K.P., red.; KIPARI-
 SOVA, L.D., red.; KRASNYY, L.I., red.; KRISHTOFOVICH, L.V., red.;
 KULIKOV, M.V., red.; LIBROVICH, L.S., red.; MARKOV, F.G., red.;
 MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; NIKIFOROVA, O.I., red.; OBUT, A.M.,
 red.; PCHELINTSEVA, G.T., red.; RZHONSNIYTSKAYA, M.A., red.; SEDOVA,
 M.A., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., red.; TIMOFEYEV, B.V., red.; KHUDOLEY,
 K.M., red.; CHEMEKOV, Yu.F., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.;
 DERZHAVINA, N.G., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

ANIKETEV, N.P.---(continued) Card 2.

[Decisions of the Interdepartmental Conference on the Unified Stratigraphic Columns of the Northeastern Part of the U.S.S.R.]
Resheniia Mezhdedomstvennogo soveshchaniia po razrabotke unifikatsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlia Severo-Vostoka SSSR, Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1959. 65 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Mezhdedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po razrabotke unifikatsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlya Severo-Vostoka SSSR, Magadan, 1957.
(Soviet Far East--Geology, Stratigraphic)

YEVSEYEV, K.F.

Ordovician and Silurian stratigraphy and facies of the western
zone of the Northern Urals. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.6:3-11 '59.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Ural Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

YEVSEYEV, K.P., nauchnyy red.; PERMINOV, S.V., red.; MAKRUSHIN, V.A., tekhn, red.
PERMINOV, S.V., red.; MAKRUSHIN, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Geology and minerals of the Urals and Turgay] Geologiya i poleznye
iskopaemye Urala i Turgaya. Leningrad, 1960. 192 p. (Leningrad
Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut materialy, no.39) (MIRA 14:7)
(Ural Mountain region—Minerals) (Turgay region—Minerals)