KIRNOS, D.P.; KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.; KOGAN, L.A.

Instrument determination of engineering spectra. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. 28 Vop. inzh. seism. no.8:104-116 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.; SOLOV'YEV, V.N.

Apparatus for the digitizing of seismograms with automatic recording of numbers on punch cards and paper tape. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.35:12-21 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.A.; RYKOV, A.V.; SOLOV'YEV, V.N.

Precision time marker. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.35:141-142 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

L 5183-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AT6000078 SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0012/0021

AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, Yu. A.; Solov'yev, V. N. 44 55 44 55 36 B+1

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Apparatus for deciphering seismograms with numbers punched on cards or printed on paper tape

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 12-21

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, seismography, electronic circuit 44 55 12 44 55 12

ABSTRACT: The basic elements of the apparatus (circuitry for controlling the operation of the apparatus, electric signal transducer, electronic digital voltmeter, printer, code conversion circuitry, keying device, and punch) are described in detail (photograph of instrument, flow chart, and electrical circuit are shown). Orig. art. has: 3 figures, [illegible], no. 5]

SUB CODE: [illegible] / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

090/0 455

L 5161-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AT6000095

SOURCE CODE: UR/2650/64/000/035/0141/0142

AUTHOR: Sanikov, Yu. A.; Rykov, A. V.; Solov'yov, V. N. 44,55 44,55 44,55 44 B+1

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR) 44,55

TITLE: Procise timor

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 141-142

TOPIC TAGS: timing device, transistorizod circuit, seismography, seismologic instrument, galvanometer

ABSTRACT: A description and schematic are given for two variations of a simple, precise, transistorized timer (clock), adequate for use in short-duration recording of seismic events under field conditions. The first variation is with a needle [illegible] operating on agate bearings and the second with a mirror galvanometer on springs. Under laboratory conditions, the accuracy of the first was not less than 0.005%, and the second, 0.003%, when the temperature of the surroundings varied no more than 2 — 4%. Schematics for timer without agate-bearing galvanometer and for mirror galvanometer are shown. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [FSB: v. 1, no. 5]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 mfa

4 (5/65) 09010 472

ACC NR: AP6029665

corresponding to a Maxwell body and a Kelvin body. Discrepancies in the theoretical calculations of core properties obtained from frequency variations of the coefficients of reflection and the phase shifts in the reflected waves are believed to indicate that the real conditions of seismic-wave reflection at the core boundary differ from the reflection conditions at the boundary taken in the computations of ideal media. The author thanks G. S. Pod"yapol'skiy, Ye. F. Savarenskiy, and N. V. Golubeva. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ [DM]

Card 2/2

L 43039-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6029665 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/000/008/0022/0035

AUTHOR: Balakina, L. M.; Vvedenskaya, A. V.; Kolesnikov, Yu. A. 41 38 B

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the outer boundary of the earth's core by means of spectral analysis of seismic waves

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 8, 1966, 22-35

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, ~~spectrum, earth core, seismic sounding, earth interior~~ seismicity, geodesy

ABSTRACT: The amplitude and phase spectra of incident and reflected transverse waves were used in the investigation of the outer boundary of the earth's core. Records from the Moskva, Irkutsk, and Kabansk seismic stations obtained with Golitsyn instruments were used. The amplitude and phase spectra of the seismic waves were determined with the aid of a computer. From these spectra the frequency dependence of the coefficients of reflection and the phase shifts in the waves reflected from the core boundary were determined. The state of the matter at the outer boundary of the core was estimated by comparing these dependencies with the theoretical values computed for the case of a boundary between elastic and elastic-viscous media. The theoretical values of the coefficients of reflection and the phase shifts in the reflected waves were computed for two possible elastic-viscous states of the matter in the core,

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.341:550.31

KOLESNIKOV, Yu. N.

~~KOLESHINKOV, Yu. N.~~, Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Amylolytic activity of blood, intestinal fluid, and urine in some experimental disorders of the function of the pancreas, intestines, and kidneys." Simferopol', 1960. 18 pp; (Krymskiy State Medical Inst im I. V. Stalin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 169)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-1
General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 59962

Author : Kolesnikov, Yu. N.
Inst : Crimean Medical Institute
Title : Changes in the Amylolytic Activity of Blood, Intestinal Juice, Urine and Saliva Following Ligation of the Ducts of the Pancreas and After its Removal

Orig Pub : Tr. Krymsk. med. in-t, 1957, 17, 107-118

Abstract : In six dogs with multiple fistulas the amylolytic activity (AA) of the blood was determined by the Engel'gardt and Gerchuk method, and the activity of the intestinal juice, urine and saliva - by the Wohlgemuth method. After ligature of the main pancreatic duct, a short-lived increase in the AA of the intestinal juice and the blood occurred. With the ligation of all the pancreatic ducts

Card 1/2

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.P., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "On the biological and therapeutic effect of manganese. (Experimental and clinical studies)." Khar'kov, 1958. 16 pp (Min of Health UkSSR. Khar'kov State Med Inst), 175 copies (KL,45-58, 152)

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.P. (Voronezh, Studencheskaya ul. d.1, kv.28)

Abstracts of articles received by the editors. Ortop., travm. i protez. 24 no.11:73-74 N '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz otdeleniya travmatologii i ortopedii (rukovoditel' - dotsent D.G. Yegorov) gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (zav. klinikoy i glavnyy vrach - prof. V.P. Radushkevich).

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.P.

Use of hyaluronidase in the treatment of supracondyloid fractures of the humerus in children. Vest. khir. no.10:98-99 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya travmatologii i ortopedii (rukovoditel' - dotsent D.T. Yegorov) gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (zav. klinikoy i glavnyy vrach - prof. V.P. Radushkevich), Voronezh.

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.P., kand. med. nauk

Treatment of lymphogranulomatosis with dopan and degranol. Sov. med. 28 no.1:116-119 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.S. Voronov) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baza TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.D.Bayda).

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.V., kapitan 1-go ranga

Some categories of naval tactics. Mor. sbor. 47 no.11:19-24 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KOLESNIKOV, Yu.Ye.

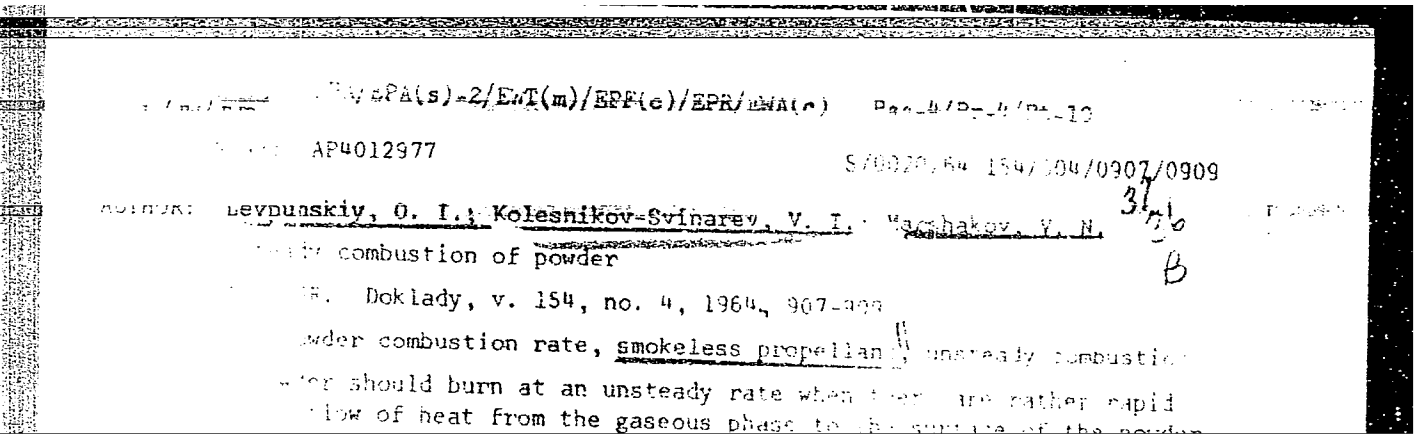
The MGE-1 remote depth manometer. Priborostroenie no.5:26 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Manometer)

KOLESNIKOV, Z.S.

Application of intravenous novocaine blocks. Khirurgiia 32 no.3: 73-76 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Staro-Beshevskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Z.S. Kalesnikov)

(PROCAINE, anesthesia and analgesia, intravenous (Rus))
(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases, procaine block, intravenous (Rus))
(PROCAINE, therapeutic use, nerve block, intravenous (Rus))



EWP(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWA(c)

AP4012977

S/0020/64/154/004/0907/0909

AUTHOR: Levpunskiy, O. I.; Koleshnikov-Svinarev, V. I.; Vachakov, Y. N.

combustion of powder

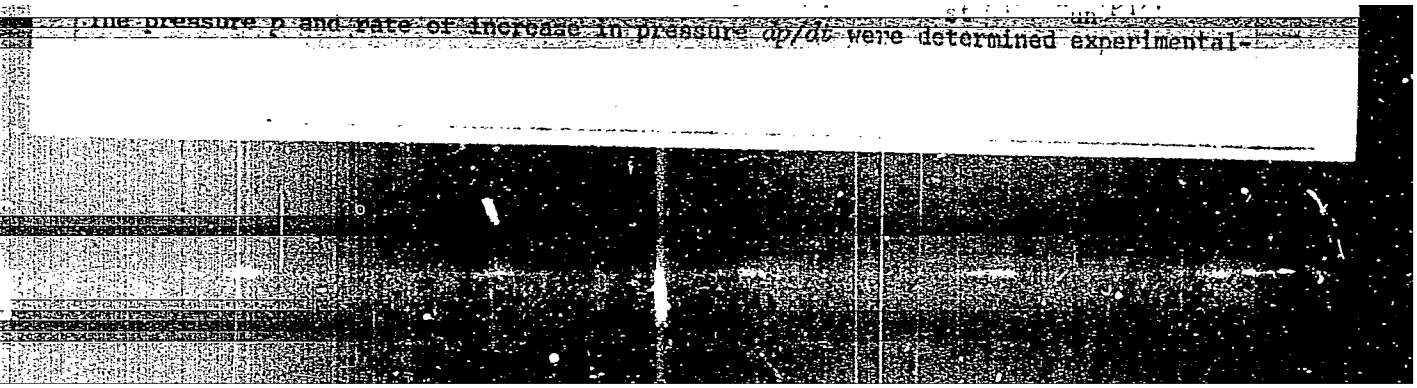
Doklady, v. 154, no. 4, 1964, 907-909

powder combustion rate, smokeless propellan unsteady combustio

powder should burn at an unsteady rate when [illegible] are rather rapid flow of heat from the gaseous phase to the surface of the powder

should burn at an unsteady rate when there are rather rapid changes in the flow of heat from the gaseous phase to the surface of the powder, [illegible]. B. Zel'dovich's theory on smokeless powder combustion [*ZhETF*, 12, [illegible], *Zhurn. prikl. mekh. i tekhn. fiz.*, No 1 [illegible]]. In this case [illegible] should be completed in a period which is commensurate with the [illegible] engagement of the heated layers at the surface of the powder. The [illegible]tion rate will be greater or less than the steady rate depending on [illegible] decrease in the heat flux coming to the powder surface from the [illegible]al reaction in the gaseous phase which determines the combustion [illegible]ance if there is an instantaneous pressure increase from p to p_1, [illegible]the unsteady combustion rate at p_1, will be greater than $u_{st}(p_1)$. [illegible] the pressure drops sharply from p to p_1, then $u_{st}(p_1) < u_{un}(p_1)$.

[illegible] and rate of increase in pressure dp/dt were determined experimental-



0

ing a powder with surface S in a semiclosed volume V having an aperture . The pressure change in the chamber is given by the formula

$$\frac{f}{V}\frac{dp}{dt} = u_{un}\rho S - Ap^{\sigma} \qquad (1)$$

e density of the powder, f is the explosive force of the powder and harge coefficient for the powder gases.

hence
$$u_{un} = \frac{f}{V\rho S}\frac{dp}{dt} + \frac{Ap^{\sigma}}{\rho S}. \qquad (2)$$

bustion rate is obtained by setting (1) equal to zero (or $\frac{dp}{dt} = 0$),

$$u_{st} = \frac{Ap_{st}^{\sigma}}{\rho S}. \qquad (3)$$

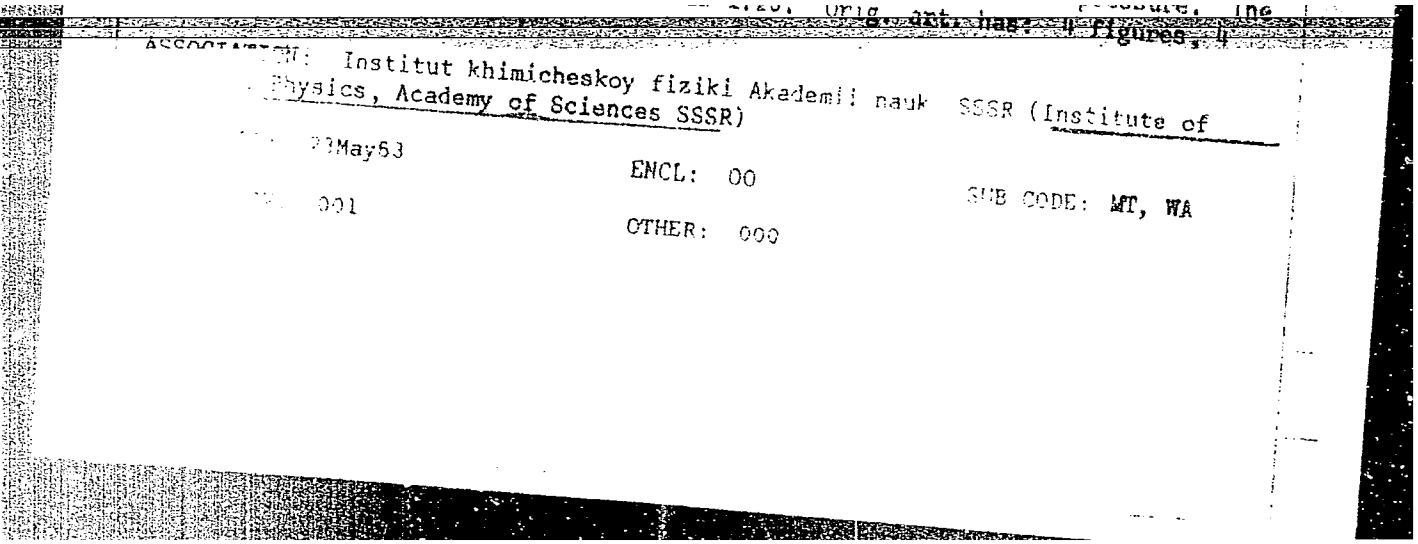
(2) and (3) (at $p = p_{st}$) gives

$$u_{un} - u_{st} = \frac{f}{V\rho S}\frac{dp}{dt}. \qquad (4)$$

u_{un} may be determined from (2) or (4) by measuring $\frac{dp}{dt}$. The ex-

dicated that a thick heated layer is formed at high pressure when com- place at atmospheric pressure. An unsteady combustion rate was

...der increasing pressure conditions. The actual peak pressure was half ...ted by the calculations. Peak duration was greater in some experi- ... the calculated duration. These quantitative deviations are apparently ...mplete combuation of the powder surface at atmospheric pressure. The ...n/u...st for this experiment was 1.23. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4



[illegible] Orig. art. has: [illegible] figures, [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, WA

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

SOV/89-7-3-16/29

21(7)

AUTHORS: Sakharov, V. N., Kolesnikov-Svinarev, V. I., Nazarenko, V. A., Zabidarov, Ye. I.

TITLE: The Angular Distribution of the Radiation of Au^{198} Scattered in Air Above Ground

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 266-267 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From a ~10,000 c Au^{198}-source, which was located 1.5 m and 2.5 m above the ground, the total intensity of radiation in distances of up to 600 m from the source as well as the angular distribution of radiation in distances of 150, 250 and 400 mm from the source was measured. The total intensity was measured by means of a Geiger counter described in reference 1, in which the multiple scattered γ-quanta with energies of between 120 and 410 kev were recorded with the same sensitivity. Radiation with energies of between 60 and 120 kev were measured by means of a somewhat more sensitive counter. γ-quanta with energies below 50 kev were not recorded. Angular distribution was measured by means of a detector consisting of 4 counters connected in series, which was placed behind a thick lead disk (diameter 21 cm) in such a manner that the centers of this disk and of the detector were in one line with the center of the source. The following measuring results are graphically

Card 1/2

The Angular Distribution of the Radiation of Au^{198} Scattered in Air Above Ground

given: Dependence of the absorption coefficient and of the intensity of the non-scattered radiation on the distance between the source and the detector. Angular distribution of the scattered radiation. By placing source and detector near the ground, the radiation intensity at large distances becomes about twice as small as in homogeneous air. If the distance between source and the ground is increased, this difference becomes smaller and attains only the 1.5-fold and a height of about 25 m at the same distances as before. This is in agreement with the predictions made by reference 4. With respect to angular distribution it may be said that, from distances of 150 m onward, it practically undergoes no further change. The results obtained may be used in order more easily to calculate γ-shields. The problem was raised by O. I. Leypunskiy. V. A. Rogachkov, V. A. Shabashov and V. N. Rodionov assisted in working with the strong γ-preparation. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1959

Card 2/2

2(5)

AUTHORS: Sakharov, V. N., Kolesnikov-Svinarev, V. I., SOV/20-124-2-20/71
Nazarenko, V. A., Zabidarov, Ye. I.

TITLE: The Areal Distribution of Earth Ejected by Subterranean Explosions (Raspredeleniye na mestnosti grunta, vybrasyvayemogo pri podzemnykh vzryvakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 314-317 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute for Chemical Physics, AS USSR) collected experimental material concerning the distance of ejection of various portions of earth ejected by an explosion. The material is in many respects of some interest. When carrying out such experiments, it is necessary first to divide the area of ground before the explosion takes place within range of the crater to be formed into sections, and after the explosion the manner in which the fragments of earth are distributed over the said area must be determined. Various parts of the area were marked by means of radioactive indicators. Before the explosion 50-60 ampoules containing 1 millicurie Sb^{124} were introduced into the soil

Card 1/3

through narrow cracks. 20 of such explosions were carried out in this manner with from 10 kg to 10 t ammonite Nr 6 at various depths both in loess and in loam. Further, 1000 tons of ammonite Nr 6 were exploded in a depth of 40 m. The characteristic results given by 2 diagrams permit the following conclusions to be drawn: 1) The direction into which each particle of earth is ejected leads, when traced back in the opposite direction, through the center of the explosion. The direction in which that part of the ground which is located immediately above the charge is ejected is indefinite. 2) The distance covered by each ejected part of the earth is determined by its position with respect to the charge and varies, with conditions otherwise being unchanged, within the margin of ± 30%. 3) The dependence of the distance of flight from the position of the respective part of the ground before the explosion is shown by a nomogram. The smaller the angle between the radius and the axis of the crater, the farther will the earth be thrown. This dependence is commented upon in detail by the authors. These regularities are qualitatively the same with all explosions of charges of different strength. The maximum distance covered by the ejected earth increases only

slightly with an increase of the charge. With conditions otherwise remaining unchanged this distance decreases with an increase of the depth w of the charge at the rate of $1/w^4$. All this holds for explosions in loess, and for powerful explosions in loam, but not for weak explosions (10-100 kg) in solid loams. In the latter case no permanent regularities were found. Finally, the authors thank M. A. Sadovskiy, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, for bringing up the problem, and V. N. Rodionov for his collaboration in organizing the above described work as well as for discussing the results. V. A. Rogachkov and V. A. Shabashev are gratefully mentioned as having rendered practical assistance.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 18, 1958, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1958

LEYPUNSKIY, O.I.; KOLESNIKOV-SVINAREV, V.I.; MARSHAKOV, V.N.

Unsteady rate of powder burning. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4: 907-909 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ya. B. Zel'dovichem.

VIL'CHEK, M.; KOLESNIKOVA, A.; SHNEYERSON, R.

Use of lambs as an additional source of meat. Mias. ind. SSSR 33 no.4:27-28 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tashkentskiy opornyy punkt Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti.

KOLESNIKOVA, A.A. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Comparative effectiveness of the fattening of large-horned cattle on rations with ~~various~~ a varying combinations of cotton ~~plant~~ fodders." Mos,1957. 15 pp 22 cm. (All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry). 110 copies. (KL, 23-57, 115)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Using the wastes of cotton processing industries for the fattening of young cattle. Trudy VNIIMP no.15:3-7 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.A.; KOSTYUK, N.G.; CHERNOMUROVA, V.M.; SHCHEGOLEV, D.Ye.; LOTYSHEV, I.P., red.

[Gelendzhik and its surroundings] Gelendzhik i ego okrestnosti. Krasnodar, Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 78 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Northern apricots. Priroda 44 no.10:94-96 O'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva imeni I.V. Michurina, Michurinsk

(Apricot)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.F., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Variations of sour cherry varieties. Agrobiologiia no.6:849-854 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Plodovo-yagodnaya opytnaya stantsiya, g. Orel.

MASHBITS, Ya.G.; KOLESNIKOVA, A.G., red.; KOSTINSKIY, D.I., red. teksta; BARANOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Cuba; 1:1 500 000] Kuba; 1:1 500 000. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1962. ___ Text. 1962. 16 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii.

(Cuba--Maps)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.I.

A case from the practice. Pediatriia 39 no.1:72-73 Ja-F '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz LORkliniki (zav. - prof. I.Ya.Sendul'skiy) MONIKI i detskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.I.Olevskiy) MONIKI.

(NASAL CAVITY, foreign bodies
piece of metal pipe, extraction)
(FOREIGN BODIES
nasal cavity, piece of metal pipe, extraction)

KOLESNIKOVA, A. K.

KOLESNIKOVA, A. K. "On treating diseases of the optic-nerve apparatus of the eye with tissue therapy in conjunction with retrobulbar injections of atropine and strychhine", Trudy Smol. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. II, 1948, p. 290-94.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

KOLESNIKOVA, A. M.

Some chemical changes in alumina gneisses in contacts with mica-bearing pegmatite veins. Izv.Kar.i Kol.fil.AN SSSR no.5:49-61 '58. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Neblagorskaya geologo-razvedochnaya partiya.
(Gneiss) (Pegmatite)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.N.

Structural characteristics of lower Carboniferous terrigenous sediments in the Volga Valley portion of Saratov Province. Trudy VNIGNI no.20:60-72 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Saratov Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.N.

Studying terrigenous sediments of the Lower Carboniferous in the Volga Valley portion of Saratov Province. Uch.zap. SGU 74: 83-85 '60. (MIRA 15:7)
(Saratov Province—Petroleum geology)

35557

24.5300 18.8100

S/056/62/042/003/007/049
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Kormer, S. B., Funtikov, A. I., Urlin, V. D., Kolesnikova, A.N.

TITLE: Dynamic compression of porous metals and the equation of state with variable specific heat at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 3, 1962, 686 - 702

TEXT: The dynamic compression of Al, Cu, Pb, and Ni with relative densities between m = 1 and m = 4 ($m = \varrho_0/\varrho_{00}$, where ϱ_0 = density of the compact material, ϱ_{00} = density of the porous material) was studied in the pressure range of $0.7\cdot10^{12}$ - $9\cdot10^{12}$ dynes/cm^2. A polyempirical interpolated equation of state is developed which takes account of the specific heat variations and the density and temperature dependence of the Grüneisen coefficient

$$P = P_x(\rho) + \frac{3\gamma(\rho) + z(\rho, T)}{1 + z(\rho, T)} \rho R (T - \hat{T}) + g(\rho)\rho \frac{b^2}{\beta(\rho)} \ln \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta(\rho) T}{b}, \quad (14)$$

$$E = E_x(\rho) + \frac{2 + z(\rho, T)}{1 + z(\rho, T)} \cdot \frac{3}{2} R (T - \hat{T}) + \frac{b^2}{\beta(\rho)} \ln \operatorname{ch} \frac{\beta(\rho) T}{b}. \quad (15).$$

Card 1/3

The equations of state of Mie-Grüneisen, and the equation of state with the electronic specific heat components, are special cases of (14), (15). Solid metals and metal vapors can be described by these equations of state. The shock adiabats calculated for metals of different densities are in good agreement with experimental data. The gas pressure and the lattice energy can be determined from the equation of state by a limiting process. The electronic analog of the Grüneisen coefficient is found for Cu and Ni, and estimated for Pb and Al. Symbols used in the equations: γ is the Grüneisen coefficient, $\beta(\varrho)$ the electronic specific capacity, $z = lRT/c_x^2$, where l is a quantity to be determined experimentally.

K. K. Krupnikov, B. N. Ledenev, L. V. Al'tshuler, A. A. Bakanova, R. F. Trunin, V. N. Zharkov, V. A. Kalinin, and N. N. Kalitkin are mentioned. S. V. Yezhkov, G. M. Yesin, and V. I. Yefremov are thanked for assisting with experiments, Yu. A. Glagoleva and L. T. Popova for assisting with calculations, L. V. Al'tshuler, A. A. Bakanova, K. K. Krupnikov, and R. F. Trunin for discussions, and Ya. B. Zel'dovich, V. P. Kopyshev, Yu. P. Rayzer, and K. A. Semendyayev for consultations. There are 11 figures, 5 tables, and 22 references: 15 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications

Dynamic compression of... S/056/62/042/003/007/049
B104/B102

read as follows: R. G. McQueen, S. P. Marsh, J. Appl. Phys., 31, 1253, 1960; J. S. Dugdale, D. K. McDonald, Phys. Rev., 89, 832, 1953; J. J. Gilvarry, Phys. Rev., 96, 934, 944; 99, 550, 1955; Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 37ed Chemical Rubber publishing Co. Cleveland, 1955 - 1956.

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1961

Card 3/3

NAZAROVA, L.A.; CHERNYAYEV, I.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, A.N.

Nitroso compounds of platinum and the reaction of bivalent platinum compounds with nitric acid. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.12:2828-2830 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni Kurnakova.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits.Berries.Nuts.Tea, H

ABS. JOUR : Ref Zhur -Biologiya, No. 1 , 1959, No. 1852

AUTHOR : Dyuzhev, P.K.; Kolesnikova, A.P.
INST. : Sci.Res.Inst.of Viticulture and Wine-Making
TITLE : A Study of Translocation and Utilization of Phosphorus Fertilizers (Superphosphate) by the Grape Vine on Priazov'ya Chernozems in *
ORIG. PUB.: Byul. nauchno-tekhn.inform. N.-i. in-ta vinogradarstva i vinodoliya, 1957, No.3, 32-36

ABSTRACT : The rate of plant uptake of P from P_c marked with P^{32} with different soil moisture conditions was studied at the Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture and Wine-Making in 1955-1956. The P_c was applied to the soil at a depth of 22-27 cm in the form of a liquid solution (1:20 concentration) in the ovary growth stage and became fixed in the green shoots and upper tier of leaves as early as thefourth day, while increased P^{32} content

*Relation to Application Times and Methods

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ALS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur -Biologiya, No. 1, 1959, No. 1852

Author :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : was maintained throughout the entire vegetation period; P^{32} began to appear in the berries only after 1 month, then concentrating in the seeds. With dry dressing P^{32} was discovered in the above-ground organs after 3 weeks (with an irrigation background), after 1½ months without irrigation. The authors recommend that one substitute a single P application in early spring for dry summer dressings on unirrigated vineyards. P_2 used in water sol. for production is not now feasible because of the

CARD : 2/3

KOLESNIKOVA, A.P.

Synoptic conditions of movement of diving cyclones and features of storm winds caused by them on the Black Sea. Trudy OGMI no.23:51-55 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Black Sea—Cyclones)

KOLESNIKOVA, A.S., veter. vrach-bakteriolog

Resistance of Salmonella cholerae suis to furazolidone and some antibiotics. Veterinariia 42 no.11:102-103 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Poltavskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya.

TOLMACHEV, V.N.; KOLESNIKOVA, B.M.; BOBOK, Ye.B.

Acidic and other physicochemical properties of polystyreneazosalicylic acid, polystyreneazocresol, and polystyreneazophenol. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11:1941-1945 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo. Submitted December 22, 1964.

L 26603-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6008978 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/011/1941/1945

AUTHORS: Tolmachev, V. N.; Kolesnikova, B. M.; Bobok, Ye. B.

ORG: Khar'kov State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The acid and other physico-chemical properties of polystyreneazosalicylic acid, polystyreneazocresol, and polystyreneazophenol

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 1941-1945

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, ion exchange, ion exchange resin, polystyrene, organic synthetic process, chemical absorption, nonmetalic organic derivative

ABSTRACT: The work of V. G. Sinyavskiy, A. I. Turbina, and M. Ya. Romankevich (Dopovidi AN URSR, 1963, 613) was extended by synthesizing the ion exchange resins: polystyreneazosalicylic acid (PSASK), polystyreneazocresol (PSAK), and polystyreneazophenol (PSAF). The synthesis was carried out after the method of B. N. Laskorin, P. G. Ioanisiani, N. L. Alekseyeva, G. N. Nikul'skaya, and K. F. Feroleyeva (Zh. prikl. khimii, 34, 881, 1961). The potentiometric titration curves, ion absorption capacity as a function of the pH of the medium, and pK values for the synthesized compounds were determined. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It is concluded that the synthesized resins are good absorbers of copper ions from ammonia solution.

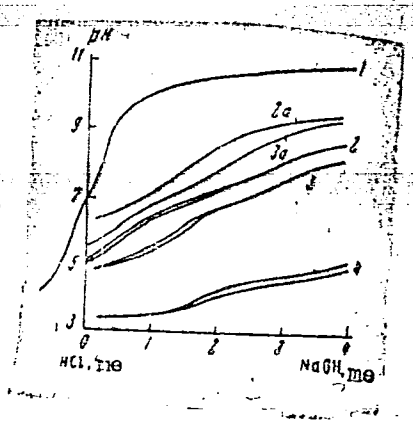
Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:54+678.746

L 26603-66

ACC NR: AP6008978

Fig. 1. Potentiometric titration curves:
1 - blank solution, 2 - PSAF, 0.2 g;
2a — PSAF, 0.1 g; 3 — PSAK, 0.2 g;
3a — PSAK, 0.1 g; 4 — PSASK, 0.2 g.



Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 BLG

GRINBERG, G.A., KOLESNIKOVA, E.N.

Calculating the electrostatic field of a system of plane diaphragms with round apertures. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 30 no.6:723-733 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Electrostatics)

VANDAKUROV, Yu.V.; KOLESNIKOVA, E.N.

Stability of a compresible gravitating cylinder of homogenous density in a longitudinal magnetic field. Astron. zhur. 43 no. 1:99-104 Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR. Submitted May 11, 1964.

9.1920 (3402, 2603, 2904, 1103)

20657
S/057/61/031/001/002/017
B104/B204

AUTHORS: Grinberg, G. A. and Kolesnikova, E. N.

TITLE: Diffraction of electromagnetic waves by a perfectly conducting plane ring

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 1, 1961, 13-17

TEXT: The diffraction of perpendicularly inciding plane waves by a perfectly conducting plane ring has been studied on the assumption that the inner ring radius and the ring width are greater than the wavelengths. The ring is in the xy plane, and a linearly polarized plane wave $E_x^o = -H_y^o = E^o e^{ikz}$ is assumed to incide from the side $z > 0$. The electric current induced by the incident wave in the ring is sought. With reference to a previous paper (Ref. 1), the authors give an approximative equation for the current induced on the dark side of the ring.

Card 1/8

$$\int_0^l u^{(\nu)}(t)\,H_0^{(2)}[\gamma|t-y|]\,dt=-i\int_0^l u^{(\nu)}(\tau)\,H_0^{(2)}[\gamma(\tau+2+y)]\,d\tau+$$

$$+\delta_\nu\left\{-i\int_0^l\sqrt{\tau+1}\,H_0^{(2)}[\gamma(\tau+2+y)]\,d\tau+i\int_0^\infty\sqrt{\tau}\,H_0^{(2)}[\gamma(\tau+1+y)]\,d\tau+\right.$$

$$\left.+\int_0^1\sqrt{1-\tau}\,H_0^{(2)}[\gamma(\tau+y)]\,d\tau+\int_0^\infty\sqrt{\tau+1+l}\,H_0^{(2)}[\gamma(\tau+y_1)]\,d\tau\right\}+$$

$$+D_1\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi\gamma}}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}e^{i\gamma y}+D_2\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi\gamma}}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}e^{-i\gamma y};\quad 0\leqslant y\leqslant l, \qquad (4)$$

where

$$u^{(\nu)}(t)\equiv\frac{4\pi}{cE^0}\sqrt{t+1}\,j_{\tau}^{(\nu)}[a(1+t)];$$

$$D_1\equiv\frac{4iA_1e^{i\gamma}}{aE^0};\quad D_2\equiv\frac{4iA_2e^{-i\gamma}}{aE^0};\quad \delta_\nu=\begin{cases}1 & \text{for } \nu=0\\ 0 & \text{for } \nu=2;\end{cases}$$

$$t=\xi-1;\quad y=\eta-1;\quad l=\alpha-1;\quad y_1=l-y$$

Card 2/ 8

The terms of the order $1/\gamma^2$ have been neglected. For the solution of (4), results from Ref. 2 on the diffraction of electromagnetic waves by a band of finite width are used. On the assumption that $\varphi(R,t,l)$, $\psi(t,l)$, and $\chi(t,l)$ are solutions of the integral equations

$$\int_0^1 \varphi(R,t,l)H_0^{(2)}(\gamma|y-t|)dt = H_0^{(2)}\{\gamma(R+y)\}; \quad \int_0^1 \psi(t,l)H_0^{(2)}(\gamma|y-t|)dt = e^{i\gamma y} \quad (4),$$

$$\int_0^1 \chi(t,l)H_0^{(2)}(\gamma|y-t|)dt = e^{-i\gamma y} \quad (5),$$

where the following coupling

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\psi(t,l) &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi\gamma}{2}}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}e^{i\gamma l}\lim_{R\to\infty}\sqrt{R}\,e^{i\gamma R}\varphi(R,l-t,l);\\ \chi(t,l) &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi\gamma}{2}}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}\lim_{R\to\infty}\sqrt{R}\,e^{i\gamma R}\varphi(R,t,l).\end{aligned}\right\} \quad (6)$$

Card 3/8

is assumed to exist, the authors transform (4) into an integral equation of second kind. As a solution of this integral equation

$$V^{(\nu)}(t)=-i\int_0^t V^{(\nu)}(\tau)\varphi(\tau+2,t,l)\,d\tau+$$

$$+\delta_\nu\left\{\sqrt{t+1}-\frac{l}{4\sqrt{t}}\int_\infty^\gamma \frac{e^{-i\lambda t}e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{2}}}{\lambda}H_1^{(1)}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)d\lambda+\right.$$

$$\left.+\frac{l+1}{4\sqrt{l-t}}\int_\infty^\gamma \frac{e^{-i\lambda(l-t)}e^{i\lambda\frac{l+1}{2}}}{\lambda}H_1^{(2)}\left(\lambda\frac{l+1}{2}\right)d\lambda\right\}-$$

$$-iD_1\left\{\frac{e^{\eta t}}{\pi\sqrt{l-t}}+\frac{e^{\eta t}}{\pi\sqrt{t}}N(t)\right\}+ \qquad (10)$$

$$+D_2\left\{\frac{e^{-\eta t}}{\pi\sqrt{t}}+\frac{e^{-\eta t}}{\pi\sqrt{l-t}}N(l-t)\right\}+0\left(\frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right),$$

$$V^{(0)}(t)\equiv u^{(0)}(t)+\sqrt{t+1},\quad V^{(2)}(t)\equiv u^{(2)}(t),$$

$$N(t)=-\frac{i}{2}\int_{\infty'}^{\gamma} e^{-2i\lambda t}\frac{d}{d\lambda}e^{i\lambda l}H_0^{(2)}(\lambda l)\,d\lambda.$$

Card 4/8

(10) is solved in successive approximation, and voluminous expressions for the calculation of $u^{(2)}(t)$, $u^{(0)}(t)$, D_1, and D_2 are obtained:

$$u^{(2)}(t) = -\frac{iD_1 e^{i\gamma t}}{\pi}\left\{\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{l-t}}+\frac{N(t)}{\sqrt{t}}\right]-\left[\frac{2ie^{-2i\gamma}}{\pi}\left(\operatorname{arc\,ctg}\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}-\right.\right.\right.$$
$$-\frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{2+l+t}}\operatorname{arc\,ctg}\sqrt{\frac{2(2+l+t)}{lt}}\Big)-\frac{2e^{-4i\gamma}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\pi^{3/2}(2+t)\sqrt{\gamma}}\operatorname{arc\,ctg}\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}\Big]\times$$
$$\times\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}+\frac{N(l-t)}{\sqrt{l-t}}\right]+\frac{e^{-2i\gamma}}{\pi\gamma(2+t)\sqrt{t}}\left[\frac{e^{-4i\gamma}}{\pi}\operatorname{arc\,ctg}\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2l}}\right]\Big\}+$$
$$\left.\left.+\frac{D_2 e^{-4i\gamma}}{\pi}\left\{\left[1-\frac{ie^{-2i\gamma}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{\pi\gamma}(2+t)}\right]\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}+\frac{N(l-t)}{\sqrt{l-t}}\right]+\frac{ie^{-4i\gamma}}{2\pi\gamma(2+t)\sqrt{t}}\right\};\right.\right\} \quad (11)$$

(11)

Card 5/8

$$u^{(0)}(t) = u^{(3)}(t) - \frac{i}{4\sqrt{t}} \int_{\infty}^{Y} \frac{e^{-i\lambda t} e^{-i\frac{\lambda}{2}}}{\lambda} H_1^{(1)}\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right) d\lambda + \\ + \frac{l+1}{4\sqrt{l-t}} \int_{\infty}^{Y} \frac{e^{-i\lambda(l-t)} e^{i\lambda\frac{l+1}{2}}}{\lambda} H_1^{(2)}\left(\lambda\,\frac{l+1}{2}\right) d\lambda - \frac{2e^{-2i\gamma} e^{-i\gamma l}}{\pi\gamma(2+l)} \times \\ \times \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{N(l-t)}{\sqrt{l-t}}\right] + \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}-2i\gamma-i\gamma l}}{(\pi\gamma)^{3/2}\sqrt{t}} \left[\frac{ie^{-2i\gamma}}{(2+l)} + \frac{e^{-i\gamma l}\sqrt{l+1}}{(2+t+l)} \times \right. \\ \left. \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{2+t+l}} \operatorname{arc\,ctg} \sqrt{\frac{2(2+t+l)}{lt}}\right)\right]. \qquad (11)$$

$$\frac{D_2}{\pi} = \frac{2D_1 e^{-2i\gamma}}{\pi^2} \operatorname{arc\,ctg} \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} + \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{\pi\gamma}} \left[\frac{iD_1}{\pi\sqrt{2l}} - \frac{1}{2}\right] + \\ + \frac{e^{-2i\gamma}}{4\pi\gamma} \left[1 + \frac{iD_1}{\pi\sqrt{2l}}\right] + \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{\pi}\,\gamma^{3/2}} \left[\frac{1}{4i} - \frac{e^{-i\gamma(2+l)}\sqrt{2(l+1)}}{\pi(2+l)\sqrt{l}}\right]; \qquad (12)$$

Card 6/8

$$\frac{iD_1 e^{\eta l}}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\gamma}}\left\{\frac{\sqrt{l+1}\,e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma}}\left[\frac{ie^{-\eta l}}{2\sqrt{2\pi l}} - \frac{e^{-2\gamma(l+1)}}{2\pi^{3/2}}\operatorname{arc\,ctg}\frac{2\sqrt{l+1}}{l}\right] + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\gamma}\left[\frac{1}{4i\sqrt{l+1}} + \frac{e^{-\eta\gamma(2+l)}\sqrt{l}}{2\sqrt{2}\,\pi(2+l)} - \frac{ie^{-2\eta l}\sqrt{l+1}}{2\pi l} + \right. \tag{13}$$

$$\left.\left. + \frac{e^{-i\gamma}e^{-2\gamma(l+1)}}{\sqrt{2}\,\pi^2\sqrt{l(l+1)}}\operatorname{arc\,ctg}\frac{2\sqrt{l+1}}{l} + \frac{ie^{-4i\gamma(l+1)}}{\pi^3\sqrt{l+1}}\operatorname{arc\,ctg}^2\frac{2\sqrt{l+1}}{l}\right]\right\}. \tag{13}$$

These results are used to calculate the dark currents $\vec{j}_2$ and, thus, the total currents $\vec{j}$ are obtained from the relation

$$\vec{j} = 2\vec{j}_2 + \frac{c}{2\pi}\left[\vec{i}_z \vec{H}^0\right]_{z=0} \tag{14}$$

There are 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 7/8

20657

Diffraction of electromagnetic waves ... S/057/61/031/001/002/017
B104/B204

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR Leningrad
(Institute of Physics and Technology AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: August 9, 1960

Card 8/8

KOZHEVNIKOV, Saava Yelizarovich, KOLESNIKOVA, G.A., red.; BESSONOVA, I.D., tekhn.red.

[That is what makes life worthwhile; narratives] Radi etogo stoit zhit'; ocherki. Moskva, Sovetskii pisatel', 1958. 467 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Siberia--Description and travel)
(China--Description and travel)

KOLESNIKOVA, G.I.

Unusual corneal form of spring catarrh. Vest. oft. 33 no.6:36-38 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. prof. A.B.Katsnel'son) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(KERATITIS,
corneal form of spring catarrh)

KOLESNIKOVA, G.I.

Tactics used by oculists in cases of foreign bodies in the crystalline lens. Oft. zhur. 13 no.6:342-344 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.B. Katsnel'son) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CRYSTALLINE LENS--FOREIGN BODIES)

KOLESNIKOVA, G.I., assistent

Subconjunctival ruptures of the sclera and our tactics in treating them. Oft.zhur. 13 no.1:3-6 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.B.Ktsnel'son) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SCLERA--RUPTURE)

KOLESNIKOVA, G. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Wounds of the ciliary body and appropriate surgical intervention." Novosibirsk, 1960. 18 pp; (Novosibirsk State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 170)

KOLESNIKOVA, G. N., V. I. ARKHAROV, S. I. IVANOVSKAYA, and A. I. MOISEYEV

"Stress Relaxation and Irregualrity of Diffusional Mobility in Polycrystalline Austenitic Iron-Chrome-Nickel Alloys"

Problems in the Theory of Heat Resistance of Metal Alloys, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 160 pp. (Trudy, Inst. Fiz. metal, Ural Filial, AN SSSR)

The articles in this book constitute reports on extensive studies, conducted between 1949 and 1954 by the Inst. Physical Metallurgy Urals Branch AS USSR, and devoted to the development of a general theory of heat resistance.

KORSHAK, V. V., KOLESNIKOVA, G. S.

CYCLOHEXANOL

Catalytic amination of cyclohexanol Dokl. AN SSSR. 85, No. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

2

KOLESNIKOVA, G. S.

"Morphological Changes in Transinjected Tumors During Various Actions on the Nervous System of Animals." Cand Med Sci, Khar'kov Medical Inst, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

KOLESNIKOVA, G.S.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12687

Author : Kolesnikova, G.S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Changes in the Argyrophile Ground substance in Transplanted Sarcoma M-1 Under the Influence of Nervous System changes in Animals.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr luchevoy terapii. Kiyev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1956, 221-229.

Abstract : By Foot's silver impregnation method, the changes in argyrophile fibers in rat sarcome M-1 were studied (220 animals) with respect to various influences exerted on the animals. Administration of adrenalin resulted in more rapid growth of the tumor and an almost entire absence of connective tissue; the number of argyrophile

Card 1/2

KOLESNIKOVA, G.S.

Histochemical examination of the activity of alkaline phosphatase in skin cancer. Vop. onk. 2 no.1:87-90 '56 (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-dotsent O.M. Nosalevich) Ukrainskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent Ye.A. Bazlov)

(SKIN, neoplasms
alcaline phosphatase metab. in tumor tissue)
(PHOSPHATASES, metab.
alkaline, activity in tissue of skin neoplasms)

KOLESNIKOVA, G.S., DAVYDOVA, S.I., KLIMENTOVA, N.V.

The synthesis of metacrylates and acrylates containing aluminum, boron, germanium.

Report submitted for the 12th Conference on high molecular weight compounds devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62

L 16942-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RM/AR/K

[illegible] NR: AT3002378 [illegible]

[illegible]alevich, O. M.; Kolesnikova, [illegible]

[illegible]chemistry of nucleic [illegible] hematogenic [illegible] acute radiation sickness [illegible]

[illegible] rannay diagnostiki [illegible]; [illegible] rabot. Kiev, [illegible]

[illegible] TAGS: DNA, RNA, hematogenic organ, acute radiation sickness, marrow, lymph node, nucleic [illegible]

[illegible]A and RNA changes in [illegible] to single [illegible] were studied [illegible] concentration [illegible] proportional to nucleic [illegible]. [illegible] analyses of [illegible] the nucleic acid concentration [illegible] after irradiation. [illegible] in the organs [illegible] cellular composition changes. [illegible] radiation [illegible] decreases considerably. RNA content changes in the organs

Card 1/2

ly because of cellular ... but also because of RNA change in the cytoplasm of each cell. Decreased RNA ...n in cell cytoplasm of hematopoietic ... attests to pro... is urbance during ... of the hematopoietic ... after irradia... should be noted that strict dependence between RNA quantity ... synthesis is observed only in steady state systems. When ... conditions in the cell ... there is no such ... histochemical ... necessary to ... of hematopoietic ... figures.

: None

DATE ACQ: 28May...

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: ...

OTHER: ...

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(j) AMD AFFTC ASD AR DD

R: AT3002379 S/2930/62/000/000/0187/0196

...salevich, O. M.; Kolesnikova, ... Kharkov

...rphological and histochemical adrenal gland tissue changes ... radiation sickness

... voprosam ranney diagnostiki ostroy luchevoy bolezni; ...ennykh rabot. Kiev, Medgiz ...

TOPIC TAGS: adrenal gland, acute radiation sickness, morphological ... histochemical change, cholesterol, DNA, RNA

... rats were exposed to single doses of total X-irradiation ...m ... to ...50 r and were killed ... and ... hrs ... following were determined: ... and adrenal gland ... of adrenal gland cortex and ... adrenal ...ical changes, presence and ... of cholesterol ...fat, and the presence and ... of DNA and ... adrenal tissues were used for the tests ... adrenal ...surements were made with an AM ... micrometer. Results ... in the first 3 days after X-irradiation, for 1200, 1050, ... doses adrenal gland weight changes and cholesterol and

AT1002379

...us fat decrease, indicating intensification ...rmone secretion ...n by the adrenal gland cortex. In the next 3 days changes ...e adrenal glands indicating exhaustion of the adrenal ...crease in nucleic acids in the adrenal cortex depends on ...ge. ...or the 1200, 1050, and 800 r doses, shortly after X-irradiation a functional reaction appears in the adrenal glands ...be detected with histophysiological methods, but morpholo... ...es appear later and are not as clearly expressed. Orig. ... figures.

... None

... 00 DATE ACQ: 28May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 000

KOLESNIKOVA, G.S.

Study of the state of mast cells in the tumor bed and pelvic cellular tissue in preoperative radiotherapy of cancer of the cervix uteri. Med. rad. 8 no.5:3-9 My '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav.- prof. O.M. Nosalevich) Khar'kovskogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii.

KOLESNIKOVA, G.S.

State of the basic argyrophil substance in tumors of the cervix uteri and parametral and paracervical cellular tissues in preoperative radiotherapy of cervical cancer. Med. rad. 9 no.2: 37-44 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Patologoanatomicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (dir.-kand. med. nauk V.I. Shantyr'), Khar'kov.

MADIYEVSKIY, Yu.M.; KOLESNIKOVA, G.S.

Change in water metabolism in the liver of rats exposed to ionizing radiation. Radiobiologiia 5 no.3:468-470 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii.

SLAVSKIY, G.N.; ZHILKIN, G.V.; KOLESNIKOVA, I.A.

Wide-band RC and RC-RL filters for audio-band frequencies. Trudy LPI no.194:184-194 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Radio filters)

SAZHIN, V.S.; SHOR, O.I.; ARAKELYAN, O.I.; VOLKOVSKAYA, A.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, I.A.

Solid phases formed in the system Na_2O - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.11:1123-1128 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SAZHIN, V.S.; SHOR, O.I.; KOLESNIKOVA, I.A.; VOLKOVSKAYA, A.I.

Isotherms of solubility of aluminum oxide in the system $Na_2O - CaO - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O$. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.1:3-8 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N., akademik; KOSHELEVA, N.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, I.G.; BAYKOVA, L.A.

Effect of the sources of carbon on the biosynthesis of α-keto-glutaric acid in cultures of Pseudomonas fluorescens. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.1:180-182 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

KOLESNIKOVA, I.G.

Some features of metabolism in heterotrophic bacteria assimilating formic acid [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 26 no.5: 551-557 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(BACTERIA
formicum, metab. (Rus))

KOLESNIKOVA, I. G. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Certain peculiarities of the metabolism of bacteria using formic acid." Mos, 1958. 16 pp with charts (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Microbiology), 120 copies (KL, 11-58, 115)

KOLESNIKOVA, I.G.

Conference on the problem of continuous fermentation and growing of micro-organisms. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.3:473-475 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(MICRO-ORGANISMS--INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS)

KOLESNIKOVA, I.G. (Moskva)

Metabolic role of formic acid in bacteria and other organisms.
Usp.sovr.biol. 47 no.1:49-63 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(BACTERIA, metab.
formic acid, review (Rus))
(FORMATES, metab.
bact. & other organisms, review (Rus))

17(2,12) SOV/20-127-5-50/58

AUTHORS: Bekhtereva, M. N., Kolesnikova, I. G.

TITLE: The Continuous Process of Fermentation of Actinomyces lavendulae in a Running Medium

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1114-1116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of breeding Actinomycetes under the conditions mentioned in the title is new and scarcely treated in the publications (Refs 1-3). The mentioned method of breeding may open prospects of a new technology if it is correctly utilized and lead to a considerable financial success. The authors used the strain Nr 2335 of the fungus species mentioned in the title as object. The formation of the antibiotic of this species is closely connected with the period of intensive growth as well as with the end of the latter. According to the composition of the culture medium the process may have 1 stage or approach towards a two-stage process. The experiment was carried out under laboratory conditions in a vitreous apparatus cultivator according to a one stage scheme. A continuous inflow of the culture medium took place. Staphylococcus Nr 209 served as ex-

perimental object for the antibiotic. A high quality culture medium was used: (Nr 1): soluble starch 1.5%; glucose 1%; $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ 0.35%; NaCl 0.5%; corn extract 1% with pH 7.0.

Table 1 shows the change of the biomass quantity, of the antibiotic activity, the carbohydrates, and the pH-value of the culture medium flowing from the cultivator. From the results may be concluded that more hyphae with differentiated plasma or enlarged hyphae were produced when the culture medium flow decelerated, i.e. the culture aged. pH = 5.5 led to the occurrence of inflated yeast-like hyphae. The antibiotic is intensively produced if the breeding in a running medium takes a long time. A number of important problems which are to be solved by further investigations remains unclear, e.g. the optimum concentration of the substances in the culture medium as well as the necessary rate of flow of the culture medium. There are 1 table and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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AUTHOR: Storozhev, V. N.; Goleshchikhin, Yu. I.; Kolesnikova, K. P.

TITLE: Continuous use of lubricating oil in the M-50 engine

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 1V87

REF SOURCE: Proizv.-tekhn. sb. Tekhn. upr. M-va rechn. flota RSFSR, no. 3 (47), 1965, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, marine engine, engine reliability, lubricating oil, propulsion research facility

ABSTRACT: Experiments in the operation of the M-50 engine without changing the lubricating oil were conducted by the NIIVT [Novosibirsk Institute for Water Transportation Engineers]. MS-20 lubricating oil with additive TsIATIM-339 and fuel DC GOST 4749-49, was used. A table containing the comparative results of M-50 operation in the 1964 season is presented. Oil consumption is considerably lower when no oil change is made. No alkalis or water-soluble acids were found in the samples taken. Engines with the same remaining engine life were checked, with and without oil change, and it was shown that the degree of clogging in the oil bypasses with low temperature deposits of the products of oxidization polymerization was the same. There was no observed variation in the operation of the engines. [Translation of abstract]

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