

KOLYCHEV, M. A.

"Photoexposure Meter for a Large Field Fluorograph." Trudy Tsentral'nogo Nauchno Issled Inst Rentgenol i Radiol im V. M. Molotova, Vol. 8, pp 36-42, 1951.

YAL'TSEV, P.D.; KOLYCHEV, M.A.; MITKEVICH, D.S.

An apparatus for taking a sequence of roentgenograms. Vest.rent.1
rad. no.6:67-70 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(X rays--Apparatus and supplies) (Radiography)

KOLYCHEV, M.A.

GINZBURG, V.G.; doktor meditsinskikh nauk; KOLYCHEV, M.A., inzhener.

Various types of negatoscopes with fluorescent lights. Vest. rent i rad.
no.6:80-82 K-D '55 (MIRA 9:4)

1. Iz gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rent-
genologii i radiologii imeni V.M. Molotova (dir.-dotaent I.G.
Lagunova)

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY, apparl and instruments
negatoscope, various constructions with luminescent lamps)

YEVSTIGNEYEVA, T.P.; KOLYCHEV, M.A.; MITKEVICH, D.S.

Apparatus for angiocardiology. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl.
inst. rentg. i rad. 10:113-117 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KOLYCHEV, N. I.

Sudovye dizeli. Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika dlia sudostroita. tekhnikumov. Pod. red. B. G. Librovicha. Moskva; Oborongiz, Glav. red. lit-ry po sudostroeniiu, 1946. 427 p. diagrs.

Bibliography: p. (3)

Marine Diesel engines.

CtY NNC

DLC: VM770.K6

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

KOLICHEV, N.I., dotsent.

[Internal combustion marine engines; with compression ignition systems] Sudovye dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia; s samovoaplameneniem topliva ot szhatiia. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo sudostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 476 p. (MLRA 7:4)
(Marine engines) (Gas and oil engines)

BAYMAKANOVA, S.Sh.; KOLECHEV, N.I.

Report on the Conference on Epidemiology and Pathology of
Oropharyngeal Tumors in the Republics of Central Asia and
Kazakhstan. Vop.onk. 11 no.11:113-114 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

KOLYCHEV, NIKOLAY IVANOVICH

KOLYCHEV, Nikolay Ivanovich; IVANCHENKO, N.M., nauchnyy red.; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.; KONFOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Marine internal combustion engines] Sudovye dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya. Leningrad, Gos. soizuznee izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl. 1957. 352 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Marine engines)

KOLYCHEV, N. N.

Stability of color sensitivity in normal and abnormal color vision. Vest. oft., Moskva 30 no. 6:13-15 Nov-Dec 1951.

(CJML 21:3)

1. Colonel, Medical Corps. 2. Of the Department of Ophthalmology (Head — Prof. B. L. Polyak, Colonel, Medical Corps), Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov.

KOLYCHEV, N. N.

"Stability of Color Sensitivity in a Standard and in Certain Inherent and Acquired Disorders of the Color-Perception Apparatus".
Probl. Fiziol. Optiki, Vol. No. 8, pp 161-166, 1953.

Raleigh's equation was determined for an untired eye; the eye became fatigued in the course of 30 seconds by the red field of an anomaloscope, and the equation was again determined. The same procedure was repeated, this time with the green field. The differences in the equation after fatigue by the red and by the green fields were added. This total was determined for 100 normal and 100 abnormal trichromats. The normal trichromats were divided into three groups: (1) subjects with stable color-perception, for which the total change in the relation was not greater than 25; (2) subjects with unstable color-sensitivity, with a total greater than 25; ; and (3) subjects with extremely unstable color sensation, which after fatigue showed one or both of the critical relations (yellow-red and yellow-green).

Among the normal trichromates, 3%, and among the protoanomalous subjects 40% (12 out of 30) were also in the latter category. Parasympathetic substances increase the stability of color sensation of the light-adapted eye both to green and to red colors, and sympathomimetic substances decrease stability to green and increase (or do not change) sensitivity to red.

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Stability of color sensitivity was also investigated in 46 cases of large glaucomas. In the first stage of the disease, color sensation was unstable in 9 cases out of 28, and in the advanced stage in 15 out of 17. (RZhBiol, No. 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

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KOLYCHEV, N.N.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vo.11/6 Ophthalmology June 57

1052. KOLYCHEV N.N., and SHIMKHOVICH I.S. Dept. of Dis. of the Eye, Mil. Med. Acad., Leningrad. * Protective inhibition in the therapy of certain diseases and injuries of the organ of sight (Russian text) VESTN. OFTAL. 1956, #1 (27-33) illus. 3

Sleep therapy was carried out on 121 patients with various diseases and injuries of the eyes (iridocyclitis, glaucoma, allergic tb keratoconjunctivitis, neuro-dystrophic keratitis, episcleritis, etc.). The treatment was conducted in specially equipped wards, where a whole-time medical supervision was organized. To render natural sleep deeper and to prolong it, various soporifics were given: noctal, pentobarbital, chloralhydrate, bromural. The daily dosage varied from 0.3 to 1.35 g., and the course of treatment from 5 to 26 days. Apart from the soporifics, the patients were given 1% and 3% solution of sodium bromide, polyvitamins as well as general or local treatment depending on the aetiology and pathogenesis of the original disease. In order to reduce the amount of soporific drugs given, as well as during the withdrawal stage, indifferent substitutes were administered in the form of conditioned-reflex stimulators of taste. There were no severe complications in the course of sleep therapy. Good results were recorded in 81 cases submitted to the treatment, satisfactory results in 15, and unsatisfactory in 25. Good outcome was especially frequently observed in patients with iridocyclitis; the pain abated after 1-2 days, the pupil dilated, the pericorneal injection diminished, and the inflammatory reaction in the eye disappeared, in the majority of cases within 15 days. Less effective was sleep therapy applied to the treatment of allergic tb keratoconjunctivitis, in conjunction with usual therapy; this combined treatment did not prevent recurrences in 1/3 of the patients. In glaucoma sleep therapy, in most cases, had no effect; the intraocular pressure did not fall, and vision did not improve. Patients with neuro-dystrophic keratitis, under this method of treatment, experienced alleviation of symptoms, but the corneal sensation did not improve. Good effect was obtained in half of the cases with episcleritis.

Dormidontova - Moscow

ZYUZIN, N.T., KOLYCHEV, H.N., SOLUKHA, A.K.

B.B. Rabkin's pigment tables for investigating acquired disorders
in color sensation. Probl.fiziol.opt. 12:497-499 '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra oftalmologii Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii ordena
Lenina im. S.M. Kirova.
(COLOR BLINDNESS)
(OPTICS--TABLES, ETC.)

KOLYCHEV, N.N.

Disturbance of color sense in some diseases of the retina. Oft.
zhur. 16 no.4:213-217 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (nachal'nik - prof. B.L.Polyak)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(COLOR SENSE) (RETINA--DISEASES)

24,7700

S/181/63/005/002/051/051
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Vinetskiy, V. L., and Kolychev, N. N.

TITLE: Increase in lifetime of nonequilibrium electrons on introduction of adhesion levels

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 694 - 696

TEXT: The effects of acceptor-type adhesion levels on steady-state photoconductivity and carrier lifetime were investigated in FTT, 2, 1545, 1960. Here it is shown that the presence of donor-type adhesion levels causes completely different effects: they may raise the lifetime of the nonequilibrium electrons. In the case of negligibly small dark concentration of electrons, their lifetime $\tau_n^{(1)} = \frac{1}{\gamma_n(S-s_1)}$ is increased when adhesion levels are introduced due to a reduction of $(S-s)$. S is the concentration of recombination levels and s their electron population, γ_n is the electron trapping factor for recombination centers. The increase of τ_n is weakened by electron adhesion but not compensated. If the effect of adhesion centers on the dark conductivity is taken into account the lifetime of nonequilibrium electrons is further reduced. The final result is

$$\Delta\tau_n = \tau_n^{(2)} - \tau_n^{(1)} = (s_2 - s_1) \gamma_n^{-1} (S - s_1)^{-1} (S - s_2)^{-1} - \Phi^{-1} (n_2^0 - n_1^0), \quad (3)$$

where Φ is the concentration of electrons produced per sec; the subscripts 1 and 2 refer to a crystal before and after introduction of adhesion centers. Quantitative results can be obtained on solving the equation

$$n(M-m) = mN_{CM}; \quad \gamma_n(S-s)n = \gamma_p sp = \Phi, \quad (4)$$

with the neutrality condition $n+m+s-p = M_1 + S_1$. N_C is the density of states in the c-band, ϵ_M the M-level energy, M is the concentration of adhesion levels m their population, n and p are the concentrations of free electrons and holes. For donor levels $M_1 = M$, $S_1 = S$, for acceptor levels $M_1 = 0$ and $S_1 = 0$. For $M_1 = M$, $M \ll S$, $M \ll N_{CM}$ the solution of (4) is

$$\tau_n = \Phi^{-1} [M - n_2^0(T)], \quad S_1 = S; \quad \tau_n = \frac{1}{\gamma_n S}, \quad S_1 = 0. \quad (6)$$

In the opposite case ($S \ll M$, N_{CM}) the lifetime for $S_1 = S$ and $S_1 = 0$ is

Increase in lifetime ...

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librium electrons is further reduced. The final result is

$$\Delta\tau_n = \tau_n^{(2)} - \tau_n^{(1)} = (s_2 - s_1) \gamma_n^{-1} (S - s_1)^{-1} (S - s_2)^{-1} - \Phi^{-1} (n_2^0 - n_1^0), \quad (3)$$

where Φ is the concentration of electrons produced per sec; the subscripts 1 and 2 refer to a crystal before and after introduction of adhesion centers. Quantitative results can be obtained on solving the equation

$$n(M-m) = mN_{CM}; \quad \gamma_n(S-s)n = \gamma_p sp = \Phi, \quad (4)$$

$$N_{CM} = N_C \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_M}{kT}\right);$$

(4) with the neutrality condition $n+m+s-p = M_1 + S_1$. N_C is the density of states in the c-band, ϵ_M the M-level energy, M is the concentration of adhesion levels m their population, n and p are the concentrations of free electrons and holes. For donor levels $M_1 = M$, $S_1 = S$, for acceptor levels $M_1 = 0$ and $S_1 = 0$. For $M_1 = M$, $M \ll S$, $M \ll N_{CM}$ the solution of (4) is

$$\tau_n = \Phi^{-1} [M - n_2^0(T)], \quad S_1 = S; \quad \tau_n = \frac{1}{\gamma_n S}, \quad S_1 = 0. \quad (6)$$

In the opposite case ($S \ll M$, N_{CM}) the lifetime for $S_1 = S$ and $S_1 = 0$ is

Increase in lifetime ...

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$$\tau_n = \Phi^{-1} \left[\frac{2M}{1 + (1 + 4MN/c^2)^{1/2}} - n_2^0 \right] \quad (7).$$

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR, Kiyev (Institute of Physics AS
UkrSSR, Kiyev) f

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1962

Card 3/3

L 45861-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/GD

ACC NR: AT6015142

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0214/0227

AUTHOR: Vinetskiy, V. L.; Kolychev, N. N.; Mashkevich, V. S.

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ORG: Institute of Physics, AN UkrSSR (Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR); Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

B+1

TITLE: Theory of laser radiation from impurity-band transitions

SOURCE: Respublikanskiy seminar po kvantovoy elektronike. Kvantovaya elektronika (Quantum electronics); trudy seminar. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 214-227

TOPIC TAGS: laser, solid state laser, semiconductor laser, laser theory, LASER RADIATION, IMPURITY BAND

ABSTRACT: The semiconductor laser operation based on radiative transitions of current carriers from impurity-band state to bound state is examined by the method of kinetic equations. A semiconductor having M identical impurity centers with a level in the forbidden band is considered. Pumping drives the electrons from the valence band into the conduction band. Electron-hole recombination takes place at M levels. Hole capture by an impurity level is accompanied by radiation of a photon. Kinetic equations and a neutral-condition equation are set up. Solutions for the case

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ACC NR: AT6015142

of acceptor and donor centers (Boltzmann distribution and strong degeneration in the hole band) are given. Absorption by free carriers is allowed for. This special feature of the impurity-band laser is noted: In some cases (medium pumping), populations of m, p, n levels and generated frequency vary when pumping produces a higher-than-threshold number of electrons (holes) Φ ; the number of quanta radiated by the special mode per unit time increases with pumping in a slower-than-linear manner; this deviation from linearity is pronounced with Φ approaching Φ_{thresh} (m is the number of electrons at impurity levels; p is the number of holes in the valence band; n is the number of electrons in the conduction band). This feature is due to the absence of thermal equilibrium between the impurity and the band. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 80 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb66 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 ULR

KOLYCHEV, V.A.

Aurora polaris of August 19-21, 1950. Astron. tsir. no. 105:12 S '50.
(MLBA 6:8)
(Auroras)

KOLYCHEV, V. A.

Stars, Variable

Determining stellar magnitudes of comparison stars for V 465 Cygni (Nova Cygni 1948).
Per. zvezdy 8, No. 5, 1951.

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

KOLYCHEV, V. A.

USSR/Astronomy - Stellar Density, Nov/Dec 53
Spatial

"Determination of Spatial Density of Stars From
Compilation of Star Numbers in Two Spectral Re-
gions," V.A. Kolychev, Astron Observ im Engelhardt

Astron Zhur, Vol 30, No 6, pp 619-624

Investigate spatial density of stars and light
absorption in direction of the Galactic anticenter
($l = 129^\circ$, $b = 0^\circ$). The method of analysis
applied is that of D.Ya. Martynov (ibid, 26, [1949]).
Finds stellar density higher at distance of 1500
parsecs in anticenter direction, which may indi-
cate a spiral branch of our Galaxy. Rec 4 Dec 52.

27374

LASENKO, V.Ye., inzh.; KOLYCHEV, V.A., inzh.

Results and analysis of an experimental investigation of the flow in
a Francis turbine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:73-82 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SHMIGLYAKOV, L.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BARLIT, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KOLYCHEV, V.A., inzh.

Analysis of the velocity field in the flow area of a high-speed Francis turbine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:112-120 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

SHMUGLYAKOV, L.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BARLIT, V.V.; kand. tekhn.
nauk, dotsent; KOLYCHEV, V.A., inzh.

Development of impellers for high-speed Francis turbines for
pressures of the 100 m. order. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashino-
str. no.10:107-118 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

NIKOL'SKIY, B.P.; KOLYCHEV, V.B.; GREKOVICH, A.L.; PARAMONOVA, V.I.

Existence of a uranyl monoacetate complex in solution. Radiokhimiya
2 no.3:330-338 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Uranyl compounds)

PARAMONOVA, V.I.; ALTYNOV, V.I.; KOLYCHEV, V.B.; ZHARKOV, A.V.

Elution curves as a method of studying the state of matter in solution.
Vest. IGU 15 no.16:74-79 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ion exchange) (Niobium--Isotopes)
(Zirconium--Isotopes)

S/186/61/003/005/010/022
E071/E485

AUTHORS: Paramonova, V.I., Kolychev, V.B., Vikhlyantsev, A.V.

TITLE: A spectrophotometric study of acetate solutions of hexavalent uranium

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.3, no.5, 1961, 582-588

TEXT: In conducting this study, the authors attempted to obtain in the wide range of wavelengths the spectrophotometric characteristic of the uranylacetate system and if possible to separate the individual spectra of the complex forms. Absorption spectra of acetate solutions of a constant concentration of uranium $C_U = 0.01$ M and ionic force $\mu = 0.5$ in the visible and ultraviolet range were studied. It was found that in the visible range, the optical density of solutions increases with increasing concentration of acetate ion (CAc^-) but the absolute change in this factor is small. In addition to changes in the optical density, the nature of the spectra also changes with increasing CAc^- , e.g. the main peak of uranyl at $413 \text{ m}\mu$ is shifted towards the longer wavelength to $418 \text{ m}\mu$ and peaks at 403 and $425 \text{ m}\mu$ are smoothed out. An analysis of the spectrographic data and their comparison with the data previously

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A spectrophotometric study ...

obtained by the method of ion exchange (Ref. 2: B.P. Nikol'skiy and his associates, Radiokhimiya, v. 2, 3, 330 (1960)) indicated that small changes in the uranyl spectrum through increase of C_{Ac^-} up to $(4-5) \times 10^{-3}$ M are mainly related with the formation of the first uranylacetate complex $[UO_2Ac]^+$ and peaks at 418, 430, 445 and 460 m μ are characteristic for the anionic complex $[UO_2Ac_3]^-$. No changes characteristic for $[UO_2Ac_2]^0$ were found. The instability constant of the first uranylacetate complex was calculated from the spectrophotometric data as $(3.7 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-3}$, as well as the stepwise instability constant

$$K_{3-2} = \frac{C[UO_2Ac_2]^0 \cdot C_{Ac^-}}{C[UO_2Ac_3]^-} = 1.1 \times 10^{-2}$$

An analysis of the possible errors indicated that the latter value can deviate by $\pm 50\%$. The absorption spectra in the ultraviolet range also did not show any features characteristic for the neutral uranylacetate complex. In order to elucidate the spectrophotometric individuality of the $[UO_2Ac_2]^0$ complex, light absorption

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E111/E485

AUTHORS: Paramonova, V.I., Kolychev, V.B., Vikhlyantsev, A.V.

TITLE: The possibility of polymerisation and specific absorption of hexavalent uranium in acetate solutions by ion-exchange substances

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.3, no.5, 1961, 589-592

TEXT: Previous work by B.P.Nikol'skiy and the present authors (Ref.1: II International Conference UNO, 1958, Paper No. A/conf. 15/p/2204/108 and Ref.2: Radiokhimiya, v.2, 3, 330 (1960)) has shown that in acetate solution the absorption of uranium by cation- and anion-exchange resins follows the ion-exchange law, i.e. there is no specific (non-exchange) absorption of the element or polymerization. This is important when studying complex-formation with the aid of ion-exchange resins. To confirm their results, the authors have compared effects taking place in the solution through contact with both types of ion-exchange materials with the spectrophotometric characteristics of initial and equilibrium solutions. Acetate solutions of hexavalent uranium were prepared with compositions corresponding to conditions for the existence of all its acetate complex forms. The pH was
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The possibility of polymerisation ... S/186/61/003/005/011/022
E111/E485

measured with a glass electrode to an accuracy of ± 0.01 and the optical density with a C ϕ -4 (SF-4) spectrophotometer at several wavelengths. Some initial solutions were diluted ten-fold with the solvent containing the same concentration of free added substance as the initial solutions: this dilution did not affect the coefficient of molar absorption, indicating that no polymerisation either of the uranyl ion or of the acetate U(VI) complexes was occurring. Cation- and anion-exchange resins KY-2 (KU-2) and AB-17 (AV-17), respectively, were used. The experiments were carried out so as to avoid the possibility of increase in optical density through formation or solution of suspensions of the ion-exchange resins, a resin grain size of over 0.5 mm being used. No equilibrium shift occurred on anionic exchange. To compensate for the shift on cationic exchange, the pH of equilibrium solutions was determined and brought with alkali to the pH value of the initial solutions. The experiments were carried out with three main samples containing uranium and one control sample. The results showed that the ratio of the optical densities of the initial and equilibrium solutions remains constant at different wavelengths and is equal to the corresponding:

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The possibility of polymerisation ... E111/E485

concentration ratio. Absorption by ion-exchange resins plays the same part as dilution of the solution at constant Ac^- concentration (with the compensation for equilibrium shift for cation-exchange). Thus no polymerisation or specific absorption occurred and the ion exchange process in a uranyl acetate system on KU-2 and AV-17 resins occurs reversibly. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1960

Card 3/3

ABRAMOVA, N.A., nauchn. sotr.; VOYEVODSKIY, A.S., nauchn. sotr.;
GINZBURG, O.F., doktor khim. nauk; YERSHOVA, Ye.TS., kand.
khim. nauk; KOLYCHEV, V.B., nauchn. sotr.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA,
K.Yu., nauchn. sotr.; MAZEL', R.L., nauchn. sotr.;
MEL'NIKOVA, N.S., nauchn. sotr.; PLATUNOVA, N.B., nauchn.
sotr.; REMOZOV, A.L., kand. khim. nauk; UTOCHKIN, V.V.,
nauchn. sotr.; KHAVIN, Z.Ya., kand. khim. nauk; EFROS, L.S.,
doktor khim. nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, B.P., glav. red.; RABINOVICH,
V.A., kand. khim. nauk, zam. glav. red.; GRIGOROV, O.N.,
doktor khim. nauk, red.; POZIN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk,
red.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A., doktor khim. nauk, red.;
RACHINSKIY, F.Yu., kand.khim. nauk, red.; ROMANKOV, P.G.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A., kand. khim.
nauk, red.; ZONIS, S.A., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.;
ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of chemistry] Spravochnik khimika. 2. izd., perer.
i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Vol.2. [Basic properties of
inorganic and organic compounds] Osnovnye svoistva neorgani-
cheskikh i organicheskikh soedinenii. 1963. 1167 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikol'skiy).

NIKOLAYEVA, N.M.; PARAMONOVA, V.I.; KOLYCHEV, V.B.

Studying the hydrolysis of uranyl in nitrate solutions. Izv.
Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:70-79 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universi-
tet.

KOLYCHEV, V.D. [deceased]

Joining of railroad districts which are electrified by one-
phase direct current. Vop.elek.zhel.dor. no.1:119-134 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Electric railroads)

KOLYCHEV, V. D., gornyy inzh. (Novovolynsk); VASIL'TSOV, A. N.,
gornyy inzh. (Novovolynsk)

Driving 667 linear meters of drift per month with the ShBM-2
cutter loader. Ugol' 37 no.10:16-18 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Lvov-Volyn' Basin—Coal mines and mining—Labor
productivity)

VASIL'TSOV, A.N., gornyy inzh.; KOLYCHEV, V.D., gornyy inzh.

High speed drifting by means of the ShEM cutter loader. Ugol'
Ukr. 6 no.11:6-7 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kombinat Ukrzapadugol'.
(Lvov-Volyn' Basin--Coal mines and mining)

KULAKOV, V.N.; VARFOLOMEYEV, D.F.; BONDARENKO, M.F.; KOTOVA, V.N.;
AKHMETOV, I.G.; KOLYCHEV, V.M.; NOSAL', G.I.; KIVA, V.N.;
PANKRATOVA, M.F.; KRUGLOV, E.A.; SHMELEV, A.S.; SHABALIN, I.I.;
SHIRMUKHMETOV, O.A.; ISYANOV, I.Ya.; RATOVSKEYA, A.A.;
VAYSBERG, K.M.

Technology of the production of naphthalene from the refining
products of eastern oils. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no. 4:30-33
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh
proizvodstv i ordena Lenina Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy
zavod.

KOLYCHEV, V.P.

Effect of aminazine on cutaneous visceral and motor visceral
reflexes. Eksp. issl. po fiziol., biokhim. i farm. no.3:
203-209 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Permskiy meditsinskiy institut.

KOLYCHEV, V.P.; SMOLENKOV, S.V.

Reflex effect of the locomotion sphere on blood circulation and respiration in experimental tetanus poisoning.

Eksp. issl. po fiziol., biokhim. i farm. no.3:211-220'61

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Permskiy meditsinskiy institut.

KOLYCHEV, V.P. (Perm')

Status of proprioceptive regulation of blood circulation and respiration following injuries of the spinal cord. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap 2 no.5:51 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.R. Mogendovich) Permskogo meditsinskogo inistituta.

(RESPIRATION, physiol.

proprioceptice regulation, eff. of spinal cord. section (Rus))

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiol. same (Rus))

(SPINAL CORD, PHYSIOL.

eff. of section on blood pressure & resp. proprioceptive regulation (Rus))

KOLYCHEV, V.P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "^{On}Concerning the mechanisms
and method^s of proprioceptive regulation of certain animal
and vegetat^{ive} functions." Perm', 1959, 18 pp (Perm' state
Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 28-59, 131)

- 112 -

KOLYCHEV, V.P.

Reflex influences from skeletal muscles on the vascular and respiratory systems following injury of the spinal cord. Fiziolzhur. 45
no.10:1247-1253 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta, Perm'.
(RESPIRATION physiol.)
(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol.)
(MUSCLES physiol.)
(SPINAL CORD, physiol.)

KOLYCHEV, V.P.

Effect of changes in the excitability of muscle receptors and of their anesthesia on cardiac activity and on blood pressure. *Biul. eksp.biol.i med.* 48 no.12:20-24 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.R. Mogendovich) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - doktor med.nauk I.I. Kositsyn) Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR, V.V. Farinym.
(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol.)
(HEART physiol.)
(MUSCLES physiol.)

L 08556-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6034053 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/011/0042/0045

AUTHOR: Kolychev, V. V.; Kazanovskiy, Ye. S.; Kononov, G. N. 14

ORG: Izhmo-Pechora Scientific Research Veterinary Station (Izhmo-Pechorskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya) B

TITLE: Experimental toxoplasmosis of reindeer

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 11, 1966, 42-45

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, toxoplasmosis, reindeer, veterinary medicine

ABSTRACT: Wild reindeer were infected^o by various routes with strain Rt-131 toxoplasma. Pathological and histological changes were then observed. Temperatures generally reached their maximum during the third day after infection and animals whose temperature reached 40-41C died. Breathing became rapid and hematology correlated with that of domestic animals. In general, the laboratory strain was more virulent for these animals than a strain isolated from members of a wild herd. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 619:616.993.192-092.9:636.294

KOLYCHEV, V.V., veterinarnyy vrach; KONONOV, G.N., veterinarnyy vrach

Leptospirosis of calves in the Arctic. Veterinariia 37
no.8:31-33 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Pechorskaya mezhrayonnaya vetbaklaboratoriya Komi ASSR.
(Komi A.S.S.R.--Leptospirosis)
(Calves--Diseases and pests)

KOSHEVATSKIY, I.S.; KOLYCHEV, V.V.; KONONOV, G.N., veterinarnyy vrach

Sanitation measures during tuberculosis in cattle. Veterinaria
41 no.3:31-33 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Chuguyevskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Koshevatskiy).
2. Zaveduyushchiy Pechorskoy veterinarnoy laboratoriyey (for Kolychev).
3. Pechorskaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for Kononov).

KOLYCHEVA, A. N., Physician

"Biological and Serological Methods." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 16
Jan 50, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalih.

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in
Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

KOLYCHEVA, I.V.

KOLYCHEVA, I.V.

Connections between the leading eye and the leading hand. Uch.
zap.Len. un no.185:157-163 '54. (MIRA 8:10)
(Space perception) (Sight) (Movement, Psychology of)

KOLYCHEVA, L.; USHAKOVA, L., преподаvatel'

Allow more independence to the enterprise in financial planning.

Fin. SSSR 21 no.8:63-65 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo bukhgaltera shelkovogo kombinata "Krasnaya
Rosa" im. Rosy Lyuksemburg Mosgorsovnarkhosa (for Kolycheva). 2. Vseso-
yuznyy zaochnyy finansovo-ekonomicheskiy institut (for Ushakova).
(Moscow--Silk manufacture--Finance)

KOLYCHEVA, N.I.

Endemic characteristics of esophagus cancer distribution in
Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksp. khir. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:
28-34 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

SUSHIN, Vasilii Yefimovich; KVASHENKO, Yuriy Kirillovich; DUDIN,
Semen Ivanovich; ANDRONOVA, Lyubov' Nikanorovna; PETLAKH,
Abram Smerkovich; GRIGOR'YEV, Vasilii Nikolayevich;
KOLYCHEVA, Nataliya Ivanovna; CHUGREYEVA, V.M., red.; TINDE, N.F., red.;
BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on auxiliary equipment and supplies for the textile
industry] Spravochnik po vspomogatel'nym izdeliam dlia tek-
stil'noi promyshlennosti. Pod red. V.E.Sushina i N.F.Tinde.
Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1963. 432 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Textile industry--Equipment and supplies)

ARTYUKHOVSKIY, A.K.; KOLYCHEVA, R.V.

Mermithid infestation of the mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes* in the floodplain of the Khoper River. Zool. zhur. 44 no.3:454-455 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Voronezhskiy
Lesotekhnicheskii institut.

KOLYCHEVA, V. N.

A. P. Belopol'skii, V. N. Kolycheva and S. Ia. Shpunt, "The system $\text{FeSO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. III. The solubility of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in water solutions of sulfuric acid at temperatures from $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 to $\frac{1}{2}$ 50°. P. 794.

The solubilities of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in water solutions of sulfuric acid at temp. below 50° have been studied. The solubility of the heptahydrate decreases considerably with increase of concentration of sulfuric acid and with lowering of temp. It is shown that at 50° heptahydrate is precipitated from the super saturated solution at H_2SO_4 concentrations lying beyond the stable region of existence of hepta and tetrahydrate.

Lab. of Physico-chemical Analysis of the Scientific Institute of Fertilizers.
Insecticides and Fungicides. August 25, 1947

SO: Journal of Applied Chemistry (USSR) 21, No. 8, August (1948)

KOLYCHEVA, Ye. I.

14-57-6-12975

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,
p 165 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kolycheva, Ye. I.

TITLE: European Russian Nentsy Tribesmen at the End of the
17th and the Beginning of the 18th Centuries (Nentsy
yevropeyskoy Rossii v kontse XVII- nachale XVIII veka)

PERIODICAL: Sov. etnografiya, 1956, Nr 2, pp 76-88

ABSTRACT: Study of numerous documents, chiefly of an archival
nature, has shown that, in the 17th and the first half
of the 18th centuries, the Pustozersk, Izhma, and
Ust' Tsilma Nentsy enjoyed a remarkable social develop-
ment. The introduction of firearms, increase in their
flocks and their trade with the Russian population
served to accentuate material differences among them.
The nomads who had been impoverished and deprived of
means of earning a livelihood fell into a state of

Card 1/2

14-57-6-12975

European Russian Nentsy Tribesmen (Cont.)

dependency upon their own wealthier tribesmen and the local administration at Pustozersk. Blood ties grew weaker, and eventually territorial links were substituted for them. A table, compiled from the tribute lists, gives the size of the adult male population of typical Nentsy tribes from 1683 to 1708.

Card 2/2

D. K.

KOLYCZEW , F.

"Preventing the germination of potatoes in storage by the use of chemical agents. "
(p. 98) NOWE ROLNICTWO (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne) Warszawa, Vol. 3, No. III,
Mar. 1954 .

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No. 8, August 1954

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of
inorganic substances.

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 38278
 Author : Minczewski, J.; Kolyga, S.; and Wodkiewicz, L.
 Inst : Not given
 Title : Reductometric Determination of Metals in Non-
aqueous Media.
 Orig Pub : Nukleonika, 3, (1958), Special Number, 62-66
(in English)

Abstract : A method is described based on the utilization of the reducing properties of a solution of $\text{Cr}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ (I) in dioxane (II). I is prepared by the addition of CrCl_2 to a saturated aqueous solution of CH_3COONa . The red I crystals are filtered, washed and dissolved in purified II; all operations are carried out under an atmos-

Card 1/

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824020003-2"

phere of N_2 from which all traces of O_2 have been removed. The titer of a solution of I in II is determined by titrating a 0.01 N aqueous $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ solution, using a Pt indicator electrode. The solution to be analyzed to the k.e. /calomel electrode is filled with a saturated solution of KCl in CH_3COOH . The same electrode system is used in all the titrations of solutions of I in II which are likewise carried out under an atmosphere of N_2 . The titration of ethanol or ethyl acetate solutions of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ is carried out after the acidification of 30 ml of the solution to be analyzed with 0.5 ml conc H_2SO_4 . H_2SO_4 in the same proportions is mixed with chloroform solutions of

Card 2/

88

ing to the reduction of $\text{V}(5+)$ to $\text{V}(4+)$. When the complex is destroyed by the acidification of the solution, an additional inflection point corresponding to the reduction of $\text{V}(4+)$ to $\text{V}(3+)$. During the titration of acidified solutions of Cu and V hydroxyquinolates two inflection points are observed in the titration curves; the first

Card 3/4

COUNTRY : POLAND E
 CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry. General Problems
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.812
 AUTHOR : Minczewski, J.; Kolyga, S.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Titration in Anhydrous Medium. V. Application of Bivalent Chromium Acetate as a Reducing Agent
 ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 463-466
 ABSTRACT : It was established that the best solvent for the preparation of solutions of $Cr(CH_3COO)_2$ (I) is dioxane (II), in which I dissolves well and forms stable solutions. The method of preparation of solutions of I in II is described, which consists in the reduction of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ with the aid of Zn and HCl in an H_2 atmosphere, precipitation of the formed Cr^{+2} in the shape of I, addition of CH_3COONa , filtration of the

CARD: 1/3

E-2

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.812
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : separated precipitate of I, and subsequent
 cont'd dissolving of it in II. For preparation of the solutions of I in II, a simple apparatus has been proposed which permits to effect all the enumerated operations in an N_2 atmosphere. The normality of the solutions of I is determined by potentiometric titration of definite quantities of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. The solutions of I in II were used for potentiometric titration of

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :

E

PANASENKO, V.A., inzh.; KOLYGAYEV, B.S., inzh.

Flow sheet for the control of mine fan reversal. Ugol'.prom.
no.3:49-51 My-Je '62. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplane UkrSSR (for Panasenکو). 2. Tsentral'naya elektromekhanicheskaya masterskaya tresta "Ukrosobuglemontazh" (for Kolygayev).

BURMISTROV, Pavel Ivanovich; IVANOVSKIY, Konstantin Yevgen'yevich;
NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Georgiy Matveyevich; CHANGLI, I.I., red.;
KOLYGIN, S.A., inzh., retsengent; KRYLOV, M.P., inzh., red.;
OSIPOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Hoisting and conveying equipment] Pod'emno-transportnoe
mashinostroenie. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1960. 91 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

KOLYGIN, S.A., inzh.

Crane with a telescopic bracket. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.2:
45 F '62. (MIRA 17:3)

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Card 2/2

Kolygina, T.S.

5(3, 4)
AUTHORS: Savitskaya, Ye. M., Yakhontova, L. P., Bruma, B.-G., Kolygina, T. S.
507/26-127-3-36/71
On the Transformation of Tetracycline by Sorption With Sulpho-cationite to Anhydrotetracycline
TITLE:
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademi nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 606-608 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tetracycline (I), a derivative of anaphthacene and an anti-biotic substance, is transformed under liberation of water upon the sulphoresin (cationite) into anhydrotetracycline (II), which is biologically inactive. (II) is difficultly soluble and remains in the resin phase in a bound state. Separation of water may be understood as imatination. For the investigation purpose (2) 90% - was used. The sorption of (I) was carried out on a dry resin under static conditions in a 95% methyl alcohol solution. In water under static conditions at -30°. The resin (I) with the resin was kept in a thermostat for some time. The transformation of (I) into (II) took place at the same time. The separation of (II) from (I) took place under dynamic conditions in a hydrocarbonic methyl-alcohol solution again at -30°. The degree of separation

Card 1/3

was photogrammetrically determined from the analysis of the precipitate. Agreement of results was attained by these two methods. It was found that (I) is transformed in the same manner in the case of all investigated and dried sulphoresins obtained from the copolymerization of vinyl naphthalene, divinyl benzene, and styrene with various quantities of vinyl methyl methacrylate (synthesized by the NaOH-iodoacetate-Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii Institut im. Mendeleeva (Moscow Plastic Material), and sulphoresin 232-3 by the Koltovskiy Institute of Chemical Technology (Moscow Mendeleev). The resins are of different structure and have different physico-chemical properties. The rate of transformation was investigated on a highly acid resin. Figure 1 shows this rate in dependence on the concentration (II) in the precipitation. The reaction is one of first order. The smaller the quantity of free active ions bound to the resin, the greater the rate of transformation. The results of the investigation show that the rate of transformation of (I) into (II) is not catalyzed by the resin. All substances participating in the transforma-

Card 2/3

tion are in the resin phase during transformation. The investigation is of interest for the conservation of active (I). There are 1 figure and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.
ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut antitibiotov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Antibiotics)
PRINTED: January 23, 1959, by V. A. Kargin, Academician
SUBMITTED: January 13, 1959

Card 3/3

SAVITSKAYA, Ye.M.; SHELLENBERG, N.N.; LIBINSON, G.S.; BRUNS, B.F.; KOLYGINA,
T.S.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

Method for isolating crystalline 6-aminopenicillanic acid from culture fluids obtained during the fermentation of the micro-organism, *Penicillium chrysogenum*, without a precursor. *Antibiotiki* 7 no.5:434-437 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLANIC ACID) (PENICILLIUM)

SAVITSKAYA, Ye.M.; SHELLENBERG, N.N.; LIBINSON, G.S.; BRUNS, B.P.; KOLYGINA, T.S.

Ion exchange method of isolating crystalline 6-aminopenicillanic acid from the products of the fermentative hydrolysis of penicillin.
Antibiotiki 7 no.5:437-440 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN) (PENICILLANIC ACID)
(ION EXCHANGE RESINS)

BRUNS, B.P.; SAVITSKAYA, Ye.M.; SHELLENBERG, N.N.; LIBINSON, G.S.;
KOLYGINA, T.S.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

Physicochemical properties of 6-aminopenicillanic acid -- titration
curves and its solubility. Antibiotiki 7 no.5:440-442 My '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLANIC ACID)

KOLYKHALOV, P.A.; SHCHEGOLEVA, R.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.N.; GUDKOVA, T.K.;
MAKOVSKAYA, N.G.; TOLSTYKH, A.S.; KRAMCHENKOVA, L.V.; HEDZVETSKAYA,
G.V.; STROKOVA, A.Ya.; GERMANOVICH, N.N., red.; KARZHAVINA, Ye.,
tekh.red.

[Economy of Lipetsk Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Lipetskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Lipetsk.
Lipetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 182 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Lipetskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisti-
cheskoye upravleniye Lipetskoy oblasti (for Kolykhalov, Shchegoleva,
Vasil'yeva, Gudkova, Makovskaya, Tolstykh, Kramchenkova, Hedzvetskaya,
Strokova). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Lipetskoy ob-
lasti (for Germanovich).
(Lipetsk Province--Statistics)

L 8446-66

ACC NR: AP5025752

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0111/0111

AUTHOR: Kolykhan, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Air cleaner for internal combustion engine. Class 46, No. 174902 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Locomotives (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy teplovoznyy institut)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 111

TOPIC TAGS: air cleaner, internal combustion engine, cyclone pump

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an air cleaner for internal combustion engines containing filtering cells, an oil-filled drip pan, and an air inlet duct (see Fig. 1). To provide continuous oil supply from the pan to the screens, a cyclone is mounted in the pan. Its exhaust cone is directed toward the screens while the inlet is connected with the air supply through a bleeding duct. To provide uniform oil supply under all operating conditions, the air duct is equipped with an unbalanced vane, placed after the air by-pass to the cyclone.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.43.03-784-412.2

L 8446-66

ACC NR: AP5025752

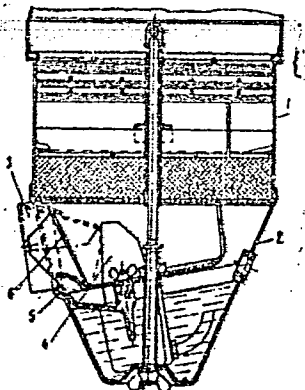


Fig. 1. 1 - Filtering cells; 2 - pan;
3 - inlet air duct; 4 - cyclone exit cone;
5 - by-pass duct; 6 - vane.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 26Aug64

BVK
Card 2/2

KOLYKHAN, L.I.; HEMPEL', A.I.

Oil film air-purifiers for diesel locomotive motors. Elek.1
tepl.tiaga 14 no.3:31-33 Kr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo teplovoznogo instituta (for Kolykhan). 2. Nachal'nik otдела
remonta teplovozov Tashkentskogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo
byuro Glavnogo upravleniya lokomotivoremontnyimi i vagonoremontnyimi
savodami g.Kolonna (for Rampel').
(Air filters) (Diesel locomotives)

L 29353-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/I/FWP(f) DJ

ACC NR: AP6017996 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0106/0106

28
27
B

INVENTOR: Kolykhan, L. I.; Nazarov, R. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Air cleaner for nonstationary engines. Class 46, No. 181906

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 106

TOPIC TAGS: vehicle engine, vehicle engine auxiliary system, engine auxiliary equipment

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an air cleaner for nonstationary engines, consisting of inclined gravity-wetted cassettes [screens] installed in a

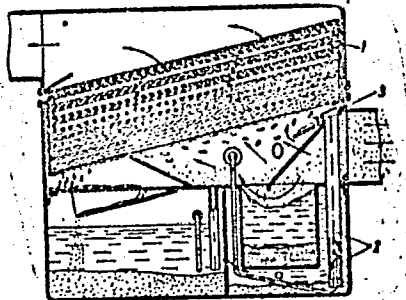


Fig. 1. An air cleaner for nonstationary engines

- 1 - Cassettes [screens];
- 2 - airlift;
- 3 - inclined deflector.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.43.038.771

L 29353-66

ACC NR: AP6017996

housing with an oil bath and settling tank. To ensure better air-cleaning action during great expenditures of air, an airlift for pumping the oil/emulsion, an inclined deflector with a system of baffles, and a hydraulic shut-off for the partial or complete closing of the compensatory channel, when air expenditure is reduced, are installed at the air inlet. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [SA]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr63/ ATD PRESS: 5009

Card 2/2 CC

KOLYKHAN, L. I.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Methods of estimation and results of experimental study of new designs of locomotive air-purifiers."
Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (Ministry of Railways USSR, All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Railroad Transport); 200 copies; price: free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 238)

KOLYKHANOV, S. G.

Viticulture

In a collective farm vineyard. Vin. SSSR no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952, Uncl.
2

KOLEZHALOV, V.A., red.; FILATOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Lengthened locomotive runs between repairing] Udlinen-
nyi probeg parovozov mezhdru remontami. Blagoveshchensk,
Armurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 39 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Dom tekhniki kombinata "Dal'vostugol'."
(Amur Province--Mine railroads)
(Locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

KOLYKOV, G., kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad)

Ultraviolet rays for the sanitation of commercial premises. Sov. tovg.
36 no.3:28-29 Apr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Ultraviolet rays—Industrial application) (Industrial hygiene)

KOLYKOV, G. A.

"Concerning the structure of complex glasses above the temperature of liquidus."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

KOLYKOV, G. A.

"Volatilizing Components in Glass in the Molten State."
Cand Tech Sci, State Optical Inst, Moscow, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 4,
Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institu-
tions (14)

Card 1/1

KOLYKOVSKI, P.

~~SURNAME (in caps); Given Names~~

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: not indicated

Source: Sofia, Priroda, No 1, Jan/Feb 61, pp 47-50

Data: "Air Pollution and Methods of Air Purification."

KOLYLOV, N

YA

EPP

.R92924

RAZGROM AMERIKANO-ANGLIYSKOY VOYENNOY INTERVENTSII NA SOVETSKOM SEVERE V 1918-1920
GODAKH. MOSKVA, IZD-VO ZNANIYE, 1952.

29 P. MAPS. (VSESOYUZHNOYE OBSHCHESTVO PO RASPROSTRANENIYU POLITICHESKIKH I NAUCH*
NYKH ZNANIY. 1952, SERIYA 1, NO. 49)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES.

RUSSIA

KOLYLYANSKIY, D.A. (Moskva)

Improve the quality of clothing for workers. Shvein.prom.
no.4:20-28 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Clothing, Protective)

KOLYMBETOV, B.

"The Microflora of the Southern Zone of the Great Turkmen Canal and the Southwestern Turkmen SSR and an Experimental Prognosis of the Development of Diseases of Cultivated Plants During Irrigation and Sprinkling."
Cand Biol Sci, Botanical Inst, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

S/124/62/000/008/013/030
I006/I242

AUTHORS: Merkulov, A.P. and Kolyshev, N.D.

TITLE: The advisability of using the vortex effect at high pressures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no.8, 1962, 42, abstract
8B271. (Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, no.12, 1961, 275-282)

TEXT: An experimental investigation is conducted in a vortex tube 5 mm in diameter at pressures up to 50at. In the process of optimum cooling it is shown by extrapolation that a pressure of 100 at represents the limit of sensible application, since the vortex tube effect and the Joule-Tomson effect coincide. The analysis shows the inadvisability of regenerative systems at high pressures. In order to attain low temperatures at a high degree of rarefaction, the use of multi-stage systems with uniform distribution of rarefaction between stages is recommended. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L-11948-66 EAT(1)/EAP(m)/EAT(m)/EWA(d)/ECS(k)/EWA(1) ID
 ACC NR: AT6003088 SOURCE CODE: UR/3181/63/000/015/0205/0211

AUTHORS: Merkulov, A. P.; Kolyshv, N. D. 17
B-1

ORG: Joint Scientific-Technical Conference on Problems of the Mechanics of Liquid and Gas (Kustovaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam mekhaniki zhidkosti i gaza)

TITLE: Experimental verification of the interacting vortex hypothesis

SOURCE: Kuybyshev. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 15, pt. 2, 1963. Doklady kustovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii po voprosam mekhaniki zhidkosti i gaza (Reports of the Joint scientific-technical conference on problems of the mechanics of liquid and gas), 205-214

TOPIC TAGS: vortex flow, compressible flow, heat transfer, experimental method, pressure distribution, supersonic flow

ABSTRACT: As a direct extension to the senior author's previous work (Kuybyshev aviatsionnyy institut, Trudy. No. 15. pt.2, 1963), an experimental verification was made of the theory on interacting vortices. The analysis indicates that the pressure distributions in the free and induced vortices are given respectively by

$$P = P_1 \left[1 - \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}} \right]$$

$$P = P_0 \left[1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M_1^2 \cdot \pi_1 \cdot \frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa} \cdot \frac{r_1^2}{r^2} \right]^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}}$$

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ACC NR: AT6003088

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whereas the temperature distribution in the induced flow yields

$$T_r = T_i \left[\frac{1}{\kappa_1 \kappa} + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M_i^2 r^2 \right],$$

$$T_i = T^* \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} M_i^2\right)}.$$

The apparatus consists of an exit nozzle (tangential), a vortex tube, a vortex generator, and probes such as static pressure ports and thermocouples to measure the total temperature. As predicted analytically, the experiments show the presence of two vortices in the nozzle section such that under critical conditions the peripheral free vortex becomes supersonic and the measured value of the minimum pressure ratio $\pi^* = 4.15$ is very close to the calculated value. Similarly, the temperature drop near the vortex center is found to agree well with the analytic prediction. The authors contend that this technique can be used to generate high vacuum refrigeration units without the need of ejectors or heat exchangers. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 7 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 001

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L 46884-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m) ID/VW

ACC NR: AR6028066

SOURCE CODE: UR/0285/66/000/005/0022/0022

AUTHOR: Merkulov, A. P.; Kolyshev, N. D.

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TITLE: Velocity distribution over the height of the nozzle of a vortex tube

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Turbostroyeniye, Abs. 5. 49. 106

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 22, 1965, 178-184

TOPIC TAGS: vortex tube, velocity profile

ABSTRACT: Results are given of an investigation of velocity profiles over the height of a nozzle at the intake of the vortex tube at various ratios of total pressures in front of the nozzle and on the axis of the vortex. The experimental unit is described and the procedure presented. [Translation of abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 21/

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UDC: 621-515.001.5

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