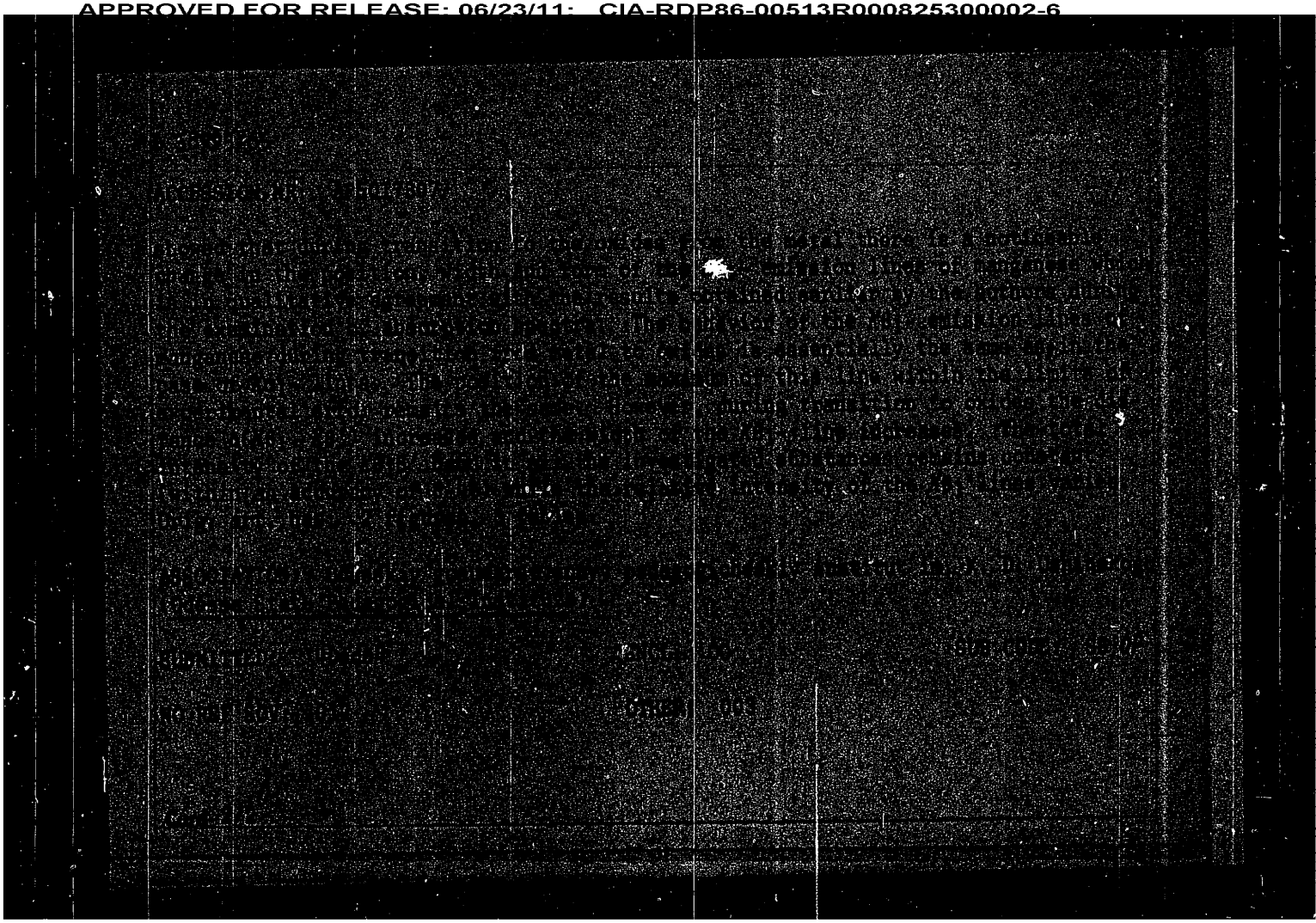
KOTLYAR, F.I.

KOTLYAR, F.I. "X-ray-Spectrum Investigation of Geisler Alloys." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Odessa State U imeni I.I. Mechnikov. Odessa, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956



KOTLYAR, B.D.

Approximation of functions defined on unbounded perfect sets of the real axis. Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 124 no.6:172-180 '64.

Remark on operators in a space of sequences. Ibid.:181-182
(MIRA 18:9)

KOTLYAR, B.D.

Quasi-smooth functions of two variables. Ukr.mat.zhur. 16 no. 3:383-385 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KOTLYAR, B.D.

Approximation of functions, defined outside of an interval, by integral functions of finite power. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.4: 770-771 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.N.Bernshteynom.
(Functions, Entire)

KOTLYAR, B.D.

Order of the growth of ε-entropy in a class of quasi-smooth functions. Usp. mat. nauk 18 no.2:135-138 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Functions, Continuous)

S/020/63/148/005/001/029
B112/B186

The order of growth of ε-entropy on ...

PRESENTED: August 17, 1962, by A. N. Kolmogorov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1962

Card 2/2

S/020/63/148/005/001/029
B112/B186

AUTHORS: Brudnyy, Yu. A., Kotlyar, B. D.

TITLE: The order of growth of ε-entropy on certain compact classes of functions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 5, 1963, 1001-1004

TEXT: The class W of bounded functions f is considered, the k_i-th moduli $\omega^{(i)}_{k_i}(f;t)$ of smoothness of which do not exceed the given non-decreasing functions $\varphi_i(t)$, which are continuous and vanishing in the origin. In accordance with A. N. Kolmogorov (DAN, 108, No. 3 (1956)), the ε-entropy $H_\varepsilon(W)$ is defined with respect to the class W. For $\varphi_i = t^{\beta_i}$ $(\beta_i \leqslant k_i)$, the order of growth of $H_\varepsilon(W)$ is derived equal to $\varepsilon^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_i^{-1}}$.

Card 1/2

L 09324-67

ACC NR: AP6029416

engines was developed (including the six-cylinder B-6 engine) which are still in use for propulsion of combat vehicles and light marine vessels. The use of various standard parts and equipment for artillery is reviewed on the basis of the prewar and war practice. This review includes a progressive development of a series of various guns, cannons, mortars and howitzers of 57,76, 122, 152, 203 and 280 mm manufactured between 1931 and 1943. A 152-mm howitzer and 122-mm cannon are shown in a figure mounted on a standard gun-carriage. It is mentioned that a series of artillery carriages and vehicles were constructed on the basis of chassis used for tanks. The use of standard parts for ammunition and small arm weapons is also briefly reviewed with references to the prewar and war experience. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 15/9/SUBM DATE: None

L 09324-67

ACC NR: AP6029416 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/006/0027/0031

AUTHOR: Skvortsov, N. (Colonel, Engineer, Docent, Candidate of technical sciences); Kotlyar, B. (Colonel, Engineer, Docent, Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Standardization

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 6, 1966, 27-31

TOPIC TAGS: ordnance industry, weapon, artillery weapon, small arm weapon, ammunition, production engineering, truck, diesel engine / MAZ-500 truck, B-6 diesel engine, B-2 diesel engine

ABSTRACT: General advantages of producing standard machine elements, assembled parts and mechanisms are examined and the importance of using them for weapons and military equipment is stressed. Because of the increase in size and number of various machine elements, it becomes exceedingly necessary to develop their standardization on a vast All-Union scale covering various industries and satisfying growing demands for automation. Some examples of applying uniformity to the production of motor vehicles and artillery weapons are presented. A series of various trucks developed by the Minsk Automobile Plant on the basis of the MAZ-500 model is cited and illustrated in a figure. Another figure shows a development of various vehicles on the basis of a four-wheel tractor. A prewar design of a 12-cylinder aviation diesel engine of B-2 type was used during the war for manufacturing engines for heavy tanks and artillery vehicles. On the basis of this type, a series of

Card 1/2

KOTLYAR, Abram Yevseyevich; KROPOTOV, D.P., retsenzent; DUKHOVNYY, F.N., red.

[Manufacture of glass containers] Proizvodstvo stekliannoi tary. Moskva, Izd-vo "Legkaia industriia," 1964. 358 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KOTLYAR, A.Ye., inzh.

Design of the molds of glass molding machines. Stek. i ker. 20 no.4:15-19 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Glass manufacture—Equipment and supplies)

BEREZHNOY, A.I.; BRODSKIY, Yu.A.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; VEYNBERG, K.L.; GALDINA, N.M.; GLETMAN, B.A.; GINZBURG, D.B.; GUTOP, V.G.; GUREVICH, L.R.; DAUVAL'TER, A.N.; YEGOROVA, L.S.; KOTLYAR, A.Ye.; KUZYAK, V.A.; MAKAROV, A.V.; POLLYAK, V.V.; POPOVA, E.M.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.P.; SENTYURIN, G.G.; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLOMIN, N.V.; TEMKIN, B.S.; TYKACHINSKIY, I.D.; SHIGAYEVA, V.F.; SHLAIN, I.B.; EL'KIND, G.A.[deceased]; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on glass manufacture] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu stekla. [By] A.I.Berezhnoi i dr. Pod red. I.I.Kitaigorodskogo i S.I.Sil'vestrovicha. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Vol.2. 1963. 815 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Glass manufacture)

VEYNBERG, Kal'man Lipmanovich; GURFINKEL', Isaak Yevgen'yevich[deceased]; KOTLYAR, Abram Yevseyevich; NOL'KEN, Maksimilian Petrovich; ORLOV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; KHERSONSKIY, Sergey Semenovich; SHKOL'NIKOV, Yakov Abramovich; BROMLEY, P.V., retsenzent; ZALIZNYAK, A.A., retsenzent; KISELEV, N.V., retsenzent; KLEGG, D.I., retsenzent; SHVAGIREV, Ya.D., retsenzent; DUKHOVNYY, F.N., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Equipment and mechanization of glass factories]Oborudovanie i mekhanizatsiia stekol'nykh zavodov. [By] K.L.Veinberg i dr. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 451 p. diagrs. (MIRA 15:10)
(Glass—Equipment and supplies)

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KACHALOV, N.N., prof.; VARGIN, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ASLANOVA, M.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GURFINKEL', I.Ye., inzh.; ZAK, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOTLYAR, A.Ye., inzh.; PAVLUSHKIN, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SENTYURIN, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLINOV, F.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOMIN, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TEMKIN, B.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLADYSHEVA, S.A., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Glass technology] Tekhnologiia stekla. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 622 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kachalov).
(Glass manufacture)

KOTLYAR, A. Ye.

Using gas and electric heating in tank furnaces for producing glass containers. Stek. i ker. 17 no.8:12-13 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Glass furnaces) (Glass containers)

KOTLYAR, A.Ye.

Zonal glass melting tank furnaces. Stek.i ker. 17 no.3:14-16 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Glass furnaces)

KOTLYAR, A.Ye.

Efficient equipment for the manufacture of glass containers for canning. Stek. i ker. 16 no.2:16-18 F '59.(MIRA 12:1)
(Glass manufacture--Equipment and supplies)
(Glass containers)

KOTLYAR, A.Ye.

Make wider use of narrow-necked bottles and ten-liter jars. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.9:7 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Gipropishcheprom.
(Bottling) (Canning and preserving)

KOTLYAR, A.Ye.

Using glass pipes in the canning industry. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.8:4-5 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Gipropishcheprom.
(Canning industry--Equipment and supplies) (Glass pipe)

The Efficiency of Press-Blowing Machines Has Been Increased

SOV/74-59-3-13/19

PVM-12 and PVM-3 machines. It is thereby expected to achieve a considerable increase in the capacity of existing glass container plants within a relatively short time.
There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kamyshinskiy steklotarnyy zavod (Kamyshin Glass Container Factory)

Card 2/2

15(2)
AUTHOR: Kotlyar, A. Ye. SOV/72-59-3-13/19

TITLE: The Efficiency of Press-Blowing Machines Has Been Increased (Povyshena proizvoditel'nost' pressovyduvnykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 42-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The working collectives of the Kamyshinskiy and of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy steklotarnyy zavod (Kamyshin and Ordzhonikidze Glass Container Works) worked out new parts of the PVM-12 machine for the production of preserve glass containers SKO-58-1 having a capacity of 0.2 l in double molds, thus achieving an increase of 70 to 80% in the machine efficiency. The author of the present paper states that hitherto neither abroad nor at home had the production of glass containers been carried out in double molds. He also describes the technical solution of this problem as adopted by the Kamyshin Glass Container Works. In order to obtain 2 products at the same time on each position of the PVM-12 machine, 2 preliminary pressing and 2 finishing molds each have been applied to it, as may be seen from figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. Further adjustments are at present being worked out for the

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Efficient Machines for the Production of Glass Preserve Containers

shaped flame furnaces (Fig 2) may be operated with the same 6 glass molding machines. Prime costs can thus be reduced and the quality of the products is increased. The same applies for the bottle production. There are 2 figures.

15(6)

SOV/72-59-2-6/21

AUTHOR: Kotlyar, A. Ye.

TITLE: **Efficient Machines** for the Production of Glass Preserve Containers (O ratsional'nykh ustanovkakh dlya vyrabotki steklannoy konservnoy tary)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 16-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The majority of tank furnaces for the production of the mentioned containers features large-volume melting basins, as is required by the installation of 5-6 glass molding machines. This is, however, the cause of a considerable amount of wastes, inasmuch as the glass metal is bound to choke and cool in large melting basins. In the glass container factories of Baku, Krasnodar and Simferopol' melting basins have been reduced to smaller dimensions by the "Konservsteklotara" Trust. The result has been an increase of production, especially due to the lower waste percentage. 40 to 50 tons of glass metal are needed daily to feed 3 press blast machines. Glass melting furnaces with a horseshoe-shaped flame are the most suited for such a type of production, as they are both cheaper and simpler in construction. In place of a furnace with transverse flame (Fig 1) 2 horseshoe-

Card 1/2

KOTLYAR, A.Ye.

KOTLYAR, A.Ye.; VARTAZAROVA, Ye.L

The large-scale glass container industry has developed during the years of the Soviet regime. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.11:1-5 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Gipropishcheprom (for Kotlyar). 2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy o ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Vartazarova).

(Glass containers)

KOTLYAR, A.YE.

KROPOTOV, Dmitriy Petrovich; KOTLYAR, A.Ye., retsenzent; [illegible], S.I., spetsredaktor; KRUGLITSKAYA, A.Z., redaktor; KI[illegible], Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manufacturing glass containers for perfumes] Proizvodstvo parfiumernoi steklotary. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 195[illegible]. [illegible] s.
(Glass manufacture) (MLRA 10:10)

KOTLYAR, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting the type of the continuous line for the production of combed sliver in worsted spinning. Tekst.prom. 24 no.5: 76-77 My '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Rukovoditel' konstruktorskoy laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sherstyanoy promyshlennosti.

KOTLYAR, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

New machine for measuring the length of fabrics. Tekst. prom. 23 no.12:69-73 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Rukovoditel' konstruktorskoy laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sherstyanoy promyshlennosti.

KOTLYAR, A.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ODINTSOVA, A.P.; BELIKOVA, K.P.

Follow-up of published articles. Tekst.prom.22 no.3:94-96 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sherstyanoy promyshlennosti (for Kotlyar). 2. Glavnyy inzh. fabriki "Krasnaya krutil'shchitsa" (for Odintsova). 3. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela (Textile industry)

KOTLYAR, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Principles of fiber stacking in a powered stack. Tekst.prom. 21 no.6:32-34 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Conveying machinery)

KOTLYAR, A.M., inzhener.

Method of calculating the concentrate of caustic soda solution in yarn mercerization. Leg. prom. 15 no.11:24-25 N '55. (Mercerization) (MLRA 9:2)

KOTLYAR, A. M. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) " ~~Three systems for~~ Tri-system of knitting stockings." Mos,1957. 13 pp 21 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Textile Inst). 110 copies. (KL, 23-57, 112)

1. KOTLYAR, A. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Hosiery

7. Use of straight meedles in automatic circular hosiery machines. Leg. prom. 12, n0. 12, 1952.

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

KOTLYAR, A. M.

Knitting Machines

Mechanism for automatically closing the aperture of the thread guide of a circular hosiery machine. Leg. prom. 12, no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOTLYAR, A.E.

Knitting Machines

Modernization of the reinforcing thread mechanism of the automatic circular knitting machine ChA., Leg. prom. 12 No. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

KOTLYAR, A. M.

Knitting Machines

Causes of breaking of needles on cylindrical automatic hosiery knitting machines., Leg. prom. no. o, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

KOTLYAR, A.L.

IVANOV, I.I., redaktor; MURVANDIDZE, D.S., redaktor; YEFIMOV, P.V., redaktor; KOGAN, M.B., redaktor; KORELITSKIY, I.I., redaktor; CHILIKINA, Z.V., redaktor; KOTLYAR, A.L., redaktor; MALKIYEL', B.Z., redaktor; BORISOV, B.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Women's and children's purses and handbags] Sumki; zhenskie, detskie, dorozhnye. Katalog. Moskva, biuro tekhn.informatsii, TSentr.assortiment-nyi kabinet. Pt.1. 1957. 101 p., (chiefly illus). (MLRA 10:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo legkoy promyshlennosti. (Handbags)

KOTLYAR, A.I.

Overall tectonic structure of the central part of the foothills of the Crimea. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.11:25-28 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Krymskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya tresta "Ukrgeofizrazvedka".

KOTLYAR, Aleksandr Iosifovich

N/5
230
.K8

VOPROSY PENSIONNOGO OBESPECHENIYA VOYENNOSLYAZHASHCHIKH I IKH SEMEY (PROBLEMS OF SECURING PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, BY) A. I. KOTLYAR I B. V. KOZHEVNIKOV. MOSKVA, VOYENIZDAT, 1956. 119 p. TABLES. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES.

KOTLYAR, A.E.

General training of workers of Azerbaijan oil and gas production. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.2:117-120 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.
(Azerbaijan—Petroleum workers—Education and training)

KOTLYAR, A.B.

Elementary proof of Wilson's generalized theorem. Nauch. zap. Od. ped. inst. 25 no.2:45-48 '61.

(MIRA 18:2)

KOTLYAR, A.A., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Indications for splinting the incisor teeth in parodontosis. Probl. chel.-lits. khir. no.1:234-236 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

X-ray examination of melts in the...

with the Ba_2GeO_4; using 2:8 there is Ba_2GeO_4 + Ge, and for 1:9 there is Ge + Ba_2GeO_4. This paper was presented at the VII Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po primeneniyu rentgenovskikh luchey k issledovaniyu materialov (7th Scientific and Technical Conference on the Application of X-rays to Examination of Materials). Leningrad, 1961. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1962

X-ray examination of melts in the...

the ratios 6:4, 2:1, 7:3, 3:1, 4:1, and 5:1, Ba_2GeO_4 was formed which, at 2:1, is present as a single phase; this was identified from the similarity of its structure to that of Ba_2SiO_4 (A. Austin, J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 30, 218 (1947)). Using even higher proportions of $BaCO_3$ gave rise to lines which were attributed to various barium hydroxides. (2) At 1250°C in air it was found that specimens containing 0-30% GeO_2 and 100-70% BaO produced BaO + Ba_2GeO_4; those with a content of 30-50% GeO_2 produced $BaGeO_3$ + Ba_2GeO_4; those with 50-100% GeO_2 gave rise to $BaGeO_3$ + GeO_2; but $BaGe_2O_5$ is not formed, for at this temperature it readily decomposes into $BaGeO_3$ + GeO_2. (3) At 920°C in a hydrogen atmosphere, using a $BaO:GeO_2$ ratio of 9:1, the phase composition was $BaCO_3$ + X + traces of $BaGeO_4$, where X denotes an unidentified phase probably consisting of various barium hydroxides. For ratios from 5:1 to 7:3 the composition is Ba_2GeO_4 + X; at 2:1 the Ba_2GeO_4 occurs as a single phase; using 6:4 to 1:3 there are traces of Ge along

S/078/62/007/011/002/005
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Zhmud', Ye. S., Ivanova, A. B., Kotlyar, A. A., Ostapchenko, Ye. P.

TITLE: X-ray examination of melts in the BaO - GeO_2 system

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 11, 1962, 2581-2590

TEXT: Mixtures of $BaCO_3$ with GeO_2 in which both components varied between 0-100 mole% were sintered at 920-1250°C in air or at 920°C in a hydrogen atmosphere. X-ray spectra were recorded under CuK_α radiation using the aragonite type of $BaCO_3$ and rhombohedral GeO_2. The lattice constants of these compounds agreed with published data (A. I. Kitaygorodskiy, Rentgenostrukturnyy analiz melkokristallicheskikh i amorfnykh tel (X-ray Analysis of Fine-crystalline and Amorphous Substances), Gostekhizdat, 1950)). Results. (1) Specimens sintered at 1050°C in air with a $BaCO_3$:GeO_2 ratio = 1:1 formed a single phase. On the basis of data obtained by H. Koelmans, C.M.C. Verhagen (J. Electrochem. Soc., 106, 677 (1959)), the single phase was identified as $BaGeO_3$; it was present in a ratio of up to 1:3. Using $BaCO_3$:GeO_2 = 1:2, $BaGe_2O_5$ was formed, and using ratios of 2:8 and 1:3, the specimen contained unchanged GeO_2 as well as $BaGe_2O_5$. Using

Card 1/3

KOTLYAR, A.A. (Kiyev); KOVBASYUK, L.M. (Kiyev)

Use of quick-setting plastics for preparing pivot teeth. Probl. stom. 6:256-258 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)

ANDREYEV, Yu.Ya.; BERLIN, G.S.; KOTLYAR, A.A.

Electronic high-temperature scales. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:157-159 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Weighing instruments)

KOTLYAR, A.A.

Indications and methods for preparing cast steel half-cap crowns in undetachable prostheses. Probl. stom. 5:336-341 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(DENTISTRY--METALLURGY) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

KOTLYAR, A.A., assistent (Kiyev)

Direct prosthesis in paradentosis. Probl.stom. 4:357-360 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

(GUMS--DISEASES) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

KOTLYAR, A.A.

Direct denatl prosthesis by pin fastening in the socket of an extracted tooth. Vrach. delo no.1:57-59 Ja '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav.-prof. A.I. Betel'man) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

KOTLYAR, A. A., Cand Med Sci [redacted] (diss) "Methods of Direct Prosthesis of Defects ~~in Teeth~~ of Dental Rows." Kiev, 1957. 13 pp (Min of Health Ukr SSR, Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomolets), 200 copies (KL, 48-57, 109)

KOTLYAR, A.A., assistent (Kiyev); TOPEL', A.Kh., starshiy laborant (Kiyev)

Using AKR-9 elastic plastic in dental prosthesis. Probl. stom. 3:413-416 '56 (MLRA 10:5)
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (PLASTICS)

1. KOTLYAR, A. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Teeth, Artificial

7. Immediate prostheses. Stomatologia no. 4, 1952.
Stomatologiia

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

KOTLYAR, A., inzh. (Odessa)

Using chloroethylene pipes in sanitary engineering. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.12:26 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Pipe, Plastic)

KOTLYAR, A., inzh. (g.Odessa)

New automatic flushing tanks with siphons. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.10:31-32 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Water closets)

KOTLYAR, A.

The land calls. Znan.ta pratsia no.12:2 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Ukraine--Farm mechanization)

SMIRNOV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOTLYAKOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of the productivity of saw gins on the quality of fiber.
Tekst.prom. 16 no.4:17-20 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Cotton gins and ginning)

KOTLYAKOVA, Ye. A.

KOTLYAKOVA, Ye. A. -- "Study of Mixtures of Various Varieties of Cotton in Connection With Machine Harvesting." Sub 15 May 52, Moscow Textile Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

DOLGIN, I.M., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

[Aerologic observations made by polar stations from January 1 to June 30, 1958.] Book 2. Aerologicheskie nabliudeniia poliarnykh stantsii s 1 ianvaria po 30 iiunia 1958 g. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Kniga 2. 1963. 1242p. (Leningrad. Arkticheskii i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy vol. 258). (MIRA 16:12)

KOTLYAKOV, V.M.; CHIZHOV, O.P.

All-Union meeting of glaciologists. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 1:136-139 Ja-F '66 (MIRA 19:2)

KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

Budget of the mass of glaciation of the earth and its changes. Geofiz. biul. no.15:25-37 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

Studying the snow cover, avalanches and glaciers of the Caucasus.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:153-155 S-O '55. (MIRA 18:10)

KOTLYAKOV, V. M.; PLAM, M. Ya.

"The influence of drifting on snow distribution in the mountains and its role in the formation of avalanches."

report to be presented at Intl Symp on Scientific Aspects of Snow and Ice Avalanches, Davos, Switzerland, 5-Apr-11 Apr 65.

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1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

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Changes in the accumulation of snow in Antarctica in recent decades. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.35:18-23 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

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Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.6:139-143 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Glaciers—Congresses)

KOTLYAKOV, V.M., kand.geograf.nauk

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(Glaciers—Congresses)

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KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

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KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

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KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

Results and prospects in glaciological research. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.4:127-129 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Glaciology)

S/169/62/000/004/053/103
D228/D302

for 50 - 100 km from the shore. Consequently, the ice, formed on the lower part of the continental slope as a result of thick snow-accumulation, is consumed through the splintering of icebergs. There are good grounds for supposing that, in consequence of the extremely low amount of snow accumulation in the continent's central areas and as a result of the very slight rates of movement, ice from the center of the continent reaches the coast in negligible quantities. 10 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/169/62/000/004/053/103
D228/D302

AUTHOR: Kotlyakov, V. M.

TITLE: Structure of the multiyear snow-cover on the lower part of Eastern Antarctica's continental slope

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 56-57, abstract 4V335 (V sb. Rol' snezhn. pokrova v prirodn. protsessakh, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 54-85).

TEXT: The lower part of the slope of Eastern Antarctica's ice sheet represents a locally increased accumulation of snow masses as a result of intensified cyclonic activity along the continent's coast and the transfer of snow from areas located further to the south. The increase in the thickness of the summer layers of snow indicates that snow-drift transfer occurs, too, in the summertime. Thus, for example, the deposition of snow reached 160 mm at 17 km from the coast in summer and at the beginning of the autumn of 1956; at 21 km from the coast it was about 200 mm, and at 40 km it was around 250 mm, whereas much lower values were obtained when

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..., stretching

subsidence is 0.073 g/cm^3. In summer the subsidence rate increases to 2.4 mm/day. Melting started on December 11. The surface dropped at first by 2 cm/day, and then by 0.5 - 1 cm/day. Melt-water drenched the mass of snow, increasing its density to 0.53 and converting it into seepage firn with lenses of ice. The seepage rate, which reached 160 cm in 4 hours, was measured by means of fluorescein poured onto the surface. The total reduction in the level of the area near Mirnyy during 92 days with ablation amounted to 440 mm, 80 mm of which belong to the melting of snow that fell in the summer. There is great snow evaporation at Mirnyy. There is no liquid run-off, alimentation proceeding according to the cold seepage type. The author gives a profile for the development of the snow-mass during the year; this characterizes the meteorologic conditions, the temperature regime of the snow-mass, and its structure and physical properties. 12 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Experimental investigation of ...

texture takes place more quickly in loose snow than in dense material. At the same time the crystals become coarser, their average size for different layers increasing in five months from 0.12 - 0.33 to 0.43 - 0.71 mm. Over the same period the variability of the size of the crystals increases twofold. The continuous radiational crusts prevent the flow of vapors and thicken at the expense of sublimation. The porous wind crusts disintegrate in the course of recrystallization. New firn crusts arise at the boundaries of dense and loose snow. The recrystallization processes proceed differently in layers of homogeneous and heterogeneous snow. In the former they gradually die out as a result of the subsequent equalization of the physical characteristics. In the latter they proceed intensively, and the differences in the layers' properties become aggravated. Porous horiz ons disintegrate especially quickly under very dense layers of snow. They turn into "deep rime" with air-penetration coefficients of up to 400 cm/sec. The snow's subsidence was measured by a special self-recorder. In winter it equalled 1 mm/24 hrs, accelerating on days after falls of snow. For May-November the average density increase at the expense of

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Experimental investigation of ...

ported snow, especially that brought in from afar. The snow settles in layers 100 - 150 m long and about 1 m deep. During the prolonged exposure of snow at the surface wind, radiational, and glazed crusts are formed on it. These formational peculiarities of the snow-mass are reflected in its texture, particularly in the layering and the change in its hardness with depth. At the beginning of winter to the end of June the snow's thickness does not exceed 1 m; it is completely engulfed by temperature variations related to the exchange of cyclones and anticyclones, which promotes intensive recrystallization processes. In the second half of the winter (July-November) the thickness of the snow increases, the synoptic temperature fluctuations do not penetrate into its whole mass, and there prevails in it a constant stratification in which the upper layers are colder than the lower. The migration of water vapor proceeds through pores in the snow; this is prevented in freshly-deposited snow by its horizontal layering (the coefficient of air-penetration in a horizontal direction is more than is the case vertically). The snow's texture gradually becomes vertical in accordance with the direction of the temperature gradient. The change in the

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S/169/62/000/002/050/072
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Kotlyakov, V. M.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of snow-mass development in polar environments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2 1962, 45-46, abstract 2V320 (V sb. Issled. lednikov i lednik. r-nov, no. I, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 33-54)

TEXT: Complex investigations of snow-mass development were carried out on a snow-field near the Mirnyy settlement (Antarctica) from February 1, 1957, to January 15, 1958. The snow-cover is formed here partly at the expense of precipitation during cyclone invasions at a relatively high air-temperature, partly at the expense of its delivery by the wind from the interior parts of Antarctica. The snow falling in situ consists chiefly of tabular crystals (at temperatures above -23°C), but the snow brought in by the wind principally consists of acicular crystals. Snow which has fallen in situ has larger crystal sizes and a smaller density as compared with trans-

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KOTLYAKOV, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Indications of seasonal depositions of snow in the central regions of Antarctica. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.26:15-18 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Snow surveys)

The scheme of the...

S/169/61/000/010/020/053
D228/D304

measure of removal from the coast, and the meridional differences are smoothed out above 3000 m. Here, less than 100 mm of precipitation falls. On the Sovetskiy plateau, the mean annual accumulation equals 50 mm. A map of the intensity isolines for the alimentation of Antarctica's ice-sheet is given (see Fig. 1). By computation by the planimetry method, a mean value of 190 mm per annum (around 2500 km^3) is obtained for the accumulation in the whole of Antarctica. Most of the accumulation occurs at the periphery of Antarctica, which causes there the large ice and gradient rates. The continent's outer edge is formed of relatively young ice. But the central, immobile part is composed of old ice; the relief there is very gentle. 13 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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D228/D304

AUTHOR: Kotlyakov, V. M.

TITLE: The scheme of the alimentation intensity of Antarctica's ice-sheet

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 55-56, abstract 10V367 (Inform. byul. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii, no. 25, 1961, 19-22)

TEXT: The intensity of glacier alimentation decreases according to the measure of removal from the coast. At different meridians, the alimentation is not identical in connection with the presence of routes along which cyclones pass. Shelf glaciers receive the most atmospheric precipitation--much more than glaciers in lower latitudes (700 mm on the Shackleton glacier). On the lower part of the slope, the accumulation varies from 100 - 200 mm (in areas of strong effluent winds) to 300 - 500 mm (in quiet areas). The accumulation decreases according to the

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The glacier dome of...

154 million tons a year. In addition, 14.4 million tons is lost each year as a result of the recession of the edge of D (theoretically by 19 m/yr.). The overall yearly deficit equals 1/317 of the whole volume of ice. The recession of D may be explained either by the increased temperature and fluidity of the ice or by the subsidence of the outer shelf of Antarctica. A glaciologic map of D is given. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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The glacier dome of...

of D increases towards its periphery from 0 to 30 m/yr. The magnitude of the horizontal acceleration of movement changes in two waves--to which, according to the theory of movement, the waves must correspond in velocity and even in the direction of the change in the height of the surface (a reduction of [illegible] cm/yr. at the edge of D, but an increase of 45 cm/yr at the ice-divide). According to calculations from P. A. Shumskiy's formulas of movement, the discharge force comprises 23% of the whole propellent force, the remaining 77% belonging to the diffluent force. The bed's coefficient of friction grows from 0.03 at the center of D to 0.05 at 2 km from the coast and then falls to zero at the sea edge. The glacier's gradient of tapering also correspondingly changes. Laminar movement is unique near the center of D; 1.5 km from its edge, block gliding constitutes 92% of its whole speed, this being practically 100% at the actual edge. The complete change of matter occurs during 1200 years. The expenditure of ice at the expense of movement is 277 million tons per annum, the mass deficit balance being

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The glacier dome of...

ablation zone, nor is there any liquid run-off. At the center of D, the conversion of snow into ice lasts for about 50 years and is completed at a depth of approximately 60 m, whereas at the edge, it is concluded in 30 - 35 years at a depth of 20 - 25 m. Differences in the winter and summer firn layers are reflected in the ice layering detectable in the ice scarps. The "winter" recrystallized ice is porous and white, its crystals having a complex form. The "summer" infiltrational ice is transparent, blue, and pore-impoverished, its crystals having a simple form. The growth gradient of crystals with depth is 0.114 mm/m for "winter" ice and 0.055 mm/m for "summer" ice. The crystal axes, of which 63 - 75% have a nearly vertical alignment and 25 - 33% have a nearly longitudinal direction, are regulated at the expense of movement. Only 4% of the crystals have their principal axes aligned in directions close to that of the transverse movement. "Winter" ice is better regulated than "summer" ice. The movement of ice relative to the conte-

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The glacier dome of...

N.N.E. slope, the accumulation decreases to 130 mm. On an average for the island, it equals 604 mm, or 123 million tons a year. There was little snow in 1958, but much in 1957; 1956 was an average year. From the center towards the edge of D, the density and solidity of the snow increase from 0.37 to 0.45 g/cm^3 and from 8.1 to 18.6 kg/cm^2 respectively. Because of the moist winds, the snow's solidity is greater than on the mainland. Radiational crusts appear on the surface towards the end of winter. The zones of ice-formation shift southwards in accordance with the asymmetry in the accumulation and melting (there is more melting on the northern slope). Above 180 - 250 m. there is a zone of recrystallization and infiltration where 5 - 25% of the annual layer of snow (only the summer snow) is covered by melting; below, there is a cold infiltration zone where melting and firn-formation embrace 55 - 100% of the annual layer of snow. The existence of a zone of infiltration and congelation is possible on the north-east coast. There is no

The glacier dome of...

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{H^{1.845}}{b^{1.845}} = 1 \quad ,$$

where x is the distance of a point from the center of D, H is the height of the point, and a and b are the oval's semi-axes. D is supplied as a result of precipitation during cyclone invasions accompanied by strong N.E. winds. In addition, a marked role in the alimentation is played by hoarfrost in view of the closeness of the open sea. Thanks to wind transportation, firstly, the accumulation is less than the amount of precipitation, and, secondly, there is more accumulation on the S.W. leeward slope of D than on the N.E. windward slope. Recalculated in terms of water, the accumulation equals 860 mm at the summit, 880 mm at a height of 200 m on the S.S.W. slope, and only 590 mm on the N.N.E. slope. Towards the edge of D on the

S/169/61/000/012/044/089
D228/D305

AUTHORS: Shumskiy, P. A., Kotlyakov, V. M., and Yevteyev, S. A.

TITLE: The glacier dome of Drigal'skiy Island

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 62, abstract 12V438 (V sb. Glyatsiol. issledovaniya, no. 6. M., AN SSSR, 1961, 45-69)

TEXT: The dome of Drigal'skiy Island (D) has been studied during four Soviet Antarctic expeditions. D lies on a submarine bank whose depth is 65 - 70 m and has a circular outline. Its area is 204 km^2, the highest point is 327 m above sea-level, and the average ice thickness is 300 m. The coast is an ice scarp with a height of 23 - 46 m. On the northern slope, the surface is oval; it is described by the formula:

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Results and ...

Glacial Research which is to work within the framework of the Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet (Interdepartmental Geophysical Committee) and has replaced the Komitet MGG (Committee of the International Geophysical Year). The Committee consists of 30 experts in the special fields of glaciers, snow cover and avalanches, sea-, river- and lake ice and frozen rocks. G. A. Avsyuk was elected Chairman of the Committee. The Conference resolution proposed concrete methods for the quickest possible conclusion of evaluation and publication of the MGG material (International Geophysical Year) and further plans for glacial research on the territory of the Soviet Union, specially in areas little investigated. It was also proposed to intensify Soviet glacial research in the Antarctic.

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Results and ...

ences of the Kirgizskaya SSR), akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy soyuznoy respubliki (Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR), Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute), the universities of Moscow, Leningrad, Tomsk, Khar'kov, and Rostov. The reports contained a great amount of new data on various fields of the development of the present glaciation of the earth. It was established that the majority of mountain glaciers are receding. In its new form, the scheme of glacial zonality is as follows: recrystallization (snow); regelatinization-recrystallization (snow-ice); cold infiltration-recrystallization (cold-firn); warm infiltration-recrystallization (warm-firn); infiltration (firn-ice); infiltration-congelatinization (ice); ablation zone. P. A. Shumskiy elaborated a new theory of the motion and oscillations of glaciers. This theory was submitted and approved at the 12th plenary session of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Association at Helsinki, in summer 1960. Cartographic methods of glacial research are being elaborated at present. Atlases of some glacial regions and individual glaciers of the USSR are to be prepared in future. The series "Materialy glyatsiologicheskikh issledovaniy" is to be published within the next two years. The Conference approved the concept of an international program for the continuous observation of glaciers. The Conference elected a Soviet Committee of

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B105/B206

AUTHOR: Kotlyakov, V. M.

TITLE: Results and outlook of glacial research

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, no. 4, 1961, 127-129

TEXT: In the period 1957-1959, Soviet scientists conducted comprehensive stationary glacial research on the glaciers of the Antarctic, Franz-Josef Land, the Novaya Zemlya, Polyarnyy Ural (Polar Ural), Caucasus, Altai Mountains, The Pamirs, the mountain ranges Kodar, Suntar-Khayat, Zailiyskiy, Dzhungarskiy, and Terskey-Alatau. A Soveshchaniye glyatsiologov (Conference of Glacialists) was held in Moscow from January 23 to 26, 1961, which dealt with research results in the field of glacial research during the International Geophysical Year and the coordination of further activities in this field. The Conference was attended by delegates from the institut Geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR), institut Merzlotovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Permafrost Study AS USSR), akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy soyuznoy respubliki (Academy of Sciences of the Kazakhskaya SSR), akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy soyuznoy respubliki (Academy of Sci-

Card 1/3

KOTLYAKOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; SHCHUKINA, Ye.P., red.; VOLKOVA, V.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Collection of articles] Sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. No.7. [The snow cover of Antarctica and its role in the contemporary glaciation of the continent] Snezhnyi pokrov Antarktidy i ego rol' v sovremennom oledenenii materika. 1961. 245 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. IX razdel programmy MGG. Glatsiologiya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR for Avsyuk).

(Antarctic regions--Snow)