KOVDA, Victor Abramovich

Pochvy prikaspiyskoy nizmennosti (Soils of the trans Caspian lowland) Severo-zapadnoy chasti. Moskva, Akademkniga, 1950.

254 p. maps, tables.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy Institut.

KOVDA, V.A.

"Great Plan Of Desert Transformation" (pp.416-26) by V.A. Kovda

SO: Journal of General Biology (Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii) Vol. XI, 1950, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec.)

KOVDA,V.A.; SLAVIN,P.S.; SOKOLOV,V.A., professor, redaktor; MARKOV,V.Ya. redaktor; KISELEVA,A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Soil and geochemical characteristics of oil-bearing areas] Pochvenno-geokhimicheskie pokazateli neftenosnosti nedr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1951. 68 p. (MIRA 9:1)
(Petroleum geology)

KOVDA, VICTOR ABRAMOVICH.

Yelikiye stroyki Kommunizma I IKH marodnokhozyaystvennoye znacheniye. (Great constructions of communism and their national-economic significance). . . Moskva (Pravda) 1951.

24 p.

Author refoers in his lecture to USSR's achievements in the construction of large hydro-electric power stations, established on the rivers Volga, Amu-Dar'ye, Knieper and Don and the creation of new irrigation systems in the Volga region, The Caspian and Dom steppes in the Down-streams of Amu-Dar'ye, in Turkmenistan, etc. He praises Soviet agriculture and criticizes farming in capitalistic countries, especially in USA.

B.I.R.

Miscellaneous

6713* **Route of the Main Turkmen Canal.** (In Russian) V. A. Kovda and P. V. Lutunov. *Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR* Geographical Series, no. 3, 1951, p. 3-14.

The location of this canal, which was approved in 1950, is outlined. The amount of land brought under irrigation and its influence on the Soviet economy are discussed.

USSR/Electricity - Hydroelectric Stations Nov 51
Academy of Sciences

"For the Great Construction Projects of Communism," Prof, V. A. Kovda, Vice-Chm, Committee for Cooperation With the Great Construction Projects of Communism, Acad Sci USSR

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 11, pp 5-9

The Committee has drawn up a composite plan for scientific research work to aid in the building of the Volga hydroelec power stations, the Main Turkmen Canal, el, etc. Gives examples of such work conducted by Academy institutes, e.g., the Inst of

213T42

Oceanol has calcd the changes in the level of the Caspian Sea up to 1965 and has developed a method for regulating the level. Discusses expeditions which have been conducted and gives some details on progress of Kuybyshev and Tsimlyanskaya hydroelec projects.

213T42

KOVDA, V. A.

KOVDA, V. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Turkmen Canal Feb 52

"Science Serves the People," Acad I. P. Bardin, vice-pres of Acad Sci USSR

Priroda, No 2, pp 1-4

States that Prof V. A. Kovda headed the Complex Aralo-Caspian Expedition, which has been conducting operations on the Main Turkmen Canal. This expedition included 20 quads (otryad) headed by I. P. Gerasimov (Corr Mem Acad Sci USSR), Prof V. A. Kubyanskiy, A. G. Eberzin, V. N. Kunin, etc. States also that the Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems, Acad Sci USSR, has compiled a map of hydrochemical zones in the Caspian steppes and has been forecasting slides during operations. Remarks that Acad S. A. Khristianovich and Acad V. S. Kulebakin head the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric construction brigades, respectively, that attack special problems.

263T95

263T95

KOVDA, V. A.

"The Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature," (Committee for Coordinating the Construction of Hydroelectric Stations, Canals, and Irrigation Systems), (Popular Scientific Series), published by the Publishing House, Academy of Sciences USSR, 109 pp, 1952.

KOVDA, Victor Abramovich.

Great Construction Works of Communism and The Remaking of Nature. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1953.
63 P. Illus.

SO N/5
783.3
.K841

LUPINOVICH, I.S.; SKOROPANOV, S.G.; DENISOV, Z.N.; KOVDA, V.A., otv.red.; MARKOV, V.Ya., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Transformation of nature in the Polesyan lowlands] Preobrazovanie prirody Polesskoi nizmennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1953. 77 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Polesye--Drainage)

KOVDA, Viktor Abromovich, ed.

Grassland system in the agriculture of the republics of Central Asia Moskva, Akad. nauk, 1953. 197p. (Trudy Aralo-Kaspiiskoi kompleksnoi ekspeditsii, 1)

BERDYYEV, T.B., redaktor; DONCHENKO, V.V., redaktor; KOVDA, V.A., redaktor; LETUNOV, P.A., redaktor; NOVIKOV, G.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; PETROV, M.P., redaktor; RABOCHEV, I.S., redaktor; URAZBAYEV, M.T., redaktor; ZUBOVA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Transactions of the third session of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences; May 3-6, 1952] Trudy tret'ey sessii Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR; 3-6 maya 1952 g. Pod obshchei red. T.B.Berdyeva. Ashkhabad, 1953. (MLRA 9:10)
232 p.

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN TSSR (for Berdyyev)
(Turkmenistan--Science)

VOLOBUYEV, V.R.; KOVDA, V.A., professor, redaktor; LANDESMAN, P.A., redaktor; GUSEYNOV, R.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Soils and climate] Pochvy i klimat. Baku, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1953. 319 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Climatology) (Soils)

KOVDA, V. A.

Russia - Social Conditions

Universal historical significance of the great construction projects of communism.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. no. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

1. KOVDA, V. A. (Prof.)

2. USSR (600)

4. Russia - Public Works

7. Contribution of Soviet scientists to the great Stalin construction projects of communism. Priroda 42, No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BERLINER, M.A.; DOLGOPOLOV, N.N.; KOVDA, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; YEGOROV, N.G., redaktor; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electrometric determination of the salt content of soils, subsoils, and ground water] Elektrometricheskoe opradelenie solesoderzhaniia pochv, gruntov i gruntovykh vod. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1954. 81 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kovda)
(Soils--Analysis) (Water, Underground) (Salinometer)

KOVDA, V. A.

USSR/Agriculture - Soil science

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 10/37

Authors : Kovda, V. A., Mem. Corresp. Acad. Sci., USSR

Title : Visiting the German soil scientists

Periodical : Priroda 43/10, 65-70, Oct 1954

Abstract : An account is given of a conference in Berlin on the geography and cartography of soils, in which Soviet representatives took part. Various papers were read and methods of classification of soils were discussed. The conclusion is reached that Germany has benefited by the adoption of Russian methods.

Institution : ...

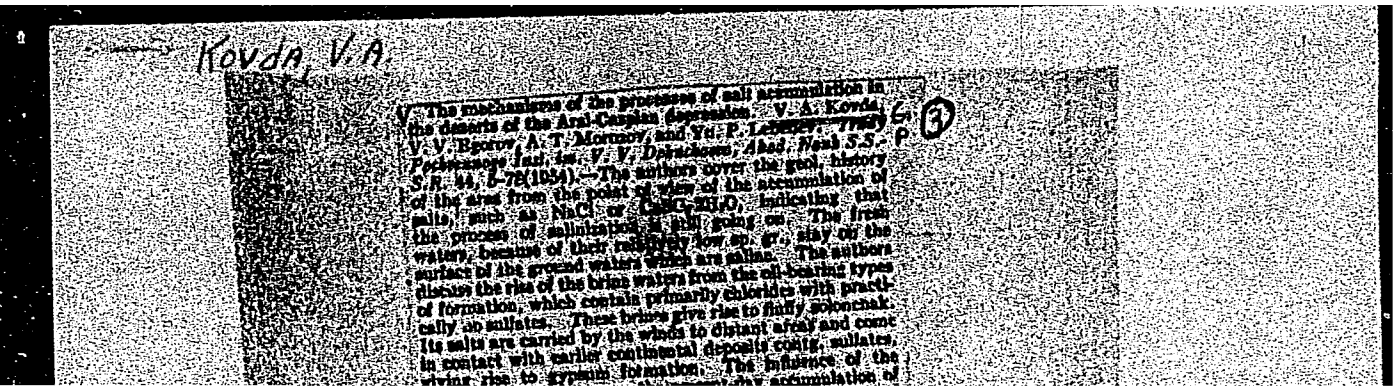
Submitted : ...

KOVDA, Viktor Abramobich.

Geochemistry of the deserts of the USSR; report at the 5th International Congress of Soil Scientists Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1954. 151, 1 p. maps.

(55-44365)

S607.K6



Kovda, V.A.

V. The mechanisms of the processes of salt accumulation in the deserts of the Aral-Caspian depression. V. A. Kovda, V. V. Egorov, A. T. Mormul, and Yu. P. Lebedev. *Trudy Pochvennogo Inst. im. V. V. Dokuchaeva, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 44, 5-72(1954).—The authors cover the geol. history of the area from the point of view of the accumulation of salts, such as NaCl or $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, indicating that the process of salinization is still going on. The fresh waters, because of their relatively low sp. gr., stay on the surface of the ground waters which are saline. The authors discuss the rise of the brine waters from the oil-bearing types of formation, which contain primarily chlorides with practically no sulfates. These brines give rise to fluffy solonchak. Its salts are carried by the winds to distant areas and come in contact with earlier continental deposits conts. sulfates, giving rise to gypsum formation. The influence of the [illegible] accumulation of

depression. From then on, the soils in the

discussed, their seasonal dynamics, relation to irrigation, and methods of amelioration; covering the different stages in the process of salinization, solonchak, solonetz, and solodi. In all sections considerable chem. data are presented to illustrate the points made. 45 references.

J. S. Joffe

KOVDA, V.A., red.

[Importance of drainage for increasing soil fertility] Znachenie drenazha v povyshenii plodorodiia pochv. Moskva, 1956. 82 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Leningrad. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.
(Drainage)

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10512

characteristics of the structure and mechanical composition of this horizon.

Card : 1/2

KOVDA, V. A.

USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Amelioration, Erosion. J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 5813

Author : Kovda, V.A., Rodin, L.Ye., Bazilevich, N.I.
Inst :
Title : The Reasons for the Natural Infertility of the Takyry and the Principles of their Amelioration.

Orig Pub : Sb. Takyry Zap. Turkmenii i puti ikh s, kh. osvoyeniya, Moskva, Akad Nauk SSSR, 1956, 711-717

Abstract : The authors consider the fundamental reasons for the natural lack of fertility of the takyry to be: the weak biological activity of the soils, their insignificant content of organic and fundamental nutritive substances (humus is less than 1%; N -- 0.05-0.06%; P_2O_5 -- 0.1%), the low (10%) content of humic acids in the humus and their weak acidity [the text is confused here], general salinity of the soils, their high alkalinity (up to 0.2% HCO_3; 0.04% CO_3; pH 9-10), the increased content of exchange Na in the

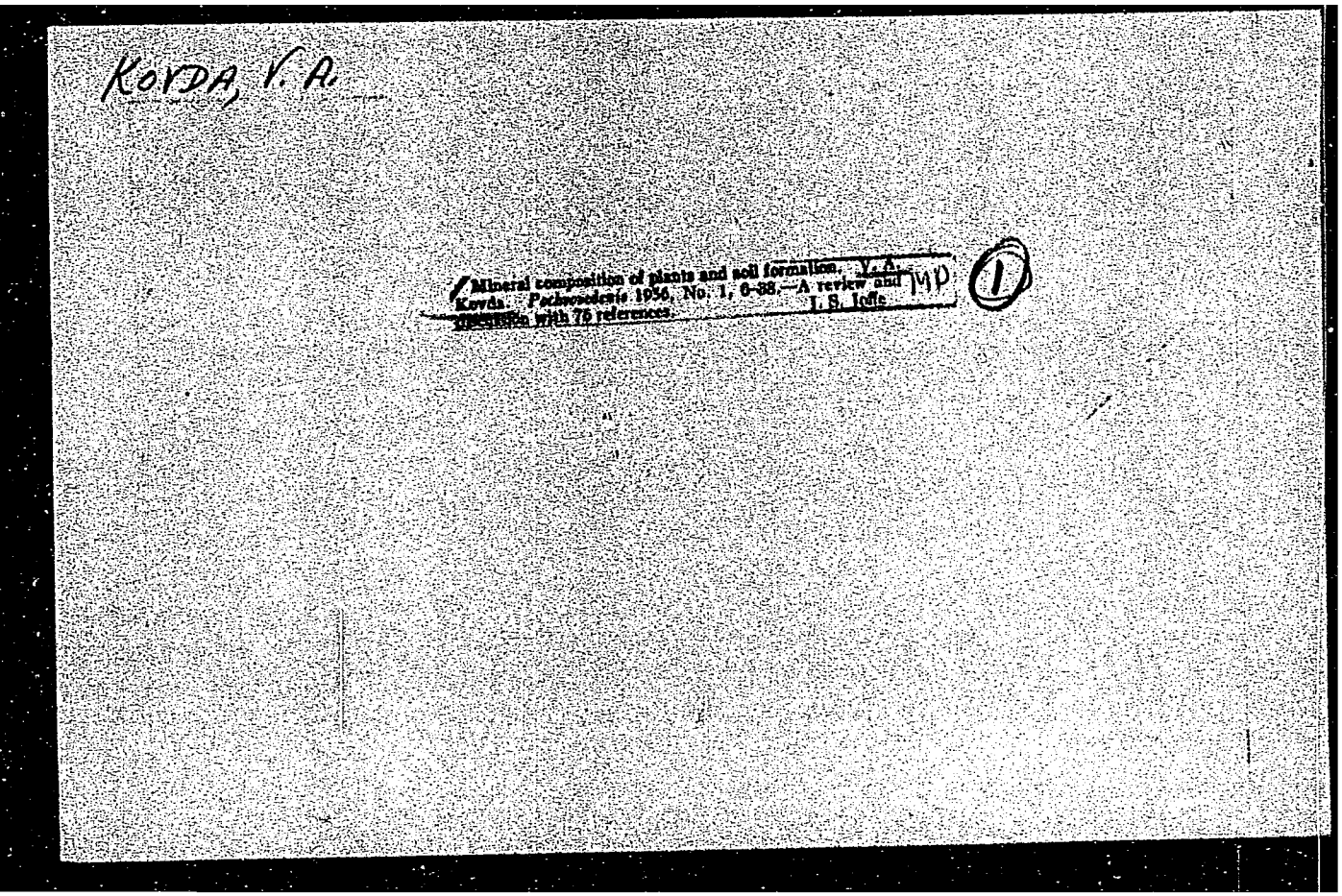
Card 1/2

Card 2/2

TYURIN, I.V., akademik, redaktor; KOVDA, V.A., redaktor; LAVRENKO, Ye.M., redaktor; RAZILEVICH, N.I., redaktor; LETUNOV, P.A., redaktor; RODIN, L.Ye., redaktor; SHUVALOV, S.A., redaktor; MARKOV, V.Ya., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Takyrs of Western Turkmenistan and ways of reclaming them for agriculture] Takyry Zapadnoi Turkmenii i puti ikh sel'skokhoziaistvennogo osvoeniia. Moskva, 1956. 735 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kovda, Lavrenko)
(Turkmenistan--Reclamation of land)



KOVDA, V. A.

USSR/Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. I-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22458

Author : Kovda, V.A.
Inst :
Title : Change of Chemico-Mineral Composition of Soil Cover as Affected by Migration of Salts and Gases of Deep Oil and Gas Deposits.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Kora vivetrivaniya. No 2, M., AN SSSR, 1956, 85-91.

Abstract: A theoretical basis for the possible relation between soil cover and the depth of oil-gas deposits was manifested by the fact of great mobility of components of oil-gas deposits and the unavoidable fissuring and microfissuring in structural arches. Results are given briefly of investigations which were conducted in the Ansheron Peninsula, Prikurin lowlands, within the limits of the Khlebnov structure along the Volga and a number of structures in West Georgia. The following soil-geochemical indications of oil presence are noted: 1) the chemical composition of near-surface

-13-

Card : 1/2

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils. J-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34310.

Author : Kovda, V. A., Hsu Su-Hua; Klychnikov, V. M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On Certain Peculiarities of Soil Formation in the Tidal Zone of the Yellow Sea.

Orig Pub: Pochvovodeniye, 1956, No 8, 12 - 20.

Abstract: According to frequency and duration of flooding, the littoral of the Yellow Sea in China is divided into three sub-zones: zone flooded daily, zone flooded periodically every year, and very rarely flooded zone (once every 10 years). The height of the tides fluctuates from 0.7 to 5 m. Strongly silted marine deposits are prevalent in the first sub-zone, but mineralization of sub-soil waters corresponds to that of the marine (eq. to

Card 1/2

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils. J-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34310.

Abstract: 48 g/l). In the 2nd sub-zone, as a result of an intensive process of evaporation, mineralization of ground waters reaches 150 g/l, and content of salts in saline soils of the chloride salting reaches 5%. In the third sub-zone, de-salting of soil depressions under the action of rain water is being observed. In this sub-zone, the most frequent soils are as follows: meadowy slightly alkali, muddy- and meadow- swampy. Agricultural utilization of flooded areas is possible only with construction of protective dams, deep drainage by means of floodgates for protection from sea tides and erosion by water. -- S. A. Nikitin.

Card 2/2

KOVDA, V. A.

"Mineral Composition of Plants and Formation of Soils," a paper presented at the 6th International Soil Science Congress, Paris, 28 Aug to 8 Sep 56.

In Library Branch #5

KOVDA, V.A.

Mastery in achieving high crop yields. Znan.sila 31 no.3:1-3 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Chlen-korrespodent Akademii nauk SSSR.
(China--Crop yields)

KOVDA, V.A.

Lanscapes of irrigated regions of the U.S.S.R. Priroda 45 no.11: 89-93 N '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR. 2. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR, moskva.
(Irrigation)

KOVDA, V. A.

"The Use of Drainage to Prevent Salinisation of Irrigated Soils," paper presented at the Third International Congress on Irrigation and Drainage, San Francisco, 29 Apr-4 May 1957

C-3,800,020

KOVDA, V.A.

Problems of the drainage and reclamation of Colchis. Biul. VNIICHiSK no.1:209-211 '57. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Colchis--Drainage)

USSR/Soil Science - Genesis and Geography of Soils. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99979

Author : Kovda, V.A., Kondorskaya, N.I.
Inst : -
Title : A New Soil Map of China

Orig Pub : Pochvovedeniye, 1957, No 12, 45-51

Abstract : There is presented a schematic map of China, drawn to the scale of 1 : 10,000,000, based on the results of the works by Ma Yun-chih, Sung Ta-ch'eng, Li Ch'ang-K'uai, Hou K'uang-ch'ing, Hsung I, Li Liang-ch'ie, Hou Hsueh-yu and investigations by the authors in China in 1954-1957. Foremost on the Chinese soil map stand out meadow soils, brown soils of the arid forests, forest burozems /brown-earth soils/ (in the Chinese north); outlines of the extension of chernozems are clearly defined. The chart reflects two parallel rows of the soil cover's zonal system: one, to the east in the belt of the ocean-monsoon

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems. M-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58496

Author : Kovda, V. A.
Inst : Acad. Sci. Arm SSR
Title : The Prospects of Utilization of Lands Liberated by the Draining of Lake Sevan for Agricultural Needs

Orig Pub : Izv. AN ArmSSR, Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957, 10, No 10

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

KOVDA, V.A.; LIVEROVSKIY, Yu.A.; SUN DA-CHEN [Sung Da-Tchen]

A survey of soils of the Amur region. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. 22 no.1: 91-106 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(AMUR VALLEY--SOILS)

KOVDA, V. A.

Kovda, V.A. and P.S. Slavin "Geochemical soil data concerning the mineral oil and gas content"

report presented at a Conference in the Dept. of Geological and Geographical Sci., on Geochemical and Radiometrical Methods of Search and Prospecting for Deposits, 21-26 April 1958.
(Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 7, pp. 125-26)

KOVDA, V.A.

LOPATIN, G.V.; DEN'GINA, R.S.; YEGOROV, V.V.; KOVDA, V.A., otvetstvennyy red.; TSVETKOV, N.V., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Delta of the Amu Darya] Del'ta Amu-Dar'i. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 156 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kovda)
(Amu Darya Delta)

KOVDA, V.A., otvestvennyy red.; YEGOROV, V.V., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; ANTSELOVICH, M.Ye., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Drainage in the utilization of saline soils] Primenenie drenazha pri osvoenii zasolennykh zemel'. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 173 p. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchaeva.
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kovda).
(Drainage) (Reclamation of land)

LETUNOV, Petr Alekseyevich; KOVDA, V.A., otv.red.; KHATSKELEVICH, L.M., red.izd-va; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Conditions for land improvement along the lower reaches of the Amu Darya; processes of accumulation of salinity in soils and waters of the Amu Darya Delta] Pochvenno-meliorativnye usloviia v nizov'iakh Amu-Dar'i; protsessy solenakopleniia v pochvakh i vodakh del'ty Amu-Dar'i. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1958. 202 p. (Trudy Aralo-Kaspiiskoi kompleksnoi ekspeditsii, no.10) (MIRA 12:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kovda).
(Amu Darya Valley--Soils)

LUPINOVICH, I.S.; GOLUB, T.F.; KOVDA, V.A., red.; BULAT, O., red. izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Peat-bog soils in White Russia and their fertility] Torfiano-bolotnye pochvy BSSR i ikh plodorodie. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1958. 315 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kovda).
(White Russia--Peat soils)

KOVDA, V.A.; MURATOVA, V.S.

Professor E.W. Hilgard, 1833-1916. Pochvovedenie no.3:76-82 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Hilgard, Eugene Woldemar, 1833-1916)

AMIRASLANOV, A.A.; KOVDA, V.A.; MIRCHINK, M.F.

"Lithological and geochemical bases for weathering of the earth's crust" by K.I. Lukashev. Reviewed by A.A. Amiraslanov, V.A. Kovda, M.F.Mirchink. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3: 126-128 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR.
(Weathering) (Lukashev, K.I.)

KOVDA, V.A.; ZIMOVETS, B.A.; AMCHISLAVSKAYA, A.G.

Hydrogenous accumulation of silica compounds and sesquioxides soils of the Amur region [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.5:1-11 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Amur Valley--Minerals in soil)

KOVDA, V.A.; YAKUSHEVSKAYA, I.V.; TYURYUKANOV, A.N.

Trace elements in soils of the U.S.S.R. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.5:562-570 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.
(MINERALS IN SOIL)

SOV/30-58-9-16/51

AUTHOR: Kovda, V. A., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

TITLE: Deserts and Oases in Egypt (V pustynyakh i oazisakh Yegipta)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 72-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The National Scientific Center of Egypt asked the AS USSR for assistance in the elaboration of the most important and urgent problems of soil science. For two months the author was guest and collaborator of this center. The director of the center is the chemist Professor A. R. Turki. The center consists of a chemical, a physical, a medical, and an agricultural department. The Institute of Deserts, director: Doctor O. Draz, is a part of the center (Fig 1). Professor G. Khamdi, President of the Egyptian Association of Soil Experts and Head of the Chair of Soil Science at the University of Ein Shams, is chief manager of the center. The Department of Soil Science of the Ministry of Agriculture under the direction of A. Kh. Mustafa also has a considerable number of experts at its disposal. Also the Chairs of Soil Science at the universities of Alexandria, Cairo and Ein Shams carry out research work. In Alexandria a national laboratory for the amelioration of salty soils has been

Card 1/2

KOVDA, V.A.; VASIL'YEVSKAYA, V.D.

Investigating the trace element content of Amur Valley soils.
Pochvovedenie no.12:68-76 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Amur Valley--Soils--Analysis)
(Trace elements)

KOVDA, V.A.; YAKUSHEVSKAYA, I.V.; TYURYUKANOV, A.N.; PEREL'MAN, A.I., doktor geologo-mineralog.nauk, otv.red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Trace elements in the soils of the Soviet Union] Mikroelementy v pochvakh Sovetskogo Soiuza. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1959. 63 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Trace elements) (Soils)

SHUBIN, Vasiliy Fedorovich; KOVDA, V.A., otv.red.; IVANOV, V.V., red. izd-va; YEGOROVA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Reclamation of Chestnut soils of the Volga Valley] Osvoenie kashtanovykh pochv Povolzh'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 134 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Volga Valley--Agriculture)

YEGOROV, Valentin Vasil'yevich; KOVDA, V.A., otv.red.; ANTSELOVICH, M.Ye., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Soil formation and conditions for establishing irrigation systems for the improvement of deltas in the Aral-Caspian Lowland] Pochvoobrazovanie i usloviia provedeniia orositel'nykh melioratsii v del'takh Aralo-Kaspiiskoi nizmennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 294 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kovda).
(Caspian Sea region--Irrigation)
(Caspian Sea region--Soils)

PEYVE, Ya.V., glav. red.; ALIYEV, G.A., akademik, red.; ABUTALYBOV, M.G., prof., red.; BERZIN, YA.M. [Berzins,J.], akademik, red.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, red.; VLASYUK, P.A., akademik, red.; VOYNAR, A.O., prof., red.; DROBKOV, A.A., prof., red.; KATALYMOV, M.V., prof., red.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V., red.; KOVDA, V.A., red.; KEDROV-ZIKHMAN,O.K., akademik, red.; LEONOV, V.A., akademik, red.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., prof., red.; SINYAGIN, I.I., red.; CHERNOV, V.A., prof., red.; CHANISHVILI, Sh.F., red.; SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya., prof., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; VENGRANOVICH, A., red.; DYMARSKAYA, O., red.; KLYAVINYA,A [Klavina, A.], tekhn. red.

[Use of trace elements in agriculture and medicine; transactions] Primenenie mikroelementov v sel'skom khoziaistve i meditsine; trudy. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1959. 706 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po mikroelementam. 3d, Baku, 1958. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Peyve, Kovda). 3. AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Aliyev). 4. AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Berzin). 5. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Vlasyuk, Kedrov-Zikhman). 6. AN Belorusskoy SSR (for Leonov). 7. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Sinyagin, Koval'skiy). 8. Chlen-korrespondent AN Gruzinskoy SSR (for Chanishvili).

(Trace elements) (Biochemistry) (Agriculture)

KOVDA, V.A.; LIVEROVSKIY, Yu.A., prof., otv.red.; MARKOV, V.Ya., red. izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Studies of nature and soils of China] Ocherki prirody i pochv Kitaia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 455 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(China--Soils)

KOVDA, V.A.; ZAKHAR'INA, G.V.; SHELYAKINA, O.A.

Significance of irrigation sediments of the Amu Darya River in the fertility of irrigated soils [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.4:25-35 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1.Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Amu Darya Valley--Soil fertility)
(Irrigation farming)

KOVDA, V.A.; ZAKHAR'INA, G.V.

Geochemical characteristics of and salt accumulation processes in soils of Sinkiang. Pochvovedenie no.9:1-4 S '59.
(MIRA:13:1)

1.Pochvennyy institut im. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Region--Soils)

LOBOVA, Ye.V. and KOVDA, V.A.

"Classification of Soils and Soil Map of Asia."

(Soil Institute im.V.V.Dokuchayev, for Lobova)
(Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, for Kovda)
report to be presented at the 7th Intl Soil Science Congress, Madison, Wisconsin, 15-23 Aug 1960

KOVDA, V.A.; ZIMOVETS, B.A.; ZYRIN, N.G.; KORNBLYUM, E.A.; VASIL'YEVSKAYA, V.D.

Soils and processes of soil formation in the floodland of the upper and central Amur. Pochvovedenie no.11:10-23 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Amur Valley--Soils)

KOVDA, V.A.; YEGOROV, V.V.; MURATOVA, V.S.; STROGONOV, B.P.

Classification of soils by the degree and type of salinity with reference to the salt resistance of plants. Bot.zhur. 45 no.8:1123-1131 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR i Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Plants, Effect of salts on)
(Soils--Classification)

KOVDA, V.A.

"The role of science in the development of natural resources."

Report submitted to the Conf. on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.
Geneva, Switzerland 4-20 February 1963

KOVDA, V.A., otv. red. LOBOVA, Ye.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red. (Moskva); ZIMBERG, N.V., red. (Tashkent); MAMYTOV, A.M., red. (Frunze); UMAROV, M.U., red.

[Geography and classification of the soils of Asia] Geografiia i klassifikatsiia pochv Azii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 257 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kovda).

KOVDA, V.A.

General and specific features in the history of the soil cover of continents; for a world soil map. Pochvovedenie no.1:3-17 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

BAZILEVICH, Nataliya Ivanovna; KOVDA, V.A., prof., otv. red.

[Geochemistry of sodium carbonate-type saline soils] Geokhimiia pochv sodovogo zasoleniia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 349 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kovda).

L 13836-63 EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pr-4/Pu-4
GG/WW/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AP3003159 S/0056/63044/006/2187/2189

AUTHOR: Yesel'son, B. N.; Kovdrya, Yu. Z.; Lazarev, B. G.

TITLE: Direct measurements of the linear flow velocity of a film of He II

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiziki, v. 44, no. 6, 1963, 2187-2189

TOPIC TAGS: liquid helium, flow rate, low temperatures

ABSTRACT: Experiments were set up for obtaining detailed information on the linear flow velocity and the formation of He II films. The experiments consisted essentially of measuring the temperature at two different points along the flow and determining the time dependence of the potential difference between the two resistance thermometers. The experiments were carried out in the temperature inverval 1.50 to 2.13K. The temperature was maintained constant within 0.00001 °K. The resultant flow rate increased with temperature reaching 100 cm/sec at 1.5°K. Since this exceeds the critical velocity as obtained in some investigations, some explanation is advanced for this high rate. In particular, it is suggested that the vortices do not have time to form during the time of flow of the film, which is about 0.2 sec at 1.5°K. "We take the opportunity to thank V.D.Krasnikov for preparing the amplifier and N.N.Mikhaylov for providing the wire of lead brass."

Card 1/1

KOVDYSHEVA, L. V.- "Ecological- Phytocoenotic Properties of the Self-seeding of Certain (relics) Forest Species of Azerbaijan." Min of Agriculture Azerbaijan SSR, Azerbaijan Sci Res Inst of Forestry and Agricultural Forest Melioration, Baku, 1955 (Dissertations For the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KOVDYSHEVA, L.V.

Guide to sprouts of main varieties of forest trees and shrubs of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Azerb.SSR 19:139-171 '55.
(Azerbaijan--Trees) (Azerbaijan--Shrubs) (MLRA 9:8)

HERCZEG, Bela, dr.; KOVECS, Gyula, dr.; BANHIDY, Attila, dr.

Data on the clinical picture of suppurative reticulocytic mesenteric lymphadenitis (Masshof). Orv. hetil. 106 no.38: 1787-1789 19 S '65.

1. Baja V.T. Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly (foorvos: Nanay, Andor, dr.) es Korbonctani Osztaly (foorvos: Cseh, Imre, dr.).

Kovecs, Kalman; VAJDA, Bela, foeloado

Certain questions relating to the material planning in the construction industry. Epites szemle 8 no. 2:33-37 '64.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Tervgazdasagi Foosztalyanak helyettes osztalyvezetoje (for Kovecs).
2. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Tervgazdasagi Foosztalya (for Vajda).

AUTHORS: Kovekhov, A.S., Vinderman, L.Sh.

TITLE: Maintenance of Measuring Equipment in Rural Regions (O nadzore za sredstvami izmereniya v sel'skikh rayonakh)

SOV/115-58-6-1/43

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 3-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Chernovtsy oblast' a weights and measuring equipment repair shop has been transformed into a laboratory for checking the conditions of measuring equipment in the kolkhozes. For periodic checks the necessary equipment was mounted on two trucks which serve as mobile laboratories. The measuring devices are not only checked, but also cleaned, painted, etc. The checks are made two times a year. After 2-3 years the number of devices which need repair decreases sharply.

Card 1/1

KOVEKHOV, A. S.

Assistance of state testing laboratory to collective and state farms and industrial enterprises. Izm. tekh. no.10:59-60 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Chernovtsy—Testing laboratories)

BELINSKIY, M.L.; BUT, P.P.; KANTOROVICH, Z.L.; KRYLOV, Yu.V.; VLADIMIROV, P.F.; ZAYTSEV, B.Z.; KOVEL', I.I.; LESHCHINSKIY, M.P.; KOTIK, V.G.; LEPEKHIN, S.P.; RATS, P.G.; SERIKOV, S.S.; KHAYTOVICH, M.S. [deceased]; TSVETKOV, N.Ya.; KULIKOV, A.A., red.; MATSKIN, L.A., red.; RYABSKIY, N.A., red.

[Handbook on petroleum-pipeline equipment] Spravochnik; oborudovanie magistral'nykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 610 p. (MIRA 18:6)

VIL'NYANSKIY, Ya.Ye.; BOROVSKIKH, L.A.; KOVEL', M.S.

Preparation of chromium oxide by reducing alkaline chromate with sulfur dioxide. Zhur.VKHO 8 no.1:116-117 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Chromium oxides) (Sodium chromate) (Sulfur dioxide)

KOVELENOV, V.I., inzh.

Valve for controlling the consumption of gas or air. Elek. sta. 32 no. 5:16-19 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Electric power plants—Equipment and supplies)
(Valves)

KOVELENOV, V.I.; MARTYNOV, I.M.

Using the air cooler of the turbogenerator for condensate heating. Prom.energ. 16 no.7:8 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Turbogenerators—Cooling)

KOVELENOV, V.I., inzh.

Use of the air coolers of turbogenerators for heating condensate.
Energetik 9 no.6:8-9 Je '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Turbogenerators—Cooling)
(Feed-water heaters)

KOVELENOV, V.I., inzh.

Use of discharging circulation feed water for drawing-off air from steam turbine condensers. Energetik 9 no.1:17 Ja '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Steam turbines) (Condensers (Steam))

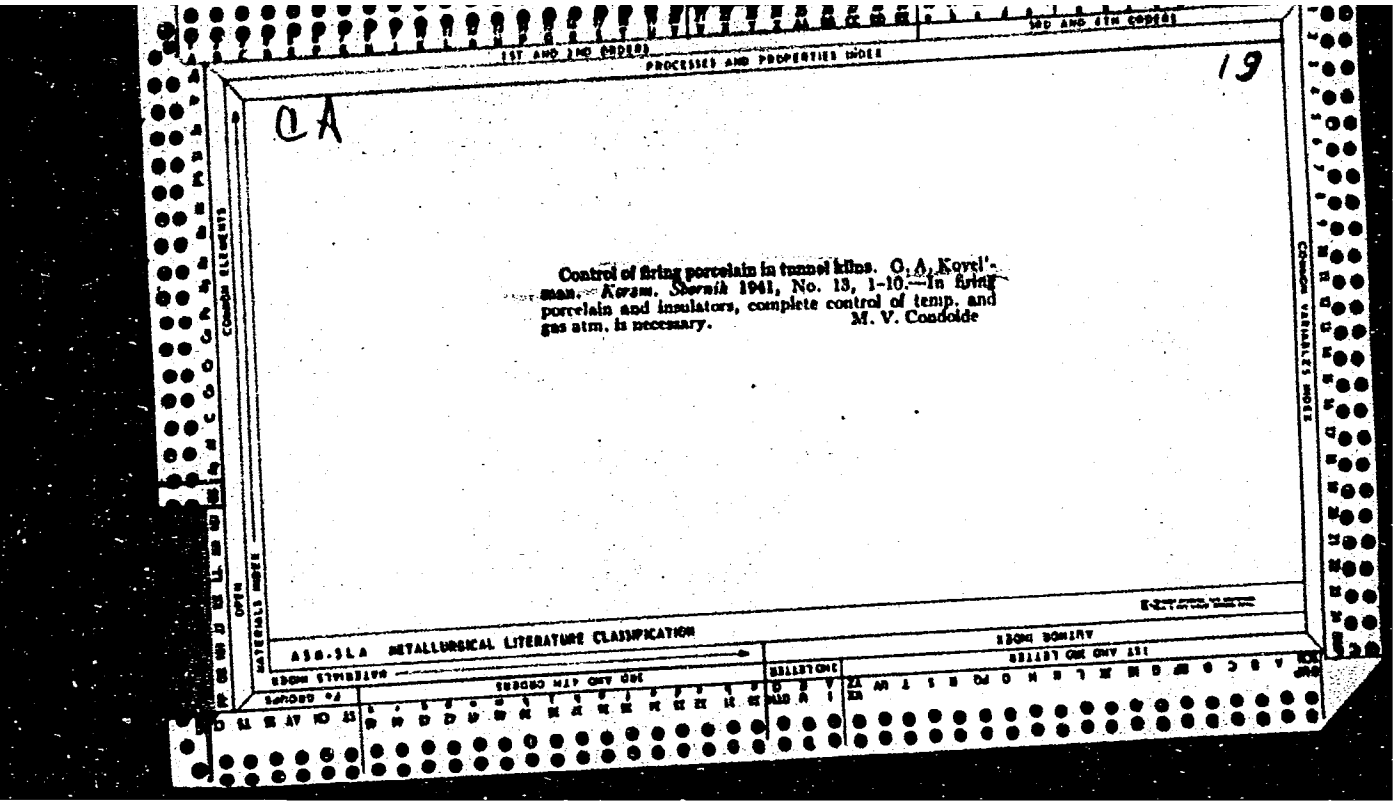
KOVRLEV, G.A.

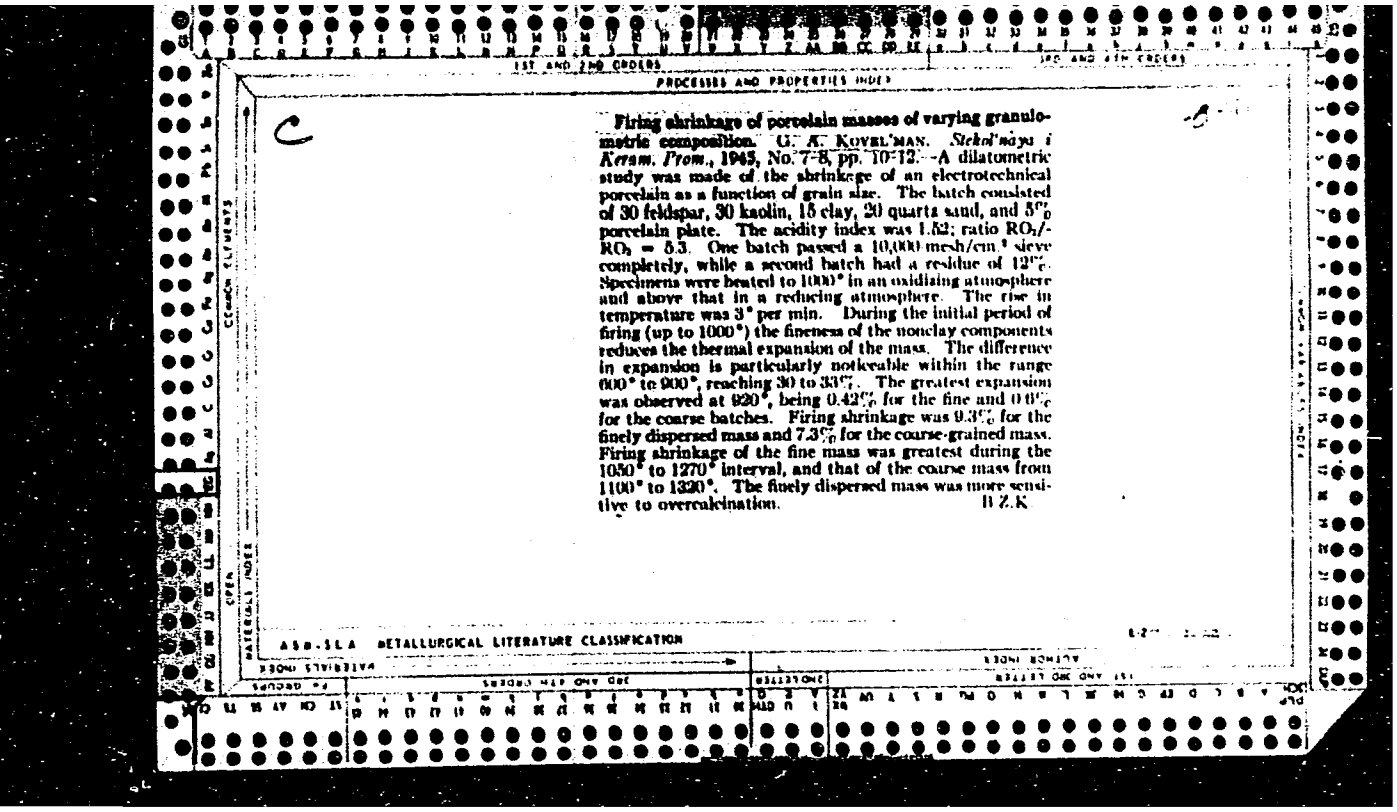
Effect of dry grinding of substances on the nature of their debeyegrams. Zap.Vs.min.ob-va 86 no.3:401-403 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Leningrad.
(Mineralogy)

BELYAYEV, V.F.; KOVELEV, L.V.

Preparation of hydroperoxides of 1-isopropyl-1-cyclopentene and 1-propyl-1-cyclopentene. Uch.zap. BGU no.29:266-276 '56.
(Cyclopentene) (MIRA 11:11)

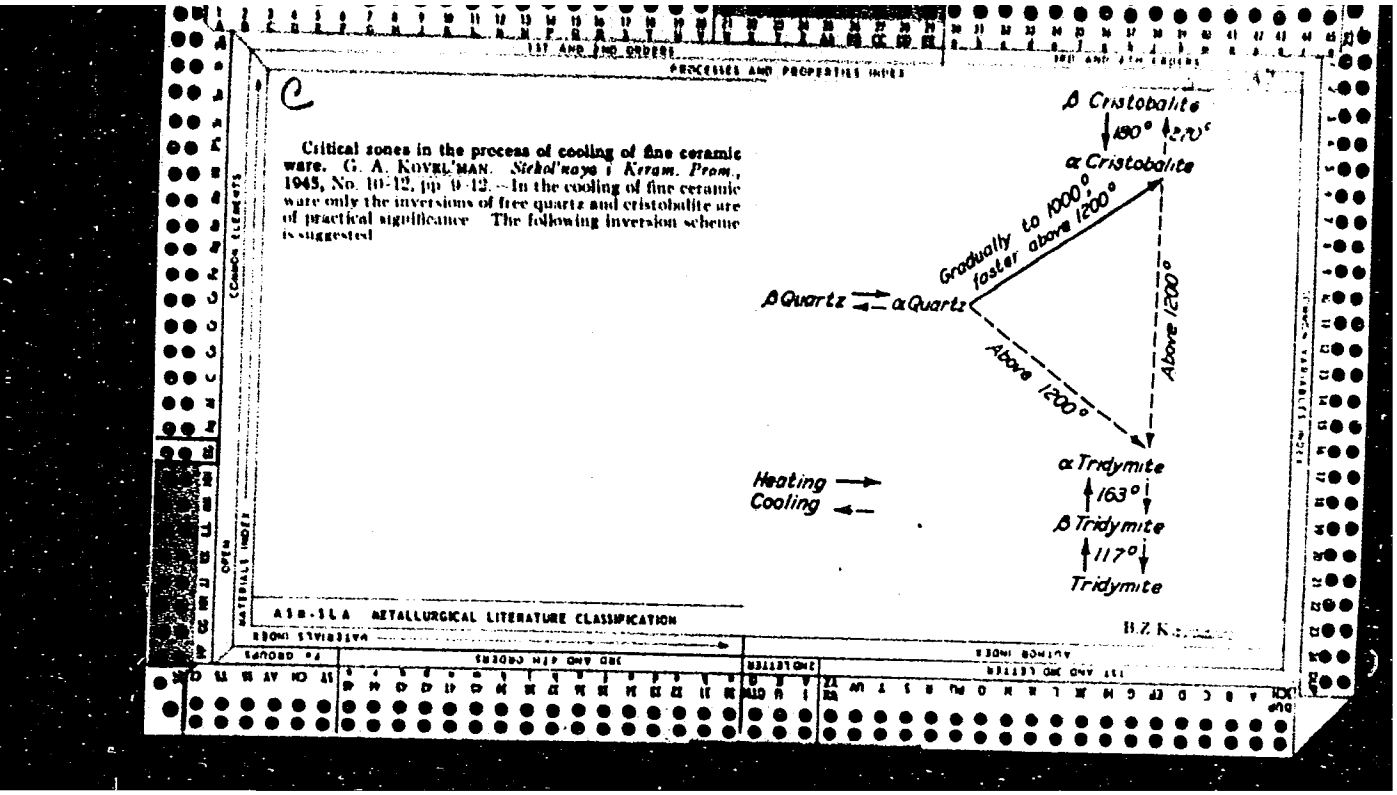




PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

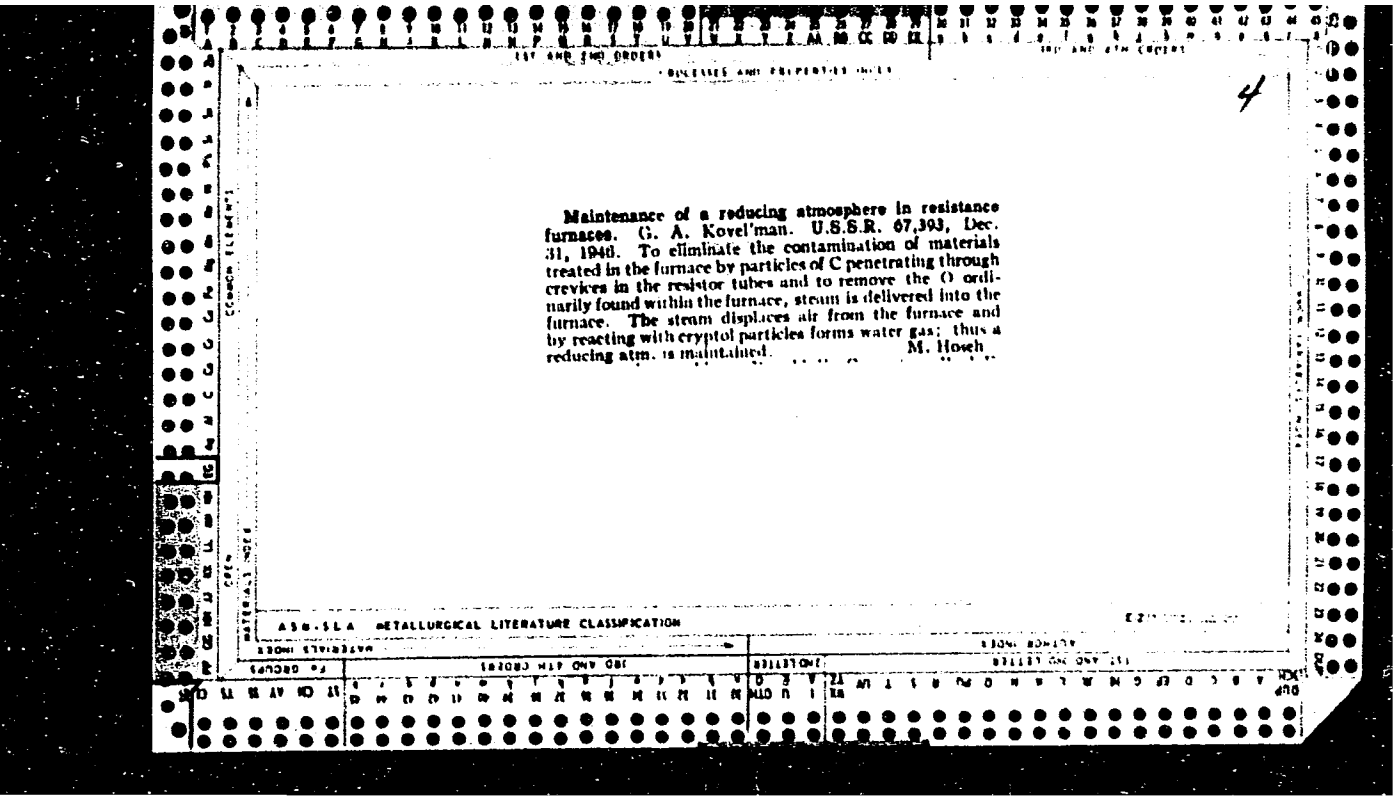
Firing shrinkage of porcelain masses of varying granulometric composition. G. A. KOVEL'MAN. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 1945, No. 7-8, pp. 10-12.—A dilatometric study was made of the shrinkage of an electrotechnical porcelain as a function of grain size. The batch consisted of 30 feldspar, 30 kaolin, 15 clay, 20 quartz sand, and 5% porcelain plate. The acidity index was 1.52; ratio $RO_2/R_2O_3 = 5.3$. One batch passed a 10,000-mesh/cm² sieve completely, while a second batch had a residue of 12%. Specimens were heated to 1000° in an oxidizing atmosphere and above that in a reducing atmosphere. The rise in temperature was 3° per min. During the initial period of firing (up to 1000°) the fineness of the nonclay components reduces the thermal expansion of the mass. The difference in expansion is particularly noticeable within the range 600° to 900°, reaching 30 to 33%. The greatest expansion was observed at 920°, being 0.42% for the fine and 0.6% for the coarse batches. Firing shrinkage was 9.3% for the finely dispersed mass and 7.3% for the course-grained mass. Firing shrinkage of the fine mass was greatest during the 1050° to 1270° interval, and that of the course mass from 1100° to 1320°. The finely dispersed mass was more sensitive to overcalcination. H Z K

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



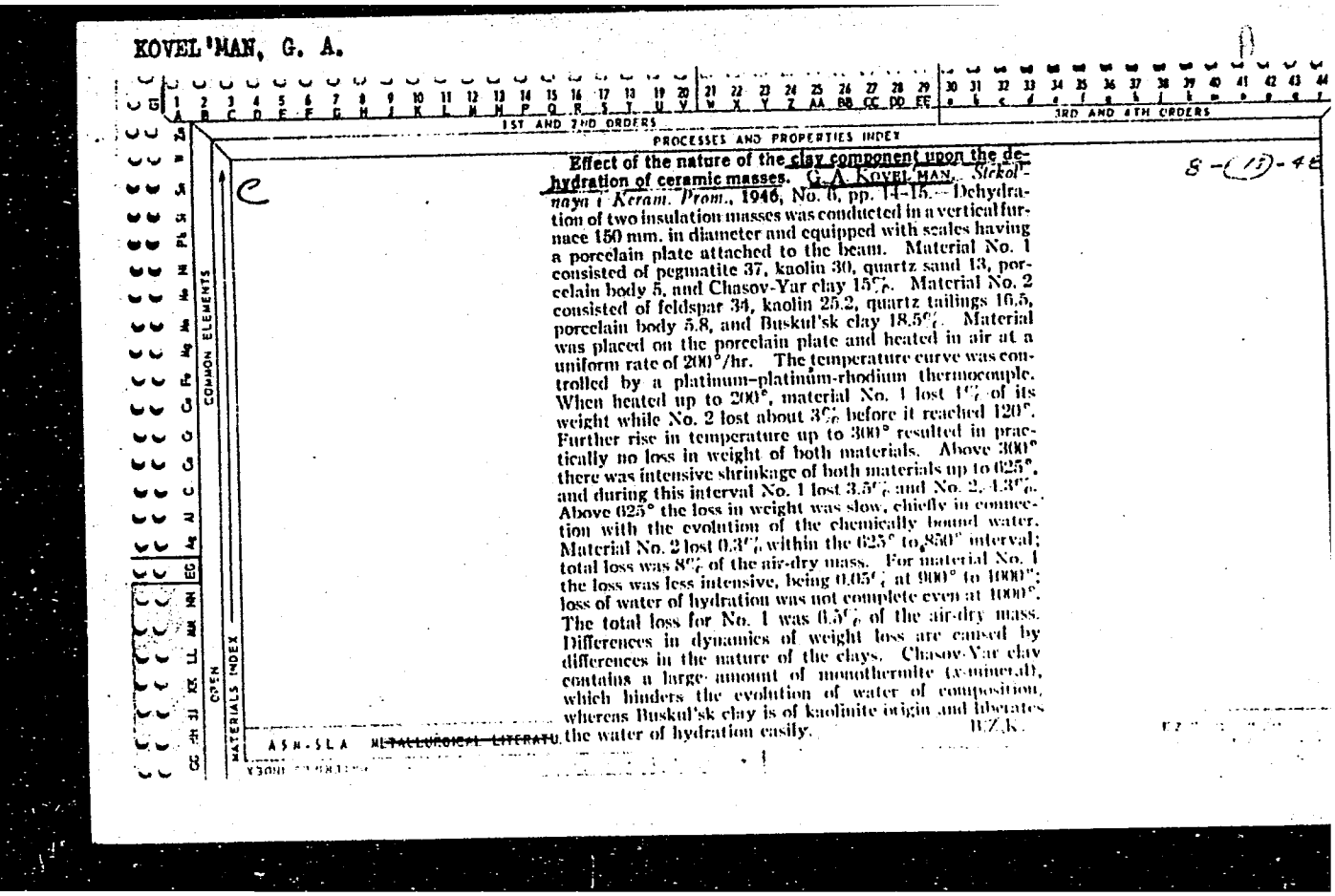
C

Critical zones in the process of cooling of fine ceramic ware. G. A. KOVEL'MAN. *Steklo'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1945, No. 10-12, pp. 9-12.—In the cooling of fine ceramic ware only the inversions of free quartz and cristobalite are of practical significance. The following inversion scheme is suggested



4

Maintenance of a reducing atmosphere in resistance furnaces. G. A. Kovel'man. U.S.S.R. 67,393, Dec. 31, 1946. To eliminate the contamination of materials treated in the furnace by particles of C penetrating through crevices in the resistor tubes and to remove the O ordinarily found within the furnace, steam is delivered into the furnace. The steam displaces air from the furnace and by reacting with cryptol particles forms water gas; thus a reducing atm. is maintained. M. Hoseh



KOVEL'MAN, G. A.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

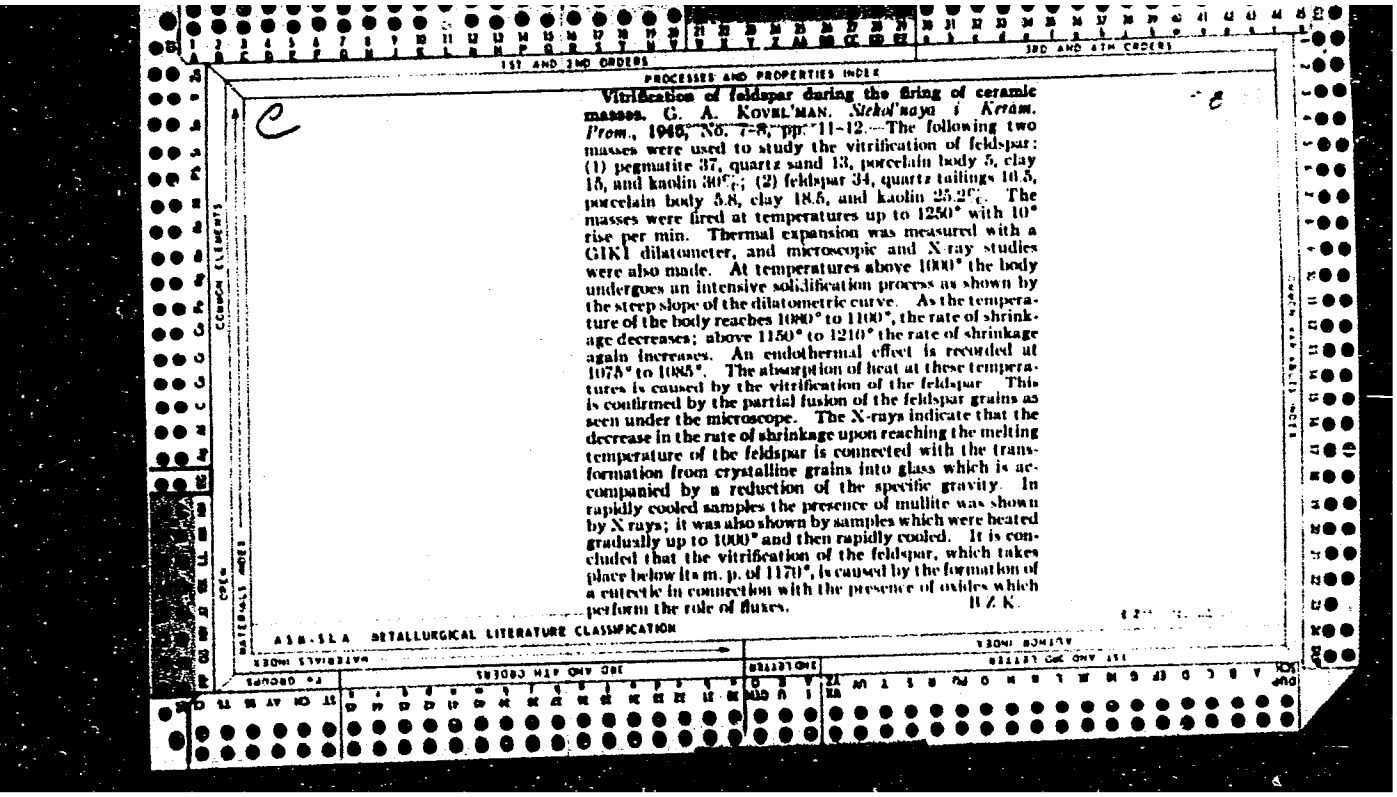
MATERIALS INDEX

OPEN

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

Effect of the nature of the clay component upon the dehydration of ceramic masses. G. A. KOVEL'MAN. *Stekol'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No. 6, pp. 14-15.—Dehydration of two insulation masses was conducted in a vertical furnace 150 mm. in diameter and equipped with scales having a porcelain plate attached to the beam. Material No. 1 consisted of pegmatite 37, kaolin 30, quartz sand 13, porcelain body 5, and Chasov-Yar clay 15%. Material No. 2 consisted of feldspar 34, kaolin 25.2, quartz tailings 16.5, porcelain body 5.8, and Buskul'sk clay 18.5%. Material was placed on the porcelain plate and heated in air at a uniform rate of 200°/hr. The temperature curve was controlled by a platinum-platinum-rhodium thermocouple. When heated up to 200°, material No. 1 lost 1% of its weight while No. 2 lost about 3% before it reached 120°. Further rise in temperature up to 300° resulted in practically no loss in weight of both materials. Above 300° there was intensive shrinkage of both materials up to 625°, and during this interval No. 1 lost 3.5% and No. 2, 4.3%. Above 625° the loss in weight was slow, chiefly in connection with the evolution of the chemically bound water. Material No. 2 lost 0.3% within the 625° to 850° interval; total loss was 8% of the air-dry mass. For material No. 1 the loss was less intensive, being 0.05% at 900° to 1000°; loss of water of hydration was not complete even at 1000°. The total loss for No. 1 was 6.5% of the air-dry mass. Differences in dynamics of weight loss are caused by differences in the nature of the clays. Chasov-Yar clay contains a large amount of montmorillonite (a mineral), which hinders the evolution of water of composition, whereas Buskul'sk clay is of kaolinite origin and liberates the water of hydration easily. B.Z.K.

8-(15)-46



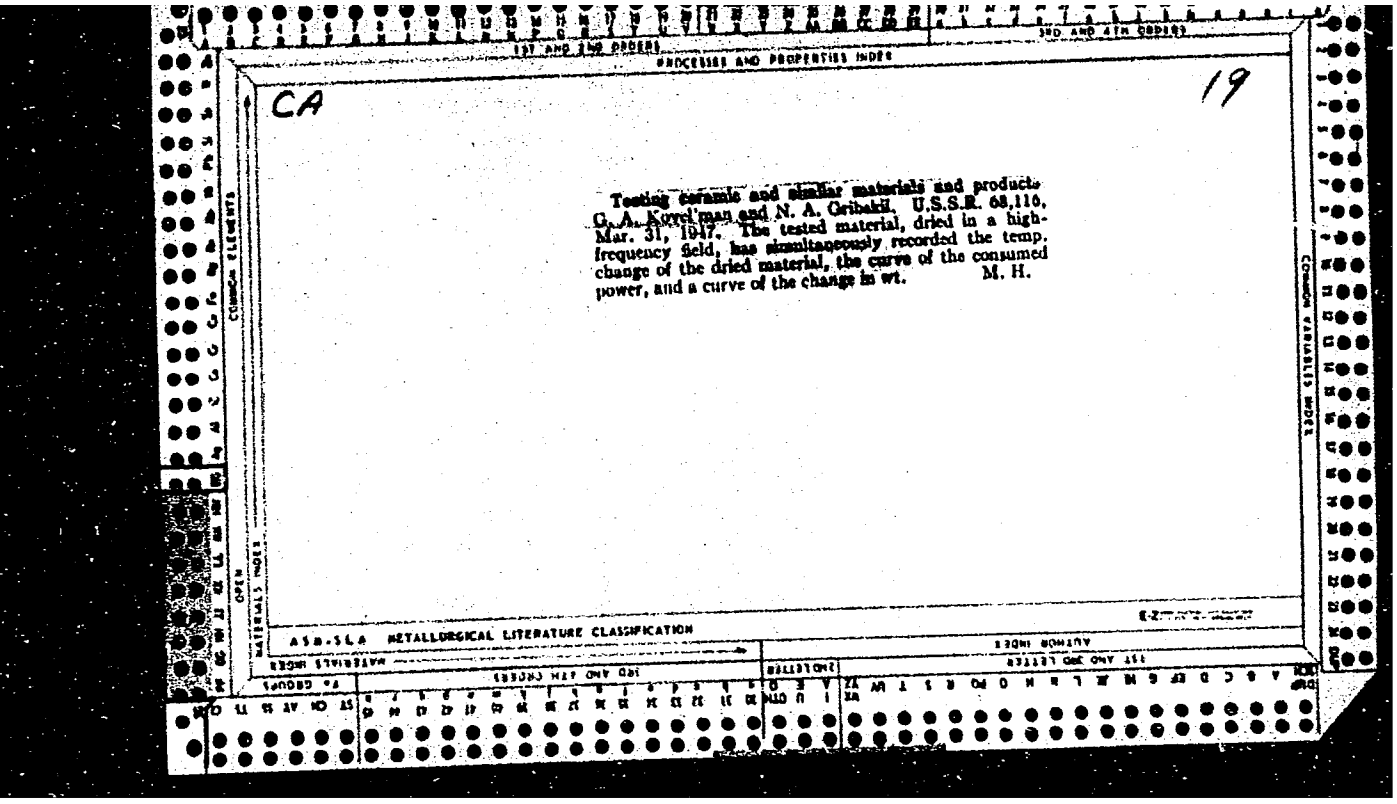
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Vitrification of feldspar during the firing of ceramic masses. G. A. Kovel'man. *Steklo'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1945, No. 7-8, pp. 11-12.—The following two masses were used to study the vitrification of feldspar: (1) pegmatite 37, quartz sand 13, porcelain body 5, clay 15, and kaolin 30%; (2) feldspar 34, quartz tailings 10.5, porcelain body 5.8, clay 18.5, and kaolin 25.2%. The masses were fired at temperatures up to 1250° with 10° rise per min. Thermal expansion was measured with a GIKI dilatometer, and microscopic and X-ray studies were also made. At temperatures above 1000° the body undergoes an intensive solidification process as shown by the steep slope of the dilatometric curve. As the temperature of the body reaches 1080° to 1100°, the rate of shrinkage decreases; above 1150° to 1210° the rate of shrinkage again increases. An endothermal effect is recorded at 1078° to 1085°. The absorption of heat at these temperatures is caused by the vitrification of the feldspar. This is confirmed by the partial fusion of the feldspar grains as seen under the microscope. The X-rays indicate that the decrease in the rate of shrinkage upon reaching the melting temperature of the feldspar is connected with the transformation from crystalline grains into glass which is accompanied by a reduction of the specific gravity. In rapidly cooled samples the presence of mullite was shown by X rays; it was also shown by samples which were heated gradually up to 1000° and then rapidly cooled. It is concluded that the vitrification of the feldspar, which takes place below its m. p. of 1170°, is caused by the formation of a eutectic in connection with the presence of oxides which perform the role of fluxes. H Z K.

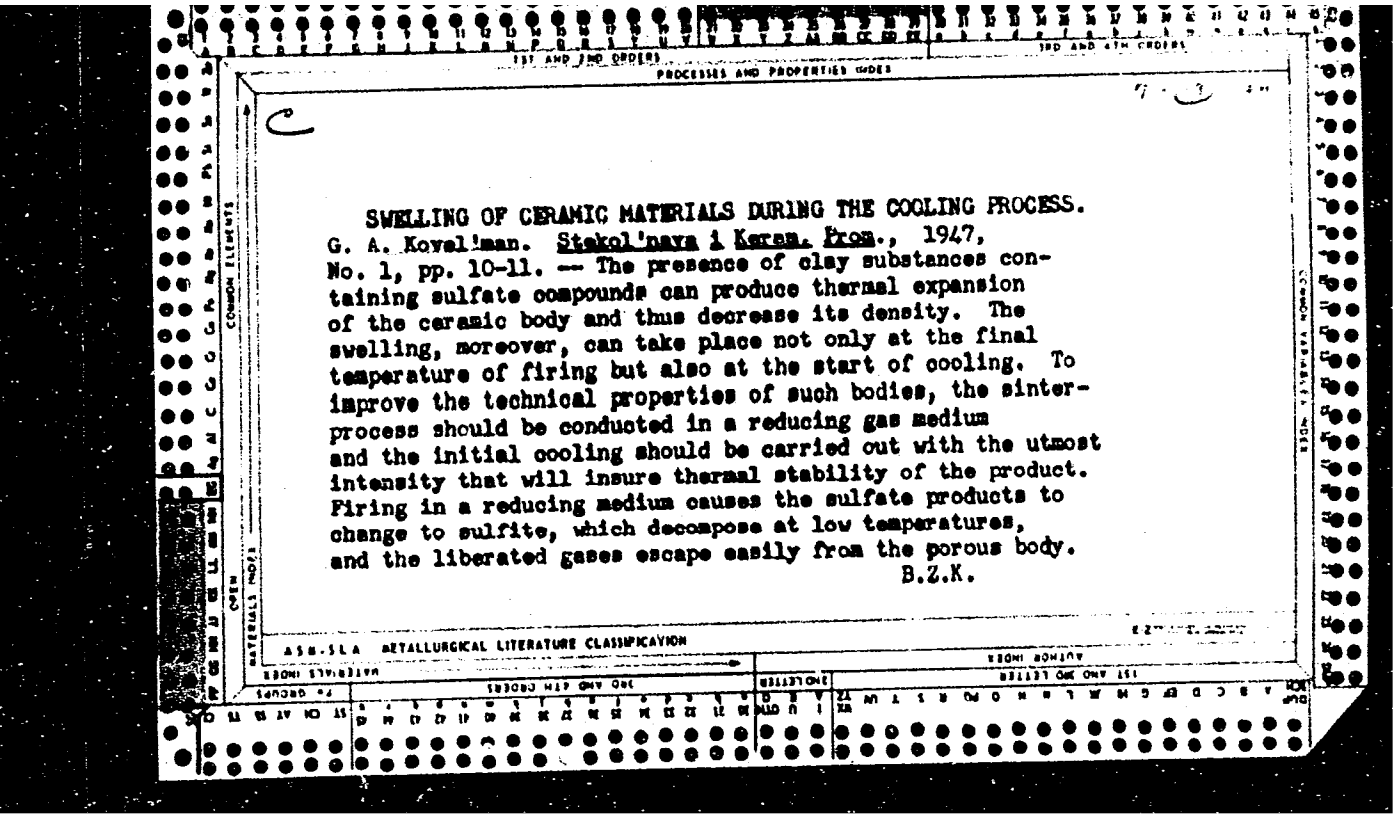
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

19

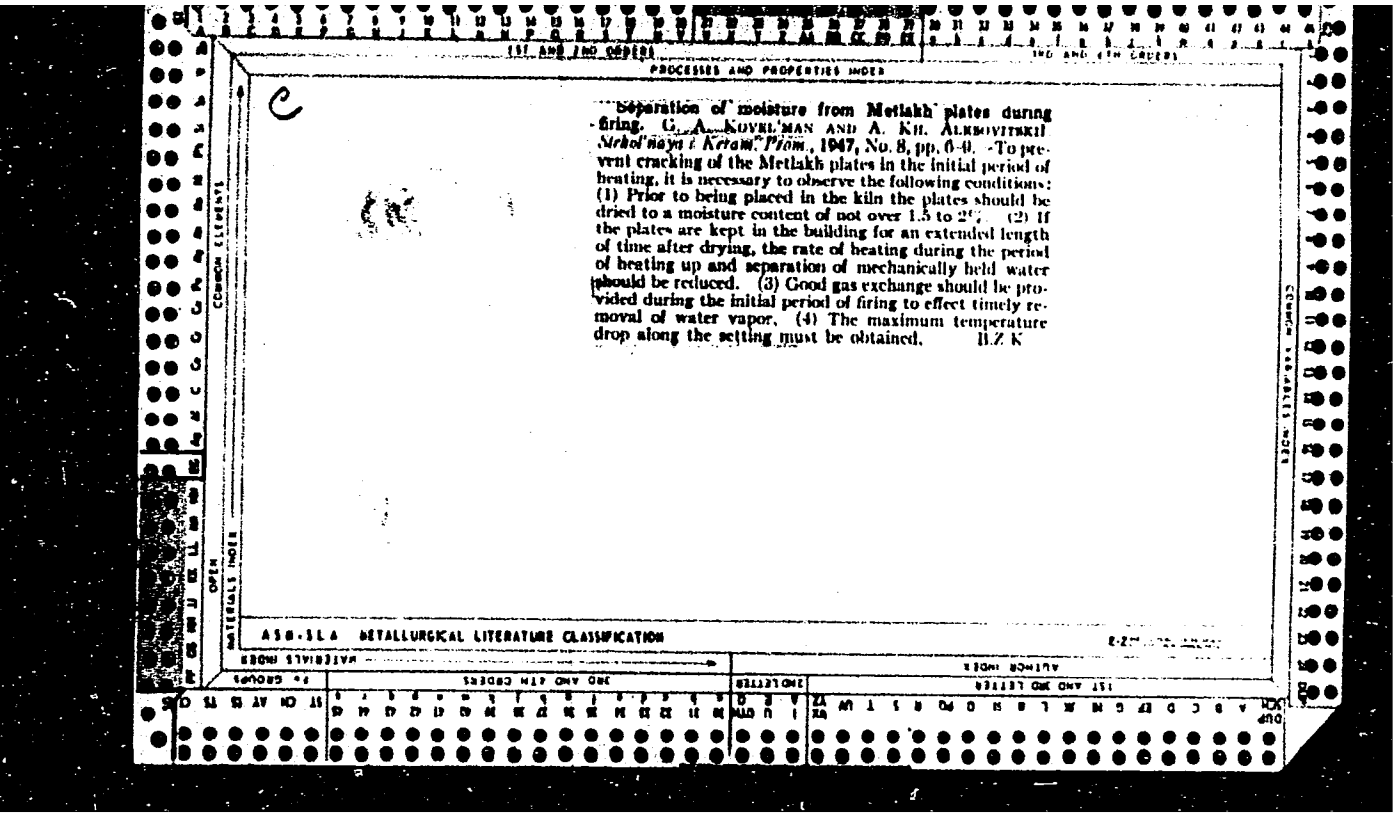
Testing ceramic and similar materials and products. G. A. Kurel'man and N. A. Gribakii. U.S.S.R. 68,116, Mar. 31, 1947. The tested material, dried in a high-frequency field, has simultaneously recorded the temp. change of the dried material, the curve of the consumed power, and a curve of the change in wt. M. H.



SWELLING OF CERAMIC MATERIALS DURING THE COOLING PROCESS.

G. A. Koval'man. Steklo'naya i Keram. Prom., 1947, No. 1, pp. 10-11. -- The presence of clay substances containing sulfate compounds can produce thermal expansion of the ceramic body and thus decrease its density. The swelling, moreover, can take place not only at the final temperature of firing but also at the start of cooling. To improve the technical properties of such bodies, the sinter-process should be conducted in a reducing gas medium and the initial cooling should be carried out with the utmost intensity that will insure thermal stability of the product. Firing in a reducing medium causes the sulfate products to change to sulfite, which decompose at low temperatures, and the liberated gases escape easily from the porous body.

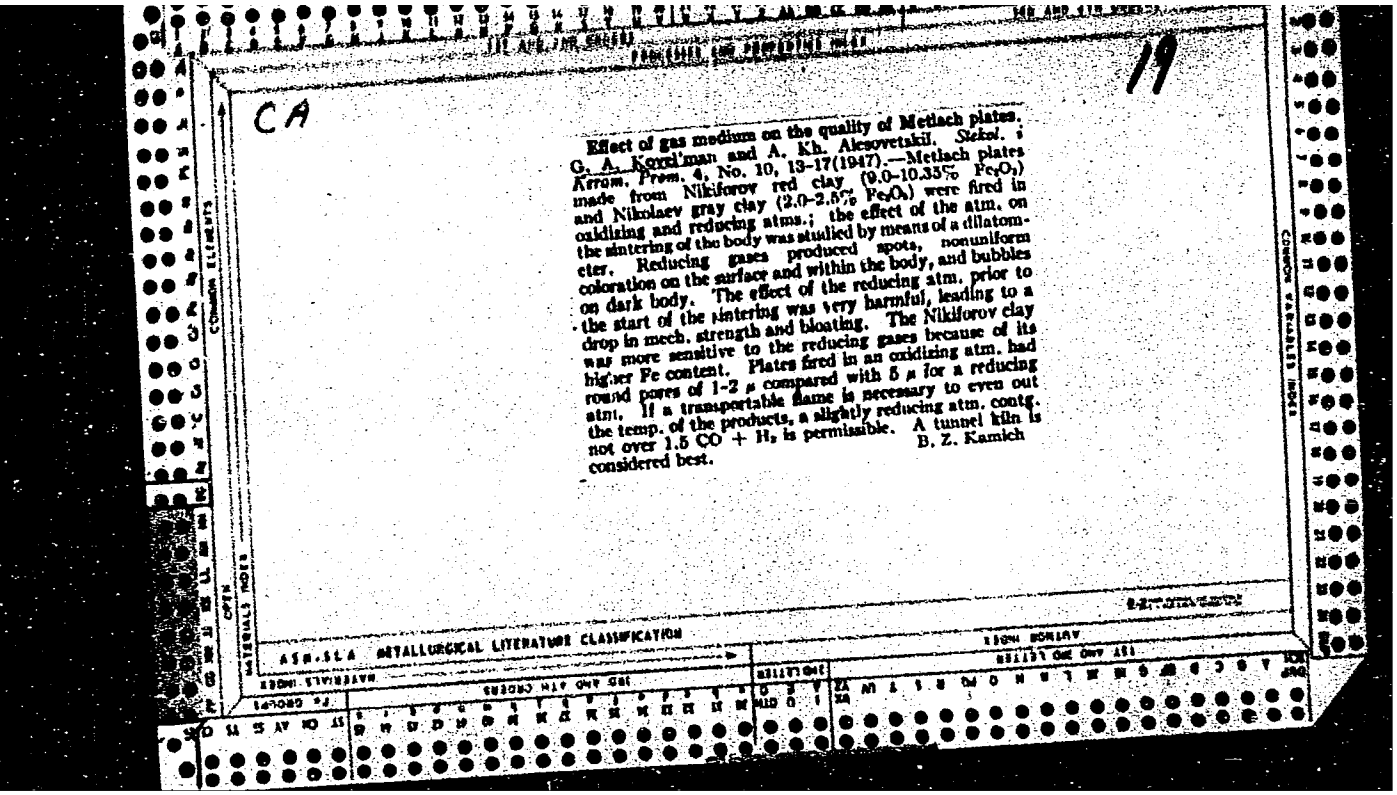
B.Z.K.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Separation of moisture from Metlakh plates during firing. G. A. Kovel'man and A. Kh. Albovitskii. *Stekloyaya i Keram. Prom.*, 1947, No. 8, pp. 6-9. To prevent cracking of the Metlakh plates in the initial period of heating, it is necessary to observe the following conditions: (1) Prior to being placed in the kiln the plates should be dried to a moisture content of not over 1.5 to 2%. (2) If the plates are kept in the building for an extended length of time after drying, the rate of heating during the period of heating up and separation of mechanically held water should be reduced. (3) Good gas exchange should be provided during the initial period of firing to effect timely removal of water vapor. (4) The maximum temperature drop along the setting must be obtained. B.Z.K

A58-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

19

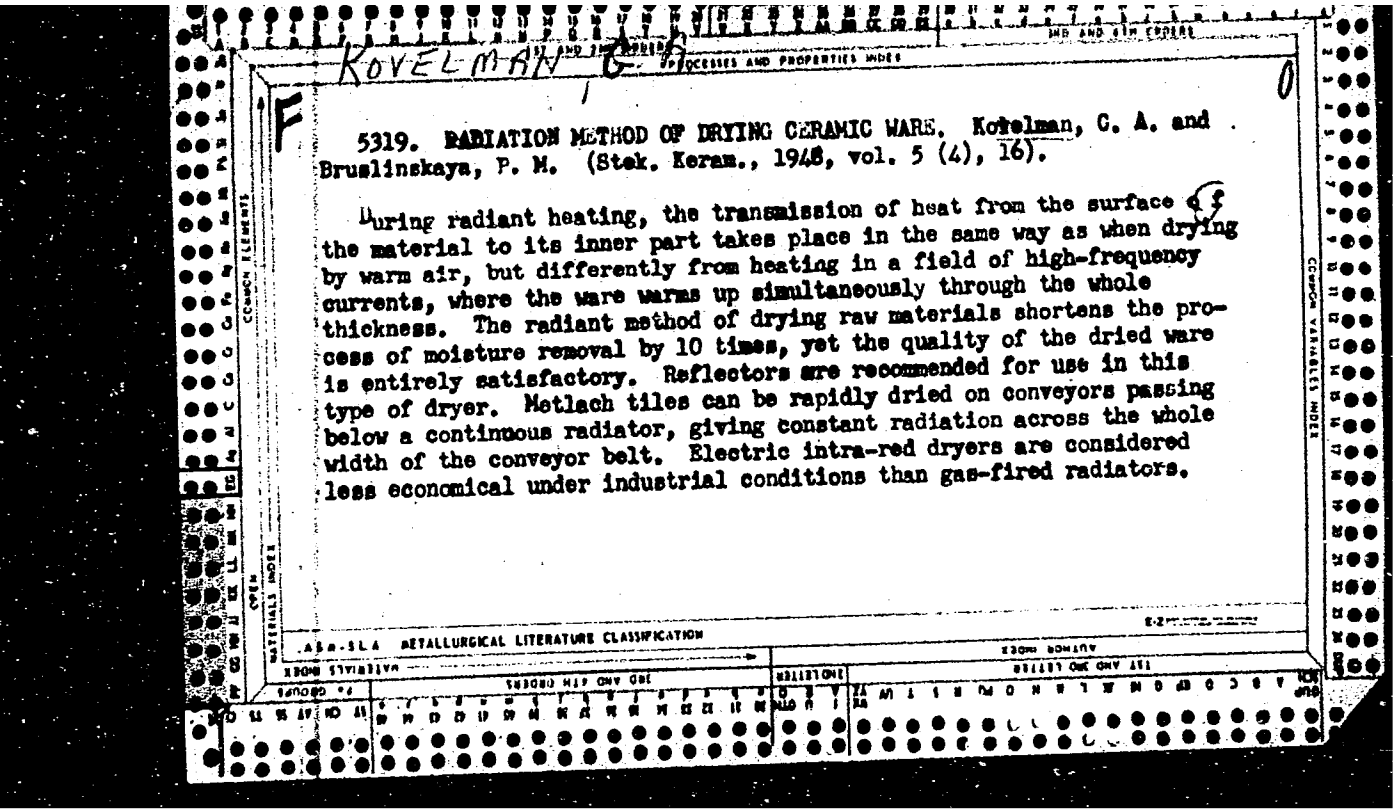
Effect of gas medium on the quality of Metlach plates. G. A. Korol'man and A. Kh. Alesovetskii. *Steklo. i Keram. Prom.* 4, No. 10, 13-17(1947).—Metlach plates made from Nikiforov red clay (9.0–10.35% Fe_2O_3) and Nikolaev gray clay (2.0–2.5% Fe_2O_3) were fired in oxidizing and reducing atms.; the effect of the atm. on the sintering of the body was studied by means of a dilatometer. Reducing gases produced spots, nonuniform coloration on the surface and within the body, and bubbles on dark body. The effect of the reducing atm. prior to the start of the sintering was very harmful, leading to a drop in mech. strength and bloating. The Nikiforov clay was more sensitive to the reducing gases because of its higher Fe content. Plates fired in an oxidizing atm. had round pores of 1–2 μ compared with 5 μ for a reducing atm. If a transportable flame is necessary to even out the temp. of the products, a slightly reducing atm. contg. not over 1.5 CO + H_2 is permissible. A tunnel kiln is considered best.

B. Z. Kamich

KOVEL'MAN, G. A.

INVESTIGATION OF HEAT IMPULSES IN THE FIRE ZONE OF A TUNNEL KILN. G. A. Kovel'man. Keram. Sbornik, No. 17, pp. 15-20 (1947). — K. made a complex investigation of the temperatures of the ware, saggers, and gas medium in order to study the dynamics of heating the material of a large tunnel kiln for firing porcelain. The results are plotted as curves. B.Z.K.

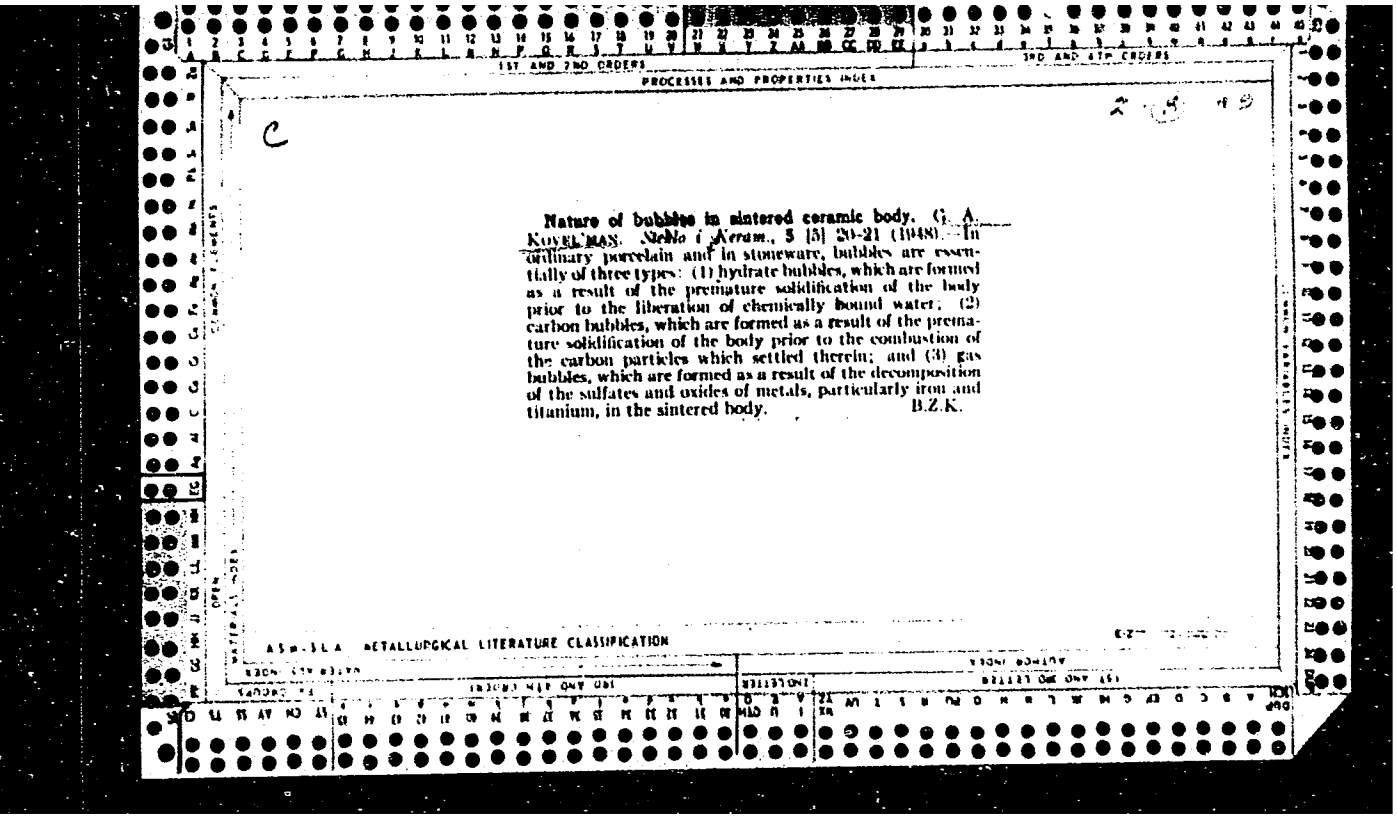
Intermediate expansion of talc during firing. G. A. KOVEL'MAN. Abstracted in *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [2] 19—(1948). — At temperatures up to 900°C. the thermal expansion of talc-clay materials increases continuously; above 900° shrinkage begins. The extent of shrinkage at any given temperature depends on the content of talc and clay material in the mass. A high content of Chasov Yar clay in the mass favors greater shrinkage; a high content of talc reduces the rate of shrinkage and will stop it within a definite temperature interval. The effects of various components of magnesia masses on the sintering and final shrinkage of these bodies were determined. It was also established that talc expands when fired at 1130° to 1200° and shows a shrinkage above this temperature. B.Z.K.



KOVELMAN G. A.

5319. RADIATION METHOD OF DRYING CERAMIC WARE. Kovelman, C. A. and Bruslinskaya, P. M. (Stek. Keram., 1948, vol. 5 (4), 16).

During radiant heating, the transmission of heat from the surface of the material to its inner part takes place in the same way as when drying by warm air, but differently from heating in a field of high-frequency currents, where the ware warms up simultaneously through the whole thickness. The radiant method of drying raw materials shortens the process of moisture removal by 10 times, yet the quality of the dried ware is entirely satisfactory. Reflectors are recommended for use in this type of dryer. Metlach tiles can be rapidly dried on conveyors passing below a continuous radiator, giving constant radiation across the whole width of the conveyor belt. Electric intra-red dryers are considered less economical under industrial conditions than gas-fired radiators.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

C

Nature of bubbles in sintered ceramic body. G. A. KOVEL'MAN. *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [5] 20-21 (1948).—In ordinary porcelain and in stoneware, bubbles are essentially of three types: (1) hydrate bubbles, which are formed as a result of the premature solidification of the body prior to the liberation of chemically bound water; (2) carbon bubbles, which are formed as a result of the premature solidification of the body prior to the combustion of the carbon particles which settled therein; and (3) gas bubbles, which are formed as a result of the decomposition of the sulfates and oxides of metals, particularly iron and titanium, in the sintered body. B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOVEL'MAN, G. A.

Kovel'man, G. A. "Effect of a firing reducing agent on the composition and physicomechanical structure of talc-clay articles," Trudy Keram. in-ta, symposium 21, 1948, p. 16-21

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

KOVEL' MAN, G.A.

30331

Koefitsiyenty tyeplovogo rasshiryeniya otyechyestvyennogo farfora khozyaystvyennogo i tyekhnichyes - kogo naznachyeniya. Trudy kyeram. in-ta vya 22, 1949, s. 44-51

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

KOVEL'MAN, G.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Rapid drying of hollow porcelain articles by infrared rays. Trudy GIKI no.1:10-23 '56. (MIRA 11:5)
(Pottery) (Infrared rays—Industrial applicat ons)

YURCHAK, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; TRYAPKIN, Ye.G.; GORODOV, N.N.; KOVEL'MAN, G.A.; ENTELIS, F.S.

Ways of mechanizing the production of porcelain and faience tableware. Trudy GIKI no.3:3-30 '56. (MIRA 11:5)

(Pottery)
(Ceramic industries--Equipment and supplies)

GORODOV, N.N.; KOVEL'MAN, G.A.; YURCHAK, I.Ya.; LAMAKIN, S.K., red.; GOL'DFEL'D, I., red.; POLESITSKAYA, S., tekhn.red.

[New techniques in the production of porcelain and faience] Novaia tekhnika v proizvodstve farfora i faiansa. Pod red. S.K.Lamakina. Moskva, Iz-dvo "Detskii mir," 1958. 287 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Pottery)

15(2)

AUTHORS: Yurchak, I. Ya., Kovel'man, G. A. SOV/72-58-12-2/23

TITLE: The Latest Achievements in the Field of the Manufacturing Technology of Porcelain and Faience in the USSR (Noveyshiye dostizheniya v tekhnologii proizvodstva farfora i fayansa v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 12, pp 5 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the introduction of assembly-lines in the factories an increase in output from 15 to 25% was obtained. The adoption of mechanized radiation-convection drying plants for the combined preliminary and final drying processes is to be regarded as the most important technical innovation, by which a considerable saving in drying times is made possible. A centralized silt supply to the working places has been arranged in the factories Baranovskiy, imeni Lomonosova, Dovbyshskiy and others. Assembly-line operation for various mass products has been introduced in the molding shops and glaze departments of leading factories, partly retaining previous

Card 1/3

working methods. With the purpose of rationalizing the burning process of porcelain products, a tunnel kiln of the GIKI type of a length of 105 m and a width of 1,85 m was built in the Dulevskiy Porcelain Factory. Small electric furnaces are employed in the Porcelain Factory imeni Lomonosova for the first burning process of porcelain, with a resulting remarkable saving of time. In the Faience Factory imeni Kalinin the first "slit furnace" (shchelevaya pech') as designed by the GIKI was built, allowing to hope that an additional saving of time may be achieved. Assembly-line operation was also introduced in the control and grinding departments for plane and concave products of the Baranovskiy Porcelain Factory. Decoration work in almost all factories has been changed to assembly-lines. The GIKI is at present working on the project of a muffle furnace for annealing colors by assembly-line procedure. Preparatory work has been carried out for the mechanization of other processes. Finally, the workers

of the Soviet Union are challenged to contribute towards the achievement of the one historical task: to catch up and surpass the USA in the per head production of the population.

SOV/72-59-5-7/23

15(2)
AUTHORS: Yurchak, I. Ya., Kovel'man, G. A.

TITLE: The Direction of Scientific and Construction Work in the Development of the Production of Household Porcelain and Faience in the Years 1959-1965 (Napravleniye nauchnykh i konstruktorskikh rabot po razvitiyu proizvodstva bytovogo farfora i fayansa v 1959-1965 gg.)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 18 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy keramicheskiy institut (State Scientific Research Institute of Ceramics) made experiments with prepared bentonite and special additions, such as polyvinyl alcohol. Thus solid, unburnt, non-softening products shall be obtained which can be glazed by the dipping method. The molding, casting, and drying of series products shall be mechanized by assembly-lines. The problems of dry pressing shall be solved and thus the technical problems of the manufacture considerably simplified. On the basis of experiments of the GIKI radiation high-speed drying plants for the manufacture of cups were developed and introduced. On the basis of these plants the work on the assembly-lines was arranged in such a way that the

Card 1/2

drying cycle of the cups could be reduced by 10 to 15 times. Porcelain and faience products are at present being checked and polished by manual labor which will be replaced by the development of corresponding semi-automatons and by introducing adequate assembly-line work. The next task of the GIKI and the leading works is supposed to be the mechanization of the whole operation. Problems of automation are to be solved simultaneously. University departments, laboratories, heat engineering- and construction offices of the Councils of National Economy and factories, in addition to the State Scientific Research Institute of Ceramics, will participate in the performance of this work.

KOVEL'MAN, G.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Heat flow and radiation drying kiln with an output of 600 cups per hour. Trudy GIKI no.1:3-17 '60. (MIRA 16:1)
(Kilns) (Pottery)

KOVEL'MAN, G. M.

Razvitie svarki v promyshlennom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo stroit. lit-ry, 1948. 218 p. illus.

Bibliographical footnotes.

Development of welding in industrial engineering.

DLC: TS227.K65

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