

KURILOV, Ye.N.; SINITSKIY, L.A.

Frequency error of a rectifying device with a separation
capacitance. Izv.tekh. no.9:41-42 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric current)

KURILOV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; SINITSKIY, Lev Aronovich;
BLAZHKEVICH, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otr. red.;
LABINOVA, N.M., red.; MATVEYCHUK, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Frequency dependence of rectifier networks] Chastotnye
zavisimosti vypryamitel'nykh skhem. Kyiv, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk USSR, 1963. 97 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric current rectifiers)

1. 1974, V.G.; 1974, 7.

Changes in the bone marrow following correction of congenital heart defects with the use of extracorporeal circulation. (Trab).
giznat. i peral. krovi no. 2:24-26 '85.

(MIL 18:11)

1. Kafedra gradnykh terapii i kardiologii (nav. prof. G.A. Gadzhiev) Leningradskoe inzhinerno-transportnoye vuzrovozhdeniye imeni Kirova.

KURILOV, Yu.V., TOISEV, G.A.

Translations of basad previously used for national circulation.
Probl. gemat. i peret. krov' no.10:10-12 193 (MIRA 12ci)

1. Iz kafedry toreshchnoy khimii i analiticheskoy khimii (zaveduyemyy prof. S.A. Gaizhiyev) Leningradskoye gosudarstvennoye inzhinernoye nauchnoye ucherezhdeniye imeni Kirila.

KURILOVA, Yu.V.

Possibilities of the meteorological interpretation of long-wave
radiation. Trudy MMTS no.8:76-86 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

IVANCHENKO, O.N., inzh.; KURILOVA, A.A., inzh.; KOLOMIYCHENKO, G.D., inzh.

Coppering and silvering of aluminum buses. Vest.elektroprom. 31
no.3:46-47 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electroplating) (Bus conductors (Electricity))

FEOFILOVA, Ariadna Pavlovna; LEVENSHTeyN, Mordko Leybovich; Primali
uchastiye: TIMOFEYEVA, Z.V.; MANUKALOVA-GREBENYUK, M.F.; INOSOVA,
K.I.; KURILOVA, K.F.; SOKOLOVA, G.U.; TYABICHENKO, O.P.; TIMOFEYEV,
P.P., otv.red.; GALUSHKO, Ya.A., red.izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Sediment and coal accumulation in the Lower and Middle Carboniferous
in the Donets Basin] Osobennosti osadko- i uglekoplennia v nizhnem
i srednem karbone Donetskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1963. 174 p. (Akademia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut.
Trudy, no.73). (MIRA 16:8)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR (for Timofeyeva). 2. Trest
Artembeologiya (for Manukalova-Grebenyuk, Inosova, Kurilova,
Sokolova, Ryabichenko).

(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin--Coal geology)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O 348 14

LOVBER, D; SEPEL, T; KURILOVA, L.

Institute for Analytical Chemistry, Purkyne University,
Brno - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 11, November 1965, pp 2834-2860.

"Complexes of uranyl with phenol ligands. Part 14: Spectro-
photometric research on a reaction with Tiron and pirocate-
chol."

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O 348 14

SEPEL, T; LOVBER, D; KURILOVA, L.

Institute of Analytic Chemistry of Purkyne University, Brno
(for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 11, 1965, pp 3426-3451

"Complexes of Uranyl with Phenol Ligands III. Spectral-
photometric examination of the reaction of uranyl ions
with 2,3-dihydroxy-1,4-naphthoquin-6-sulphonic Acid and with
chromotropic Acid."

BLUDOVA, P.A.; KURILOVA, L.M.; TIKHONOVA, M.A.

Effect of short-wave diathermy on the function of the visual analyzer. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh. 53 no.10:790-795 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Fizioterapevticheskiy kabinet Instituta nevrologii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR. 2. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii zreniya Instituta nevro-
logii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Nervous system) (Electrotherapeutics) (Sight)

KURILOVA, L. M., BLYAKHER, S.L.

Properties of cold receptors in the skin [with summary in English].
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 45 no. 4:13-17 Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv (zav. -
prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy), AMN
SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.
Chernigovskim.

(SKIN, physiology
cold receptors, properties (Rus))
(NERVE ENDINGS, physiology
cold receptors in skin, properties (Rus))

KURILOVA, L.M., kand.med.nauk

Characteristics of functional changes in the visual analyzer.
Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.1:35-43 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
(ADAPTATION OCULAR)

KURILOVA, L.M.

Reaction of thermoreceptors of the skin to local, reflex, and general temperature changes. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 49 no.313-7 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv (zav. - prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(SKIN)

(TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SHYAKIN, P.G.; KURLOVA, L.M.

Some current problems in the physiology and pathology of the organs
of feeling. Vest. AN SSSR 16 no.5:78-84 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AN SSSR.
(RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY)) (SENSES AND SENSATION)

KURILOVA, L.M.

Reflex variations of temperature sense in man. Fiziol.zhur. 47 no.8:
965-970 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. From the Laboratory of Physiology and Pathology of Sense Organs.
Institute of Normal and Pathologic Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy
of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (NERVES, CUTANEOUS)

KURIOVA, L.M.

Functional interrelation of the optic and thermal analysors.
Trudy Inst. norm. i pat. fiziol. AMN SSSR 6:68-69 '62.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii organov sluzhats (rav. --
prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii AMN SSSR.

KURILOVA, L.M.; MARTKOPLISHVILI, M.D.

Characteristics of reflex reactions in the thermoreceptors of febrile patients. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.2:31-34 F'63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii organov ohuvstv (zav. - prof. P.G.Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen ANU SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) ANU SSSR i kafedry patologii i vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.A.Ali'lov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY)) (FEVER)

KURILOVA, I.M.

Changes in the reflex adjustment of the visual receptor system
in temperature adjustment of the visual receptor system in tem-
perature stimulation of the skin. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 55
/ i.e. 56/ no.10:10-13 1963 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstva (zav.
prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fizio-
logii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Farin),
AMN SSSR. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Farinym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4026372

S/0219/64/057/003/003/0006

AUTHOR: Kurilova, L. M.

TITLE: Effect of visual analyzer adaptation conditions on the function of human skin thermoreceptors

SOURCE: Byul. eksper. biologii i meditsiny*, v. 57, no. 3, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: visual analyzer, adaptation condition, human skin thermoreceptor, skin thermoreceptor functional change, retina photoreceptor, reflex reaction, thermoesthesiometer

ABSTRACT: Literature investigations have established that thermal stimulation of skin thermoreceptors affects the functional state of the visual analyzer as well as that of the thermoreceptors. The present study attempts to find whether the functional state of the thermoreceptor changes with the visual analyzer subjected to different adaptation conditions. Experiments were conducted on human subjects (number not given) with eye adaptation conditions changed and lighting of room unchanged. For adaptation to darkness, the subject wore dark glasses lined with pieces of gauze and sensitivity to 0°C was measured

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026372

with a thermoesthesiometer at 15 points on the inner surface of the forearm. Fifteen minutes later the number of functioning cold receptors were measured 3 times at the same points within a 10 min period. For adaptation to light, the subject removed the dark glasses and the number of functioning cold receptors was measured 1, 5, and 10 min later. Results show that the adaptation conditions of the visual analyzer affect the skin thermoreceptors the same as if thermal stimuli were applied. With the visual analyzer adapted to darkness, the mobilization level of the cold receptors increases the same as with cooling of skin, and with visual analyzer adapted to light the level decreases the same as with heating of skin. The fact that the mobilization level of the cold receptors changes within the first minute that adaptation conditions change from darkness to light indicates that the reaction is of a reflex nature with the retina photoreceptors starting the reflex and the skin thermoreceptors ending it. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii chuvst instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moscow (Sensory Physiology and Pathology Laboratory of the Normal and Pathological

Card: 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4026372

Physiology Institute, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4032815

S/0219/64/000/004/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Kurilova, L. M.; Dmitriyova, T. M.

TITLE: Significance of skin receptor surface area subjected to a thermal stimulus and its duration on visual analyzer functional changes

SOURCE: Byulleten' biologii i meditsiny*, no. 4, 1964, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: skin receptor surface area, thermal stimulus effect, thermal stimulus duration, visual analyzer functional change, stimulus intensity

ABSTRACT: The dependence of visual analyzer functional change on intensity of a thermal stimulus acting on a skin receptor surface area was investigated in 6 experimental series. Visual analyzer reactions were determined in 6 human subjects by the sensitivity change of retina photoreceptors adapted to darkness. Sensitivity levels were measured by an AM adaptometer. An infrared lamp and water bottles filled with ice or water (45°C) were used as thermal stimuli. The initial level of retina sensitivity was measured 25 to 30 min after

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032815

the subject adapted to darkness and 1, 5, 10, and 15 min after a given thermal stimulus was applied. Six experimental series were staged: 1) hand heated with infrared lamp at a distance of 1 m for 10 min, 2) hand heated at 50 cm for 10 min, 3) hand heated at 1 m for 15 min, 4) hand heated at 50 cm for 15 min, 5) hand heated with water bottle filled with 45°C water, and 6) hand cooled with water bottle filled with cracked ice. A total of 150 observations were made. Findings show that shifts in visual analyzer reactions depend on intensity of the thermal stimulus and its duration. Visual analyzer reactions are clearly expressed when the thermal stimulus distance is reduced to 50 cm from the hand skin surface and heating time is increased to 15 min. The effect of the thermal stimulus may still be observed by increasing heating time when stimulus distance is increased, or by decreasing heating time when stimulus distance is decreased. Thus, visual analyzer shifts can be observed only with a stimulus of adequate intensity which is dependant on skin surface area and duration of the thermal stimulus. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii organov chuvst
Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moscow

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4032815

(Sensory Organ Physiology and Pathology Laboratory of the Institute
of Normal and Pathological Physiology AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 15

NR REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

DMITRIYEVA, T.M.; KURILOVA, L.M.; SUKHOVSKAYA, N.A.

Reflex reactions of thermoreceptors. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.*
56 no.8:14-17 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv
(zav. - prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologi-
cheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavleno deystvitel'nyy
chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

KURILOVA, L.M.

Effect of thermal stimulations of the skin on the functional state of the visual analyzor. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.9: 17-21 S '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv (zav. - prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

KURILOVA, L.M.

Effect of the conditions of adaptation of the visual analyzer on the function of thermoreceptors in human skin. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.3:3-6 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv (zav. - prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

KURILOVA, L.M.; DEMTRIYEVA, T.M.

Effect of area and duration of thermal stimulation of skin receptor surfaces on functional changes in the visual analyzer. Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:20-23 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv (zav. - prof. P.G. Snyakin) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted March 18, 1963.

L 27277-66

ACC NR: AP6016386

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/011/0006/0010

AUTHOR: Kurilova, L. M.

ORG: Laboratory of the Physiology and Pathology of the Sense Organs /headed by Professor P. G. Snyakin/, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology /directed by Active member AN SSSR, Professor V. V. Parin/, AN SSSR, Moscow (Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of human acoustic analyser function using the method of investigation of functional mobility

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 11, 1965, 6-10

TOPIC TAGS: conditioned reflex, vision, man

ABSTRACT: After preliminary adaptation to darkness, the value of the horizontal diameter of the subjects' visual field was determined. Light for 15 seconds was used as an unconditioned stimulus. The light invariably caused the visual field to narrow; within 2-3 minutes it returned to the original position. A conditioned reflex was then formed to sound. The conditioned stimulus was a tone at a frequency of 500 cps and loudness of 10 db. The sound was always reinforced by light. The intensity of the unconditioned and conditioned reactions was judged from the change (narrowing) in the horizontal diameter of the visual field after presentation of the unconditioned (light) and conditioned

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UDC: 612.858.78

L 27277-86

ACC NR: AP6016886

(sound) stimuli in comparison with the original value.

The results showed that acoustic analyzer activity could be determined from the change in functional adjustment of the visual analyzer. The functional adjustment of one receptor system which changes as a result of reflex action indicates the degree of analysis of the other receptor system. Thus, the method of functional mobility helps to characterize the functional adjustment of a given receptor system under the influence of both conditioned and unconditioned stimuli, and it can be used to study the activity of any human analyzer. This paper was presented by Active member AMN SSSR V. V. Parin. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 05Feb64 / ORIG REF: 016

Card 2/2 CC

L 27283-66

ACC NR: AP6016869

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/010/0011/0015

25
B

AUTHOR: Kurilova, L. M.--Kurillova, L. M.; Dmitriyeva, T. M.

ORG: Laboratory of Physiology and Pathology of the Sense Organs /headed by Professor P. G. Snyakin/, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology/ directed by Active member AMN SSSR, Prof. V. V. Parin/, AMN SSSR, Moscow

(Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii organov chuvstv Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Functional characteristics of the skin-temperature analyzer under the influence of the action of light stimuli on the eyes and skin

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 10, 1965, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: reflex activity, skin physiology, neurophysiology

ABSTRACT: The effect of light stimuli on the skin receptor surface, particularly the thermoreceptor system, was investigated. The investigations were carried out on a number of people. The adaptometer-AM-1 and lamps of daylight intensity were used as light stimuli of the eyes and the skin surfaces of the antibrachium, wrist, and face. The method used in the investigations was as follows: fifteen cold points were established on the volar surface of the antibrachium; 10-minute periods of exposure to light were alternated with periods of darkness lasting 25 to 30 minutes, with the number of active cold points being determined during the 1st, 5th, and 10th minutes of the light

UDC: 612.794:612.882/.014.44

Card 1/2

L 27283-46

ACC NR:

AP6016869

periods. The temperature in the course of the investigations remained at a constant level. The degree of the reaction of the thermoreceptor system of the skin to light and darkness was determined by the modifications in the number of cold points affected by these conditions. It was found that light affects the functional character of the skin-temperature analyser either through the optical analyser or by direct action on the skin-receptor surface, inducing disturbances of the thermoreceptor system of the skin. Cold receptors are activated under conditions of darkness; their number and functional activity are decreased upon exposure to light. The data obtained provide also a basis for the premise of the reflex effect of the optical analyser on the thermoreceptor system of the skin causing changes in the functional level of the thermoreceptors. This paper was presented by Active Member AMN SSSR V.V. Parin. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Apr64 / ORIG REF: 022

Card 2/2 CC

ACC NR: AT6036608

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0249/0250

AUTHOR: Kurilova, L. M.; Sidorkina, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the characteristics of changes in the functional state of the skin under natural conditions of contamination [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 249-250

TOPIC TAGS: isolation test, immunology, space hygiene, tissue physiology

ABSTRACT:

The nature of changes in the functional condition of the facial epidermis under natural contamination conditions was studied using the following physiological indices: 1) skin temperature; 2) epidermal heat radiation; and 3) changes in the functional adjustment of heat receptors in the cheeks during reflex heat reactions.

Observations were made in the initial state before entering the chamber, periodically during a month's sojourn in the chamber, and following

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ACC NR: AT6036608

emergence from the chamber. A dynamic record of functional shifts in the state of the epidermis was thus obtained. A record of changes in chamber temperature was also made.

Analysis of the results showed that during 14 days' confinement to the chamber, the ambient temperature rose gradually from 26.6° to 29.6° C. This rise in ambient temperature was accompanied by an increase in the skin temperature of the cheeks and a decrease in heat radiation from the cheeks. This is interpreted as follows: to protect the organism from overheating, thermoregulatory mechanisms act to increase heat loss (skin temperature is increased by a vascular reaction). The amount of heat radiation declines because of the decreased difference between ambient temperature and epidermal surface temperature.

Changes in the reflex adjustment of heat receptors were the most characteristic. Despite individual differences, a general tendency could be noted in the functioning of the epidermis. The number of functioning heat receptors gradually increased as confinement to the chamber continued, indicating increased thermal sensitivity. By the 4th to 6th day, the reaction of heat receptors had begun to be characterized by inertia; in subsequent days, the amplitude of reflex heat reactions also decreased; this continued until there was almost no reaction at all.

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ACC NR: AT6036608

These results support the conclusion that confinement of human subjects for one month to a sealed chamber impairs the adaptive reactions of the epidermal analyzer and thereby greatly limits the protective properties of the skin

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

KURIOVA, M., khudozhnik (Vladimir).

Vladimir glassware. Prom.koop.no.3:18-19 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Vladimir--Glassware)

VOLOVICH, N.I.; GORDIYENKO, Ye.G.; KATS, F.M.; KURILOVA, M.A.; KHAYKINA, A.S.

Experimental production and study of complex natural and purified sera
against rabies and tetanus [with summary in English]. Vop.virus.
3 no.1:23-27 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut imeni I.I.Mechnikova.

(RABIES, immunology,

exper. prod. of complex native & purified sera against
rabies (Rus)

(TETANUS, immunology

exper. prod. of complex native & purified sera against
tetanus (Rus)

(IMMUNE SERUMS,

exper. prod. of complex native & purified serums against
rabies & tetanus (Rus)

VOLCVICH, N.I.; GORDIYENKO, Ye.G.; KATS, F.M.; KURILOVA, M.A.; KHAYKINA, A.S.

Experimental study of native and purified complex sera against
rabies and tetanus. Nauch. osn. proizv. bakt. prep. 10:244-251
'61. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova.

KURILOVA, M. V.

Dissertation: "Meadows of the Northwestern Part of Irkutskaya Oblast (Along the Course Tayshet - Ust'-Kut)." Cand Biol Sci, Botanical Inst of the East Siberian Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya/Geografiya, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

36415 Streptokokkovaya perokrestnaya infektsiya nashtariatinykh otdeeleniyakh.
Voprosy pediatrii i okhrany mat'rinstva i detstva, 1949, Vyp. 5, S. 25-27

KURKOVA, G. M. , RAKHINA, I. I. I MIGDALOVICH, F. A.

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

KOSHARNOVSKIY, V.P.; AFANAS'YEV, V.F., *otv. red.*; KURILOVA, T.M.,
red.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.P., *tekhn. red.*

[Metal cutting and metal-cutting tools; bibliography] Reza-
nie metallov i metallorezhushchie instrumenty; bibliografi-
cheskii spravochnik. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskii gos. univ.,
1962. 127 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Metal cutting) (Metal-cutting tools)

VALITOV, Rafkat Amirkhanovich, prof.; TARASOV, Vladislav Lukich;
SHISHKIN, Leonid Adrianovich; TSARENKO, Viktor
Timofeyevich; FILONENKO, Sergey Nikonovich; DOMANOVA, Yelena
Aleksyevna; BARKANOV, Nikolay Arsent'yevich; SITYY, Gennadiy
Fedorovich; KURILOVA, T.M., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn.
red.

[Measurement of transistor parameters] Izmereniia paramet-
rov poluprovodnikovyykh triodov. Pod red. R.A.Valitova. Khar'-
kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1960. 193 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Transistors)

VAL'TER, Anton Karlovich; PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; GOL'DIN, Mikhail L'vovich; SAVITSKIY, P.S., inzh., otv. red.; KURILOVA, T.M., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Automatic density control of iron-ore flotation pulps with the help of gamma rays] Avtomaticheskii kontrol' plotnosti zhelezorudnoi pul'py gamma-luchami. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1962. 243 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Flotation) (Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Georgiy Konstantinovich; PANOVA, Vladimir Stepanovich;
TOMAREVSKAYA, Yevgeniya Stepanovna; SITNIKOV, Vladimir
Stepanovich; CHETVERUKHIN, N.F.; LEVITSKIY, V.S.;
PRYANISHNIKOVA, Z.I.; TEVLIN, A.M.; FEDOTOV, G.I.;
DEMITRENKO, Ye.P., otv. red.; KURILOVA, T.M., red.;
NESTERENKO, A.S., red.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Required practice work in descriptive geometry] Obiazatel'nyi praktikum po nachertatel'noi geometrii. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskii gos.univ., 1963. 122 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KURILOVA, Ye.F.

Work of the assistance council in nursery schools in Kemerovo.
Pediatria 39 no.3:75-77 My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(CHILD WELFARE
in Russia, work of Assistance Committee in nursery
schools)

Kurilova, Yu. V.

S/169/63/000/003/006/042
D263/0307

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, P.P., Besyadovskiy, Ye.A., Biryukova, L.A.,
Golyshev, G.I., Ivanovskiy, A.I., Izakov, I.I.,
Kokin, G.A., Kurilova, Yu.V., Livshits, N.S., Petrov,
A.A., Rozhdestvenskiy, B.G., Solov'yev, N.V., Speran-
skiy, K.Ye., Khvostikov, I.A., Shvidkovskiy, Ye.G.
and Shcherba, I.A.

TITLE: Study of the upper layers of the atmosphere with the
aid of meteorological rockets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1963, 28,
abstract 3.1166 (Tr. Vses. nauc. n. Meteorol. sovesh-
chaniya. T.I.L., Gidrometeor. at, 1962, 91-103)

TEXT: In the present review-type article the authors give
the results of studies carried out at Tsentr. nauch. aerologicheskaya
observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory) on atmospheric sound-
ing with meteorological rockets. Measuring methods are described and
the main points are given for obtaining such atmospheric character-

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Study of the upper layers ...

S/169/63/000/003/006/042
D263/D307

istics as pressure, temperature, and wind. Certain results are given: data of seasonal temperature variations at heights up to 50 km in the middle latitudes of the USSR and in polar regions, cases of sudden warming up, characterization of temperature distribution curves, a table characterizing the temperature inversion below the stratopause under the conditions of polar night, and data regarding the circulation in the upper atmospheric layers. Information is given on the constructed meridional sections of temperature fields and on the zonal component of the gradient wind. (25 references).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3 (7)

AUTHORS:

Kurilova, Yu. V., Khachatryan, S. P. SOV/50-59-8-2/19

TITLE:

On the Structure of Atmospheric Turbulence According to the Data of Rapid Airplanes (O strukture atmosfernoj turbulentnosti po dannym skorostnykh samoletov)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 8 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In 1956-1957, the problem of turbulence in jet currents was investigated at the Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory), particularly from the point of view of a connection between unsteady flying conditions and aerological parameters and synoptic conditions. The characteristics of the structure of turbulence in altitudes up to 13-14 km are investigated here; the properties of individual disturbances on the one hand, and the character of the turbulent zone and the dependence of the latter on altitude and intensity, on the other hand. The authors used the data of 54 flights in jet currents. 13 of these flights were carried out by a plane of the TY-104 type, the others by a rapid plane of another type with smaller dimensions. The synoptic conditions were about the same in all cases. They referred to the southern periphery of weak jet currents with 30-40 m/sec, or to the altitude frontal

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On the Structure of Atmospheric Turbulence According to the Data of Rapid Airplanes SOV/50-59-8-2/19

zones with small contrasts. An exception were 10 flights by TU-104 with rather intensive jet currents and 45-50 m/sec, where also the northern periphery of these currents was partly investigated. On the basis of an analysis of the results obtained, the following conclusions on the characteristics of turbulence causing planes to bump in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere could be made: 1) The coefficient of occurrence of the turbulence decreases considerably with the altitude. 2) At a reduction in intensity, and an increase in altitude, the weight of large disturbances in the spectra of turbulence causing planes to bump rises. 3) The extension of the atmospheric turbulence zone can reach 150 km in single cases, but mostly it does not exceed 30-50 km. The extension of the sections with moderate turbulence decreases with the altitude. At a weak turbulence, however, the extension increases with the altitude. In the lower troposphere, the length of the disturbed sections increases with an increase in maximum overloads. 4) Under otherwise equal conditions, the dimensions of the disturbed zones are smaller according to the data of the TU-104 plane, since this airplane is more stable, and reacts

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On the Structure of Atmospheric Turbulence According to the Data of Rapid Airplanes SOV/50-59-8-2/19

to a narrower section with overloads. In the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere, the turbulent sections are characterized by a discontinuous structure in connection with the mentioned selectivity of the TU-104. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

KURILOVA, Yu.V.

Investigation of jet streams at the Central Aerological Observatory.
Trudy TSAO no.26:56-64 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Jet stream)

KURILOVA, Yu.V.; KHACHATRYAN, S.P.

Some data on the structure of atmospheric turbulence causing
airplane bumping. Trudy TSAO no.31:79-82 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Atmospheric turbulence)
(Aeronautics in meteorology)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/3821

Kurilova, Yu.V.

Nekotoryye osobennosti struynykh techeniy nad territoriyey SSSR (Some Special Features of Jet Streams Over the Territory of the USSR) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Otdeleniye), 1960. 67 p. (Series: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, vyp. 33) 850 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Ed.: (Title page): S.S. Gaygerov; Ed. (Inside book): L.V. Blinnikov;
Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technicians in the Hydrometeorological Service.

COVERAGE: This book contains the results of investigation of jet streams over the USSR. The first two chapters describe the characteristics of the thermobaric field and special features of jet streams in the troposphere on the basis of temperature and wind data from soundings made from 1948 to 1954. The third chapter presents general data from jet airplane soundings of turbulence in jet streams at altitudes up to 14 km. Most of the

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Some Special Features of Jet Stream (Cont.)

Investigations were conducted over the European part of the USSR, but a considerable part of the data concerns Central Asia. Investigations did not include the jet streams over Eastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The zones where jet streams are the most constant and intensive are indicated, and the differences between the jet streams over the USSR and those over the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are pointed out. The coefficients of turbulence for the upper troposphere and for the lower stratosphere over the European part of the USSR and Central Asia are given (5 to 15% and 3 to 5% respectively). The conditions of turbulence at high altitudes and G-force for the upper troposphere and stratosphere have been determined. The author states that complete information on the character of turbulence in jet streams, particularly in the northern periphery, can be obtained only through special experimental flights and special aerological observations. The author thanks A.Kh. Kargian, Doctor of Geography, L.A. Yumashev, and A.L. Ierusalimskiy. There are 49 references: 30 English, and 19 Soviet.

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Some Special Features of Jet Streams (Cont.)

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L 12769-63

EWI(1)/BDS ASD/AFTTC/ESD-3 RB

54
S/169/63/000/004/002/017

AUTHOR: Kurilova, Yu. V.

TITLE: Aerosynoptical investigations of conditions required for formation of luminous clouds ✓

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1963, abstract 4A181 (Tr. Soveshchaniya po serebristym oblakam, 1961, v. 3, Tallin, 1962, 131-150; summary in English)

TEXT: In order to determine the conditions required for forming luminous clouds, different characteristics of luminous clouds were compared with aerosynoptical characteristics of the atmosphere at altitudes up to 20 kilometers. The results of observations of luminous clouds carried out from 1950 through 1960 were utilized in this research. Information on the place of observations, the number of days luminous clouds appeared, the days when bright clouds appeared, and also the number of hours luminous clouds were apparent constituted the characteristics of different years. In addition, the author made use of a weighted average intensity

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Aerosynoptical investigations of conditions required...
S/169/63/000/004/002/017

characteristic obtained by multiplying the number of hours of radiance by the brightness of the clouds in points. The distribution of dates when the clouds appeared in the year confirms the well known hypothesis that the number of appearances of luminous clouds reaches a maximum in July. Common features and details of baric fields were noted on the dates that luminous clouds appeared. These comparisons were made separately for the troposphere (up to the 500 millibar level) on the basis for data covering 11 years and for the stratosphere (up to 50 millibar level) for two years. Inspections of maps for the 500 millibar level showed that a significant majority of the dates that luminous clouds appeared could be associated with the conditions of a high anticyclone crest, most often with its periphery. On the 50 millibar level the subtropical high-pressure region in the form of crests, from the Pacific Ocean in the beginning of the year and from Tibet at the end of the year, extended to the pole and formed a high-pressure region in the second half of the year. As a rule, observations of luminous clouds were associated with the western periphery of the anticyclone crest

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directed from Tibet toward the pole. Moreover, on the days that luminous clouds appeared in the vicinity of the area of observations, observers noted wedging by a cyclonic trough from the west into the main anticyclone. The appearance of luminous clouds was associated with this situation in 37 cases out of 40 during two summers. The daily synoptic maps for the 500 millibar level extending over ten summers were examined and evaluated at ten-day intervals in order to determine the development of aerosynoptical processes during the summer. The powerful anticyclonal crest directed from the subtropics toward the pole was chosen to be the principal object of study. A survey of these maps showed some predominance in the development of crests in different geographical regions. A powerful crest of this sort directed from the Pacific Ocean toward the pole, frequently through Western Canada, was observed more often in May. At the end of May a crest from the Antarctic appeared, also directed toward the pole. It was less powerful and stable. From the middle to the end of summer crests appear alternately from the main Tibetan anticyclone, directed

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Aerosynoptical investigations of conditions required...
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toward areas of the Baltic, Moscow, or the Urals. A study of 30 ten-day periods with luminous clouds showed that in 26 cases a stable crest directed toward the Urals, Moscow, or the Baltic was usually formed. An attempt was made toward a quantitative estimate of atmospheric circulation by introducing circulation indexes (data from the Central Forecasting Institute). A comparison of the intensity indexes of luminous clouds with the curve of changes in the mean annual index for zonal circulation showed agreement in the course of these curves. The author believes that these data do not contradict the previously established role of the crest, which may be a mechanism for latitudinal exchange. Circulation is far weaker at altitudes of about 20 kilometers. It was noted, however, that luminous clouds are formed most frequently when eastern circulation is established at 20 kilometers.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

S/050/63/000/001/001/007
D218/D307

AUTHORS: Khvostikov, I. A., Izakov, M. N., Kokin, G. A., Kurilova, Yu. V. and Livshits, N. S.

TITLE: Studies of the stratosphere with the aid of meteorological rockets in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 1, 1963, 3-8

TEXT: This review paper was first read to the symposium on meteorological rockets and satellites which was held in Washington on April 23-25, 1962. The following topics are reviewed: (1) seasonal, latitudinal and longitudinal temperature variations, (2) sudden increases in the temperatures of the stratosphere over the Arctic, (3) temperature stratification of the stratosphere, (4) thermal conditions in the upper stratosphere during the polar night, and (5) data on winds in the stratosphere. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 14 references (6 Soviet-bloc references).

ASSOCIATION: Tsentralnaya aerologicheskoyaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

Card 1/1

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720001-3"

ACC NR: AT7000567

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/66/000/070/0031/0040

AUTHORS: Kostyanoy, G. N.; Kurilova, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the radiation properties of cloudiness

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 70, 1966.
Radiatsionno-opticheskiye i ozonometrichekiye issledovaniya atmosfery (Radiation-
optical and ozonometric investigations of the atmosphere), 31-40

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric cloud, atmospheric radiation, radiosonde, atmospheric
humidity

ABSTRACT: The effect of cloudiness on the long wave radiation field of the atmosphere
is analyzed on the basis of 30 actinometric radiosonde climbs during the winter season.
Half of these observations correspond to the lower cloud layers: St, Sc, Sc op, Sc
trans. The remainder correspond to the cloudiness of frontal systems As--Ns, Fmb.
Altitude versus temperature, specific humidity, and upward (Q^{\uparrow}) and downward (Q^{\downarrow})
draft curves are given. A table is prepared showing the distribution of the effective
radiation magnitude F in the cloud as a function of stratification temperature (γ).
These experimental results agree well with theoretical predictions. A second table
shows the presence of air-temperature stratification in the field of radiation change.
Strong correlations are found between the height of cloud radiation boundary and the

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UDC: 551.521.14

ACC NR: AT7000567

altitudes determined by the upward-downward draft ratios $\frac{\gamma_q^+}{\gamma_q^-}$, by the altitudes of discontinuity in the profiles of specific humidity q , and the inversion altitude. From this it is concluded that the cloud boundaries can be determined by radiation fields and that the radiation characteristics of the clouds are related to their water content. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 04Feb65/ ORIG REF: 017/ OTH REF: 003

Card - 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4035464

8/2789/64/000/052/0053/0059

AUTHOR: Kurilova, Yu. V.; Khvostikov, I. A.

TITLE: Classification of temperature stratification of the atmosphere to heights of 45 km

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 52, 1964. Rezul'taty* raketny*kh issledovaniy atmosfery* v period MGG i MGS (Results of atmospheric investigations by means of rockets during the period of the International Geophysical Year and International Geophysical Cooperation), 53-59

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, air temperature, atmospheric stratification, stratosphere, troposphere

ABSTRACT: This study was based on rocket measurements of temperature to heights of 45 km made by personnel of the Otdel stratosferny*kh issledovaniy Tsentral'noy aerologicheskoy observatorii (Stratosphere Research Division of the Central Aerological Observatory) during the IGY and IGC periods. Observations were made at various latitudes: on Kheys Island (35 launchings) and in the temperature latitudes of the European SSSR (32 launchings). The results of 23 launchings aboard the "Ob" in the southern hemisphere also were used. A total of 90 stratification
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ACCESSION NR: AT4035464

curves for various latitudes and seasons were obtained. All the stratification curves of the extratropical latitudes in their main features fall quite clearly into three types of stratification. The stratification curves for the tropical latitudes formed a fourth type. In the extratropical latitudes there were three layers identified: troposphere, lower and upper stratosphere. Cases with a negative temperature gradient in the lower stratosphere (temperature drop) formed type I, cases with isothermal conditions -- type II, and stratification curves with an inversion from the tropopause formed type III, as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The method used in computing the stratification curves is described, the principal characteristics of the stratification types discussed and the latitudinal and seasonal characteristics of the stratification types given. Type I was observed only during the polar night. Type II, isothermal in the stratosphere, is observed, like type III, in all extratropical latitudes, but the thickness of the isothermal layer and the height of the isopause differ appreciably at different latitudes. Type III, characterized by the onset of a weak inversion directly from the tropopause, is observed for the most part in the summer months in both the polar and temperate latitudes. It was found that a clear seasonal variation in the types of stratification is observed only in the polar latitudes and types I and IV have a strict localization in the polar and tropical latitudes, while types II and III

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035464

are observed in extratropical latitudes. Rocket measurements on the "Ob'" in the southern hemisphere revealed that identical types are observed at comparable latitudes of the northern and southern hemispheres. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035464

ENCLOSURE: 01

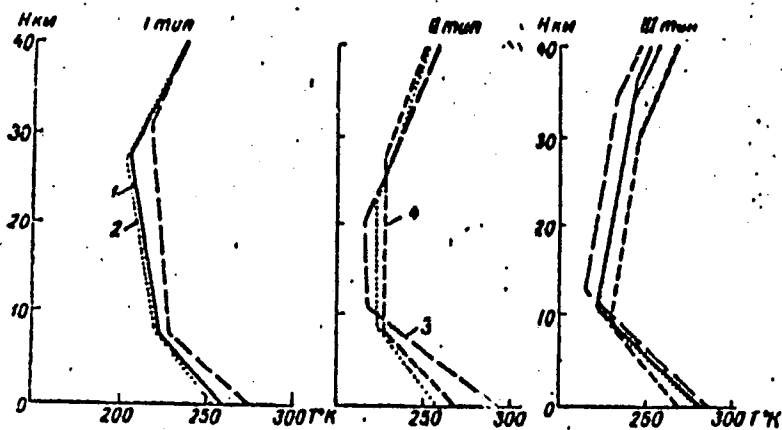


Fig. 1. Standard stratification curves: (1) -- general; (2) -- Kheys Island; (3) -- middle latitudes; (4) -- southern hemisphere ("Ob'" data).

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOMMER, L.; KUNILOVA-NAVATILOVA, L.; JIKEL, T.

Institute for Analytical Chemistry, Purkyne University
(Institut für analytische Chemie, Purkyne-Universität),
Brno

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 3, March 1966, pp 1288-1314

"Uranyl complexes with phenol ligands. Part 6: Interaction
of kojic and meconic acids."

FRIDMAN, V.M., inzh.; ZAGORODNAYA, G.A., inzh.; KOZHEVNIKOV, I.F.,
inzh.; KURILOVICH, L.V., inzh.

Vibration of the rotors of turbogenerators with flexible
frames. Elektrotehnika 34 no.10:47-51 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

TSAY ZHUN-SHEN [TS'ai Jung-sheng]; GUN BIN-YUN [Kung Ping-yung]; BAO TSIN-
CHZHU [Pao Ch'ing-Chu]; CHEN' LI-TSZYUN [Ch'en Lu-chung]; LYAN SHU-
FAN [Liang Shu-hang]; KURILOVICE, V.

Antibiotic 956 from the neomycin group. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:27-28
Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut lekarstvennykh veshchestv Akademii nauk Kitayskoy
Harodnoy Respubliki, Shankhay.

(NEOMYCIN,

antibiotic 956 from neomycin group (Rus))

Secret
SYUY BIN [Hsu Ping]; LYU MIN-CHZHAN [Liu Ming-chang]; U DE-CHZHEN [Wu Tâ-cheng];
TSYUY TSZYUH'-TSIN [Ch'u Chün-ch'ing]; KURILOVICH, V.

Effect of two antibiotics (23-21 and 1779) on experimental tumors
[with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:5-8 N-D '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut lekarstvovedeniya AN Kitaya, Shankhay.

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

eff. of antibiotic 23-21 & antibiotic 1779 (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS, aff.

23-21 & 1779, on exper. cancer (Rus))

PRONIN, V.I.; DOBROVA, N.B.; KURILOVICH, Ya.B.

Revascularization of the heart by anastomosis of the internal thoracic and coronary arteries. Grud.khir. 5 no.1:81-86 Ja-F'63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya khirurgii sosudov (zav.-doktor med.nauk Yu.Ye. Berezov), laboratorii po primeneniyu polimernykh materialov i protezirovaniyu sosudov (zav.-kand.med.nauk N.B.Dobrova) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev,) AN SSSR.
(CORONARY VESSELS—SURGERY) (THORACIC ARTERY—SURGERY)

ZINGERMAN, L.S.; KOGAN, B.M.; KURILOVICH, Ya.B.

Experimental data on the evaluation of coronarography. Eksper.
khir. i anest. 8 no.3:29-33 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof.
S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev)
AMN SSSR.

69273

S/051/60/008/04/011/032
R201/B691AUTHORS: Akhmanova, M.V. and Kuril'tsikova, G.Ye.

5.2400A 24.3410

TITLE: The Infrared Absorption Spectra¹¹ of Hydroxofluoroboron Complexes¹¹
of Potassium and Sodium

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 4, pp 498-504 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors obtained the infrared (1600-700 cm^{-1}) absorption spectra of $\text{K}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_6$, $\text{K}_2\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_4\text{OH}$, $\text{Na}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_6$, KBF_3OH and NaBF_3OH . The complexes were obtained using a method described by Ryss (Ref 1). In all cases the spectra were obtained with the complexes in the solid state. Samples were suspended in isobutyl alcohol (particle dimensions less than 5μ) and deposited on KBr plates. An IKS-11 spectrometer with an NaCl prism and a photo-electro-optical amplifier was employed. The infrared spectra are shown in Figs 1 and 2 and the frequencies of the band maxima (in cm^{-1}) are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Analysis of the results obtained shows that: (1) the $\text{K}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_6$ and $\text{K}_2\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_4\text{OH}$ spectra coincide within the experimental error; (2) the KBF_3OH and NaBF_3OH spectra are also identical; (3) the spectrum of $\text{Na}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_6$ differs from the spectra of $\text{K}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_6$ and $\text{K}_2\text{B}_3\text{O}_3\text{F}_4\text{OH}$. A qualitative interpretation of the spectra, based on comparison with the spectra of boron and

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S/051/60/008/04/011/032
E201/E691

The Infrared Absorption Spectra of Hydroxofluoroboron Complexes of Potassium and Sodium

fluoroboron compounds reported earlier (Fig 3, Tables 3 and 4) is given in Table 5. The results show that in $K_3B_3O_3F_6$, $K_2B_3O_3F_4OH$ and $Na_3B_3O_3F_6$ cyclic structures of the oxoboron ring type are present. The values of pH of the aqueous solutions used to prepare the complexes were found to affect their spectra (Fig 4 and Table 6). It was found that the spectra of complexes prepared from aqueous solutions with high pH resemble closely the spectra of metaborates and tetraborates of K, Na and Mg obtained by Miller and Wilkins (Ref 8). Acknowledgments are made to E.Ye. Vaynshteyn and V.L. Barsukov for suggesting the subject and their advice. There are 4 figures, 6 tables and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 6 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1959

Card 2/2

KURILYUK, A.D.

Milking reindeer in northeastern and southeastern Yakutia. Uch.zap.
IAGU no.6:37-40 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Yakutia—Reindeer) (Milk)

BONDARENKO, Ya.T.; ICHOTKIN, O.M.; KUPCHENKO, M.V. [Kurylenko, M.V.]

Present state and main prospects for developing fruit culture
and viticulture in the Khust-Tyachev Ushava subzone of Trans-
carpathia. Geog. zbír. no.5:145-155 '62.

(MIRA 17:12)

HUNGARY

MUFIMAY, Pal, Dr, physician-major (orvosornagy).

"A Statistical Study of the Cases of Open Abdominal Injury at the Traumatological Department (traumatológiai osztály) of the Central Military Hospital (Központi Katonai Kórház) during the Five Year Period 1953-1958."

Budapest, Honyvédelem, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 63, pp 26-47.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] During 1953-1958, the Traumatological Department of the Central Military Hospital treated 69 cases of open abdominal injuries. Of these, 21 were stab wounds and 44 were shot wounds. Most injuries were caused by automatic weapons and the carelessness which characterizes peace times is predominant in the preliminary histories of the cases. In 20 cases, the influence of alcohol could be shown. In the first aid of such cases it is of interest to note that the use of effective pain killers is avoided and shock prevention is only normal. In the hospital's experience, the state of shock is the best indicator of the seriousness of the injury and of the prognosis. Most serious were the injuries of large vessels,

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Eurocent, Monvedorvos, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Mar 69, pp 26-27.

the spinal column, the urogenital tract and the thoracic cavity. The mean time lapse between injury and arrival was 2.3 hours, the time for preparation of surgery and observation was 2.7 hours. For the treatment of shock an average of 3.5 liters of blood was used. The majority of laparotomies was carried out with narcosis. Most difficulties arose with colon injuries until the safest operative procedure, the lifting of the injured colon to the surface, was established. Peritonitis was the most common complication. Of 16 perforating stab wounds all healed without complaints. Of 32 perforating shot wounds, 16 healed without complaints, 7 were discharged with lasting complaints and 9 died. It should be noted that the results were obtained under peace-time conditions. No references are given.

1/2/2

ANDRIANOV, S.M.; BARYUTIN, B.S.; BEZHETSIIY, M.I.; BOGDANOV, M.N.;
GOLOVANOV, S.V.; IOFE, N.S.; KAPLAN, N.M.; KIRBYEV, A.V.;
KOLOBOV, G.M.; KOROLEVA, M.A.; KURIN, A.I.; MINAYEV, M.S.;
POZDNYAKOVA, T.A.; PROKOPOVICH, V.M.; SOLOV'YEV, S.N.;

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720001-3

Petr Fedorovich Lel'kov; obituary. Ptitsvodstvo 9 no.8:48
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Lel'kov, Petr Fedorovich, 1905?--1959)

KURTM, Mikhail Alekseyevich

[By the road of technological progress] Kursom tekhnicheskogo progressa. Kazan', Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964.
27 p. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Sekretar' partiynogo komiteta Kazanskogo khim. cheskogo zavoda im. V.V. Foybyshera.

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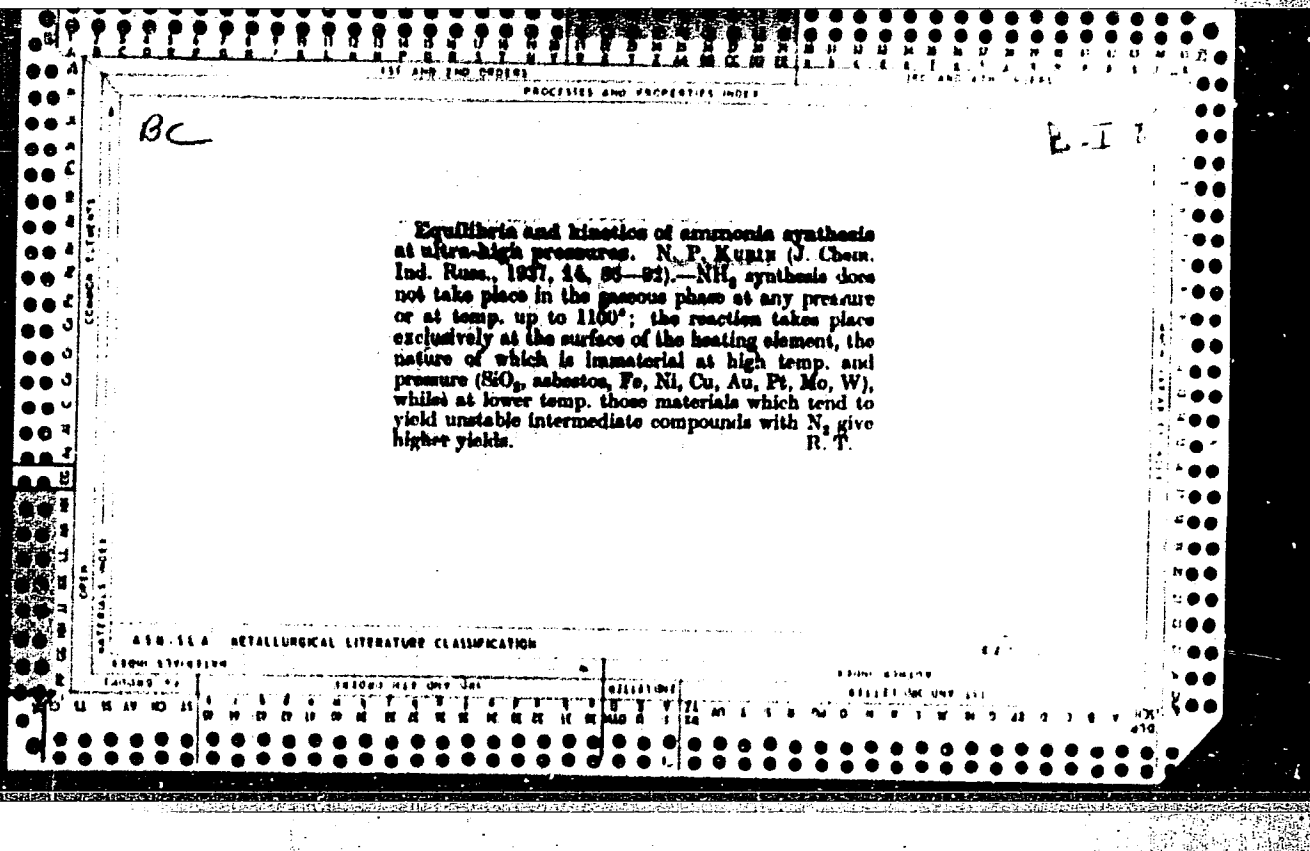
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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

K₂O

The activity of the Kozal catalyst at atmospheric pressure. N. P. Kurin. *J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 14, 475 (1937). The limiting rate at which a N₂ + 3H₂ mixt. can be passed over this catalyst to give an equil. gas mixt. rises with temp. At rates of 5000-50,000 l per hr. per l. of catalyst, these temps. are 427-65°. The best working temp. is 450°. The decomposition of NH₃ on the catalyst is unimol. and has an activation energy of 37,200 cal. per mol. The synthetic reaction is bimol. and its activation energy is 25,000 cal. per mol.

H. M. Leicester

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

CLASSIFIED

DATE

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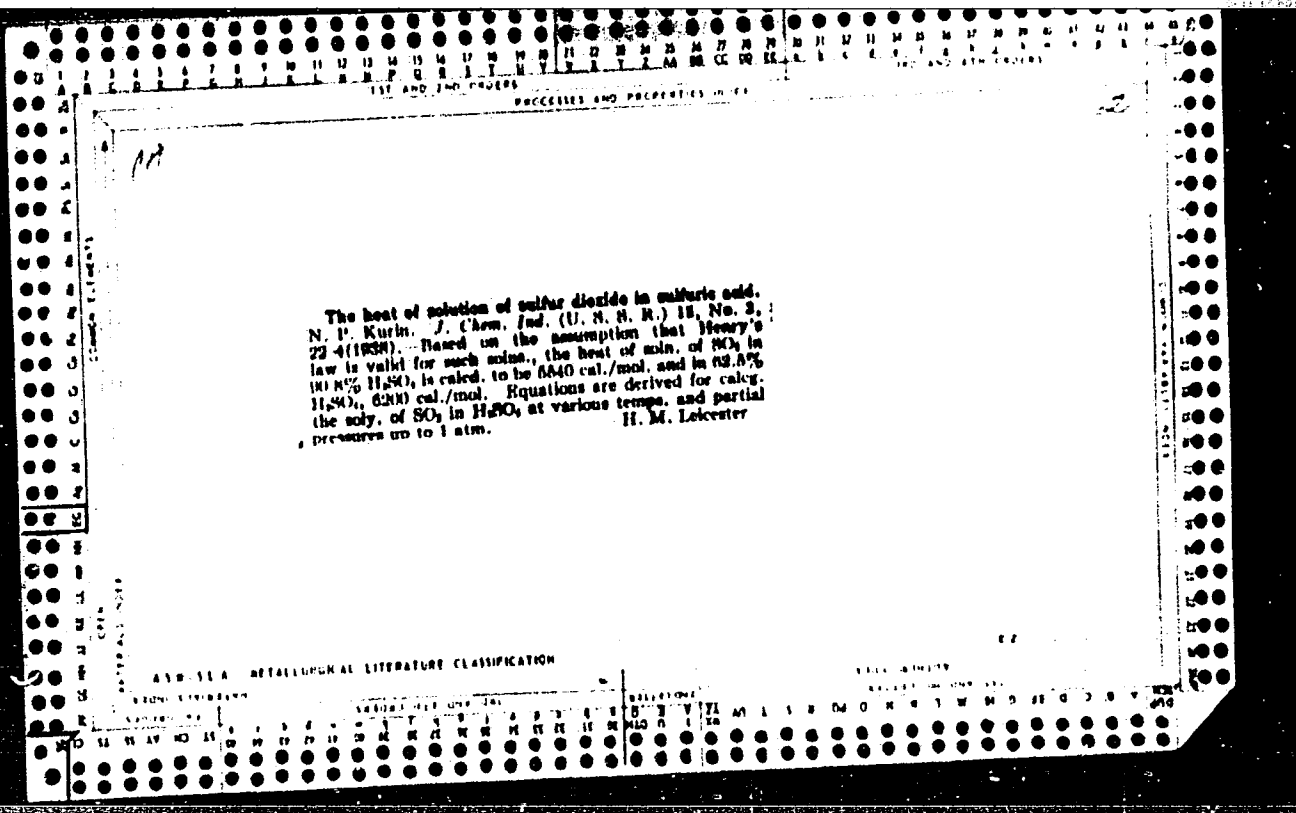
18

Catalytic oxidation of nitric oxide. L. N. P. Kurin and I. O. Blokh. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* II, 734-49 (in French 749) (1938).—The oxidation of NO to NO₂ in the presence of silica gel, Cr-Zn and V catalysts was investigated at 150-200° and a vol. velocity of the gas mixt. of 200-400 vols. of mixt. per unit vol. of catalyst per hr.). The a.s. is described and its scheme is given. Before oxidation, the mist. NO 3.0, O₂ 7.8 and atm. N₂ 89.2% by vol. was dried over concd. H₂SO₄. All investigated catalysts promoted the oxidation reaction. The total degree of oxidation decreased with an increase of the vol. velocity of the mist. in all investigated isotherms; however, the degree of oxidation decreased much more slowly than the increase of vol. velocity. The velocity of reaction decreased (the vol. velocity being const.) with increase of temp. to 200°; the effect was highest for silica gel. Silica gel oxidized NO best at temps. up to 100°; at 150-200° the activities of silica gel and V catalysts were equal and somewhat higher than that of Cr-Zn catalyst. The total velocity of the oxidation reaction in the presence of silica gel or V catalyst can be expressed by the equation $-dC_{NO}/dt = K C_{NO}^{1/2} C_{O_2} / C_{NO}$ and for the Cr-Zn catalyst $-dC_{NO}/dt = K C_{NO}^{1/2} C_{O_2}$. The apparent activation energies for silica gel, Cr-Zn and V catalysts were calcd. to be equal to -4700, -1860 and -240 cal./mol.

Fourteen references. II. Influence of water vapor on the velocity of oxidation in the presence of silica gel, chrome zinc and vanadium catalyst. *Ibid.* 730-3 (in French 753).—The influence of water vapor on the oxidation of NO was investigated at 25-200° and a const. vol. velocity (300); other conditions were the same as before. The activity of silica gel decreased with the increase of concn. of water vapor in the gas mixt., but poisonous action of vapor decreased with an increase of temp., probably because of decreasing adsorption of H₂O on the active surface of catalyst. The oxidation in the presence of V catalyst decreased with increase of temp. at the concn. of water vapor in the mixt. of about 0.5% by vol. and increased at a concn. of water vapor of 3.05-10.7%. However, the abs. value of velocity in both cases was always below the velocity of oxidation of the dry mist. Data are tabulated and plotted.

A. A. Podgorny

ASB-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720001-3"

5.1190

AUTHORS:

Kurin, N. P., Zakharov, M. S.

69677
S/153/60/003/01/039/058
B011/B005

TITLE:

Investigation of the Oxidation Process of Ammonia¹ in the Presence of Metallic Oxides at Increased Pressure

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 141-145 (USSR)

TEXT: By means of the dynamic method, the authors investigated the catalytic effect of many (16) metallic oxides at a pressure of 8 atm. Table 1 shows the maximum oxidation degrees (α) of ammonia at optimum temperatures (t_{opt}) and volume rate (v) measured at a steady state in the presence of different oxides. This table and figure 1 show that there is a certain relation between the oxidation degree from NH_3 to NO and the logarithm of the dissociation pressure P_{O_2} of the oxides used. Oxidation takes only place in the presence of such oxides the P_{O_2} of which lies between $10^{-19.5}$ and 10 atm. (except for Cr_2O_3). From these facts, the authors draw the conclusion that the oxygen of the crystal lattice of

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Investigation of the Oxidation Process of Ammonia
in the Presence of Metallic Oxides at Increased
Pressure

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S/153/60/003/01/039/058
B011/B005

the oxide surface plays an important part in ammonia oxidation. Hence it appears further that active oxides must have such P_{O_2} values at which the reduction processes take place just as easily as the oxidation processes. The maximum oxidation degrees from NH_3 to NO were observed on oxides the elements of which have unfilled inner electron shells (MnO_2 , V_2O_5 , Co_3O_4 , Fe_2O_3 , NiO , Ni_2O_3 , CuO , Cr_2O_3 , and others). Among these, the best catalysts are mainly oxides of metals of the 4th and 5th period of the periodic system (according to Shchukarev, Ref 4). Active oxides of the NH_3 -oxidation under pressure have a hole-type conductivity. Oxides having an n-type conductivity are either poorly active (TiO_2 , ZnO) or inactive. The authors arrive at the conclusion that in preparing the most active compound catalysts of the NH_3 -oxidation, the activating additions must be chosen in such a way that the catalyst obtains a hole-type conductivity by the addition. The catalytic activity of the substances studied here is more dependent on their

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Investigation of the Oxidation Process of Ammonia
in the Presence of Metallic Oxides at Increased
Pressure

69677
S/153/60/003/01/039/058
B011/B005

chemical composition than on the surface dimensions. Thus, the specific surface of SnO_2 and WO_3 (Table 2) is larger than that of MnO_2 and Cr_2O_3 . In spite of this fact, there was no NH_3 -oxidation on the two former, whereas on the two latter NH_3 oxidized at 73.8 and 42.3%, respectively. The catalytic activity is also related with the color of the catalyst (Ref 4). The authors proved that only intensively colored oxides: MnO_2 , Bi_2O_3 , V_2O_3 , Ni_2O_3 , NiO , Cr_2O_3 , CuO , PbO_2 , and PbO are relatively good NH_3 catalysts under pressure. Finally, the authors proved by experiments that an addition of semiconductor with n-type conductivity (Al_2O_3) to a semiconductor with hole-type conductivity (Co_3O_4) reduces the NO -yield. Pressing such mixtures reduces the oxidation degree of NH_3 (Table 1). There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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Investigation of the Oxidation Process of Ammonia
in the Presence of Metallic Oxides at Increased
Pressure

09577

S/153/60/003/01/039/058
B011/B005

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova; Kafedra
tehnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv
(Tomsk Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov; Chair of Technology
of Inorganic Substances)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1959

Card 4/4

L 13524-63

EPF(c)/LMP(q)/EAT(m)/BDE AFPC/ASD Fr-4 WA/JD/30

ACCESSION NR: A13002353

S/2032/62/001/002/0215/0225

68
66

AUTHORS: Kurin, N. P.; Bogdanov, P. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the oxidation process of ammonia under pressure in presence of iron-bismuth-manganese catalyzats

SOURCE: Kataliz v vysshey shkole; trudy I Mezvuzovskogo soveshchaniya po katalizu, no. 1. pt. 2. Moscow. Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962, 215-225

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, ammonia, iron, bismuth, manganese, Fe sub 2 0 sub 3, Bi sub 2 0 sub 3

ABSTRACT: A dynamic method for the oxidation of ammonia at a pressure of 8kg/cm² in the presence of an iron-bismuth-manganese catalyst has been studied, as well as the dependence of the MnO₂ content in the internal from 5.0 to 19.8% by weight. The ratio of Fe₂O₃ to Bi₂O₃ was equal to 4. It was determined that the degree of oxidation of ammonia into nitrous oxide passes through a maximum when the ammonia-air mixture is passed through the above catalyst at an increased temperature and at a maximum speed and volume of ammonia. With the increase of pressure from 2 to 16 ATM., the degree of oxidation decreases. At a pressure of 8kg/cm²,

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002353

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the degree of oxidation of ammonia as a function of MnO_2 content in the iron-bismuth-manganese catalyst is a complicated function. The maximum catalytic property in the investigated system and in the region of the studied compositions was found at a MnO_2 content in the catalyst of 12.0% by weight. The maximum degree of oxidation of ammonia to nitrogen oxide was 84.0% of the initial mixture. The catalysts were active even after long periods of reaction. The optimum volume speed was 20,000 at a NH_3 concentration of 10.6% by volume. A number of empirical equations have been developed which express the effect of volume speed on the degree of oxidation. These equations also express some ideas of the probable process mechanism. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy Politekhicheskij Institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OH

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 13535-63

EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-1/Pr-1 Wd/JW
ACCESSION NR: AT3002354 S/2932/62/001/002/0226/0233AUTHORS: Kurin, N. P.; Bogdanov, P. Ye.70
68TITLE: Effect of the method of preparation of an oxi-cobaltous catalyst on its activity in the oxidation of ammonia at elevated pressures

SOURCE: Kataliz v vy'sshay abkole; trudy I Mezhdunarodnogo sovetskogo nauchnogo kongressa po katalizu, no. 1, pt. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962, 226-233

TOPIC TAGS: catalyst, oxi-cobaltous catalyst, ammonia, elevated pressure, EDH, Fe, Bi, Mn

ABSTRACT: The object of this work is to study the effect of the method of preparation of Co_3O_4 on its catalytic properties in the oxidation of ammonia under $8\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2$ of pressure. The preparation of Co_3O_4 was accomplished by two methods: by thermal decomposition of the $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and CoC_2O_4 at a temperature of 550 to 600C with a subsequent pulverization and compression at $1000\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2$. And by precipitation of cobalt from a nitric acid solution with EDH. It was shown that the catalyst prepared by the precipitation method with EDH possesses greater activity. The degree of oxidation of ammonia with this catalyst is equal to 95% at a volumetric rate of 225,000 and a temperature of 720C with a volumetric

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002354

concentration of NH_3 in the initial mixture of 10.5% With an increase of layer thickness of this catalyst at other temperatures, the degree of oxidation at first increases rather than decreases. The optimum catalyst thickness is 60 mm. The conditions of oxidation of NH_3 to NO at a small thickness of the contact layer are improved when the top later of the catalyst is protected from the heat loss. A two layer catalyst consisting of precipitated Co_3O_4 and Fe-Bi-Mn catalysts has been investigated. By using this combination catalyst with a total thickness of 87mm, the capacity of Fe-Bi-Mn catalyst increases thus, creating a possibility of increasing the production yield of catalyst without the use of platinum. The Co_3O_4 catalyst obtained by the KOH precipitation from the HNO_3 solution of cobalt has a good perspective in the oxidation process of NH_3 to NO at a pressure of $8\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2$. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ENP(qj)/LWI(m)/BDS AFPTC 451 JD

AF3002355

S/2932, 42, 002, 002/0234/0237

55
34

AUTHORS: Kurin, N. P.; Zakharov, M. S.

TITLE: Analysis of the influence of pure metal oxides on the oxidation of ammonia at elevated pressures.

SOURCE: Kataliz v vysshey shkole; trudy I Mezvuzovskogo soveshchaniya po katalizu. no. 1, pt. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962 234-239

TOPIC TAGS: metal oxide, ammonia, Al_2O_3 , WO_3 , MoO_3 , SnO_2 , PbO , PbO_3 , V_2O_3

ABSTRACT: The effect of a series of metal oxides on the oxidation of NH_3 to NO at 8 atm pressure was studied by the dynamic method. The degree of oxidation is dependent on the dissociation pressure (p) of the oxide used as catalyst: Al_2O_3 , WO_3 , MoO_3 , SnO_2 have low p and do not catalyze NH_3 oxidation. Oxides having p between 10-19.5 and 10 atm. are potential catalysts, especially if the metals are transitional elements with 4 s-electrons with unfilled 3d-shells (MnO_2 , PbO , PbO_3 , V_2O_3 , Co_3O_4 , Fe_2O_3 , NiO , Ni_2O_3 , CuO , Cr_2O_3). The effective oxides are those having hole conduction to carry the excess positive charge so the O-ions will react energetically with the contact surface to form the intermediate catalyst-oxygen complex onto which the NH_3 may be adsorbed. Any accelerating additives

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L 13669-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002355

should also have hole conductivity, which is a more important factor than catalyst surface area. Only the highly colored oxides (hole semiconductors having electrons which readily pass from the normal to the conductive zone) are effective catalysts for NH_3 oxidation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 33670-63

EFF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT3002356

S/2932/62/001/002/0238/0241
31
36

AUTHOR: Kurin, N. P.; Zakharov, M. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the process of oxidizing ammonia under pressure in the presence of oxidized cobalt-aluminum catalysts

SOURCE: Kataliz v vysshey shkole; trudy I Mezvuzovskogo soveshchaniya po katalizu. no. 1, pt. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962, 238-241

TOPIC TAGS: catalyst, cobalt, aluminum, NO, NH sub 3, Al sub 2 O sub 3, Co sub 3 O sub 4

ABSTRACT: Methods were studied to determine means of increasing yield of NO by oxidizing NH₃. Increasing amount of Al₂O₃ in the Co₃O₄ catalyst from 0-15 weight % lowered degree of oxidation at 8kg./sq. cm. pressure, probably due to increased oxidation of NH₃ to N₂ on the Al₂O₃. Addition of n-semiconductor (Al₂O₃) to the p-semiconductor (Co₃O₄) lowered NO yield; this is explained by the decrease in the hole conductivity of the mixed catalysts. Compression of catalysts reduces activity by decreasing surfaces accessible to the reaction. The use of a platinum grid in combination with the catalyst (Co₃O₄+5%Al₂O₃) increases degree of NH₃ oxidation to NO under pressure. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

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Tomsk Polytechnic Inst.

YUSIN, N. V., et al.,

"The Snaking Tractor KT-12," Moscow 1949, 1 copy. Technical manual on wood-burning tractor developed for use in lumbering operations.