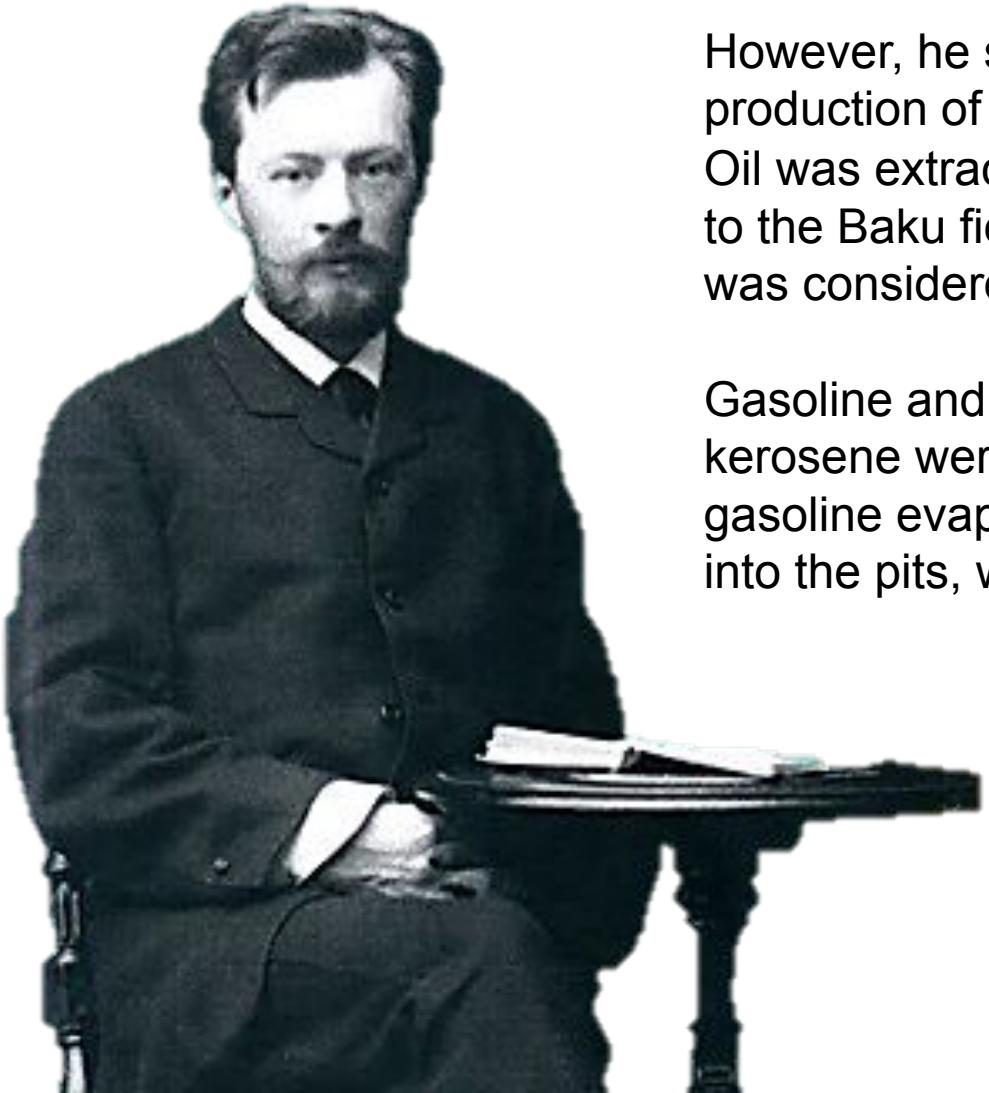
Vladimir Grigoryevich was born in 1853 in the city of grayvoron in a poor family.

In 1863, Vladimir Shukhov began studying at the St. Petersburg gymnasium. Already in the fourth grade, he created his own proof of the Pythagorean theorem-logical and concise.

After graduating from high school with honors, he entered the Moscow Imperial technical school.

In 1876, Shukhov graduated with a gold medal. Nikolai Zhukovsky invited him to teach and study science together, and the famous mathematician Paphnutius Chebyshev invited him to work at St. Petersburg University.



The first place of work of Vladimir Grigoryevich was drawing office of management of the Warsaw-Vienna railway.

However, he soon received an offer to head the production of oil fields in Baku.
Oil was extracted by buckets and transported in barrels to the Baku field. The only useful product from it then was considered kerosene — it went to lighting needs.

Gasoline and fuel oil produced in the production of kerosene were considered industrial waste. The gasoline evaporated and the residual oil was poured into the pits, which contaminate the environment.

Vladimir Grigoryevich began to introduce his innovations in the production, such as steam injectors, cylindrical tanks, the first pipelines for pumping oil

But most importantly-Vladimir Shukhov opened the process of cracking, which allowed to divide oil into fractions.

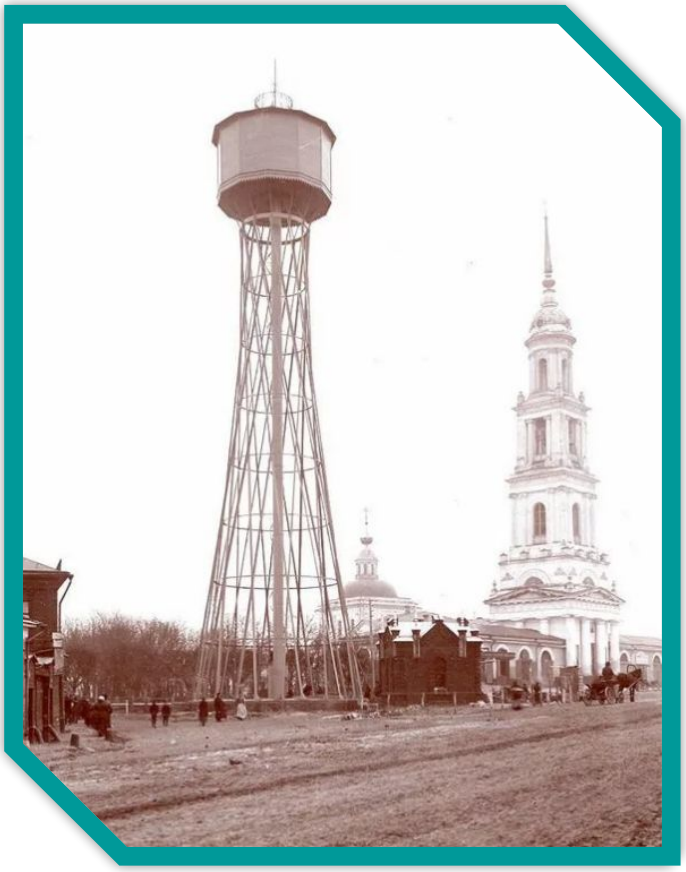
Now at its distillation it was possible to receive not only kerosene, but also motor oils, diesel fuel, fuel oil, gasoline.

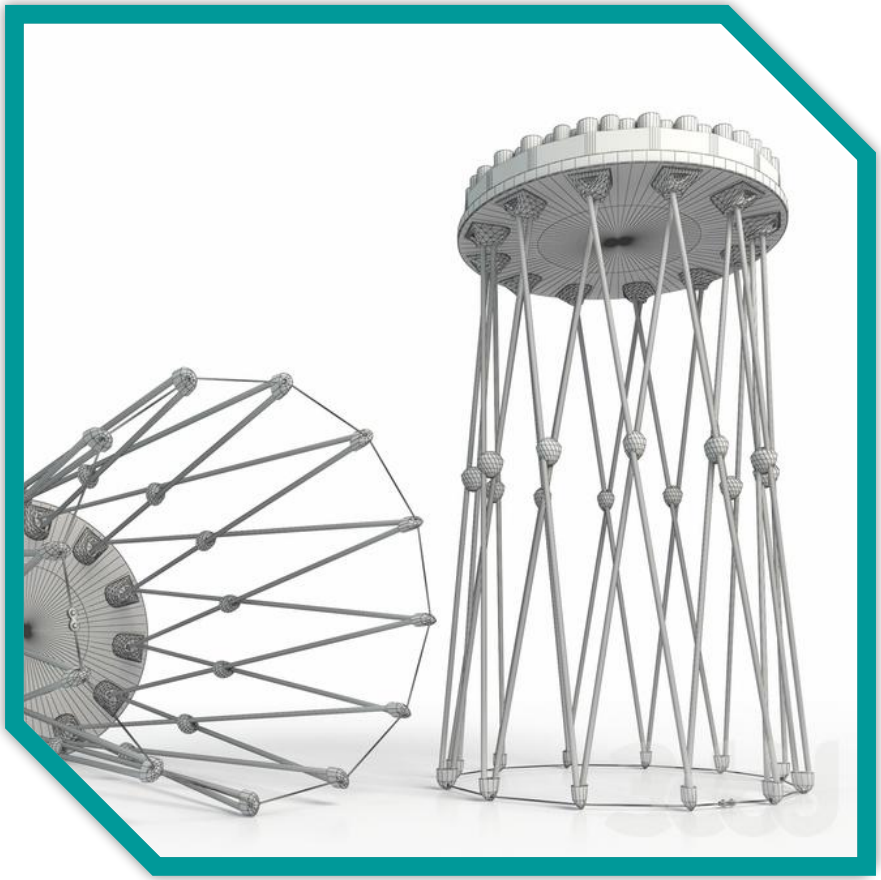
In the early 1890s, Vladimir Grigorievich began to work on the construction of the ceilings of the Upper trade rows (today — GUM) on red square in Moscow.

For the roof of the building, he created unique translucent ceilings-arched trusses, the total weight of which was 800 tons.

To create a hyperboloid tower, Shukhov took two metal rings and connected them with equal-sized slings, and then turned the rings relative to each other.

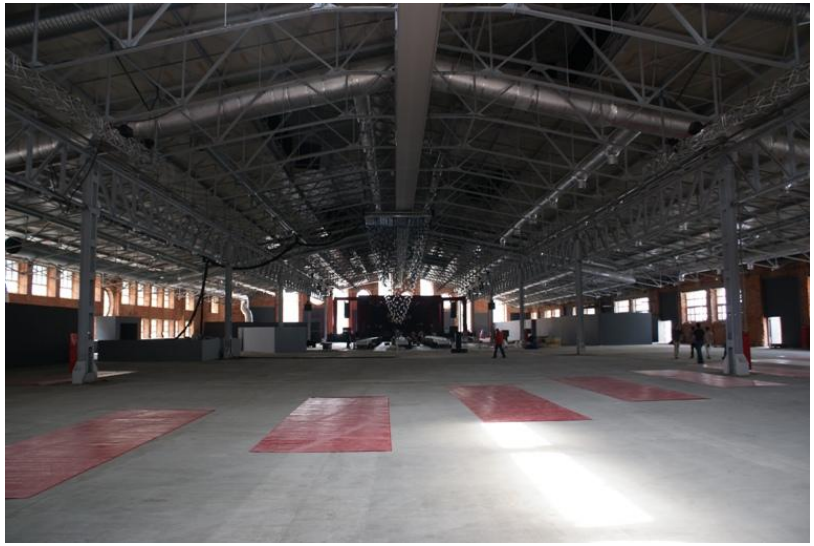
The design invented by Shukhov was elegant and durable, while simple and cheap to assemble: for its construction, only metal base rings, straight rails and fasteners were required.





After the Nizhny Novgorod exhibition Vladimir Shukhov began to receive numerous orders. The engineer designed and built hundreds of water towers, built several railway bridges with spans, and drafted a new water supply project for Moscow.

Fine arts museum



The bakhmetevsky garage

The inventor designed a tower for a radio station on Shabolovka in Moscow: it consisted of six mesh hyperboloid steel sections 160 meters high.
On March 19, 1922, it began broadcasting the first radio broadcasts.

The architectural masterpiece of the avant-garde era does not just perform its functions — the Shukhov tower is included in the List of cultural monuments with protected status, recommended for inclusion in the UNESCO world heritage List.

Nature gave Vladimir Grigoryevich bright, multifaceted talents with extraordinary generosity. However, it is worth noting that despite the huge employment, Shukhov was a man of diverse interests.

Vladimir Grigoryevich loved music, literature, spoke foreign languages. But his greatest Hobbies were chess and photography.

Vladimir Grigoryevich was devoted to sport, for occupations which always found time (one year was even the champion of Moscow on Bicycle races).

All major Soviet construction of the first five-year plans were associated with the name of Vladimir Shukhov. The engineer participated in the implementation of the electrification plan of the country: he created a tower structure of the power line across the Oka river. He designed open-hearth shops of Vyksa, Petrovsky, Taganrog plants, Azovstal plant, launched the Soviet cracking plant in Baku.