KOVAL'SKAYA, K.V.

Searching for a resistant refractory for lining the slag zone of electric furnaces at the Belovo Zinc Plant. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:194-200 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

NIKHAMKINA, B.G. [Nikhamkina, B.H.], dots.; GOLOVKO, N.P. [Holovko, N.P.], student; LEVCHENKO, R.Ye. [Levchenko, R.IE.], student; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.I. [Koval's'ka, L.I.], studentka; PRIZ, H.S. [Pryz, H.S.], student; SUKOVA, R.I., studentka.

Condensation of phenol, (-naphtol, and hyde. Nauk. sap. ChDPI 11:345-348 \$57. (NIRA 11:5) (Phenol condensation products)

KOKALISKAYA, L.P.

FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.

Discussion of methods for the preparation of potatoes for dehydration.

Kons.i ov.prom. 12 no.9:26-31 S '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Potato-Drying)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4

KOVAL'SKAYA, FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P. Reduction of sugar content of potatoes for dehydration. Kons. i ov. (MIRA 11:4) prom. 13 no.3:6-10 Mr 158. 1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil noy promyshlennosti. (Potatoes--Drying)

FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKATA, L.P.

Nonfermentative darkening of dried vegetables and potatoes during storage. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.8:20-23 Ag '58.

(MIRA 11:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i oveshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Vegetables, Dried--Storage) (Potatoes--Storage)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4

KOVAL'SKAYA, L. P.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The role of potato sugars in drying and subsequent keeping of potatoes". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Tech Inst of the Food Industry), 150 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 121)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4

FRUNKIN, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVALISKAYA, L.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEPIKHIMA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Steam-heating method of preparing potatoes for drying. Trudy
VNIIKOF no.9:53-67 159.

(Potatoes—Drying)

(MIRA 14:1)

FRUMKIN, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVAL!SKAYA, L.P., starshiy mauchnyy sotrudnik

Storage of dehydrated vegetables and potatoes. Trudy VNIKOP no.9:
99-118 '59.

(Vegetables, Dried--Storage)

FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.

Role of sugars in the processes responsible for the darkening of potatoes in drying. Kons.i ov.prom. 14 no.12: 13-16 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Potatoes--Drying)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVALISKAYA, L.P.; DORO HEYEVA, Ye.V.

Changes in the coloring matter of beets sterilized by ionized radiations and heat. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.2: 13-16 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Beets--Sterilization) (Coloring matter)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, K.V.; DOROFEYEVA, Ye.V.

Certain factors causing the darkening of the tuber tissues of potatoes sterilized by ionizing radiation. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.8:11-15 Ag 160. (MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti. (Potatoes) (Radiation sterilization)

ROGACHEV, V.I.; FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, K.V.

Transformations of coloring matter in green peas during sterilization by heat and gamma rays. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.9:19-24 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti. (Peas--Sterilization) (Coloring matter)

PRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; DOROFEYEVA, Ye.V.

Transformations of fruit and berry anthocyanina in the course

Transformations of fruit and berry anthocyaning in the course of sterilization by heat and Y-rays. Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.5: 8-12 My 61.

1. TSentral 'nyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil noy promyshlennosti.
(Fruit-Sterilization) (Anthocyanins)

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; BUSHKANETS, T.S.; DOROFEYEVA, Ye.V.; YEGOROVA, K.V.

Pasteurization of sauerkraut with gamma rays. Kons. i ov. prom.
16 no.6:9-12 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Samalyum Pasteurization)
(Gamma rays—Industrial application)

FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVALISKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, K.V.; DOROFEYEVA, Ye.V.

Effect of the ionizing radiation on the amount and quality of grape juice. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.7:16-20 Jl '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Grape juice) (Gamma rays--Industrial application)

FRUMKIN, M.L.; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; YEGOROVA, M.V.; POVALYAYEVA, I.P.

Duration of clarification and the quality of grape juice treated with X-rays. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.9:8-13 5 61. (MIRA 14:8)

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; BUSHKANETS, T.S.; DOROFEYEVA, Ye.V.

Effect of gamma rays on the storage time of strawberries. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.11:28-31 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Strawberries—Storage)

(Gamma rays—Industrial application)

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; KOROFEYEVA, Ye.V.; PETRASH, I.P.

Effect of the f rays on the rate of zipening and on the commercial quality of tomatoes. Kon.i ov.prom. 17 no.11:20-23 N '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Tomatoes) (Gamma rays)

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.

Factors affecting the storage time and quality of fresh fruit, berries, and vegetables treated with gamma rays. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.10:22-26 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushitel'noy promyshlennosti.

KOVAL'SKAYA, L. P. ; VASIL'YEVA, K.V.

Effect of gamma on the synthesis of carctinoids in tematoes. Kons. i ev. prem. no.7:29-32 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. TSentral nyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut konservnoy i eveshchesushil noy promyshlennosti.

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; SILAYEVA, S.V.

Preliminary testing in the study of the effect of ionizing radiation on the keeping time of fresh tangerines. Kons. i ov.prom. 18 no.9:26-30 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Tangerines) (Radiation sterilization)

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; VASIL'YEVA, K.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.V.; PETRASH, I.P.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the afterharvest ripening of fresh fruit, berries and vegetables. Kons. i ev. prom. 18 no.12:21-25 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4

	_ <u>L_9832-66</u> EWT(m), DINAP R: AP5025462 SOURCE CODE: UR/0330/65/000/C09/0033/0037
UTHO	R: Koval'skaya, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Silayeva, S. V. (Junior research associate); Zakharova, N. V. (Junior research associate
	Titarenko, M. I. ((Senior research associate)
RG:	MIIKO 4
	생물하고 못했다면 그렇게 나는 사람들이 가는 사람들은 그는 바람들이 살아가는 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들이 가는 사람들이 가는 것이다. 그리고 살아내는 것이다. 그리고 살아내는 사람들이 살아내는 사람들이 되었다.
RG :	All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Canning and Vegetable Dehydration Industry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut
	konservnoy i ovoshchequshil'noy promyshlennosti)
	的复数形式网络新疆 电电影中心 "我们的是我们就是这些数据的是我就是我就被我们就是我们这些的最后的。""我们这是一个人,我们也是一个人,只是一个人,这个人,这个
ITLE	: Preservation of fruit and vegetables by tonizing radiation and sorbic act
	E: Konservnaya i ovoshchesushil'naya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1965, 33-37
UURU	
OPIC	TAGS: food technology, Arradiation
4 4 6 4 7	ACT: Experiments show that irradiation of fruit preserves containing 0.015
he d	oses are as high as 1.5, 1.2, and 1.0 million radians, respectively. Ioniz
	UDC: 664.539.101

L 9832-66 ACC NR: AF5025462 radiation decomposes (I) and thus destroys its preserving action. The lower the initial concentration of (I) in the syrup, the higher the degree of decomposition. The desage acceptable from the standpoint of color and flavor is 0.4-0.6 million radians. This desage is sufficient to preserve stewed fruit for long periods only if accompanied by an addition of 0.025% (I) and by heating for 10 min. at 50 0. Since (I) is more active in acid media, sterilization of pickled fruit occurs easier; 0.025% of (I) arrests entirely the growth of yeast, without the use of heat, and 0.4 million radians destroys the activity of batterial cells. Owing to the presence of lactobacillus, tomatoes should be preserved with hot syrup and irradiated with 0.4-0.6 million radians, independently of the amount of (I) added. Occumbers need hot syrup, 0.05 or 0.025% of (I) and 0.4-0.6 million radians, respectively. Orig art. has: 6 tables. SUB CODE: 06/ SUBN DATE: none NR REF SOV: 000/ OTHER: 000

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4

ACC NRI AP6025690

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0330/66/000/005/0033/0038

AUTHOR: Koval'skaya, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Silayeva, S. V. (Junior research associate)

ORG: All Union Scientific Research Institute of the Canning and Vegetable Drying Industry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Nature of microbiological decay of fresh fruits and vegetables treated with ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Kenservnaya i ovoshchesushil'naya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1966, 33-38

TOPIC TAGS: food preservation, ionizing irradiation, horticulture, microorganism contamination

ABSTRACT: Fresh strawberries, raspberries, apricots, peaches and plums irradiated with 2×10^3 to 3×10^3 rad doses were studied in stores and storage centers to determine the factors responsible for microbiological decay. Microorganism growth of irradiated and nonirradiated fruits was evaluated on the basis of yeast and mold counts taken for periods up to 20 days. Findings show that the decay rate of irradiated fruits is determined first of all by the restoration of spontaneous microflora. However, it is incorrect to maintain that irradiation inhibits all the

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UDC: 664.8.039.64

ACC NR: AF6025690

microflora to the same degree or that the nature of the decay which appears somewhat later is always the same as in nonirradiated fruit. The qualitative composition of the microflora is important, and even more important is the radioresistance of each of the species. The role of secondary infection is insignificant when fruit is stored under normal sanitary conditions. But, with a high level of air contamination, decay may occur earlier. The latter generally takes place with a prolonged storage period during which mold fungi have sufficient time to penetrate and develop in fruit tissue. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4

KOVAL'SKAYA, M. P.

USSR/Chemistry - Thermal Analysis

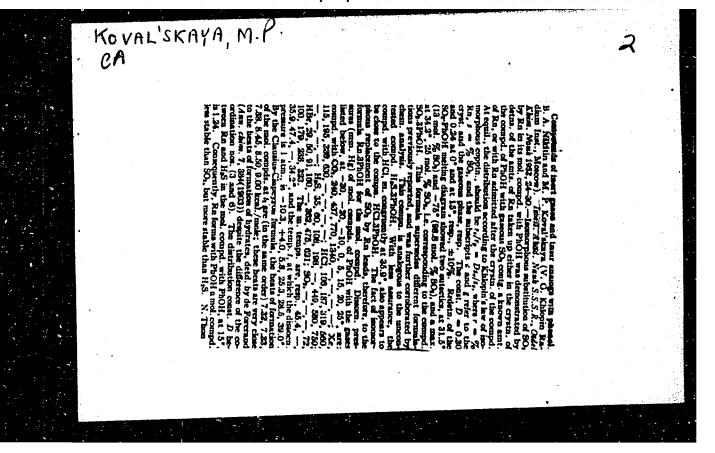
Nov/Dec 51

"Method for the THermal Analysis of Systems Containing a Volayile Component," B. A. Nikitin, M. P. Koval'skaya, M. F. Pushlenkov, Radium Instiment V. G. Khlopin, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 6, pp 661-666

In establishing the mp diagram for systems contg a volatile component, one must det the quantity of the latter remaining in the gas phase. To enter correction for this quantity, one must det deagrams of temp - pressure in gas phase in the presence of phases having all 3 phys states. Solidus curves must be used for establishing compn. New method for detg these curves was developed (centrifuging of sealed tubes at const temp near eutectic point; presence or absence of liquid in melting or freezing mixt is observed). The compd formed in system H2S - phenol was found to be H2S·3C6H5OH rather than H2S·2C6H5OH, as assumed by foreigh workers.

PA 197T1



KOVAL'SKAYA, M.P.

VDOVENKO, V.M.; KOVAL'SKAYA, M.P.; KOVALEVA, T.V.

Uranyl nitrate complexes with diethyl ether. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.7:1677-1681 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11) (Uranyl nitrate) (Ethyl ether) (Electrolytes)

VDOVENKO, V.M.; KOVALISKAYA, M.P.; GERBANEVSKAYA, M.M.

Determining the solubility of the uranyl nitrate in diethyl ether. Report No.1. Trudy Radiev.inst.AN SSSR. 8:8-16 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Uranyl nitrate) (Ethyl ether)

International Conference on the Paceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 24, Genew, 1993. International Conference on the Paceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 24, Genew, 1993. International (Sports of Enrish Scientists. 7, 1; Chemistry of Ballopiesmes and Ballation Fruestrians) Process, Accellar, 1959. 35) p. 6,000 copies Princh (Brites: Elst Tatud) But, (Entle page); A. P. Thogrador, Anademicians Eds. 7. I. Labamory Reb. Eds. 7. I. Massl. Th. I. Massl. The Liberal Conference of Paceful Conference and Englands of Paceful States and Anademics and Anademi	organic compounds, the machanism of polymer catal gravities, and the strate of radiation co-relating and synthetic rubbers. W. B. Frushers sitted the present volume. Next of the reports are accompanied by references. Contributors to individual investigations are mentioned in amountions to the public of Contents. **MARKE OF CONTENTS: **MINOGRAPHY** A. P. Meteorites and the Darth's Crust (The Goodrafetty of Lookops) (Raport So. 292) **Market Contents: **MINOGRAPHY** A. S. Fortishty, and A. S. Solowhin. One Special Problems in the Physical Solicities in Stratished Restrictuous Riemans of the First Stratished Restrictuous Riemans of the First Stratished Restrictuous Restriction of the William Stratished Restrictuous Restriction of the William Stratished Restriction of the William Stratished Restrictuous Restriction of the William Stratished Restrictions of the Willia	Vilowendo, V. M., and M. P. Ionel'shaye. Separation of Urusius and Fluto- nius From Fission Products by Extraction 14th a Marture of Biburyl Ether and Carbon Tetrachiorida (Peport No. 2216)		
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BR

5/186/61/003/001/001/020 A051/A129

1 21. 2.200

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, V.H., Kovaliskaya, M.P., Shirvinskiy, YelV.

TITLE: Thorium extraction from sulfate solutions using octylamine

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v 3, no. 1, 1961, 3-6

TEXT: The use of amine-salts as extracting agents is more advantageous than ion-exchanging resins. The purpose of the authors' investigations was to determine the possibility of extracting thorium from soidic sulfate solutions using primary amines, and to investigate the composition of the extracted compound. During the extraction the neutralization of the amine by sulfuric soid takes place according to the equation: $2RNH_2+H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow (RNH_2)_2SO_4$ and its salt is distributed between the water and organic phases. Table 1 shows the results of experiments on the relationship of this distribution to the concentration of the sulfuric sold in the water phase. It is seen that with an increase in the concentration, there is a certain tendency toward an increase in the solubility of the amine-salt. The effect of concentration of

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Thorium extraction from sulfate solutions ...

the sulfuric acid and the nature of the solvent on the extraction of microquantities of therium from aqueous solutions with a primary amine was further investigated and the results are shown in Fig.1. It is noted that the distribution coefficient of UX, decreases with an increase in the sulfurio acid concentration, and the nature of this relationship is maintained for all three diluents investigated (chloroform, carbon tetratchlorids, bensons). The highest extraction of UX, is observed when using chloroform. The extraction of therium from sulfuric acid solutions is expressed by the following formula: The +250 Acqu. +n(NNH,) 250 Acqu. The n(NNH,) 250 Acqu. The molecule of therium is the number of amine sulfate moles bound with one molecule of therium sulfate, thus,

 $K = \frac{[n(RNH_{3})_{2}SO_{4} \cdot Th(SO_{4})_{2}]}{[Th^{4+}] \cdot [SO_{4}^{2-}]^{2} \cdot [(RNH_{3})_{2}SO_{4}]^{n}}$ (4).

 $\Omega = \frac{[n(RNH_3)_2 SO_4 \cdot Th(SO_4)_2]}{[Th^{4+}]}$ (5), then

replacing a in equation (4), Card 2/8

Thorium extraction from sulfate solutions ...

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$$K = \alpha \frac{1}{[(RNH_3)_2 SO_4]^n SO_4^{2-}]^2}$$
 (6),

and $\alpha = K_1[(RNH_3)_2SO_4]^n$. If the log of equation (6) is taken, then $lg \ \alpha \simeq nlg[(RNH_3)_2SO_4]$, $n \simeq \frac{lg}{lg[(RNH_3)_2SO_4]}$. The experimental data on the study

of the effect of the amine concentration on the distribution coefficient of thorium revealed the value of n graphically (i.e., the number of moles of the amine-salt to 1 mole of thorium) for the case of macro- and microquantities extractions of thorium (Figs.2,3). Table 2 shows the experimental data obtained. From these data it is seen that with a change in the concentration of the amine, the ratio between the thorium and sulfate ion in the organic phase actually remains constant and equal to 1:4. The authors draw the following conclusions: 1) it is shown that octylamine sulfate can hardly be extracted with chloroform; 2) it is established that an increase in the sulfuric acid concentration in the aqueous phase brings about a sharp

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Thorium extraction from sulfate solutions...

8/186/61/003/001/001/020 A051/A129

drop in the thorium distribution coefficient; 3) the existence of a proportionality between the thorium distribution coefficient and amine concentration in the organic phase is proven; two molecules of amine sulfate pass into the organic phase with one molecule of thorium sulfate; 4) a determination is made of the shape of the extracted complex compound $(C_8H_{17}NH_3)_4Th(SO_4)_4$. There are 2 tables, 3 graphs and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc, 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

Ta	h	1	A	1	ŧ
1.0	w	1	13		ĸ

CH ₂ SO ₄ (in M)	Content of amine salt in chloroform (in %)
0.11	0.01
0.22	0.01
0.68	0.01
1.20	0.01 -
1.83	0.02
3.20	0.03
4.45	0.05

Card 4/8

Whenever, V.M., ROVALISMANN, M.P., DERRODA, Yo.A.

Extraction of nitric sold and trangl nitrate will this is monylumine and this is necylomize continues solutions.

Radiolimina 3 no.4:403-410 161. (IEBA 14.7)

(Mitric sold)

(Wrongl nitrate)

(Amines)

s/186/62/004/005/008/009 E075/E135

AUTHORS: Vdovenko, V.M., Koval'skaya, M.P., and Smirnova, Ye.A.

TITLE: Extraction of hydrofluoric acid and uranium fluoride

with tri-n-nonylamine solution in benzene

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.5, 1962, 610-611

The distribution of HF and UF6 between aqueous TEXT: solutions and tri-n-nonylamine (TNA) in benzene was studied. follows the authors' previous work (Radiokhimiya, v.3, no.4, 1961, 403) on the extraction of mineral acids and U salts with TNA and tri-n-decylamine in benzene. The content of HF in the organic phase decreases markedly with its increasing concentration in the aqueous phase. On extraction of HF from 16-24 M solutions the organic phase contains 4 moles of the acid per mole of the amine. The transfer of water to the organic phase together with HF indicates that the amine salt is hydrated. The distribution coefficient of U(VI) decreases with a negligible increase of the acid concentration in the aqueous phase. On extraction from 10 M acid with 0.3 M amine the distribution coefficient decreases with the increasing concentration of U(VI) in the original solution, Card 1/2

KLYACHKO, I.R.; VINOGRADOVA, A.D.; KOVALISKAYA, M. Ye.

Determining iron and manganese content in photographic developers.

Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 6 no.1:61-62 Ja- 161.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy poligraf cheskiy institut.
(Photography Developing and developers)

VINOGRADOVA, A.D.; KOVAL'SKAYA, M.Ye.; SHEBERSTOV, V.I.

Determining copper content of photographic gelatins. Zhur. nauch.i prikl. fot.i kin 6 no.6:450-452 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

Moskovskiy poligraficheskiy institut.
 (Photographic emulsions—Testing)

KLYZCHKO, I.R., prof; BELOZERSKIY, I.V., dotsent; VINOGRADOVA, A.D., kand.khim.nauk; KOVAL*SKAYA, M.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOISEYENKO,
T.N.; VERZHBITSKAYA, M.Ye.

Using a semimicromethod to study zinc, nickel, iron, and copper impurities in type metal. Nauch. trudy MPI no.7/8:207-225 '58.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Type and type founding) (Chemistry, Analytic--Qualitative)

KOVAL'SKAYA. N.

BARANSKIY, N.; BLIZNYAK, Ye.; BUKHGOL'TS, O.; VOSKRESENSKIY, S.; IVADOV, K.; KOVALEV, S.; KOVAL'SKAYA, N.; MAKUNINA, A.; MARKOV, K.; PETROVSKIY, I.; PROZOROV, Ye.; RAKITNIKOVA, A.; SAUSHKIN, Yu.; SOLOVTSEVA, T.; STEPANOV, P.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, A.; KHRUSHCHEV, A.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Kolosovskii. [Obituary] Vest.Mosk.un.9 no.12:139-141 D '54. (MIRA 8:3) (Kolosovskii, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1891-1954)

KCVALISKAYA, Kataliya Yakovlevna.

321M/5 621.8 .K8

Baku; ekonomiko-geograficheskiy ocherk (Baku; economic-geographic outline, by) N. Ya. Koval'skaya i A. M. Gedzhi-zade. ECskva, Geografgiz, 1955. 76 p. illus., maps. Bibliographical footnotes.

KOVAL'SKAYA, Natal'ya Yakovlevna; SAUSHKINA, Yu.G., prof., red.; LYUBIMOV, I.M., red.; KOZLOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Methodology for economic geography research] Metodika ekonomikogeograficheskikh issledovanii; uchebnoe posobie dlia geograficheskikh fakul'tetov universitetov. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ.,
1963. 233 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Geography, Economic-Methodology)

KOVAL'SKAYA, N.Ya., MAKUNINA, A.A.

On Z.P. Igumnova's 60th birthday. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.3:73 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6) (Igumnova, Zoia Petrovna, 1903-)

KOVAL'SKAYA, N.Ya.; MAKUNINA, A.A.; NIKOLAYEVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Diploma project themes in the Geographical Faculty of Moscow University. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 19 no.3:63-69
My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

l. Kafedra ekonomicheskoy geografii SSSR, kafedra fizicheskoy geografii SSSR i kafedra kartografii Moskovskogo universiteta.

SAUSHKIN, Yu.G.; KOVALEV, S.A.; KOVAL'SKAYA, N.Ya.; KORCVITS'N, V.P.; LAPPO, G.M.

Vadim Viacheslavovich Pokshishevskii, 1905.; on his 60th birthday. Vest. Mosk. ur. Ser. 5: Geog. 20 no. 4:86-87 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:22)

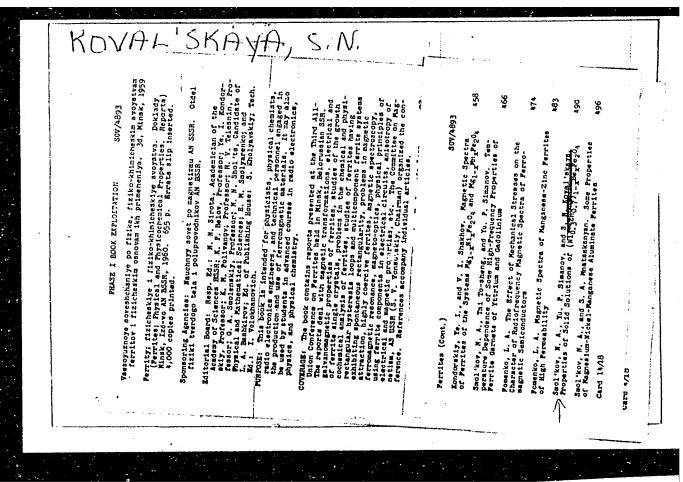
KOVAL'SKAYA, O.T.; LAVRUKHIN, A.M.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.K.; RYABOV, B.M.; TIKHODEYEV, N.N.

Comparison of corona losses in a.c. and d.c. electric power transmission lines with equal bundled conductors. Izv. NIIPT no.6:155-163 160. (MIRA 14:7)

(Electric power distribution) (Corona (Electricity))

KOVAL'SKAYA, O.T.; IAVRUKHIN, A.M.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.K.; RYABOV, B.M.

Study of corona losses on an experimental span of a d.c. power transmission line. Izv. NIIPT no.5:127-135 '60. (MIRA 14:1) (Corona (Electricity)) (Electric lines--Overhead)



USSR / General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

₽

: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 20812 Abs Jour

: Koval'skaya, T.

Author Inst Title

: Influence of the Physiological Condition of the Colorado Beetle Entering Hibernation on the Course of the Diapause and Mortality

During the Time of Hibernation

Orig Pub

: V sb.: Koloradsk. zhuk i mery bor'by s nim.

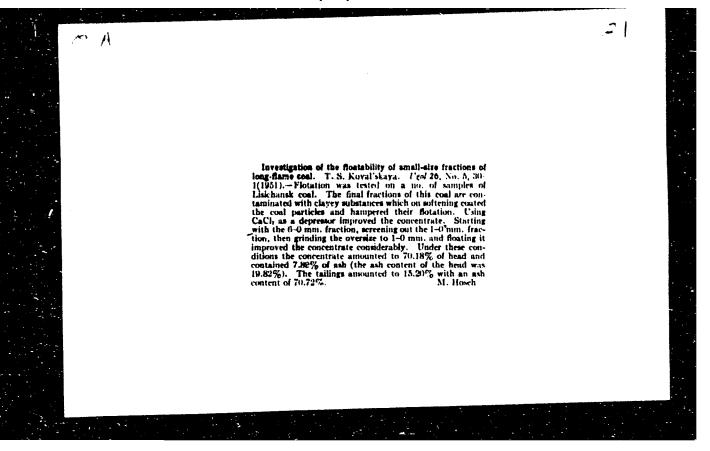
s.M., AN SSSR, 1958, 66-73

Abstract

: The beetles were fed once or twice a day with the top leaves of certain varieties of potato, then they were assembled into groups of different sex and of insects with the same periods of feeding and activity. The latter period varied between 10 and 100 days, and the

card 1/3

Concentration of coal in heavy media in foreign countries. Koks i khim. no.9:60-64 *58. (MIRA 11:10) 1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut. (Separators (Machines)) (Coal preparation)



Wethods for dehydrating fines (from "Glückauf," no.17/18, 1955). Koks i khim, no.3:55-57 '57. (Coal preparation) (Gentrifuges) (Coal preparation)

KoV21'SKZYZ, V. N.

130-9-14/21

AUTHORS: Radchenko, R.P. and Koval'skaya, V.N.

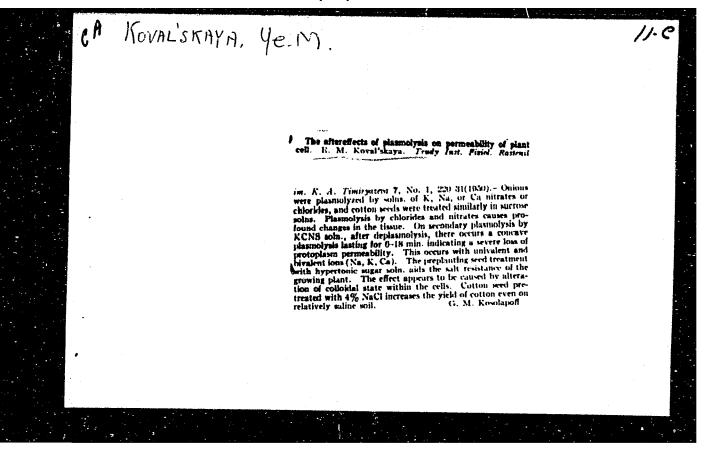
TITLE: Tool for Punching Holes in Rail Chairs of New Section.

(Instrument dlya proshivki pazov v novom profile rel'sovykh podkladok)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, Nr 9, pp.28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the use of reinforced-concrete sleepers it has become necessary to punch holes of complicated shape in 2.6 mm thick rail chairs. Type Y10-steel punches had to be refaced after 80-100 holes and after refacing a further 300-600 holes could be punched. Of several substitute steels tested, type 5XHB (0.56% C, 0.64% Mm, 0.48% Si, 0.015% P, 0.005% S, 1.07% Cr, 0.90% W and 1.52% Ni) produced punches capable, after suitable heat treatment, of punching 800 to 1000 holes. Hard facing by arc welding is followed by three-fold tempering. Tests, whose results are tabulated in this article, showed that 700-1000 holes can be expected from the new type of punch before refacing, 15 000-37 410 after the first refacing and a total of 16 000 - 104 510. The introduction of the new punches has increased the production of

Card 1/2



KOVAL'SKAYA, Ye. M.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Changes in the salt-stability of plants during ontogeny". Moscow, 1958, published by the Acad Sci USSR.

19 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Plant Pathology im K. A. Timiryazev), 165 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 103)

KOVAL'SKAYA, Ya.M.

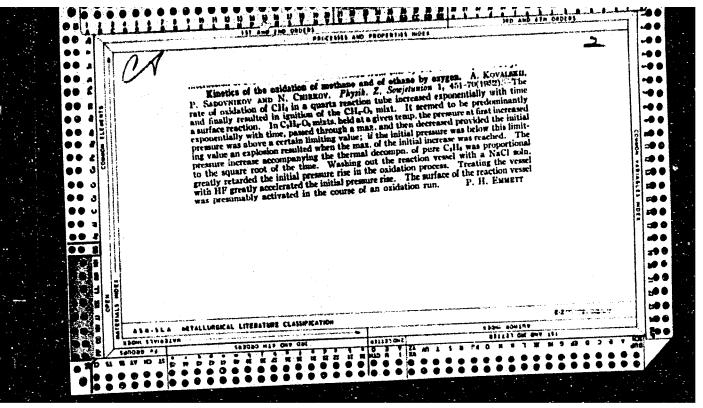
Changes in the salt resistance of plants during ontogenesis [with summary in English]. Fiziol.rast. 5 no.5:434-444 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

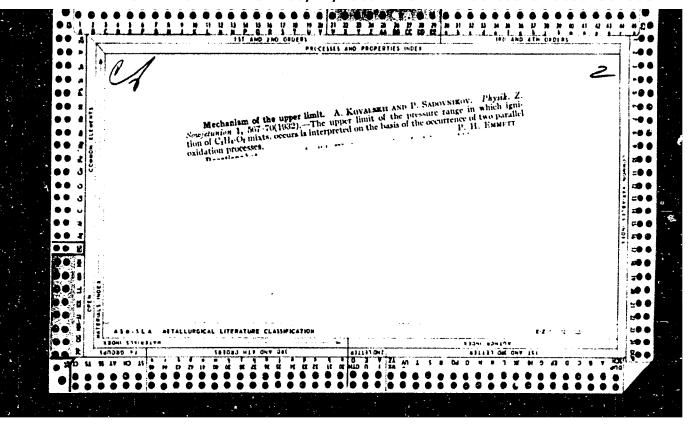
1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timiryazova AN SSSE, Moskva. (Plants, Effect of salts on)

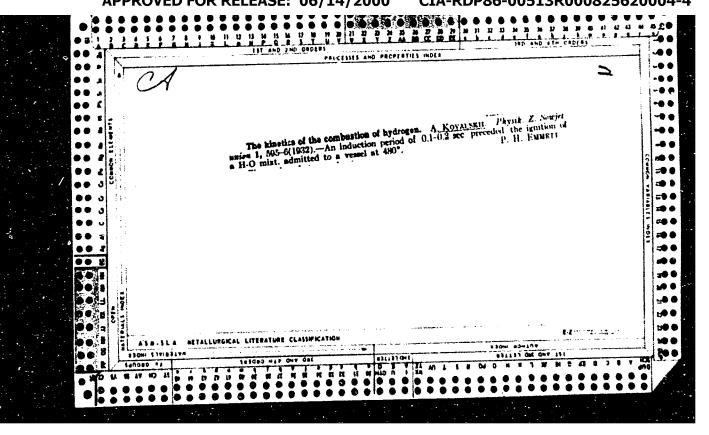
KOVALISKAYA, Z.Ye.; KOZIK, Ye.M.

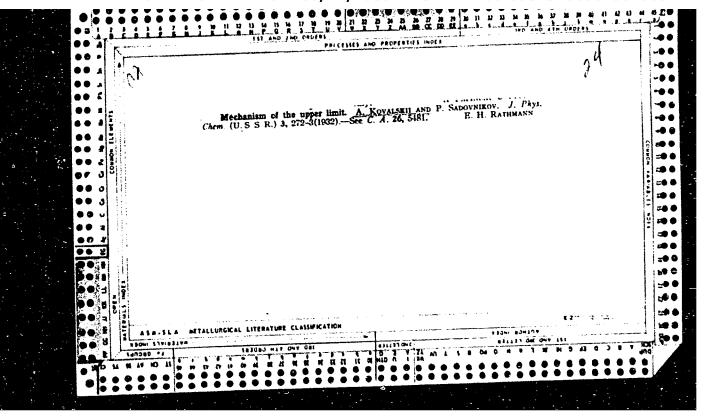
KOVALSKI, V. V. [Koval'skiy, V.V.]

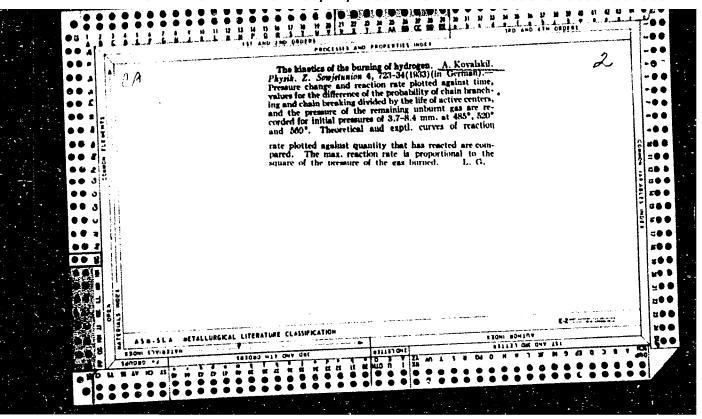
Appearance and evolution of the biosphere. Analele biol 17 no. 4:3-27 Jl-Ag 163.

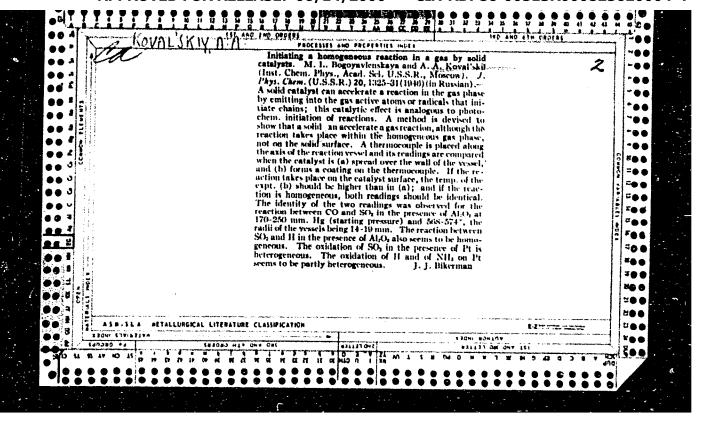


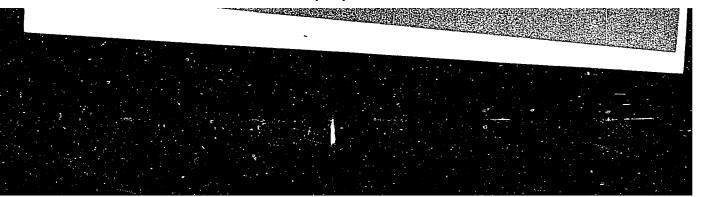












KOVAL'SKIY, A.A.

Apparatus for examining large sections. Zav.lab.22 no.11:1369-1370 '56. (MLRA 10:2) (Hetallography) (Optical instruments)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004

USSR/ Physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 12/54

! Gol'danskiy, V. I.; Koval'skiy, A. A.; Pen'kina, V. S.; and Tarumov, E. Z. Authors

Title I Inelastic nuclear cross-sections for 120 and 380 Mev neutrons

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/2, 219-222, Jan 11, 1956

Abstract 1 Experiments are described which were conducted to justify the application of the so-called "optical model" for the determination of inelastic nuclear cross sections of high-energy neutrons. These experiments lead to some

changes in the parameters of the optical model. Eleven references: 3 USSR,

8 USA (1949-1954). Table; graphs.

Institution: Acad. of Scs., USER, Institute of Chemical Physics

Presented by: Academician I. Ye. Tamm, July 13, 1955

KOVAL'SKIY, A.A.

AUTHOR:

None given

26-12-32/49

TITLE:

Anniversary Celebration Meeting of the AN, USSR (Yubileynaya

sessiya Akademii nauk SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1957, No 12, pp 107-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On 1 November 1957, the USSR Academy of Sciences held a celebration meeting in the Moskva State University on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution. Academician K.V. Ostrovityanov in his opening speech "Triumph of Lenin's theory of the socialist revolution" pointed out the great success attained by the Soviet Union in the development of socialist economics, culture and scientific research. Academician A.N. Nesmeyanov, President of the AN, USSR told the audience about the achievements of science under the guidance of the Communist party. On the following day a general assembly discussed the foundation of the Siberian branch of the AN, USSR. It was pointed out by Academician M.A. Lavrent'yev that the Soviet government had assigned near Novosibirsk an area of 1,100 ha for the construction of 13 scientific research institutes. The Institute of Mathematics with a computing center which will be equipped with 4 high-speed electronic machines to cover the needs of industry and scientific establish-

Card 1/3

connected with the release of nuclear power. Doctor of Chemical Sciences A.V. Nikolayev was appointed director of this institute. The development of the automation of industrial processes will be handled by a special institute headed by Member-

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Siberian Institute of Hydrodynamics. An important part is reserved for the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics with Academician S.A. Khristianovich as director. The In-

Card 2/3

antanna-an-an-ananabh-ammanahulatas-artit ana manana al-anaman-ana Correspondent of the AN, USSR, A.A. Trofimuk. The Institute of Cytology and Genetics will handle the problems of chemical and physical influences on heredity and the cytological principles of it. Member-Correspondent of the AN, USSR, N.P. Dubinin was appointed director. The Institute of Experimental Biology and Medicine will be headed by E.N. Meshalkin, Doctor of Medical Sciences. Also an Institute of Economics and Statistics and an Institute of High Tension is projected. Academician M.A.Lavrent'yev, who was elected chairman of the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences and vice-president of the AN, USSR, gave a detailed description of the science center in Siberia, which will also comprise an entire settlement for the scientists and their families, with schools, hotels, etc. In the vicinity, an experimental plant will be constructed for the development of modern scientific instruments. Academician P.L. Kapitsa mentioned three facts which in his opinion will ensure the success of the Sibirian branch of the AN, USSR. They are: the enthusiasm of the young Soviet scientists, excellent equipment of the research establishments and good living conditions for all scientific workers. There is one Slavic (Russian) reference. Library of Congress

AVAILABLE: Card 3/3

SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/006/0014/0017 AUTHOR: Berdennikova, S. P.; Zhirnova, N. N.; Koval'skiy, A. A. ORG: Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion, Siberian Department, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR) TITLE: Effectiveness of highly dispersed insecticide haerosols SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 14-17 TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, insecticide, entomology ABSTRACT: The effectiveness of the use of the MAG high-powered aerosol generator 10 designed at the Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR, by S. I. Novikov, for the treatment of forests was evaluated. In a three-year period, 526 thousand hectares of forest were treated to control three species of mass pests: larvae of the pine looper moth, cockchafer, and gypsy moth larvae. The aerosol treatments were carried out in the night hours, preferably at wind velocities from 0.5 to 3 meters per second. Spraying was conducted with 10% DDT in diesel fuel against pine looper moth larvae, 8% DDT + 1.5% of the gamma isomer of HCCH [hexachlorocyclohexane] against the cockchafer, and 10% DDT + 2% of the gamma isomer of HCCH against gypsy moth larvae. The MAG and the highly dispersed insecticide aerosols generated by it were found to be superior to the existing ground machines and aircraft used for mass protection of plants (100-150 hectares are covered in one working hour by aircraft, 1750 hectares with the MAG). The insecticide consumption was reduced by 7 to 9-fold in comparison with other methods. The cost of treatment (together with the cost of the insecticide and solvent) was 17-24 kopecks per hectare. A. I. Komyagin, V. S. Zamyatin, Ye. I. Ponomareva, Ye. I. Moskovchenko, and other participated in the work. as: 2 tables and 1 rigure. [JPRS: 38,970]
6, 13 / SURM DATE: 20Dec65 / ORIG REF: 100. 632,952:541,182.2/

KOVAL'SKIY, A.; GITLINA, N.

Integrated brigades in the Vladivostok harbor. Mor. flot 23 no.4:6-8 Ap 163. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Vladivostokskogo porta (for Koval'skiy). 2. Starshiy inzh. otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Vladivostokskogo porta (for Gitlina).

(Vladivostok--Longshoremen)

POZHIDAYEV, Mikolay Mikolayevich, dotsent; PAVLOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, dotsent; VADIMOVICH, Ivan Ivanovich, dotsent; KOVAL'SKIY, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich, inzh.; ZORUK, Vladimir Luk'yanovich, inzh.; AHOKHIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich, inzh.; SERGIYENKO, I., red.; BONDARENKO, O., red.; GUSAROV, K., tekhn.red.

[Textile materials for the clothing industry] Materialovedenie shveinogo proizvodstva. Pod obshchei red. N.N.Pozhidaeva. Kiev. Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1959. 411 p. (MIRA 13:2) (Clothing industry) (Textile fabrics)

Zoruk),

SUKHAREV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARASEV, V.K., kand.tehh.nauk; PAVIOV, A.I.; kand.tekhn.nauk. dots.; VADIMOVICH, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots. KOVALSKIY, A.G., inzh.; ZORUK, V.L., inzh.

"Fabrics for the clothing industry" by T.A.Modestova, L.N.
Flerova, B.A.Buzov. Reviewed by M.I.Sukharev and others. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.2:111-116 59.

(MIR. 12:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil my institut im. S.M.Kirova (for Sukharev, Karasev). 2. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (for Pavlov, Vadimovich, Koval'skiy

(Textile fabrics) (Clothing industry) (Modestova, T.A.) (Fleurova, L.N.) (Buzov, B.A.)

KOVAL'SKIY, A.G., inzh.

Testing knit outerwear for abrasion. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:65-71 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

l. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekstil'nogo materialovedeniya.

PAVIOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVAL'SKIY, A.G. [Koval's'kyi, A.H.]; BOZHKO, I.Ya.

Problem of the felting of knit fabrics. Leh. prom. no.4:54-55 O-D 165. (MIRA 19:1)

KOVAL'SKIY, A.N.

Conference on the production of curved automobile windshields.

Stek. i ker. 17 no.10:46-48 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Automobiles--Windows and windshields)

METELYUK, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVALISKIY, A.P., inzh.

Calculating reinforced concrete bar clements for deformations. Stroi. konstr. no.1:61-68 165.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Gosstroya SSSR, Kiyev (for Koval'skiy).

KOVAL'SKIY, A.V.; TRUBACHEV, T.Ye.

Improving production of brake shoes for railroad cars. Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.2:56-60 P '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Spetsialist Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Koval'skiy). 2. Nachal'nik otdela promyshlennykh predprivatiy TSentral'nogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Trubachev).

(Railroads--Brakes)

KOVAL'SKIY, A. Ye.

180T81

USSR/Metals - Carbides, Hardness Testing

Nov 50

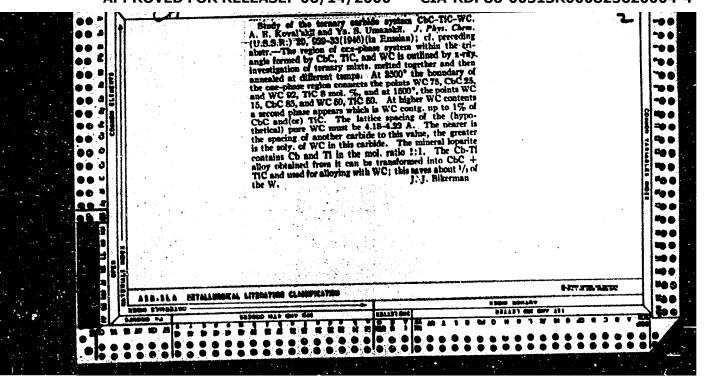
"On Microhardness Tests of High-Melting Carbides," A. Ye. Koval'skiy, L. A. Kanova, Combine of Hard Alloys

"Zavod Lab" No 11, pp 1362-1365

Describes procedure of expt conducted for examg influence of various factors; such as cold hardening during polishing, load and rate of loading, location of impression on specimen and others, on results of microhardness tests of hard carbides.

180T81

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4



KOVAL'SKIY, A. YE.

"The micro-hardness of binary high melting carbides" pp. 170 of the monograph "Microhardness", Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. 1951

"Changing the micro-hardness of zirconium carbides in dependence to the carbon content." pp. 187 of the monograph "Microhardness", Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. 1951

USSR/Metallurgy - Hard Alloys, Titanium Carbide "Dependence of the Microhardness of Titanium Carbide on Carbon Content," A. Ye. Koval'skiy; T. G. Makarenko Zhur Tekh Fiz, Vol 23, No 2, pp 265, 266 Determines periods of space lattice, C content and microhardness for several specimens of Ti carbide with various C concentrations.
of diagrams. Max value in this was found by author disagreement with resultigators Norton and Mow 1949).
· STOTOS

AUTHORS:

Koval'skiy, A.Ye., Litvintsey, A.I., Vrzheshoh, Ye.Ya. 32-12-42/7

TITLE:

AnX-Ray Camera for the Exposure of Polished Sections (Rentgenovskaya kamera dlya s"yemki shlifa).

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1501-1502 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The new construction of an X-ray photographic camera suggested by this paper consists in the fact that in this case the film is fixed in a semicycle, whereas the sample is located in the center of the circle. In the same manner as in Debye's camera it is possible to take X-ray pictures at angles of from 0 to 90° (strictly speaking film (for example when investigating phase composition), this can be brought about by taking repeated pictures on one and the same film at different angles. The remaining parts of the film surface are, on this occasion, covered by lead strips. The camera is described as firmly mounted, which serve as a base and means of fastening an adshape is fitted which is provided with an adjustable slift. The sample is fastened on a movable holder in the curvature axis of the

Card 1/2

An X-Ray Camera for the Exposure of Polished Sections

32-12-42/71

film holder. This holder rests upon 2 brackets which are mounted on the base plate. There is ! figure.

ASSOCIATION:

All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Hard Alloys

(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov).

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. X-ray cameras-Operation 2. X-ray cameras-Application

18.6100

67837 SOV/180-59-6-15/31

AUTHORS: Koval'skiy, A.Ye., and Pivovarov, L.Kh. (Moscow)
TITLE: The X-ray Investigation of the Computing Phage of

The X-ray Investigation of the Cementing Phase of Tungsten Carbide Cobalt Cermet Alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 113-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The allotropic modification, the lattice parameter, the grain size and the quality of the surface of VK (tungsten carbide - cobalt) alloys were investigated. Alloys were made by the normal methods for preparing cermets. Co contents from 3 to 25% and sintering temperatures of 1350 to 1550 °C were used. In almost all the alloys the Co existed as the cubic form. Only in VK-3 (containing 3% Co) after sintering at 1420 °C and slow cooling, and VK-8 (containing 8% Co) after sintering at 1470 °C and slow cooling, was the hexagonal form found. The WC content in the Co solid solution does not depend on the quantity of Co in the charge and is determined by the conditions of sintering. The higher the sintering temperature, the greater the amount of WC in solution. The rate of cooling after sintering also affects the WC content in the Co phase, as shown by the

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620004-4

24.7100

77121 SOV/70-4-6-22/31

AUTHORS:

Koval'skiy, A. Ye., Semenovskaya, S. V.

TITLE:

Concerning the Molybdenum Monocarbide Structure.

Brief Communication

PERIODICAL:

Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 923-924 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Of the five polymorphous molybdenum monocarbides known in the literature, four are hexagonal but occur in different space groups and have differing unit translations a and c; the fifth is face-centered cubic. The metastable molybdenum monocarbide whose space group is $C_{6h}^4 = P_{63}^4$ mmc could not up to now be produced pure. The

authors accomplished this by hot pressing of the powdered mixture of 89% Mo + 11% C under 600, 500, and 200 kg/cm² pressure at 1,750 \pm 50°C for 30 min. X-ray diffraction data which are close to those reported by H. Nowotny, et al. (Z. Anorg. Chem., 267, 261-264, 1952), proved that specimens produced under 600 kg/cm² pressure consisted exclusively of the desired metastable

Card 1/2

Concerning the Molybdenum Monocarbide Structure. Brief Communication

77121 SOV/70-4-6-22/31

phase. Specimens produced under 500 kg/cm 2 pressure had the diffraction lines of both the metastable monocarbide and Mo₂C. Specimens produced under 200 kg/cm² pressure consisted largely of Mo_CC. Ch phase disappeared in both cold hardened and undeformed specimens after annealing at 750 C for 90 min; only Mo₂C lines remained. There is I table; and 5 references,) German, 1 U.S., 1 U.K. The U.S. and U.K. references are: T.A. Wilson, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Met. Engineers, 117, 188, 1934; K. Kuo, G. Hägg, Nature, 170, 245-246, 1952.

ASSOCIATION:

All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut

tverdykh splavov).

SUBMITTED: Card 2/2

June 15, 1959

18.9100

SOV/126-8-5-27/29

AUTHORS:

Koval'skiy, A.Ye., and Semenovskaya, S.V.

TITLE:

On the Additional Weakening of X-ray Interferences in

Powder Specimens

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, Vol 8, 1959, Nr 5, pp 794-796 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is commonly known that a correct structural interpretation of interference is impossible without

taking into consideration the influence of submicrostructural factors on the intensity (primary and

secondary extinction, tertiary distortions, errors in the superposition of atomic layers). Besides, as shown

by Wilchinsky (Ref 1), an additional weakening in intensity is observed in powder specimens which is due to "entanglement" of the reflected rays in coarsegrained non-compact specimens. Such an entanglement,

according to Wilchinsky (Ref 1) is constant for all angles of reflection. If calculations are carried out, not for the absolute intensity of any one particular line

but for the intensities of several lines, as has been done by Kochanovska (Ref 2) and Iveronova et al (Ref 3), the constant multiplier is excluded and hence the "powder"

Card 1/4

SOV/126-8-5-27/29

On the Additional Weakening of X-ray Interferences in Powder Specimens

factor of intensity could apparently be ignored. However, in practice this multiplier appears to change with the angle of reflection. This has been found by Mckeehan and Warren (Ref 4) for tungsten powder. The present authors also verified this fact on three tungsten powders: (a) coarse-grained, (b) fine-grained unmilled, and (c) fine-grained milled in alcohol. By hand pressing at various pressures, specimens of various compactness were obtained from each powder. The intensity of four lines of each specimen was measured in a URS-50I apparatus in CoKa radiation with an iron filter; the speed of rotation of the specimen was 0.5 deg/min, the speed of movement of the potentiometer strip was 600 mm/hour, the slit widths were 2, 1 and 0.5 mm. The results are shown in the table on p 795. The table data show that in the fine-grained unmilled powder the degree of compactness affects the intensity relatively little. In the coarsegrained and also in the alcohol-milled fine-grain powder the effect of compactness on intensity is considerable. Identical behaviour of such markedly different powders

Card 2/4

On the Additional Weakening of X-ray Interferences in Powder Specimens

is possible, and is due to the formation in the finegrained powder of conglomerates in which the rays become "entangled" in the same way as in large grains. The drop in intensity, as distinct from Wilchinsky's data, depends on the reflection angle, but this dependence is not a general one obtained for one particular specimen by Mckeehan and Warren, but is accidental by nature. The present authors think that this conclusion is reliable, since the magnitudes of intensity oscillations, shown in the table, exceed the experimental error limit (5%) in the majority of cases. The presence of such chance intensity variations in relation to reflection angle and compactness makes the interpretation of the intensity of powder specimens unreliable. As can be seen from the data of the same table, variations of the dimensions of the physical halfwidth of the line in relation to compactness do not in practice exceed the limits of experimental error, i.e. the magnitude of the half-width of the line is independent of the compactness of the specimen.

Card 3/4

SOV/126-8-5-27/29

On the Additional Weakening of X-ray Interferences in Powder

There are 1 table and 4 references, of which 1 is Soviet, 1 German, 1 English and 1 Czech.

This is a complete translation.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for

Solid Alloys)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1959

5/137/62/000/002/036/144 A006/A101

Koval'skiy, A. Ye., Pivovarov, L. Kh., Kuznetsova, K. F AUTHORS:

The effect of technological factors of manufacturing sintered car-TITLE:

bides on changes in tungsten carbide radiographs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 28, abstract 2G224

("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov", 1960, no. 2, 105-108)

On the surface of WC-Co sintered carbide specimens the authors TEXT: revealed abrupt changes in the relative intensity of a series of X-ray diffraction lines of WC; a particularly high increase is observed in the intensity ratio of line pairs (0002)/(110) and (001)/(101). The effect of changes is sensitive to heterogeneity of specimens in the same grade of carbide and under the same sintering conditions. It is practically constant at changes in the Co-content from 6 to 15%; a further increase of the Co content causes a sharp rise of the effect. The effect is a function on the sintering temperature [for BK 6 (VK6) and BK 15 (VK15), it increases with temperature, and drops for BK 20 (VK20)]. This effect depends also on the duration of grinding the initial mixtures, the temperature of reduction and carburizing, and does not depend on

Card 1/2

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The effect of technological factors ...

\$/137/62/000/002/036/14/, A006/A101

additional annealing which entails decomposition of Co of the solid solution. It is stressed that these changes in the relative intensity become rather noticeable only on the specimen surface; it is 0.5 for VK6 and 1.7 for VK20. After removal of the surface layer to 0.1 mm depth or etching off the Co phase, the (002)/(110) ratio drops to a magnitude which corresponds to pure WC.

I. Brokhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/002/037/144 A006/A101

AUTHORS: Koval skiy, A. Ye., Semenovskaya, S. V.

TITLE: Changes in the tungsten monocarbide radiograph in sintered carbides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 28, abstract 20225

("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. int tverdykh splavov", 1960, no. 2, 109-112)

TEXT: It is stressed that the magnitude of the intensity ratio of two adjacent interference lines of WC (110) and (002) on the surface of some WC-Co sintered carbide specimens, is considerably different from that of pure WC. It depends on a number of technological factors. The mentioned effect takes place in both intensified grinding and sintering of pure WC without addition of Co. The maximum magnitude of the aforementioned ratio (4.43) was also revealed on specimens of Ti-sintered carbide TI5K6. The nature and causes of the phenomenon observed have as yet not been revealed.

I. Brokhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

s/137/62/000/002/038/14 A006/A101

15.2240

AUTHORS:

Koval*skiy, A. Ye., Vrzheshch, Ye. Ya.

TITLE:

The effect of the temperature of manufacturing single-phase tantalum tungsten carbide on the incubation period of decomposition

FERIODICAL

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 28, abstract 20226 ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov," 1960, no. 2, 129-134)

The methods of X-ray and metallographical analysis were used to TEXT investigate the effect of temperature of preparing a single-phase solid solution of TaC-WC on the duration of the incubation period and the dispersity of phases after decomposition. The specimens were prepared by two stages: a) roasting at 1,800° of a WC and Ta205 mixture with carbon black; b) repeated pressing and sintering of the carbide powders obtained at temperatures required to attain complete solutility, and above. It is shown that an increase of the preheating temperature prior to annealing extends considerably the incubation period. For instance, a specimen roasted at 1,850°C (1.5 hours) decomposed after 1 hour annealing at 1,400°C, but a specimen roasted at 2,350°C did not decompose after 48 hour annealing at 1,600°C. The dispersity of carbide phases is the higher

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The effect of the temperature ...

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the greater the oversaturation of the solid solution. Decomposition of the composite TaC-WC carbide up to equilibrium concentrate occurs in a jump after the incubation period. This is confirmed by the absence of partially decomposed crystals. In individual cases some crystals were observed, where the decomposition had not as yet started, together with cases of complete decomposition.

I. Brokhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Koval'skiy, A. Ye., Pivovarov, L. Kh.

TIME:

Grain size of the cobalt phase in sintered carbides

FEARPROVED FOR RELEASE 106/14/2006 iya, CIA-RDR86-,005,13R000825620004-4" ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov", 1960, no. 2, 172-175)

TEXT: Specimens of BK 6 (VK6), BK 15 (VK15), BK 25 (VK25) and T 15K15 (T15K15) were investigated by the X-ray method to determine the effect of the carbide composition and the sintering temperature on the grain size of the Co-phase. Changes in the grain size were not observed at sintering temperature variations within 1,380 - 1,500°C. The grain size of the Co-phase increases with a higher Co content in the carbide and is for VK6 36 μ ; for VK15 59 μ , and for VK25 75 mm. In the T15K15 carbide the grain size is 112 μ , i. e. the substitution of a WC portion by composite TiC-WC carbide entails grain growth of the Co-phase. The parameter of the Co-phase lattice increases, on the contrary, with higher sintering temperature and does not depend on the Co-content in the carbide.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. Epik

Card 1/1

KOVAL'SKIY, A.Ye.; PIVOVAROV, L.Kh.

Changes of the temperature factor in line intensity during the dissolution of tungsten carbide in cobalt. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 9 no. 4:626-627 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov. (Solutions, Solid) (Tungsten carbides)

18.9500

26566

S/126/61/012/002/018/019 E032/E514

AUTHORS:

Ivensen, V.A., Koval'skiy, A.Ye, Semenovskaya, S.V.

and Eyduk, O.N.

TITLE:

On the anisotropy of the elastic properties of

tungsten monocarbide

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.12, No.2,

pp.299-300

TEXT: In view of the difficulties in the production of single crystals of tungsten monocarbide and the determination of their properties, the present authors have investigated the anisotropy of its elastic properties using a single crystal of WC-Co (10 wt.% cobalt). It is known that reversible (i.e.elastic) thermal stresses occur in two-phase alloys as a result of differences in the thermal expansion coefficients of the two phases. In the present work the absolute magnitude of the stresses was measured using the YPC-50 (URS-50) diffractometer with Co K_{β} radiation. The latter radiation was employed in order to exclude effects associated with the doublet structure of The displacement of the "centre of gravity" of the lines K_{α1α2}. Card 1/3

On the anisotropy of the elastic ...

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due to the specimen, relative to the lines due to a free specimen of tungsten carbide, was measured. In addition to this shift, a determination was made of the "structural" width of the β line due to the nonuniformity of the thermal stresses. The width of the lines obtained after the removal of the cobalt phase (by means of hydrochloric acid) was subtracted from the total width, since the removal of cobalt removes the thermal stresses. The subtraction was carried out with the aid of a linear formula. It was found that as the direction of the crystallographic plane approaches the c-axis, the elastic modulus increases. For example, the elastic modulus along the c-axis is greater than that along the a-axis by a factor of 1.5. Assuming a three-dimensional stress state, it is concluded that the tungsten carbide lattice in the alloy is compressed, which is in agreement with all the published models describing thermal stresses in the two-phase system (Ref.2: G. P. Zaytsev, FMM, 1956, 2, No.3, 494; Ref.3: W. Spath: Metall. 1958, No.10; Stahlbau, 1958, 24, No.3; Ref.5; J. Gurland, J. Trans. ASM., 1958, 50, 1063). The cobalt lattice, on the other hand, should be in a stretched state. It is pointed out, however, that

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KOVAL SKIY, A.Ye., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

"X-ray diffraction analysis of polycrystals" by N.N.Kachanov L.I.Mirkin. Reviewed by A.E.Koval'skii. Zav.lab. 27 no.6:766-767 '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(X rays--Diffraction) (C:ystallography) (Kachanev, N.N.) (Mirkin L.I.)