VASIL'YEV, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; KARAMAN, Mikhail Minovich; PAMEVSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich; ZHILYAKOVA, O., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Collective farm on the upsurge]Kolkhoz na pod"eme. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1962. 30 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Collective farms—Management)

TSEYKO, Anatoliy Iosifovich; KOZHEVNIKOV, Konstantin Timofeyevich; ZHILYAKOVA, O., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Irrigation of vineyards] Oroshenie vinogradnikov. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 93 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva "Magarach" (for TSeyko). 2. Krymskaya opytno-meliorativnaya stantsiya (for Kozhevnikov).
(Crimea—Grapes—Irrigation)

SERGEYENKO, Vladimir Makarovich, zasl. agronom USSR; ZHILYAKOVA, O., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Obrezka plodovykh derev'ev. 3. izd. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Fruit trees) (Pruning)

VAZHOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, kand.geograf.nauk; BURTSEV, Dmitriy Antonovich; ZHILYAKOVA, O., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Unseasonable frosts and their control] Zamoroski i bor'ba s nimi. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1960. 79 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Crimea--Crops and climate)
(Crimea--Frost protection)

BOLGAREV, Pavel Timofeyevich, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR; ZHILYAKOVA, O., red.; GLIKMAN, N., red.; VISENKO, A., tekhn. red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Viticulture] Vinogradarstvo. Simferopol'. Krymizdat, 1960. 573 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Krymskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. M.I.Kalinina (for Bolgarev).
(Viticulture)

VOLOSHIN, M.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZABELIN, I.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KORMILITSYN, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZHILYAKOVA, O., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn.red.

[Southern floriculture] IUzhnoe tsvetovodstvo. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1959. 196 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad (for Voloshin, Zabelin, Kormilitsyn).
(Floriculture)

SIZOV, Valentin Nikolayevich; [illegible], Yefim Andreyevich, kand. ekon. nauk; ZHIVLENKOVA, G., red.

[Effectiveness of irrigation farming] Effektivnost' orosha-emogo zemledeliia. Simferopol', Izd-vo "Krym," 1964. 36 p. (MIRA 18:10)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Q
Small Horned Cattle.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25857

AUTHOR : Zhilyakova, V. S.
INST. : Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of*
TITLE : The Breeding of Brown Karakul Sheep on the Basis of Heterogeneous Mating in Terms of Color.
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Uzb. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva, 1957, vyp. 2, 114-122
ABSTRACT : When brown colored sires were mated with black colored ewes, up to 5 percent of brown lambs were obtained in the first generation, up to 30 percent in the second, and up to 60 percent in the third generation.

Card: 1/1

*Animal Husbandry.

Q-3

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54780.

Author : Zhilyakova, V. S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Certain Biological Peculiarities of the Karakul Sheep of "Sur" Hue.

Orig Pub: Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1957, No 3, 25-28.

Abstract: In order to study the internal peculiarities of the black and sur-colored Karakul lambs, 129 ram lambs (69 black and 60 sur) were sacrificed at birth. The black ram lambs had an average live weight of 5.3 kg., carcass weight 2.3 kg., steamed skin 787 g., heart 30-49 g. and lungs 64-91 g. The sur ram lambs had 5, 2.2, 885, 24-39, and 52-94, respectively. The highest number of twins (9.23%) was found in

Card 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock. Q-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54780.

Abstract: the offspring of the black ewes crossed with the sur rams. The number of twins obtained from the mating of the sur ewes and sur rams was 74.4%.

Card 2/2

ZHILYAYEV, A.

Improve the quality and widen the selection. Prom.koop. 13 no.12:10 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1.Predsedatel' pravleniya arteli imeni 1 Maya, Orenburg.
(Orenburg--Knit goods industry)

FIKSEN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BABASKIN, Yu.Z., inzh.; ZHILYAYEV, A.P., inzh.; TUROVSKIY, V.P., inzh.

Selecting optimum temperature conditions for smelting and teeming of Kh18N9TL steel. Mashinostroenie no.5:28-29 S-O '64 (MIRA 18:2)

ZHILYAYEV, A.P.; YESIN, N.V.

Methodology of the quantitative evaluation of abrasion; based on the example of a flysch coast. Okeanologiia 5 no.6:1107-1109 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Chernomorskaya eksperimental'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR. Submitted February 27, 1965.

FIKSEN, N.V.; BABASKIN, Yu.Z.; ZHILYAYEV, A.P.; SHAPOVALENKO, V.G.; TUROVSKIY, V.P.

Making Kh18N9TL steel in an induction furnace by the remelting process with the use of oxygen. Lit. proizv. no.8:41-42 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:10)

MOROZOV, M.P., red.; GUTOROV, V.G., red.; ZHILYAYEV, A.V., red.; KONDRASHOV, A.M., red.; OKOROKOV, A.A., red.; USHAKOV, P.N., red.; OKOROKOV, A.A., otv. red.; VOLKOVA, V.A., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Regulations for the installation and safe operation of elevators; mandatory for all ministries and departments] Pravila ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii liftov; obiazatel'ny dlia vsekh ministerstv i vedomstv. Izd. 4. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1961. 71 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Elevators—Laws and regulations)

OKOROKOV, A.A., otv.red.; MOROZOV, M.P., red.; GUTOROV, V.G., red.; ZHILYAYEV, A.V., red.; KONDRASHOV, A.M., red.; USHAKOV, P.N., red.; MAGAZINER, S.I., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Rules for the installation and safe operation of elevators] Pravila ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii liftov. Izd.3. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 71 p.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. (MIRA 14:6)
(Elevators)

MOROZOV, M.P., red.; GUTOROV, V.G., red.; GRINBOYM, S.M., red.; ZHILYAYEV, A.V., red.; KONDRASHOV, A.M., red.; LITVINOV, D.A., red.; TATARENKO, V.A., red.; VOLKOV, V.A., red. izd-va; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Regulations for the manufacture and safe operation of high-pressure vessels; mandatory for all ministries and departments] Pravila ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii sosudov, rabotaiushchikh pod davleniem; obiazatel'ny dlia vsekh ministerstv i vedomstv. Izd.4. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1961. 79 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Pressure vessels)

ACCESSION NR: AT4026439 S/3082/63/000/008/0034/0052

AUTHOR: Zhilyayev, F. G.

TITLE: Conditions of glaze and crust formation in Kazakhstan

SOURCE: USSR, Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby*. Sbornik rabot po regional'noy sinoptike (Collection of works on regional forecasting), no. 8, 1963, 34-52

TOPIC TAGS: Kazakhstan climate, crust glaze, icing, glaze forecasting

ABSTRACT: Glaze and icing conditions were studied in six climatically different areas of Kazakhstan on the basis of 1944-1952 meteorological data. In these areas, glazing conditons start in October., move from north to south, and cease in March. They are especially heavy in western Kazakhstan, where moist air from the Caspian Sea moves over the cold surface. Glazing and icing generally occurred in the range of 0 to -5C, but sometimes at temperatures as low as -15C. In 81% of all observed occurrences, wind velocity ranged from 2 to 10 m/sec. Three synoptic processes which determine glazing and crust formation in Kazakhstan were classified: one latitudinal (Sh) and two meridional

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ACCESSION NR: AT4026439

(E and C). Type Sh moves from west to east. Type C is an upper air trough extending toward the Black or Caspian Seas, forming a high-pressure ridge over Kazakhstan and Western Siberia. Type E is the reverse of type C. The predominance of type C circulation generally results in heavy glazing and icing in western and southeastern Kazakhstan, whereas during type E atmospheric circulation there is almost no icing. The effects of other types of circulation were also examined. Several tables and charts show the prevalence of icing conditions in Kazakhstan during the winter months. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Alma-Atinskoye byuro pogody* (Alma-Ata Weather Bureau)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

10(4) SOV/50-59-10-11/25

AUTHORS: Baydal, M. Kh., Zhilyayev, F. G.

TITLE: Experience Collected in the Hydrometeorological Service of Fishing in Fall in the Northeast Caspian Sea

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 32 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Northeast Caspian Sea, the greater part of fish is caught in fall and especially in the period before the lake freezes up. In this connection, the hydrometeorological service has to master responsible tasks, that is to say, the fishing organizations must be given reliable advice and special weather forecasts. Fishing is mostly done in the shallow coastal zone, which is silted up by off-shore storms. Further, the actions of the trawlers are complicated, and the tackles are torn off and carried away. Dangerous temperature drops are accompanied by water temperature of almost zero. In 1956 and 1957 experts of the Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Kazakh Scientific Hydrometeorological Research Institute) and Alma-Atinskoye byuro pogody (Alma-Ata Weather Bureau) assisted the Gur'yevskoye gidrometeobyuro (Gur'yev Hydrometeorological Bureau) by establishing a joint service for the

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Experience Collected in the Hydrometeorological Service SOV/50-59-10-11/25
of Fishing in Fall in the Northeast Caspian Sea

fishing in the Northeast Caspian Sea before the lake froze up. The authors of this article report on the cooperation of these organizations, and give a brief description of this service in 1957. The assistance of the hydrometeorological service in sealing in the Northeast Caspian Sea is illustrated by another example. The article is concluded with an enumeration of the shortcomings of the special hydrometeorological service of fishing in those areas.

Card 2/2

ZHILYAYEV, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich

Zapiski partizana. Baku, Detyumizdat, 1957.
174 p.

L 39481-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM/GD

ACC NR: AP6002514 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0018/0018

AUTHORS: Zhilyayev, G. G.; Fayzullin, I. N.; Nikolayeva, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining diols containing phosphorus and nitrogen. Class 12, No. 176586

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 18

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, nitrogen, diol, phosphinic acid, ethanol, sodium compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining diols containing phosphorus and nitrogen. In this method, diethanolamine is interacted with dialkyl esters of alkylene phosphinic acids in the presence of sodium ethylate while being heated. The heating may be conducted at 60--70C.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 03Sep64

Card 1/1 mcp

UDC: 547.419.1'438.1.07

ZHILYAYEV, G.Z., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda.

Collective villages change their appearance. Sel'. stroi. 13 no. 9:3-44 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Kaz'minskiy" Nevinnomysskogo rayona, Stavropol'skogo kraya.
(Stavropol Territory--Farm buildings)

BELOTELOV, V.L.; ZHILYAYEV, I.I.

Strong tremor signal . Vest Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron. fiz., khim. 14 no.2:235-237 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra fiziki zemnoy kory Moskovskogo gosuniversiteta.
(Seismology--Equipment and supplies)

28597
Z/023/61/000/004/002/003
D006/D102

3.9300 (1019, 1109)

AUTHORS: Belotelov, V.L., Zhilyaev, I.I., Veshnyakov, N.V., and Feofilaktov, V.D.

TITLE: Seismic energy meter

PERIODICAL: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, no. 4, 1961, 361-363

TEXT: The paper presents some results of the authors' studies on the measurement of the seismic-wave energy. Assuming that both the kinetic and potential energies are equal, they found that the density of this energy, as well as the seismic energy passing through the observation point, can be determined by the following formulas:

$$\rho v^2, \text{ and accordingly } \rho c \int_0^{\tau} v^2 \, dt ,$$

where ρ is the density of the medium, v the velocity of oscillations of an incident wave, c the velocity of energy propagation, and τ the duration of

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28597
Z/023/61/000/004/002/003
D006/D102

Seismic energy meter

oscillations [Abstracter's note: t not explained.] The authors designed a recording seismic energy meter which permits the recording of the square of v and makes possible the determination of $\bar{v}^2\int dt$. The energy meter consists of a velocity meter and a function converter. The purpose of the function converter is to convert $\bar{v}$ into $\bar{v}^2$ or into some other convenient function, e.g. log $\bar{v}$. A schematic diagram of the instrument is shown in Fig. 1. A lamp base with a projection lamp (1), a condenser (2), a mask (3) and a projection lens (4) are assembled in the tube of the light source. The light from the source is reflected by the mirror of the galvanometer (5) and reaches the slit (6) of the receiving unit. A film (7) is just behind the slit. For squaring $\bar{v}$ the mask has the form of two similar parabolas with a common apex. When the galvanometer is not in action, the parabolas' reflection is disposed symmetrically to the slit and the latter is in full light. When the galvanometer oscillates, a part of the slit is obscured. The ordinates Z of the obscured part of the slit are proportional to the square of the y-axis. The film is moved by tape-moving mechanism. When the galvanometer oscillates, the obscured part of the mask reflection more or less covers the middle part of the slit. As a result of this a strip of light of variable width

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appears on the film after it has been developed. When the mask has the form of a parabola, the width of this strip is proportional to $\bar{v}^2$. When it has the form of a logarithm, the width of the strip is proportional to log $\bar{v}$. The area of the light strip is determined by means of a planimeter. A method of processing the obtained data is given for the surface waves yielding the equation

$$v^2\,dt = \bar{v}_N{}^2 dt + \bar{v}_E{}^2 dt + \bar{v}_Z{}^2 dt$$

where N, E, Z are indices of the displacement components on the free surface. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Jeffreys, The Pamir earthquake of 1911 February 18, in relation to the depths of earthquake foci. MNRAS, Geoph. Suppl., v. 1, no 2, 1923.
(Technical Editor: V. Tobyas)

ASSOCIATION: Physics Department, Moscow State University, Moscow

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1960

SOV/49-59-4-13/20

AUTHORS: Belotelov, V. L., Veshnyakov, N. V., Zhilyayev, I. I.

TITLE: A Seismic Energometer (Seysmicheskiy energometr)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 611-616 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A seismic energometer was designed by A. V. Rykov for the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The apparatus is able to record the following kinematic values:
1) the squared velocity v^2 of vibration of the Earth's surface at the point of observation,
2) its time integral, i.e.

$$\int_0^t v^2 dt \quad .$$

The differential equation of motion for this type of apparatus can be defined as Eq (1). If the damping effect is great and $2\varepsilon\dot{y} \gg \ddot{y} + n^2 y$, then this equation can be substituted by Eq (2). In order to obtain the velocity of vibration, the parameters of the apparatus should satisfy the following

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A Seismic Energometer

conditions. 1) The period of the pendulum T_o should be equal to the mean period of the seismic waves, i.e.

$$T_o = \sqrt{T_{P\,min}\, T_{P\,max}} \quad ,$$

2) The constant of damping D should satisfy the formula

$$D \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\delta}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{T_{P\,max}}{T_{P\,min}}} - \sqrt{\frac{T_{P\,min}}{T_{P\,max}}} \right) \quad ,$$

where δ - error in fraction of unit. Therefore, the main part of the energometer was designed for the following parameters:

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A Seismic Energometer

T_1 = 10.0 sec., D_1 = 3.68,

T_2 = 6.9 sec., D_2 = 8.61,

K_1 = 229.x 10^4 g cm σ^2 = 0.052,

K_2 = 16.3 x 10^{-2} g cm ℓ_0 = 100 cm,

A = 70 cm

where 1 - pendulum, 2 - galvanometer, K - moment of inertia, σ^2 - coupling coefficient, ℓ_0 - length, A - optical section. In this case the deflection of the indicator is $y = \eta\dot{\bar{x}}(t)$, where η = 140. The interval of the velocity v is 3-26 sec (Fig 1) with an error of 6% (dotted line in Fig 1). The value of v is transformed into v^2 by means of a mask with a parabolic opening (Fig 3). It is denoted by 3 in

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A Seismic Energometer

the general layout of the apparatus shown in Fig 2. Its other components are: lighting and optical systems - 1-4 and 11, galvanometer with a mirror - 5, a photographic camera - 6-9, with an automatic control - 10. The image of the vibration (transferred from a seismograph attached to the galvanometer - 5) as photographed on the film is shown in Fig 4. If the abscissa of the masking parabola is y and the ordinate is z, then $z = ky^2$. In this case $k = 1.25$ and $z = k\eta^2 x^2$. Since z is reduced N times on the film (z_{pl})

$$\frac{\cdot}{x^2} = \frac{z_{pl} N}{k\eta^2} = \gamma z_{pl} .$$

The value of γ of the apparatus is equal to 8×10^{-5} (in CGS system). The electric circuits of the apparatus are shown in Fig 5 and the separate unit which integrates the expression:

A Seismic Energometer

$$\vartheta = \rho c \int_0^t (\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2 + \dot{w}^2)dt \text{ erg/cm}^2 ,$$

is shown in Fig 6. The integration is done by determining the dark area on the film (4 in Fig 6) by means of the lamp - 1, condenser - 2, and the slit - 3. The film is set in motion by means of the motor - 5. The light, through the objective - 6 , falls on the photocell - 7, generating the current which is proportional to the value $\int_0^t v^2 dt$. As an example, the results of an earthquake in the Philippines on September 24, 1957, are given, as measured by means of this apparatus:

$$v^2 = 12.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}^2 ,$$

$$\int_0^t v^2 dt = 2.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec} .$$

These values, as obtained from the seismogram SVK, are as

A Seismic Energometer

follows:

$$v^2 = 29.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}^2, \int_0^t v^2 dt = 53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec} .$$

The difference was due to the smoothing effect of the curve on the seismogram. There are 6 figures and 9 references, of which 7 are Soviet and 2 are English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1958.

ZHILYAYEV, I.N., inzh., red.; IFTINKA, G.A., red. izd-va; GARNUKHIN, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Norms and technical specifications for designing swine breeding farms (SN 127-60)] Normy i tekhnicheskie usloviia proektirovaniia svinovodcheskikh ferm (SN 127-60). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 24 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

(Swine houses and equipment)

RYVKIN, G.A., student IV kursa; ZHILYAYEV, I.V., student IV kursa

Effect of air currents on plumb line position in mine surveying.
Nauch.rab.stud. GNSO MGI no.5:87-93 '57. (MIRA 11:11)
(Mine surveying)

ZHILYAYEV, K.P., inzhener.

Shortcomings in automatic crossing signals and gates. Avtom.,telem.i sviazi' no.8:24-25 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Mineralovodskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Ordzhonikidzevskoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Signaling)

ZHILYAYEV, N.

[Leading workers of the Orenburg railroad] Peredoviki Orenburgskoi dorogi [Chkalov] Chkalovskoe kn-vo, 1954. 33 p. [Microfilm]
(Railroads) (MLRA 10:1)

ISUPOV, V.A., inzh.; LIVSHITS, Ya.N., inzh.; ZHILYAYEV, N.P., inzh.

Tourniquet type tilting device for steel plates. Sudostroenie 31 no.4:43-45 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:8)

3(3) SOV/112-58-3-3827

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, P 45 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Burak, P. P., Zhilyayev, T. B., and Pinus, N. Kh.

TITLE: High-Voltage Switchgear Assemblies (Komplektnyye visokovol'tnyye raspredelitel'nyye ustroystva)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. nar. kh-va, Vol 1, M., 1956, pp 123-127

ABSTRACT: Zaporozhskiy transformatornyy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Transformer Manufacturing Plant) has organized the production of switchgear assemblies consisting of enclosed metal welded cubicles of the following types: (1) indoor type KR10-U4, up to 10 kv, rated current 200 amp, double-side servicing, with a VMG-133 oil circuit-breaker having a rupturing capacity of 350 Mva; (2) outdoor type KRN-10, up to 10 kv, rated current 200 amp, with a type VMB-10 oil circuit-breaker weight-operated by a PGM-10 mechanism and with mechanical automatic reclosure; (3) indoor type ZKVS, up to 10 kv, rated

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High-Voltage Switchgear Assemblies

current 1,500 amp, with a type MGG-10 circuit-breaker, with a solenoid-type PE2 operating mechanism mounted in front of the cubicle; (4) a type 2KVE6 cubicle for three-phase rated current 200 amp and 6 kv. Size and weight for each type cubicle are: KR10-U4, 1,000 x 1,700 x 2,330 mm, 1,200 kg; KRN-10, 1,000 x 1,200 x 2,700 mm, 960 kg; ZKVS, 1,370 x 2,690 x 2,785 mm, 3,500 kg; 2KVE6, 700 x 900 x 1,900 mm, 520 kg.

I.S.Sh.

LASUNOV, N.A., otv. red.; MOROZOVA, M.P., red.; GUTOROVA, V.G., red.; ZHILYAYEVA, A.V., red.; KONDRASHOVA, A.M., red.; OKOROKOVA, A.A., red.; USHAKOVA, P.N., red.

[Regulations for the design, installation and safe operation of elevators. Compulsory for all ministries and services] Pravila ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii liftov. Obiazatel'nyi dlia vsekh ministerstv i vedomstv. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 73 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

IZMAYLOVA, Ye.F.; KURALEVA, V.V.; ZHILYAYEVA, R.V.; BYCHKOVA, Ye.N.; MERING, L.G.

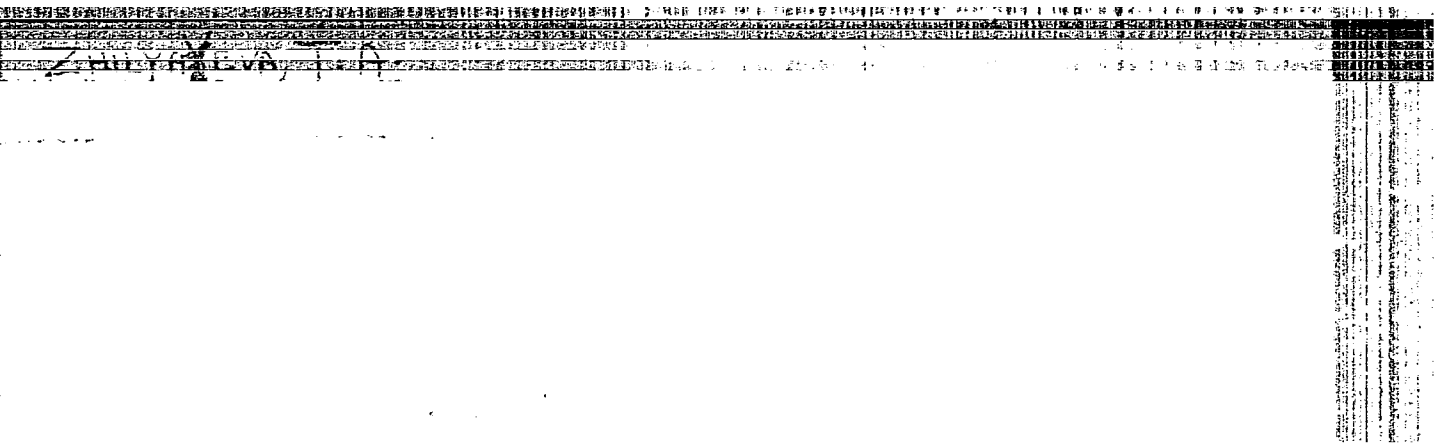
Use of serum polyglobulin in some complications in patients with leukemia. Vrach. delo no.10:76-80 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya krovozameniteley 9 preparatov krovi (zav. - prof. L.G. Bogomolova) i gematologicheskaya klinika (rukovoditel' - prof. S.I. Sherman) Leningradskogo instituta pereliyaniya krovi. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. A.N. Filatov.

CHAPLYGINA, Z.A.; ZHILYAYEVA, R.V.; TEODOROVICH, V.P.

Immunogenesis in experimantal animals following the introduction of polyvinol, a blood-substituting solution. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imm. 41 no. 2:142-143 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.



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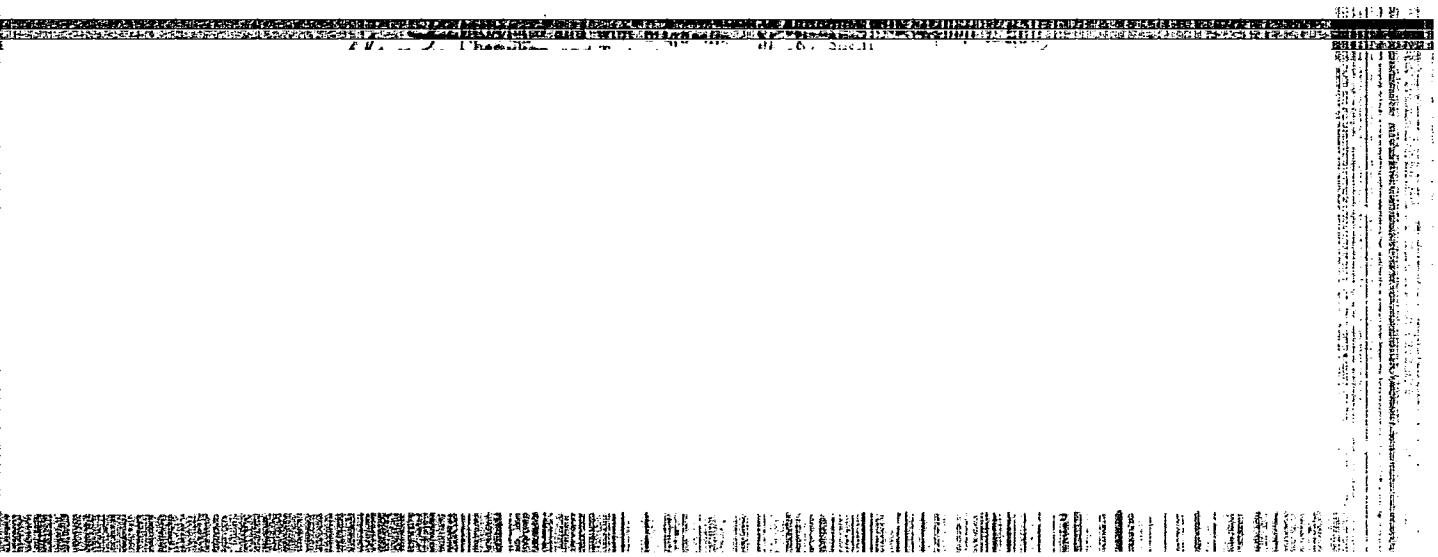

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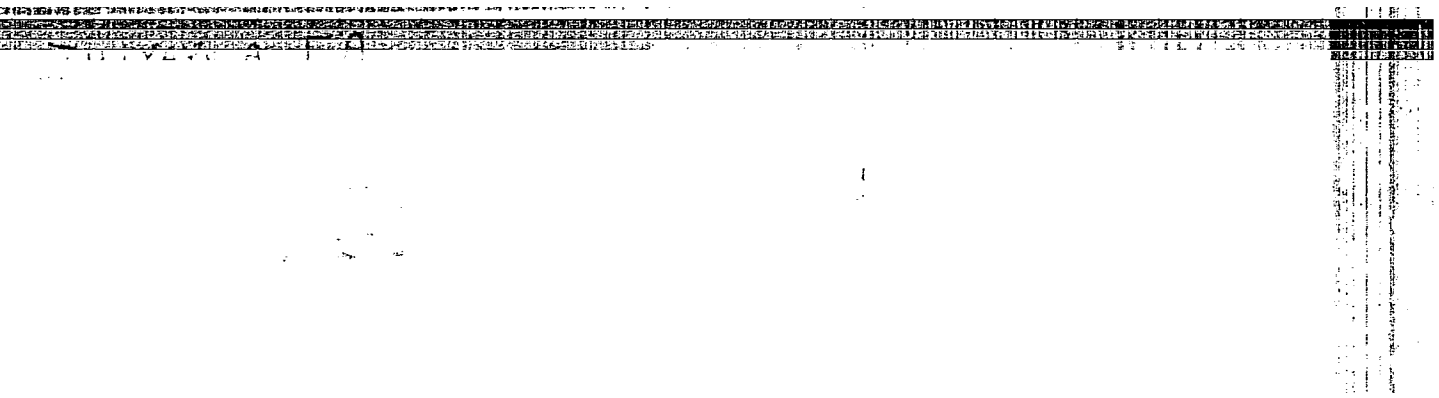

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064820001-8"

DIL'MAN, V.V.; AYZENBUD, M.B.; ZHILYAYEVA, T.A.

Determination of the linear turb lent diffusion coefficient in a flow-type bubbling column under unsteady conditions. Khim.prom. no.9:705-707 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

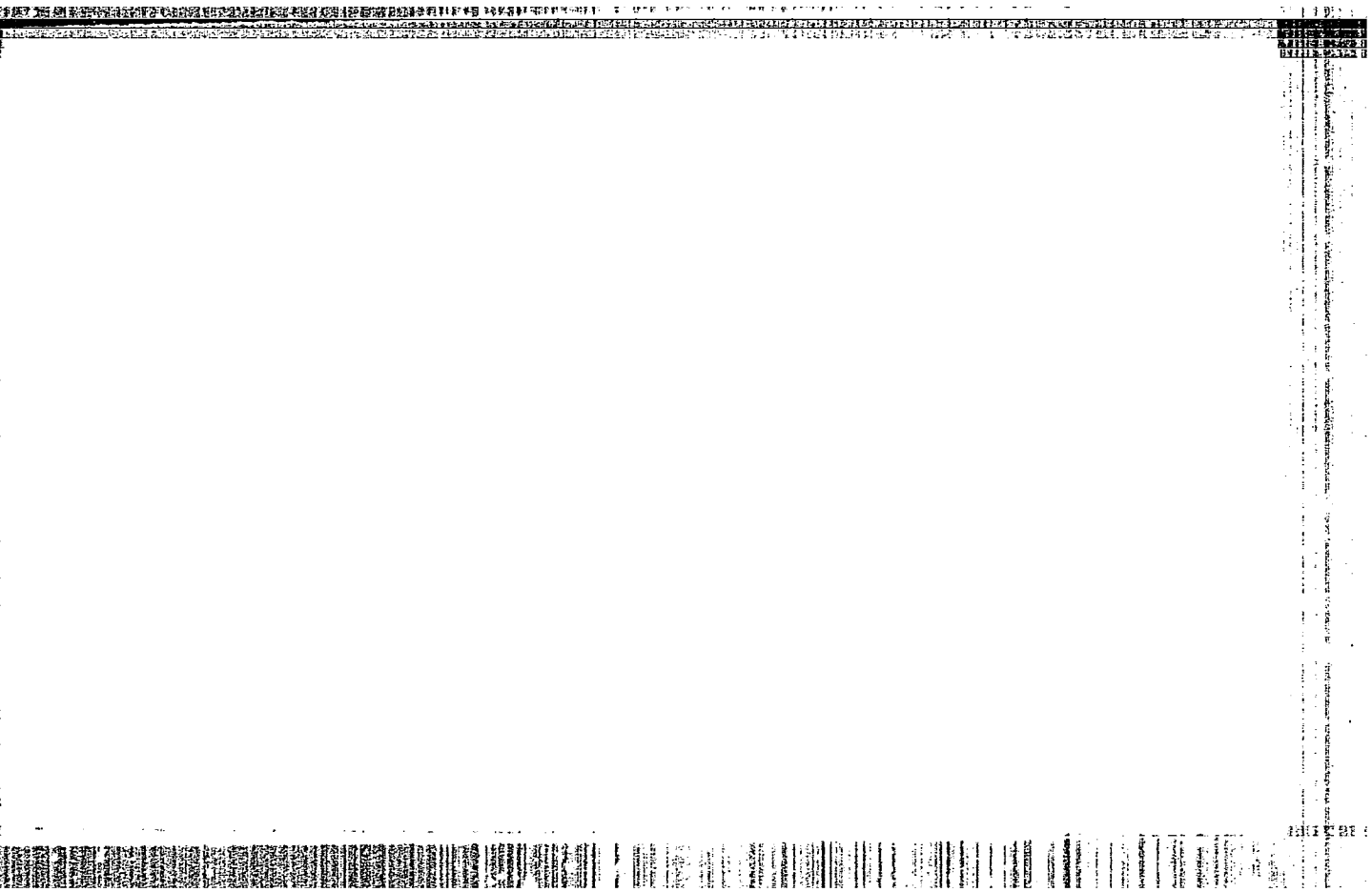
DIL'MAN, V.V.; ZHILYAYEVA, T.A.

Studying the longitudinal mixing during bubbling in continuous reaction towers. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.12:36-40 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

diffusion

Abstract: For determining the coefficient of turbulent diffusion of a



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064820001-8"

ZHILYAYEVA, V.; ORLOV, V.

Revived rocks. Tekh. mol. 28 no. 12:5-6, 31 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

PETROVA, G.N.; ZHILYAYEVA, V.A.

Laboratory criterion of magnetic stability of rocks. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.9:1328-1335 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.
(Rocks--Magnetic properties)

ZHILYAYEVA, V.A.

Unstable secondary magnetization and the laboratory viscosity.
Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.2:92-95 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, fizicheskiy fakul'tet.

ACC NR: AT6021022 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0172/0176

AUTHOR: Zhilyayeva, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Magnetic viscosity in rocks

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Nastoyashcheye i proshloye magnitnogo polya Zemli (The present and past of the earth's magnetic field). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 172-176

TOPIC TAGS: spontaneous magnetization, igneous rock, magnetic viscosity, ferromagnetic material

ABSTRACT: The author's study of igneous rocks revealed that one ferromagnetic fraction consists of fairly coarse particles (15 to 80 microns) of magnetite and hematite and that the second fraction is pulverulent and occurs in the form of hematite dust. Only in one case was a pulverulent fraction found to consist of hydrogeothite dispersed through a clay. Several experimental models, duplicating such compositions, were made up for purposes of analysis of their behavior in magnetic fields. It became evident that the strength of magnetic field is controlled by the coarse fraction while the intensity of magnetization is inversely proportional to the quantity of the pulverulent fraction. For particles of 20 to 100 microns, the intensity of magnetization is inde-

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ACC NR: AT6021022

pendent of the particle size. For particle sizes under 20 microns, the viscosity appears to increase as the particle size decreases. The author concludes that the intensity of magnetization depends on the prehistory of the spectrum. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036364 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/011/0122/0127

AUTHOR: Zhilyayeva, V. A.; Kolesnikov, L. V.

ORG: Moscow State University, Physics Department (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet)

TITLE: Dependence of the coefficient of magnetic viscosity S_v on the peculiarities of the ferromagnetic grain

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 11, 1966, 122-127

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic viscosity, grain structure, ferromagnetic structure, mineral, magnetometer, phase transition, mineral

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Izv. AN SSSR, Fizika Zemili, no. 2, 1965), dealing with variations observed in the natural residual magnetization of volcanic and sedimentation minerals, where large variations in the magnetic viscosity were observed. The present investigation was undertaken to determine the dependence of the magnetic viscosity on the features of the ferromagnetic grain of the mineral, since earlier attempts to explain the variation of the magnetic viscosity did not take the grain into account. The tests were made on single-crystal magnetite and magnesioferrite with different percentage content of MgO, and also large-grain polycrystalline magnesioferrites having the same percentage of MgO. Changes in the grain were produced in the laboratory by various heat treatments. In addition, the dependence of S_v on the phase transformation of the natural samples of various ores

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.382.3

ACC NR: AP6036364

were measured. The measurements were made with a Dolginov magnetometer, and covered, besides the magnetic viscosity, also the saturation coercive force and the dependence of the coefficient of magnetic viscosity and the degree of martitization. The increase in the coefficient of the magnetic viscosity is a consequence of the decrease in the volume of the domains of the ferromagnetic grains. It can be due either to increase of elastic stresses produced when the grains of the magnetite and magnesiomagnetite are broken up by a grid of martite, or to a decrease in the ferromagnetic grain as such. However, the size of the grain observed under the microscope cannot be regarded as a parameter which determines the magnetic properties of the ferromagnetic material, since the grain structure plays a larger role than the grain size, for grains of all dimensions, and plays the most important role for grains with diameter larger than 20 μ. The effect can be explained from the point of view of fluctuational viscosity. The authors sincerely thank Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences G. N. Petrova for valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas, and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, 08/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ZHILYAYEVA, V.A.; MINIBAYEV, R.A.

Relation of the magnetic stability parameters and the magnetic viscosity coefficient to the size of the particles of ferromagnetic minerals. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.4:91-96 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

S/049/61/000/008/002/002
D260/D304

AUTHORS: Kalashnikov, A. G., Brodskaya, S. Yu., and Zhilyayeva, V. A.

TITLE: Paleomagnetic research in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk USSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 8, 1961, 1189 - 1191

TEXT: The fourth Paleomagnitnaya konferentsiya (Paleomagnetic Conference) took place in Moscow from January 31 through February 6 1961 and was attended by 160 delegates from 28 cities of the USSR. With a view to coordinating research, the Section of Physico-Mathematical Sciences of the AS, USSR appointed in 1959 a Paleomagnitnaya kommissiya (Paleomagnetic Committee) attached to the Institut fiziki zemli imeni O. Yu. Shmidta (Institute of Physics of the Earth imeni O. Yu. Schmidt). At the conference 46 papers were read, divided into five groups:

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Paleomagnetic research in the USSR

1) Paleomagnetic research for studying the Earth's magnetic field in the past and correlation of geological strata. 2) Study of the different geological-geophysical conditions which cause the formation of ferro-magnetic rock. 3) Physical basis of paleomagnetism. 4) Study of reversed magnetisation of various kinds of rock. 5) Quality of equipment. Papers surveying the progress of paleomagnetic research in the USSR and other countries were by R. M. Yanovskiy and G. N. Petrova, "Fisicheskiye osnovy paleomagnetisma" (Physical Basis of Paleomagnetism); A. N. Khramov - "Paleomagnitnyye issledovaniya v stratigrafii i geokhronologii" (Paleomagnetic Research in Stratigraphy and Geochronology); A. G. Kalashnikov - "Istoriya geomagnitnogo polya na osnovanii paleomagnitnykh issledovaniy" (History of the Geomagnetic Field on the Basis of Paleomagnetic Research); P. N. Kropotkin - "Obzor sovremennykh geotektonicheskikh teoriy v osobennosti teorii gorizontal'nogo peremeshcheniya zemnoy kory" (Review of Modern Geotectonic Theories, especially the

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Paleomagnetic research in the USSR

Theory of Horizontal Displacement of the Earth's Crust). Other papers dealing with groups 1 to 4 were: 1) A. N. Khramov and his colleagues reported on the first positive experiments to draft sections of rock with the aid of the paleomagnetic method for the correlating strata in vast territories. T. I. Lin'kova gave a paleomagnetic analysis of the sedimentary layers of the upper Devonian system, and explained that reversal of the Earth's magnetic field had taken place in the Devonian period, because directly and reversedly magnetized rock proved to have the same ferromagnetic component. G. I. Kruglyakova and A. N. Tret'yak reported on the results of testing the residual magnetization of rock belonging to the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous systems. Coordinating data for the magnetic poles and respective periods were established by calculation. Ts. G. Akopyan spoke on stratigraphic correlation and differentiation of Cenozoic volcanic formations. V. V. Kochegur and B. Rusinov reported on the results of studying

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reversedly magnetized porphyrites of the Devonian system. They think that the factor Q.is exponentially reduced with age and that Q. can serve as an indicator of stability of the rock. O. L. Andreyeva's report dealt with the location of the pole in the Carbohiferous system. For tests "gzhel'sk" clay from the environs of Moscow was used which contained thinly distributed particles of hematite. It was discovered that the fields of vectors of residual magnetization were of great similarity (radius of the reliability circle = I°). V. F. Davydov reported on studies of trap from southern Siberia. Taking into consideration the location of calculated poles, the author states that part of the trap belongs to the Cambrian-carboniferous system and part to the carbon-triassic. I. A. Rezanov attempted to prove that horizontal displacement of the continents could not have taken place. In his opinion diverse location of the pole in different continents is no proof that displacement of the

continents had occurred. That hypothesis, he says, is erroneous, and is probably due to the fact of overmagnetization of rock in successive eras. 2) A. G. Komarov investigated the changes which occur in effusive rock after its formation. A. N. Shmelva studied the magnetization of sedimentary rock in its natural state and after re-sedimentation. A. Ya. Vlasov and colleagues studied the influence on the residual magnetization of artificially produced sediments, caused by the force of compression. The authors found that compactness of the sediment obtained by vertical pressure reduced the incline by almost 10°. Pressure sideways, on the other hand, caused increase. T. A. Martynova reported on her studies of changes in KMA quartzites in connection with the parameter of their magnetic characteristics. N. P. Mikhailova gave a report on the magnetization of alkaline rock. During the discussions which took place in this second group, various opinions were expressed concerning further studies of artificially sedimented rock and the conditions of re-sedi-

mentation. 3) S. Yu. Prodskaya and M. A. Grabovsky reported on results of studying the magnetic parameter of artificially produced rock. The paper by A. G. Zvegintsev and A. Ya. Vlasov contained results from studying magnetic hysteresis at temperatures from 20 - 700°. V. I. Bagin gave data regarding the magnetic properties of Hematite which, he found, has very great magnetic stability. 4) B. V. Gusey examined ultra-basic rock which showed reversed magnetization. Heating it up to 800° and cooling to 0.6 erst, only one normally magnetized component with T_k = 300-400° was discovered. When continued through a period from 10 days to 2½ years, self-reversal of the vector of residual magnetization occurred, and it was found that in such a case a new magnetic phase with T_k = 600° appeared. V. V. Kruglyakov gave data concerning the behavior of hematite and titanomagnetites in hypergen conditions. V. V. Metallova reported on her studies of the reversed magnetization of trap from Siberia.

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Paleomagnetic research in the USSR

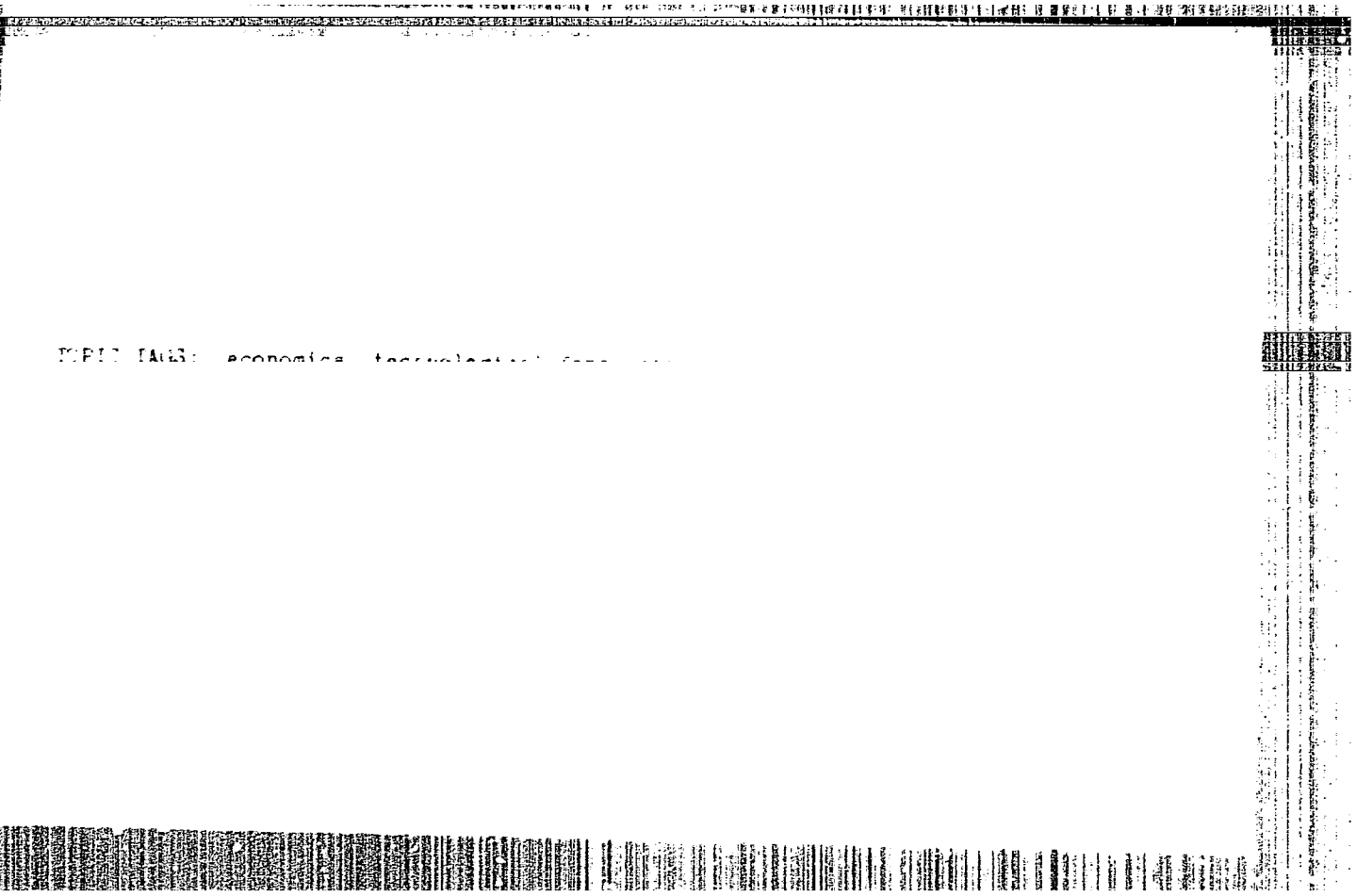
She explained that this is due to its composition and not to the direction of the Earth's magnetic field. A. A. Smelov and L. P. Zhogolev presented an analysis of the residual magnetization of Kazakhstan rock, of which there are positively as well as negatively magnetized kinds. The next Paleomagnetic Conference will be convened in 1962 in Siberia.

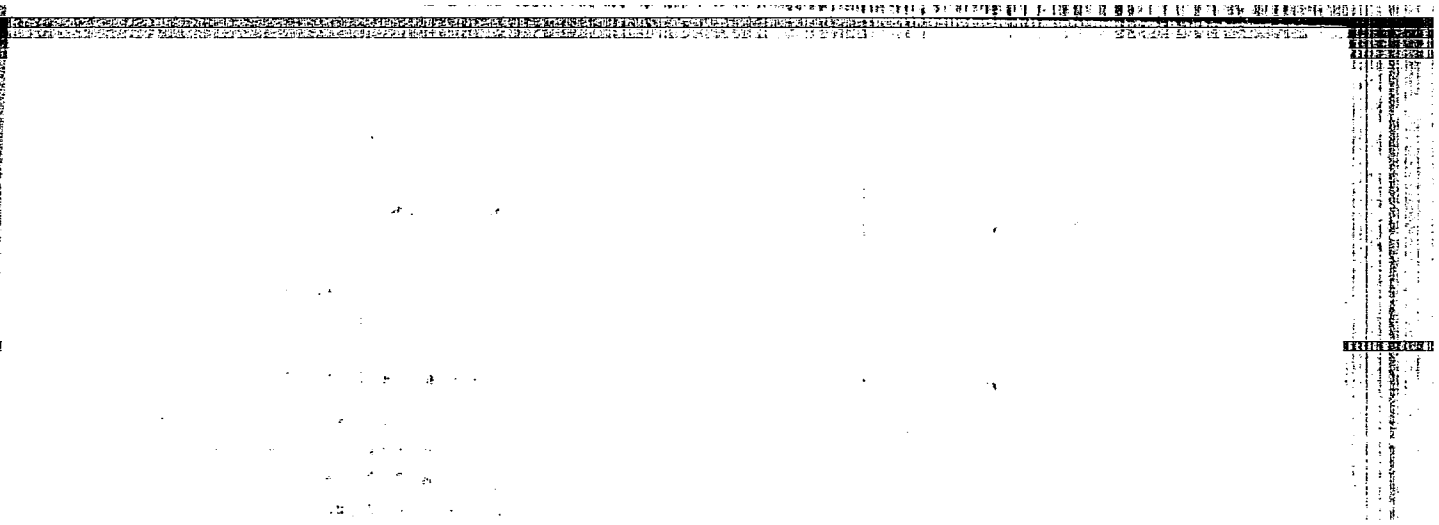
Card 7/7

ZHIMANTENE, A. [Žimantiene, A.]

Improving equipment and technology of production. Mias.ind. SSSR 30 no.1:28 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Panevezhskiy myasokombinat.
(Panevezhis--Meat industry)





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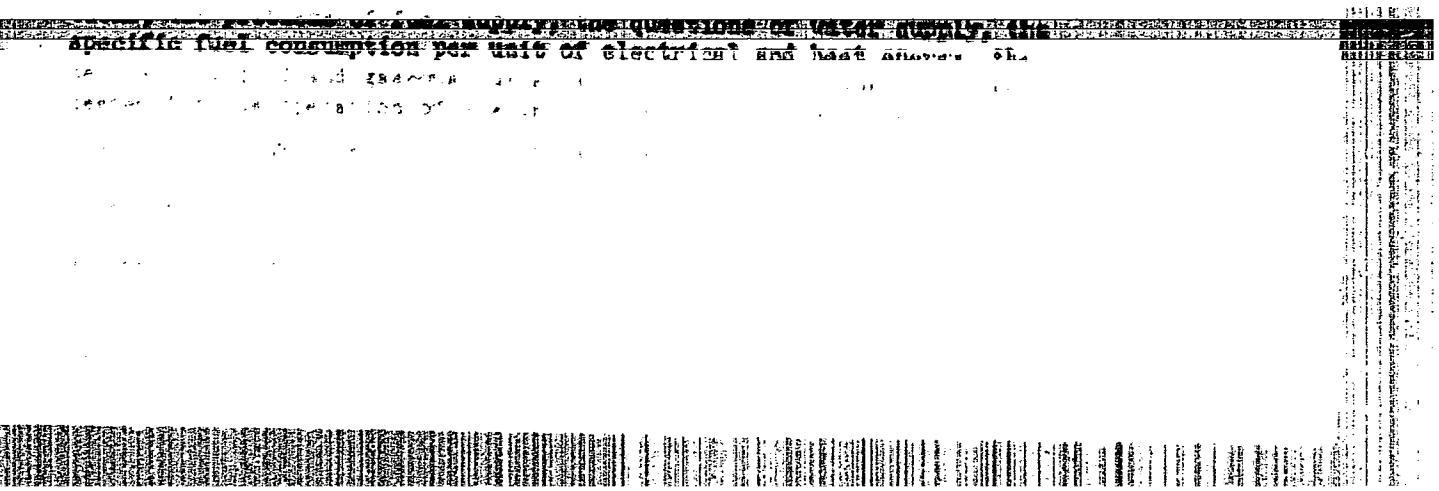

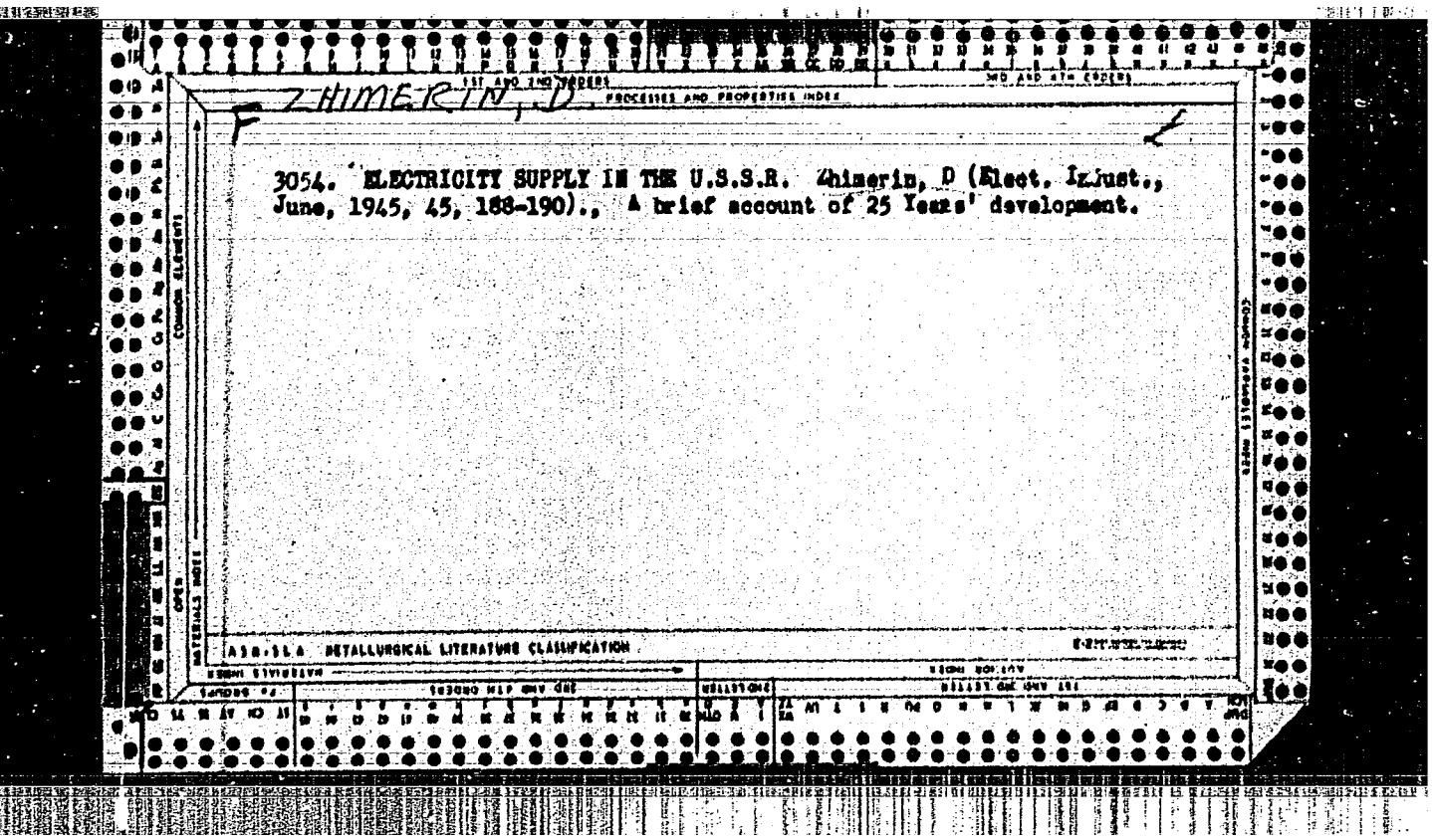

ZHIMERIN, D. G.

Minister, Electric Power Stations of USSR

On construction of hydroelectric power stations under the present five-year plan.

Soviet Source: P: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stov, No. 11 Moscow, November 1947

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 70082

ZHIMERIN, D.C., prof.

Plan for the introduction of new equipment in the industry of the R.S.F.S.R. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh. inform. 17 no.1:3-12 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

ZHIMERIN, D. G.

Minister of Electric Power Stations of the USSR.

ON: Electric Power Systems

Soviet Source: P: Gidroteknicheskoye Stroitel'stve #11, Moscow (November 1947). Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 072276.

ZHIMERIN, D. G.

Minister of Electric Power Stations of USSR

"Power Engineers of the USSR on the 30th Anniversary of the Great Octover (Revolution)"

Soviet Source: P. Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, Moscow, Nov. 47

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 070754-57

ZHIMERIN, D. G.

USSR/Elec Power Development 4501.0100 Nov 1947

"Energetics of the USSR on the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Great October Revolution," D. G. Zhimerin, Minister of Power Plants USSR, 3½ pp

"Elek Stantsii" Vol XVIII, No 11

Traces development of power supply industry of USSR. Proves advantage of planned economy by comparing rate of increase in industrial production from 1920 and 1936: 28.4% for USSR and 3% for US for same period. Also shows rate of development by data for 1913: total capacity of all power 1,098,000 kwt, and annual production of electric power 1,945 million kwt hours. By 1941, capacity

18048

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USSR/Elec Power Development 4501.0100 Nov 1947
(Contd)

increased 11 times, production 25 times, and capacity of regional power plants 38 times. Lists important regional power plants and thermal stations built during Soviet power. Gives data on use of local low-quality fuels. Refers to progress in reconstruction work by stations. Data on planned production for 1950. Following new hydroelectric power plants planned: Mingechaur, Gyumushsk, Samgorsk, and Kamsk.

18048

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ZHIMERIN, D. G.

Minister, Min. Electric Power Plants, -c1949-.

"Fulfilling the plan for 1948; Early Fulfillment of the Postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan for the Peat Industry of the Ministry of Electric Power Plants,"

Torf. Prom., No. 5, 1948;

"All-Union Conference of Supervisors for Building and Assembling Organizations of the Ministry of Electric Power Plants USSR," ibid., No. 12, 1948;

"A Report to Stalin," Elek. Stan., No. 1, 1949.

People's Commissar Electric Stations, -1944-.

PA 55/49T30

ZHIMERIN, D.

USSR/Electricity Jan 49
Electric Power Plants

"A Report to Stalin," D. Z.imerin, Min of Elec Power Plants USSR, ¼ p

"Elek Stants" No 1

Reports fulfillment of 1948 plan for power production on 26 Dec 48. Attained 16.6% increase over 1947. Lists main stations completing plan, and savings in materials and costs. 30% increase in installed capacity over 1947.

55/49T30

ZHIMERIN, D. G.

Minister of Power Plants

"Victory of Soviet Power Workers"

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 2, No. 52, 1950, page 38. (In [redacted] Library)

ZHIMERIN, D.

Minister for Electric Plants of the USSR- "Construction of the Base for Electric Energy of the Communism," Velikie Stroiki Kommunizma (Great Constructions of Communism),Acad. of Pedagogic Scis. of the RSFSR, Moscow, 1951, 383 p.

ZHILERIN, D.

Construction of an electric power system in communist Russia. Tr. from the Russian. p. 6 (Strojnoelektrotechnicky Casopis, Bratislava. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1952)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

ZHIMERIN, D. G.

ZHIMERIN, D. G. Important Tasks of Soviet Power Scientists and Engineers (Vazhnyye Zadachi Sovetskikh Energetikov), pp. 3-5

The author, the Minister of the USSR Electric Power Plants, while lauding the electrification aims of the Fifth Five-Year Plan and praising achievements of many individual power plants, systems and construction projects, points out that there are still many individual projects at which construction lags. Many turbine, generator and transformer plants are to share the blame. He calls upon power plants and systems to improve their record and shows the way how to do it. This article is a reprint from the newspaper Pravda November 17, 1952.

SO: ELEKTRICHESKIYE STANTSII, No. 12, Dec. 1952, Moscow (1614306)

ZHIMERIN, Dmitriy Georgiyevich; MOROZ, I.I., redaktor.

[Electrification of the U.S.S.R. national economy] Elektrifikatsiia narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1954. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii, Ser. 4, no. 20) (MLRA 7:9)
(Electrification)

ZHIMERIN, Dmitriy Georgiyevich; KIPNIS, S.Ye., redaktor; DMITRIEVA, R.V. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electrification of the national economy of the Soviet Union] Elektrifikatsiia narodnogo khoziaistva Sovetskogo Soiuza, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1955. 39 p. (Vses.ob-vo po rasprostraneniiu polit. i nauchn.znanii. Ser. 4, no.17) (MLRA 8:8)
(Electrification)

PERVUKHIN, M.G.; LOGINOV, F.G.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; KULEV, I.A.; DOVCHENKO, V.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.; SOSNIN, L.A.; PODUSHKIN, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; NIKOL'SKIY, G.P.; KRYLOV, N.A.; KOGTEV, G.I.; ACHKASOV, D.I.; VESELOV, N.D.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; UGOMETS, I.I.; NIKIFOROV, F.N.; PLATONOV, N.A.

Vladimir Nikolaevich Sergeev; obituary. Elek. sta. 27 no.3:63 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Sergeev, Vladimir Nikolaevich, 1903-1956)

ZHIMERIN, D.

Planning the development of the national economy in the light of the resolutions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Vop.ekon.no.1:3-15 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

(Russia--Economic policy)

ZHIMERIN, D.G.

The triumph of Lenin's plan for the electrification of the Soviet Union. Elektrichestvo no.11:1-8 N '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana RSFSR.
(Electrification)

MALENKOV, G.M.; PERVUKHIN, M.G.; KUCHERENKO, V.A.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; LOGINOV, F.G.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; YERMAKOV, V.S.; VINTER, A.V.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; UGORETS, I.I.; BEKHTIN, N.V.; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N.; VASILENKO, P.I.; BOROVOY, A.A.; NOSOV, R.P.; KRISTOV, V.S.; BELYAKOV, A.A.; RUSSO, G.A.; VASIL'YEV, A.F.; REPKIN, V.P.; TERMAN, I.A; ORLOV, G.M.; CHUMACHENKO, N.A.; BESCHINSKIY, A.A.; YAROSH, V.F.

Pavel Pavlovich Laupman; obituary. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.5:62 My '57.
(Laupman, Pavel Pavlovich, 1887-1957) (MIRA 10:6)

ZASYAD'KO, A.F.; KUCHERENKO, V.A.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; GRISHMANOV, I.A.; FROLOV, V.S.; SHASHKOV, Z.A.; YEFREMOV, M.T.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; NOVIKOV, I.T.; NOSOV, R.P.; ASKOCHENSKIY, A.N.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; LAVRENENKO, K.D.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; GABDANK, K.A.; LEVIN, I.A.; GINZBURG, S.Z.; ALEKSANDROV, A.P.; KOMZIN, I.V.; OZEROV, I.N.; SOSNIN, L.A.; BELYAKOV, A.A.; NAYMUSHIN, I.I.; INYUSHIN, M.V.; ACHKASOV, D.I.; RUSSO, G.A.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; PLATONOV, N.A.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; PROMYSLOV, V.F.; ERISTOV, V.S.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; KASATKIN, M.V.; ALEKSANDROV, M.Ya.; KOTILEVSKIY, D.G.

Fedor Georgievich Loginov; obituary. Elek.sta. 29 no.8:1-2 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Loginov, Fedor Georgievich, 1900-1958)

NOVIKOV, I.T.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; LAVRENENKO, K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NOSOV, R.P.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; ZHIMERIN, D.G. UGORETS, I.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; BOROVOY, A.A.; RANNIK, V.P.; DASKOVSKIY, Ya.M.; ROGOVIN, N.A.; PETROV, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; LATYSH, D.I.; KONIN, F.P.; DYDYKIN, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, I.I.; GUMENYUK, D.L.; POBEGAYLO, K.M.

Ol'ga Sergeevna Kalashnikova; obituary. Elek.sta. 30 no.2:95 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Kalashnikova, Ol'ga Sergeevna, 1914)

ZHIMERIN, Dmitriy Georgiyevich; FLAKSERMAN, Yu.N., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Development of electric power engineering in the U.S.S.R.] Razvitie energetiki SSSR. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 326 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Electric power)

ZHIMERIN, Dmitriy Georgiyevich; CHEKHUTOVA, V., red.; NEZNANOV, V., mladshiy red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[History of the electrification of the U.S.S.R.] Istoriia elektrifikatsii SSSR. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 457 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electrification) (Electric power production)

ZHIMERIN, Dmitriy Georgiyevich; MURATOV, Kh.I., red.; AVDEYEVA, V.A., tekhn. ed.

[Electrification in the national economy of the R.S.F.S.R.] Elektrifikatsiia narodnogo khoziaistva RSFSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1962. 93 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electrification)

ZHIMERIN, D.G.

Speeding up the introduction of new equipment in electric power plants of the R.S.F.S.R. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl. inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.5:51-57 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

ZHIMERIN, D.G., prof.

Standardization of the manufacture of turbogenerators with 200,000 kilowatt power. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.3:78-80 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 11548-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(1) JT

ACC NR: AP6005028 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0091/0091

AUTHOR: Ayvaz'yan, V. G.; Aleksandrov, B. K.; Andrianov, V. N.; Beschinskiy, A. A.; Budzko, I. A.; Zhimerin, D. G.; Krasnov, V. S.; Kruzhilin, G. N.; Kulebakin, V. S.; Listov, P. N.; Markvardt, K. G.; Markovich, I. M.; Popkov, V. I.; Styrikovich, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Andrey Georgiyevich Zakharin

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 91

TOPIC TAGS: electric power engineering, electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: A short biography of subject on the occasion of his 60th birthday in November 64. A close disciple of Krzhizhanovskiy, he now heads sector of general methodological problems and forecasting at ENIN (Institute of Power Engineering imeni Krzhizhanovskiy), and power engineering section within its scientific council. In 1927-1932, worked in designing and construction of power stations and industrial power installations in the Trans-Caucasus. In 1932, having graduated as electrical engineer from Tbilisi Polytechnical Institute, he switched to scientific work at All-Union Institute of Farm Electrification, and at ENIN since 1944. Became candidate of technical sciences in 1937; doctor, in 1948. Subject is credited with working out the methods for designing efficient and economical regional and local power systems, utilizing local power resources and coordinating them with the power grids. He participated in studies on electrification through 1980, and on

UDC: 621.31:(0,75.5)

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ACC NR: AP6005028

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the application of mathematical methods to solution of problems concerning fuel-power balance. In recent years, he has been concerned with linear programming, and long-term prediction with computer techniques. He authored about 80 scientific works, including monographs, textbooks and handbooks, and has been editing all ENIM publications. Is active in CEMA commissions and GOSPLAN USSR, devoting special attention to coordination of scientific research in power engineering. Has been awarded the Order of the Badge of Merit and other decorations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.
[JPRS] 14

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

HW
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L 24077-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(1) JXT/WW/JW/JWD/WE/JT

ACC NR: AP6014966 SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/65/000/002/0158/0159

AUTHOR: Alad'yev, I. T.; Aleksandrov, B. K.; Baum, V. A.; Golovina, Ye. S.; Gol'denberg, S. A.; Zhimerin, D. G.; Zakharin, A. G.; Iyevlev, V. N.; Knorre, V. G.; Kozlov, G. I.; Loont'yeva, Z. I.; Markovich, I. M.; Meyerovich, E. A.; Mikhnovich, G.V.; Popkov, V. I.; Popov, V. A.; Predvoditelev, A. S.; Pyatnitskiy, L. N.; Styrikovich, M. A.; Tolstoy, Yu. G.; Tsukhanova, O. A.; Chukhanov, Z. F.; Shoyndlin, A. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Lev Nikolayevich Khitrin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 2, 1965, 158-159

TOPIC TAGS: academic personnel, physics personnel, combustion, carbon, high temperature research, plasma beam, fuel

ABSTRACT: Professor L. N. Khitrin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, State Price Laureate, and Doctor of Engineering Sciences, died after a short but severe illness at the age of 58. He was well known here and abroad as an outstanding scientist and specialist in the field of combustion theory and the development of methods for speeding up burning of fuel. He began his scientific work at the All-Union Heat Engineering Institute after graduating from the physics department of Moscow University in 1930. His early work was on the propagation of flames in gases, and on heterogenous combustion. In 1948 he defended his Doctor's Dissertation on the theory of combustion of car-

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ACC NR: AP6014966

bon. His monograph "Combustion of Carbon" was awarded the State Prize in 1950. In 1951 he became the permanent director of the laboratory for the intensification of combustion processes of the G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy Power Institute. He was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR in 1953. He headed the All Union Advisory Board on combustion, represented Soviet science at International Symposia, and was a member of the International Institute of combustion. For a number of years, he directed the Moscow general seminar on combustion, and took an active part in the work of the Scientific Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR, on high temperature heat physics, and of the scientific council on the comprehensive utilization of fuel. He devoted a large amount of attention to teaching work. He directed the Combustion Division of the Physics Department of Moscow State University. His monograph "Physics of Combustion and Explosion" (1957) is a basic text for students in this field. Three Doctor's Dissertations and fifteen Candidate Dissertations were defended under his direction. In the last years of his life he directed work on methods for comprehensive utilization of fuel at power stations so as to obtain valuable products from the mineral part of the fuel, as well as work on the physical chemical processes in a plasma stream, and the mechanism of interaction between carbon and gases. He was the author of more than 60 scientific works, for which he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and medals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 21, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

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