TLAMICHA, A.; KRIVSKY, L.; OLMR, J.

Classification of solar radio storms in the meter range and their frequency 1959-1961. Biul astr Cz 15 no.2:49-52 '64.

1. Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Ondrejov.

KRIVSKY, L.

On the flare of 1956 August 31 connected with the ejection of cosmic ray after Y-shaped phase. Biul astr Cz 15 no.2:75-76 '64.

1. Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Ondrejov.

KRIVSKY, L.

Corpuscular and proton cloud from flare as possible source of radio emission in dm., m, deka-m and km range. Pful astr Cz 15 no.3:115-117 '64.

1. Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Ondrejov.

KRIVSKY, L.

Solar-flare origin and nature of the radiation increase recorded by Explorer IV on August 25, 1958. Biul astr Cz 15 no. 4:131-133 '64.

1. Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Ondrejov.

NESTOROV, G.; KRZHIVSKI, L. [Krivsky, L.]; LETFUS, V.

Ionospheric anomalies as an indicator of ionizing radiation from a corpuscular cloud following a solar chromospheric flare. Geomag. i aer. 4 no.6:1059-1063 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Geofizicheskiy institut Bolgarskoy AN, Sofiya i Astronomicheskiy institut Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk, Praga.

KRIVSKY, L.

On the changes in the D-region during flares according to SEA.
Biul astr Cz 16 no.2:126 '65.

1. Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Ondrejov. Submitted August 18, 1964.

L 38745-66

ACC NR: AT6020521 SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0176/0183

AUTHOR: Krivsky, L.

ORG: Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Observatory Ondrejov

TITLE: Space model of a cloud of solar cosmic and subcosmic particles

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav. Publikace, no. 51, 1965. 3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16 October 1964, 176-183

TOPIC TAGS: Earth planet, solar particle scatter, cosmic ray, subcosmic particle, solar flare, solar limb, interplanetary space, cosmic particle, solar model, SOLAR PARTICLE, COSMIC RAY PARTICLE

ABSTRACT: On the basis of previous studies and other viewpoints on flares with outflowing cosmic rays recorded on the earth and accumulating near the western limb of the sun, the article discusses the model of a cloud of solar cosmic and subcosmic particles. Assuming that the central part of a twisted cloud of rapid solar particles situated between 50° and 90° W flows toward the earth as a sort of a channel carrying cosmic rays, and on the basis of studies covering 70 cases, it was found that the main lontigudinal range of flare occurrence lies between 50°E and 55°W with an accumulation between 0°—20°W. The 30°E position appears to be the

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L 38745-66

ACC NR: AT6020521

extreme limit of flares from which a compact cloud of subcosmic particles (PCA effect) can normally reach the earth. In such cases the central parts of the clouds containing higher velocity cosmic particles pass east of the earth. The angular dimension of the cloud of emitted high-velocity particles to the distance of the Earth will then be relatively large. Some cases calculated show that the half width of the effective space angle for cosmic rays is 35°—80°. Together with the periphery of subcosmic rays, it reaches 45°—110° in most cases. The effective angle of the particle outflow, its half width, and its width at the distance of the terrestrial orbit can be computed and are found to cover a considerable range. The computations are valid for the first particles in the initial phase of the emission of cosmic and subcosmic rays when no further dispersion of particles due to magnetic inhomogenities in interplanetary space and in the vicinity of planets has occurred. The author is in favor of a relatively large angular width of the cloud of high-velocity particles and considers hypotheses of narrow angular beams of such particles to be unfounded. He adds that extended compact particle clouds will actually obstruct space navigation and eventually even the escape of interplanetary spacecraft and crews outside the cloud of high-velocity particles. In the discussion following the article, the author supported the "magnetic bottle" model of corpuscular clouds. He also agreed that the effective angle at the distance of 1 au is influenced by the scatter of solar cosmic and subcosmic particles in interplanetary space and depends on the phase of the total solar activity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [GC]

SUB CODE: 03 / SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 013/ SOV REF: 001/

Card 2/2

L 35333-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6009138 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0087/65/000/003/0043/0044

AUTHOR: Krivsky, L. (Doctor; Candidate of sciences)

58
B

ORG: Institute of Astronomy, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Astronomicky ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Radiation on Mars 12

SOURCE: Radar, no. 3, 1965, 43-44

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation effect, solar radiation intensity, Mars planet, Earth planet, primary cosmic ray, secondary cosmic ray, radiation biologic effect, radiation shielding

ABSTRACT: The article deals with cosmic radiation 17 on Earth and on Mars, and discusses the effect of primary and secondary radiation particles on living matter. The level of cosmic radiation depends on atmospheric density, magnetic-filed intensity, and the chemical composition of the air. Approximate data on the density of the atmosphere around Mars could give men a rough idea of the intensity of cosmic radiation on that planet. So far, estimates are based only on indirect measurements. The author compares studies by Soviet astronomer V. I. Moroza and American scientist H. Yagoda. It seems that the Martian atmosphere provides less protection against radiation than does the Earth's atmosphere. Periodical erruptions of the Sun may

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ACC NR: AP6009138

result in strong fluctuations of radiation intensity on Mars. There is a possibility that this periodic fluctuation may result in repeated new formation of primitive forms of life. Cosmonauts on Mars may have to retreat into a protective cabin during periods of high radiation. A postscript to the article indicates that it was written before results of the Mariner 4 venture had been published. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [KS]

SUB CODE: 06, 03/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000702 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/010/0893/0896

AUTHOR: Serafimov, K.; Krivsky, L.

ORG: Geophysical Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Astronomical Observatory, Ondrejov

TITLE: Effect of superposition of two excessive solar radiations in the middle ionosphere

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 10, 1966, 893-896

TOPIC TAGS: ~~gra~~, ionosphere, solar chromosphere, chromospheric eruption, ~~chromospheric filament~~, ~~solar~~ ionizing radiation, solar UV radiation, ionosphere electron density ~~increase~~, solar radiation ~~superposition~~

ABSTRACT: A study was made of six chromospheric eruptions accompanied by an eruption filament, which occurred on 29 December 1965 under relatively calm solar conditions. Ionograms of the Sofia Ionospheric Station were analyzed on the eruption day and three control days before and after the event in order to obtain morphologic information and a first approximate determination of the radiation-frequency range accompanying the phenomena. Examination of critical frequencies

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ACC NR: AP7000702

f_0E of the middle and high ionosphere confirmed that the electronic density increases due to the superposed action of the six solar eruptions. Study of f_0E values led to the assumption that filament appearance was accompanied by a distinct ionization increase in the E layer. Examination of critical frequencies in the F_1 and F_2 layers showed no particular changes. The authors believe that UV radiation in the $\lambda\lambda$ (200-800 Å) range either does not increase with a filament, of increases only slightly. It was concluded that the main ionizing radiation which accompanied superposition of two qaulitatively different solar phenomena on 29 December 1965 was concentrated in the X-ray range. The paper was presented by Academician L. Krastanov on 23 June 1966. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [DR]

SUB CODE: 03, 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 002/SOV REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

SOBOLEV, V.P., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; KRIVSKIY, M.N., inzhener.

Reducing the cost of earthwork in building canals of average cross section. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.10:42-45 O-N '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Canals)

AID P - 3212

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 16/19

Authors : Krivskiy, M. N. and A. I. Safronov, Engs.

Title : Some types of scrapers

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., 5, 43-45, 1955

Abstract : The article discusses certain types of scrapers used in the USA. Six photos and 3 tables with data. Five English references, 1953-1955.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KRIVSKIY, M N

Subject : USSR/Hydr. Eng. AID P - 3955

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 19/19

Authors : Krivskiy, M. N. and A. I. Safronov, Engs.

Title : Earth bulldozer.

Periodical : Gidr. stroi., 7, 47-48, 1955

Abstract : A report on earth-working equipment manufactured in Euclid and used in the USA. A detail description of the machine is given. Three photos. One Russian reference (no date) 2 US. 1951-1953.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KRIVSKIY, M.N., inzhener.

First results of using the D-264 earthmoving machine equipped with a transporter bridge. Gidr.stroi. 25 no.2:23-27 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Earthmoving machinery)

KRIVSKIY, M.N., inzh.

Conference on mechanization of soil stabilization. Gidr.stroi. 26 no.10.60-62 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Soil stabilization--Congresses)

KRIVSKIY, M.; SAFRONOV, A.

Dump tractor-lorry with 110 ton capacity. Avt. transp. 36 no.11:61 N '58.
(Dump trucks) (MIRA 11:11)

KRIVSKIY, M.N., inzh.

Testing the experimental model of an excavating and cutting machine. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. no.7:12-15 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Excavating machinery--Testing)

KRIVSKIY, M., inzh.; SOFRONOV, A., inzh.

Rotary giant. Tekh.mol. 28 no.11:20-21 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Excavating machinery)

KRIVSKIY, M.M., inzh.

Earth-working and cutting machines in construction of the Irtysh-Karaganda Canal. Gidr. stroi. 33 no.2:32-35 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Irtysh-Karaganda Canal--Earthwork)

ANISIMOV, I.V.; KRIVSUNOV, V.N.

Characteristics of the transient conditions of plate towers.
Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.3:45-50 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya i Severodonetskiy filial Opytno-konstruktorskogo byuro avtomatiki.

KRIVSUNOV, V. N.; ARONINA, S. Ye.; YANOVSKIY, S. M.; MATVEYEV, A. A.

Experimental study of the static characteristics of the ethane-ethylene tower. Khim prom no. 3:221-224 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

KRIVUSHOV, V.N.; ARONINA, S.Ye.; YAWOVSKIY, S.M.

Mathematical model of the static characteristic of a commercial ethane-ethylene rectification column. Khim. prom. 41 no.8: 617-620 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KRIVSUNOV, V.N.

Problems in the mathematical description of transient processes in a plate rectification column. Trudy MIKHM 25:52-65 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

ANISIMOV, I.V.; KRIVSUNOV, V.N.

Mathematical description of the static characteristics of a tray rectification column. Khim.prom. no.9:572-575 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Plate towers)

KRIVSUNOV, V. N.; ANISIMOV, I. V.

Static characteristics of plate rectification columns. Khim. prom. no.3:219-227 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Plate towers)

KRIVTSOV, A.

USSR/Chemistry - Polarization
Chemistry - Adsorption

Feb 49

"A New Form of Chemical Polarization; II, Experimental Proof of the Existence of Adsorption Layers and Investigation of Their Properties," M. Loshkarev, A. Krivtsov, A. Kryukova, 11 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" XXIII, No 2

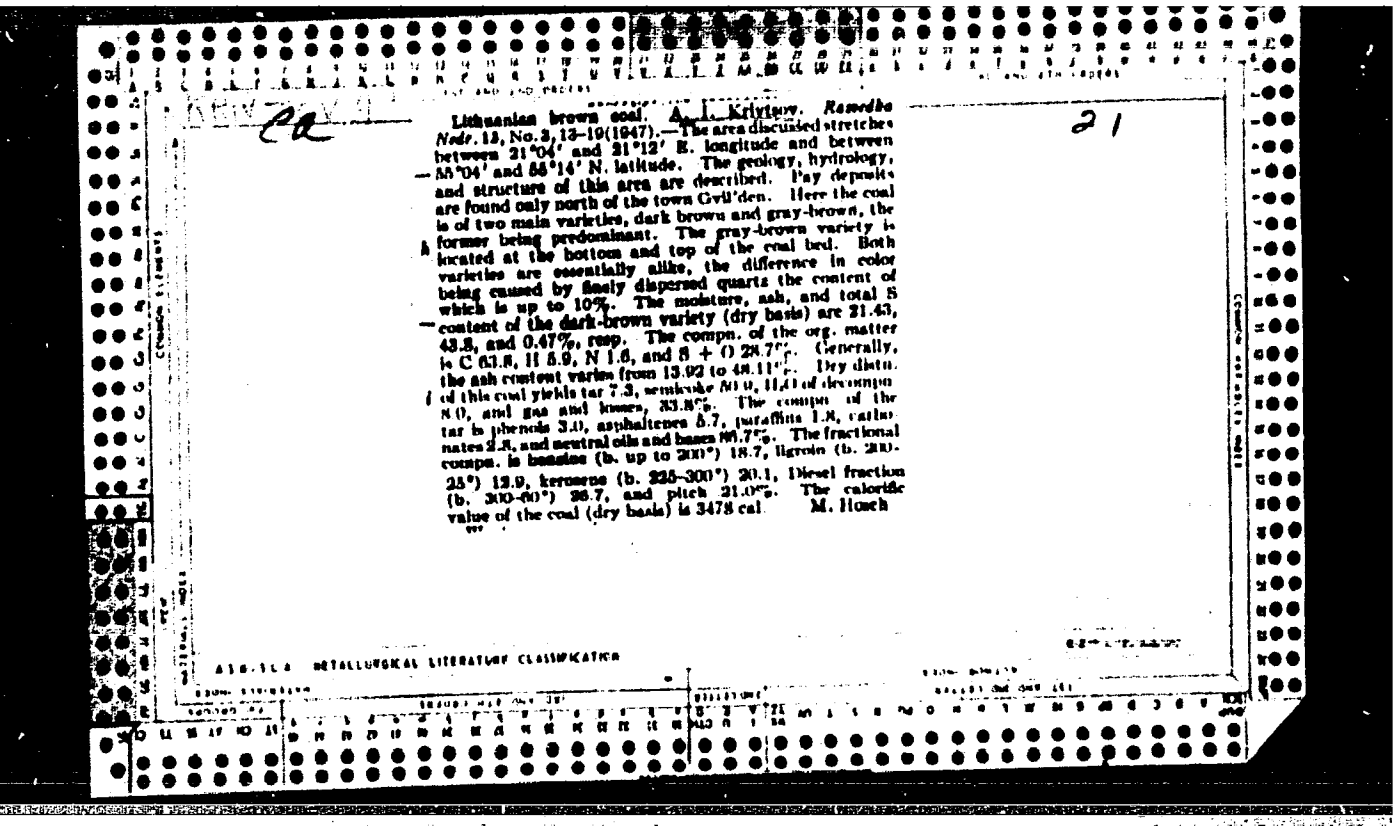
Measured double-layer capacitance for various electrode potentials in Na_2SO_4 solutions with additions of beta-naphthol, thymol, diphenylamine, and other surface-active substances. Existence of dense adsorption layers is confirmed by sharp drop in double-layer capacitance for zero surface potential in solutions with these additions. Submitted 3 Jun 48.

PA 47/49T19

[redacted], A. I.

A geological sketch and mineral resources of the Chelyabinsk region
Cheliabinsk, Cheliabinskoe obl. gos. izd-vo, 1936. 140 p., maps. (49-43235)

QE315.K7



Lithuanian brown coal. A. I. Kriviov. *Razvedka Nedr*, 13, No. 3, 13–19(1947).—The area discussed stretches between 21°04′ and 21°12′ E. longitude and between 55°04′ and 55°14′ N. latitude. The geology, hydrology, and structure of this area are described. Pay deposits are found only north of the town Gvil'den. Here the coal is of two main varieties, dark brown and gray-brown, the former being predominant. The gray-brown variety is located at the bottom and top of the coal bed. Both varieties are essentially alike, the difference in color being caused by finely dispersed quartz the content of which is up to 10%. The moisture, ash, and total S content of the dark-brown variety (dry basis) are 21.43, 43.8, and 0.47%, resp. The compn. of the org. matter is C 61.8, H 5.9, N 1.6, and S + O 28.7%. Generally, the ash content varies from 13.92 to 48.11%. Dry distn. of this coal yields tar 7.3, semicoke 51.0, 11.4% of decompn. H$_2$O, and gas and losses, 33.8%. The compn. of the tar is phenols 3.0, asphaltenes 5.7, paraffins 1.8, carbonates 2.8, and neutral oils and bases 86.7%. The fractional compn. is benzine (b. up to 200°) 18.7, ligroin (b. 200–25°) 12.9, kerosene (b. 225–300°) 20.1, Diesel fraction (b. 300–60°) 26.7, and pitch 21.0%. The calorific value of the coal (dry basis) is 3478 cal. M. Hoch

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Stratigraphic contents of the Sinaen system in the northeastern sector of the Russian Platform. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.1:24-26 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

Krivtsov, A. I.

15-57-2-1258

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, p 7 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krivtsov, A. I.

TITLE: New Data on the Stratigraphy of the Lower Carboniferous at the Eastern Slope of Baltic Shield (Novyye dannyye po stratigrafii nizhengo karbona vostochnogo sklona Baltiyskogo shchita)

PERIODICAL: Inform. sb. Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1955, Nr 2, pp 40-45

ABSTRACT: Results of the lithographic study dealing with the Lower Carboniferous deposits revealed by 60 drill holes along the middle course of the Onega River complete the stratigraphy of the Vytegorskiy-Andomskiy region. According to these new data, the earliest deposits, lying uncomformably on the Upper Devonian, are comprised of a sub-mineralization stratum, kaoline clays (1 m to 15 m) with remnants of the upper Turonian flora. Analogs of the Yasnaya Polyana stage, to which the

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New Data on the Stratigraphy of the Lower Carboniferous (Cont.)

Patrovskaya series of V. P. Barkhatova completely belongs--K geologii basseyna yugo-vostochnogo poberezh'ya Onezhskogo ozera i verkhov'yev p. Onegi (Geology of the Southeastern Lake Onega Shore Basin and the Onega River Headwaters) Gosgeolizdat, 1941-- are represented (from the base upward) by kaolinite-bauxite stratum (5 m to 25 m), a layer of iron-bearing clays with iron bean-ore streaks and a layer of sand-clay deposits (2 m to 18 m); the first two layers belong to the Stalinogrosk (Carboniferous) horizon and the last one to the Tula horizon. The age of the Tagazhemskaya series does not begin with the lower Serpukhov, but with the Oka, through juxtaposition of three limestones of this series with the rocks of the Aleksinskiy, Mikhaylovskiy, and Venev horizons. Gigantoproductus giganteus var. typica Sar. confirms the Oka age of the Tagazhemskiy series. Interruption in the deposition occurred in the Oka time along the middle course of Onega River. The age of the Devyatiny series is also altered so as to correspond with the Tarusskiy and Steshevskiy horizons. The area covered by the sea increased during this time. The author correlates the Biryuchevo series

(sand-clay-carbonate deposits, which a number of investigators believe to be of various ages--from the Devonian to the Lower-Middle Carboniferous) with the lower Namurian--the Protvinskiy horizon--and with the lowest part of the upper Namurian. The Lower Carboniferous age of the Biryuchevo series is substantiated by the fact that this series lies directly on the Devyatiny limestones without an unconformity; the Lower Carboniferous cycle of the deposit terminates with the Biryuchevo series. The upper limit of this series has not been adequately studied. The Biryuchevo series is known only on the northern slope of the Vetrenyy belt; during this time continental conditions prevailed on its southern slope.

Card 3/3

D. M. R. - Ch.

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Stratigrpahic nomenclature of the lower Cambrian in the Baltic Sea region and regions adjacent to it (discussion). Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.3:46-49 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Baltic Sea region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Narova beds of the middle Devonian in the Lithuanian S.S.R. and neighboring regions. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 21 no.11:91-97 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy yedinyy geologicheskiy institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Leningrad.
(Lithuania--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AUTHOR: Krivtsov, A.I.

TITLE: The Latest Data on Lower Paleozoic Formations on the Eastern Slope of the Baltic Shield (Nizhniy paleozoy vostochnogo sklona Baltiyskogo shchita po noveyshim dannym)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1956, №4, pp63-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author cites the latest data characterizing the lithologic composition and stratigraphic correlation between the normal sedimentary deposits of the Cambrian and Sinian Periods of the eastern slope of the Baltic shield. During 1954, the author studied the core samples from numerous deep test wells and uncovered the presence of typical to the Baltic region "blue clays". The find of the remains of chitinous sheaths of tubular worms, resembling the "Sabellidites cambriensis Jan" classified these clays as deposits of the Lower-Cambrian age. In the basin of the Onega River, these clays lay on the sand-gravel layers of coastal-maritime sediments, corresponding in age to the Gdov layers. The author assumes that these coastal-continental and coastal-maritime sediments can be classified as deposits of the Sinian Period of the Lower Paleozoic Era. At the All-Union Conference in 1955, on questions of strati-

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The Latest Data on Lower Paleozoic Formations on the Eastern Slope of the Baltic Shield

graphic and geochronological subdivisions, it was decided to single out a new, older-than-Cambrian group within the Paleozoic Era. This group was called either Eocambrian or Sinian or Rifean Period. It was proposed to include into this system laminaritic clays and Gdov (Gdovskiy) layers of the Baltic columnar section (Table 1). The products of the ancient erosive crust of crystalline foundation rocks and the normal sand-argillaceous deposits underlying the Gdov layers of the Lower Cambrian period form a part of the Sinian system. The Lower Cambrian deposits are observed along the coast of the Dvina and Onega Bays of the White Sea and are widely spread along the eastern slope of the Baltic shield. The author describes in detail various formations and deposits of this period. In conclusion he distinguishes by age two different sections in the deposits of the Sinian Period, corresponding to two epochs in this period. One (the Lower-Sinian epoch) was characterized mainly by the coastal-continental regime of sedimentary accumulations (ancient erosive crust of crystalline foundation rocks and the stratum of sandy deposits). The

The Latest Data on Lower Paleozoic Formations on the Eastern Slope of the Baltic Shield

second (Upper-Sinian epoch) was formed mainly by coastal-maritime argillaceous deposits. This latter regime continued during the whole Lower-Cambrian epoch. At the end of this epoch, the sea retreated and this territory and a large part of north-western part of the European part of the USSR remained dry land until the beginning of the Lower Ordovician transgression.
There are 1 table, 3 figures, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut (VSEGEI) Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr, Leningrad (All-Union Geologic Institute of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: February 5,1957

Card 3/3 1. Geological time - Determination 2. Geology - USSR

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Some data on the ancient weathered surface of the eastern slope of the Baltic Shield. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.16:51-65 '59.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Baltic Shield--Petrology)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Genesis of Mesocenozoic bauxites in Western Siberia. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no. 20:87-98 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Siberia, Western--Bauxite)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Carboniferous sediments in the eastern slope of the Baltic Shield in connection with their bauxite potential. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 24 no.12:10-27 D '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (VSEGEI) Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Leningrad.
(Baltic Shield--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Bauxite)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Evaluation of the bauxite potential of ancient ($Sn-Cm_1$) carbonate rocks in Gornaya Shoriya. Mat. VSEGEI. Ob. ser. no.29 '60.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Gornaya Shoriya—Bauxite)
(Carbonates)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Evaluation of the bauxite potential of ancient carbonate deposits of the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy VSEGEI 57:183-229 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Bauxite) (Rocks, Carbonate)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Origin of ancient silicilites in the Kuznetsk Alatau and Gornaya Shoriya. Inform abor. VSEGEI no.55:95-103 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

Prospects for finding Mesozoic bauxites in the trans-Ural region and in the northern part of the Turgay trough. Trudy VSEGEI 118: 69-97 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KRIVTSOV, A.I.

New data on the Mesozoic bauxites of the Urals. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:138-152 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

SOV/137-59-2-4535

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 315 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krivtsov, A. K.

TITLE: Preparation of Electrolytic Coatings With a Pulsating Current (Polucheniye gal'vanopokrytiy pri pul'siruyushchem toke)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ivanovsk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 7, pp 87-95

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the electrolytic deposition (ED) of Cu, Zn, Ni, and Fe from the solutions of their sulfates with a pulsating current. Short, regular current pulses of a duration commensurate with the length of the nonstationary processes taking place on the electrode passed through the electrolyzer. The pulses were interspaced with appreciable pauses. The maximum cd of the pulses was many times greater than the mean cd used in electrolysis. The cathode polarization was studied with an oscilloscope; the quality of the deposits, i.e., luster, plasticity, and porosity, was also studied. In the ED of Ni the application of the pulse current caused an increase in the cathode polarization and a decrease in the bath voltage. Under smooth surge and dip conditions (high maximum D of 25 amp/dm^2) bright Ni deposits were formed, porosity decreased, and pitting was absent. Similar

Preparation of Electrolytic Coatings With a Pulsating Current

phenomena were observed in ED of Fe. In the ED of Cu a pulsating current has little effect on the appearance and structure of the deposit. In the ED of Zn with a high cd during the pulses (50 - 250 amp/dm^2) the deposit had a coarse-grained and dendritic structure. Bibliography: 12 references.

N. K.

KRIVTSOV, A.N.; PINCHUK, V.M.

Frequency control system of a synchronous motor using transistor components. Trudy IPI 240:94-102 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BOROZDOV, I.A.; BEDILO, V.Ye.; TERESHKIN, F.N. Prinimali uchastiye: BELYAYEV, F.R.; BEREZHNOY, N.V.; BUBYR', V.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N.; DUDKO, V.P.; YERSHOV, V.S.; DUGIN, Ye.V.; DUKALOV, M.F.; IVANOV, P.S.; KONAREVA, V.F.; MONIN, M.I.; MOGILKO, A.P.; PANCHENKO, A.I.; POKALYUKOV, S.N.; PRIKHOD'KO, N.D.; RUBIN, I.A.; SIDORENKO, P.A.; TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, L.Ya.; BONDAR', V.I.; KRIVTSOV, A.T.; LOKSHIN, V.D.; SOFIYENKO, N.P. RABINKOVA, L.K., red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye secheniia gornykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.4. [Cross section of mines supported by a sectional reinforced-concrete lining of URP-11 panels for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Secheniia vyrabotok, zakreplennykh sbornoi zhelezobetonnoi krep'iu iz plit URP-II, dlia 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 278 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht. (Mine timbering)

BALTER, G.D., inzh.; KRIVTSOV, A.T., inzh.

"Samsonovskaia" Mine. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.8:15-19 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Lugansk Province--Hydraulic mining)

KRIVTSOV, A. T.; IYEVLEV, V. S.

Transporting auxiliary materials in hydraulic mines. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.4:25-27 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva v yushnykh rayonakh SSSR.

(Hydraulic mining) (Mine haulage)

KRIVTSOV, B.P.

(1) matt

New method of facing with ceramic tile. V. B. P. Krivtsov. *Stroitel. Prom.* 29, No. 9, 29–31(1951).—Two casein compns. to replace cement are suggested: (1) acid casein 1.0, NH_4OH (25% NH_3 soln.) 0.15, water 4.0, $CuSO_4$ 0.05, and mixt. of chalk with air-slaked lime (1:1) 7–10 parts; (2) dry casein glue 1.0, water 1.5, $CuSO_4$ 0.05, and chalk 3–4 parts.
B. Z. Kamich

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Glass, Clay Products, Refractories,
and Enameld Metals

Khitrovo, B. I.

"The new coating method with ceramic tiles," Construction Industry, 1952.

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Decorative and house painting; text-book. Moskva, Trudrezervizdat, 1952. 243 p. (54-35075)

TT320.K7

KRIVTSOV, B. P.

KRIVTSOV, B. P.

Building Machinery

"Machines and power tools for finishing work in construction work." N. V. Petrov. Mekh. stroi, 9 no. 4:31-32 Ap '52.

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

KRIVTSOV, B.P.

KRIVTSOV, B.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAPIRO, I.G., inzhener; MAREK, M.P., nauchnyy redaktor; SOKOLOVA, M.A., redaktor; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Tile and mosaic work] Plitochnye i mozaichnye raboty. Moskva, Trudrezervizdat, 1954. 179 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Tile laying) (Mosaics)

KRIVTSOV, Boris Panteleymonovich; SHAPIRO, Il'ya Grigor'yevich, inzh.; TKHILADZE, G.R., nauchnyy red.; TELINGATER, L.A., red.; PODOBED, E.G., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Tiling and mosaic work] Plitochnye i mozaichnye raboty. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo, 1959. 268 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Mosaics) (Tile laying)

KRIVTSOV, Boris Panteleymonovich; SHAFIRO, Il'ya Grigor'yevich, inzh.; ESKIN, Ya.D., nauchn. red.; LAFAZAN, M.I., red.

[Laying tiles, mosaics, and "xyloliths."] Plitochnye, mozaichnye i ksilolitovye raboty. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 301 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KRIVTSOV, B.S., inzh.

Inexhaustible possibilities for the skillful use of building machinery. Biul. tekh. inform. 3 no.10:43 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Building machinery)

KR: VTSOV, B.S., insh.

Using compressed laminated wood for the repair of construction machinery bearings. Biul tekh. inform. 4 no.2:18-19 F '58.
(Plywood) (Bearings (Machinery)) (MIRA 11:3)

KRIVTSOV, B.S., inzh.

Fully mechanized mortar plants. Biul.tekh.inform. 4 no.11:7-9 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Mortar) (Mixing machinery)

KRIVTSOV, B.S., inzh.

Operation of tower cranes in assembling houses with materials taken directly from trucks. Biul.tekh.inform.po stroi. 5 no.9:11-12 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)
(Precast concrete construction)

KRIVTSOV, B.S., inzh.; MOSKOVCHENKO, B.P., inzh.

Units for drying and heating buildings under construction in winter. Biul.tekh.inform. po stroi. 5 no.11:20-23 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Leningrad--Drying apparatus) (Heating)

IZRAITEL', S.A., otv. red.; SKURAT, V.K., otv. red.; ZUBAREV, S.N., otv. red.; MOISEYEV, S.L., otv. red.; ASTAF'YEVA, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VAS'KOVSKIY, Ye.L., red.; VISHNEVSKIY, Ye.L., red.; KRIVTSOV, B.S., red.; KOROTKIN, I.N., red.; MITROFANOV, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; NORKIN, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NIKITIN, A.A., red.; RUDNEV, A.P., red.; SLASTUNOV, V.G., red.; TKACHEV, F.A., red.; RAUKHVARGER, Ye.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FEOKTISTOV, A.T.[deceased], red.; ZAYTSEV, A.P., red.

[Safety regulations for the dressing and sintering of ferrous and nonferrous metal ores] Pravila bezopasnosti pri obogashchenii i aglomeratsii rud tsvetnykh i chernykh metallov. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 106 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

KRIVTSOV, G., yurist; KOROTKOV, V., yurist; GRIGOR'YEV, A., yurist

Our consultations. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.7:45-47 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Labor passports) (Vacations, Employee)
(Insurance, Disability)

TIMOFEYEV, M., yurist; KRIVTSOV, G., yurist; YUL'YEV, I. (g.Saratov)

Our consultations. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.8:46 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Employees, Dismissal of) (Overtime) (Eminent domain)

PARSHIN, M.Ya.; KRIVTSOV, G.F.; SLEDNEV, I.P., podpolkovnik, red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Privileges, pensions, and aids for servicemen and their families; a handbook] L'goty, pensii i posobiia voennosluzhashchim i ikh sem'iam; spravochnik. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 259 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Pensions, Military)

SHVACHKIN, Yu.P.;KRIVTSOV, G.G.

Preparation of α-C^{14}-β-(4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-pyrimidyl)-alanine. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser.2: Khim. 18 no.4:91-92 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Alanine) (Pyramidine) (Carbon isotopes)

SHVACHKIN, Yu.P.; KRIVTSOV, G.G.

Potential antimetabolites. Part 13: Synthesis and properties of α-C^{14}-β-(4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-pyramidinyl)-alanine. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2164-2167 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

KRIVTSOV, G.S.

Geometrical methods for interpreting isolated hodographs of reflected waves. Uch.zap.TGU no.36:144-157 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Seismic waves)

1. KRIVTSOV. I.

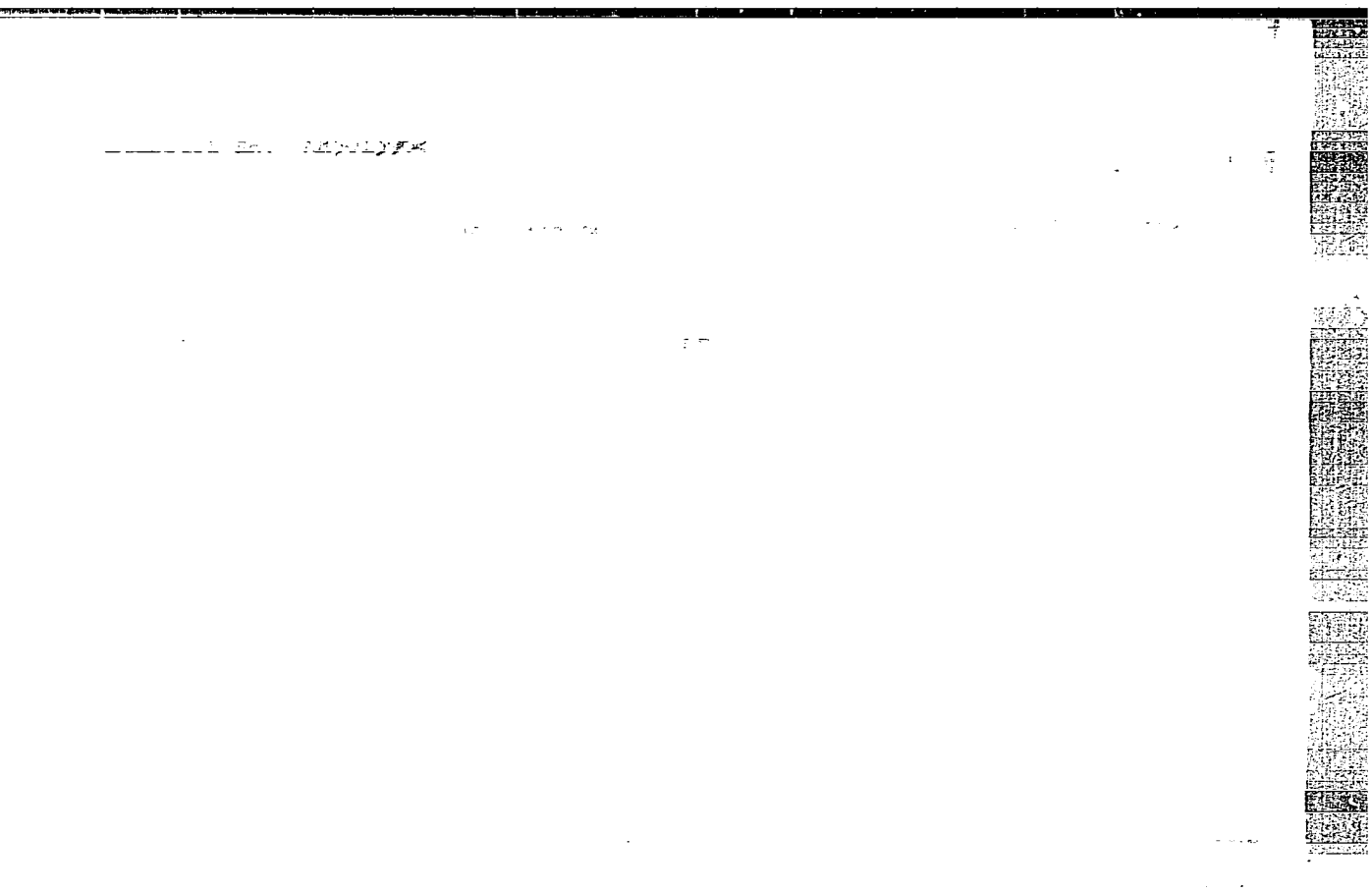
2. USSR (600)

4. Windmills

7. Improved collective-farm windmill. Sel'.stroi. 2 no. 1, 1947

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

rock structure, geological survey, mapping, sounding, vertical elec-



KRIVTSOV, I.P., aspirant

Grab buckets with a high pivot center for automatic loaders. Trudy KHIIT no.34:13-18 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Loading and unloading--Equipment and supplies)

KRIVTSOV, I. P., Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of the process of scooping friable material by a grab bucket ~~supplied~~ with a swivel overhead ~~turning~~ center (for an ~~the~~ automatic loader)." Kar'kov, 1961. (Kar'kov Motor Highways ~~Autoroad~~ Inst) (KL, 8-61, 245)

STOGOV, V.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRIVTSOV, I.P., insh.

Loader shovel with upper pivot center. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.2:11-14 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Power shovels)

KRIVTSOV, K.

"Effectiveness of Technology in Agriculture in the Soviet Union. Tr. From the Russian", P. 93, (AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KHEVELEV, E.M.; KRIVTSOV, K.S., kand. arkhitektury, nauchnyy red. Prinirali uchastiye: BOGDANOV, I.M., inzh.; LOYKONEN, V.F., inzh.; VOLPYAN, B.L., inzh.; DAVIDOVICH, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DENISOV, Yu.M., red.; ROZOV, L.K., tekhn. red.

[Design of city garages] Proektirovanie gorodskikh garazhei. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 183 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Garages)

KRIVTSOV, K.S.

Krivtsov, K.S. and Rabinovich, D.L. "Labor shifts in the Leningrad population," Sbornik materealov po kommunal, khoz-vu, No. 5, 1948, p. 62-73

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

KRIVTSOV, M.

Regulation of wages and production potentials. Sots. trud 6 no. 1:74-79 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(White Russia--Wage payment systems)
(White Russia--Industrial management)

DANILEVICH, V.; KRIVTSOV, N.; ROZHIN, P.

Use labor intensity indices as the base for planning work in an enterprise. Sots. trud 8 no.2:87-97 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Labor productivity) (Industrial management)

KRIVTSOV, N.N., inzhener; GOL'BERG, A.E., inzhener.

Reconstruction of a boiler's rear end. Energetik 1 no.3:11-13 Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Steam boilers)

KRIVTSOV, N.N., inzh.; GIGAL, A.Kh., inzh., red.

[Handbook on the repair of boiler equipment] Spravochnik po remontu kotel'nogo oborudovaniia. 2., znach. dop. i izmenennoe izd. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 211 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

KRIVTSOV, N.V., ROSOLOVSKIY, V.Ya., ZINOV'YEV, A.A.

Integral heats of solution of perchloric acid. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.4:772-774 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Perchloric Acid) (Heat of solution)

ROSOLOVSKIY, V. Ya.; KRIVTSOV, N.V., ZINOV'YEV, A.A.

Integral heats of solution of perchloric anhydride and of its mixtures with perchloric acid in water at 25°. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.4:778-781 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Chlorine oxide) (Perchloric acid)
(Heat of solution)

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B004/B060

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AUTHORS: Zinov'yev, A. A., Krivtsov, N. V.

TITLE: Anhydrous Lead Perchlorate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 1418 - 1422

TEXT: The authors proceed from a paper by A. L. Chaney and Ch. Mann (Ref.3). While these researchers succeeded in synthesizing anhydrous lead perchlorate, analyses have shown that their preparation was contaminated by products of thermal decomposition. The authors of the present article succeeded in avoiding thermal decomposition by allowing the perchlorate to re-crystallize in 7% perchloric acid, to be filtered off in dry nitrogen, and to be dehydrated gradually from 100° to 200-220°C at 2-4 mm Hg. The gravimetric analysis yielded 50.98% Pb, 48.89% Cl, the theoretical content being 51.02% Pb, 48.98% Cl. The specific gravity d_4^{25} was 4.84±0.02, solution heat at 25°C, and dilution 1 : 2500 was found to have a value of (1.045±0.010)kcal/mole. The thermographic curve was taken by N.S.Kurnakov's

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Anhydrous Lead Perchlorate

pyrometer (Fig.1). Three endothermic effects (228, 280, 290°C) and two exothermic effects (360, 400°C) were observed. The compound melts at 280°C. Fig.2 shows that endothermic effects appear both in the heating and in the cooling curves. PbO and $PbCl_2$ were found in O_2 and Cl_2 gases as residues of thermal decomposition. The effect at 228°C is interpreted as phase transformation, but requires further studies. At 290 - 300°C, an overlapping occurs between the endothermic effect of melting and the exothermic effect of oxygen separation. Decomposition setting in violently at 360°C is sharply decelerated at 380°C. At this stage, half of the separable oxygen is liberated. The authors assume a formation of the compound $Pb\begin{matrix}Cl\\ClO_4\end{matrix}$ or $PbO(ClO_4)_2$. Intensive O_2 liberation was again observed at 400°C, the residue consisting of 9% PbO and 91% $PbCl_2$. The difference between the isotherms of oxygen separation rate at 380° and 420°C, as shown in Fig.5, points to a complicated process. All of the oxygen is liberated at 420°C. There are 5 figures and 8 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US,

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Anhydrous Lead Perchlorate

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5 German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR, Laboratoriya neorganicheskogo sinteza (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1959

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Fig. 5

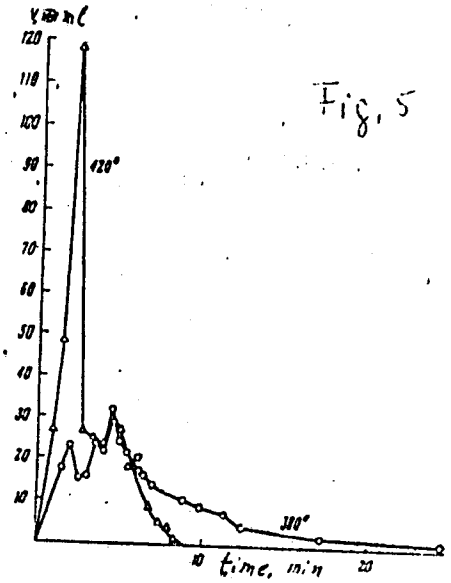

Fig.5: Isotherms of oxygen separation rate.

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11.2110

AUTHORS: Krivtsov, N. V., Zinov'yev, A. A.

TITLE: Melting-point diagrams in the systems $LiClO_4$ - $Ca(ClO_4)_2$ and $NaClO_4$ - $Ca(ClO_4)_2$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 186 - 191

TEXT: The visual polythermal method using the Kurnakov pyrometer and the thermographic method using a device whose principle has been described by I. A. Zakharova et al. (Zh. neorgan. khimii, 5, 914 (1960)) were used for determining the melting-point curves. A chromel-alumel thermocouple with a millivolt ammeter was used for temperature measurement. Lithium perchlorate shows no polymorphous phase transition, melts, without decomposition, at 249±2°C and decomposes quickly at about 470°C. In the case of sodium perchlorate, the polymorphous transition takes place at 308°C; its melting point, with partial decomposition occurring, lies at 482±4°C and the temperature of its quick decomposition at about 570°C. Calcium perchlorate shows two endothermal effects (at 342 and 406°C) and one exothermal one (at 465°C), the first two being traced back to transitions in the solid state and the third to thermal decomposition. The melting-point curve of

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Melting-point diagrams...

the system lithium perchlorate - calcium perchlorate shows two transition points and transition levels at 342 and 406°C, corresponding to the polymorphous transition of the latter; the polymorphism of the mixtures is proved by the fact that the intensity of the heat effects at 342 and 406°C rises with the content of calcium perchlorate in the mixture. The melting point of the eutectic mixture containing 76.9 equ.-% $Li_2(ClO_4)_2$ and 23.1 equ.-% $Ca(ClO_4)_2$ is 228°C. Decomposition sets in above 370°C. In the system sodium perchlorate - calcium perchlorate decomposition occurs at 380°C; the eutectic mixture composed of 44.9 equ.-% $Na_2(ClO_4)_2$ and 55.1 equ.-% $Ca(ClO_4)_2$ melts at 293°C. In the range with high sodium perchlorate content, two solid solutions with an eutectic point at 270°C were found for a composition of about 29 equ.-% $Na_2(ClO_4)_2$ and 71 equ.-% $Ca(ClO_4)_2$. The following solid phases can be present in the system sodium perchlorate - calcium perchlorate: (1) γ-$Ca(ClO_4)_2$ above 406°C, (2) β-$Ca(ClO_4)_2$ between 342 and 406°C, (3) α-$Ca(ClO_4)_2$ below 342°C, (4) solid solution α' on the basis of sodium perchlorate and (5) solid solution α'' on the basis of

Melting-point diagrams... S/078/63/008/001/019/026
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sodium perchlorate. There are 4 figures and 4 tables. The English-language reference is: M. M. Markowitz et al, J. Phys. Chem. 65, 261 (1961).

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1962

Card 3/3

KRIVTSOV, N.V.; ZINOV'YEV, A.A.

Fusibility in the system $LiClO_4$ - $NaClO_4$ - $Ca(ClO_4)_2$.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.11:2589-2592 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

KRIVTSOV, N.V.; TITOVA, K.V.; ROSOLOVSKIY, V.Ya.

Enthalpy of the formation of guanidinium perchlorate, nitrate, and sulfate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:454-457 F '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR, laboratoriya okisliteley. Submitted Febr. 29, 1964.

AUTHORS: Krivtsov, P. I., and Korobov, V. V. 72-2-5/10

TITLE: Advanced Experience for All Glass Factories (Peredovoy opyt dlya vse stekol'nyye zavody).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1957, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp 21-22 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An account is given of a norm of 500 hours for continuous operation of the machines at the Bytoshevsk glass factory being increased without deterioration of product. It is computed that the interruptions at the end of each 500-hour period cut down the production for the total of the machines by 170,000 m^2 in the course of a year. Longer continuous operation of the machines tends to cause devitrification. Innovators successfully experimented with increasing the continuous operation to 1,500 or 2,000 hours, at the same time increasing the content of ammonium oxide for the oxidation of the calcium, establishing the following percentages: SiO_2, 72.1; Al_2O_3, 1.8; Fe_2O_3, 0.15; CaO, 6.8

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MgO, 3.8; Na_2O plus K_2O, 15.0; SO, 0.35. Explanation is given of other measures taken, such as a careful regulation of the amount of material put into the bath at a time, control of the heat factors, etc. The weight of the plate glass was brought down by 2.5%. The various measures taken increased the economy and productiveness of operations enormously.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KRIVTSOV, P. T.

AID P - 2076

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 18/29

Author : Krivtsov, P. T., Eng.

Title : Machine tool for cold bending pipes without sand filling

Periodical: Elek. sta., 4, 47-48, Ap 1955

Abstract : The article describes in detail a new machine tool used to bend pipes at a construction project. A diagram is presented.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date