

SOBOLEVSKIY, Anatoliy Georgiyevich.; BERG, A.I., red.; BURLYAND, V.A., red.;
VANHEYEV, V.I., red.; GENISHTA, Ye.N., red.; DZHIGIT, I.S., red.;
KANAYEVA, A.M., red.; KRENKEL', E.T., red.; KULIKOVSKIY, A.A., red.;
SMIRNOV, A.D., red.; TARASOV, F.I., red.; SHAMSHUR, V.I., red.;
KRIBITSKIY, B.Kh., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Pulse techniques] Impul'snaya tekhnika. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo,
1958. 167. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no. 308). (MIRA 11:11)
(Pulse techniques(Electronics))

94-13-7-11/25

AUTHORS: Kriboruchkov, I. I. and Gooson, K. Ya.

TITLE: A New Circuit for Arc Heating of Ingot Heads
(Novaya skhema dugovogo obogreva pribyley slitkov)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 7, pp 29-30

ABSTRACT: Arc heating of the upper parts of ingots is often used in order to cut down the volume of cooling pits. A carbon electrode is installed above the mould full of molten metal. Automatic control is required to make the arc burn evenly. Existing installations have a number of defects; they require a furnace transformer, air-cored chokes, a ventilated machine room and constant operating staff. This article describes a reliable and economic equipment that the authors have devised for this purpose. The installation, illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.1, consists of a transformer chamber and a number of panels for automatic equipment and contactors. Welding sets are used for the arcs. Fig.1 illustrates an installation for syphon pouring of steel for ingots of up to 500 kg. However, the same circuit can be used for larger ingots. In order to obtain high quality ingots the arc must be suitably controlled. The control

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A New Circuit for Arc Heating of Ingot Heads 94-13-7-11/25

circuit of the motors used to drive the electrodes is given in Fig.2. It employs two magnetic amplifiers operating in relay conditions. The construction of the equipment and the method of operation are described. If the arc current is too high the electrodes is moved in one direction, if it is too low in the other. The current sensitivity of the regulator is of the order of 10-12% which is found to be adequate. During a heating cycle of ten minutes the electrodes are moved not more than fifty times. The circuit has been tested in production and is recommended for more extensive use. Its main advantages are that it can be applied to ingots of any size, the electrodes can be driven by a squirrel cage induction motor, d.c. not being required, and there is no need for special machine rooms for converters or other machinery. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tyazhpromelektroproyekt [State Design and Planning Institute (for heavy electrical industry)]

- Card 2/2
1. Electric arcs - Applications
 2. Electric arcs - Control systems
 3. Carbon electrodes - Applications
 4. Industrial plants - Equipment

L 24692-66 EMT(m)/EMP(w)/EMA(d)/T/EMP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6015829

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0072/0072

INVENTOR: Kribosheyov, A. Ye.; Koteshov, N. P.; Parshin, A. I.; Rudnitskiy, L. S.; Knyazhanskiy, M. U.; Rudnev, O. N.; Gandzha, G. A. 4/1 13

ORG: none

TITLE: Alloyed cast iron. Class G 22c; 4Ob, 37 sup oo B 21b; 7a,19, No. 175236 18

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 72

TOPIC TAGS: cast iron, hardness, wear resistance, chemical composition, iron alloy

ABSTRACT: An alloy cast iron is proposed with high wear resistance and hardness which has the following chemical composition (in %): 3.8 C (max), 0.3-0.7 Si, 2.0-3.5 Mn, 0.05-0.3 Cr, 1.2-2.2 Ni, 0.3 Ti (max) and 0.4 P (max). [JPR3]

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 FW

UDC: 669.15-196:771.2-233.12 2

GOMANAY, V.I.; KRIBSKIY, I.Yu.; RYZHKINA, N.V.; SHKODA-UL'YANOV, V.A.
PARLAG, A.M.

Delineation of oil-bearing and water-bearing strata by means of
electron and photon beams. Atom.energ. 9 no.4:313-315 0 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Carbon--Isotopes)
(Oxygen--Isotopes)
(Petroleum)

GERSENOVIC, Z.S.; KRICEVSKAJA, A.A.; KOLOUSEK, J.

Effect of increased oxygen pressure and methionine sulfoximine on glutamine synthetase activity by rat in vitro. Acta Univ. Carol. [med.] (Praha) 9 no.3:237-244 '63

1. Katedra biochimie Statni university v Rostove na Donu, USSR (vedouci: prof. Z.S. Gersenic) a Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: doc. MUDr. Z.Dienstbar).

KRICH, B.V.

Efficient petroleum haulage. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.10:49-55
0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Petroleum--Transportation)

KRICH, E.V., inzh.; SIMANOVSKIY, N.A., kand.ekon.nauk; KOZLOV, G.P., otv.
za vypusk; BOBKOVA, Ye.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Brief instructions on organization and planning methods for routing
normal freight traffic flows. Inform.list.Glav.gruz.upr. no.15:
4-39 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnoye gruzovoye upravleniye Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya
(for Krich). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya
(for Simanovskiy).
(Railroads--Traffic) (Railroads--Freight)

KRICH, B.V., inzh.

Basic tasks in the organization of a more efficient transportation.
Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.2:23-27 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Railroads--Freight)

LANGUROV, I.Z., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZAVADSKIY, K.I., inzh.; GALLE,
A.G., inzh., retsenzent; KRICH, B.V., inzh., retsenzent;
PANKOV, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., inzh.,
red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization of the transportation of bulk liquid cargo]
Organizatsiia perevozok nalivnykh грузов. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Tank cars) (Railroads--Freight)

KRICH, Boris Vladimirovich; SHAFIRKIN, B.I., retsenzent; KARPOVA,
N.L., red.; DROZDOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Ways for a more efficient organization of freight
transportation] Puti ratsionalizatsii perevozok. Moskva,
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 74 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Freight and freightage)

ERICHAGIN, V.I.

Remarks on I.A.N. Heishtadt's article "Fluorescent sun lamps." Gig. i san.
no. 1:54-56 Ja '54. (MLBA 6:12)
(Fluorescent lamps) (Heishtadt, I.A.N.) (Ultraviolet rays—
Physiological effect)

RUSSIAN, V. I.

GALANIN, N.F., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, professor; POLYAK, B.L., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, professor; VOLKOV, V.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KRICHAGIN, V.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MEDVEDEV, V.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Working conditions of radar operators and possible means of preventing general and visual fatigue. Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:28-32 S 156.

(MLRA 10;3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Galanin)
(ELECTRICITY--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(RADAR--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(EYE--CARE AND HYGIENE)

KRICHAGIN, V.I., kand.med.nauk; AFANAS'YEVA, R.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Method for evaluating linen and dress materials by the speed of
moisture penetration through the fabric. Gig. i san. 26 no.11:
50-55 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Instituta aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsiny.
(TEXTILE FABRICS--PERMEABILITY) (INSULATION (HEAT))

L 11250-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/T SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003852

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0180/0187

AUTHOR: Popov, N. G.; Krichagin, V. I.; Borshchenko, V. V.; Savinich F. K. 56

ORG: none 50

TITLE: Hygienic investigation of cosmonaut clothing designed for wear in a small space cabin under shirtsleeve microclimate conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 180-187

TOPIC TAGS: cosmonaut hygiene, space suit, spacecraft capsule environment, space physiology, skin physiology, hygiene

ABSTRACT: Contemporary ^{2, 44}spacesuits worn continuously inflict considerable discomfort and inconvenience on the wearer. This has been one of the factors prompting development of shirtsleeve cabin atmospheres permitting the wearing of light, porous clothing.

The most important hygienic function of clothing is keeping the skin free of dirt. In space, where the various kinds of dust ordinarily present in the environment are absent, the main contaminants of skin and clothing are the products of human vital activity (skin gland secretions, sloughed epidermis, falling hair, and particles of urine and feces).

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D 14250-66

ACC NR: AT6003852

Weight penalties make the carrying of changes of underwear or the cleaning of underwear in flight impracticable. Therefore, ways must be found to enhance the skin cleaning capability of underwear.

Knitted fabric has a number of advantages: 1) better fit, 2) economy of space in packing, 3) convenience in placing physiological sensors. For shirtsleeve cabins, knitted sportswear was found best. Chamois slippers were worn as footgear.

Samples of the clothing were worn in thermochamber, cabin-mockup, and Vostok flight tests. In order to evaluate the skin-cleaning capability of the clothing, methods were devised to measure the degree of soiling by analyzing bath and wash water.

The clothing was worn in 30-day tests without washing, and the condition of the skin under the clothing was determined by clinical and laboratory methods. Skin condition is stated to have remained wholly satisfactory. Hyperkeratosis, scaling, some folliculitis simplex, isolated boils, dermatitis, and acne vulgaris were observed, but none of these conditions interfered with the work capacity of the subjects or prevented completion of the experimental program.

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L 14250-66

ACC NR: AT6003852

6

The knitted underwear developed by such methods was worn by Gagarin, Titov, Nikolayev, Popovich, Bykovskiy, and Tereshkova on the first spaceflights. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

FW
Card 3/3

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; ARUTYUROV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.;
BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BUYANOV, P.V.; BRYANOV, I.I.;
VASIL'YEV, P.V.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; GAGARIN, Yu.A.; GENIN, A.M.;
GORDOV, F.D.; GORSHKOV, A.I.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YESHANOV, N.Kh.;
YEGOROV, A.D.; KARPOV, Ye.A.; KOVALEV, V.V.; KOLOSOV, I.A.;
KORESHKOV, A.A.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; FALIBERDIN,
G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KUZ'MINOV, A.P.; KAKURIN, L.I.; KUDROVA,
R.V.; LEBEDEV, V.I.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; LOBZIN, P.P.; MAKSIMOV,
D.G.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; MALYSHKIN, Ye.G.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.;
ONISHCHENKO, V.F.; POPOV, I.G.; PORUCHIKOV, Ye.P.; SIL'VESTROV,
M.M.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; TEREENT'YEV, V.G.; USHAKOV,
A.S.; UDALOV, Yu.F.; FOMIN, V.S.; FOMIN, A.G.; KHLEBNIKOV, G.F.;
YUGANOV, Ye.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KRICHAGIN, V.I.; AKULINICHEV,
I.T.; SAVINICH, F.K.; STMPURA, S.F.; VOSKRESENSKIY, O.G.;
GAZENKO, O.G., SISAQYAN, N.M., akademik, red.

[Second group space flight and some results of the Soviet
astronauts' flights on "Vostok" ships; scientific results of
medical and biological research conducted during the second
group space flight] Vtoroi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet i neko-
torye itogi poletov sovetskikh kosmonavtov na korabliakh
"Vostok"; nauchnye rezul'taty medikobiologicheskikh issledovaniy,
provedennykh vo vremia vtorogo gruppovogo kosmicheskogo poleta.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 277 p. (MIRA 18:6)

POPOV, I.G.; ERICHAGIN, V.I.; BORSHCHENKO, V.V.; SAVINICH, F.K.

Study of the hygienic aspects of space clothes used in small
cabins under comfortable microclimatic conditions. Probl.
kosm. biol. 4:180-187 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KRICHAGIN, V.I., kand. med. nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Ways and methods for approximate calculations of tolerance of
man to high and low temperatures of the external environment.
Voen. med. zhur. no.10:30-38 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

DANTSIG, N.M.; VLDAVETS, V.V.; KRICHAGINA, N.B.

Ultraviolet rays in the prevention of air droplet infections.
Vest.AMN SSSR 16 no.7:13-20 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N.Sysina
AMN SSSR.
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—PREVENTION)
(AIR—PURIFICATION)

KRICHAK, M.O.

Objective analysis of the wind field by means of optimum interpolation. Trudy MMIS no.4244-49 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

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3.5000

SOV/169-59-6-5496

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 6 - 7 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krichak, O.G.

TITLE: Preliminary Results of the Aerometeorological Work in 1957/58

PERIODICAL: Inform. byul. Sov. antarktich. ekspeditsii, 1958, Nr 1, pp 57-59

ABSTRACT: Based on the ^{vj}aerometeorological observations^v of Soviet observatories and stations in the Antarctic in 1957-58, the following conclusions have been drawn: An anticyclone extending up to an altitude of 5 - 9 km above sea level is prevalent over the Antarctic continent. The former conceptions of the transformation of this cyclone into a high-level cyclone at an altitude of 3 - 5 km are not true. The displacement of the larger part of the Antarctic continent in the direction of the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans leads also to a displacement in this direction of the high-level Antarctic anticyclone and the cyclone zone around the Antarctic. The relative approach of the cyclone zone to the subtropic high-pressure belt causes in this sector an increase of horizontal, baric gradients in the middle and upper troposphere

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SOV/169-59-6-5496

Preliminary Results of the Aerometeorological Work in 1957/58

and the formation of jet streams.¹⁴ At the same time, this fact creates here a frontal zone with a greater tendency to cyclone formation; the cyclones, carried along by the jet streams, move here with great velocities. As a result, the nature of the "roaring" forties and fifties latitudes of the Atlantic-Indian sector are explained by the influence of the Antarctic. It was also detected that the cyclones moving from west to east close to the Antarctic become frequently stationary at certain longitudes. In six coastal areas a periodic formation of baric extensions, caused by geographic reasons, and in agreement with this, six climatic cyclone zones, located above the seas, are found. In these zones, nearly immobile cyclones prevail over cyclones running around the Antarctic. As a result, meridional processes and not zonal processes are of importance. In turn, this causes a deviation to south of the mid-latitude jet streams and, sometimes, their penetration close to the South Pole. The analysis of aerological data reveals the great influence of the jet streams on the air circulation over the Antarctic. From atmospheric cross sections it was established that the atmospheric fronts in the Antarctic frequently extend up to the tropopause. It was established by an analysis of

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SOV/169-59-6-5496

Preliminary Results of the Aerometeorological Work in 1957/58

actinometric observations that the minimum temperatures in the Antarctic may attain values of -80°C ($\pm 2^{\circ}$). The observations in 1958 confirm these calculations. Investigations in the area of the Banger oasis showed that run-off winds, reinforced by winds of the front parts of cyclones, blow away completely the entire snow cover and a microclimate with a relatively high temperature is formed in summer in the sections of dry land, bared from snow. In conclusion it is said that the altitudes above sea level of the Soviet intracontinental stations were determined according to radicalimeter data obtained by aircraft flights over the sea level (resulting from aerological observations) and over the glaciers. It is stated that it is possible to create within a short time a hypsometric map of the entire Antarctic continent with this method, provided it is used by all countries performing research work in the Antarctic.

M.V. Belyakov

Card 3/3

TOKMAKOV, P.Ya.; KRICHALOV, K.F.

Split rod for wiping internal pipe surfaces. Biul. TSIICHM no.10:
45 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Pipe mills--Equipment and supplies)

GENCHENOVICH, P.B.; KRICHENKAYA, A.A.; SHUMILIN, V.S.

Urea synthesis by brain sections. Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR 157 no. 2:
464-466 J1 '64. (MEDA 1717)

1. Predstavleno akademikom H.M. Gissel'yanom.

KRICHENKO, L. A.

Geology of the Polmos series in the Kola Peninsula. Vop. geol. 1
min. Kol'. polnos. no.2:245-254 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Kola Peninsula--Geology)

Apr 52

USSR/Electricity - Inverters

"Extinguishing of the Excitation Arc in Tubes of Rectifier-Inverter Installations," I. A. Krichenova, V. Ye. Polyakov. Docent V. M. Sin'kov, Candidates Tech Sci

"Elektrichestvo" No 4, pp 42-45

Discusses the effect of circuit inductance and capacitance and relationships of the control angles of the tubes on the stability of the excitation arc

in the tubes of a rectifier-inverter installation having a rectified voltage of 12 kv. Submitted 10 Aug 51.

228T53

KRICHENOVA, I. A.

book

Electricity & Electronics 13

942* Extinction of Arcs of Excitation Switches in Rectifier-Inverter Equipment. (Russian.) I. A. Kirichenka, V. E. Polakov, and V. M. Saikov. *Elektrichestvo*, Apr. 1952, p. 42-44. Presents results of an investigation of the influence of inductance and capacitance and angle of the regulating switch on stability of the arc in equipment producing rectified current at 12 kv.

KRICHENOVA, I. A.

PA 240866

UDSN/ELECTRICITY - RECTIFIERS
Inverters

NOV 22

"Characteristics of Converter Installations," Cands
Tech Sci A. V. Bayev, I. A. Krichenova, V. Ye. Poly-
akov, V. M. Sin'kov, and Engr V. Yu. Srodnykh, Ural
Polytech Inst imeni Kirov

"Elektrichestvo" No 11, pp 51, 52

Cites procedure for constructing characteristic
curves of converter (rectifier and inverter) in-
stallations using regulation angles alpha and beta
as coordinates. Most important relationships from
point of view of operation are obtained for case of
infinite inductance in rectified current circuit.
Submitted 10 Apr 52.

240866

BAYEV, A.V.; KRICHENOVA, I.A.; POLYAKOV, V.Ye.; SIN'KOV, V.M.; SRODNYKH,
V.Yu.

Decennial of the operation of the experimental d.c. line in
Sverdlovsk. Elektrichestvo no.6:93 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Sverdlovsk--Electric lines)

8(6), 14(6)

307/143-58-10-18/24

AUTHORS:

Bayev, A.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent,
Krichenova, I.A., Polyakov, V.Ye., Sin'kov, V.M.,
Srodnykh, V.Yu., Engineer

TITLE:

The Experimental D.C. Power Line from UPI to UEA

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika,
1958, Nr 10, pp 144-145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On February 10, 1948, the construction of the first experimental d.c. power line in the USSR was completed, connecting the UPI - Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov) with UEA - "Uralelektroapparat" plant in Sverdlovsk. The preparations for building this d.c. line began in 1947 by an order signed by the directors of UPI and UEA. Planning, constructing, operating and research were carried out jointly by UPI and UEA. This power line may serve as an example for the cooperation between an industrial installation and a vuz. All planning was done by the authors of this article at Kafedra elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey

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SOV/143-58-10-18/24

The Experimental D.C. Power Line from UPI to UEA

i sistem UPI (Chair of Electric Power Plants, Networks and Distribution Systems of UPI) with consultation of leading employees of the mercury rectifier department of the UEA, L.M. Klyachkin, V.K. Krapivin, I.N. Faleyev. The basic and auxiliary equipment was furnished by UEA, while UPI provided materials for the line. The construction of the line was performed by the organization "Uralelektromontazh", L.M. Lipovetskiy and S.V. Khlynov, with participation of the Institute. The d.c. power line was prepared for operation by UIP (Khlebnikov, I.Ya., Senior Laboratory Assistant, and others) with participation of UEA representatives. The rectifier substation was set up at the 6 kv substation supplying the Vtuzgorodok (Institute area). For installing the inventors, free chambers in a substation feeding one of the training buildings were used, of which a part was occupied by UEA. The rectified voltage was 12 kv. The equipment of the rectifier and inverter stations was designed for transmitting 180 kw. The length of the overground line was

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SOV/145-58-10-18/24

The Experimental D.C. Power Line from UPI to UEA

somewhat shorter than 500 m. In a special laboratory preliminary studies were conducted with the rectifier and inverter equipment, emphasizing safety measures, since a number of students did not yet have the required experience. The equipment was installed upon completion of the construction work by a group of 12-15 senior students. The experimental operation was also performed by students, among them B.A. Astakhov, P.N. Zakharov and his brother, Kokin, Teploukhov and others. The Ekspluatatsionno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye UPI (Operational-Technological Administration of UPI), S.A. Yakimov, N.A. Morozov, M.A. Bobich and others, furnished great assistance for this project. The first period of operation of the d.c. power line was characterized by short duration of stable power transmission. After two to four hours various malfunctions of the six-anode mercury rectifiers occurred, etc. Some research work was conducted on a contract basis with the "Uralelektroapparat" plant and the Institut postoyannogo toka MES SSSR (Institute

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SOV/143-58-10-18/24

The Experimental D.C. Power Line from UPI to UEA

of Direct Current of MES USSR) dealing with the influence of irregular operating conditions in the internal feed network on the functioning of the inverters. It was also necessary to conduct an investigation of radio interference caused during the operation of the d.c. line. Further failures of rectifiers and inverters were investigated and new circuit arrangements for inverter substations were developed. Some of the students performed their diplomas or dissertations on subjects connected with the operation of this line. The d.c. power line was dismantled in 1950 in connection with the construction of new buildings at UPI. The investigations conducted on this experimental line were compiled in reports delivered at the first All-Union conference of polytechnic institutes in Leningrad in 1948. Further, reports on these subjects were read at the conferences organized by the Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Power Engineering of the USSR Academy of Sciences)

Card 4/5

SOV/143-58-10-18/24

The Experimental D.C. Power Line from UPI to UEA

and at the All-Union conference on mercury rectifiers held in Sverdlovsk in 1949. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)
Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Chelyabinsk
Polytechnic Institute) Institut avtomatiki Gosplana
USSR (Institute of Automation of Gosplan UkrSSR)

Card 5/5

KRICHENOVA, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; TROFIMENKO, D.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots.

Calculation curves of short circuit currents of the compound-wound
generator. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.90:133-141 '58.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Electric currents) (Electric generators)

KRICHENOVA, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TROFIMENKO, D.Ye., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dotsent

Expediency of using 900-1,000 kv. voltages in long-distance power
transmission lines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.8:8-14
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova. Predstavlena
kafedroy elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey i sistem.
(Electric power distribution)

KRICHENOVA, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KHIRVONEN, Kh.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Review of A.I. Ruskii's book "Electric power plants and substations."
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.11:107-110 N'63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

ARZAMASTSEV, D.A., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; KRICHENOVA, I.A., dotsent,
kand. tekhn. nauk; RUDNITSKIY, M.P., assistent

Some problems in studying asynchronous connections and resynchroni-
zation regimes in power systems. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh.
inst. no.122:216-225 '61. (MIRA 17:12)

AUTHORS: Bayev, A. V., Krichenova, I. V., 105-58-6-30/33
Polyakov, V. Ye., Sin'kov, V. K., Srodnykh, V. Yu.

TITLE: On the Occasion of the 10-th Anniversary of Putting Into
Operation of the Test D.C. Line in the Town of Sverdlovsk
(K 10-letiyu so dnya puska eksperimental'noy linii postoyan-
nogo toka v g. Sverdlovske)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 93-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On February 10, 1958 10 years had passed since the putting into
operation of the first small experimental d.c. line in the USSR. It
was constructed by the Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M.
Kirov and the "Urалелектроапарат" factory. Its power was 180
kW at 12 kV. The a.c. voltage at the rectifier and inverter
substations was 6 kV. A number of scientific research works
were performed in this test line; in 1950 the line was demoun-
ted in connection with the new construction of the institute.

1. Transmission lines--USSR
2. Transmission lines--Equipment
3. Transmission lines--Performance

Card 1/1

60/49T35

ISR/Engineering
Machines, Testing
Machinery - Analysis

Jan 49

"The IM-4R Testing Machine and Its Defects,"
A. B. Krichever, Odessa Inst of Engineers, Mari-
time Fleet, M. A. Shapiro, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 1

IM-4R is a new universal testing machine developed
by TSNITMash (Gen Sci Res Inst of Technol and Mach
Bldg). A relatively light machine, it cannot be
used for testing large heavy parts. Machine is not
flexible enough, even within its rated limits.

60/49T35

Jan 49

USBR/Engineering (Contd)

Graduated scales on machines are not fine enough to
carry out accurate readings. Electric motor could
be improved, and linkage strengthened. Some of the
parts are constructed of very poor-grade metal, and
in many cases parts had rusted and become unfit for
use even before machine was set up.

60/49T35

KRICHEVER, A. B.

KRICHEVER, A. S.

USSR/Metals - Testing, Corrosion

Dec 50

"Installation for Multiple Stress Corrosion Tests,"
S. A. Ivanov, A. S. Krichever, I. B. Ulanovskiy

"Zavod Lab" No 12, pp 1471-1473

Installation consists of holders for specimens, dynamometer, and device which creates necessary stress in specimens. To eliminate electrochem reaction between specimens and holder, all parts of holder and all specimens, except surfaces subjected to action of corrosive medium, are dipped in molten mixt of bitumen and paraffin. Three types of holders for tensile, compression, and bending tests.

182T92

KRICHEVER, A.S., assistant

Stationary photoelectric deflectometer used for continuous
measurements of flexures in floating docks, bridges, girders,
and other structures. Nauch.trudy OIIMF no.13:186-188 '57.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Measuring instruments)

KRICHEVER, A.S.

26(5)
AUTHORS:
1) Rudakov, Z. I., 2) Lavrov, G. V., 3) Lobue, A. A.,
4) Kachur, I. I., 5) Krichever, A. S., Litovskii, B. B.,
Petrushchik, N. L.

Series in Brief
Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol. 25, Nr. 6, pp 1016-1018
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:
The author reports on a machine he designed for testing the friction coefficient of sliding (PCS). The machine (Fig. 1) has an electromotor which rotates wheels of various sizes (diameter 100-800 mm) on a rail. The rail is pressed to a dynamometer by hydraulic presses toward the wheel and is connected to a dynamometer. To investigate the PCS the author used an oscillograph MPO-2. 2) The author reports on a device for testing the adhesiveness of galvanic coatings by the method of tare blow. The device (Fig. 2) is a plate with hemispherical hollows (30, 24, 22, 20, 18, 16, and 14 mm diameter (3)) on which a weight (4 kg) is placed. The pressure is measured by a piezoelectric sensor (5) mm in diameter (6) mm in diameter) is dropped from varying heights. The sample is put on this plate. According to

Card 1/3

the height of falling of the weight and the greater the hollow beneath it, the greater is the load and therefore the deformation of the coating. 3) The author recommends the use of a "triplet" thermostat flask for processing 6 roasting pans, which has a capacity of 250 ml (Fig. 4) The author laboratory, the use of a gear pump with water lubrication. For lubrication, the use of a liquid having a low viscosity is proposed (Fig. 5). The bearing of the motor is driven by a motor type MEE-100/80 (220 v, 100 w, 2200 rpm). Dimensions of the pump are 65 x 110 x 50 mm. diameter of the gears is 57 mm, especially approximately 20 1/2 mm. 5) The authors developed a universal device for the determination of greater stresses. The device is a separator with several balls with a diameter of 20-24 mm and a series of steel laminae (steel 5) with a thickness of 1.5-2.5 mm. One of the steel laminae serves as a standard on which the balls having the desired diameter are impressed with a hammer (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 40 t. The device is installed at the production site. The pressure sensor ball makes an impression on the laminae under the given stress. The diameter of the impression is measured. The strength trans-

Card 2/3

mitted by the ball is calculated from a diagram (Fig. 6). The sum of the obtained values equals the stress. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet reference.
ASSOCIATION:
1) Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Electrodynamics transports (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Railroad Transport) 2) Kachur, I. I. (Scientific Institute of Technology of the Automobile Industry) 3) Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Tubes) 4) Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrodinamicheskogo transporta (All-Union Scientific Institute of Railroad Transport)

Card 3/3

AKHMECHNE, I.S.; VOLKOV, B.F.; PRIBEVER, A.M.

Indicating device for measuring dimensions of easily deformed
parts. izm. tekhn. no. 5:8 1974 (MIRA 17:7)

KRICHEVER, I.S.; KONOGRAY, A.Ye.

The SPA automatic netting machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.1:39-40 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Machine tools)

RABINOVICH, I.M.; KRICHEVER, I.S.; KALINCHEV, E.L.

New injection molding machine model TP-65. Plast.massy no.4:43-
45 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Plastics--Molding)

RABINOVICH, I.M.; KRICHEVER, I.S.; KALINCHEV, E.L.; MARAM, Ye.I.

New "TP-32" model molding machine. Plast.massy no.8:50-51 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Plastics machinery)

TSFAS, B.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KRICHEVER, M.P., starshiy
prepodavatel'

Kinematics of differential mechanisms with several degrees
of mobility. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.7:
27-30 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted August 1, 1963.

L 7030-66 EMP(d)/EMP(v)/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(h)/EMP(b)/EMP(l)/EWA(c) JD/HJ

ACC NR: AP5026826

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0110/0110

AUTHOR: Kashkadamov, V. P.; Krichaver, S. S.; Lebenson, M. Ye.; Makarov, A. A.; Sviridenko, S. Kh.; Fal'ba, N. I.

ORG: none

52
2

TITLE: A copy-miller for machining turbine vanes. Class 49, No. 174498

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 110

TOPIC TAGS: milling machine, turbine blade

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a copy-miller for machining turbine vanes. The milling heads are mounted on both sides of the workpiece and move in the transverse direction with respect to the table which carries the workpiece. The forces which twist the vane during machining are reduced by equipping the miller with a hydraulic servosystem which has pickups based on slide valves. The valves direct the stream of working fluid to the activating mechanism which rotates the pieces being machined and the master copy in such a way that the surface of the master copy in contact with the feelers will be normal to the line passing through the centers of curvature of the feelers for the copy pickups. The surface of the part being machined is turned so that it is normal to the line connecting the centers of the milling cutters.

UDC: 621.914.37-503.53
621-253.5

Card 1/2

L 7030-66

ACC NR: AP5026826

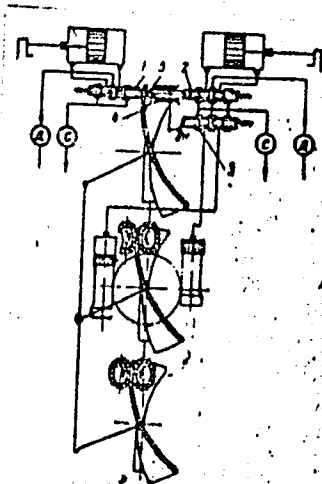


Fig. 1. 1-3--valves; 4 and 5--feeler rods

SUB CODE: IE/

SUBM DATE: 07May62/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

OC
Card 2/2

BLOKH, O.I.; KRICHEVER, S.S.; LEBENSON, M.Ye.; RASHKOVICH, M.P.

Noncontact safety device for deep drilling. Stan.1 instr.
32 no.8:12-14 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Drilling and boring—Safety measures)

KRICHEVER, S.S.

The MSh-186 automatic special-purpose surface-grinding machine. Biul.-
tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.4 40-
41 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Grinding machines)

L 44690-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/FSS-2 DJ/WR

ACC NR: AP6005365

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0111/0111

AUTHORS: Krichever, S. S.; Novikov, N. M.; Shafir, S. N.

ORG: none

343

TITLE: Hydraulic tracking device, Class 42, No. 177695

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzys, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 111

TOPIC TAGS: tracking equipment, hydraulic equipment

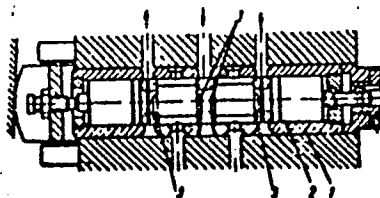
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a hydraulic tracking device made in the form of a casing with openings for allowing the working liquid to pass in and out. The casing contains an internal plunger with ports for passing the working liquid. To regulate the sensitivity and stability of the hydraulic tracking system by changing the amplification factor, the working head of the plunger is made in the form of two rectangular symmetrical ducts interacting with the corresponding rectangular ducts in the sleeve (see Fig. 1). The perimeter of the working aperture is adjusted by turning the plunger in respect to the sleeve.

Card 1/2

[44690-66

ACC NR: AP6005365

Fig. 1. 1 - casing of the instrument;
2 - plunger; 3 - duct



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar63

17/

hs

Card 2/2

ZHIKHAREV, V.; KRICHEVEROV, D.

What we expect from the All-Russian Society of Volunteer
Firemen...Pozh. delo, 6 no. 11;5 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Moskovskogo oblastnogo dobrovol'nogo
pozhnar'nogo obshchestva (for Zikharev). 2. Predsedatel'
soveta Moskovskogo gorodskogo dobrovol'nogo pozhnar'nogo
obshchestva (for Kricheverov).
(Fire extinction--Societies)

L 217LG-65 FWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWF(b) Pad IJP(c)/ASD(m)-3/RAEM(c) MJW/
JD/EN

ACCESSION NR: AP4043918

S/0279/64/000/004/0076/0079

AUTHOR: Krichavets, M.I. (Chelyabinsk); Povolotskiy, D.Ya. (Chelyabinsk) 21
B

TITLE: Calcium distribution between metal and slag in melting heat-resistant
alloys on a nickel-chromium base

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 4, 1964, 76-79

TOPIC TAGS: calcium distribution, heat resistant alloy, nickel, chromium, slag,
equilibrium, plastic property, nickel chromium alloy, nickel alloy, chromium alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the conditions of an equilibrium distribution
of Ca during the melting of EI437B alloy in a high-frequency furnace, under
slags having the following composition: 48% CaO, 52% Al₂O₃, 70% CaO and 30%
Al₂O₃. Holding time was 4 to 5 minutes. In computing the activity of the differ-
ent components, hot slag was considered an ionic solution with one common oxy-
gen anion. The invariability of the equilibrium constant of the Ca reduction react-
ion within the 1673 to 2273K temperature range corroborates the Ca equilibrium
achieved by the metal-slag system under experimental and industrial conditions.

Card 1/2

L 21740-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043918

The activity coefficient of calcium and aluminum oxides depends to a certain extent on the chemical composition of the slag. An increase of the Al_2O_3 content in the slag raises the Al_2O_3 activity coefficient while it decreases the CaO activity coefficient, a fact attributed to an increase in the cohesive energy of Ca^{2+} ions in the melt and a weakening of that energy in the case of Al^{3+} ions. Consequently, the chemical composition of the slag and the Al contents in the metal are basic technological parameters that determine the plastic properties of heat-resistant alloys on an Ni-Cr base. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV:002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

N L 13066-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/I/EWP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5028573

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/011/0039/0043

AUTHOR: Krichevets, M. I.; Donets, I. C.; Royak, D. B.; Povolotskiy, D. Ya. 64ORG: Chelyabinsk Polytechnic Institute (Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) BTITLE: Effect of the slag regime of melting on the plasticity of Ni-Cr-base alloys 27 27

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1965, 39-43

TOPIC TAGS: slag, nickel base alloy, chromium base alloy, plasticity, alumina, calcium

ABSTRACT: The principal parameter investigated was the Al_2O_3/CaO ratio of the slag, since this technological factor largely determines the conditions of the reduction of Ca which, according to V. M. Fridantsev (Vliyaniye primesei i redkozemel'nykh elementov na svoystva splavov. Metallurgizdat, 1962), adversely affects the plasticity of Ni-Cr-base heat resistant alloys. As the Al_2O_3/CaO ratio increases, the Ca content of the melt decreases. This was verified by carrying out a large series of experimental remeltings in an electric arc furnace. The plasticity of the metal was determined visually (by forging samples to a 20 mm square with bending through 180°) and by determining the Ca content and the impact strength of specimens at high temperatures. Basic and alumina slags were used in the melting. During melting under basic slags, a slag mixture of lime and feldspar was added in the course of the melting process.

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.15-194:669.24'26.046.5

L 13066-66

ACC NR: AP5028573

After complete melting of the burden, slagging was carried out. During melting under alumina slags, technical alumina was added in the course of melting; no slagging was performed. In all other respects the melting operations were conventional. It was found that the use of alumina slag with a high Al_2O_3/CaO ratio assures a high plasticity of metal. Use of limy slag (low Al_2O_3/CaO ratio) markedly increases the Ca content of the metal so that plasticity is lost at forging temperatures. This was verified by tests of the impact strength of the metal of the experimental melts. In the specimens with a low Ca content the maxima of impact strength are observed at temperatures of 1000-1100°C. By contrast, for specimens from melts in which limy slag was employed, where the Ca content was high, the maximum impact strength is observed at 850-900°C and is only about half as low as for the specimens melted under alumina slag. An Al_2O_3/CaO ratio of 0.55-0.57 is the limit of plasticity under the conditions of these investigation. Essentially then the degree of reduction of Ca from the slag during melting increases with increasing proportion of the Al used as the reducing agent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 24Aug64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card

2/2 HW

L 3992-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/III/JG

ACC NR: AP502235A

UR/0133/65/000/009/0820/0823

669.168:621.365

AUTHOR: ⁵⁵ Bazobrazov, S. V.; ⁵⁵ Kadarnetov, Kh. N.; ⁵⁵ Charushnikova, G. V.; ⁵⁵ Krtchevets, B. B.;
⁵⁵ Ponomarenko, Yu. G.; ⁵⁵ Tulin, N. A.; ⁵⁵ Pozdeyev, N. P.; ⁵⁵ Sergeyev, A. B.TITLE: Vacuum treatment of liquid ferrochromium

SOURCE: Stal', no. 9, 1965, 820-823

TOPIC TAGS: ferrochrome, low carbon ferrochrome, liquid ferrochrome, ferrochrome decarburization, vacuum decarburization

ABSTRACT: To develop a technique for industrial-scale production of low-carbon ferrochromium, the Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy together with the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant conducted (1960-1964) a series of laboratory and semi-industrial scale experiments on decarburization of liquid ferrochromium in a vacuum induction furnace. The experimental results showed that vacuum treatment of a 400-kg heat of liquid ferrochromium in an induction furnace in a vacuum of 0.6-2.0 mm Hg (80-270 n/m²) at 1670-1700C reduced the carbon content of the alloy from 0.05-0.07 to 0.01-0.02% in 1 hr, and even lower with further treatment. The chromium content of the alloy was practically unchanged, and the loss of ferrochromium did not exceed 3%. The power consumption for vacuum treatment was about 500 kwh per ton of liquid ferrochromium, and the carbon oxidation rate was 0.0006 to 0.0009% C/min. In industrial-scale production, liquid ferrochromium can be poured into a ladle from which, after slag removal, the metal is poured into the crucible

Card 1/2

L 3992-66

ACC NR: AP5022354

of an induction furnace. The air is then evacuated from the furnace and after treatment the degassed metal is cast in flat ingots in air or in vacuum. To speed up the treatment, the crucible preferably should be of large diameter but comparatively shallow, and the content of carbon and phosphorus in the initial alloy should not exceed 0.07--0.09 and 0.03%, respectively. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy n.-i. institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy); Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,IE

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4119

RC
Card 2/2

ROZENFIE'D, V.S., inzh.; KRICHEVETS, V.I., inzh.; LUTKOV, B.G., inzh.

Automativ level gage. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.6:20-21 Je '63.
(MIRA 16'5)
(Level indicators)

GERSHENOVICH, Z.S.: KRICHEVSKAYA, A. A.

GERSHENOVICH, Z.S.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A. A.

Brain

Respiration of the brain tissue at high oxygen pressure. Ukr. biokhim, zhur., 22, No. 3, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 195~~3~~², Uncl.

GERHENOVICH, Z.S.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.

Glutamic acid and tissue respiration of the brain in the presence
of increased oxygen pressure. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.6:684-690 Nov-
Dec 1952. (GLML 25:1)

1. Department of Biochemistry of the Biological Scientific-Research
Institute, Rostov State University.

KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.; LYASHCHENKO, I.F.

Respiration of tissues in wheats of variable hereditary basis.
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 26 no.3:330-342 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. N.-i biologicheskij institut Rostovskogo-na-Donu gosuniversi-
teta.
(Wheat)

KRICHEVSKAYA, A. A.

Ammonia and glutamine in the brain at increased oxygen pressure. Z. S. Gerasimovich and A. A. Krichevskaya (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov, ~~Dobrye~~ ~~Mag~~ S.S.R. 95, 837-40(1964)).—White rats were subjected to pressure-chamber expts. under 4 and 6 atm. of pure O₂, the expts. being run until the end of convulsion periods, after which the animals were decapitated and the brains immediately frozen in liquid air and analyzed for NH₃, glutamic acid, and glutamine. Increased O pressure increases the NH₃ content of the brain (shown graphically), even in the preconvulsion stage, while the convulsive stage does not necessarily signify a still higher NH₃ content. Almost complete disappearance of glutamine from brain tissue is noted previous to the convulsions. The amt. of free glutamic acid, on the other hand, rises, especially in the convulsive stage. G. M. Kozlov

Biological Inst.

GERSHENOVICH, Z.S.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.; ALEKSEYENKO, L.P.

Adrenergic substances in the brain and adrenals in increased oxygen pressure. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 27 no.1:3-11 '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii gosudarstvennogo universiteta i otdel biokhimii Biologicheskogo instituta, Rostov-na-Donu.

(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, effects,

on adrenal & cerebral epinephrine, pure oxygen at 3.5 & 6.0 atmospheres)

(BRAIN, metabolism,

epinephrine, eff. of high pressure of pure oxygen)

(ADRENAL MEDULLA, physiology,

eff. of high pressure of pure oxygen on epinephrine metab.)

(EPINEPHRINE,

brain & adrenals, eff. of high pressure of pure oxygen)

KRICHEVSKAYA; A.A.

me

647. Pyruvic acid content of the brain and the effect of low and oxygen pressure. E. S. Grichenovich and A. A. Krichevskaya. *Uchen. Zap. Kazan. univ. Ser. Biol. Sci.*, 1953, 89, 103-108. *Zh. Biol. Abstr.* No. 51228. (Russian)

2

HERSHENOVICH, Z.S.; KRICHAVSKAYA, A.A.

Activity of glutamine synthetase of the brain and liver following exposure of animals to high oxygen pressure [with English summary in insert]. Biokhimiia 21 no.6:715-722 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimiia Rostovskogo-na-Donu universiteta i Otdel biokhimiia Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo biologicheskogo instituta.

(BRAIN, metabolism,

glutaminesynthetase, eff. of high oxygen pressure in animals (Rus))

(LIVER, metabolism,

same)

(ENZYMES,

glutaminesynthetase in brain & liver, eff. of high oxygen pressure in animals (Rus))

(GLUTAMATES (same))

The enzyme system which activated the synthesis of glutamine was easily affected by hyperoxidation. Glutamine synthetase of the brain was more resistant to the deleterious action of O₂ than glutamine synthetase of the liver. Prior to its inactivating the brain glutaminase, O₂ enhanced its activity.

GERSHENOVICH, Z.S.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.

Restoration of tissue proteins by the action of increased oxygen pressure on the organism. Dokl.AN SSSR 106 no.3:449-457 Ja '56.

(MLRA 9:6)

1. Biologicheskii institut pri Rostovskom-na-Donu gosudarstvennom universitete imeni V.M.Molotova,

(TISSUES) (OXYGEN--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.; GERSHENOVICH, Z.S.; SHCHERRATYKH, V.P.

Ammonia formation from amides in brain and liver homogenates
exposed to increased oxygen pressures. Biokhimiia 24 no.3:
459-464 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Chair of Biochemistry of the State University and the
Biochemical Department of the Research Biological Institute,
Rostov on Don.

(LIVER, metab.

ammonia synthesis from amides in homogenates
exposed to high oxygen pressure (Rus))

(BRAIN, metab.

same)

(AMMONIA, metab.

brain & liver homogenates exposed to high
oxygen pressure (Rus))

(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, eff.

on brain & liver homogenate ammonia synthesis
(Rus))

GERSHENOVICH, Z.S.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.

Amide and carboxyl groups of brain proteins in oxygen intoxication.
Biokhimiia 25 no.2;310-317 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii universiteta i otdel biokhimii Nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta, Rostov-na-Donu.
(BRAIN) (PROTEINS IN THE BODY)
(OXYGEN---TOXICOLOGY)

ETINGOF, R.N.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.

Effect of insulin on glycolysis in tissue culture cells. *Biokhimiia*
25 no. 3:556-562 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Biochemical Laboratory, Poliomyelitis Institute, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow,
(INSULIN) (GLYCOLYSIS) (TISSUE CULTURE)

GERSHENOVICH, Z.S.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.

Protective role of arginine in oxygen poisoning. *Biokhimiia* 25
no.5:791-795 9-0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, State University, and Biochemical Department,
Research Biological Institute, Rostov-on-Don.
(OXYGEN--TOXICOLOGY) (ARGININE)

KPICHEVSKAYA, A. A., and GERSHENOVICH, Z. S. (USSR)

"Functional Groups of Brain Proteins in Various States of the
Animal."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

ETINGOF, R.N.; GUMINA, I.I.; KRICHEVSKAYA, A.A.

Certain characteristics of mitochondria of tissue culture cells.
Biokhimiia 26 no.2:354-360 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Biochemical Laboratory, Institute of Polyomyelitis, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(TISSUE CULTURE) (MITOCHONDRIA)

L 60278-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017212

UR/0020/65/162/006/1415/1417

AUTHOR: Gershenovich, Z. S.; Krichevskaya, A. A.; Shumskaya, V. I.

TITLE: Specificity between gamma-aminobutyric acid and brain proteins

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, v. 162, no. 6, 1965, 1415-1417

TOPIC TAGS: amino acid, brain tissue, protein metabolism

ABSTRACT: When gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) was incubated with rat brain, ammonia accumulated in the mixture and a proportionate decrease occurred in the amount of amide groups in the proteins. When liver protein was used instead of brain, ammonia did not accumulate nor was there any significant change in the amide groups. The ability of brain proteins to react with biologically active amines, acetylcholine, etc. is of considerable biological significance because it is the method by which structural categories of protein take place and low-molecular highly active compounds are stored and become temporarily inactivated. The authors suggest that the ability of GABA in the presence of brain (but not liver) proteins to displace amide groups shows that GABA is not only a regulator of the glutamate concentration and of the speed of the tricarboxylic acid cycle but also a substance that partici-

Card 1/2

L 60278-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017212

pates in the creation of a place for information storage and processing in the brain. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-on-Don State University)

SUBMITTED: 17Dec64

ENCL: .00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: .007

Sub
Card 2/2

S/032/61/027/012/001/015
B145/B147

AUTHORS: Fedorov, A. A., Krichevskaya, A. M., and Linkova, F. V.

TITLE: Determination of sulfur in metallic chromium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 12, 1961, 1460 - 1462

TEXT: The method suggested is based on the formation of methylene blue from H_2S with dimethyl-p-phenylene diamine sulfate and trivalent iron in hydrochloric acid solution. It permits the determination of sulfur in metallic chromium within about 1.5 hr with an accuracy of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$. The method can be used for the analysis of ferrochromium, Cr-Nb alloys, some types of steel, iron, cast iron, silicon, niobium, nitric, hydrochloric, and phosphoric acid salts of alkali metals, as well as bases and acids. Tungsten disturbs the analysis. Orthophosphoric acid is used as solvent. In the presence of sulfate sulfur, 0.1 g of metallic chromium is added to 30 milliliters of acid as reducing agent. Purified nitrogen is used as carrier gas. The reaction vessel of quartz is cooled (-1 to $-5^{\circ}C$). 0.5 - 1 g of the sample is dissolved in 30 milliliters of orthophosphoric acid in an H_2 atmosphere.

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Determination of sulfur in metallic...

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600 - 650°C and at a low rate of the N₂ flow the H₂S formed is collected in 10 milliliters of 5% NaOH. This solution containing H₂S is filled into a 50-milliliter measuring flask, and mixed with distilled HCl until a weakly acid reaction takes place (Congo red as indicator). To this, further distilled HCl corresponding to 5 milliliters of HCl is added (specific gravity 1.19) furthermore, 2 milliliters of a 0.4% solution of dimethyl-p-phenylene diamine sulfate, and 2 milliliters of a 1% FeCl₃·6H₂O solution in hydrochloric acid (1:20). After shaking, filling up with H₂O, and 20 min standing, the mixture is photometrically measured with red filter in 20 mm bulbs, and the sulfur content of the sample determined from a calibration curve. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: A. Steigman, J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 61, I, 18 (1942).

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy imeni I. P. Bardin)

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRICHEVSKAYA, E.A., inzh.

Effect of high temperatures on stress relaxation in high-strength
wire. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet. 9 no.2:64-68 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Concrete reinforcement—Testing)

KRICHEVSKAYA, I.P.

Effect of the vegetative nervous system on osmotic stability of erythrocytes. Trudy Vses.ob-va fiziol.biokhim.i farm. 2:92-96 '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova.

(HEMOLYSIS,
resis., regulation by autonomic NS)
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
regulation of hemolysis resist.)

KRICHEVSKAYA, I. P.

U S S R .

Influence of the vegetative nervous system on the osmotic stability of erythrocytes. I. P. Krichevskaya. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh S.S.R. No. 133, Ser. Fiziol. i Med. No. 5, 60-66 (1954) (in Russian).*—In expts. with dogs and rabbits stimulation of the peripheral section of the vagus nerve lowers the osmotic stability of erythrocytes with or without eserine. The extent of stimulation is correlated directly with the extent of the change observed. Irritation of the central section of the vagus nerve lowers the stability of erythrocytes in c.e. blood which leaves the brain. Similar treatment of the gastric nerve raises the stability of the erythrocytes, the effect being smaller after ligation of the adrenal veins. Young pups show greater stability of erythrocytes than do adult dogs. Introduction of KCl or CaCl₂ into the blood does not effect erythrocyte stability; adrenaline raises the osmotic stability of erythrocytes in freshly let blood, while acetylcholine has little effect.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KRICHEVSKAYA, I.P.; SKIPINA, Ye.G.

Relation of venous pressure to the storage of blood in the spleen.
Fiziol.zhur. 42 no.10:861-867 0 '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Kazakhskogo Gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta, g.Alma-Ata.

(SPLEEN blood supply

relation of storage of blood in spleen to venous pressure
in animals (Rus))

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology,

eff. of splenic blood storage on venous pressure in
animals (Rus))

SKIPINA, N.G.; KRICHEVSKAYA, I.P.

Changes in venous pressure and the volume of the spleen during
excitation of the vagus nerve. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.7:108-112
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(VAGUS NERVE) (VEINS) (SPLEEN)

KRICHEVSKAYA, I.P.

Relation of splenic blood volume to reflexes from urinary
receptors. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 47 no.6:6-10 Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.P. Polosukhin)
Kazalchskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta, Alma-Ata.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(URINARY TRACT, physiol.

eff. of stimulation on splenic blood volume
(Rus))

(SPLEEN, blood supply,

eff. of urinary tract stimulation on blood
volume (Rus))

KRICHEVSKAYA, I.P.; SKIPINA, Ye.G.

Reflexes from the sinocarotid zone on venous pressure and blood
deposition in the spleen. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. i fiziol.
no.1:95-99 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(CAROTID SINUS) (BLOOD PRESSURE) (SPLEEN)

KUCHEVSKAYA, I.P.

Reflexes from **receptors** in the pericardium in filling the spleen with blood. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.10:19-21 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - akademik AN Kazkhskoy SSh A.P.Polosukhin) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Alma-Ata. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AN SSSR V.V.Parinym.
(SPLEEN) (PERICARDIUM) (REFLEXES)

KRICHNEVSKAYA, I.P.

Interceptive influence from the receptors of the gastrointestinal tract on the hypoxemia of the spleen. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk 11 no.3:16-21 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

KRICHEVSKAYA, I.P.

Hyperemia of the liver and spleen in the presence of some hormonal actions. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 57 no.5:10-14. May '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - akademik AN Kazakhskoy SSR A.P.Polosukhin) Alma-Atinskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted May 1, 1963.

L 37110-66 ENT(d)/ENT(L)/ENT(m)/ENP(w)/ENP(v)/E/ENP(t)/ENI/ENP(h)/ENP(l) IJP(e)
 ACC NR: AP6014417 (N) JD/HW/EM/JT SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/005/0003/0007

AUTHORS: Rumyantsev, A. P.; Pedorova, L. P.; Kravchenko, N. A.; Tararoyeva, L. D.;
Krichovskaya, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ultrasonic control of macrodefects and local structural inhomogeneities in turbine blades

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 5, 1965, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, ~~turbine~~ metallurgic testing; machine, metal test, ultrasonic

ABSTRACT: An immersion type ultrasonic installation for the detection of structural defects in turbine blades, developed by the Khar'kov Aviation Institute (Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut) and the Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) for the Khar'kov Turbogenerator Factory im. S. M. Kirov (Khar'kovskiy turbogeneratornyy zavod), is described. The device is capable of detecting defects whose effective reflective area is larger than 3 mm². The installation consists of a water bath, ultrasonic generator of 2.5 megacycles, receiver, and associated electronics for converting the sound signals into electric impulses and displaying the latter on an oscilloscope. The intensity of the transmitted sound was determined by means of an optical installation. A schematic of the control path, associated electronics, and recording procedure for the determination of defects along

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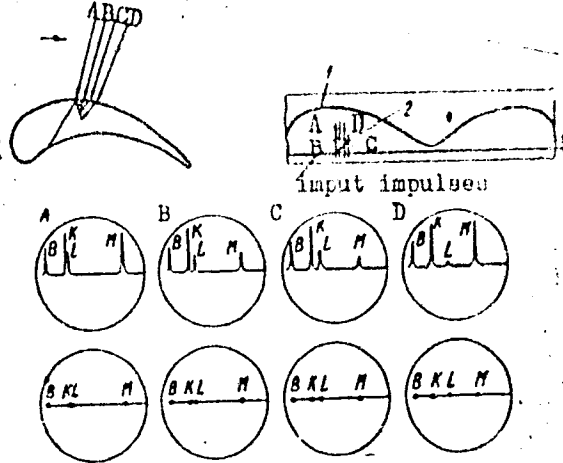
UDC: 620.179.16

L 37140-66

ACC NR: AP6014417

a turbine blade cross section is presented (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Schematic for the oscillographic recording of defects in the cross section of turbine blades.



A photograph of the optical apparatus for the measurement of the intensity of the transmitted sonic beam is also presented. It is concluded that the device is capable of scanning a turbine vane cross section in about 3--5 minutes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Nondestructive testing

SUB CODE: 1110 / SUBM DATE: 26Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002
 Card 2/2 af

KRICHEVSKAYA, I.Ye.

Parasites of tadpoles and yearlings of the lake frog (*Rana ridibunda*)
in the Volga Delta. Trudy Astr. zap. no.5:336-349 '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Volga Delta--Parasites--Frogs)

30196

S/191/62/000/004/009/017
B110/B136

15.8350

AUTHORS: Bronshteyn, Z. I., Kryuchkov, N. N., Krichevskaya, M. N.

TITLE: Chemical processing of glass cloth with the organosilicon ester GVS-9 (GVS-9)

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 27-32

TEXT: The best finishing agent for glass textiles and optimum technical and thermochemical methods of processing glass plastics were determined. The binding agents were polyester resin ПН-1 (PN-1) and GVS-9 and glass cloth АСТТ(б) - С₂ (ASTT(b) - S₂) (satin 8/3) reinforcement. Efficiency was determined from the decrease in the tensile strength in bending of glass plastics after 2-hr boiling in water. Lubricant content was 0.1%. The hardener was 3% isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide, and the accelerator was 8% styrene solution of 10% Co naphthenate. Hardening took two hours at 80°C. Treatment with the organosilicon product GVS-9 yielded best strength values before and after two hours of boiling. GVS-9 hydrolyzes as follows:
 $RSiX_3 + 3H_2O \longrightarrow RSi(OH)_3 + 3HX$. NH_4OH addition accelerates formation of

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Chemical processing of glass...

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silanols which are capable of polycondensation with siloxane bond formation. The forming siloxane shell may be bound to the Si-OH groups of the glass surface or adsorbed on it by water molecules. The bond with the resin is formed according to the vinyl group. The effect of the pH of the medium, concentration of the GVS-9 solution, and degree of adhesion between substance and glass cloth, etc. was examined, to find optimum processing conditions for the efficiency of the finishing agent. The solutions rendered acid (pH = 1-2) by HCl separation, were neutralized with NH_3 . The strength remained constant up to pH ~ 8 . At pH = 8-9.5 it increased and then remained constant. After 2-hr boiling it increased up to pH = 9 and then remained constant. The pH dependence of the strength decrease passed through a minimum at pH = 9-9.5. For optimum pH, 9-9.5, 10% (of the amount of GVS-9) of a 25% NH_4OH solution must be added. The concentration dependence of strength has two maxima at 1 and 5%. Although 5% concentration is the optimum, a 1% concentration can also be used, to reduce costs. The degree of fixing of the finishing agent depends on time/temperature conditions, i.e. those which provide for a chemical reaction between silanols and glass and the formation of a polymer

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X

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B110/B13E

Chemical processing of glass...

siloxane layer on the glass fiber. In both moist and dry states strength drops as processing time increases. 20 min at 140-160°C, which means that the glass cloth must move 1.2 m/min, was found to be the optimum. If the impregnation is prolonged and intensified efficiency also rises. It is suggested that impregnation should be done in two tanks at 1.2-2.4 m/min. The VNISV unit developed by M. S. Gel'bras, is used in the industry. The glass cloth travels from the top to the bottom of an electric furnace, the temperature of which is regulated to fit the structure of the fabric (satin weave: 1st section: 200°C, 2nd section: 320°C, 3rd section: 320°C). From the electric furnace it passes into the dipping machine, where it is impregnated with 5% aqueous solution of GVS-9 with 10% NH₄OH, then dried for 20 min at 145±5°C. Satin 8/3 [ASTT(a)-(C₂-G (ASTT(b)-S₂-O)] impregnated with GVS-9 satisfies shipbuilding requirements. Comparative tests with ASTT(b)-S₂-O impregnated with PN-1 and GVS-9, and the English fabric 181 impregnated with Haran showed that the Soviet finishing agent GVS-9 was as efficient as the British. There are 5 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: B. Vanderbilt, Modern Plastics, 27, no. 1 (1959).
Card 3/3

L 21039-65 EWA(b)/EWT(1) Pa-4/Pb-4 AFND/AMD JK
ACCESSION NR: AR4039960 S/0299/64/000/009/B024/B024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biol. Sv. t., Abs. 9B178

AUTHOR: Kamrshko, O. P.; Kirsanova, R. V.; Krichevskaya, M. Z. B

TITLE: Actinomycetes and fungi, producers of antibiotic substances inhibiting the development of Verticillium alboatrum Heineke et Berthold and Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 3-y Nauchn. sessii Leningr. in-ta antibiotikov, 1963. L., 1963, 32

TOPIC TAGS: actinomycetes, fungus, antibiosis, soil, polyene

TRANSLATION: Actinomycetes and fungi-antagonists against Verticillium alboatrum (causative agent of cotton wilt) and Rhizoctonia solani (causative agent of plant root rot) were isolated from the soils of the Uzbek SSR. Among the actinomycetes, species of the Actinomyces globisporus and A. candidus groups (which synthesize polyene antibiotics of the heptene type) and species of group A. griseus (which form various antibiotics) were found. Among the

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