YUROVSKIY, A.V.; ABRAMOVICH, M.I. (Leningrad)

Mathematical training of students entering institutions of higher learning. Mat. v shkole no.4:22-24 Jl-Ag '61.(MIRA 14:8)
(Leningrad--Universities and colleges--Entrance requirements)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

L 11251-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ES(w)-2/EWA(d) IJP(c) JW

ACC NR: AP5028032 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1129/1132

AUTHOR: Venkov, N. N.; Savin, [illegible]; Chudovskiy, [illegible]

ORG: Moscow State University, Institute of Nuclear Physics (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Instrumentation on board the Cosmos-41 satellite

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1129-1132

ABSTRACT: The RS-2 radiometric equipment was mounted on Cosmos-41 to control the radiation level, to measure the total [illegible] and to record [illegible] the following [illegible] counters: 1) [illegible] counters with a mica window [illegible] 2) [illegible] counters if the counters were coated with a layer of aluminum and lead of [illegible] g/cm². 3) n-p semiconductor counters for recording medium-energy protons.

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.521.67:629.195.2

L 11251-66

ACC NR: AP6002767

2

One of the counters was coated with 70-u aluminum foil with uranium salt deposited on its inner surface for calibration purposes. This counter generated control pulses from uranium α-particles. The geometrical factor of each of the counters was about 0.07 cm^2 sterad. 4) In STS-5 gas-discharge counter. 5) SI-ZBG gas-discharge counters for continuous recording of the absorbed radiation dose. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4173

60

Card 2/2

L 5361-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5026106 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/65/000/010/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Vaynshteyn, A. L. (Engr.); Nagatkin, A. G. (Engr.); Ovcharov, Ye. V. (Engr.); Yurovskiy, A. Ya. (Engr.)

25
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Standardized system of sensors 25

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: transducer, sensor 20

ABSTRACT: The standardized modular system of sensors consists of three principal groups -- with pneumatic, (electric) current, and frequency outputs. Each instrument comprises a sensing element, which converts the measurand into a proportional mechanical force, and a transducer, which converts this force into a pneumatic, current, or frequency output. The sensors cover manometers, vacuumeters, draft gages, differential manometers, flowmeters, float-type level gages, densimeters, manometric thermometers, etc., a total of 800 type-scale varieties. Thanks to standard multirange designs, the above 800 varieties can be assembled from 136 types and sizes. The sensors are rated as high-accuracy instruments (errors: 0.6,

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.3.083.8

0701 1166

L 5361-66
ACC NR: AP5026106

1, 1.6%). The new standardized sensors meet the specifications of the Universal International System of Automatic Control and are in the developmental stage. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

6C
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036717 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/011/0015/0020

AUTHOR: Kenigsberg, V. L. (Engineer); Yurovskiy, A. Ya. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Unified pneumatic transducers

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 11, 1966, 18-20

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic control, automatic pneumatic control, pneumatic device

ABSTRACT: A unified interchangeable pneumatic and electric transducer has been designed for measuring absolute and gage pressure, vacuum, pressure drop, draft, temperature, gas and liquid flow rate, level, density, viscosity, mechanical force, and angular speed. This transducer, whose sensitivity threshold is 0.05% of measured range consists of two functional components: 1) a sensor or measuring unit (different for each parameter type) which converts the measured quantity into a proportional force of 0-0.5—0-5 kg; and 2) a standard force-to-pneumatic signal converter which translates sensor output into pneumatic signals (in the 0.2—1 kg/cm^2 range at 1.4 kg/cm^2 feeding pressure). This converter is used with all types of sensor. Sensor output force is balanced by converter feedback force. A change in p destroys the equilibrium of the system, whereupon a control element actuates the error indicator to produce a pneumatic control signal. After being amplified, the signal passes to a remote control line and also to the bellows. The latter creates a new force

Card 1/2 UDC: 53.082.32:53.084.2:53.083.5

ACC NR: AP6036717

which restores the system equilibrium. About 1500 of these pneumatic transducers have been produced and tested since 1964. Tests indicated that they have good metrological characteristics and satisfy mass production requirements. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

S/109/62/007/008/013/015
D409/D301

9.4310

AUTHORS: Avak'yants, G.M., Pavlinov, A.B., Sablikov, V.A., Sinyukov, M.P. and Yurovskiy, A.V.

TITLE: Study of thermal effects in germanium power transistors

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 8, 1962, 1421-1426

TEXT: The dependence of the triode parameters on the heat, released at the collector junction, is studied theoretically and experimentally. The condition for the appearance of falling characteristics in the non-stationary regime, is obtained. Formulas are derived for the emitter and collector currents, the current gain α, the feedback coefficient μ, the collector conductivity gc, and the emitter conductivity ge. As a result of the heat release, falling characteristics appear in both the emitter and collector circuits. The experimental setup for the study of the non-isothermic current-voltage characteristics is described. The transistors П209 (P209)

Card 1/2

Study of thermal effects ...

and П210А (P210A) were used in the experiments. It was experimentally confirmed that the cooling of the transistors follows Newton's law. It was found that the current gain α depends weakly on temperature and that μ changes by almost one order of magnitude as a result of the heating. (The temperature increase amounted to 20 - 30°K). The experimental and theoretical curves for g_c were in good agreement. The conditions for the appearance of falling characteristics in the non-stationary regime, are analyzed by means of the graph W_c versus Δt (W_c denoting the power dissipated by the collector at the critical point). Conclusions: Formulas are derived for the dependence of the transistor parameters on the heat, released at the collector; these formulas can be simplified in actual conditions. The heat release at the collector junction and in the collector and emitter circuits, is accompanied by the appearance of falling characteristics. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1961

Card 2/2

L 12816-63 EWT(l)/EWG(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2/EEC(b)-2/ES(t)-2
AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pz-4/Pm-4 JD/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AT3003012 S/2927/62/000/000/0243/0248

AUTHOR: Pavlinov, A. B.; Sablikov, V. A.; Sinyukov, M. P.; Yurovskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of thermal effects in high-power germanium transistors [Report at the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices, Tashkent, 2-7 October, 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 243-248

TOPIC TAGS: Ge transistor heating, high-power Ge transistor, P209 transistor, P210A transistor

ABSTRACT: Nonisothermic current-voltage characteristics of junction transistors, under static conditions and for a common-base circuit, were theoretically studied by S. M. Avakyants (Phenomenological theory of semiconductors, Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1960). The present article reports results of experimental verification of the above theory and results of investigation of the origin of drooping characteristics under transient conditions. Extended experimentation with the P209 and P210A transistors brought the authors to the following conclusions: (1) the current gain

Card 1/2

L 12816-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3003012

depends but little on temperature; (2) the feedback factor largely depends on [illegible] that the collector conductance [illegible] mainly on the charge [illegible] emitter circuit [illegible] The following characteristics were measured: (1) collector voltage vs. emitter voltage at I_{em} = 6 ma const.; (2) emitter voltage at E_{coll} = 7 v const; (3) collector current vs. collector voltage at I_{em} = 10 mv const. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, GE NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KUSHNIR, V.F.; YUROVSKIY, A.V.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.T.; ZAYEZDNYY, A.M., red.

[Tables and formulas of V.K.Turkin functions $T_m^{(1)}(x,\alpha)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{J_n(x)J_{n-m}(x)}{n-\alpha}$; a manual] Tablitsy i formuly funktsii V.K.Turkina, $T_m^{(1)}(x,\alpha)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{J_n(x)J_{n-m}(x)}{n-\alpha}$; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, 1963. (MIRA 17:9)

89 p.

1. Leningrad. Elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

L 12830-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2/EEC(b)-2/ES(t)-2
[illegible] Pm-4/Pm-4 JD/JP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AT3003026 S/2987/62/000/000/0315/0318

AUTHOR: Yurovskiy, A. V.; Sinyukov, M. P.

TITLE: Behavior of diffusion-base germanium transistors in gamma-ray field [Report at the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices, Tashkent, 2-7 Oct., 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 315-318

TOPIC TAGS: germanium transistor, gamma-ray field

ABSTRACT: Effects of gamma rays on the parameters of a type P-403 germanium transistor were studied; current gain, output conductance, and reverse collector current were measured. Gamma-ray sources of 2 r/sec and 100 r/sec were used. Irradiation in the weak channel, with doses up to 76,000 r, did not change the transistor parameters. With higher doses, the current gain did not appreciably change; the output conductance sharply increased at 3 million r and up; the reverse current varied widely between 3 and 7 million r. Wide variations from specimen to specimen were also observed. Increase in the collector current is explained by the appearance of new surface channels; increase in the output conductance, by the reverse collector current leakage.

Card 1/2

AVAK'YANTS, G.M.; MURYGIN, V.I.; SANDLER, L.S.; TESHABAYEV, A.; YUROVSKIY, A.V.

Straight branch of the voltampere characteristic of thin diodes at high injection levels. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.11:1919-1926 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

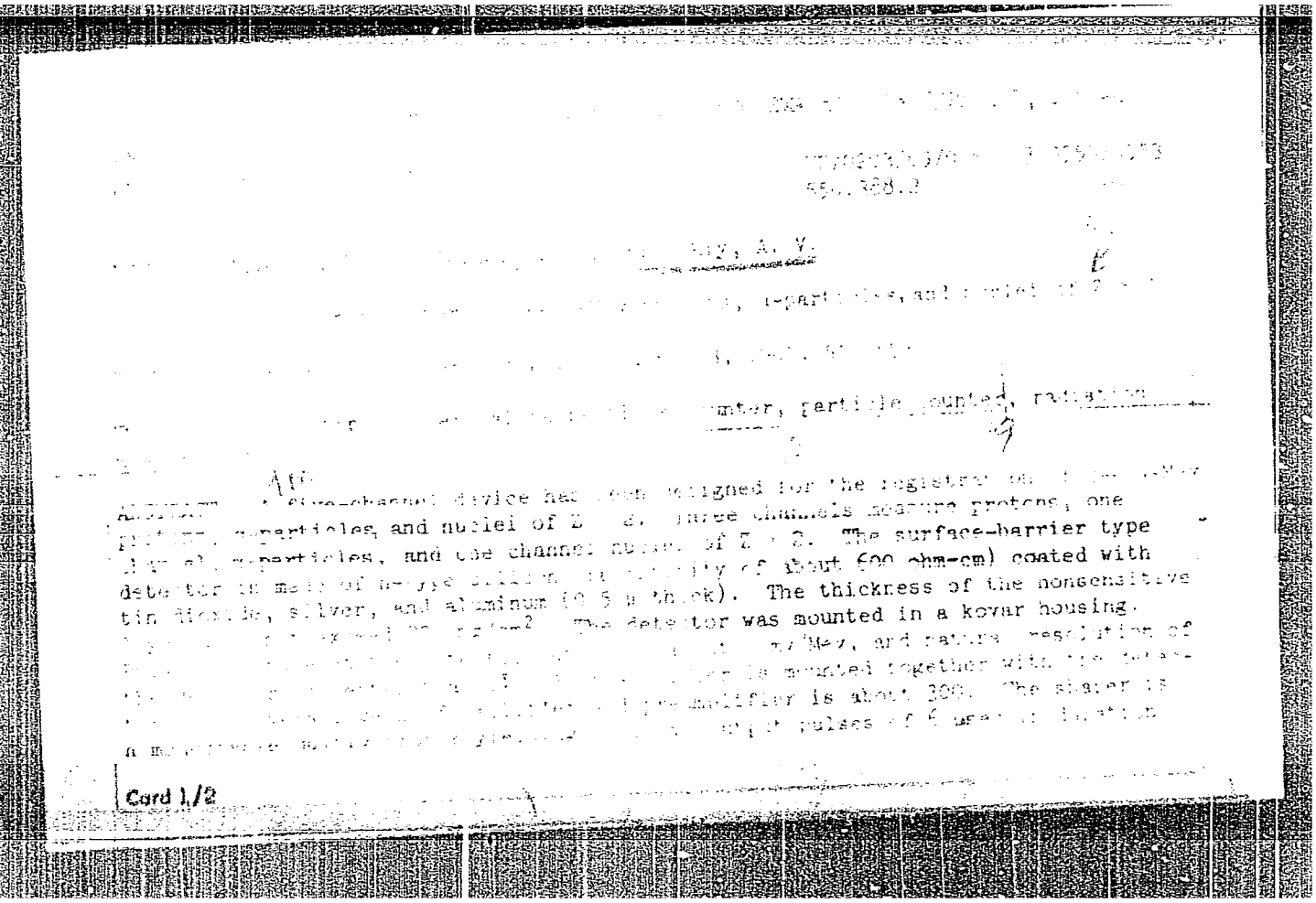
AVAK'YANTS, G.M.; MURYGIN, V.I.; SANDLER, L.S.; TESHABAYEV, A.; YUROVSKIY, A.V.

Properties of an electron-hole junction in the straight-line direction at large current densities. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.10:1776-1782 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SAVENKO, I.A.; TEL'TSOV, M.V.; MADUYEV, V.L.; SAVJN, O.I.; YUROVSKIY, A.V.

Radiometrical equipment on board the satellite "Kosmos-41." Geomag. i aer. 5 no.6:1129-1132 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Submitted December 28, 1964.



Card 1/2

and 3 v in amplitude. Its threshold level is about 100 mv. The scaling system has several high-frequency triggers. The circuit makes it possible to register with an

S/119/62/000/002/002/010
D201/D301

AUTHORS: Kenigsberg, V.L. and Yurovskiy, A.Ya.

TITLE: On the problem of creating a unified system of pick-ups

PERIODICAL: Priborostroeniye, no. 2, 1962, 3-5

TEXT: One of the main problems in developing complex automatic systems is considered to be that of pick-ups used for conversion of all possible parameters into a few physical quantities, such as displacement, resistance, force, d.c. and a.c. voltages. A large group of parameters to be measured consists of those which act directly on the sensing element of the pick-up and produce force or displacement. These parameters would include the temperature, flow, pressure, level, r.p.m., force power, voltage and current density. Measurements of these can be based on a single principle which would facilitate unification. Analysis of industrial requirements, carried out at N11Teplopribor, show that many branches of industry at present require pick-ups with an accuracy of 0.5 to 1 and sensitivities not less

Card 1/2

than 0.05 + 0.1% of the measurement range and time constants of 0.1 sec. or less. The analysis of pick-ups and experiments with Soviet- and non-Soviet pick-ups have shown that the above degree of accuracy can be achieved only by applying negative feedback. Negative feedback is used extensively in pick-ups with force compensation in automatic control systems. NIITeplopribor is now developing a system of interchangeable standardized electric and pneumatic compensation pick-ups of class 0.5 and 1 for measuring temperature, flow, relative and absolute pressures, pressure drop, vacuum, traction, liquid level and density. Approval of government standards for pneumatic and electric input signals helps the unified instrumentation. The standardized pick-ups which are under development at the NIITeplopribor will fully satisfy the principle of modular construction, according to which all units perform certain pre-determined functional transformation and are designed according to the modular techniques. The modular method of standardized pick-up design will permit further improvements and wider range of applications. There are 2 figures.

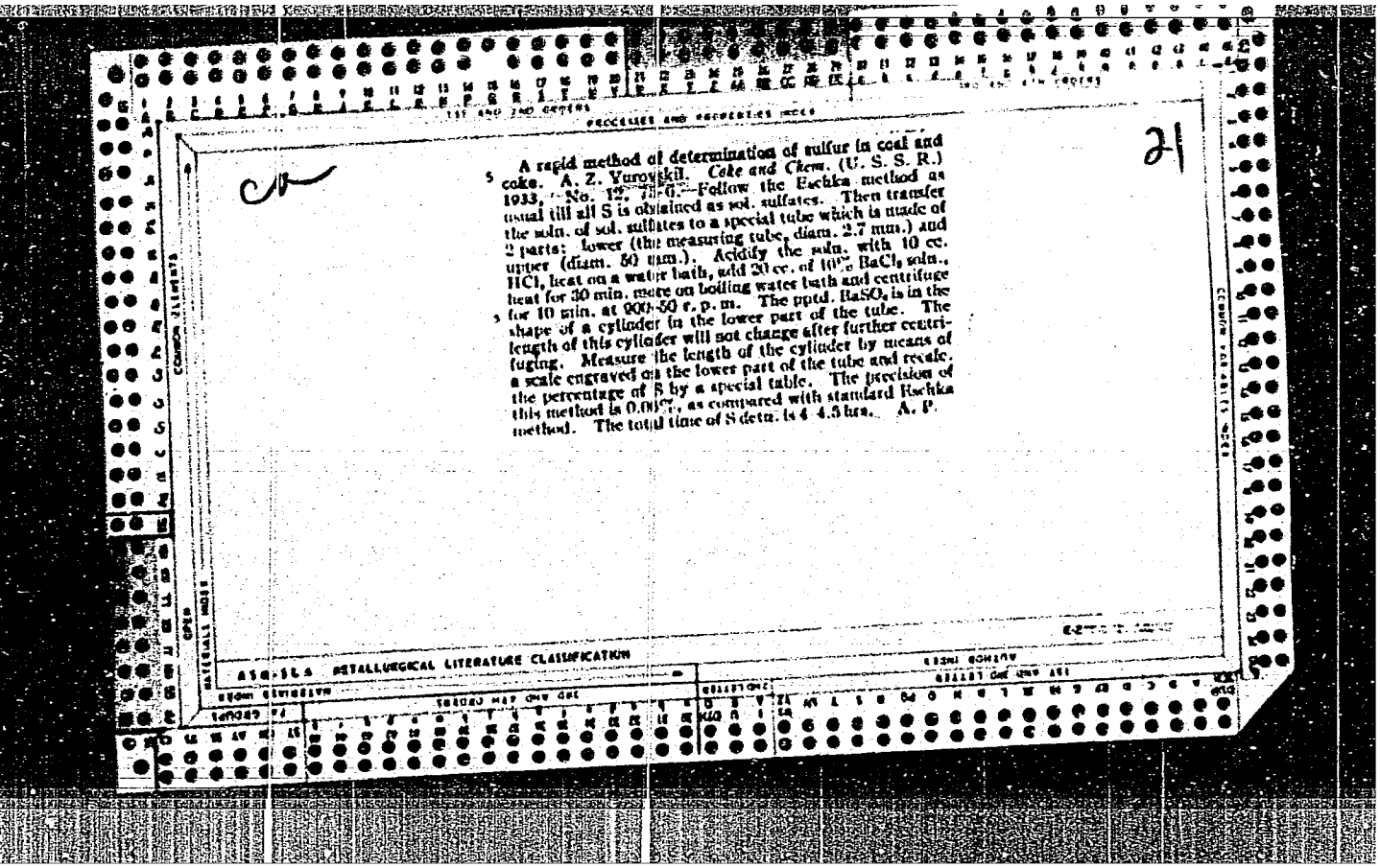
KENIGSBERG, V.L.; YUROVSKIY, A.Ye.

Developing a unified system of transducers. Priborostroenie no.2: 3-5 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

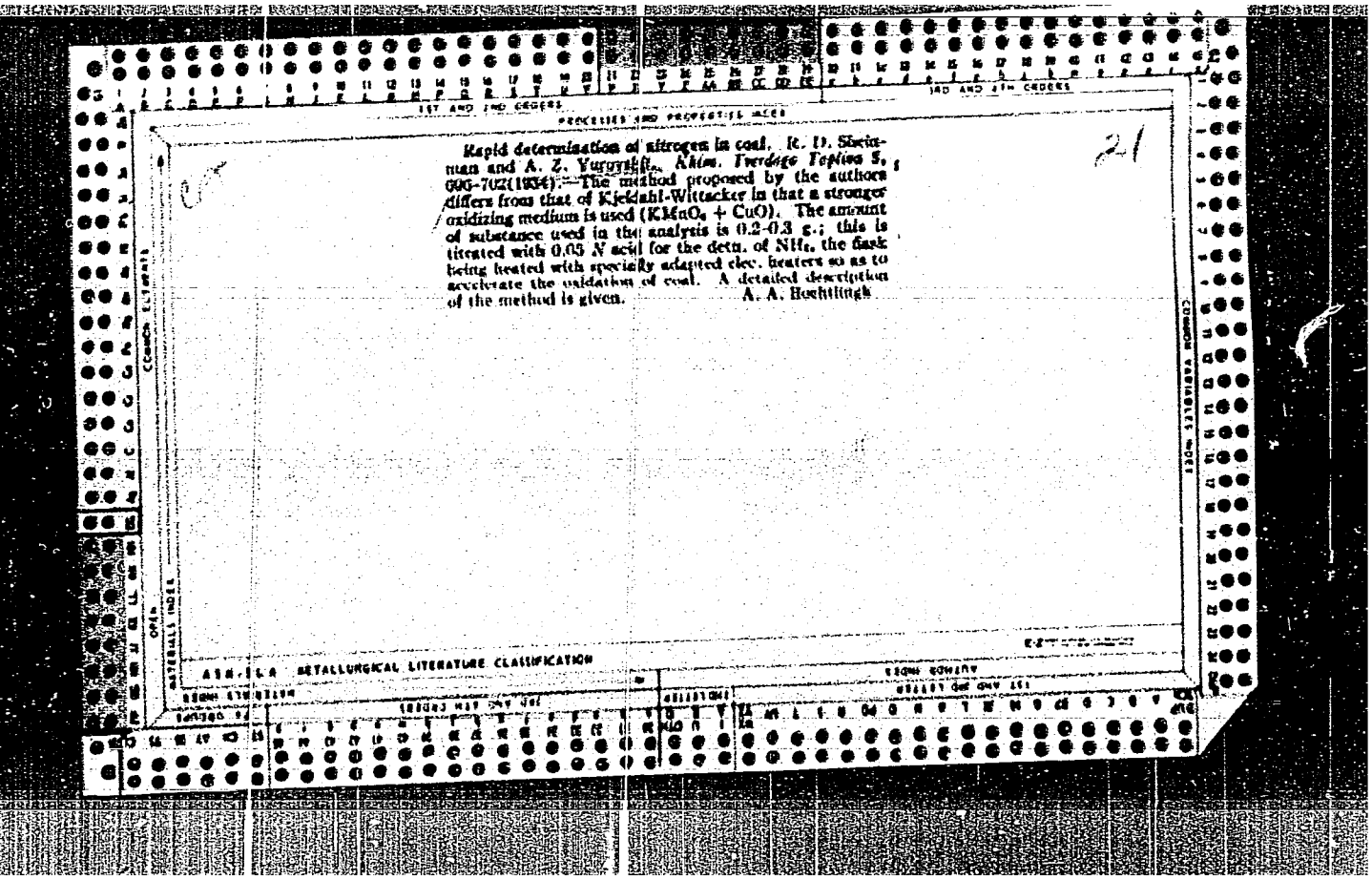
(Transducers)

VAYNSHTEYN, A.L., inzh; NAGATKIN, A.G., inzh.; OVCHAROV, Ye.V., inzh.; YUROVSKIY, A. Ya., inzh.

Unified system of pickups. Priborostroenie no. 10:3-5 O '65 (MIRA 19:1)



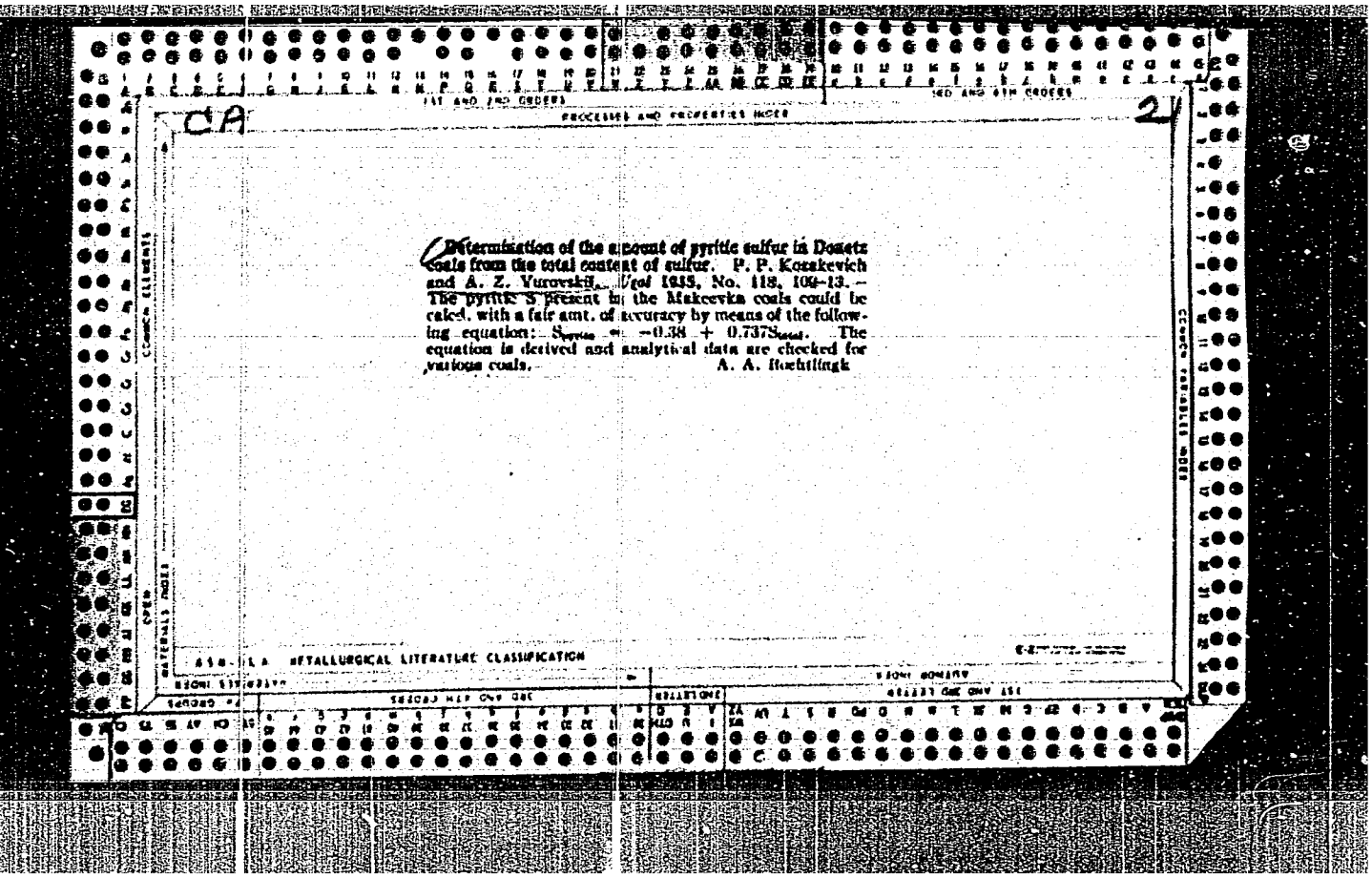
A rapid method of determination of sulfur in coal and coke. A. Z. Yurovskii. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1933, No. 12, 7-9.—Follow the Eschka method as usual till all S is obtained as sol. sulfates. Then transfer the soln. of sol. sulfates to a special tube which is made of 2 parts: lower (the measuring tube, diam. 2.7 mm.) and upper (diam. 50 mm.). Acidify the soln. with 10 cc. HCl, heat on a water bath, add 20 cc. of 10% $BaCl_2$ soln., heat for 30 min. more on boiling water bath and centrifuge for 10 min. at 900-50 r. p. m. The ppt'd. $BaSO_4$ is in the shape of a cylinder in the lower part of the tube. The length of this cylinder will not change after further centrifuging. Measure the length of the cylinder by means of a scale engraved on the lower part of the tube and recalc. the percentage of S by a special table. The precision of this method is 0.01%, as compared with standard Eschka method. The total time of S detn. is 4-4.5 hrs. A. P.

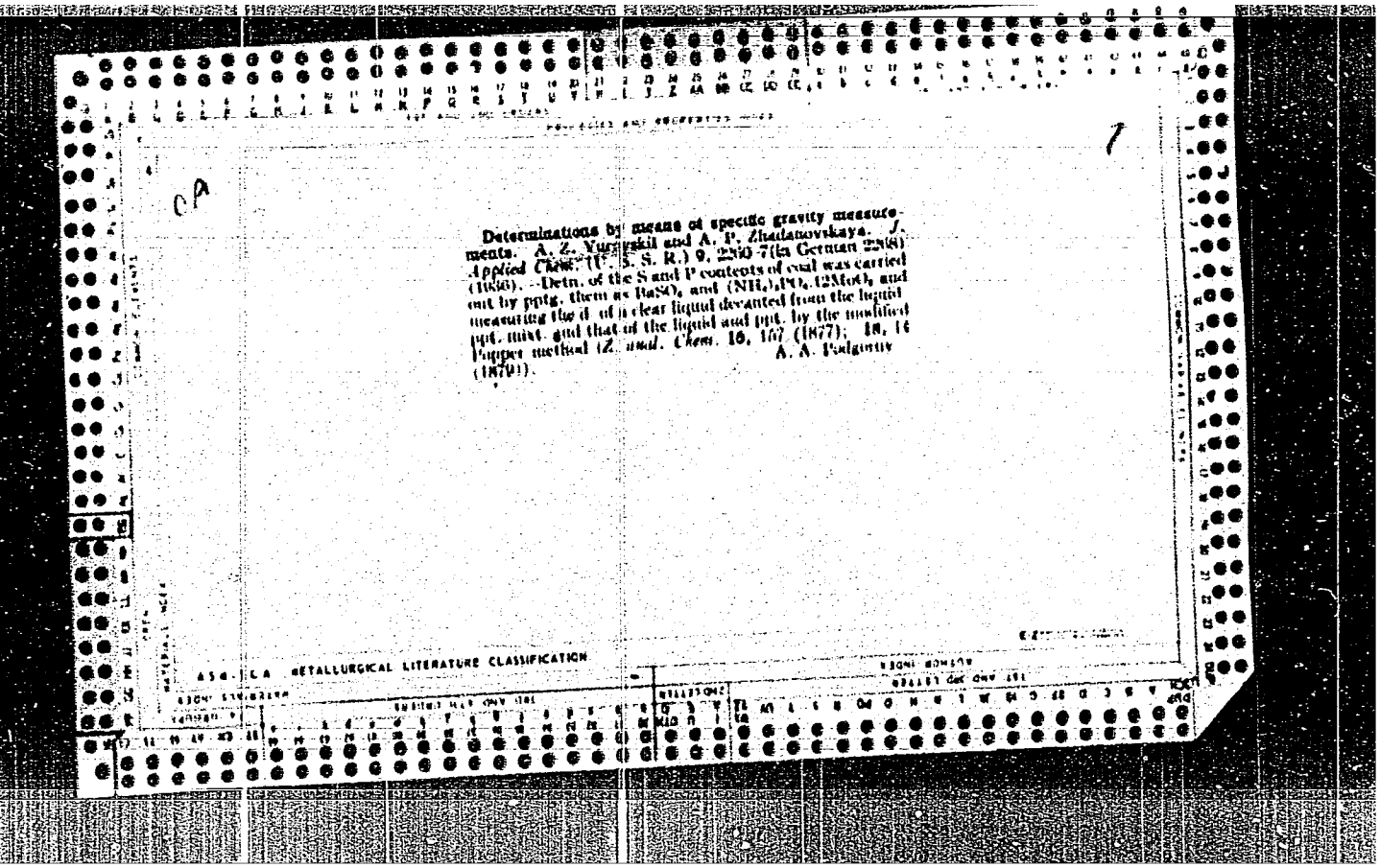


Rapid determination of nitrogen in coal. R. D. Sheinman and A. Z. Yurgyuk. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 5, 699-702(1934).—The method proposed by the authors differs from that of Kjeldahl-Wittacker in that a stronger oxidizing medium is used ($KMnO_4 + CuO$). The amount of substance used in the analysis is 0.2-0.3 g.; this is titrated with 0.05 *N* acid for the detn. of NH_3, the flask being heated with specially adapted elec. heaters so as to accelerate the oxidation of coal. A detailed description of the method is given. A. A. Boehtlingk

21

ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



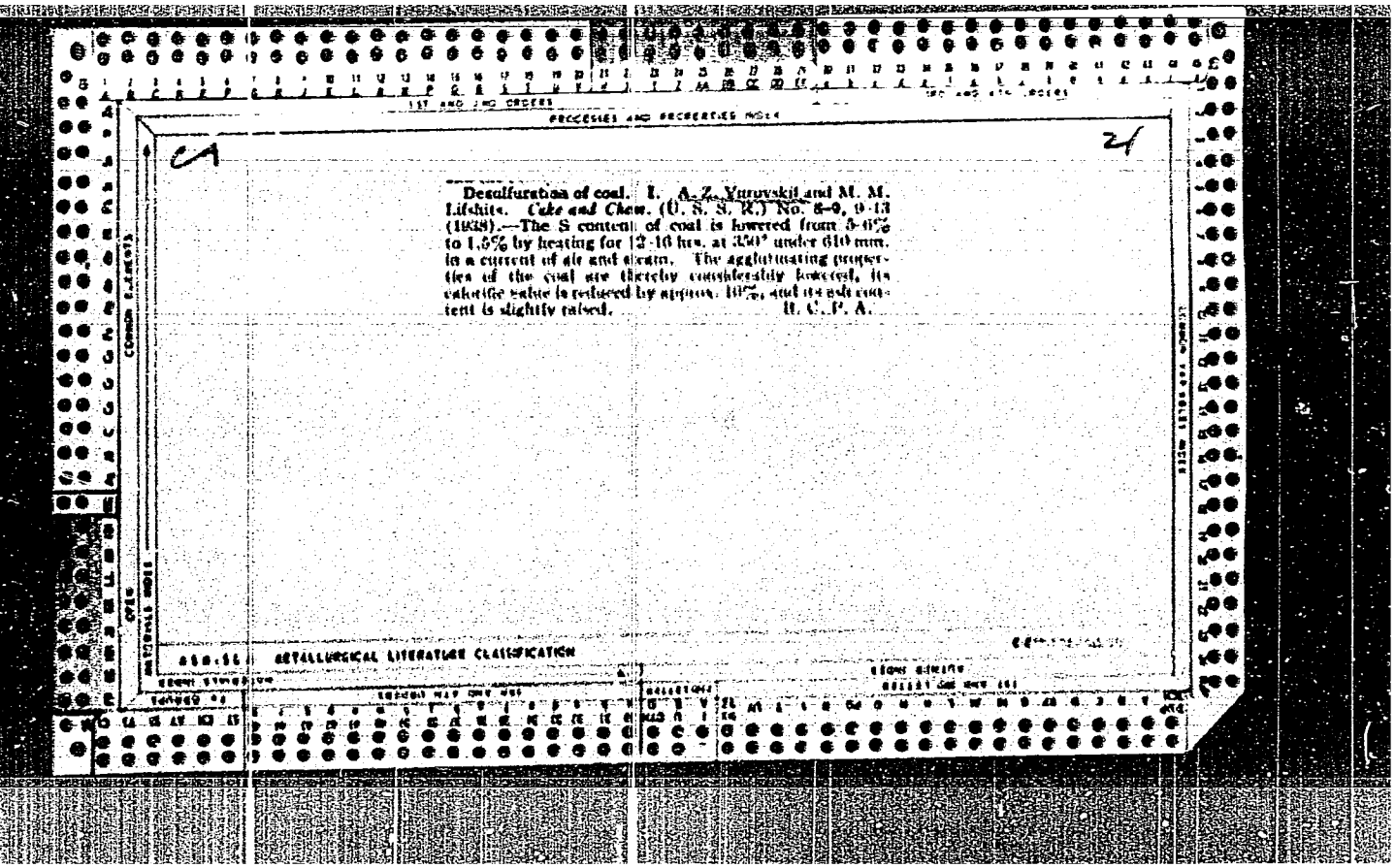


CA

Determinations by means of specific gravity measurements. A. Z. Yurovskii and A. P. Zhadanovskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 2350-7 (in German 2358) (1936). —Detn. of the S and P contents of coal was carried out by ppte. them as $BaSO_4$ and $(NH_4)_2PO_4.12MoO_3$ and measuring the d. of a clear liquid decanted from the liquid ppt. mixt. and that of the liquid and ppt. by the modified Pupper method (*Z. anal. Chem.* 16, 147 (1877); 18, 16 (1879)).

A. A. Bulgarov

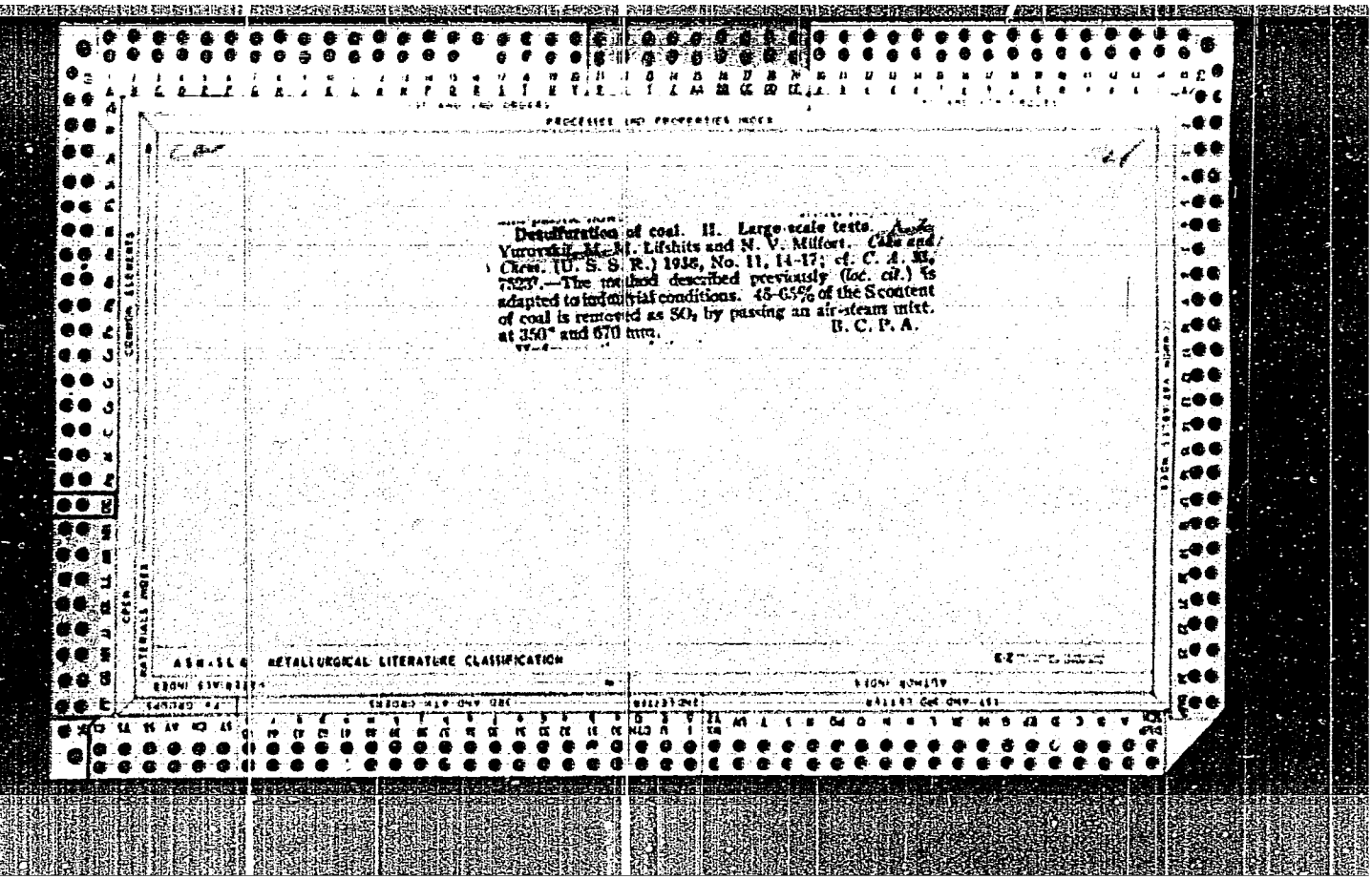
A54-CA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

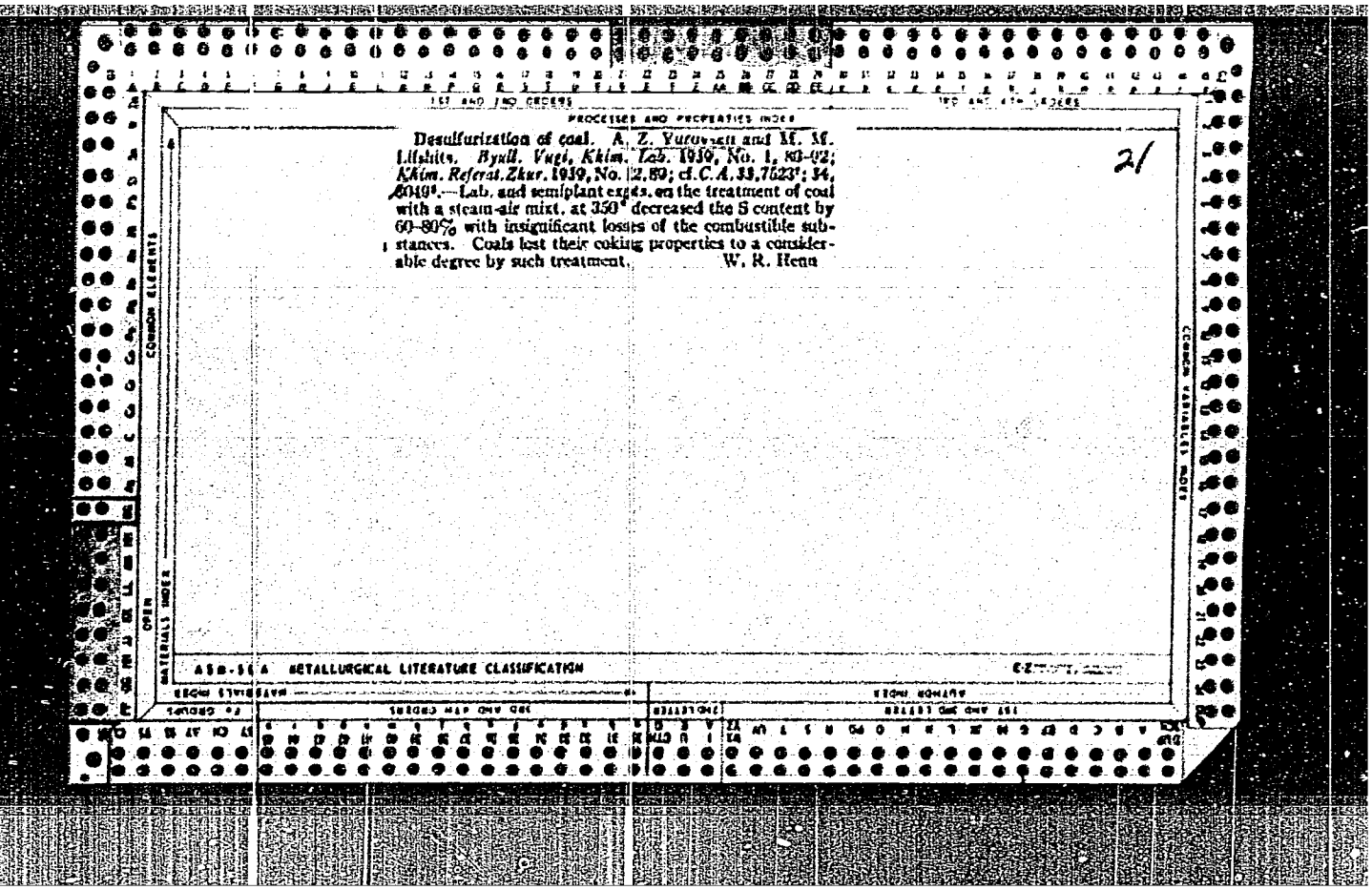
Desulfuration of coal. I. A. Z. Yuruvskii and M. M. Lifshits. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) No. 8–9, 9–13 (1938).—The S content of coal is lowered from 3–6% to 1.5% by heating for 12–16 hrs. at 350° under 610 mm. in a current of air and steam. The agglutinating properties of the coal are thereby considerably lowered, its calorific value is reduced by approx. 10%, and its ash content is slightly raised. H. C. P. A.

669.15 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Desulfuration of coal. II. Large-scale tests. Andrei Yurovskii, M. M. Lifshits and N. V. Milfort. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1938, No. 11, 14-17; cf. *C. A.* **33**, 7523⁹.—The method described previously (*loc. cit.*) is adapted to industrial conditions. 45-65% of the S content of coal is removed as SO₂ by passing an air-steam mixt. at 350° and 670 mm. B. C. P. A.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

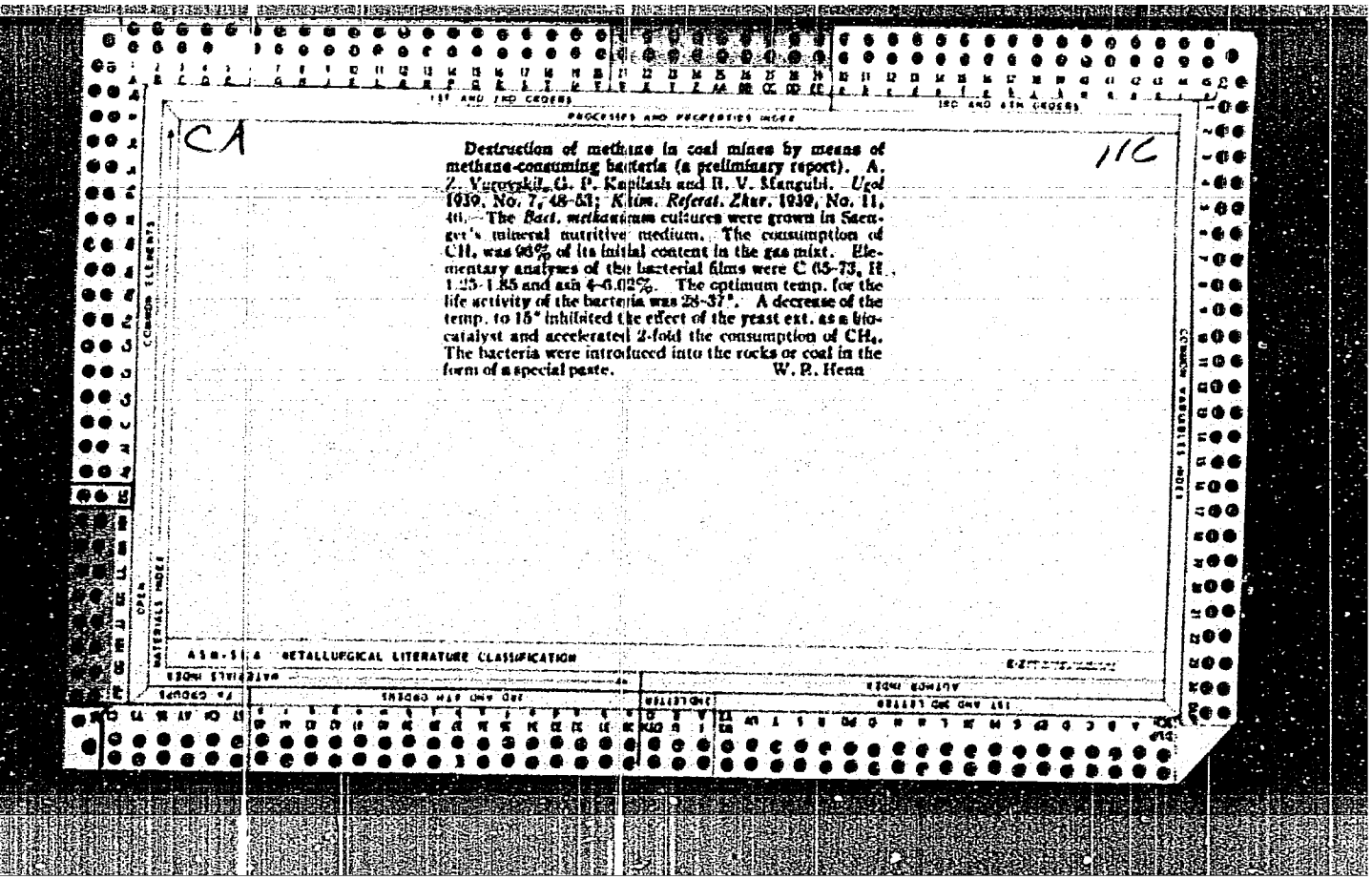


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Desulfurization of coal. A. Z. Yuruvsen and M. M. Lilshits. *Byull. Vugi, Khim. Lab.* 1939, No. 1, 80–92; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 2, 89; cf. *C. A.* 33, 7523⁷; 34, 4049⁸.—Lab. and semiplant expts. on the treatment of coal with a steam-air mixt. at 350° decreased the S content by 60–80% with insignificant losses of the combustible substances. Coals lost their coking properties to a considerable degree by such treatment. W. R. Henn

21

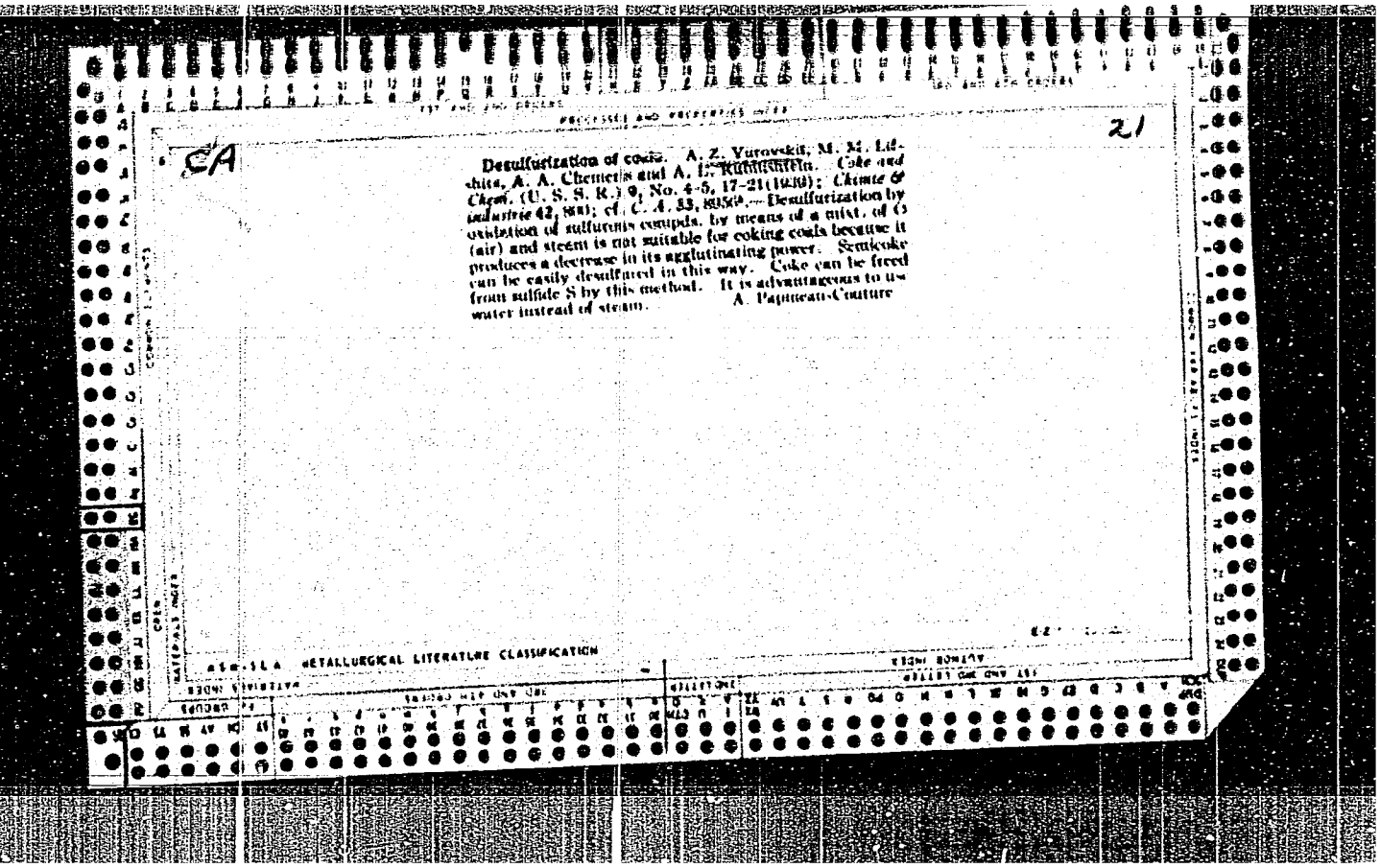
ASB-5 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

IIC

Destruction of methane in coal mines by means of methane-consuming bacteria (a preliminary report). A. Z. Yurovskii, G. P. Kapitash and B. V. Mangubi. *Ugol* 1939, No. 7, 48-51; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 11, 46.—The *Bact. methanicum* cultures were grown in Saeagei's mineral nutritive medium. The consumption of CH_4 was 96% of its initial content in the gas mixt. Elementary analyses of the bacterial films were C 65-73, H 1.25-1.85 and ash 4-6.02%. The optimum temp. for the life activity of the bacteria was 28-37°. A decrease of the temp. to 15° inhibited the effect of the yeast ext. as a bio-catalyst and accelerated 2-fold the consumption of CH_4. The bacteria were introduced into the rocks or coal in the form of a special paste. W. R. Henn

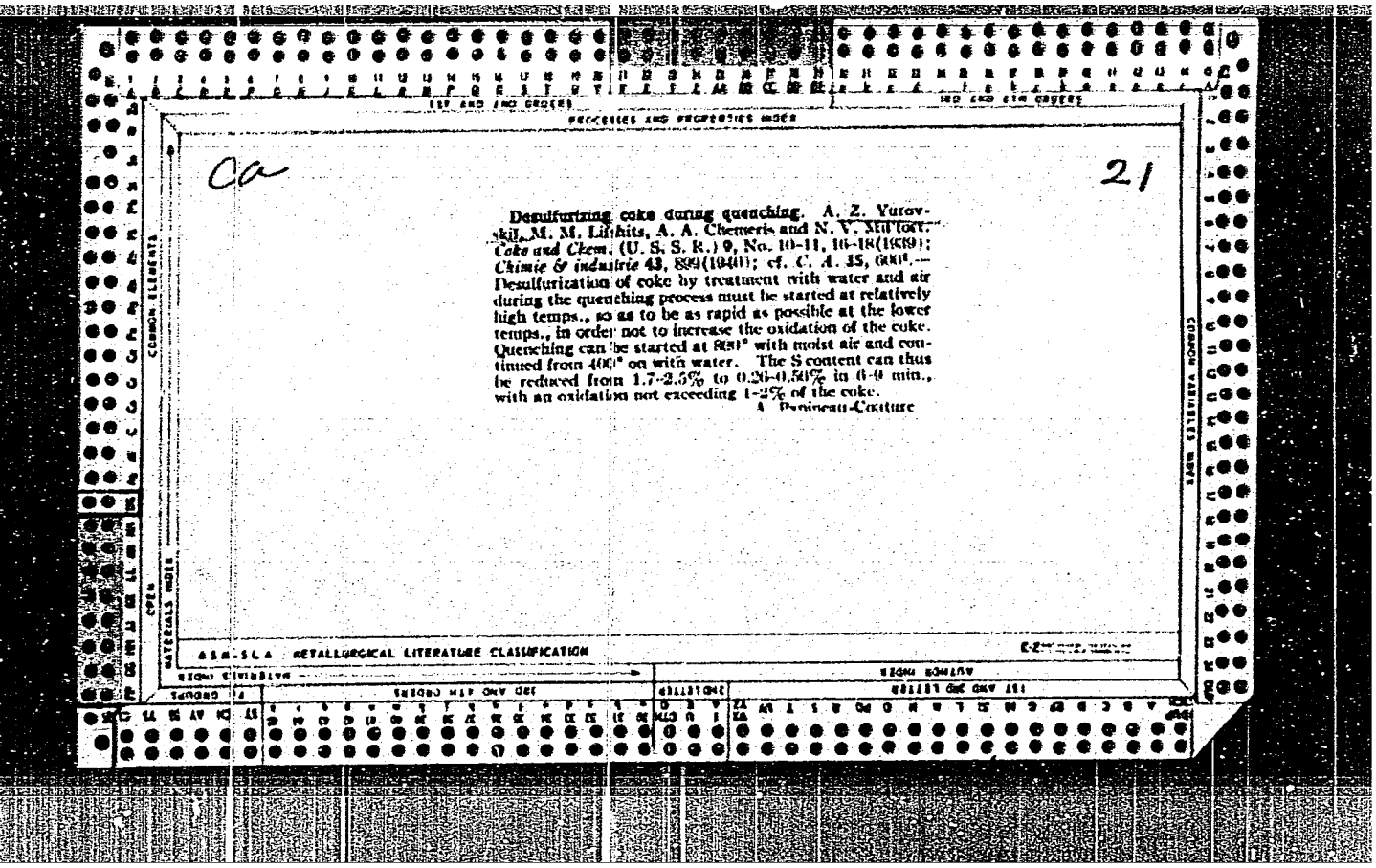


CA

21

Desulfurization of coals. A. Z. Yurovskii, M. M. Lidskii, A. A. Chemeris and A. L. [illegible]. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, No. 4-5, 17-21 (1939); *Chimie & industrie* 42, 881; cf. C. A. 33, 8956.—Desulfurization by oxidation of sulfurous compds. by means of a mixt. of O (air) and steam is not suitable for coking coals because it produces a decrease in its agglutinating power. Semicoke can be easily desulfured in this way. Coke can be freed from sulfide S by this method. It is advantageous to use water instead of steam. A. Papineau-Couture

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



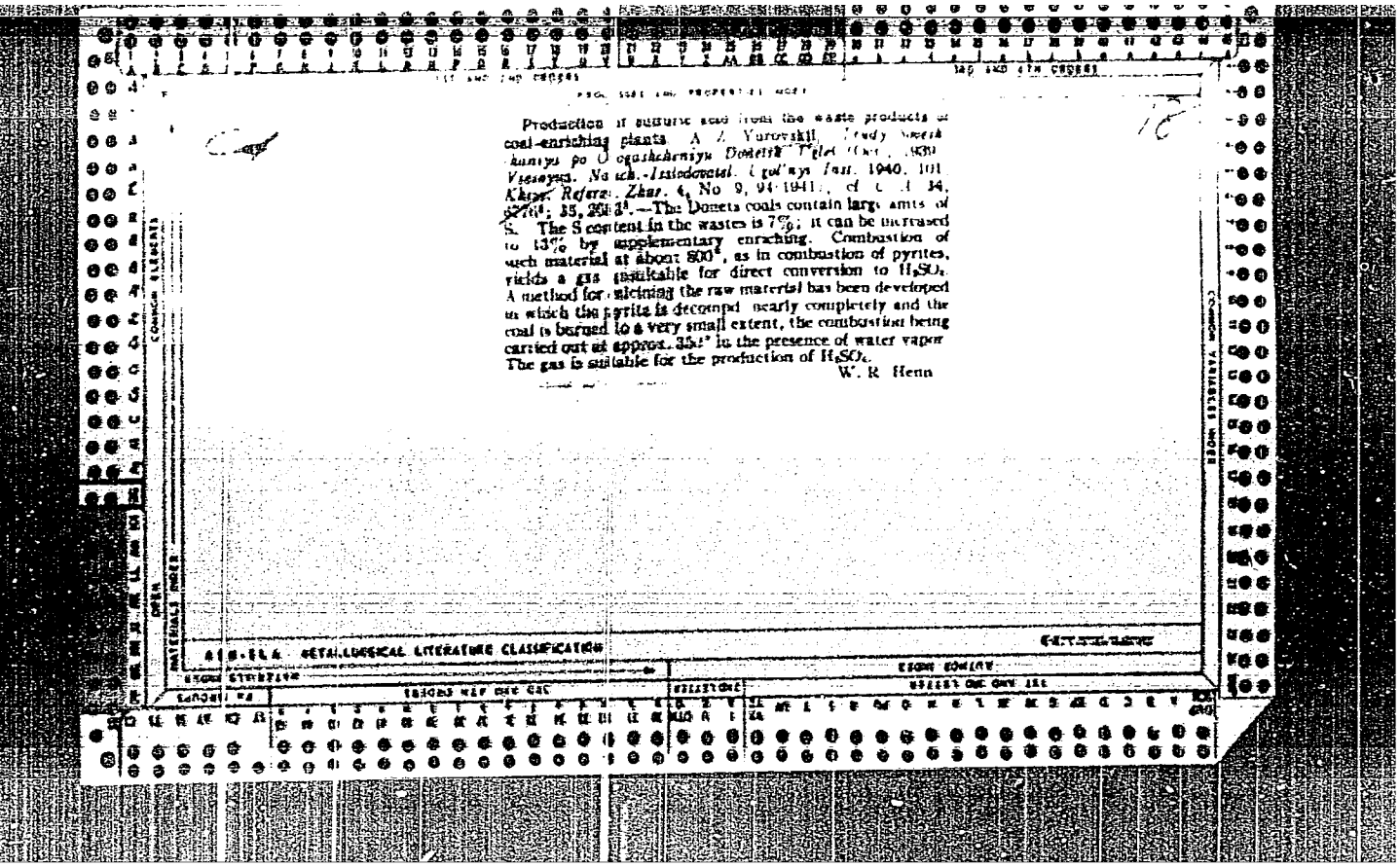
Ca

21

Desulfurizing coke during quenching. A. Z. Yurovskii, M. M. Lilkhits, A. A. Chemeris and N. V. Sil'tsov. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **9**, No. 10-11, 16-18(1939); *Chimie & industrie* **43**, 899(1940); cf. C. A. **35**, 6001.—Desulfurization of coke by treatment with water and air during the quenching process must be started at relatively high temps., so as to be as rapid as possible at the lower temps., in order not to increase the oxidation of the coke. Quenching can be started at 850° with moist air and continued from 400° on with water. The S content can thus be reduced from 1.7-2.5% to 0.20-0.50% in 6-9 min., with an oxidation not exceeding 1-2% of the coke.

A. Pavineau-Couture

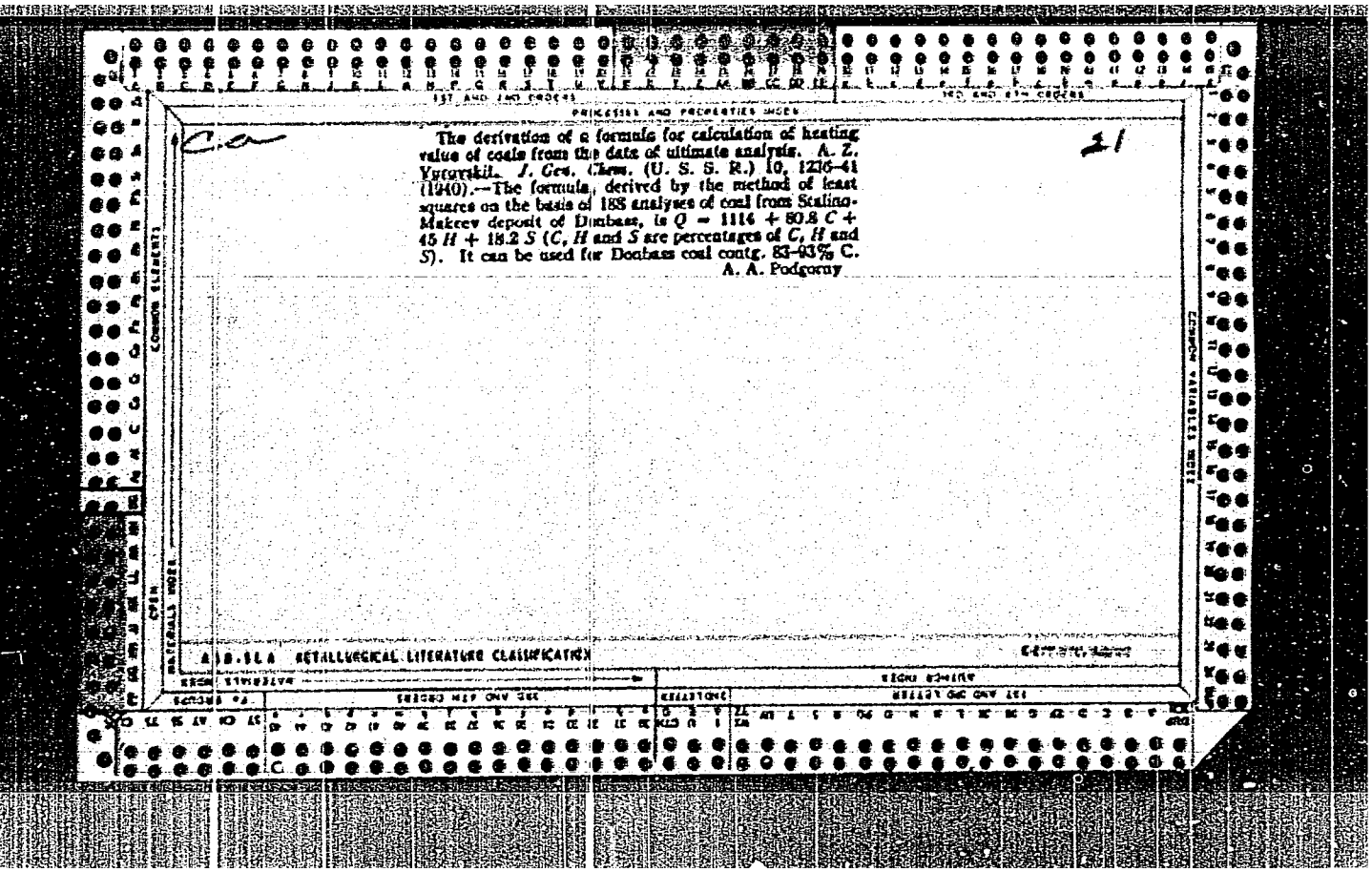
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



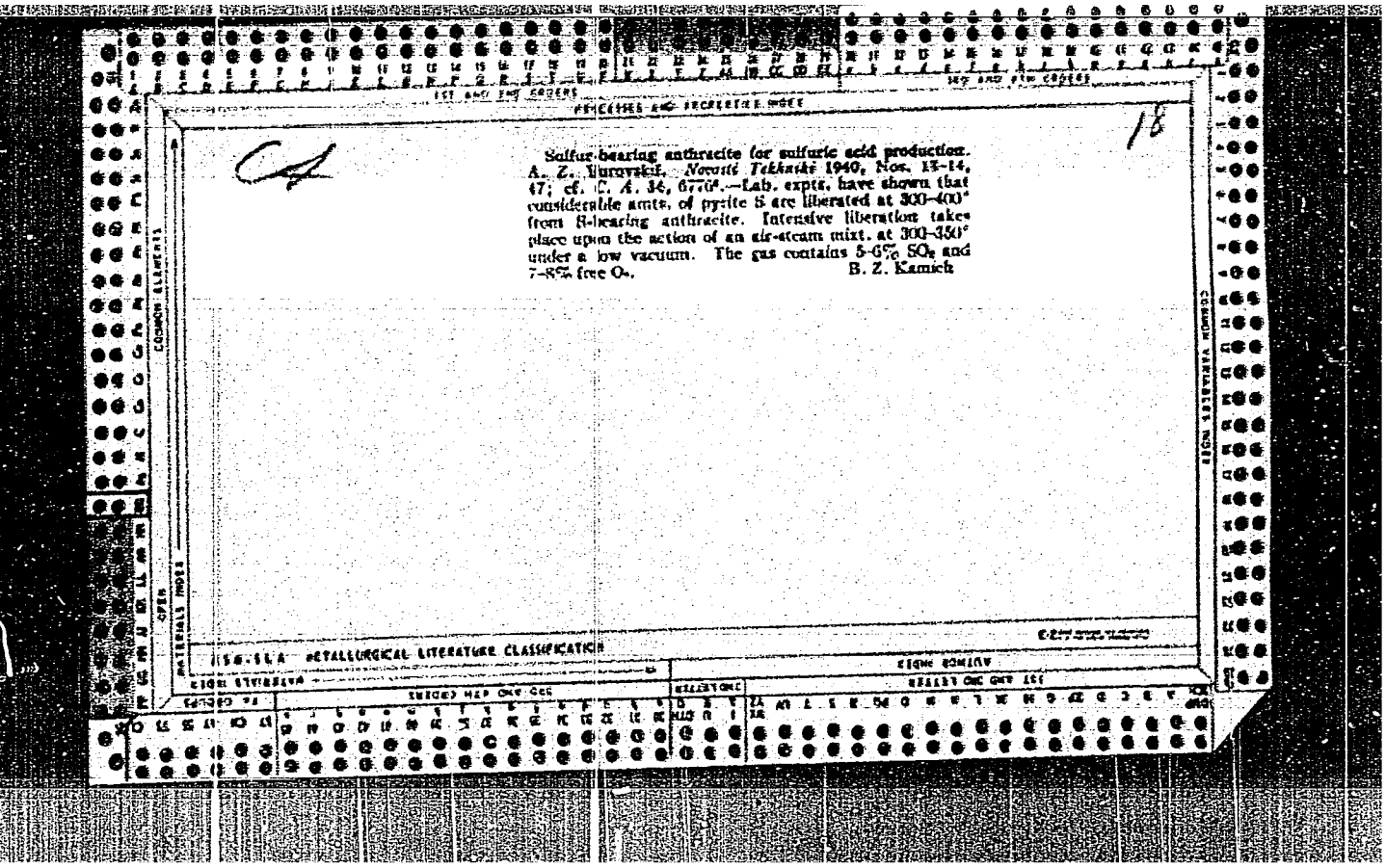
Production of sulfuric acid from the waste products of coal-enriching plants. A. Z. Yurovskii. *Trudy Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Obogashchenia Donetsk. Tekh. Inst. Vissheyo Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Obogashchenia Donetsk. Tekh. Inst.* 1940, 101 *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No 9, 94-1941; cf. C. A. 34, 2764; 35, 2513.—The Donets coals contain large amts. of S. The S content in the wastes is 7%; it can be increased to 13% by supplementary enriching. Combustion of such material at about 800°, as in combustion of pyrites, yields a gas suitable for direct conversion to H_2SO_4. A method for calcining the raw material has been developed in which the pyrite is decomposed nearly completely and the coal is burned to a very small extent, the combustion being carried out at approx. 350° in the presence of water vapor. The gas is suitable for the production of H_2SO_4.

W. R. Henn

A|S-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

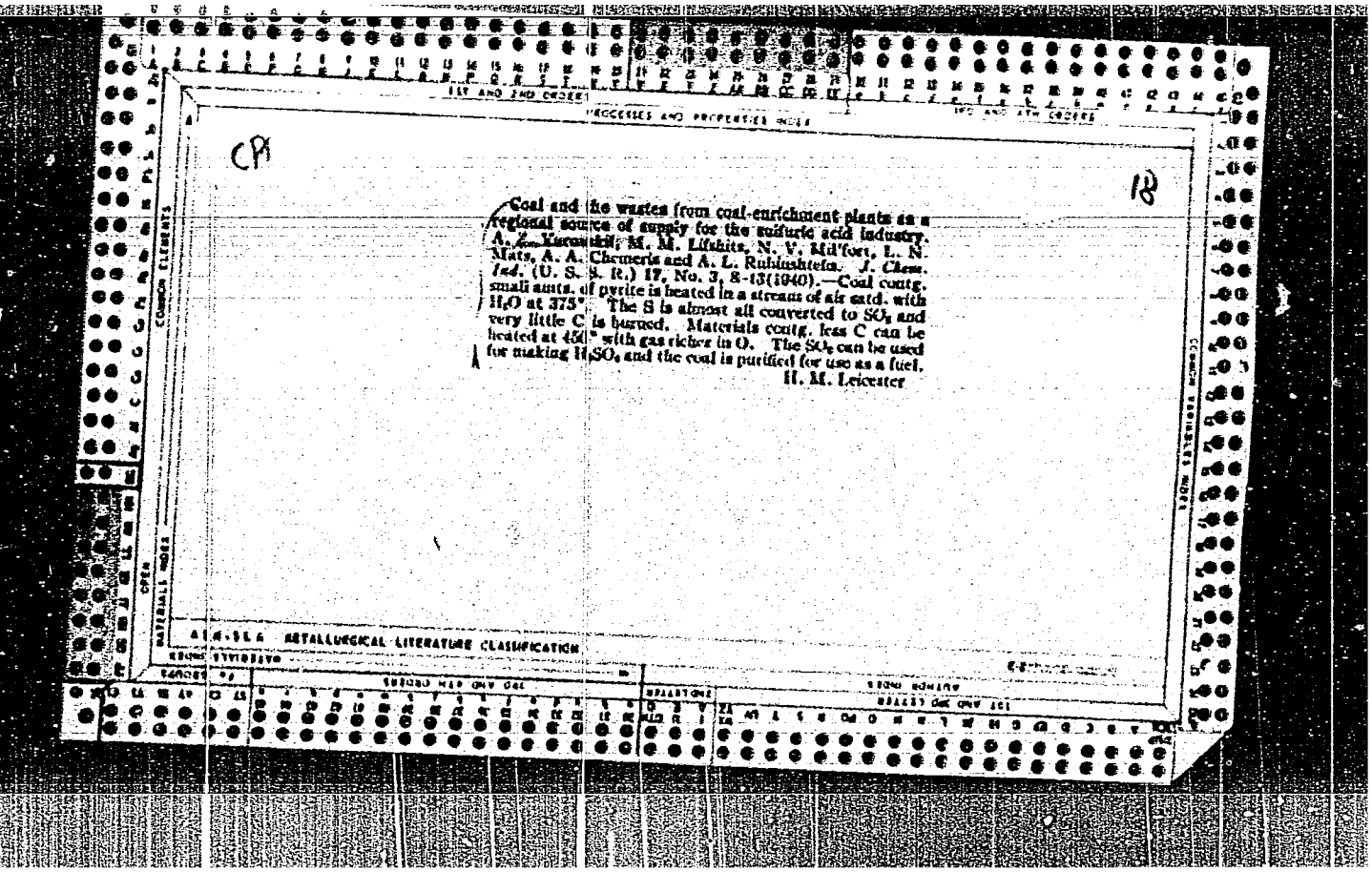


The derivation of a formula for calculation of heating value of coals from the data of ultimate analysis. A. Z. Yurovskii. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1236–41 (1940).—The formula, derived by the method of least squares on the basis of 188 analyses of coal from Stalino-Makeev deposit of Donbass, is $Q = 1116 + 80.8\,C + 45\,H + 18.2\,S$ (C, H and S are percentages of C, H and S). It can be used for Donbass coal contg. 83–93% C.
A. A. Podgorny



Sulfur-bearing anthracite for sulfuric acid production. A. Z. Yuravich. *Novosti Tekhniki* 1940, Nos. 13–14, 47; cf. *C. A.* 34, 6770⁶.—Lab. expts. have shown that considerable amts. of pyritic S are liberated at 300–400° from S-bearing anthracite. Intensive liberation takes place upon the action of an air-steam mixt. at 300–350° under a low vacuum. The gas contains 5–6% SO_2 and 7–8% free O_2.

B. Z. Kamich



CPI

18

Coal and its wastes from coal-enrichment plants as a regional source of supply for the sulfuric acid industry. A. A. Yaroshik, M. M. Lifshits, N. V. Mid'fort, L. N. Mats, A. A. Chemeris and A. L. Rubinshtein. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, No. 3, 8-13(1940).—Coal contg. small amts. of pyrite is heated in a stream of air satd. with H_2O at 375°. The S is almost all converted to SO_2 and very little C is burned. Materials contg. less C can be heated at 450° with gas richer in O. The SO_2 can be used for making H_2SO_4 and the coal is purified for use as a fuel.
H. M. Leicester

AIME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YUROVSKIY, A. Z.

USSR/Minerals - Crushing Jul 50

"Concerning the Theory of Rock Crushing," B. M. Zvyagin, R. B. Rozenbaum, O. M. Todes, A. Z. Yurovskiy, Inst of Fuel Resources, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh Nauk" No 7, pp 1062-1070

Develops method for analytical caluclation of relation between composition of crushed particles degree of crushing. Method permits finding function of distribution of crushed particles according to composition in process of find curshing. Submitted by Acad A. M. Terpigorev.

168T56

YUROVSKIY, A. Z.

USSR/Mining - Mineral Dressing, Wet Classification Aug 51

"On the Theory of Rock Crushing. II Separation of Crushed Products into Two Fractions and Calculation of Their Mean Composition," B. M. Zvyagin, E. B. Rozenbaum, O. M. Todes, A. Z. Yurovskiy

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 8, pp 1218-1229

Develops method for detg relative number of floated and settled particles during sepn in liquid into 2 fractions. Suggests also method for detg mean compn of both fractions and presents graphs for practical calcns. Gives numerical example of calcn. Submitted by Acad A. M. Terpigorev 16 Dec 1950

Pa 205T94

YUROVSKIY, A. Z.

USSR/Minerals - Ores, Dressing Dec. 51

"Theory of Rock Crushing. III. Separating Products of Coarse Crushing in Two Sizes," B. M. Zvyagin, O. M. Todes, A. Z. Yurovskiy

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 12, pp 1825-1840

Attempts to establish optimun conditions of crushing initial products for concn in form of comparatively coarse particles. Discusses distribution of crushed products according to compn, evaluation of final vol of inclusions, integral function of distribution and continuous distribution, sepn in 2 fractions, and yield and concn deg of floated product. Submitted A. M. Terpigorev.

PA 205T82

C. A.

9

Basic laws of pulverization. O. M. Todes and A. Z. Yurovskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 407-9 (1951). Math. representation of the fundamental laws of pulverization leading to the choice of a rational system of grinding for processing of various combustible minerals. The theory is based on a hypothetical ore of simplest form consisting of one mineral included in another. For this ore the following relation is given: $a/d = k$, where a is the av. length of the particles of included mineral and d is the particle length to which the original ore is ground, and k is called the degree of pulverization. It is shown how to evaluate the max. and min. values of k for the practical limits of grinding. These limits were found to be: $k_{min.} = 0.05$ and $k_{max.} = 30$. T. and Y. discuss elsewhere the problem of the coarse and fine grinding of minerals for cases of homogeneous and heterogeneous inclusions. G. S. M.

AKHMOSOV, I.I.; ZVYAGIN, B.M.; TODES, O.M.; YUBOVSKIY, A.Z.; MARCHENKO, M.G., redaktor; TEHNIS, I.G., redaktor; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Engineering calculations on the theory of exposing minerals in the process of dressing coal.] Inzhenernye raschety k teorii raskrytiia mineralov v protsesse obogashcheniia uglei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 157 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Coal preparation)

SAPOZHNIKOV, L.M.; YUROVSKIY, A.Z., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAVROVSKIY, K.P., redaktor; TENNIS, I.G., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[New techniques in coking and concentrating coal] Novaia tekhnika koksovaniia i obogashchenila uglei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 28 p. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sapozhnikov, Lavrovskiy).
(Coke industry) (Coal preparation)

YUKOVSKIY, A. Z.

931. A NEW METHOD FOR THE [illegible] OF COALS. Yukovskiy, A.Z. and Yurovskiy, A.Z. Popular Science series, (Opyt., 0.45 p.) U.S.S.R. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., May 1956, described in which coal is crushed, converted into a plastic condition, [illegible] and compression at several [illegible] (Moscow Acad. Mat. U.S.S.R., 1956, [illegible]; Amstr. In Vestn. Akad. Nauk SSSR, vol. 26, 1231). A continuous process is softened at a controlled temperature and after which a shaped fuel is produced by

KAZATOCHKIN, V.I.; YUROVSKIY, A.Z.; SHUBNIKOV, A.K.

To P.F.Andreev's review of the book of S.M.Grigor'ev "Formation processes and properties of mineral fuels." Zhur.prikl.khim.29 no.2:315-317 F '56. (MIRA 9:6)
(Coal) (Petroleum) (Grigor'ev, S.M.) (Andreev, P.F.)

YURGIST IV A-Z

...Gravity concentration of coal and other mineral raw materials. A. A. Vesnin and V. I. Krasnov. U.S.S.R. 107,954 Aug. 25, 1957. In the solid phase of the suspension, concentrated ores, ores or minerals having a sp. gr. >3, e.g., pyrochlore, galena, magnetite, pyrite, or wolframite, M. Hasch

4
1-4E2C

65-7-3/14

AUTHORS: Yurovskiy, A.Z., Kaminsky, V.S. and Rubinshteyn, A.L.

TITLE: An Elemental Sulphur in Coals (Ob elementarnoy sere v kamennykh uglyakh)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.7, pp. 20 - 23 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: One of the authors proposed a hypothesis of the formation of pyrites in coal according to the reaction:

$2FeSO_4 + 5H_2S = 2FeS_2 + 2S + H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$. Analysis of two samples of Donets coals for elemental sulphur using the sulphite method was carried out (a detailed description of the analytical procedure is given). It was found that both samples contained about 0.15% of elemental sulphur. As this sulphur could not be extracted by carbon tetrachloride, it should be present in coal in amorphous form. It is concluded that the presence of the elemental sulphur can be taken as the confirmation of the above hypothesis on the formation of pyrites and that in addition to sulphate, pyritic and organic sulphur in coal, elemental sulphur should be included into the classification of forms of sulphur in coal. There are 2 tables and 12 references, 8 of which are Russian, 2 English, 1 German and 1 French.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

YUROVSKIY, A. Z. and GOROSHKOK, V. D.

"Use of Radioactive Isotopes and Radiations in Coal Preparation Research and Practice," (Section F).

paper submitted for Third Intl. Coal Preparation Congress, Leige, Belgium, 23-28 June 1958.

YUROVSKIY, A. Z., and DEMIDOV, L. G.

"The Theoretical and Technological Basis of a New Coal Cleaning Process," (Section D).

paper submitted for Third Intl. Coal Preparation Congress, Leige, Belgium 23-28 June 1958.

Yurovskiy A. Z.

68-58-2-3/21

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, V.S. and Yurovskiy, A.Z.

TITLE: Centrifugal Beneficiation of Coking Coals (Tsentrobezhnoye obogashcheniye koksuyushchikhsya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 10-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Scientific principles of centrifugal beneficiation of coals are discussed. The necessity of the correct choice of the size to which coal is crushed is illustrated with examples. It is pointed out that the centrifugal method of beneficiation is based on the simultaneous utilisation of the basic principles of beneficiation, i.e. rational crushing, true heavy solutions and a strong centrifugal field. Therefore, this method is particularly suitable for the de-sulphurisation and de-ashing of coals which are difficult to beneficiate. Three modifications of the technological scheme for centrifugal beneficiation are discussed: Fig.3 - two-product scheme; Fig.4 - three-product scheme; Fig.5 - a simplified scheme without an additional cleaning of the concentrate. A brief description of the required equipment - beneficiation, separating and washing centrifuges and automatic filter press for separating the concentrate and the clarification of the solution are given. Characteristics of heavy liquids (Tables 3 and 4) are briefly discussed. The operation of the centrifugal method of

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Centrifugal Beneficiation of Coking Coals 68-58-2-3/21

beneficiation is illustrated on a number of examples of laboratory and experimental-industrial de-sulphurisation of Donets coals (Table 5), de-ashing of low sulphur coals (Tables 6-8) and petrographic beneficiation of coals (Table 9). Following experimental work on the Zhilevsk experimental coal washery, during which the technology of the process was developed and the main equipment checked, two new industrial plants at Bogurayevsk and Novo-Kondrat'yevsk TsOF of 300 000 tons/year output were designed. The above plants should beneficiate Donets coal 3-0 mm of the PS type. Some economic features of the process are discussed. It is pointed out that the figures quoted are only approximate. There are 9 tables, 8 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIUgleobogashcheniye (VNII for Coal Concentration and Briquetting) and IGI AN SSSR

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Coal - Processing 2. Coke - Production

SOV/24-58-7-12/36

AUTHOR: Yurovskiy, A. Z. (Moscow)

TITLE: Methods of Beneficiation and Complex Utilization of the Mineral Components of Mined Coal (Metody obogashcheniya i kompleksnogo ispol'zovaniya mineral'nykh komponentov iskopayemykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii [illegible] SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 82-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper was presented at the session of the Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh [illegible] SSSR (Department of Technical Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR) in honour of the 40th Anniversary of the Revolution. The author notes the considerable quantities of valuable mineral matter in coal which is or can be separated in coal preparation. Valuable theoretical material on sulphur in coal has been produced in the USSR: the presence of elementary sulphur suggested by the theory was experimentally confirmed by V. Kaminskiy and A. L. Rubinshteyn in 1955 and Ye. I. Shmuk in 1956. With suitable methods of calculation the theory (which shows that mineral matter distribution must be statistically non-uniform) can be used for working out

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Methods of Beneficiation and Complex Utilization of the Mineral Components of Mined Coal

possible concentration methods. The author, in collaboration with O. M. Todes, B. M. Zvyagin and Ye. A. Bogorad, has carried out additional experimental and theoretical work and formulated methods of calculation. The method gives equations for recovery and composition of concentrate (and tailings) in a heavy medium of given specific gravity, in relation to the mean size grading of the initial material and the ratio of the linear dimensions of the mineral inclusion to those of the ground particle. The final equations are complicated and are expressed in Bessel functions and Gaussian error integrals. Nomograms and tables can also be used. The author deals next with new methods for coal washing. He notes the important role of the Institut gornogo dela (Mining Institute) of the Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), the Donetskiy industrial'nyy institut (Donets Industrial Institute), the Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut (Khar'kov Mining Institute) and other organizations in the development of flotation processes for coal fines. Such processes are in large scale use in several Soviet coal fields. Work on a combined flotation-gravity method is being carried out by the "Ugleobogashcheniye" Institute and the Moskovskiy (Moscow) Mining

Methods of Beneficiation and Complex Utilization of the Mineral Components of Mined Coal

Institute; and on the utilization of heavy media and hydrocyclones, by the Mining Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the VNII Ugleobogashcheniya (VNII coal washing), the Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (Ukrainian Coal Chemistry Institute) and the Vostochnyy (Eastern) Coal Chemistry Institute. These methods do not effect desulphurization or utilization of the valuable mineral components: combined efforts of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the coal industry in recent years have led to the development of a new method which achieves these aims with the use of centrifuges. The first industrial-scale (300 000 tons of coal a year) plant based on this method is being built at the Bugurayevskaya tsentral'naya [illegible] in the Donbas. The author gives some examples of the recovery of coal minerals for some Soviet coals. He mentions the work

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Methods of Beneficiation and Complex Utilization of the Mineral Components of Mined Coal

of V. M. Ratynskiy (Dissertation, IGI of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, 1943) which established germanium as a petrographic ingredient of coal and later developments in which IGI, "Ugleobogashcheniye", Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences USSR) and the Giredmet are the most outstanding.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR (Mineral Fuels Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1957.

SOV/68-58-12-3/25

AUTHOR: Yurovskiy, A.Z. (Doctor of Technical Science) and Remesnikov, I.D. (Candidate of Technical Science)

TITLE: Thermomagnetic Method of Beneficiation and Desulphurisation of Coals (Termomagnitnyy metod obogashcheniya i obesserivaniya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 8-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new method of beneficiation mainly desulphurisation of coal under development in the Institute of Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Science of the USSR is described. The principle of the method is as follows: a pyritic coal is submitted to a short (2-5 min) thermal treatment in an air-stream atmosphere (temp. 120-360°C) under the influence of which the surface of the pyritic grains becomes magnetic. This is due to the formation of a thin film of either magnetite, γ - ferric oxide or ferrous sulphate. The treatment is followed by a high or medium intensity magnetic separation with the production of two fractions: 1) magnetic - enriched in sulphur and ash, and 2) non-magnetic of a lower ash and sulphur content than the initial coal. Laboratory experiments were carried out on a fine coal (1-0mm). Thermal treatment

Card 1/3

Thermomagnetic Method of Beneficiation and Desulphurisation of Coals

of the coal was done in a rotating drum at 320-340°C for 2-5 min (Fig 1) followed by a magnetic separation (Fig 2). The experimental results obtained are shown in Tables 1 and 2. It is considered that the method can be applied: in conjunction with the new technique of production of coke at present under development (ref 2); in beneficiation of fines and dust of coal washeries on which these products are not beneficiated by a wet method; additional beneficiation of flotation concentrates and fine concentrates (1-0 and 3-0 mm) utilising coal drying equipment for the thermal treatment. The method was also tested on the secondary beneficiation of fine concentrates which passed drying process. The results (Table 3) indicated that mineral admixture in coal which passed the drying process on existing installations acquire magnetic properties.

Card 2/3

SOV/68-58-12-3/25

Thermomagnetic Method of Beneficiation and Desulphurisation of Coals

The investigation on the possible application of the method is being continued.
There are 3 tables, 2 figures and 5 references, all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: IGI AN SSSR

Card 3/3

YUROVSKIY A. Z.

НОВЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ОБОГАЩЕНИЯ
ТВЕРДЫХ ГОРЮЧИХ ИСКОПАЕМЫХ
И КОМПЛЕКСНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ
МИНЕРАЛЬНЫХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ УГЛЕЙ

А. З. Юровский

VIII Mendeleyev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1959

Abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 15 March 1959.

Yakovlev, A.Z.

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2127

Koksokhimicheskoye proizvodstvo: sbornik statey (By-Product Coking Industry: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 280 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Ed.: B. G. Filippov; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Smyshlyayeva; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Zhukhovitskaya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians in the by-product coking industry and in scientific research institutes. The book may also be used by students in secondary and higher technical schools.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection on the by-product coking industry appeared originally either in the periodical Koks i Khimiya (Coke and Chemistry) or in other publications during 1955-1958. The book discusses the development of raw-material reserves for coking, technology of the manufacture of coke, quality of coke and further enlargement of the number of chemical coking products obtained. Some articles are devoted to a new procedure for preparing and beneficiating coals, new methods for coking, and to the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. References accompany individual articles.

Gryaznov, N. S., I. M. Lazovskiy, and M. G. Polishchuk. [TSNIIM] The Basic Principle for Preparation of Coals for Coking by Crushing 70

Ryvchin, I. Ya. [Institute of Technical Science, UkSSR]. Beneficiation of Coking Coals in Ivory Coast 75

Kantorovich, I. S. [TSNIIgeokhimugol'] and A. S. Zhukovskiy [VUZ AN SSSR]. Centrifugal Beneficiation of Coking Coals 80

Mikhno, I. Ya. [Deceased] [TSNII]. Constancy of the Quality Indices of Blast-Furnace Coke 119

Ryvchin, I. B., and Z. I. Filatov (Gipromez). Progress in Coke-Oven Construction 127

Filippov, B. G. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Donplan SNKH]. Improvement in the Operation and Lengthening of the Life of Coke Ovens 149

Tirnik, I. Y., A. I. Yolshin, and P. A. Gurkin. [Candidate of Technical Science, UkSSR]. Improvement of the Heating and Technological Regimen of Coke Ovens 156

Tsrlin, L. I., I. I. Lebedeva, and M. A. Firsanikov. [TSNIIM]. Coking of the Eastern Coals with the Use of Tamping 167

Lemeza, B. S. [Donplan SNKH]. Partial Mechanization and Automation in Coking Plants 183

Tashchenko, P. F. [Metallurgizdat], and G. A. Hasmer [Donplan SNKH]. Pitch-Coke and Its Use in the Blast Furnace 197

Frolov, Ye. Ye. [Dneprogiprud metallurgicheskiy institut - Dneprogiprud Metallurgical Institute]. Methods of Increasing the 60-80 mm Fraction of Metallurgical Coke 218

Mitrofanenko, M. S., and I. M. Rozenfeld [TSNIIM]. Prospects of the Development of Processing Chemical Obtained in the By-Product Coking Industry in the USSR. During 1959-1965 237

Rozenfeld, I. M. [TSNIIM]. Progress in Developing a Larger Number of Primary Products in the Processing of Coal Tar 254

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YUROVSKIY, A.Z.

11(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2956

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh

Genezis tverdykh goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Genesis of Solid Fuels) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 398 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies Printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye Mineralogicheskoye obshchestvo im. D. I. Mendeleyeva. Mineralogo-otdeleniye.

Resp. Eds.: N. M. Strakhov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and N. G. Titov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A. I. Kartavtsev. Tech. Ed.: L. F. Kan'kin.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geochemists, geologists, and other specialists interested in the genesis of solid mineral fuels.

COVERAGE: The collection of papers on the genesis of solid mineral fuels has been prepared for presentation at the 2nd All-Union Conference on this subject. The formation of humic acids and peat from the decomposition of microorganisms and plants is discussed in connection with studies on the origin of peat coal and brown coal and on the role of certain mineral components in the coal-forming process. The chemical composition of peat and the organic mass of coal are analyzed and shown in a number of tables. Kuznetsk "bituminous" oil shales are analyzed as are the brown coals of the Dneprovskiy basin. Metamorphism and carbonization of coal found in different parts of the Urals and the Ukrainian SSR are also discussed. The transformation of peaty matter into combustible minerals is analyzed. References accompany individual articles.

Fandeyev, Ye. F. Genesis of Estonian Kukkersite Oil Shale 9

Fomin, A. S. On the Question of the Origin of Baltic Kukkersite Oil Shale 17

Karavayev, E. M., and I. A. Filippa. Lignite and Initial Stages of Coal Formation 38

Grabovnikova, Z. S. Origin of Brown Coal Found in the Dneprovskiy Basin of the Ukrainian SSR 51

Chernyshev, Yu. M. Irregular Carbonization of Mesozoic Coal Found on the Eastern Flank of the Central and Northern Urals 121

Bogolyubova, L. I. Petrographic and Chemical Characteristics of Some Types of Coal From Yakshinskoye and Bogoslovskoye Deposits 137

Kirnarskiy, Yu. F. Conditions of Formation of Slightly Carbonized Coal From Southern Peat Bogs and Brown Coal Beds 148

Kupriyanov, I. A. Metamorphism of Brown Coal From Bogoslovskoye and Vrasovskoye Deposits of the Eastern Flank of the Northern Urals 160

Bludorov, A. I. Geologic Conditions of Transformation of Coal Substance in the Southwestern Part of the Russian Platform 166

Grigor'yev, K. Ya. Some Possible Conditions Under Which Coal Strata Could Have Been Formed at the Kuznetsk Basin 178

Zelenskaya, N. S. Evolution of Humic Coal During Metamorphism 189

Shpirenko, L. Ye. Changes in Microscopic Characteristics of Clarain Coal of the Donbass During Metamorphism 196

Kalinenko, V. P. Genesis of Jurassic Coal at Tara 205

Gehler, I. V. Organic Sulfur in Coal 214

Kostochkin, P. I. Some General Physical and Chemical Questions Concerning the Coal-Forming Process 227

Pinsker, I. I. Characteristics of the Process of Transformation of Peaty Matter Into Fresh Combustible Minerals and the Connection of These Characteristics With the Principal Properties of Combustible Minerals 253

Ammosov, I. I., Genetic Features of the Coal Substance as Ascertained by Petrographic Findings 277

Koberin, V. I. Chemical Nature of the Humic Organic Mass of Peat and Brown Coal and Changes During Metamorphism 309

Rubanenko, T. A. Changes in the Structure and Properties of Humic Acids During the Coal-forming Process 319

Titov, N. G. Role of Mineral Elements in the Coal-forming Process 335

Kaminskiy, V. S., A. I. Rubinshteyn, and A. E. Dmitriyev. Genesis of Organic Sulfurous Compounds Contained in Coal 344

SOV/180-59-1-24/29

AUTHORS: Korshunov, V.I. and Yurovskiy, A.Z. (Moscow)

TITLE: Physical Properties of Aero-Suspensions as Dry Heavy Media for Gravity Enrichment (Preliminary Communication) (Fizicheskiye svoystva aerosuspenzii kak sukhikh tyazhelykh sred dlya gravitatsionnogo obogashcheniya) (Predvaritel'noye soobshcheniye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 115-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that wet concentration methods, although more effective than dry methods, have certain disadvantages. The use of dry heavy media was proposed in 1926 but the techniques used were not satisfactory. Work is proceeding at the IGI AN SSSR (IGI AS USSR) on the use of fluidized beds as heavy media for coal washing. Experiments with fluidized -0,6 mm magnetite (33.4% by volume equivalent to a specific gravity of 2,0 g/cm3) in a special separator (Fig 1) showed (Table 2) that such fluidized beds behave for coal and anthracite in the same way as liquid suspensions. The authors note that the regeneration for dry heavy media is easier than for wet. They consider that the results

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Physical Properties of Aero-Suspensions as Dry Heavy Media for Gravity Enrichment (Preliminary Communication)

indicate the applicability of the method to a variety of materials. Independent work on the same lines was carried out by V.L. Przhetslavskiy.

Card 2/2 There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

KAMINSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUBINSHTEYN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;
YUKOVSKIY, A.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk

Determining the various types of sulfur contained in coal. (MIRA 12:9)
Obog. i brik. ugl. no.9:53-59 '59.
(Coal--Analysis) (Sulfur)

YUROVSKIY, Abram Zinov'yevich; TITOV, N.G., doktor khim.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, otv.red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Sulfur in coal] Sera kamennykh uglei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 294 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Coal) (Sulfur)

S/180/60/000/004/026/027
E071/E433

AUTHORS: Goroshko, V.L., Todes, O.M. and Yurovskiy, A.Z.
(Moscow)

TITLE: An Extension in the Possibilities of Application of Penetrating Radiations in Coal Beneficiation Processes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, No.4, pp.185-186

TEXT: During the last few years a number of investigations on the application of γ and X-rays for the automation of coal beneficiation processes was carried out in the USSR. As a result, various separators were proposed in which the dependence of the degree of absorption of rays on the content of mineral admixtures in coal was utilized. The scheme proposed suffered from a limitation caused by the influence of differences in the particle size on the degree of absorption. In the paper two schemes of compensating the degree of absorption of rays for the thickness of coal particles are outlined. The two-rays scheme (Fig.1) is based on the utilization of differences in the degree of absorption of γ or X-rays of a low and medium power by a piece

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An Extension in the Possibilities of Application of Penetrating Radiations in Coal Beneficiation Processes

of coal. If both rays are passed through the same piece of coal and their intensities measured, then a mathematical treatment of the data obtained permits determining mass coefficients of absorption of the rays used. A single ray method (Fig.2) is based on the application of an electromechanical corrector with a moving probe. The position of the probe is determined by the size of the coal pieces passing under it. The probe is connected with an apparatus regulating any electrical value (resistance, capacity, inductivity etc); this apparatus is incorporated into the measuring system and compensates for the non-uniformity of coal pieces. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1960

Card 2/2

YUROVSKIY, A.Z., KORSHUNOV, V.I., GOROSHKO, V.D., REMESNIKOV, I.D.

"New dry processes for coal preparation(magnetic, areo-suspension and radiometric methods)"

Report to be submitted for the 4th Intl. Coal Preparation Congress Harrogate, Yorkshire, Great Britain 28 May-1 June 1962.

Inst. of Mineral Fuels, AS USSR

YUROVSKIY, A.Z.; KORSHUNOV, V.I.

Gravitation method of coal preparation in aerosuspensions. (MIRA 16:8)
Koks i khim. no.4:13-17 '62.

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Coal preparation)

YUROVSKIY, G.B.

Office of Technical Control in the Salavat Petrochemical Combine. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.10:32-34 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Salavatskiy neftekhimicheskiy kombinat.

YUROVSKIY, G. SH.

"Connecting the Stator Circuit of a Motor with Bolted Terminals," Elek. Stan., no. 3, 1949.

YUROVSKIY, G. Sh.

MUSATOV, T.P., Eng.; YUROVSKIY, G. Sh., Eng.

Electric Insulators and Insulation

Damage to insulation on high-power transformer leadouts. Elek. sta., 23, No. 6, 1952.

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

ANTONOV, N.F., tekhnik; MERENKOV, N.P., inzhener; YUROVSKIY, G.Sh. inzhener.

Exhaust fan casings from the boron-containing OI-1 alloy. Energetik 4 no.2:13-14 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Boron alloys) (Fans, Mechanical)

YUROVSKIY, G.Sh.

SHIBANOV, V.V., tekhnik; YUROVSKIY, G.Sh., inzhener.

Device for removing the ring from the bars of a squirrel-cage rotor. Energetik 5 no.1:30 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

(Electric motors, Induction--Repairing)

YUROVSKIY, O. Sh.

ANTONOV, N.F., tekhnik; MERENKOV, N.P., inzhener; YUROVSKIY, O.Sh., inzhener.

Increasing the wear resistance of parts of the Moskal'kov jet ash conveyor apparatus. Energetik 5 no.4:19 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Boilers) (Alloys)

YUROVSKIY, G. SH.,

SHIBANOV, V.V., tekhnik; YUROVSKIY, G.Sh., inzhener.

Increasing the dynamic strength of windings of some transformers of the Moscow Transformer Plant. Energetik 5 no.8:22-23 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:10)

(Electric transformers)

YUROVSKIY, I. PA 4/49T2

USSR/Academy of Sciences May 48
Radio Equipment

"IRPA," I. Yurovskiy, 2 pp

"Radio" No 5

IRPA appears to be the central organization responsible for release of most inventions and improvements in radio. Briefly traces history of this organization which originated in the Cen Radio Lab, Light Industries Trust.

4/49T2

YUROVSKIY, I.

PA 22/48T90

USSR/Radio Equipment Oct 48
Radio Transmitters, Portable

"The 'Urozhay' in the Field," I. Yurovskiy, 3 pp

"Radio" No 10

Batch of 10,000 Urozhay (Harvest) short-wave radio sets for two-way communication between farmstead and tractor brigades working in the field has been produced by Omsk Plant imeni Kozitskiy. Journalistic account of author's visit to Muralinsk MTS in Tartariya, where he saw the Urozhay in operation.

LC 22/49T90

YUDOVSKIY I.

NAI-46202

IUDOVSKII, I. ARTICLE: The Day of the Radio Club of Leningrad

RADIO 11, 1948

immediate source ER

YUROVSKIY, I.

PA 35/49T107

USSR/Radio Transmitters - Portable Feb 49

"The Calling," I. Yurovskiy, 1 p

"Radio" No 2

Describes events leading up to the design of a more mobile system for portable army radio units by Vadim Latutin, young radio technician.

35/49T107

PA 42/49T91

YUROVSKIY, I.

USSR/Radio Receivers, Crystal Controlled Apr 49
Radio Equipment

"Radiofication in Vyaz'ma Rayon, Smolensk Oblast," I. Yurovskiy, 3 pp

"Radio" No 4

Details organizational work done by demobilized M/Sgt Mikhail Sokolov and Vasiliy Bekin of Isakovo intermediate school in the radiofication of Vyaz'ma Rayon. At present there are more than 1,200 crystal sets in operation in kolkhozes of Vyaz'ma Rayon.

42/49T91

YUROVSKIY, I.G.

Cases of extraction of aural foreign bodies. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.5:76 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Gorlovskoy bol'nitsy No. 2.

(FOREIGN BODIES, ear, extraction)
(EAR, foreign bodies, extraction)

NAZAROV, G.I.; RUNOV, B.I.; YUROVSKIY, I.M.

Textbook not up to expectations ("Electric drive and automatic control" by V.I. Popov. Reviewed by G.I. Nazarov, B.A. Runov, and I.M. IUrovskii). Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.3:61-63 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Electric driving)
(Popov, V.I.)

NAZAROV, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; OLEYNIK, N.P.; FOMENKOV, A.P.; YUROVSKIY, I.M.; SOLODENIKOVA, G.A., red.

[Principles of electric drives and use of electrical energy in agriculture] Osnovy elektroprivoda i primenenie elektricheskoi energii v sel'skom khoziaistve. [By] G.I. Nazarov i dr. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 391 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Nazarov).

AUTHOR: Frolova, V. S.; Yurovskiy, Kh. G.; Belonogov, Z. I.; Fedichkina, A. A.; Dymov, A. F. 23

ORG: none

TITLE: A copying device for transferring a graphic image by photographic contact

metal plates ... [illegible] ... of airtight sealing during printing on large

UDC: 771.318.1

Card 1/2

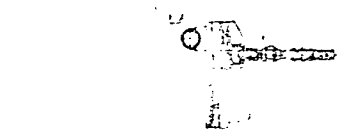
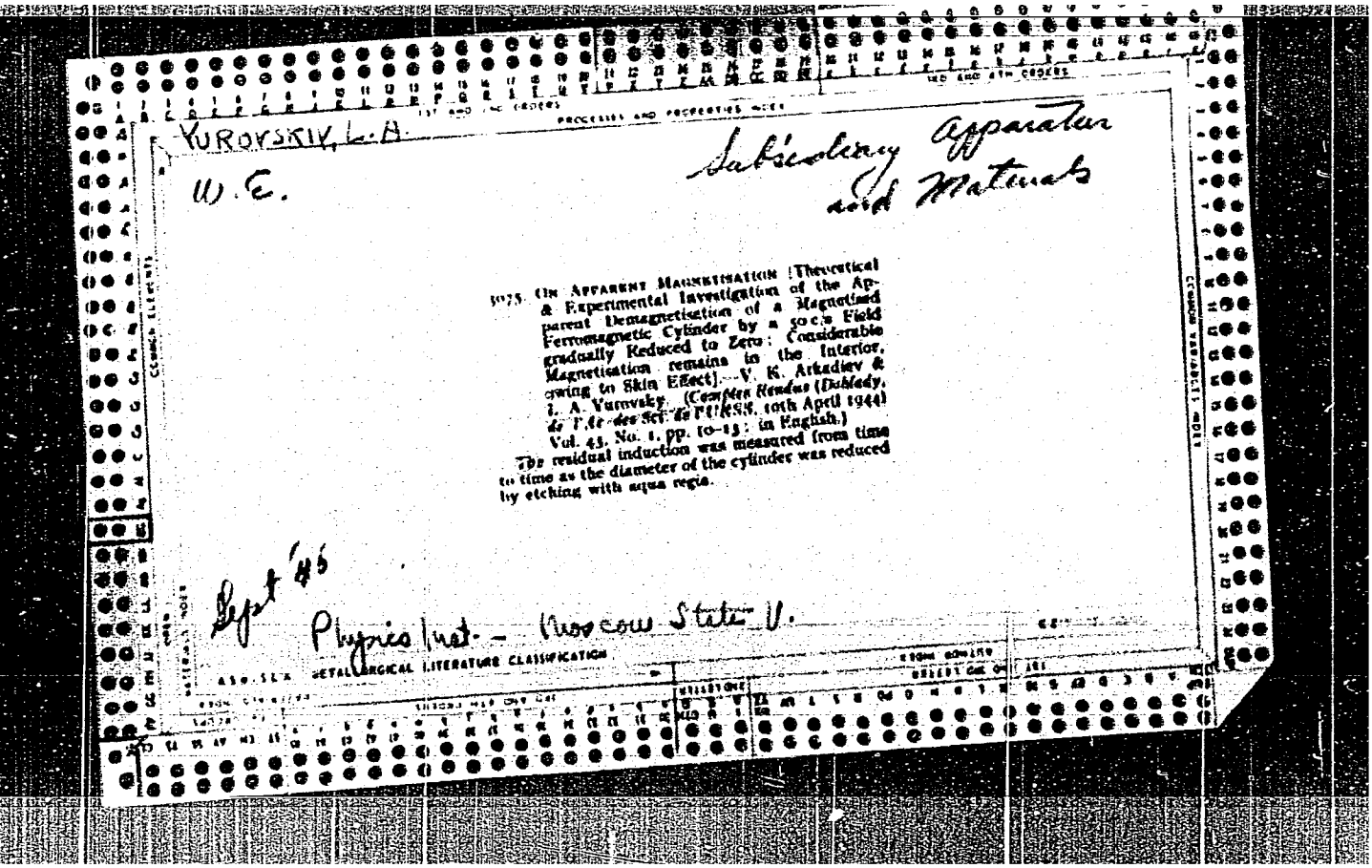


Fig. 1. 1--rotating table; 2--drums; 3--cover; 4--hose

Card 2/2



YUROVSKIY, L. A.

W. E.

Satisfactory Apparatus and Materials

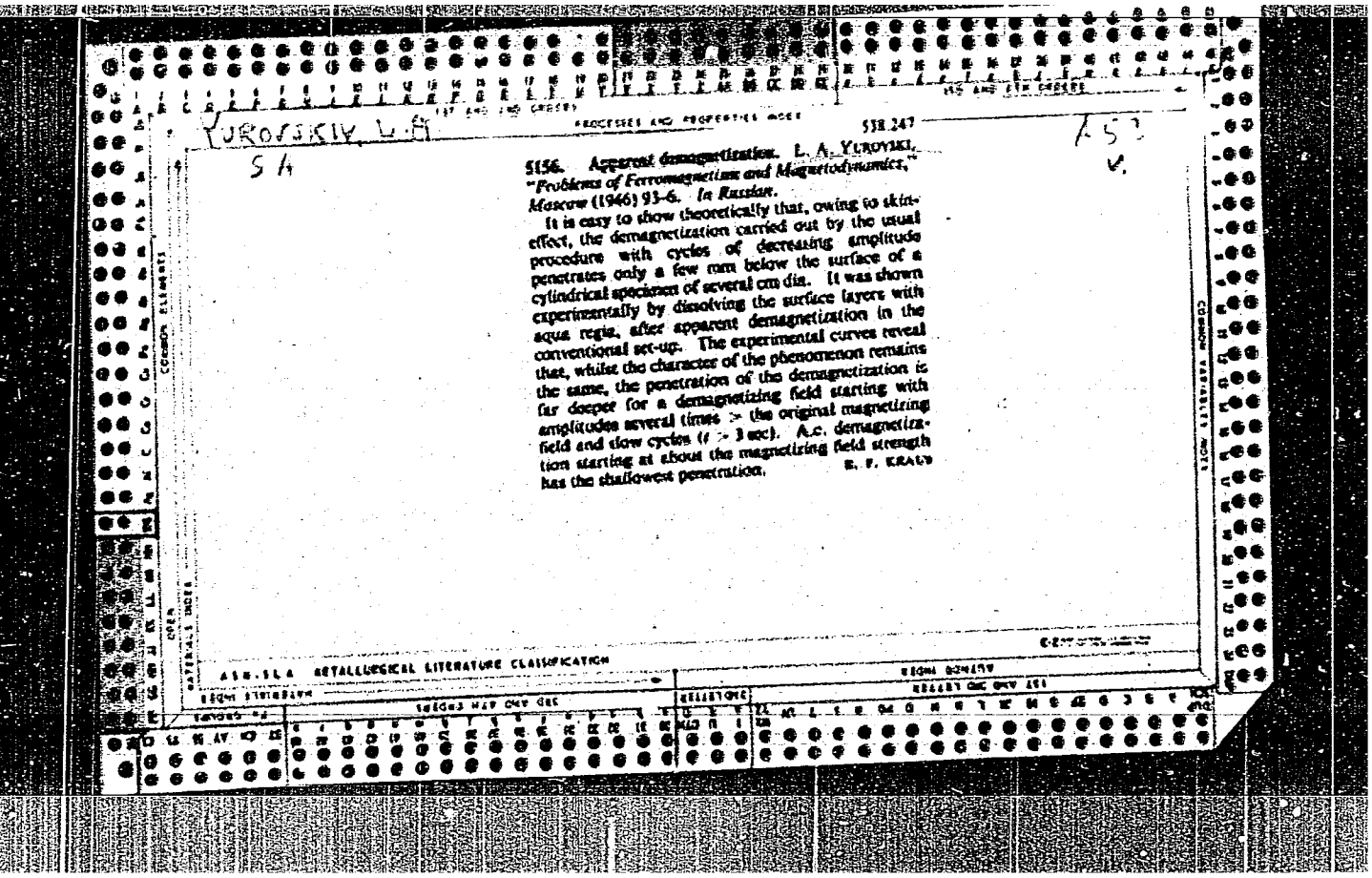
3075. On Apparent Magnetisation [Theoretical & Experimental Investigation of the Apparent Demagnetisation of a Magnetised Ferromagnetic Cylinder by a Socia Field Gradually Reduced to Zero: Considerable Magnetisation remains in the Interior, owing to Skin Effect]. V. K. Arkadiev & L. A. Yurovsky. (*Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Ac. des Sci. de l'URSS*, 10th April 1944) Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 10–13; in English.)

The residual induction was measured from time to time as the diameter of the cylinder was reduced by etching with aqua regia.

Dept '45

Physics Inst. – Moscow State U.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



YUROVSKIY, L.A.

S/A

538.247

5156. Apparent demagnetization. L. A. YUROVSKI, "*Problems of Ferromagnetism and Magnetodynamics*," *Moscow* (1946) 93-6. *In Russian.*

It is easy to show theoretically that, owing to skin-effect, the demagnetization carried out by the usual procedure with cycles of decreasing amplitude penetrates only a few mm below the surface of a cylindrical specimen of several cm dia. It was shown experimentally by dissolving the surface layers with aqua regia, after apparent demagnetization in the conventional set-up. The experimental curves reveal that, whilst the character of the phenomenon remains the same, the penetration of the demagnetization is far deeper for a demagnetizing field starting with amplitudes several times > the original magnetizing field and slow cycles (t > 3 sec). A.c. demagnetization starting at about the magnetizing field strength has the shallowest penetration.

E. F. KRAUS

A/S

V.

AMAN'YEV, V.P., dotsent, kand.teol.miner.nauk; YUROVSKIY, L.A., inzhener

Properties of volcanic tuffs from Malchik region, supply base of natural building materials of the Northern Caucasus. Trudy RISI no.15:141-153 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Malchik region--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

LYAPIN, D.P., inzh.; YATSKIKH, V.G., inzh.; YUROVSKIY, L.A., inzh.; CHEBOTKOV, I.P., inzh.; OVCHAROV, V.S., inzh.

Coal mining without miners using the UPD sawing machine in developing the "Izvestniachka" seam of Dzerzhinskugol' Trust Artem Mine. Sbor.DonUGI no.20:3-15 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

YATSKIKH, Valerian Grigor'yevich [IAtskikh, V.H.]; KUTOVOY, Valentin Ivanovich [Kutovyy, V.I.]; POLYAKOVSKIY, Valentin Fomich [Poliakovs'kyi, V.F.]; KOVALENKO, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; YUROVSKIY, Lev Arkad'yevich [IUrovs'kyi, L.A.]; DYACHENKO, I., red.; SICHUGOV, V.[Sychuhov, V.], tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of coal mining on a flat incline] Mekhanizatsiia vyimannia vuhillia na polohomu padinni. Kyiv, Derzhtekhvydav URSR, 1961. 125 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Ukraine--Coal mining machinery)

YUROVSKIY, L. A.

Correlation of Cretaceous and Paleogenic rocks in the region of the Sea of Azov. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no. 4: 972-974 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D. V. Nalivkinym.

YUROVSKIY, L.I. (Kiyev); MAYDANSKIY, V.M. (Kiyev).

Significance of hygienic and architectural problems in the organization of a therapeutic and prophylactic regimen. Klin.med. 31 no.9:74-77 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Hospitals)

YUROVSKIY, L.I., kand.arkhitektury (Kiyev)

Types and structure of local rural and district hospitals.
Sov. zdrav. 21 no.2:18-23 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(HOSPITALS--CONSTRUCTION)
(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

YUROVSKIY, L.O., kandidat arkhitektury

Problems in planning modern hospitals. Sov.zdrav. 15 no.5:20-24 S-O '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Instituta arkhitektury sooruzheniy Akademii arkhitektury Ukrainskoy SSR.
(HOSPITALS,
in Russia, modern planning)

YUROVSKIY, M.

Spark Plugs

Repair of automobile and tractor spark plugs. MTS 12, no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952 1953. Unclassified.

YUROVSKIY, O.A.; KHADZHETLASHE, F.M.

Instrument method for approaching the next aerial survey flight course with one turn. Trudy Lab. aeromet. 5:37-60 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Photography, Aerial)

YUROVSKIY, S.V. [IUrovs'kyi, S.V.] (Leningrad)

Philosophical sources of atheism. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.8: 43-45 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Atheism)

USLONTSEV, B.; YUROVSKIY, V. [IUrovs'kyi, V.]; ZADORIN, M.

Using low-line methods in constructing livestock buildings in Crimean villages. Sil'.bud. 10 no.8:6-9 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik gruppy sektora tekhnologii i organizatsii sel'skogo stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Uslontsev). 2. Nachal'nik upravleniya stroitel'stva Krymskogo oblsel'khozupravleniya (for Yurovskiy). 3. Glavnyy inzhener Simferopol'skogo mezhkolkhozstroya (for Zadorin).

(Crimea--Farm buildings)

YUROVSKIY, V.[IUrovs'kyi, V.]; MIRCHEVSKAYA, I.[Mirchevs'ka, I.]

Progressive organization of housing construction. Sil'. bud. 12 no.10:6-8 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik otdela stroitel'stva Krymskogo oblastnogo upravleniya proizvodstva i zagotovki sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov (for Yurovskiy). 2. Starshiy inzh. sektora tekhnologii i organizatsii sel'skogo stroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR (for Mirchevskaya).

(Crimea--Dwellings)
(Collective farms--Interfarm cooperation)

ACC NR: AP6035904 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0145/0145

INVENTOR: Tsybuk, B. S.; Petrov-Onegin, V. I.; Povolotskiy, E. L.; Yurovskiy, V. S.; Komarnitskiy-Kuznetsov, V. K.; Sapershteyn, B. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for studying elastic seals. Class 42, No. 187379 [announced by the Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 145

TOPIC TAGS: hermetic seal, sealing device, seal test device, test facility, test method

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for studying elastic seals, which includes a transparent shaft and a device for fastening the test parts onto it. To study the behavior of the elastic-seal surface in contact with the shaft, the shaft is made hollow, with a conical inner surface (coaxial with its outer surface), and contains a light source. In order to record the behavior of the elastic-seal surface in contact with the shaft, it is equipped with a motion-picture camera. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WA-98]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.06-762 678.05.016 620:162