OREKHOV, K.A.; MAKSIMOV, G.M.; NESLUKHOVSKIY, S.K.; ROZDALOVSKAYA, V.V.; SMIRNOV, K.A.; VEYS, L.V.; ANTYUFEYEVA, A.M.; KURGANOV, M.A.; STEPANOVA, Ye.A.; VOSTRIKOVA, A.M.; SAKHAROVA, V.V.; POD"YACHIKH, P.G.; OREKHOV, K.A., otv. za vypusk; CHUPROVA, Yu.S., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Results of the 1959 All-Union population census; the Kazakh S.S.R.] Itogi Vsesoiuznoi perepisi naseleniia 1959 goda; Kazakhskaia SSR. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 201 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye.

(Kazakhstan--Census)

KURGANOV, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Kinematics and dynamics of the mechanism of the SA-3 automatic coupler. Trudy MIIT no.82/83:175-185 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Car couplings)

ACC NR: AR6016289 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/001/0046/0046

AUTHORS: Sidorov, V. V.; Andrianov, N. S.; Kurganov, R. A.

TITLE: Continuous emission apparatus for measuring the wind velocity profile at meteor altitudes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 1.51.378

REF SOURCE: Sb. Meteorn. rasprostr. radiovoln. No. 2. Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1964, 59-70

TOPIC TAGS: meteor observation, meteor radiant, meteor trail, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: A radio device was developed which uses continuous emission for measuring the wind velocity profile in the meteor region of the atmosphere according to shifts of several portions of the meteor track spaced in altitude. The installation comprises the meteor station KGU-M2, operates together with its pulsed part, and at the same time can be used for measuring the velocities and radiants of meteors. The design equations are presented. The problem of determining t_0 is discussed. Abstract [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1 UDC: 523.164.8

17(14) SOV/25-59-2-43/48

AUTHOR: Kurganov V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: They Write To Us (Nam pishut)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 2, p 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a brief note sent in to the editor about a successful plastic operation carried out on a patient of the surgical ward of the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute, in order to remove a congenital liver defect. This surgery, carried out in the middle of 1957, was the first of its kind in the Soviet Union.

Card 1/1

USSR •

523.877

5897. Abstract of some papers published in USSR concerning the internal structure of stars and their stability. V. KOURGANOFF. *Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège*, 14, *Special No.*, 153–62 (1954) *In French.*

A detailed review of V. S. Sorokine's *Researches on the equilibrium of isothermal gaseous spheres* [*Astron. J. USSR*, 29, 25 (1952)] which is concerned with a partially degenerate gas composed of free electrons and α-particles. It is shown that under certain conditions more than one type of equilibrium configuration is possible. Stability with respect to density perturbations is investigated. Shorter notices: D. A. Franck-Kamenetsky, *Non-linear oscillations in stars* [*Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 86, 897 (1952). See also Abstr. 6004 (1951), 2385 (1952)]. S. A. Gevakin, *Discrete stellar models* [*Astron. J. USSR*, 29, 33 (1952)] in which a star is considered as a system of discrete elements instead of as a continuous medium.

R. A. NEVINS

KURGANOV, V.; FESENKOV, V.G.; ROZHKOVSKIY, D.A.

On V.Kurganov's article "V.G.Fesenkov and D.A.Rozhkovskii's research in the development of stars from filaments of gas-dust nebulae." Astron.zhur. 31 no.6:556-557 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Stars) (Nebulae)

KURGANOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Analysis of the operational accuracy of a transitorized detector device with voltage sources in discharges. Vych. tekh. [MVTU] no.3:91-102 '63.

Decoding device with current sources in discharges. Ibid.:143-152 (MIRA 17:2)

ANISIMOV, B.V.; KURGANOV, V.D.

Basic trends in the automation and mechanization of production processes in the machinery industry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 4 no.5:135-140 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Machinery industry--Technological innovations)
(Automation)

ANISIMOV, B.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. (Moskva); KURGANOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); KHOMYAKOV, K.S., inzh. (Moskva); VERETENNIKOV, Yu.N., inzh. (Moskva); NIGAY, A.A., inzh. (Moskva)

Digital display device using a typotron. Elektrichestvo no.8: 52-56 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ZVEREV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; KURGANOV, Viktor Dmitriyevich; ZVEREV, S.A., dots., red.

[Electron-tube and transistor pulse signal amplifiers; a textbook] Elektronnye i poluprovodnikovye usiliteli impul'snykh signalov; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Mosk. aviatsionnyi tekhnologicheskii in-t, 1965. 219 p. (MIRA 18:11)

L 43078-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW
ACC NR: AR6014376 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/011/D033/D033

AUTHOR: Kurganov, V. D. 40 B

TITLE: Investigation of the reduction process of pipes with tension in the aggregate of continuous furnace welding of ½" pipes at ChTPZ

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11D229

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy konferentsii po teorii i praktike redutsir. trub. Sverdlovsk. 1965, 113-123

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic process, metallurgic machinery, metal rolling, pipe

ABSTRACT: The first reducing installation employing tension in conjunction with the furnace welding of ½--2" pipes was used in the Cholyabinsk plant in 1960. In the period 1961--1963, the VNIIMetmash along with other organizations took part in the investigation of this installation. The main attention was given to the questions concerning the magnitude and distribution of tensions between the rolling mill stands. The overall deformation of the pipe wall, maximum compression of the stand, distribution of the number of revolutions along the rollers, the pressure of the metal on the rollers, and the momenta of rolling depend on the distribution of tensions between the rolling stands. 10 illustrations. I. Kul'bachnyy [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 af SUB CODE: 11 UDC: 661.774.35.005

GONSALES, A.A.; KURGANOV, V.M.; AGAFONOV, A.V.; ABAYEVA, B.T.; POLETAYEV, V.B.; VIV'YER, A.S.; RUDOVICH, M.A.; BELYAYEVA, Z.G.; RUTMAN, G.I.

Results of redesigning an industrial catalytic-cracking device. Neftepor. i neftekhim. no.9:6-10 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Salavatskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONSALES, M.A.

Special features of systems of feeding of cracking reactor. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.5:5-10 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i Salavatskiy kombinat.
(Cracking process)

S/282/63/000/002/003/005
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Kurganov, V. M., Gonsales, M. A., Agafonov, A. V.

TITLE: Methods of supplying stocks to a reactor of catalytic cracking

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 47. Khimicheskoye i kholodil'noye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1963, 33, abstract 2.47.186 (Novosti neft. u gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 8, 1962, 15 - 21)

TEXT: Stock feeding to the reactor by single vapor-liquid flow has considerable advantages over the separate feeding of the liquid and vapor phases to the reactor, greatly simplifies the operation and reduces the operating expenses of stock preparation. The contacting method based on spraying of the liquid phase over the surface of the catalyst layer is the most unsuitable of all known methods, since it does not exclude coking of the internal surfaces and conglomerate formation. The utilization of any cross section of dropping catalyst film for contacting with the stock creates a uniform distribution of the liquid residue on the greater part of the catalyst, but does not exclude coking of the

Card 1/2

reactor. The most advantageous of the alternatives considered is the setup based on the method of phase contacting under restricted conditions on moving in the suspended state below the distributing plate (model ВНИИНП - К-18 (VNIINP-K-18)). Fitting out the reactors of catalytic-cracking devices with an inlet assembly for the stock according to the model VNIINP-K-18 permits: to process heavy petroleum stocks without coking of the reactor and conglomerate formation; to increase the yield of light petroleum products by 3 to 5%, to reduce catalyst consumption by 0.5 to 1.5 kg/t of the stock; to reduce the temperature of the stock on discharge from the furnace from 480 - 490°C to 420 - 450°C; to prolong the time of passage through the setups and to stabilize their capacity during the whole cycle; to eliminate laborious and dangerous work involving the removal of coke from the internal surface of the reactor. There are 4 figures and 8 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONSALES, A.G.

Remodeling a catalytic cracking furnace. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.5:36-39 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i Salavatskiy neftekhimicheskiy kombinat.

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONSALES, A.

Effect of the contact time on the quality of the reactant in a catalytic cracking reactor. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.9:12-15 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Salavatskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.

GONSALES, A.; KURGANOV, V.M.

Remodelling a regenerator unit for catalytic cracking. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.7:3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Salavatskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

...ganov, V. M.; ...onnalea, A.

... catalytic

... has 1 figure, 1 graph, and ... ta...

Card1/2

ACC NR: AP5016585

Alaverdskiy kombinat Salavat [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

JPRS

431

Card 2/2

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONSALES, A.; VIV'YER, A.S.

Remodeling the catalyst circulation system in a catalytic cracking unit. Neftepor. i neftekhim. no.3:5-10 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Salavatskiy neftekhimicheskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

KURGANOV, V.M.; GONZALES, A.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.

Hydraulic resistance of the layer of granular catalysts. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.8:4-7 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

L 11538-66

ACC NR: AP6003645 SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/010/0004/0005

AUTHOR: Kurganov, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Atomizer for technological liquids

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 4-5

TOPIC TAGS: liquid flow, atomization, droplet atomization, spray nozzle, conic nozzle, nozzle design, nozzle flow

ABSTRACT: A new atomizer for technological liquids has been developed at VNIINP. The atomizer has several advantages over those reported in the literature by S. S. Berman (Forsunki i mazutnoye khozyaystvo goryachikh tsekhov. M., -L., Gostekhizdat, 1950). The advantages are: a) the atomizer may be used for dispersion of impure liquids, and b) the dispersion angle may be different from the usual 40—60°. A schematic of the atomizer is presented. The performance of the device was tested for tar, sludge, and water dispersions, and the experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). The volume Q of water delivered as a function of the pressure p, nozzle exit area S and γ, the specific weight of the liquid, in the pressure interval 1 to 6 atm and flow rates from 1.8—4.3 m^3/h were given by the expression

$$Q = \mu s \sqrt{2g \frac{p}{\gamma}} \; m^3/sec ,$$

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L 14538-66
ACC NR: AP6003645

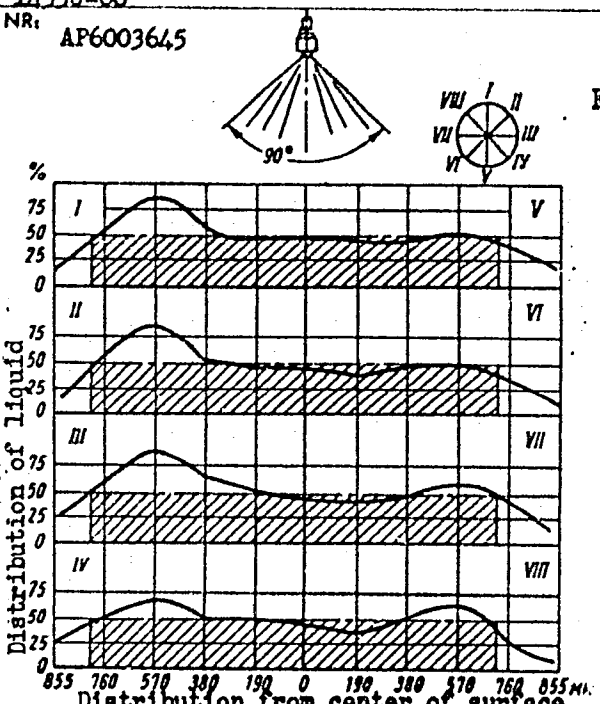

Fig. 1. Character of the liquid distribution on the sprayed surface.

where μ is the flow rate coefficient = 0.45. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 1 equation.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

VAKHRUSHEV, I.A.; KURGANOV, V.M.

Thermal calculation of regenerators and coke heaters for contact catalytic processes. Khim. i tekh.topl. i masel 10 no.11:36-41 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

KURGANOV, V.N.

KURGANOV, V.N. (Moskva)

Over half a century in medicine. Med. sestra no.1:28-29 Ja '55.
(MLRA 8:3)

(ANDREEVA, VERA GEORGIEVNA)
(AZBELEVA, ALEKSANDRA MIKHAILOVNA)

KURGANOV, V.T., inzh.-mekhanik; MOMOT, K.S., inzh.-mekhanik

Performance of the D-357G self-propelled scraper. Avt.dor. 27 no.8:10-11 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

SOV/137-58-9-18677

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bolotov, I.Ye., Kurganov, V.V., Popov, A.A., Fedorov, A.B., Chernikova, N.V.

TITLE: A Study by Autoradiography of the Structure and Kinetics of Ingot Crystallization in Transformer Steel (Izucheniye stroyeniya i kinetiki kristallizatsii slitka tranformatornoy stali s pomoshch'yu avtoradiografii)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Staleplavil'n. proiz-vo, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 172-183

ABSTRACT: S^{35} in an Al ampoule was introduced while molds were filled. Autoradiographs were taken of the surface of a large section of the test ingots. Three zones of dendrites, each with a different structure, were found: A zone of columnar dendrites at the surface of the ingot; a zone of very fine and poorly developed dendrites in the middle of the ingot, narrowing toward the top; and, between the central zone and the zone of columnar crystallization, a zone of large and highly-developed dendrites. When the isotope was introduced in batches at different times during pouring, evidence of sequence crystallization of the layer

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A Study by Autoradiography of the Structure and Kinetics (cont.)

appeared. The thickness thereof at the mold wall in the upper portion of the ingot, determined by the autoradiograph, is in agreement with the results of the determination of the thickness of the "skin" of solidified metal by the overturning of analogous ingots. No such agreement exists in the lower portion of the ingot, because in this region the boundaries of distribution of the batches of isotope are ill defined. Thus, the S from the later additions of isotope is unable to penetrate into the lower portions of the ingot, which are still in a liquid or semiliquid state. The authors believe that the semifluid masses of metal concentrate in this region and that, although they are removed from the ingots when the latter are overturned, nevertheless they served as obstacles to the distribution of radioactive S atoms displaced by means of convection currents of liquid metal. This concept is confirmed by experiment.

L.K.

1. Steel--Structural analysis 2. Steel--Crystallization 3. Steel--Radiographic analysis

Card 2/2

Kurganov, V.

18.3200

66502

SOV/137-59-7-14586

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chuyko, N., Kalinov, Ye., Rutkovskiy V., Zabaluyev, I., Bobkov, T., Kurganov, V., Antipenko, G.

TITLE: New Technology in Electric Smelting of Ball Bearing Steel

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sovnarkhoz Zaporozhsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 1, pp 6-10

ABSTRACT: A new method of ball-bearing steel smelting in high-capacity (50 t) arc furnaces was developed at the "Dneprospetsstal'" Plant. The amount of burnt-out C during the oxidation stage must be $\leq$0.25%; the temperature of the metal prior to slag skimming must be about the same as the temperature of teeming (1,550°-1,570°C) as measured by the plunged thermocouple. Reduction takes place under white slag. Preliminary deoxidation of the slag is performed by carbonization of the metal by 0.03-0.05% C with the use of dry ground coke. Fe-Cr and Fe-Si are added until the slag is being formed. The slag is formed through lime, refractory clay and fluorspar in a 6:2:1 proportion and amounting to 3-4% of the metal weight. Deoxidation is carried out by 3-4 blends of ground coke, 75% Fe-Si powder, and lime. 0.5 kg/t aluminum powder is added to the

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final mixture 10 minutes prior to teeming. The slag, before removing, contains CaO $\geq$55.0%; CaC_2 $\leq$0.5% and FeO $\leq$0.4%. The metal temperature is 1,545-1,565°C. 0.5 kg/t is added by using a bar fixed at the ladle rim. In teeming process, first, most of the slag and then the metal with the slag are removed. Refining extends over 1 hour 30 minutes. Contamination of the steel by non-metallic impurities does not increase; the average mark for oxides (October 1957) is 2.15 by conventional technology and 2.12 by the new method; it is respectively 2.17 and 2.15 for sulfides. Globular impurities usually do not occur in the new technology. Duration of the smelting time is reduced by 10%; electric power consumption is reduced by 50-70 kw-hrs/ton.

V.B.

Card 2/2

SOV/133-59-1-10/23

AUTHORS: Gladkiy, D.F., Ivan'ko, V.F. and Kurganov, V.V., Engineers

TITLE: Experience in the Operation of an Electric Furnace of the DSV-30 Type With a High Secondary Voltage (Opyt ekspluatatsii elektropechi DSV-30 s vysokimi vtorichnymi napryazheniyami)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 1, pp 45 - 48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the determination of most suitable secondary voltages for furnace transformers are described. A DSV-30 furnace was used (charge 50 tons, yield of metal 46 tons). For this purpose, the furnace was fitted with two identical transformers - PDRO 10001/30 of 900 kW each with the primary voltage of 30 000 V and 26 steps in the secondary voltage from 86 to 270 V. Series connection of the low-voltage windings of both transformers enabled doubling the secondary voltage during the melting period. For obtaining low-voltage steps (which are necessary for refining) a circuit was used which allows series connection of the primary windings of both transformers (Figure 1, p 45). The comparison of the furnace performance with one and two transformers is shown in Tables 1 and 2. Operation with a secondary

Cardl/2

voltage of 420 V (instead of 282 V) brought about a decrease in the melting period by 34 minutes. The increase in the power supplied and the simultaneous decrease in thermal and electric losses of the furnace (due to a decrease in the duration of melting period) resulted in a decrease in specific power consumption by 19 kWh/ton. Operation with two interconnected transformers brought about some improvement in the power factor during the melting period and also some reduction of the power factor during the boiling and refining periods due to an increase of the reactivity of the furnace circuit caused by the second transformer. Operation at 420 V did not result in any material change in the durability of the wall linings and the chrome-magnesite roofs nor in the metal quality. It is concluded that, during the melting period, 40-ton electric furnaces can be operated with a secondary voltage of 420 V with good results. Use of still higher voltages will be tested. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 5 Soviet references.

3

S/137/61/000/008/011/037
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Chuyko, N. M., Rutkovskiy, V. B., Perovyazko, A. T., Antipenko, G.I., Babkov, T. M., Kurganov, V. V., Frantsev, V. P.

TITLE: Technique for smelting electric steel involving the treatment of the metal by slags in the ladle

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 36, abstract 8V225 ("Metallurg. i gornorudn. prom-st'. Nauchno-tekhn. sb.", 1960, no. 4, 31-34)

TEXT: A new technique for smelting structural and ball-bearing steels was worked out by the plant "Dneprospetsstal'" and by the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute. The technique provides for the preliminary reduction of the metal by Fe-Mn and Fe-Si or by Si-Mn and the subsequent aftercharging with Fe-Cr. The slag is reduced by ground 75% Fe-Si and coke, the final reduction is carried out by Al bars in the ladle, and the metal is slag-treated on drawing off. The use of the technique in the smelting of various grades of structural and ball-bearing steels in large (55 ton) electric furnaces makes it possible to raise somewhat

Card 1/2

3

3

S/137/61/000/008/011/037
A060/A101

Technique for smelting electric steel ...

the metal quality, to reduce the smelting duration by 20 - 40 min, and reduce the electric power expenditure by 40 - 50 kwhr/ton.

V. Shumskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

[illegible], V. V.

S/148/60/000/008/002/018
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Chuyko, N.P.; Rutkovskiy, V.B.; Konishchev, M.P.; Pazyvayko, A.G.; Trегubenko, A.F.; Yatsevich, I.S.; Zabaluyev, I.P.; Kurganov, V.P.; Bobkov, T.M.; Antipenko, O.I.

TITLE: A New Smelting Technology Under White Slag for Ball Bearing Steel of Grade ШХ15 (ShKh15)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. - Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 38 - 47

TEXT: At the "Dneprospetsstal'" Works up to 1956 ШХ15 steel was teemed simultaneously with slag and no attention was paid to steel treatment by slag in the ladle during the teeming. The final S content of 0.02% was obligatory and the refining took between 2 h 10 min and 2 h 40 min or more. The refining time had been cut down to 1 h 50 min - 2 h 10 min by addition of ferrochrome into non-reduced metal with a content of 0.025% S. To boost the heat process and to improve the metal quality, N.P. Chuyko suggested to cut the refining time to 1 h 10 min or less by deoxidation and desulfuration of the metal with electric furnace slag in the ladle during teeming. The article contains details of this new

Card 1/3

technique. The effect of the oxidizing and reducing heat period factors was determined. The formation of highly-basic and well deoxidized slag was mainly studied. The slag quantity used was 4 - 5% of the metal weight with a CaO content of over 55%, FeO below 0.4% and CaF_2 below 2.0%. First a considerable quantity of slag was spilled through a widely open hole into the ladle, and then metal poured from 3 - 4 m height in a solid jet, which brought about a large contact area with slag and rapid deoxidation and desulfuration. The optimum parameters of the oxidation period were stated to be: $\Delta[C]$ = 0.3 - 0.5% at a carbon burning rate of 0.4 - 0.5%/h, and a metal temperature of 1,545 - 1,565°C before skimming the oxidizing slag. The reducing period under lime-chamotte white slag with low calcium fluoride content proved to be expedient, as well as the treatment of the metal in the ladle by this slag. The optimum slag composition is: (FeO) < 0.5%; (CaF_2) = 1 - 2%; $\Sigma(SiO_2 + Al_2O_3)$ = 31 - 34%; (CaO) > 53%; (MgO) < 12%, and Σ(CaO + MgO) = 60 - 65%. The optimum metal temperature before teeming is 1,550 - 1,570°C; it ensures the filling of a 2.3-ton ingot during 165 - 170 sec. Final deoxidation of steel by aluminum in the ladle gives a high reduction of oxygen content (over 30%). The quantity of nonmetallic inclusions in

Card 2/3

steel was slightly lower than usual in steel smelted in the usual process under carbide slag with long refining. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute); zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" ("Dneprospetsstal'" Works)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1959

Card 3/3

KACHAN, P.A.; KURGANOV, V.V.

Valuable manual. Metallurg 8 no.8:38-39 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaporozhskiy filial Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Kachan). 2. Nachal'nik staleplavil'nogo tsekha Dnepropetrovskogo staleplavil'nogo zavoda vysokokachestvennykh i spetsial'nykh staley "Dneprospetsstal'" (for Kurganov).

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; KRASS, Ya.R.; SHAMIL', Yu.P.; KURGANOV, V.V.; VASIL'YEV, S.N.; REZCHIK, V.G.

Testing unifired molded, brick made of magnesia concrete in electric arc furnace walls. Stal' 24 no.8:710-711 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov i zavod "Dneprospetsstal'".

DUBROVA, V.S.; KURGANOVA, G.I.; MALAKHOVA, M.P.; KHOTEMLYANSKAYA, Ye.V.

Effect of intravenous infusions of hypertonic solutions of magnesium sulfate on the course of paralytic forms of poliomyelitis during the acute period. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 3 no.2:22-26 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. V.S.Dubrova) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. A.F.Zverev) i 4-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.N.Romanenko)

(POLIOMYELITIS) (MAGNESIUM SULFATE--THERAPEUTIC USE)

KURGANOVA, V.S.; KURGANOVA, G.V.

Compound treatment of measles in children. Vop.okhr.mat. i det. 2 no.4:30-34 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. A.F.Zvarev) i 4-y detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.I.Romanenko)
(MEASLES)

POKHVALOV, Yu.Ye., inzh.; KRONIN, I.V., inzh.; KURGANOVA, I.V., inzh.

Heat transfer during the boiling of underheated water in pipes. Teploenergetika 10 no.11:74-80 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.

POKHVALOV, Yu. Ye.; KRONIN, I. V.; KURDANOVA, I. V.

"Investigation of single-phase convective heat transfer in tube with high heat fluxes (to 21 x 10^6 kcal/m^2 hr) for water and ethyl alcohol."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4.12 May 1964.

Moscow Engineering & Physical Inst.

L 25436-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) WW/GS
ACC NR: AT6005819 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0112/0126

AUTHORS: Pokhvalov, Yu. Ye.; Kronin, I. V.; Kurganova, I. V. 57 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of heat transfer from boiling underheated water in a tube

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov (Some problems in the physics and engineering of nuclear reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 112-126

TOPIC TAGS: boiling, heat transfer, nuclear reactor technology, nuclear reactor coolant

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of reliable data on the prospects of forced cooling of reactors with underheated liquids boiling in tubes, the authors have set up experiments over a wide range of operating conditions, with provisions for continuing monitoring the cleanliness of the heat-transfer surface. To this end they designed, constructed, and tested an experimental setup consisting of a closed circulating

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ACC NR: AT6005819

loop of stainless steel, with a set of control instruments, automatic regulation devices and protective equipment. The main units are a specially developed stainless steel pump and a working channel with various pickups and filters. The equipment, its operation, and heat transfer results at various pressures are presented. The experiments were made over a wide range of heat flux, velocities, and underheatings, and yielded various relations between the heat flux and the superheating of the tube walls. Empirical relations for the results under fully developed and undeveloped boiling conditions are presented to approximate the experimental data. The results are compared with the data obtained by others. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 CC

L 25434-66 EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/ENG(m) IJP(c) RM/WW/GS
ACC NR: AT6005820 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0127/0136

AUTHORS: Pokhvalov, Yu. Ye.; Kronin, I. V.; Kurganova, I. V. 63 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of heat transfer during boiling of underheated ethyl alcohol in a tube

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov (Some problems in the physics and engineering of nuclear reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 127-136

TOPIC TAGS: ethyl alcohol, boiling, heat transfer, heat exchange, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: An experimental test loop described in a companion paper in the same source (MIFI, Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov, Atomizdat, 1965, 112 -- 165; Acc. AT605819) was used for the investigations. A complication was introduced by a deposit formed on the tube walls as a result of decomposition of the

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L 25434-66
ACC NR: AT6005820

alcohol, which necessitated periodic cleaning of the working tube and checking the reproducibility of the results. The test schedule and results of measurements of the heat transfer from ethyl alcohol at pressures ranging from 1.5 to 60 bars at heat loading ranging from 0.232 to 5.8 MW/m^2, velocities 1 -- 23 m/sec, and liquid temperature from 20 to 235C are presented in the form of graphs. Two general empirical formulas to fit the experimental results are also given. The test results agree with the two formulas within 20%. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 cc

L 25435-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) WW/GS
ACC NR: AT6005821 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0137/0142

AUTHORS: Pokhvalov, Yu. Ye.; Kronin, I. V.; Kurganova, I V. 54 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of investigation of the average heat transfer in forced convection in a tube and at high thermal loads

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov (Some problems in the physics and engineering of nuclear reactors). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 137-142

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, boiling, convective heat transfer, water, ethyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: The apparatus described in detail in a companion paper (MIFI, Nekotoryye voprosy fiziki i tekhniki yadernykh reaktorov, Atomizdat, 1965, 112 -- 126; Acc. AT605819) was used in the investigations. The measurements were made with distilled water (hardness 0.5 -- 1 μg-eq/l; alkalinity -- 20 μg-eq/l; dry residue -- 0.1 mg/l) and rectified ethyl alcohol (95% by volume). The cleanliness of the

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L 25435-66
ACC NR: AT6005821

surface and the parameters of the water and the density of the alcohol were periodically monitored. The tests were made within the following limits: heat load 0.232 -- 24.4 MW/m^2, pressure 1.5 -- 90 bar, liquid velocity 1 --23 m/sec, water temperature 18 -- 273C, ethyl alcohol temperature 18 -- 192C, Reynolds number 10^4 -- 0.827 x 10^6, Prandtl number 18 -- 0.87. The results are tabulated and are found to be in fair agreement with the empirical formulas of V. V. Yakovlev (Atomnaya energiya, v. 8, 3, 250, 1960 and v. 2, 2, 179, 1957), but deviate greatly from the formulas of M. A. Mikheyev (Teploperedacha i teplovoye modelirovaniye [Heat Transfer and Thermal Simulation], Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, p. 122). Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2 CC

NEKRASOV, A.S.; KURGANOVA, M.A.

Choice of heat carriers for smelting and heating processes in machinery construction. Obshch. energ. no.6:72-82 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric heating)

NEKRASOV, A.S.; KURGANOVA, M.A.

Problems concerning the comparison of principal networks for the electric power supply of industry engaged in high-temperature operations. Obshch.energ. no.4:18-28 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric power distribution)

FYASTOLOV, A.A.; KAPANOV, I.D.; SERDYUK, V.I.; CHERNOFYATOV, N.I.; KURGANOVA, M.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Guide to the repair of electrical equipment] Praktikum po remontu elektrooborudovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1962. 167 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

SURILOVA, Ye.I.; KURGANOVA, M.V.

Synthetic medium for the biosynthesis of oleandomycin. Antibiotiki 10 no.6:502-506 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

A

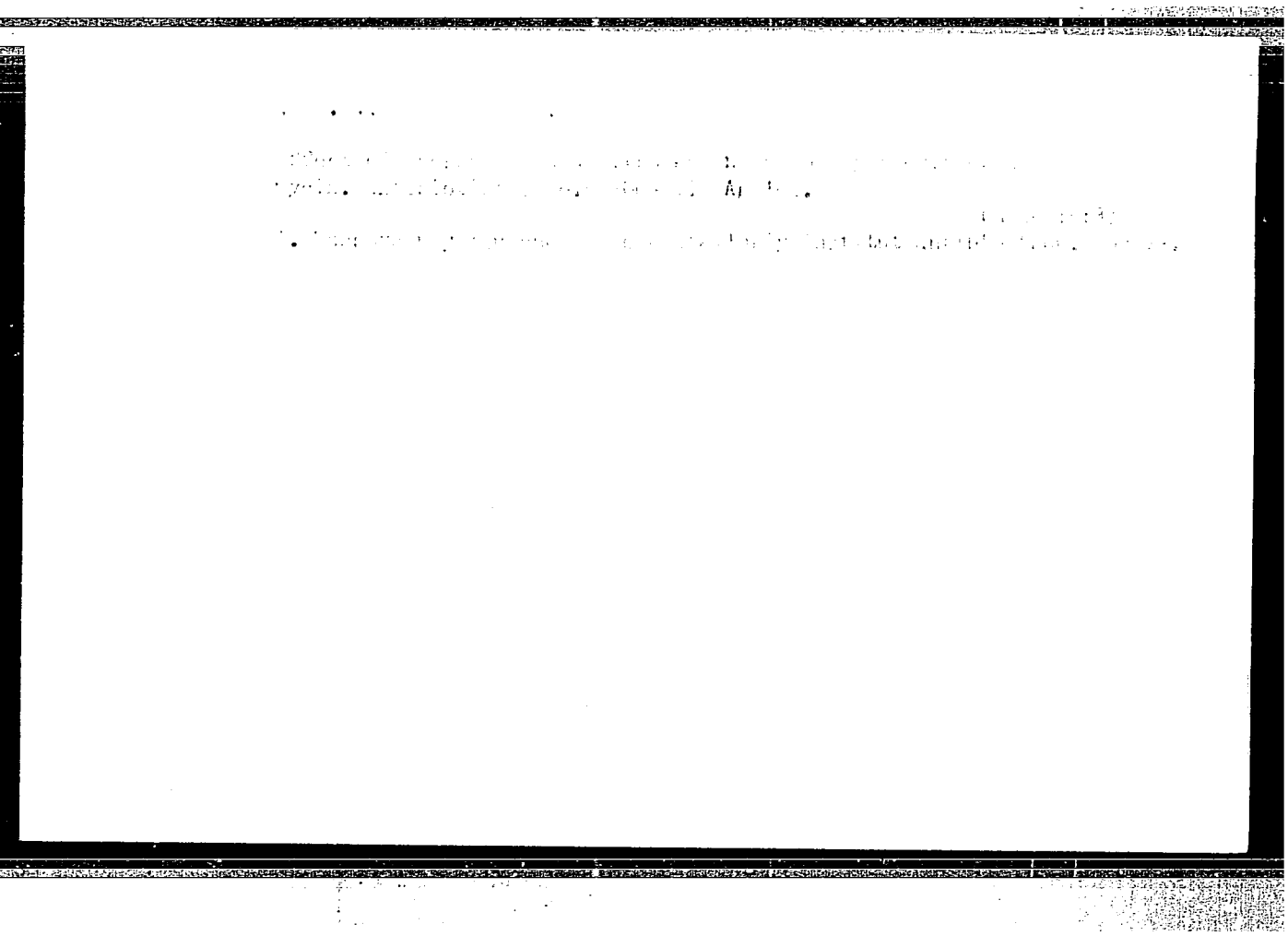
7D

Intensity of photosynthesis in aconite and kidney bean. Z. V. Vasil'eva and M. I. Kurganova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 961-3(1950).—Intensity of photosynthetic activity (by detn. of CO_2 assimilation) in *Aconitum fischeri* and *Phaseolus vulgaris* at 20-30° in flowering stage with 20 min. exposures to light show that the kidney bean has a much higher photosynthetic intensity, averaging some 50% higher over several day periods with detns. made in various periods of a day. G. M. Kosolapoff

KURGANOVA, M. V., SYRIKOVA, YE. I. (USSR)

"Effect of Certain Factors on Biosynthesis of Oleandomycin."

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



GLAZACHEVA, L.I.; SELYANKINA, V.V.; KURGANOVA, N.M.; GRIGOROVICH, S.I.; POPOVA, L.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, F.P.; EYPRE, T.F.; VAYTSMAN, A.I., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. Vol.1. [Basin of the Baltic Sea] Bassein moria. Nos.4-6. [Basin of the Western Dvina River and basins of rivers extending west and south of it as far as the state frontier] Bassein r.Zapadnoi Dviny i basseiny rek k zapadu i iugu do gosudarstvennoi granitsy. Pod red. L.I.Glazachevoi. 1961. 388 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Baltic Sea region--Hydrology) (Kama Valley--Hydrology)

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; FIRSOVA, L.P.; REYNKHARDT, M.; FORYS', M.; KURGANOVA, S.Ya.

Preparation of indole tagged with carbon-14 by the hot synthesis method. Radiokhimiia 4 no.6:739-740 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Indole) (Carbon--Isotopes)

SPIRIN, Ivan Timofeyevich [deceased]; KURGANOVA, V.M., red.; MATVEYEV, A.P., tekhn. red.

[In the blue sky] V golubom nebe. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1960. 201 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Aeronautics)

TIMOSHUK, L.T.; KURGANOVA, Ye.A.

Steel testing for static tension and torsion. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.32:196-204 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KURGANOVA, Ye.A.; NISTRATOV, N.I.; YERMOLYUK, L.A.

Evaluating the industrial plasticity of a metal by torsion of the specimen at high temperatures. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.32: 175-181 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

27840
S/032/61/027/010/017/022
B104/B102

24 1800

AUTHORS: Ovsyannikov, B. M., Kurganova, Ye. A,, and Lebedev, D. V.

TITLE: Dynamic methods of measuring the Young's modulus E

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 10, 1961, 1299-1302

TEXT: A test arrangement for determining the Young's modulus E of metals in the temperature range of from -80 to +900°C by means of transverse vibrations is described. Its block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. During the high-temperature tests, the sample was placed into an electric furnace. The low-temperature tests were made in a nitrogen-cooled cryostat. The Young's modulus of cylindrical test rods was determined from their natural frequency. Previous tests have shown that the size of the sample has a considerable influence upon the amount of the Young's modulus as determined with this arrangement. Samples of equal length (L = 200 mm), but with different diameters (d_1 = 10 mm, d_2 = 7 mm) have Young's moduli that differ by 2.5%. This effect calls for a uniform shape and superior quality of the preparation of the test bodies. The samples were suspended

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Dynamic methods of measuring the ...

on 0.05 - 0.07 mm thick copper wires. At high temperatures they were suspended on 0.1 mm thick nichrome wires. An essential factor in these tests was optimum location of the samples in the furnace and in the cryostat. The maximum error in determining E amounts to about 1%. The values of the Young's moduli of various metallic alloys ascertained by means of the described arrangement are contrasted with those determined by static methods (c. f. Table 4).

Material	$E_{static} \cdot 10^{-4}$ kg/mm^2	$E_{dynamic} \cdot 10^{-4}$ kg/mm^2
steel У7 (U7)	2.12	2.19
steel 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T)	2.0	2.09
steel 30ХГСА (30KhGSA)	2.14	2.2
copper	1.24	1.3
duralumin	0.75	0.81

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Dynamic methods of measuring the ...

There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

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

Legend to Fig. 1: (1) test body, (2) suspension, (3) vibrator, (4)receiver, (5) cooling device, (6) ЗГ-10 (ZG-10) sound generator, (7) furnace and cryostat, respectively, (8) ЭО-7 (EO-7) oscilloscope.

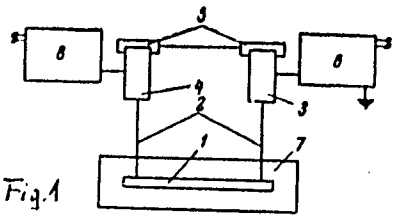

Fig.1

Card 3/3

OVSYANNIKOV, B.M.; KURGANOVA, Ye.A.

Standardization of the rate of deformation in tensile tests under conditions of elevated temperatures. Zav.lab. 28 no.7:857-859 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I.P. Bardina.
(Metals—Testing) (Deformations (Mechanics))

KUR'GANOVA, Ye.I.

Treatment of patients with hypertension with Rauwolfia serpentina preparations. Part 1: Preliminary results of therapy. Trudy LSGNI 48:169-183 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(RAUWOLFIA) (HYPERTENSION)

KURGANOVICH, A.A., inzh.; KALAYDA, A.F., inzh.

Study and solution of an equation of discharge expenditures using a differential analyzer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.10:72-77 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kiyevskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut. Predstavleno kafedroy proyektirovaniya dorog.

CHERNYAYEV, I.I.; ZHELIGOVSKAYA, N.N.; LE TI K'YEN; KURGANOVICH, D.V.

Some ethylenediamine derivatives of tetravalent platinum.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:562-568 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

PA 31/49T36

KURGANOVSKIY, P. I.

USSR/Medicine - Parotid Gland Nov 48
Medicine - Atropine, Effects

"The Paradoxial Action of Atropine (Action on the Vegetotrophic Alkaloids of Denervated Human Salivary Glands)," P. I. Kurganovskiy, S. L. Levin

Propaedeutic Therapeutics Clinic, Lab Vegetative Nervous Syst, First Leningrad Med Inst imeni Acad I. P. Pavlov, 5 pp

"Klin Med" Vol XXVI, No 11

When the peripheral nervous system of the human parotid gland is disrupted, its functions are distorted. This is shown by a paradoxial secretory reaction to atropine, and increased effect of

31/49T36

USSR/Medicine - Parotid Gland (Contd) Nov 48

pilocarpine injection. By analogy with this effect, it may be supposed that the paradoxial reaction to atropine injection, observed in certain pathological states of the internal organs, occurs as a result of disruption of the nervous system of these organs.

31/49T36

KURGANSKAYA, F.A.

Medullary hematopoiesis in children with rickets and pneumonia. Zdrav. Kazakh. 23 no.4:58-61 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent L.G. Leyvikov) Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KURGANSKAYA, T.K., ICICVA, B.M., KURGANSKAYA, T.K., SHCKCICVA, T.M. AND SHMIS, D.I., YAKCVENKO, V.M.

Kazakh State University named for S. M. KIROV, Alma-Ata.
Microbiological investigation of Lake "Teresken". Introduction.
SO: MIKROBICICGIA, Vol. 20, No. 6, Nov/Dec 51.

KURGANSKAYA, V. M., DZERDZEYEVSKIY, B. L., VITVISKAYA, Z. M.

Typification of the mechanisms of circulation in the Northern Hemisphere and characteristics of synoptical seasons. (In Russian).
Trudy Centr. Inst. Forecast, Moscow-Leningrad, Ser.2, No. 21, 1946, 80 p., graphs, charts, tables, refs. (A photocopy).

[illegible], V. M.

35950. Usloviya nasvitiya: smeshcheniya na yevropeyskuyu territoriyu SSSR sushchykh tsiklonov letnego polugodiya (S pril. "Kalendarya periodov nasvitiya i smeshcheniya [illegible] tsiklonov letnego polugodiya") Trudy [illegible] entr. In-ta Prognozov V p 16, 1949, S. 3-31--Bibliogr: 14 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

KURGANSKAYA, V. M.

2

7.1-392 551.577.38:551.513.2

Kurganskaia, V. M., Kharakteristika zasushlivykh periodov s tochki zreniia obshchei tsirkuliatsii atmosfery. [Characteristic of dry periods from the point of view of general atmospheric circulation.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiia, Ser. Geogr.*, No. 2:19-28, 1953. 2 figs., 7 refs. DLC—In 1946 Dzerdzeevskii showed that a succession of circulation patterns over the Northern Hemisphere—not merely Eurasia and the North Atlantic as believed by Multanovskii—accounted for all large-scale variations of weather. A study of Northern Hemisphere charts for 1899-1948 revealed 13 basic types covering all seasonal and annual types of the general atmospheric circulation. These can be arranged in 4 major groups. Analyses of the general circulation during 8 drought years show the predominance of Arctic air intrusions into temperate latitudes of the continents and meridional anticyclonic cells over Europe, West Siberia and part of North America. This causes a rapid warming up of Arctic air masses over the continents with cloudless weather. Drought years can be classified in 3 groups. A study of the processes in each group can indicate the possibility of droughts from the variations during the preceding months. *Subject Headings:* 1. Drought 2. Circulation patterns 3. Northern Hemisphere charts.—*A.M.P., C.E.P.B.*

Central Inst. of Forecasting

BULGANSKAYA, V.M.

"Synoptic Conditions for Significant Coolings in Eastern Regions of North Caucasus," Tr. Tsentr. In-ta Prognozov, No 36, 27-49,1954

According to synoptic maps (including maps of baric topography, mean maps of topography, and cumulative-kinematic maps of natural synoptic periods (NSP) during the cold half year [i.e., October-May] of 1941-1952), an analysis was made of 142 NSP, in course of which observations were made of the development of processes leading to the propagation of cold air to the southern regions of the European USSR. On the average, one to two such NSP arrive each month of the cold half year. Six types of such NSP have appeared: the first three types are characterized by meridional atmospheric circulation over the space of the NSP; the remaining types are of the mixed type of circulation with predominance of zonal transfer. Each of the types of NSP is characterized by a definite development of processes over the European USSR which govern the propagation of the cold air to the region of North Caucasus. For each type the author gives a map scheme of synoptic processes with isolyses of surface 850 mb and with trajectories of the baric systems. He also selects some [illegible] of

continued:

continued:

[illegible], V.I.

"Synoptic Conditions for Significant Coolings in Eastern Regions of North Caucasus," Tr. Tsentr. In-ta Prognozov, No 36, 27-49, 1954

each type. The author considers that the conducted by ization must assist in the weather forecasts in advance by one to two days. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum.No. 536, 10 Jun 55

Kurganskaya V.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

387

AUTHOR: See table of contents

TITLE: Trudy Tsentral'nogo instituta prognozov (Transactions of the Central Institute of Forecasting). Nr 51, Voprosy dolgosrochnykh prognozov (Long-term Forecast Problems)

PUB. DATA: Gidrometeorologicheskoye izdatel'stvo, Leningrad, 1957, 150 pp., 1,000 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete ministrov SSSR

EDITOR: Kurganskaya, V. M.; Pisarevskaya, V. D.; Tech. Ed.: Vladimirov, O. G.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for specialists in the field of long-term weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles analyzes the rhythmicity of atmospheric processes and especially those originating in polar regions, and it evaluates the possibility of using the occurrence of rhythms in weather forecasting.

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TABLE OF
CONTENTS:

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Vitel's, L. A. Solar Origin of Atmospheric Rhythms

The author examines the relationship between solar activity and atmospheric processes and draws the following conclusions: 1. Periods of intensified solar activity can neither be ascribed to definite areas nor can they be considered constant in their degrees of intensity. 2. Although rhythmic changes in atmospheric processes are dependent on variations in solar activity, yet similar solar effects do not always produce identical responses in atmospheric rhythms. The article mentions S. T. Pagava, K. V. Brodovitskiy, P. P. Predtechenskiy, B. M. Rubashev (Pulkovo Observatory), M. N. Gnevyshev (Pulkovo Observatory), M. S. Eygenson, V. G. Shishkov, and V. V. Shuleykin as the leading scientists in the field of studies of solar impact on atmospheric processes. There are 11 diagrams, 2 maps, and 26 references, of which 20 are Soviet, 1 is French and 5 are in English.

Isayev, E. A.

Investigation of a Sharp Decline in Temperature in European USSR Caused by Certain Synoptic Processes.

The author separates the occurrence of cold waves in synoptic processes of the moderate zone of European USSR into ultra polar, meridional and normal types and remarks on the role of the advection of cold air masses from the polar region.

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The first chapter of the article contains general information on the nature of cold waves, and a number of anticyclonic outbreaks travelling southwards is analyzed. The existence of monthly rhythmicity in all types of processes and its application in long-term forecasts is the subject of the second part of the article. In the third part the author compiles statistical data on air temperature during the first six months of the year for Moscow, Voronezh, Penza, and Vologda and he demonstrates the probability of recurrence and rhythmicity in such repetitions. The author defines the term "sharp" decline in temperature as a decline of the average daily temperature by 5° to 10°C during cold seasons and 3° to 7°C in warm seasons provided that such temperature lapse occurs within 1-2 days. The author concludes that in addition to seasonal rhythmicity there are also monthly rhythms of synoptic processes. The statistical data are to prove that a definite successive recurrence exists among the various types of air circulation and also in the location and distribution of baric fields. Consequently, the occurrence of certain types of synoptic situations during a given period will allow the prediction of definite synoptic situations in the non-distant future. There are 11 tables, 14 maps, and 5 Soviet references.

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Avanesova A. G., Kask L. I., and Yausheva G. Sh. Occurrence of Selected Ultrapolar Processes in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. 83

The authors evaluate the efficacy of long-term weather forecasts based on the periodic occurrence of ultrapolar processes. The latter are traced along their meridional extent from some definite reference points in the North, i.e., the Barents Sea, Novaya Zemlya, etc. In the appendix, 54 ultrapolar processes are analyzed and their reference localities specified. In addition, the tabular material specifies also the occurrence of respective synoptic phenomena consequent upon the appearance of polar air processes. The rhythmicity of recurrence is repeated in intervals of 3 to 5 months. There are 11 maps, 1 diagram, and 4 tables, in addition to 16 pages of tabular data in the appendix. All 7 references are Soviet.

Goncharova, Ye. F. Synoptic Conditions of the Exceptionally Cold Spring of 1952 in Northern Caucasus 117

The average daily temperature in March was 2° to 5°C below the norm and in April and May, 1° to 1.5°C. Similar conditions were observed during the springs of 1945, 1940, 1933, etc. The article analyzes these conditions. There are

three main types of synoptic processes which can cause an unusually cold spring in this area: 1. The occurrence of an anticyclone in Scandinavia with a tendency to travel south. 2. The existence of a depression over the Soviet Northeast with the ensuing displacement of anticyclones towards the Caspian Sea. 3. The occurrence of a large depression over the northern half of European USSR and the constant advection of cold air into this depression. This depression has a tendency to extend as far south as the Black Sea. There are 3 maps, 1 diagram, and 1 Soviet reference.

Trostnikov M. V. Problem of Rhythmicity in Ultrapolar Synoptic Processes in Siberia and the Far East 124

The article refers to B. P. Mul'tanovskiy's contribution to the interpretation of ultrapolar processes and their behavior. Mul'tanovskiy discovered that the recurrence of conditions can be observed every 3 to 5 months. In later years S. T. Pagava proved that there are also intermediate rhythms which repeat at intervals of 45-75 days. In the present article the author not only recapitulates the work of his predecessors but also describes the nature of such polar processes. The processes are traced from some definite reference points such as the Kara Sea, Kolyma, etc. The author explains the role of these processes

in synoptic forecasts and their low reliability. The appendix contains data on synoptic processes which may be similiar, different, or reversed with respect to their corresponding polar processes. There are 3 maps, 5 diagrams, 8 Soviet references, 5 tables, and a 9-page appendix.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QC 851.M64)

GC/bmd
6 June 1958

Card 7/7

BEDRINA, V.S.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M.; CHAPYGINA, N.M.

Recurrence of elementary synoptic processes with a meridional type of circulation. Trudy TSIP no.56:71-93 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Meteorology)

KURGANSKAYA, V.K.

Characteristics of the temperature regime of May in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and Western Siberia. Trudy TSIP no. 92:52-69 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Atmospheric temperature) (Weather forecasting)

KAROL', I.L., red.; KIRICHENKO, L.V., red.; KRASNOPEVTSEV, Yu.V., red.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M., red.; MALAKHOV, S.G., red.; GEREDA, G.A., red.; YAGODOVSKIY, I.V., red.; KALYUZHNAYA, T.P., red.

[Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology; reports] Radioaktivnye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovanie v meteorologii; doklady. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 491 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii, 2d, Obninsk, 1964.

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L 10359-66

ACC NR: AP5028199 SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/009/0072/0073

AUTHOR: Gorn, N. P.; Kurganskiy, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the organ preparation GPS and an agar-tissue preparation on swine

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 9, 1965, 72-73

TOPIC TAGS: veterinary medicine, nutrition, animal physiology, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: GPS is a light brown liquid prepared from liver, pancreas, and gastric juice. It contains a variety of enzymes, hormones, vitamins, trace elements, and other substances capable of increasing reactivity and normalizing metabolism. The agar-tissue preparation consists of spleen to which agar-agar has been added. These substances were fed to stimulate growth and weight increase in young, thin sows. One group of animals received 6 ml of GPS 4 times at 7 day intervals while a second group received 0.2 ml/kg of body weight once a month for two months. The mean daily weight gain of the animals in the first group was 627 g the first month and 553 g the second month. In the second group, the gain was 600 and 398 g, respectively. In the control group the gain was 561 and 346 g. In a second series of experiments, a much larger number of animals were fed freshly prepared GPS, GPS stored 2½ months, and agar-tissue preparation. The growth increases of the first series of experiments

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were confirmed. The freshly prepared GPS was the most effective, especially in the animals with the lowest weight and poorest growth.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

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KURGAPKIN, V.I., inzh.

TTc communication equipment. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' no.10:15-15 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
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