

S/614/61/000/008/003/004
D037/D113

Marine geology work ...

from 3,000 - 1,500 m and separate peaks are up to 1,000 m high. The Northern Atlantic ridge is also rugged with up to 4,800 m deep valleys. In the bottom configuration of the European basin between Europe and the Central Atlantic ridge, there are ridges with 600 m high and 3.5 - 4 km wide cones from one of which fresh basalt was grabbed. These volcanic cones are upper quaternary and recent formations. The European basin is deepest near the shores of the Pyrenean peninsula. The study of sediment samples collected in the north-eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean will permit future Soviet maps to be made more precise. The following classification of sediments for navigation and soil charts has been established in the USSR: sand (with less than 5% particles < 0.01 mm), silty sand (5-10%), sandy silt (10-30%), silt (30-50%) and argillaceous silt ($>50\%$ particles < 0.01 mm). Fig. 1 shows the bottom sediment facies of the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. A preliminary investigation of cores has shown that in their upper layer (1-25 cm) the facies shift considerably with time, the upper layer of sandy silt or silt turning into a coarse sediment containing gravel and pebbles. To the south of Newfoundland, such a layer extends to a depth of 3,000 m and more. Above the submarine slopes the quantity of suspended

Card 2/5

8/614/61/000/008/003/004
D037/D113

Marine geology work ...

solid material increases and its mechanical composition changes. In conclusion, the authors state that further practical and laboratory research will allow the geological processes occurring in the Atlantic Ocean to be more accurately defined. The following persons participated in the work of the expedition: M.S. Barash, Ye.M. Vikhrenko, S.K. Gipp, P.N. Yerofeyev, V.A. Yeroshchev-Shak, A.V. Il'in, and V.K. Nikolayeva. A.P. Metal'nikov, N.M. Strakhov and V.M. Litvin are also mentioned in the article. There are 3 figures and 14 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references read as follows: M. Hill, Notes on the bathymetric chart of the N.E. Atlantic. Deep-sea Res., vol 3, 1956; M.V. Klenova, Mechanical composition of marine sediments as indicative of the conditions of deposition. International geological congress. Report of the 18th session, Great Britain, pt. 8. London, 1948.

Card 3/5

Marine geology work ...

S/614/61/000/006/003/004
D037/D113



Card 4/5

Fig. 1

Marine geology work ...

S/614/61/000/008/003/004
D037/D113

Fig. 1. Bottom sediment facies of the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean.

- (a) facies of the upper level (1-25 cm);
- (b) facies of the underlying level (26-85 cm);

- (1) outcrops;
- (2) ancient clay;
- (3) distribution border of clastic facies;
- (4) facies of clastic sand and sandy silt;
- (5) carbonaceous clastic facies;
- (6) carbonaceous facies;
- (7) argillaceous facies;
- (8) volcanic facies;
- (9) large-fragmental facies.



Card 5/5

KLENOVA, M.V.

Origin of the relief of the Barents Sea bottom. Vop.geog. no.52:
165-176 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Barents Sea—Ocean-bottom)

KLENOVA, M.V.; GERSHANOICH, D.Ye., red.isd-va; VOLKOVA, V.G., tekhn.
red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Sediments of the Arctic Basin; based on materials from the
drift of the icebreaker, "G.Sedov."] Osadki Arkticheskogo bas-
seina po materialam dreifa l/p "G.Sedov." Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 103 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Arctic regions--Deep-sea deposits)

KLENOVA, Mariya Vasil'yevna; SOLOV'YEV, Vladimir Filippovich;
ALEKSINA, Iya Aleksandrovna; VIKHRENKO, Nina Makarovna;
KULAKOVA, Lidiya Sergeevna; MAYEV, Yegor Georgiyevich;
RIKHTER, Vladislav Gavrilovich; SKORNYAKOVA, Nadezhda
Sergeevna; ZENKOVICH, V.P., otv. red.; LEONT'YEV, O.K.,
red. izd-va; LADYCHUK, L.P., red. izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Geology of the subsurface slope of the Caspian Sea] Geolo-
gicheskoe stroenie podvodnogo sklona Kaspiiskogo moria.

[By] M.V.Klenova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1962. 636 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Caspian Sea--Geology)

(Caspian Depression--Geology)

S/169/62/000/008/056/090
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Klenova, M.V., and Zenkevich, N.L.

TITLE: Geological works in the western part of the North Atlantic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika; no.8, 1962, 4, abstract 8 V 19. (Tr. Morsk. gidrofiz. in-ta. AN SSSR, 25, 1962, 142-186).

TEXT: The results obtained during the voyage of the Research Vessel "M. Lomonosov" in the fields of marine geology according to the IGY plan are given. The basic directions of the studies were as follows: the study of the sea topography and the geomorphological interpretation of the collected data, and the study of suspended matter in the waters of the sea. During the entire voyage of the ship, sampling of the bottom with a direct type impact tube and bottom scoop type "Okean" was carried out, together with echo sounding and also sampling of the suspended matter. The region of the studies was contained between approximately 45° and 10° N. The ground sampling was carried out predominantly over the depth in excess of 4000 m. The topography and geological
Card 1/3

Geological works in the western ...

S/169/62/000/008/056/090
E202/E192

structure of the region was described on the basis of the above data. It was noted that the results of the studies of "M. Lomonosov" in the vicinity of the eastern coast of N. America are in full agreement with the data given by the American marine geologists. The mechanical analysis of the sediments and analysis of the composition of the aleuritic fraction carried out on the ship gave quantitative characterisation of the more important peculiarities of the sediments of the region studied. Mechanical analysis of the surface layer using microscopic method based on the use of the graticule eye piece of Glagolev has shown that this method may be fully utilised to define quantitatively the composition and designation of the sediment according to the dynamic classification. The analysis of the matter contained in the surface layer of the sediment together with the data obtained from earlier voyages led to the compilation of a distribution diagram of the mineral grains in the aleuritic fraction, which confirmed the paramount importance of the scattering of mineral material from the mainland in the process of sediment formation.

Card 2/3

Geological works in the western ... S/169/62/000/008/056/090
E202/E192

The biogenic components begin to play a noticeable role in the composition of the sediment only in those places where the influence of the detrital material is no longer dominant. The distribution within the sediments of various biogenic components is closely connected with the hydrological conditions. The decrease of the detrital components in the aleuritic fraction down to 6.4% was observed only in the region of the Central Atlantic Ridge over a distance of above 2000 miles from the nearest (South American) land. In the eastern direction, irrespective of the great distance from land, the quantity of the mineral grains in the aleuritic fractions does not decrease. ✓
42 references. ✓

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

KLENOVA, M. V.

Suspended matter in the Atlantic Ocean as an indicator of the
structure of the water layer. Trudy Inst. okean. 56:123-129
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Atlantic Ocean--Water--Analysis)

KLENOVA, M.V.; LAVROV, V.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.K.

Distribution of the suspension in the Atlantic Ocean and its
relation to the bottom topography. Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:
1153-1155 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
D.I. Shcherbakovym.
(Atlantic Ocean--Sedimentation and deposition)
(Ocean bottom)

KLENOVA, M.V.

Classification of recent marine deposits. Okeanologia 3
no.3:527-537 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Deep-sea deposits—Classification)

KLENOVA, N.V.

Some results of the study of suspended matter in the Atlantic
Ocean and the southern part of the Indian Ocean. Trudy Mor.
gidrofiz. inst. AN USSR 30:81-90 1964.

(MIRA 17:11)

KLENOVA, M.V.; LAVROV, V.M.; YEROSHCHEV-SHAK, V.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.K.

Works on marine geology in the northern part of the Atlantic
Ocean. Trudy Mor. gidrofiz. inst. AN URSSR 30:98-115 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AT7003622

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3090/66/000/015/0112/0117

AUTHOR: Klenova, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: New data on the geology of the Atlantic Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. X razdel programmy MOG: Okeanologiya. Sbornik statey, no. 15, 1966. Okeanologicheskiye issledovaniya, 112-117

TOPIC TAGS: hydrographic survey, ~~hydrographic instrument~~, ocean dynamics, ocean floor topography, ocean property, STRATIGRAPHY

ABSTRACT: This article covers the geological investigations on the r/v's "M. Lomonosov," "Equator," and "Sedov" during the IGY and IGC. An analysis was conducted of the geological features of the ocean bottom. As a result of sonar sounding, smoothed plains, occasionally step-like, were found at different levels in the northern part of the ocean. Some of these were related to submarine terraces of the Barents Sea and other northern seas. The submerged mountain region was observed at the continuation of the Faroe Islands—the Faroe rise, as well as new seamounts: the "Michael Lomonosov," Professor Pereskin, "Academician Krylov," and "Professor Mesjazer" banks. In the Mid-Atlantic Ridge areas characterized by the alpine type of relief were observed adjacent to more ancient areas. Some probable volcanic cones

Card 1/3

UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7003622

were studied. The bottom relief of the Atlantic Ocean represents a system of intersected submeridional and sublatitudinal structures which reflect the planetary process of alternation of submeridional and sublatitudinal movements. Just as in other basins, the dependence of sediment thickness and the rate of sedimentation on the bottom relief was found from cores. Maximum rate of sedimentation takes place at the foot of the rises and hills and at the base of the continental slope. The more ancient rocks approach the surface of the rises and have been revealed under layers of cores. As a result of slow sedimentation small sediment thicknesses are typical of the basins. The study of physical composition on one-layer preparation from fresh material on the research vessel resulted in the determination of the relative importance of rock-forming mineral and organic components. The following facies are distinguished: clastic, clastic-calcareous, foraminiferal, coccolithophoral, silicispongeous, and sediments of volcanic origin which were found chiefly in under layers of cores. The altered remains of *Fragilaria* were found in sediments of Brazilian and North American basins. This fact confirms the penetration of antarctic waters into the equatorial and northern parts of the Atlantic. The mechanical analysis by microscopic method showed the relationship between the distribution of sediments and bottom relief. The detailed description and study of dry core cuts revealed series of stages of carbonate and clastic sedimentation as well as distinctive textural peculiarities, which are feebly marked in the cuts of moist cores. There were thin strata of relatively coarse-grained material, slide, and hieroglyphic textures connected with the worm-holes, peculiarities of stratification planes, and

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT7003622

traces of small local breaks. This method provided samples for laboratory analysis from the precisely marked horizons without any risk of using mixed material for the analysis. [BA]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 017/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT7003623 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3090/66/000/015/0118/0123

AUTHOR: Klenova, M. V.; Lavrov, V. M.; Nikolayeva, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Peculiarity of suspended matter distribution in the Atlantic Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. X razdel programmy
MGG: Okeanologiya, Sbornik statey, no. 15, 1966. Okeanologicheskkiye issledovaniya, 118-123.

TOPIC TAGS: hydrographic survey, ~~hydrologic instrument~~, ocean dynamics, ocean property, oceanography, OCEAN FLOOR TOPOGRAPHY, RESEARCH SHIP/
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

ABSTRACT: This article describes the research conducted by the r/v M. Lomonosov during cruises carried out under the IGY and IGC programs. Suspended matter was investigated using weight and microscopic analysis methods. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of suspended matter were made. Substance composition and distribution were used as indicators of water masses. In the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic (Labrador) water was found to contain suspended matter with heightened content of diatoms above great depths and a mineral-diatomaceous suspension at the Newfoundland Bank. Distribution and types of suspended matter are given for spring and fall on a diagram of the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic Current waters contain detrital-mineral particles in suspension; in the region of entry of Mediterranean waters the matter in suspension is enriched by coccolites. The region of subarctic
UDC: none
Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7003623

mixing is characterized by suspended matter of mixed composition with heightened content of diatoms and coccolites. The weight amount of suspended matter approximates 0.5 mg/l in autumn and about 1.1 mg/l in spring. The vertical distribution of suspended particles confirms the importance of bottom morphology for all marine processes. Above seamounts, ridges, and rises, the content of suspended matter increases from surface to bottom. On slopes an increased amount of matter in suspension is observed at depths of about 3000 m. At depths of about 800—1000 m the suspended particles nearly vanish; in the upper layers they increase again but do not exceed the content of bottom layers. In foothill zones the distribution of suspended particles is homogeneous from surface to bottom and amounts to tenths of mg/l. The study of suspended matter reveals concrete relations between hydrological regime, relief, and the distribution of sediments. The investigation of suspended matter must be continued in order to specify the peculiarity of water movement and to study the chemical and mineralogical composition of suspended matter as initial material for bottom deposits. A section from the English Channel to Florida shows the transparency, particle size, and vertical distribution of suspended matter in the Atlantic Ocean. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [BA]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7003624

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3090/66/000/015/0124/0130

AUTHOR: Klenova, M. V.; Saval'yeva, K. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Sediment maps of the North Atlantic

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. X razdel programmy
MGG: Okeanologiya. Sbornik statey, no. 15, 1966. Okeanologicheskiye issledovaniya,
124-130

TOPIC TAGS: hydrographic survey, ocean current, ocean dynamics, ocean property,
~~oceanography~~, SUBMARINE RELIEF, SOILTYPE / NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

ABSTRACT: An evaluation is given of the sediment maps for the Atlantic Ocean. The first map was compiled by Murray and Renard (1891) and is still used with some modification in handbooks and textbooks; it shows the distribution of terrigenous deposits ("blue" mud) and pelagic deposits (globigerina, radiolarian, diatom, pteropod ooze, and red clay). Similar designations are given on a map compiled by P. L. Bezrukov (1961). The sediment map of the Naval Atlas (1952) was prepared on a different basis. In the Naval Atlas chart and the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, the navigation classification was based on the content of pelite fraction <0.01 mm: sand, below 5%; muddy sand, 5-10%; sandy mud, 10-30%; mud, 30-50%; and clayey mud, >50% of this grade. Some components of substance composition are also shown on the map: foraminifera, concretions, stones, shells, corals, etc. The chart is based on the idea of sediment

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7003624

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

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dispersion as a primary property of bottom deposits. During IGY and IGC investigations the chart was revised. Determination of CaCO₃ showed that carbonate sediments are distributed more widely than was shown on Murray's and Correns' charts. Content of CaCO₃ in the surface layer is connected with the pelite fraction content, but the former increases more rapidly, since CaCO₃ in mud sediments is formed by Coccolithophoridae, individual coccoliths, carbonate detritus, and pelitic carbonate, while foraminifera enriches only more coarse fractions. When elutriating in water, the carbonate particles disintegrate and the results of the analysis correspond neither to the visual description of sediments, nor to their physical properties and deposition conditions. The microscopic sieve analysis gives more reliable results, but further investigations are necessary for working out a method which would permit the reflection of the distribution of sediment types in conformity with conditions of deposit and properties. The article includes three diagrams of ocean floor soil types of the northern Atlantic Ocean. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [BA]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 009/

Card 2/2

AKOPOV, I.M.; BNLYAVSKAYA, Ye.A.; KLENOVA, S.I.

Capsella bursa pastoris as a blood coagulation. Farm.i toks. 18
no.1:45-48 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (sav. dotsent I.M.Akopov) Samarandskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(PLANTS,

Capsella bursa pastoris, eff. on blood coagulation)
(BLOOD COAGULATION, effects of drugs on,
Capsella bursa pastoris)

KLENOVA, Vera; FANTIS, Alfred

Antidotes in methyl alcohol poisoning. Cesk. ofth. 13 no.1:
75-77 Feb 57.

1. Oční a neurochirurgická klinika VLA J. Ev. P. v Hradci
Kralove.

(ALCOHOL, METHYL, pois.
antidotes (Cs))

KLIMA, Milos; KLENOVA, Vera; PROCHAZKA, Zdenek; JURAN, Josef

Disorders of vision in expansive lesions of the chiasmatic area. Cesk.
ofth. 17 no.4/5:241-243 J1 '61.

1. Lekarska fakulta Karlovy university v Hradci Kralove, katedra
ocniho lekarstvi, prednosta prof. MUDr. M. Klima.

(OPTIC NERVE diseases) (VISION)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS pathol)

KLIMA, Milos; KLENOVA, Vera; PROCHAZKA, Zdenek; JURAN, Josef

Disorders of vision in expansive lesions of the chiasmatic region.
Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.2:119-137
'61.

1. Očni klinika; přednosta prof. MUDr. M. Klima.
(OPTIC NERVE neoplasms) (BRAIN NEOPLASMS physiol.)
(VISION)

KLENOVA, Vera

Contribution to the treatment of conjunctivitis. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 5 no.1:87-92 '62.

1. Oční klinika; přednosta prof. MUDr. M. Klíma.
(CONJUNCTIVITIS) (EYELIDS) (ACRIDINES)

MIKHAYLOV, A.K. vrach: KLINOVA, V.A., meditsinskaya sestra.

S.S.Korsakov on the peculiarities of care for mental patients.
Med.sestra 18 no.9:40-43 8 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(KORSAKOV, SERGII SERGEEVICH, 1854-1900)
(PSYCHIATRIC NURSING)

MIKHAYLOV, A.K., vrach; KLENOVA, V.A., meditsinskaya sestra

Characteristics for care of patients with manic-depressive psychosis.
Med. sestra 20 no.8:44-49 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES)

KLENOVA, Ye. V.

DECEASED

1963/1

c. 1961

MEDICINE
(Hygiene)

110

KLENOVICS, Lare

Conduct of social insurance in Somogy County. Munka li no.7:8-9
Jl '61.

1. Szakszervezeti Társadalombiztosítási Központ Somogy megyei
Alközpontjának vezetője.

(Hungary--Insurance, Social))
(Hungary--Trade unions)

RAZUMIKHIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich. Prinimal uchastiye KLENOVITSKIY,
N.P., i PETROVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[Experimental studies of the evolution of the roundness
of rock fragments] Eksperimental'nye issledovaniia evo-
lyutsii okatannosti oblomkov gornyykh porod. Leningrad,
Leningr. univ., 1965. 65 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KLENOVSKAYA, K. A.

"On the Pathoanatomical Changes in Fatal Electrotrauma." Cand Med Sci,
Leningrad State Medical Pediatrics Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 5, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

P/035/60/000/023/002/006
AO10/A026

AUTHORS: Mindowicz, Jerzy, Doctor of Engineering, Assistant Professor;
Klenowicz, Zbigniew, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Examination of Rust Preventing Properties of Lubricants by Means of
Static Water Drop Corrosion Test

PERIODICAL: Przegląd Mechaniczny, 1960, No. 23, pp. 694 - 698

TEXT: The article describes the static water drop corrosion test developed
by the Research Laboratory of the US Navy in 1949. Further, a number of lubricants
produced in Poland were tested with the above method and results are described.
The best anti-corrosion properties showed the aviation lubricant Type SP-1, a rifle
grease and the anti-corrosion lubricant Type LT. The worst were technical vaseline,
spindle-oil 2, TDM lubricant and aviation oil Type MS 20. Further, the authors
describe the advantages of the static water drop corrosion test and suggest this
method for being adapted in Poland. There are 5 tables, 1 photograph and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Gdańska (Gdańsk Polytechnic)



Card 1/1

KLENSKIY, A.F.; YURASOV, N.A.; YELISEYEV, A.I.; GARANINA, L.F.,
red.

[The city of Gorkiy; a concise manual] Gorod Gor'kii; kratkii
spravochnik. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. 1963.
253 p. (MIRA 17:4)

TERAS, J, red.; RÕIGAS, E., red.; LAAN, I., red.; KLENSKIY, K.,
red.

[Trichomoniasis of the urogenital tract; a collection of
articles] Trikhomonoz urogenital'nogo trakta; sbornik sta-
tei. Tallin, AN Estonskoi SSR, 1963. 213 p. (MIRA 17:6)

TERAS, Yu.Kh.[Teras, J.], red.; LAAN, I.A., red.; PIKHL, Kh.O.
[Pihl, H.], red.; TALIMEYSTER, E.T.[Tallmeister, E.], red.;
YANNUS, L.E.[Jannus, L.], red.; ~~KLEMSKIY, K.S., nauchnyy red.~~
SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.; TOOMSAU, E., tekhn. red.

[Investigations in microbiology] Issledovaniia po mikrobiologii.
Tallinn. Vol.1. 1961. 221 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Eksperimentaalse ja Kliinilise
Meditsiini Instituut.

(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY)

BOGOVSKIY, Pavel Aleksandrovich; KLENSKIY, K.S., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A.,
red.; TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Carcinogenic effect of products of Estonian oil shale] Kantserogen-
noe deistvie produktov pererabotki estonakogo slantsa. Tallinn, Akad.
nauk Estonakoi SSR, 1961. 349, 111 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(ESTONIA—OIL SHALES) (CARCINOGENS)

RAKHNO, Paul' Khansovich; KLENSKIY, K.S., red.

[Seasonal quantitative dynamics of soil bacteria and
factors determining it] Sezonnaia kolichestvennaia dinamika
pochvennykh bakterii i faktory, obuslovlivaiushchie ee.
Tallin, AN Estonskoi SSR, In-t eksperimental'noi biologii,
1964. 234 p. (MIRA 19:1)

KLENTSWER, Imre, Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) ^{Spring 1958} "~~Seeding~~ procedure
in the seed crop of lupine." Mos, 1958, 18 pp (Mos Order of
Lenin Agr Acad im K.A. Timiryazev) 110 copies (KL, 23-58, 109)

KLENTSEV, Ye.

Analysis of labor involved in the repair of equipment in
metallurgical production. Sots. trud 8 no.12:93-100 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

KLENUS, Yu.N.

Adrenaline and adrealinlike substances in the blood in peptic
ulcer. Vrach. delo no.8:36-41 Ag'63. (MIRA 16r9)

1. Kafedra khirurgii No.1 (sav. - prof. V.I. Akimov) Kiyevsko-
go instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ADRENALINE IN THE BODY) (PEPTIC ULCER)

KLENYUSHIN, M.

7668. KLENYUSHIN, M. -- na trelevochnom traktore (Russkas traktorista Kynov. lespromkhoz. lit. zapis' K. S. Karyakina). Molotov, Kn. izd., 1954. 24 s. 20 cm. 3.000 eks. 30k.--(55-4218)p 634.982.5:656.13st(47.813)
Kontrol'nyye zadaniya i metodicheskiye ukazaniya po kursu "Tekhnologiya metallov i dereva". --Sm. 7630

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 7, 1955

MURASHOV, Ye.F. (District Head Veterinary Doctor), NLEOPATSKIY, V.A. (Head Veterinary Doctor of an Experimental Model Farm, Novotorzh District, Kalinin Oblast').

"The work of veterinary specialists at an experimental model farm..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 3, March 1962 pp. 13.

KUZNETSOV, V.D.; SOROKINA, Ye.I.; VIKHROVA, N.M.; KRYUCHKOVA, T.I.; KLEPINA, G.V.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Producers of actinomycin belonging to the fluorescent group of actinomycetes. Zhdy Inst. microbiol. no.8:193-201 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

(ACTINOMYCETALES)

(ACTINOMYCIN)

KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.; KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KLEOPINA, G.V.

Nature of the enzymatic activity of lysosyme. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.
khim.nauk no.4:729 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Lysosyme)

KLEOPINA, A. A.

Name: KLEOPINA, A. A.

Dissertation: Changes in the content of lipides in the blood among patients with arteriosclerosis and hypertonic disease in treatment with lecithin

Degree: Cand Med Sci

Defended at
Academy; Acad Med Sci USSR

Publication
Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 47, 1956

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KLEOPINA, G.V.; KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.

Study of the catalytically active centers of lysozyme. Dokl.
AN SSSR 144 no.1:118-121 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.
(Lysozyme) (Catalysis)

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KLEOPINA, G.V.; KAVERZHEVA, Ye.D.

Isolation and desalting of the products of lysosyme modified
by iodoacetic acid. Biokhimiia 30 no. 3:534-542 ^{Hy-Je '65}
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR,
Moskva.

KRAVCHENKO, Nikolay Alekseyevich; KLEOPINA, Galina Vladimirovna;
KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.;
SEMENENKO, E.I., red.

[Manual for the chromatographic analysis of amino acids
on columns] Rukovodstvo po khromatograficheskoy analizu
aminokislot na kolonkakh. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 69 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

KR/VCHENKO, N.A.; KLEOPINA, G.V.; KAVERZHEVA, Ye.D.

Study of the reaction of carboxymethylation of lysosyme with
iodoacetic acid. *Dokhizhnia* 30 no.1:195-202 Jan-F '64.

(MIRA 1816)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR,
Moskva.

KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KLEOPINA, G.V.; KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.

Study of an active center of lysozyme by the carboxymethylation method. *Biokhimiia* 30 no.4:713-720 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

KLEOPINA, G.V.; KRAVCHENKO, N.A.; KAVERZNEVA, Ye.D.

Role of ϵ -amino groups of lysine in lysozyme. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.5:830-838 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SOCHAVA, V.; KLEPOV, I.

"Problems in the geography of the Far East." Reviewed by V. Sochava,
I. Klepov. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 93 no. 6: 546-548 N-D '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Soviet Far East--Geography)

S/120/62/000/004/005/047
E194/E420

AUTHORS: ~~Kleopov, I.F.~~ Lagin, S.P., Okorokov, I.S.,
Lazarev, N.V.

TITLE: Operation of the supply system for a proton
synchrotron of 7 GeV during the starting period

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 33-36

TEXT: The article describes early operating experience with the magnet supply system, the performance and construction of which are described in the present journal (27-33 - preceding abstract). The equipment usually works continuously for up to 5 days per week followed by a regular weekly shut-down. In 6 months it has operated for a total of 2200 hours. The faults that have occurred resulted only from defects in the control circuits, mainly in the ignitron firing control arrangements. A few backfires occurred because the valve temperature conditions were not right, most backfires occurred under inverter conditions for which the best lead angle was about 40°. The different kinds of fault, their causes and the steps that were taken to put them right are described. The stabilization of the primary rectified voltage is described and the operation of the control
Card 1/2

Operation of the supply system ...

S/120/62/000/004/005/047
E194/E420

reactors which govern the transition from rectifier to inverter conditions is examined. Performance of the equipment is illustrated by oscillograms. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/004/038/047
K073/E382

AUTHORS: Kleopov, I.F. and Lazarev, N.V.

TITLE: System of current supply for the magnetic-measurements bench

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1962,
203 - 206

TEXT: The system described produces once every 30 seconds an automatic sequence of current cycles in five series-connected magnetic blocks ($L_{\Sigma} = 0.15$ henries, $R_{\Sigma} = 0.11$ ohm) which simulate the cycles of the main current supply system of the accelerator. The current in a cycle increases at an initial rate of 1 670 A/sec, reaching its peak after about 1.8 seconds and falling to reach zero after 3 seconds. The current for the magnets of the test-bench is provided by d.c. generators. At the initial instant the blocks are switched onto a stabilized voltage U_1 , which ensures a given rate of current increase. For compensating the voltage losses caused by the resistance of the circuit, the voltage is increased continuously to the value U_2 starting at a suitable time after switching on. When the
Card 1/4

System of current supply

S/120/62/000/004/038/047
E073/E382

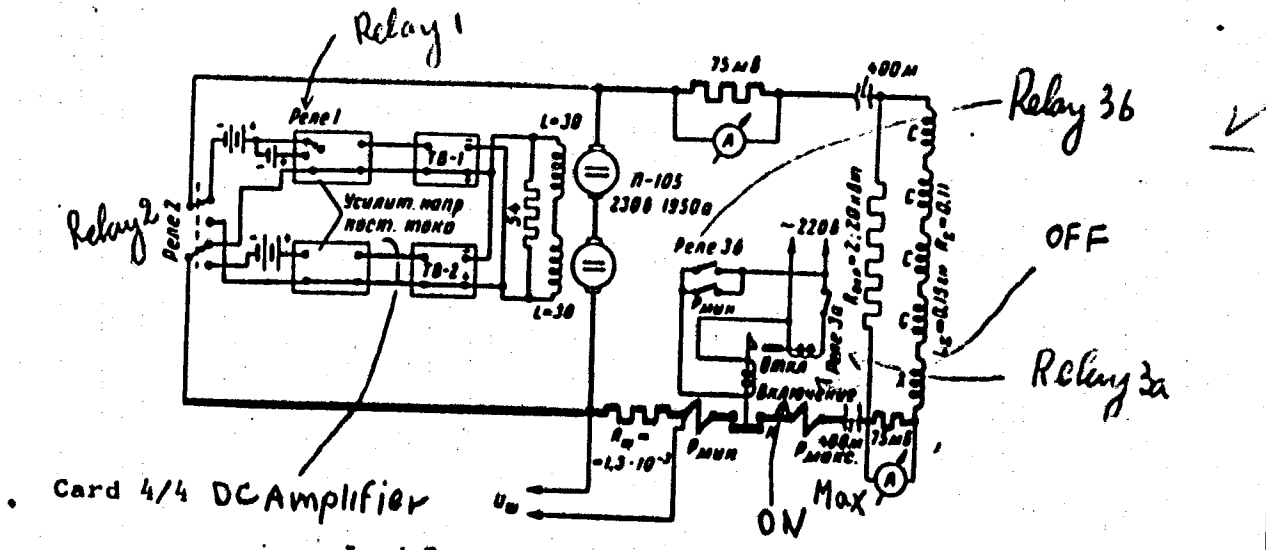
current in the system reaches its full amplitude, the polarity of the voltage is reversed so that a new value of the voltage U_3 is reached, corresponding to the given rate of decrease of the current strength. When the current drops to zero, the magnets are switched off from the supply system and the circuit returns to its initial state. Two series-connected 230 V, 1950 A generators with two synchronous motors of 650 kW each are used as current sources. Two three-phase thyatron rectifiers feed the series-excitation windings of the generators. The block schematic of the supply circuit is given in Fig. 3. For speeding-up the reversal of the output voltage of the generators, their excitation windings are switched onto a voltage of opposite polarity when the current approaches its full amplitude value. The switching is effected by a low-current, fast relay connected into the grid circuit of the thyatron rectifiers, which are connected in parallel in opposition to each other, whereby the control circuit excludes the possibility of their operating simultaneously. The current cycle in the magnetic

Card 2/4

System of current supply

S/120/62/000/004/038/047
E073/E382

Fig. 3:



24.6739

L0764

S/120/62/000/004/045/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Sokolovskiy, V.V., Radkevich, I.A., Gol'din, L.L.,
Kleopov, I.F., Kulakov, P.M., Luzin, V.N.,
Mozalevskiy, I.A., Okorokov, I.S., Talyzin, A.N.,
Trokhachev, G.V.

TITLE: The effect of changes in the regime of the proton
synchrotron supply systems on the magnetic
characteristics of the blocks

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 240-244

TEXT: Measurements are made of the effect on the field and
gradient in the C and X-blocks at a level of 90 gauss when the
final smoothing condensers are either disconnected or connected
symmetrically or non-symmetrically; in addition, the case when
the final smoothing condensers are in circuit but the primary
smoothing condensers are reduced to one quarter of their usual
value is examined. The effect of a shunting thyatron and
resistance is also investigated. Changes in the value of the
field caused by any of the above do not exceed $\pm 0.6\%$ while the
difference between blocks is about $\pm 1\%$. The effect of these
Card 1/2

+

The effect of changes ...

S/120/62/000/004/045/047
E039/E420

circuit changes on the rate of growth of the field covers the range +3.2 to -8.3% and for the difference between blocks +5.2 to -6.9%. Changes of the working range without altering the circuit produce significantly smaller effects than are produced by circuit changes, e.g. changes in the average field of separate blocks are 0.2 to 0.3% while the difference between their fields changes only by 0.02 to 0.05%. The introduction of an auxiliary control on the value of the residual field noticeably increases the accuracy of the results, i.e. error reduced to less than a half its previous value. There are 3 figures and 4 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific-Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962

Card 2/2

KLEPOV, I. F.

(5)

246730

5/120/62/000/004/030/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Kulakov, F.M., Kardash, A.A., Bobovikov, R.S.,
Spevkova, F.M., Gol'din, L.L., Klepov, I.F.,
Koshkarev, D.G., Radkevich, I.A., Bokslowskiy, V.V.,
Sharnov, D.I.

TITLE: The system for magnetic field correction of the
proton synchrotron.

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 158-167

TEXT: The magnetic field configuration in the strong-focused
7 Gev machine is adjusted by a series of correction systems
permitting the betatron oscillation frequency to be controlled
and resonance disturbances of the orbit to be eliminated. The
system used for field correction is described together with the
system for switching and exciting the windings, with experimental
data on their effect on the beam. The windings permit
adjustment of the magnetic field decay index, the azimuthal
asymmetry of the field, compensation of the nonlinear distortion
of the field with saturation, correction of the position of the
neutral plane and the differences between the focusing and
Card 1/2

13

The system for magnetic field ...

S/120/62/000/004/030/047
E140/E420

defocusing groups of blocks. There are two sets of these windings, the "gradient" and the "nonlinear" windings on the magnetic pole surfaces facing the chamber. Measured data presented in the article indicate the effectiveness of the corrections in stabilizing the betatron frequency. However, it is considered that further adjustments will be made in the course of the work. There are 15 figures.

✓B

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

KLEPCOV, I. F.

24680

10766

S/120/62/000/004/047/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS:

Vladimirskiy, V.V., Gol'din, L.L., Pligin, Yu.S.,
Veselov, M.A., Talyzin, A.M., Tarasov, Te.K.,
Koshkarev, D.G., Lapitskiy, Yu.Ya., Darabash, L.Z.,
Klepcov, I.F., Lebedev, P.I., Kuz'min, A.A.,
Batalin, V.K., Onosovskiy, K.K., Uvarev, V.A.,
Vodop'yanov, F.A.

TITLE:

Adjustment of the acceleration regime of the 7 Gev
proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 248-255

TEXT: In order to establish the optimum parameters for programming the control frequency the intensity, position, and frequency and amplitude of transverse oscillation of the beam is measured in three stages: (1) during the first revolution, (2) with a circulating beam and (3) with acceleration. For measurements on the first revolution long afterglow scintillation screens are used which are either observed visually or by means of a television camera. The screens are placed in the sections between magnet blocks: 15 in the initial part and 10 in the final part of the chamber. It is shown that the orbit does not

Adjustment of the acceleration ...

S/120/62/000/004/047/047
E039/E420

deviate by more than 1.5 cm from the axis during the first revolution. Circulating beams without acceleration are obtained which continue for 20 to 30 revs. The circulating current is determined by means of a flight tube and the transverse oscillation frequency with an electrostatic probe with double vertical and horizontal plates. Scintillation screens in the form of a grid with 85% transmission are used to show the beam position and diameter for 5 to 10 revs. The beam diameter is shown to be about 4 cm under normal conditions. Investigations are carried out on the optimum form of the frequency - time relation for holding the beam in orbit. The width of the trapping region is ≈ 3 Kc/s for an initial frequency of 750 Kc/s which agrees well with theoretical estimates. Preliminary adjustment permitted the attainment of 6.2 Gev protons and after adjustment 7.2 Gev protons were obtained on October 25, 1961. The usual intensity on a normal cycle lies in the range 3 to 5×10^9 . There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962
Card 2/2

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; GOL'DIN, L.L.; PLIGIN, Yu.S.; VESELOV, M.A.;
TALYZIN, A.N.; TARASOV, Ye.K.; KOSHKAREV, D.G.; LAPITSKIY,
Yu.Ya.; BARABASH, L.Z.; KLEPOV, I.F.; LEBEDEV, P.I.;
KUZ'MIN, A.A.; BATALIN, V.A.; ONOSOVSKIY, K.K.; UVAROV, V.A.;
VODOP'YANOV, F.A.

Adjustment of acceleration in the 7 bev. proton synchrotron.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no. 4:248-255 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosu-
darstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

MARKOV, Ye.P.; KLEPOV, I.L.

Carboniferous stratigraphy of the northwestern Siberian Platform.
Mat.VSEGEI no. 32:75-78 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Siberian Platform—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KLEPOV, I.L.; LYANSKI, V.B.

Activity of the Geological Committee from 1917 to 1930.
Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tek. 37:128-141 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Geological societies)

KLEPOV, I.L.

In the Institute of the Geography of Siberia and the Far East.
Dokl. Inst. geog. Sib. i Dal'. Vost. no.1:68-72 '62.
(MIRA 17:8)

KLEPOV, I.L.; VOROB'YEV, V.V.

"Geographical problems of Yakutia." Reviewed by I.L.Kleopov, V.V.
Vorob'ev. Izv. Vses. geog. Ob-va 94 no.3:263-265 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Yakutia—Geography)

КЛЕПОВ, И.Л.

Development and distribution of gold mining in the Far East
before the Revolution and during the first years of the Soviet
regime. Sib. geog. sbor. no.2:206-214 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KLEDOV, I. L.

An interesting practice of the Chukchi Geographical Museum.
Izv. Vses. geog.ob-va 96 no. 2:148-149 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

KLEPOV, I.I.; OBRUCHEV, S.V., otv. red.

[Geological Committee, 1882-1929; history of the geology
of Russia] Geologicheskii komitet 1882-1929 gg.; istoriia
geologii v Rossii. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 173 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

KISZAS, S.

"Forest management in France" p. 347 (SILVARSKI LIST, Vol. 76, no. 10/11, Oct./Nov., 1952, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 9, #2, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

I. FAC. D.

*Tables of percentile increase in volume; some possibilities of determining percentile increases. p. 454, (SUDARSKI LIST, Vol. 73, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1954, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SSAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 14 Apr 1955, Uncl.

KLEPAC, D.

Frequency of the transition period. p. 3.
SUNARSKI LIST, Zagreb, Vol. 79, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

KLEPAC, D.

KLEPAC, D. Effect of mistletoe on development of fir trees. p. 231.

Vol. 79, no. 7/8, July/ Aug. 1955
SUMARSKI
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

KLEPAC, D.

Methods of determination of forest growth; preliminary research on growth of the British oak. p. 603. SUMARSKI LIST. (Društvo sumarskih inženjera i tehničara FNR Jugoslavije) Zagreb. Vol. 79, no. 11/12 Nov/Dec. 1955.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

YUGOSLAVIA / Forestry, Dendrology.

K-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24879.

Author : Klepac, Dusan.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : The Study of the Growth of Spruce by Diameter at the Height of the Cluster in the Most Widespread (forest) Combinations of the Gorski Kotar Province.

Orig Pub: Glasnik sumske pokuse, 1956, 12, 225-256.

Abstract: Investigation was conducted in plantings of Western Croatia, not far from the Adriatic Seacoast. The growth of the spruce in the calcium (CS) and clay-humus soils (CHS) was compared. In both cases, the types of plantings are described in detail.

Card 1/3

YUGOSLAVIA / Forestry, Dendrology.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723020007-

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24879.

Abstract: In the plantings of CS, the spruce, beech, maple, elm prevail; plantations on CHS are mainly composed of spruce. For determination of the average annual growth by diameter at the height of the cluster, the following equations were derived: for spruce plantings on CS $m_r = 4.66574 - 0.41163 \frac{1}{d} - 0.00031 \frac{1}{d^2}$; for spruce plantings on CHS $m_r = 1.931420 - 0.060540 d + 0.004160 d^2 - 0.000036 d^3$, $m_r = 0.43236 + 0.12581 d - 0.0087 d^2$, where m_r signifies the growth in mm, d - the diameter of the trunk at the height of the cluster in cm. Mathematical processing of the data showed that in CS the average annual growth constantly increases; in CHS it attains a maximum by the diameter of the spruce at 65-70 cm.; in the first case, the speed of growth is expressed hyperbolically; in the

Card 2/3

KLEPAC, Dusan

Functional relation between annual growth in volume and diameters of trunks of fir trees in thinned forests. p. 1

SUMARSKI, LIST, Zagreb, Vol 80, No. 1/2, Jan./Feb., 1956

80: East European Accessions List, Vol 5, No. 10, Oct., 1956

KLEPAC, D.

Using frequency curves of tree numbers in the description of stands. p. 357.
(Socijalisticko Zemjodelstvo, Vol. 80, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KLEPAC, D.

Research on the thickness of the bark of the most important oaks in Croatia. p.91.

(SUMARSKI LIST. Vol. 81, No. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1957. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KLEPAC, D.

Functional relation between thickness of the bark and diameter of the trunk in our major deciduous trees. p. 251.

Periodical: SUMARSKI LIST.

Vol. 82, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1958.

AGRICULTURE

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, Uncl.

KLEPAC, D.

Determining losses in the increment of stands caused by gypsey moths
(Lymantria dispar).

SUMARSKI LIST (Sumarsko drustov Hrvatske) Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Vol. 83, no. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, 1960
Uncl.

KLEPAC, D.
PLAVSIC, M.

Determining the volume of increment according to the control method at the experiment lots in the Lipovijani forest region. p. 257.

SUMARSKI LIST (Sumarsko drustov Hrvatske) Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Vol. 83, no. 8/9, Aug./~~Aug.~~ Sept. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) Lc Vol. 9, no. 2, 1960
Uncl.

KLEPAC, D.

Forest planning and management. Bul so Youg 8 no.3/4:89-90
Je-Ag'63.

1. Sumarski fakultet, Zagreb.

FUKARAK, P.; JAFAR, J.; MESTROVIC, S.; KLEPAC, D.; LNEHICEK, Z.; ZMIJANAC, D.;
SEVNIK, F.; ZAGAR, B.; MIKLAVZIC, J.; KNEZ, A.; PIPAN, R.; FUNKL, L.;
SVETLICIC, A.; ZUMER, L.; KRVO, R.

Review of periodicals; silviculture. Bul se Young 9 no.4/5:144-
145 Ag-0 '64.

KLEPAC, Josip, ins.; GAMULIN, Juraj, ins.

Reconstruction of the water-supply system of Dubrovnik.
Gradevinar 14, no.3:85-90 Mr '62.

SUVOROVA, Lidiya Il'inichna; KASIROV, Leonid Nikolayevich; VART-BARCHYAN, V.,
red.; KLEPACH, N., red.; SHELNSKAYA, M., tekhn. red.

[Knowledge and know-how; collection of articles on the economics of
socialist agriculture] Znat' i umet'; sbornik statei po ekonomike
sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM
"Molodaia gvardia" 1961. 189 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Agriculture--Economic aspects)

GUREVICH, A.N.; SURZHENKO, Z.I.; KLEPACH, P.T.; RUSINOV, R.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsensent; GALANOVA, M.S., inzh., red.;
UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Fuel system on diesel locomotives and motorships with
D100 and D50 engines] Toplivnaia apparatura teplovoznnykh i
sudovykh dvigatelei tipa D100 i D50. Moskva, Mashgis, 1963.
203 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Diesel locomotives--Fuel system)
(Motorships--Fuel system)

KLEPAC, R.

All electrical technicians should belong to factory groups of the Scientific Technical Society for Electrical Engineering.

P. 1. (ELEKTROTECHNIK) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

Klepac, Z

SALAMON, T, d-r.; KLEPAC, Z, d-r.

Second case of Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome. Med. arh., Sarajevo
11 no.3:73-78 May-June '57.

1. Dispanser za kožne bolesti u Banjaluci. Sef: d-r T. Salamon i
Odjelenje za uho, grlo i nos Opšte bolnice u Banjaluci. Sef: d-r
Z. Klepac.

(NERVES, FACIAL, paralysis
Melkersson-Rosenthal synd. (Ser))

(TONGUE, dis.

same

KUZ'MINOV, I.I., red.; KLEPACH, N.Ya., red.; SLASTENENKO, V.A.,
red.; TREFILOV, V.A., red.; VORONINA, N., red.

[Socialist production collective] Sotsialisticheskii proiz-
vodstvennyi kollektiv. Moskva, Mysl', 1964. 230 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moscow. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk.

KLEPACH, P. T.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the process of injecting liquid fuel into a locomotive engine in small doses". Khar'kov, 1958. 17 pp (Min Transportation USSR, Khar'kov Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers in S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 126)

GURWICH, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLEPACH, P.T., inzh.

Fuel system performance of a diesel engine operating on small
amounts of fuel. Nlek. i topl. tiaga 2 no.9:39-42 8 '58.
(Diesel engines--Testing) (MIRA 11:10)

SOV/115-58-5-15/36

AUTHOR: Klepach, P.T.

TITLE: Use of Wire Pick-Ups for Measurements in the Fuel Systems of Compressorless Engines (Primeneniye provolochnykh datchikov pri izmereniyakh v toplivnykh sistemakh beskompessornykh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 32-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author deals with the use of wire pick-ups for measuring rapidly changing pressures and the rise of the jet needle in the fuel systems of internal combustion engines. The paper contains diagrams and photographs of equipment used to study the fuel system of a D-50 engine, as well as some results of the measuring operations. For measuring pressures in the feed pipe, the wire pick-ups were glued to the bottom of a canister installed in the body because of the bottom's high frequency of natural or free oscillations. Of especial interest is the question of determining the free oscillations of a resilient element (here, the

Card 1/4

SOV/115-58-5-15/38

Use of Wire Pick-Ups for Measurements in the Fuel Systems of
Compressorless Engines

canister bottom). Two forces are operative when there is free oscillation of a free plate. 1) The plate's elasticity ($-Kx$); 2) Force of inertia of the plate's mass ($-m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$). The formula for the plate's movement

is: $m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + kx = 0$. The canister bottom to which

one or two pick-ups are glued, receives the pressure, arising in the feed-pipe and is deformed. The wire pick-up is correspondingly deformed and thus changes its resistance. The problem of temperature compensation of the resistance measuring bridge when using this device was successfully solved. Good results were also achieved, by using a device based on the Ts NIDI, 1955, design. The device has an additional horizontal beam, via which the force of the rod - connected with the jet needle - is transferred to the working beam. Wire pick-ups are glued to the latter. The measured pressure process in the pipe of a fuel system consists of a

Card 2/4

SOV/115-586-15/36

Use of Wire Pick-Ups for Measurements in the Fuel Systems of
Compressorless Engines

constant and a variable component. To measure these processes, the amplitude modulation method is used, by which processes with a frequency 10%-15% that of the ac source - with which the measuring bridge is fed - can be measured. Ac amplifiers with a carrier frequency of 5 and 50 kc were used with an MPO-2 oscillograph and type I loop. Pressure oscillograms were prepared with a fuel pump shaft revs 370 rpm, a fuel feed of 1.266 g per cycle and a clearance in the discharge collar of the valve of 0.2 mm. Pressure was recorded with the same device, using an amplifier with the carrier frequency of 50 kc, shaft revs 370 rpm and fuel feed 0.101 g per cycle. The wire pick-up can be regarded as universal since it can measure the pressure in the engine's cylinder, the fuel system and the collectors, rise of the jet needle, shifts, angular velocities of rotating parts etc. The measuring method worked out by the author was checked by investigating the fuel systems of D50 and V2 engines and is

Card 3/4

SOV/115-58-5-15/36

Use of Wire Pick-Ups for Measurements in the Fuel Systems of
Compressorless Engines

used in investigating the fuel equipment of the 2D-100 engine under industrial conditions. For testing, amplifiers with a carrier frequency of 25-50 kilocycles are utilized. There are 3 diagrams, 3 graphs and 6 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

CHIRKIN, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DEBYAKO, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk;
KLEPACH, P.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; SURZHENKO, Z.I., inzh.

Investigating the performance of the fuel system of 2D100 diesel
locomotive engine at low feeds. Trudy KHIT no.35:4-12 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Diesel engines--Fuel systems)

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