KURLEV, Emil, maistor na sporta

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Aviats kosmonavt 6 no.8:13-14 '64.

KURLIK, Imrene

One and a half years' work of the Technical Committee of the Union of Food Industry Workers. Munka 8 no.8:11-12 Ag '58.

EURLIK, I.

ELELMEZESI IPAR. (Nezoipari es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest.

Work of the Technical Committee of the National Federation of Workers in Food Industry. p. 277.

Vol. 12, No. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1958

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[illegible], Ye. V.

KULESHOV, Ye. V. "On air cysts in the human intestinal tract", [illegible] in-ta, Vol. 11, 1948, p. 137-42.

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KURLIKOV, Ye.V. (Smolensk, ul. Dzerzhinskogo, d.5, kv.25)

Lesions caused by gunshot wounds of the limbs in children and their restorative treatment. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:64-66 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.G.Dubinkin) Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta

(EXTREMITIES, LOWER--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

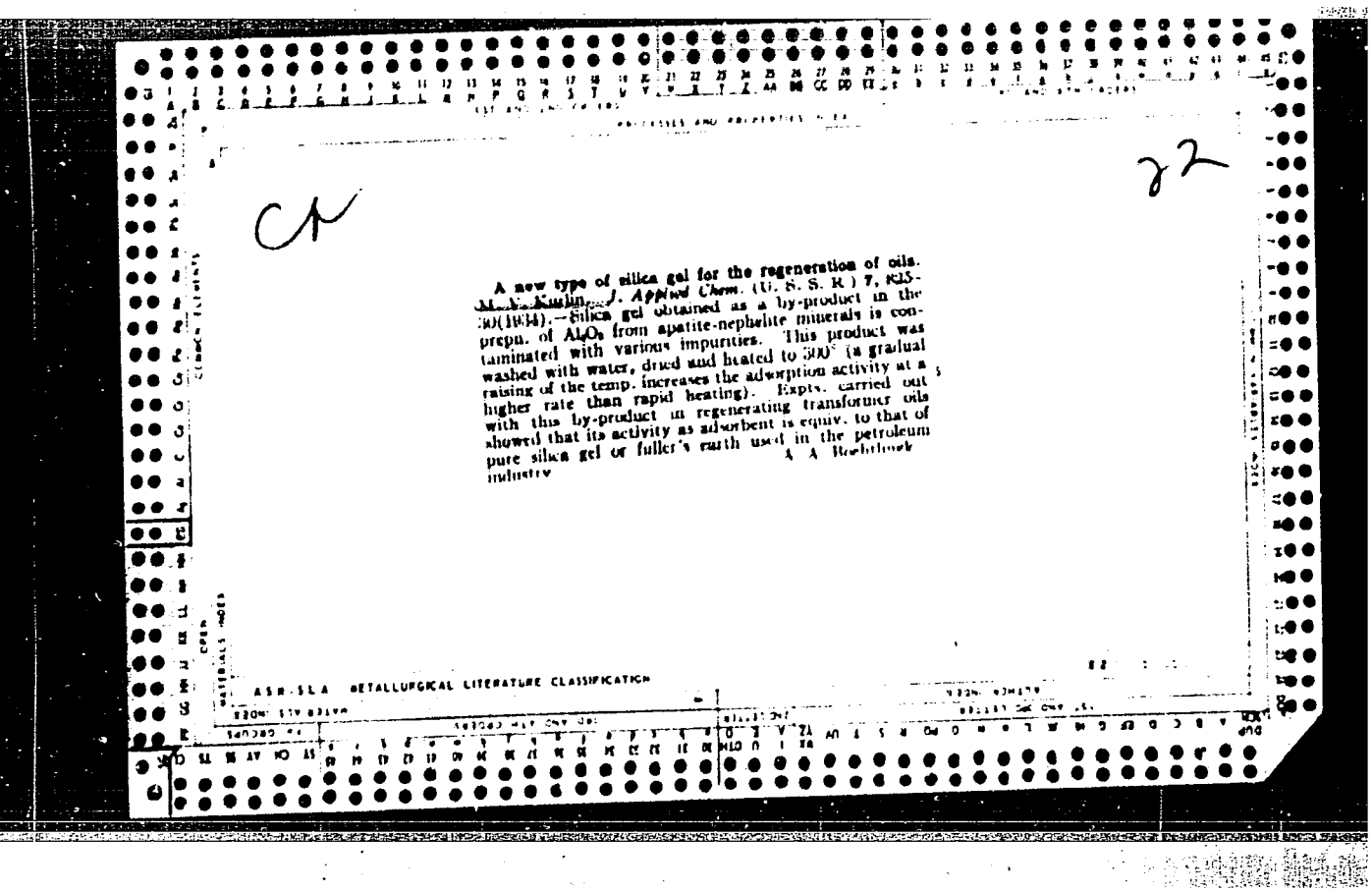
ARBUZOV, M.P.; KURLIKOVSKAYA, M.P.

Effect of chromium on the hardening and softening of nickel.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 6 no.6:1070-1076 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN USSR.
(Nickel-chromium alloys--Testing)
(Crystal lattices)

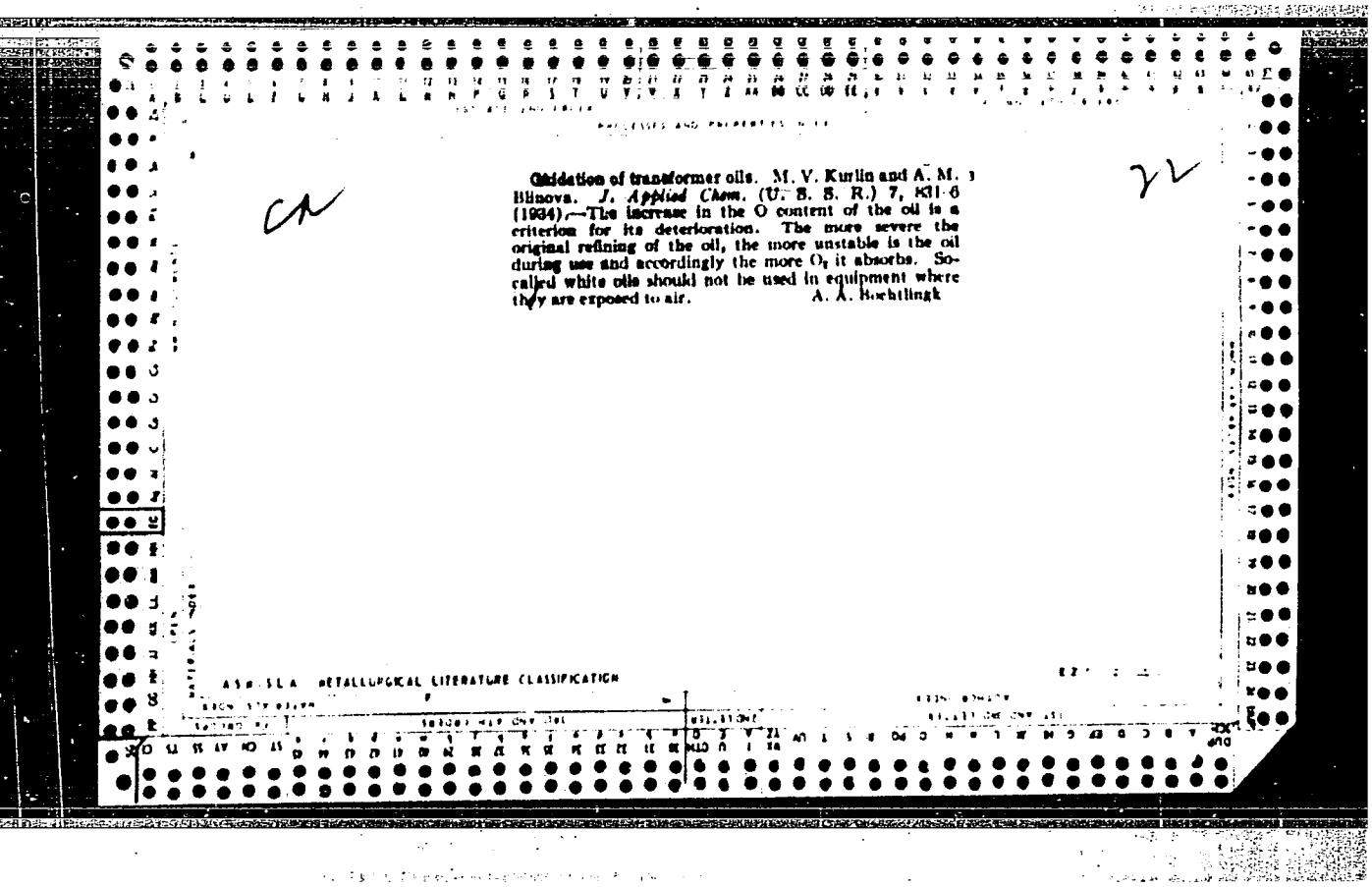
KURLIN, D.I. [deceased]

History of the development of Russian aerial photographic surveying. Geod.i kart. no.3:65-67 My '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Aerial photogrammetry)



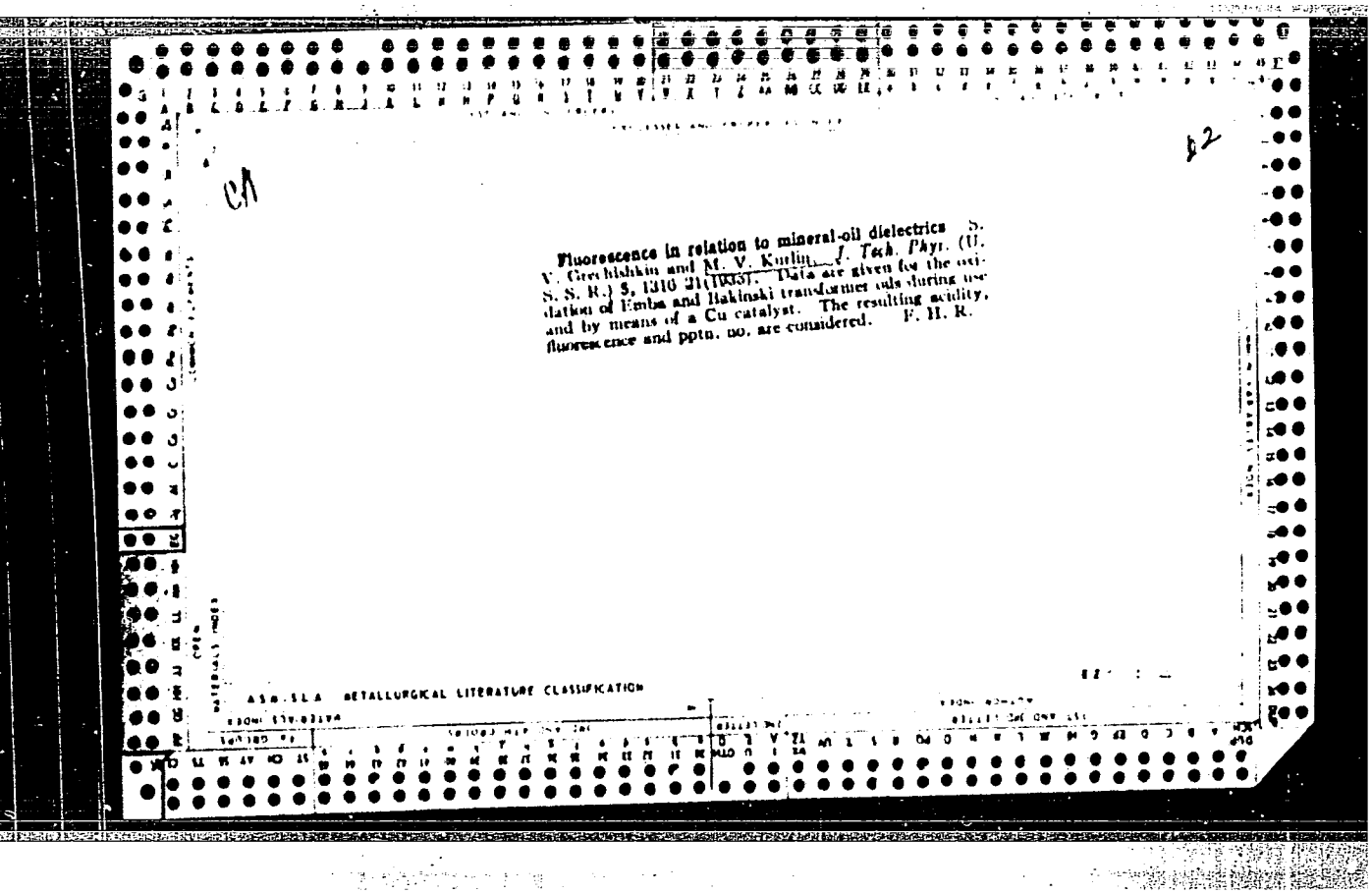
A new type of silica gel for the regeneration of oils. M. A. Kuslin. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 825-30(1934).—Silica gel obtained as a by-product in the prepn. of Al_2O_3 from apatite-nephelite minerals is contaminated with various impurities. This product was washed with water, dried and heated to 500° (a gradual raising of the temp. increases the adsorption activity at a higher rate than rapid heating). Expts. carried out with this by-product in regenerating transformer oils showed that its activity as adsorbent is equiv. to that of pure silica gel or fuller's earth used in the petroleum industry. A. A. Rochlitzer

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



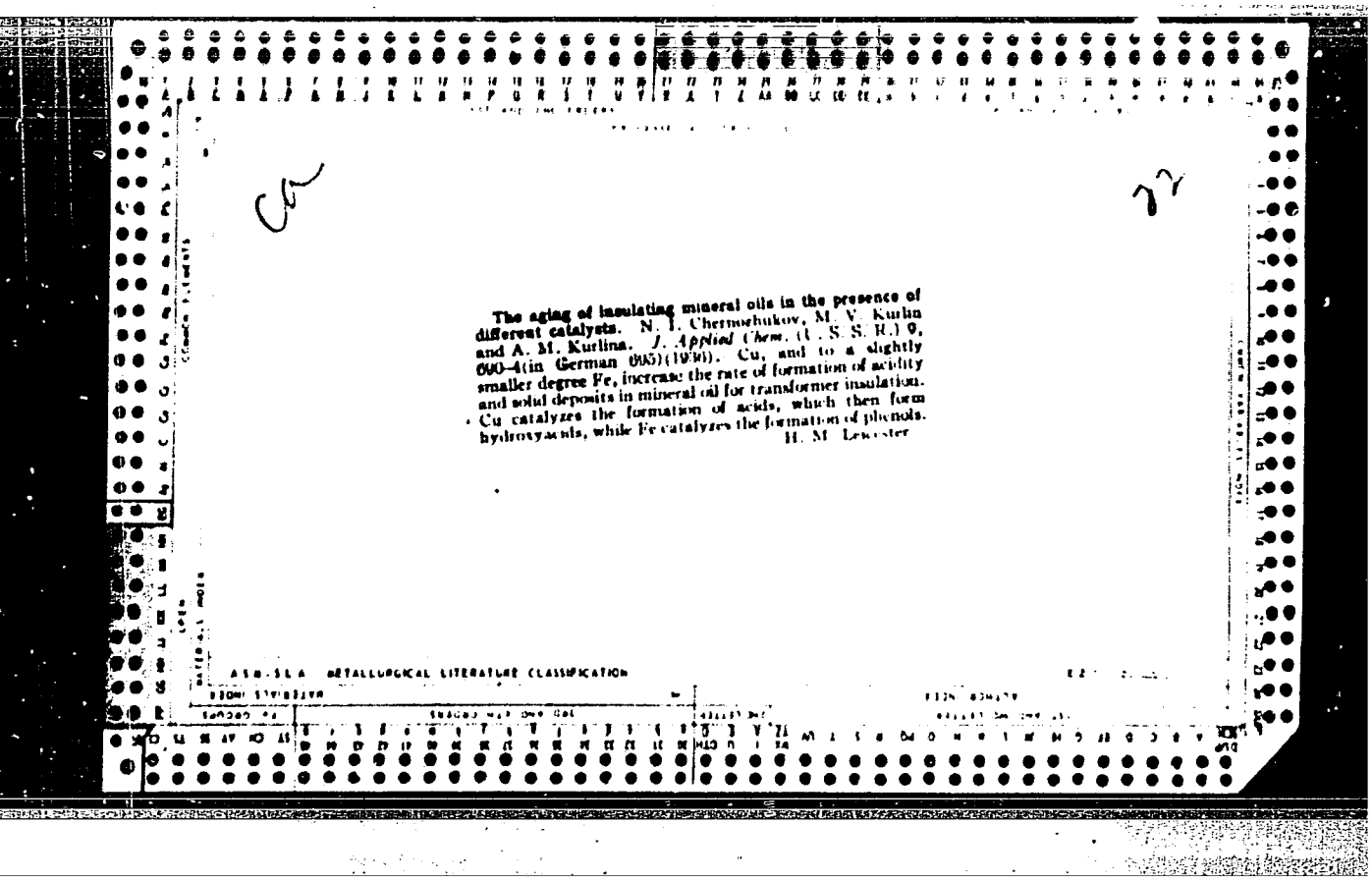
Oxidation of transformer oils. M. V. Kurlin and A. M. Ilinova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 831-6 (1934).—The increase in the O content of the oil is a criterion for its deterioration. The more severe the original refining of the oil, the more unstable is the oil during use and accordingly the more O_2 it absorbs. So-called white oils should not be used in equipment where they are exposed to air. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Fluorescence in relation to mineral-oil dielectrics. S. V. Grechishkin and M. V. Kurlin. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 1310-21 (1935). Data are given for the oxidation of Emba and Ilskinski transformer oils during use and by means of a Cu catalyst. The resulting acidity, fluorescence and pptn. no. are considered. F. H. R.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The aging of insulating mineral oils in the presence of different catalysts. N. I. Chermoshukov, M. V. Kurlin and A. M. Kurlina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 600–4(in German 605)(1936). Cu, and to a slightly smaller degree Fe, increase the rate of formation of acidity and solid deposits in mineral oil for transformer insulation. Cu catalyzes the formation of acids, which then form hydroxyacids, while Fe catalyzes the formation of phenols.
H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible], [illegible] --"Investigation of Aging of Transformer Oils." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Leningrad Electrotechnical Inst imeni [illegible] (Lenin), Chair of the Physics of Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Leningrad, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

DZHUVARLY, Chingiz Mekhtiyevich; IVANOV, Konstantin Ivanovich; KURLIN, Mikhail Vladimirovich; LIPSHTEYN, Rafail Aleksandrovich; MUKHARSKAYA, Leyli Adamovna; LEVINA, Ye.S., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Insulating oils] Elektroizoliatsionnye masla. [By] Ch.M. Dzhuvarly i dr. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 274 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Insulating oils)

KUKLIN, N. V. SINYER, T. N.

Gas Producers

Testing transport vehicles' gas generators burning wood of increased moisture content. Avt. trakt. prom., No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASS.

KURLIN, Yu., letchik-ispytatel'

Romance of my profession. Znan. ta pratsia no.2:12-13 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Airplanes—Flight testing)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca 10

Morpholine derivatives. V. G. Nemets and I. P. Karlina. *Trudy Leningrad Krasnoznamen Khim.-Tekh. Inst. im. Lensoveta* 10, 3-8(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 2088.—$O(CH_2CH_2)_2NH$ (I) results in 40.8% yields by treating $(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NH$ with 70% H_2SO_4 at atm. pressure. I and excess $COCl_2$ in PhMe gives 4-*morpholinecarbonyl chloride*, $O(CH_2CH_2)_2NCOCl$, b_4 102°, d_4^{20} 1.2810, n_D^{20} 1.4930, M_D 33.9 (M_D = mol. refractivity). I and $ClCO_2Me$ give the *Me 4-carboxylate*, b_9 91°, d_4^{20} 1.100, n_D^{20} 1.4001, M_D 34.04. The *Et 4-carboxylate*, prepd. without solvent, b_9 103°; d_4^{20} 1.1121, n_D^{20} 1.4511, M_D 39.08. All 3 derivs. possess local anesthetic properties.

C. J. West

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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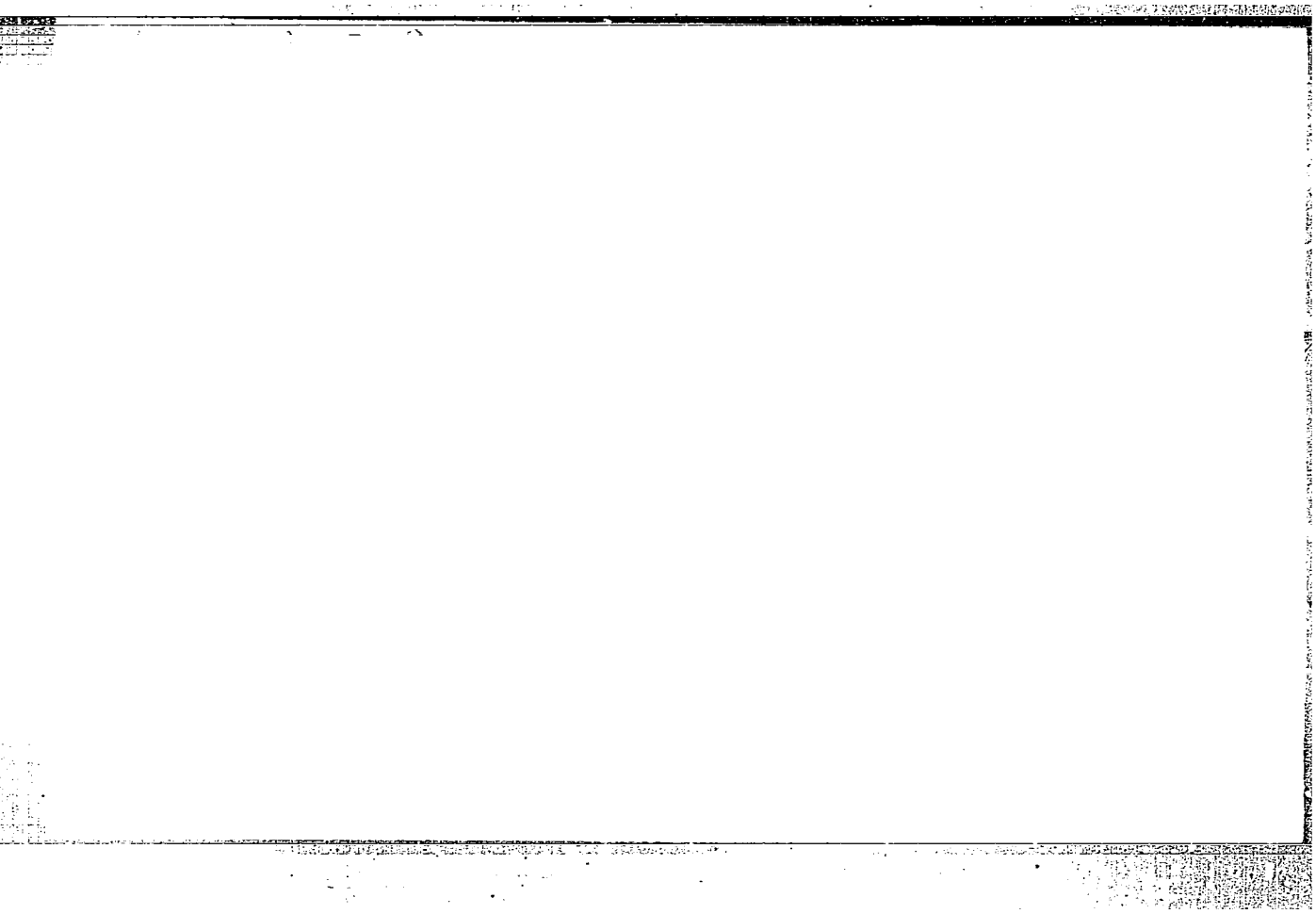
10

Condensation of benzyl alcohol with phenols. Yu. S. Zal'kind and I. P. Kurlina (Lensovet Leningrad Technol. Inst.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 2158-67 (1950); cf. C.A. 44, 1073h; C.A. 40, 1809. Anhyd. ... activated clay, or concd. H_2SO_4 are p-$H_2NC_6H_4SO_3H$ ... useful catalysts for the condensation of 2 mols. $PhCH_2OH$ with PhOH; the products of condensation of $PhCH_2OH$ with PhOH are found, but the with itself and of $PhCH_2OH$ with PhOH ... 1.0 5 g. latter predominate. Heating 150 g. $PhCH_2OH$, ... PhOH, and 1.4 g. p-$H_2NC_6H_4SO_3H$ in an app. with a H_2O trap led to gradual elimination of H_2O at 141° with 21.5 ml. eliminated in 13 hrs. Steam distn. and PhOH analysis of the distillate showed that 82.1 g. PhOH had reacted; 20.8 g. $PhCH_2OH$ was recovered, as well as 3.6 g. $PhOCH_2Ph$, m. 38°, b. 183 7°. Extn. of the distn. residue with H_2O gave 91.9 g. product A, b. 173-210°, 64.2 g. product B, b. 220-60°, and 19.7 g. tar. A with 10% cold KOH gave 6.8 g. o-*hydroxydiphenylmethane*, b. 158 8°, and 30.4 g. p-*isomer*, b. 173 5°, m. 83-4°; the KOH-insol. fraction consisted of 30% $PhOCH_2Ph$ and 70% $(PhCH_2)_2O$ (on the basis of treatment with AcOH-HI) in a 19.9-g. fraction, b. 173-85°; a higher fraction (14.8 g., b. 180-90°) contained about 20% *benzylbenzyl alc.*, both o- and p-*isomers* being detected by oxidation with HNO_3. Similar treatment of fraction B gave 0.73 g. PhOH, about 1.3 g. crude p-*hydroxydiphenylmethane*, 0.9 g. $PhCH_2OH$, 4.6 g. mixed o- and p-benzylbenzyl alcs., and 5.1 g. mixed products, identified by degradation with 15% H_2SO_4 as consisting initially of 47.5% o- and p-$PhCH_2C_6H_4CH_2OPh$, 11.3% *benzyl analogs*, and 41.7% o- and p-$PhCH_2C_6H_4OCH_2Ph$. A reaction run with activated clay as catalyst at 120° similarly gave the following range of products: the bimol. products contained ... benzylphenols, ...% benzylbenzyl alcs., and 14.9% $(PhCH_2)_2O$, while trimol. products consisted of 51.4% o- and p-$PhCH_2C_6H_4CH_2OPh$, 27.6% o- and p-$PhCH_2C_6H_4OCH_2Ph$, and 14.2% o- and p-$PhCH_2C_6H_4CH_2OCH_2Ph$. Concd. H_2SO_4 (1.4 g.) as a catalyst at 95-6° similarly gave the above products in the following amts.: 87.6, 1.3, and 11.1% in the bimol. product fraction, and 61.6, 26.3, and 4.1% in the trimol. fraction. Heating 34.2 g. p-$O_2NC_6H_4OH$ with 27 g. $PhCH_2OH$ in C_6H_6 7 hrs. to 145-60° gave 2.8 ml. H_2O; almost all the p-nitrophenol was recovered, some [illegible] was found, but no intermol. condensation products; sulfanilic acid and clay gave similar results. o-Nitrophenol was similar, as was tribromophenol, but p-BrC_6H_4OH did react with the sulfanilic acid catalyst and after 1.5 hrs. at 140° gave very small amts. of p-$BrC_6H_4OCH_2Ph$, m. 61°, b. 164-86° (crude), and a small amt. of a trimol. condensation product, b. 190-240°, contg. about 5% Br.

G. M. Kosolapoff

1951



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3"

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.N.; SHIPIKOV, N.A.; ZELENIN, K.I.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; PARSHINA, Ye.P.

Utilization of shale and coal phenols for the synthesis of chemicals for plant protection. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:152-158 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy i Vsesoyuznyy institut po pererabotke slantsev.
(Phenols)
(Plants, Protection of)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.

Recipes for the synthesis of the preparation 125. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:159-166 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Pesticides)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.; GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.; KOROLEVSKAYA, M.F.; PETROVA, A.I.

Effect of the composition of shale phenols on the process of nitration and pesticidal properties of nitro products. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:167-174 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Phenols)
(Pesticides)
(Nitration)

GARNOVSKAYA, G.N. [deceased]; KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; PARSHINA, Ye.P.; PREYS, M.O.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Synthesis of the preparation 125 from phenols of tars produced by semicoking of Baltic shales and Cheremkhovo coals. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.8:175-185 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya pererabotki smoly Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke slantsev i laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

(Pesticides)
(Phenols)

BAZHIN, V.F.; KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.

Nitration of shale and coal phenols by dilute nitric acid.
Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:276-282 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)
(Phenols) (Nitration) (Nitric acid)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; MOVCHAN, N.A.

Products of the acetylization of shale phenols as fungicides.
Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:283-288 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Phenols) (Fungicides)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; KOZLOVA, Ye.N.

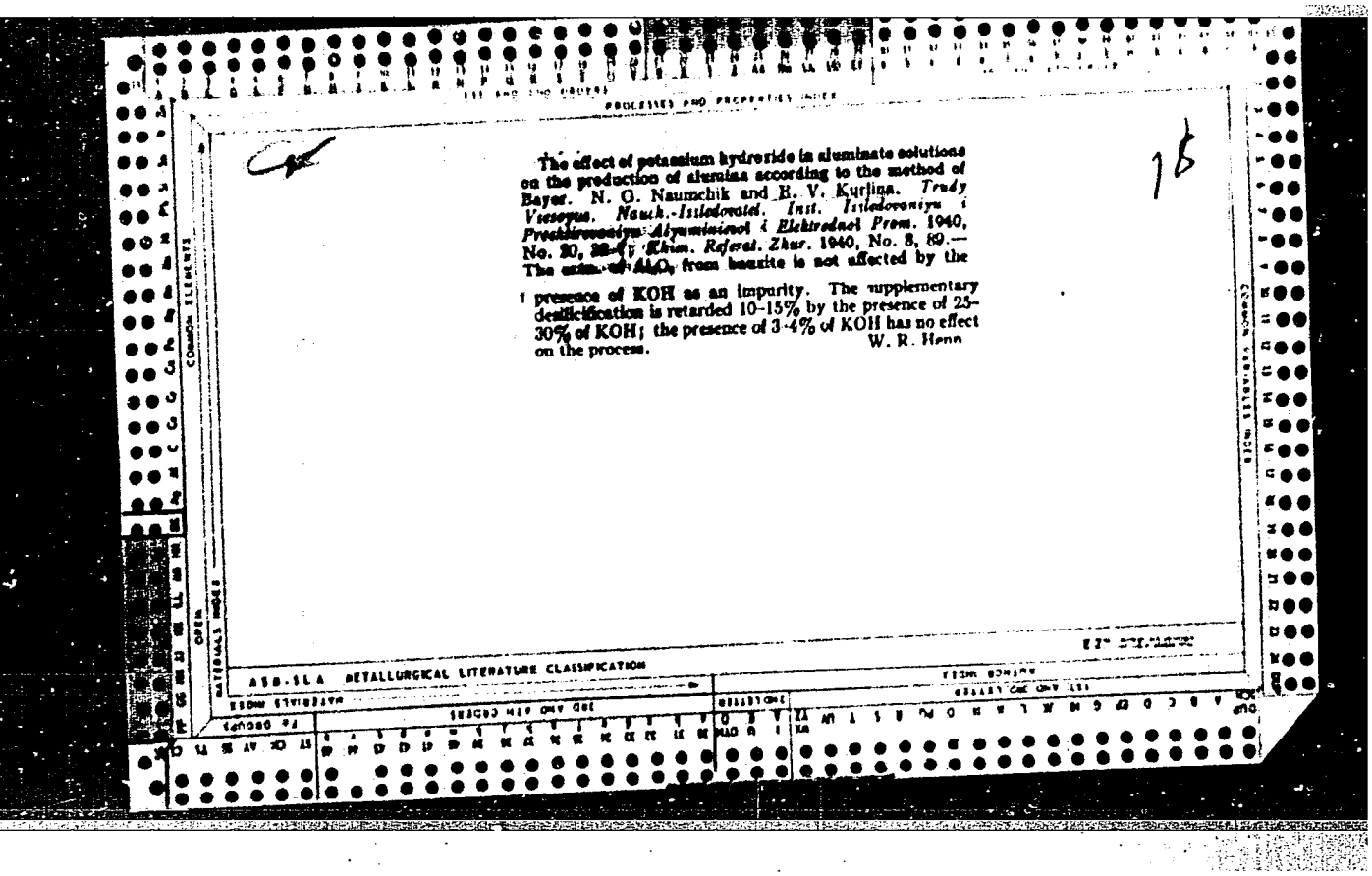
New insecticides of the sevin type from shale phenols. Khim. i tekh. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:289-294 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Insecticides) (Phenols)

KULIKOV, A.I.; KURLINA, I.P.; POLYAKOV, I.M.; SHIPINOV, N.A.

Nitrafen. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.2:38 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

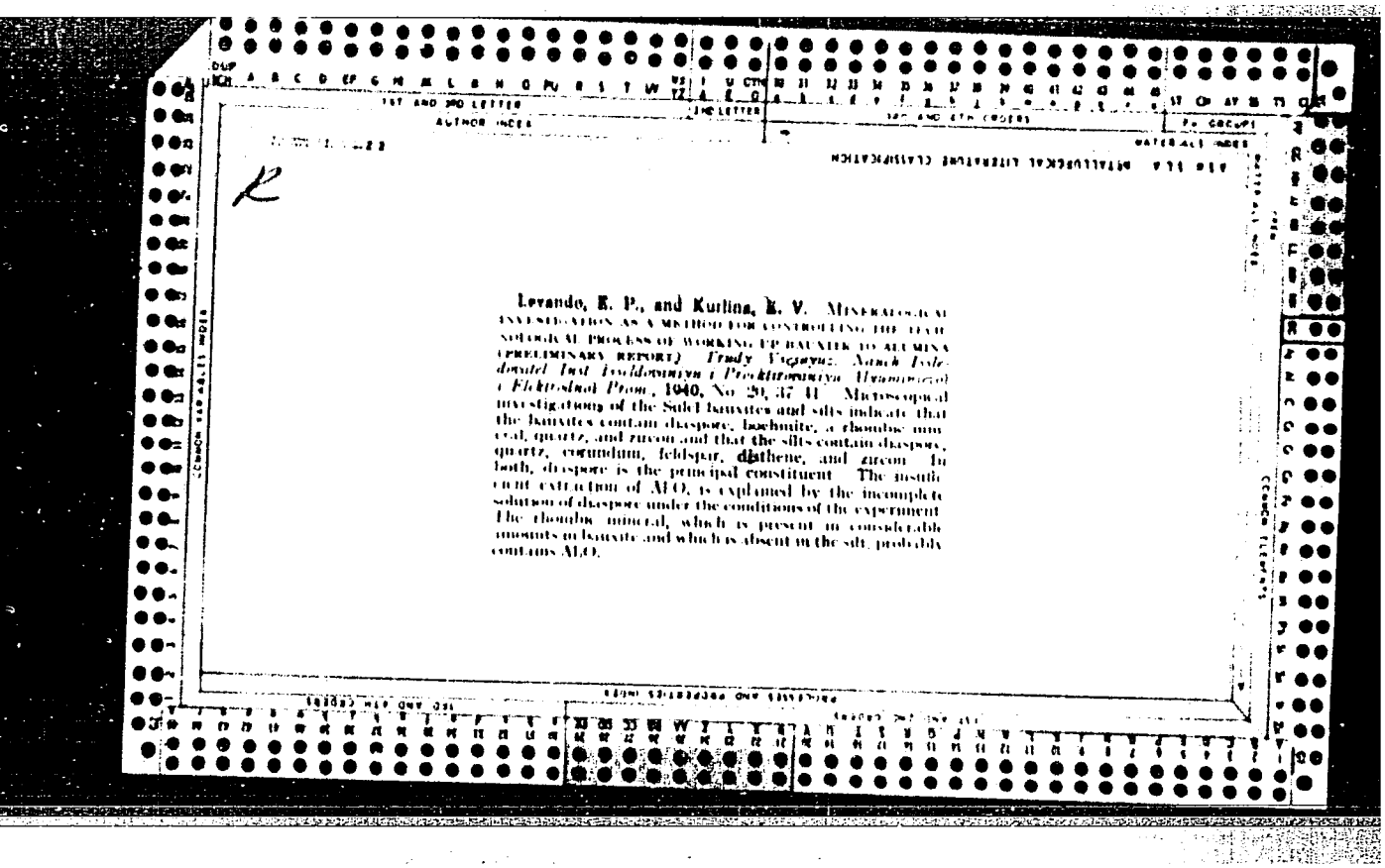
1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.



The effect of potassium hydroxide in aluminate solutions on the production of alumina according to the method of Bayer. N. O. Naumchik and E. V. Kurjina. *Trudy Vsesoyus. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Issledovaniya i Proektirovaniya Alyuminievoi i Elektrodnoi Prom.* 1940, No. 10, 28–47; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 89.— The extn. of Al_2O_3 from bauxite is not affected by the presence of KOH as an impurity. The supplementary desilicification is retarded 10–15% by the presence of 25–30% of KOH; the presence of 3–4% of KOH has no effect on the process.

W. R. Henn

Mineralogical investigations as a method for controlling the technological process of working up bauxite to alumina (preliminary report). R. P. Levanido and K. V. Kurlina. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Issledovaniya i Proektirovaniya Alyuminievoi i Elektrodnoi Prom.*, 1940, No. 20, pp. 37–41; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1940, No. 9, p. 72; *Chem. Abs.*, 37, 1017 (1943). Microscopical investigations of the Sukl bauxites and silts indicate that the bauxites contain diaspore, boehmite, a rhombic mineral, quartz, and zircon and that the silts contain diaspore, quartz, corundum, feldspar, disthene, and zircon. In both, diaspore is the principal constituent. The insufficient extraction of Al_2O_3 is explained by the incomplete solution of diaspore under the conditions of the experiment. The rhombic mineral, which is present in considerable amounts in bauxite and which is absent in the silt, probably contains Al_2O_3.



Levando, E. P., and Kurlina, K. V. MINERALOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AS A METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS OF WORKING UP BAUXITE TO ALUMINA (PRELIMINARY REPORT) *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Issledovaniya i Proektirovaniya Aluminievoi i Elektrodnoi Prom.*, 1940, No. 20, 37-41. Microscopical investigations of the Sulel bauxites and silts indicate that the bauxites contain diaspore, lacboaite, a rhombic mineral, quartz, and zircon and that the silts contain diaspore, quartz, corundum, feldspar, disthene, and zircon. In both, diaspore is the principal constituent. The insufficient extraction of Al_2O_3 is explained by the incomplete solution of diaspore under the conditions of the experiment. The rhombic mineral, which is present in considerable amounts in bauxite and which is absent in the silt, probably contains Al_2O_3.

KURLINA, Ye. V., PROKHVATILOV, V. G., SHEFTEL', I. T.

Systems (Chemistry)

Structural study of the system Cu)-Mn_3O_4-O_2 Dokl. AN SSSR 86 no. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December, 1952.

Unclassified.

USSR/Chemistry - Manganese Compounds 11 Sep 52

"Structural Study of the CuO - Mn_3O_4 - O_2 System," Ye. V. Kurlina, V.G. Prokhvatilov, I.T. Sheftel'

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 2, pp 305-307

Between the temps 500-1,100°, the compd $CuMn_2O_4$ forms, which has a spinel structure. Between 1,000 and 1,100°, when the CuO content is increased, the solid soln $CuMn_2O_4$ is formed 1st. When the critical concn is reached, the material consists of a solid soln of $CuMn_2O_4$ in Mn_3O_4 and spinel. Presented by Acad D.S. Belyankin 12 Jul 52.

235T24

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3"

KURLINA, E.V.

AUTHOR: KOLOMIEC,B.T., ŠEFTEL', I.T., KURLINA,E.V. PA - 2044
TITLE: The Electric Properties of Some Oxide Semiconductors. (Russian).
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki, 1957, Vol 27, Nr. 1, pp 51-72 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 2 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present paper discusses the principal results of the investigation of the electric properties of composed copper-manganese and cobalt-manganese oxide semiconductors. The synthesis of the sample of various compositions (on the basis of the systems CuO - MnO - O_2 and CoO - MnO - O_2) took place by means of the simultaneous alkalinic precipitation of the hydrates of copper oxide and manganese oxide (or cobalt oxide and manganese oxide) from the nitric salts of these metals. The production method is discussed in short. Silver contacts were burned into the samples. The composition of the samples is illustrated by means of triangular diagrams.
At first the dependence of the electric parameters (i.e. of the electric conductivity and of the activation energy of the electrons) on the composition of the samples is investigated. Resistances were measured by means of a Wheatstone bridge with pulse-like feeding. Experimental results are illustrated

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The Electric Properties of Some Oxide Semiconductors.

by means of diagrams and show the following results: On the basis of mixtures of copper oxide and manganese oxide it is possible to obtain a gamma of semiconductors with conductivities of from 10^{-8} to 10^{-1} $ohm^{-1}.cm^{-1}$. The constancy of the activation energy of this system within a wide range of the ratios Cu:Mn is interesting. According to their composition $CO-MnO-O_2$ semiconductors have conductivities of from 10^{-3} to 10^{-9} $ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$ and a considerably greater activation energy. The radiographic analysis showed i.e. that, in connection with the synthesis of samples, new chemical compounds are created which are discussed in short. Also the results of microscopic investigation are discussed on the basis of several illustrations. Accordingly, both groups of semiconductors consist of different crystalline phases; in by far the largest number of cases they have spinell structure. Next, the connection between electric conductivity and the microstructure of the material and with the structure of the crystal lattice is investigated. Among other things, it is probable that in the samples under investigation reciprocal solid solutions are formed at temperatures of more than 800° between

The Electric Properties of Some Oxide Semiconductors.

the spinells of $CuMn_2O_4$ and Mn_3O_4. The activation energy of the electrons diminishes with an increase of the electric conductivity of the samples. The connection between electric conductivity with the gaseous medium: Experiments indicate an abnormal influence (from the point of view of the zone theory) exercised by oxygen upon the conductivity of CuO - $MnO-O_2$-hole semiconductors within the temperature range of 200-500°C. Also the $CO-MnO-O_2$-samples are characterized by a similar but less marked anomaly.

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SHEFTEL', I.T.; ZASLAVSKIY, A.I.; KURLINA, Ye.V.; TEKSTER-PROSKURYAKOVA, G.N.

Electric properties and structure of complex oxide semiconductors.
Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.2:227-241 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Semiconductors)

28090
S/181/61/003/009/024/039
B104/B102

24,7700 (1144, 1160)

AUTHORS: Sheftel', I. T., Zaslavskiy, A. I., Kurlina, Ye. V., and Tekster-Proskuryakova G. N.

TITLE: Electrical properties and structure of complex oxide semiconductors. II The systems MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2 and MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2712-2725

TEXT: In previous articles, the authors have investigated the electrical properties and the structure of the binary systems Mn-Cu, Mn-Co, Cu-Co, and Co-Ni, as well as of the ternary system MnO-CuO-CoO-O_2 (DAN SSSR, 86, 2, 305, 1952; ZhTF, XXVII, 11, 51, 1957; FTT, I, 2, 277, 1959; FTT, sb., v. II, 50, 1959). Here, the authors report on the dependence of the conductivity σ of the above systems on their composition and structure. The production of the samples, the method of X-ray diffraction studies, and the electrical measurements have been described in previous articles. The following annealing temperatures have been chosen in order to ensure a better sintering: For copper-nickel material between 1000 and 1100°C, for

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Electrical properties and . .

nickel-manganese material between 1300 and 1350°C; for materials containing Co, Ni, and Mn between 1200 and 1450°C, and for systems of Cu, Ni, or Mn oxides between 1030 and 1300°C. The relation between the conductivity of the systems $MnO-NiO-O_2$ and $CuO-NiO-O_2$ at room temperature and their composition was studied. It was found that σ shows a maximum in nickel-manganese semiconductors in connection with the formation of $NiMn_2O_4$. This compound has a cubic spinel structure. It is formed purely in compositions with Ni : Mn = 1 : 2 and if the synthesis temperature is 900-1000°C. Annealing at 1300°C partly dissociates the spinel, and the conductivity drops. In the system of copper and nickel oxides, σ shows a maximum and the activation energy ΔE a minimum. These extreme values are related with the formation of solid solutions between the two oxides. The investigation of the temperature dependence of σ for the systems $MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2$ and $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$ showed that the law $\sigma = A \exp(\Delta E/2kT)$ (*) is well satisfied for all compositions at temperatures from 20 to 200°C. Table 2 shows data on these semiconductors. A measurement of the thermo-emf at room temperature showed that all materials of the system $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$ investigated had a p-type conductivity. In the system of Mn, Ni, and Co oxides, one group of semiconductors has a p-type conductivity, and the

Electrical properties and ...

other has an n-type conductivity (Fig. 2). For the $MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2$ system copper-cobalt-manganese semiconductors, and the system of Mn, Co, and Ni oxides, the conductivity hardly changed with strong changes of the cation component of the material. The formation of materials with a conductivity of up to 5 ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} is characteristic of the system $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$. The role of cations in the conduction mechanism, the structure of the crystal phases for semiconductors of the systems $MnO-CoO-NiO-O_2$ and $MnO-CuO-NiO-O_2$, and the cation distribution in the spinels are thoroughly investigated. It is concluded that the electrical parameters of the semiconductors investigated are a function of their content of manganese cations. The predominating role of manganese with respect to the conductivity of the semiconductors investigated is explained by the presence of Mn ions of different valences in the octahedron cavities of the spinel. Ni, Cu, and Co occur simultaneously as bivalent cations in the semiconductors. The effect of manganese on the conductivity of the semiconductors investigated can be very well explained by comparing the electrical properties of semiconductors containing manganese with those without manganese but otherwise of the same composition. In a later article, such a system

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B104/B102

Electrical properties and

($CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2$) will be investigated. N. P. Potapov is mentioned. The authors thank B. T. Kolomiyets for interest, V. G. Prokhvatilov for determining the phase compositions of the semiconductors, as well as Z. V. Karachentseva and A. I. Zharinova for participating in the determination of the cation distribution. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 15 references: 5 Soviet and 10 non-Soviet. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Kamaiyama, Z. Nara, J. Appl. Phys., Japan, 21, 400, 1952; R. R. Heikes, W. D. Johnston, J. Chem. Phys., 26, 3, 582, 1957; F. J. Morin, Bell Syst. Tech. J., 37, 1047, 1958.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

Card 3/3

28091
S/181/61/003/009/025/039
B104/B102

24,7780 (1144, 1160)

AUTHORS: Sheftel', I. T., Kurlina, Ye. V., and Tekster-Proskuryakova, G. N.

TITLE: Electrical properties and structure of complex oxide semiconductors. III. The system $CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2$

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 9, 1961, 2726-2734

TEXT: The conductivity and the structure of semiconductors belonging to the system $CuO-CoO-NiO-O_2$ are studied. The results are compared with properties of semiconductors containing manganese and belonging to the system of Mn, Cu, Co, and Ni oxides. It was aimed at finding the role of manganese in the conduction mechanism of these materials. Thorough investigations of the temperature dependence of conductivity showed that the temperature dependence of σ is not only a function of the cation components of the material. The law $\sigma = A \exp(-\Delta E/2kT)$ is only valid in relatively small temperature ranges. It was established that there is no relationship between the electrical parameters and the cation component of Cu, Co, and Ni oxide semiconductors (as is the case with semiconductors

containing manganese). At certain mixture ratios, σ, ΔE, and A will not only change with small changes of the cation component but also if the thermal treatment is changed. Materials containing chiefly Ni oxide possess the lowest conductivity and the greatest A. Unlike binary and ternary manganese systems, no thermally stable crystal phase with a spinel structure is formed in materials produced on the basis of Cu, Co, and Ni oxides. The formation of thermally stable spinel-type compounds is attributed to the manganese cations. The effect of thermal treatment in air at various temperatures has been studied in a number of tests. It was found that a thermal treatment at 500-700°C will increase σ, but one at 800°C will decrease σ. The change of resistivity of the samples as a function of the annealing time at 600 and 800°C was also studied. The results are shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The influence of oxygen on the conductivity during thermal treatment was studied in test series performed in various gas media and in a vacuum of $\sim 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. It was established that the strong effect of thermal treatment on σ is connected with an oxidation or reduction during the annealing process. Annealing in oxygen at 600°C increases σ as much as a thermal treatment in air. A number of compositions showed that the partial pressure of oxygen influences the

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B104/B102

Electrical properties and ...

conductivity. Annealing at 600°C in a neutral gas decreased σ considerably, but annealing at 800°C increased σ. Annealing at 600°C in vacuo did not essentially decrease the conductivity. The results are finally discussed, and it is noted that the electrical conductivity of the materials investigated is not only a function of the cation component but also a function of the stoichiometric disturbances (changes of the metal-to-oxygen ratio). The low thermal stability is related to the formation of compounds between the initial components. In the semiconductors investigated and also in materials containing manganese, the conductivity is related to the ion content of one and the same material in various valence states. These are Mn cations in materials containing manganese, and in Co and Cu ions the semiconductors studied. In materials containing manganese, the number of Mn cations remains practically constant during annealing. In materials without Mn, the number of metal-cation pairs is increased during annealing at about 600°C, which is due to additional oxidation. Therefore, σ increases. The authors thank B. T. Kolomiyets for interest, A. I. Zaslavskiy for a discussion of the results, and V. G. Prokhvatilov for X-ray diffraction studies. There are 9 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet

Card 3/6

Investigation of the electrical conductivity and dielectric permeability of semiconducting materials in the system of the oxides of manganese and cobalt. V. N. Novikov.

Physico-chemical investigation and electrical conductivity of cobalto-titanium oxide semiconductors. T. N. Yegorova, Ye. V. Kurlina, I. T. Sheftel'.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

BOROWSKI, Edward; KURLO-BOROWSKA, Zofia; KRYNSKI, Stefan; WASIELEWSKA, Danuta

Improved method of tetaine production. I. Obtaining of the polypeptide complex. Bull. Inst. Marine M. Gdansk 8 no.1-2:75-88 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansku.
(ANTIBIOTICS, prep.
tetaine, obtainment of polypeptide complex)

BOLOTOVSKAYA, T.P.; BOLOTOVSKIY, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BOCHAROV, G.S.; GULYAYEV, V.I.; KURLOV, B.A.; MERKURIYEV, I.A.; SMIRNOV, V.E.

[Handbook on the geometrical calculation of involute toothed and worm gears] Spravochnik po geometricheskomu raschetu evol'ventnykh zubchatykh i cherviachnykh peredach. [By] T.P. Bolotovskaia i dr. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 472 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KUPLOV, B.A., kand.

Leaflets for the designer. Auxiliary graphs for geometrical designs of corrected gear transmissions. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.3:27-32 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KURLOV, B.A., inzh.

Interpretation of working drawings of spur gear wheels by means of rollers (balls). Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.10:17-20 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KURLOV, B.A.

Using balls for measuring tooth thickness of bevel straight-tooth gears. Stan. i instr. 36 no.8:14-17 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KURLOV, B.A., aspirant

Interpretation of spur gear wheels machined with gear cutters.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:16-22 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 16054-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T JD/DJ
ACC NR: AP6003985 SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/008/0016/0022

AUTHOR: Kurlov, B. A. (Aspirant)

ORG: Ufa Aviation Institute (Ufimskiy aviatsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Deciphering of cylindrical straight-toothed gears machined with a gear cutter

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 16-22

TOPIC TAGS: gear cutting, gear cutting theory, gear dimension , metal cutting, industrial process, metalworking

ABSTRACT: The problem of deciphering the parameters of cylindrical gears from a given sample gear (for example, during replacement, etc.) in order to specify the correct tooling parameters in duplicating such a gear is discussed. Most existing literature on this subject has limited application or is completely incorrect. A rigorous method was proposed by Ya. I. Diker, (Rasshifrovka zubchatykh zatseploniy. Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1944, No. 8), but it is applicable only to gears with moderate coefficients of bias (correction) which can be cut by broach type instruments. This method does not apply to coefficients

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.911.3

greater than 5 which can be obtained with gear cutters. The differences in gear parameter relationships between the broached gears and gear cutter machined gears are discussed and equations relating different gear parameters are derived. The following deciphering method is suggested: tooth peak and root diameters, gear center-to-center distance, and the basic pitch are measured; with the help of tables the contour profile angle α_d and modulus m are obtained; the bias (correction) coefficient is calculated from given formulas; the radial clearance and tooth crown height coefficients are calculated and the latter is rounded off to the closest standard value; the backlash coefficient (between gear and tool) and the possible number of teeth on the tool are estimated; after the tool tooth crown diameter is determined the previous values are recalculated to check their values (interference check should also be made); the parameters are used to determine the geometric gear parameters in the normal fashion. The procedure is demonstrated by an example. This paper was presented by I. Bolotovskiy, docent, candidate of technical sciences, Ufa Aviation Institute. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas, 1 table, and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun64/ ORIG REF: 005

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. Blood and Hematopoietic System. S-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 83693

Author : Kurlov, O. V.
Inst : Tomsk Medical Institute
Title : Diameter of Erythroblasts of Bone Marrow in Non-Gastric Pernicious Anemia.

Orig Pub : 5-y Pavlovsk. sb. Tomskiy med. in-t, Tomsk, In-t, 1956, 139-141

Abstract : In 15 cases of partial and total resection of the stomach, the dimensions of the erythroblasts were 8-20 mu (normally 5-14 mu)with the average diameter 13,5 - 19,2 mu (normally: about 8 mu). Thus, a change in the average diameter of erythroblasts is a characteristic feature of non-gastric pernicious anaemia as well as of the true Addison-Birmerov form.

Card 1/1

KURLOV, G.V.; GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Leukemia; amount of vitamin B_{12} in the blood and organs of patients with leukemia] Leikozy soderzhanie vitamina B_{12} v krovi i organakh bol'nykh leikozom. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ. 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy patofiziologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gol'dberg).
(LEUKEMIA) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KURLOV, O.V., Cand. Med. Sci., — (diss) "Data on the question of metabolic disturbances of Vitamin B_{12} during Leukoses," Tomsk, 1961, 14 pp (Omsk State Medical Institute), 250 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 191)

KURLOV, O. V. (Tomsk)

Disturbance in the vitamin B_{12} metabolism in leukemias. Klin. med. no.8:42-50 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. D. I. Gol'dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LEUKEMIA) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KURLOV, O.V.

Characteristics of anemia in leukemia. Terap.arkh. 33 no.11: 70-76 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav. - prof. D.I. Gol'dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LEUKEMIA) (ANEMIA)

KURLOV, O.V.

Content of vitamin B_{12} in the blood and organs of healthy subjects. Lab.delo 8 no.8:24-27 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra patofiziologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR prof. D.I.Gol'dberg) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KURLOV, V.N., dotsent

Prevention of postoperative peritonitis by peroral use of sulfonamides and antibiotics. Khirurgiia 32 no.11:21-25 N '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.Bregadze) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. N.N.Vorob'yev) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D.Zalesskiy)

(PERITONITIS, prev. and control.
antibiotics & sulfonamides in postop. peritonitis)
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
prev. of postop.perionitis)
(SULFONAMIDES, ther. use
same)

Country : USSR
Category : Microbiology-Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No.19, 1958, 86803

Author : Kurlov, V.N.
Institut. :
Title : The Effects of Certain Antibiotics and Sulfonamides on the Basic Representatives of the Intestinal Microflora in the Human

Orig Pub. : Tr.: Gospr. Izenterii. Novosibirsk, 1957, 77-96

Abstract : Colimycin, given orally in a dose of 1 gm every 6 hrs for 2 days, led to complete cessation of the growth of enteric rods and enterococci in stool cultures. Streptomycin, in a dose of 0.5 gm 4 times a day for 2 to 3 days, and levomycetin, in a dose of 1 gm 3 times a day for 3 days, reduced the content of enteric rods and enterococci by 10,000 to 100,000 times, as well as the content of Bacillus pertrigens in a number of instances. The simultaneous administration of 1 gm of phthalazol 4 to 6 times a day increased the bacteriostatic effect of streptomycin and levomycetin. The combined use of

Card: 1/3

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour :

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : 2 gms streptomycin and 1,000,000 units of penicillin per day for 2 to 3 days showed no bacteriostatic effect on the normal intestinal microflora. Biomycin in a dose of 0.3 gms every 4 hours for 5 to 7 days only weakly suppressed the growth of enteric rods and of enterococci. Phthalazol did not enhance the effectiveness of the action of biomycin. Synthomycin in a dose of 1 gm 5 times a day for a period of 5 days, and also phthalazol in a dose of 1 gm 6 times a day for a period of 5 days, exhibited only a feeble bacteriostatic effect. The hyaluronidase and hemolytic activity of the enteric bacilli isolated prior to and following the administration of anti-

Card: 2/3

Country :
Category :

Abs. Jour :

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

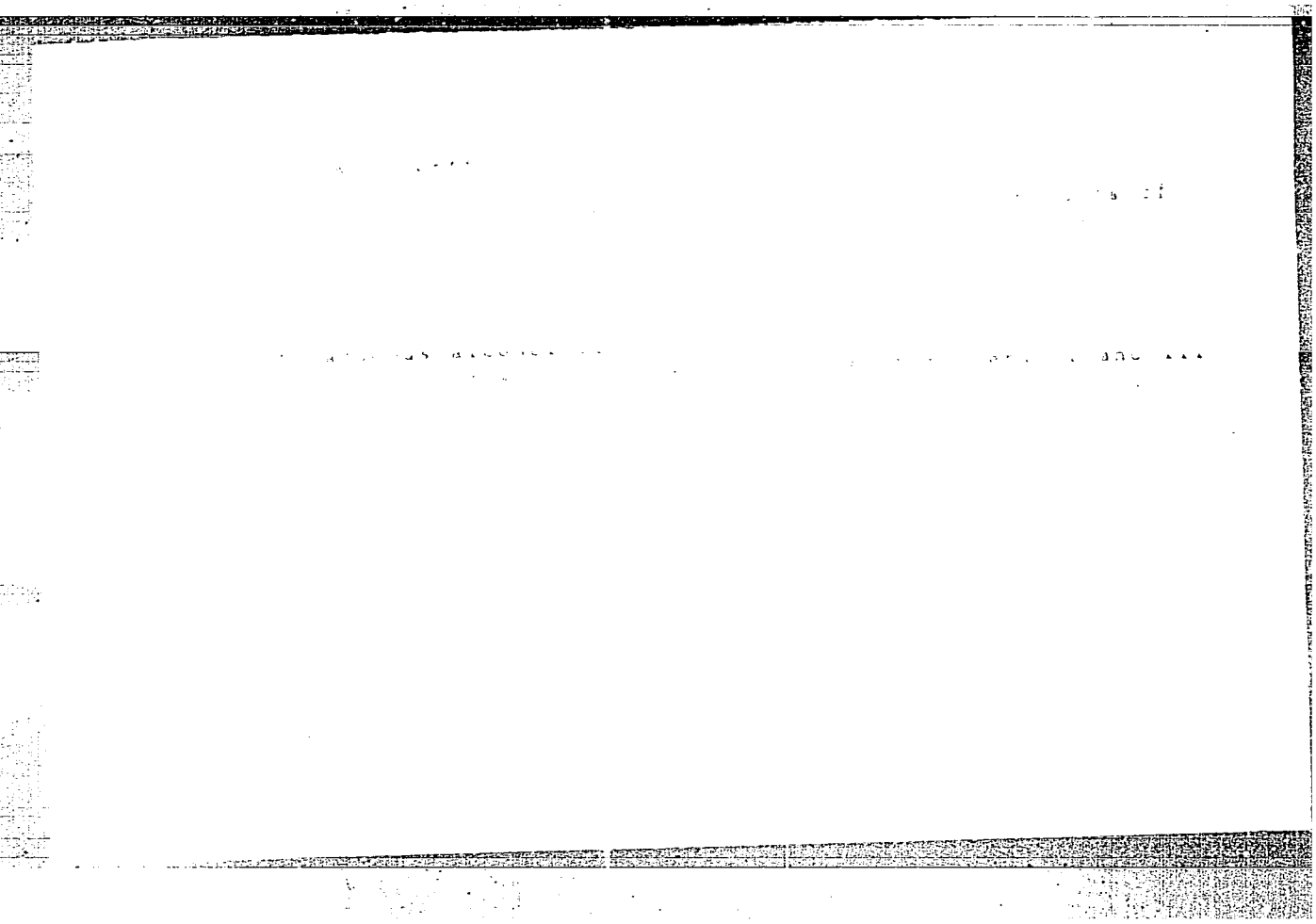
Orig Pub. :

Abstract : biotics, as well as their antagonistic properties with respect to Bacterium typhi, showed no radical changes. With the use of "shock" doses of antibiotics, the sensitivity of organisms being studied to these antibiotics changed very little. - V.A. Lyashenko

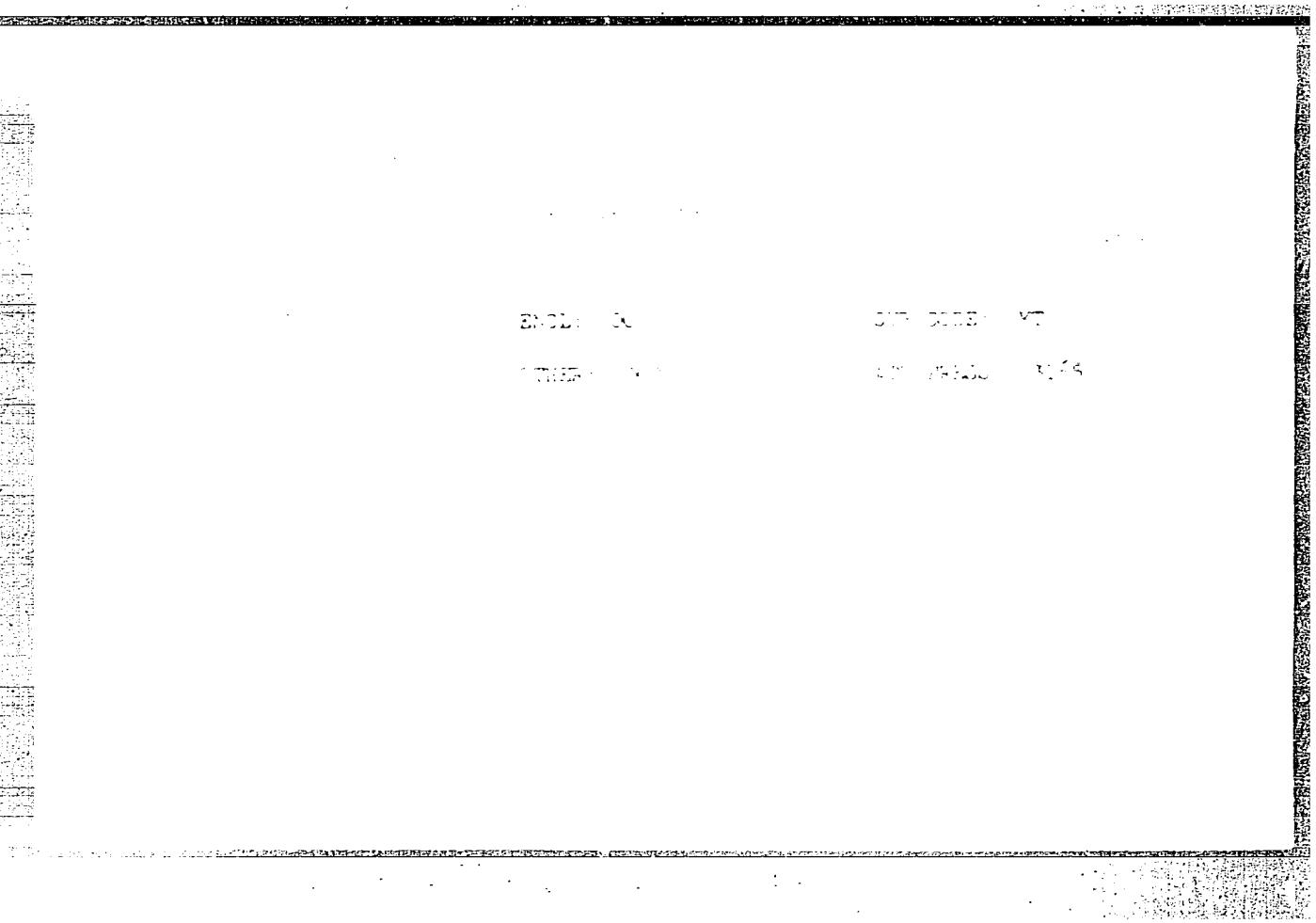
Card: 3/3

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1961, [illegible]

dimethylsiloxane rubber, methylvinylsiloxane rubber,



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720010-3"



KURLOVICH, Ye.A.

Movement of a sphere under the surface of a heavy fluid. Vop.mekh. no.193:157-170 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Fluid dynamics)

KURLOVICH, Ye.V.

Hydraulic Engineering

Dissertation: "Peculiarities of Designing the Concrete Facings for Slopes of Earth Structures Exposed to the Action of Waves." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev, 23 Mar 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 13 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

SOV/124-58-7-7679

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kurlovich, Ye.V.

TITLE: On the Determination of the Boundaries of the Reinforcement of Embankments of Earth Structures Subjected to Wave Action. (Statement of the problem) [K voprosu o naznachenii granits krepleniya otkosov zemlyanykh sooruzheniy, podverzhennykh vozdeystviyu voln. (V poryadke postanovki voprosa)]

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 20, pp 93-99

ABSTRACT: The upper boundary of the reinforcement required for earthen embankments is determined by the condition $H_1 = h_2 + a$. Here H_1 is the height of the abutment boundary above the highest stillwater level; h_2 is the height of the wave reach which, it is recommended, should be determined according to N.N. Dzhunkovskiy with a correction coefficient of 1.2; a is the height of the rise in water level due to wind drive which is determined according to A.V. Karaushev. The lower boundary is determined by the author by taking into consideration the erosion of the earth under the influence of the velocity in the bottom layer of the water which is determined according

Card 1/2

On the Determination of the Boundaries of the Reinforcement (cont.)

to Boussinesq. This equation likewise offers good results in case of varying depth. Illustrative values for noneroding velocities are given for particles of 0.1 mm to 150 mm in diameter lying on slopes of 1:3.5 and 1:6.

A.S. Ofitserov

1. Breakwaters--Design 2. Breakwaters--Stability 3. Beaches--Stability
4. Water waves--Geophysical effects

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-7-7687

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kurlovich, Ye.V.

TITLE: A Device for Measuring the Wave Height Under Laboratory Conditions (Pribor dlya izmereniya vysoty voln v laboratornykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 20, pp 100-102

ABSTRACT: A schematic description is given of a three-channel high-frequency device, installed between the two-rod resistance gages and the oscillograph vibrators for recording wave contours under laboratory conditions.

A.S. Ofitserov

1. Water waves--Measurement 2. Oscillographs--Applications

Card 1/1

KURILOVICH, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental investigation of wave action on the [illegible] covering of earth dam slopes. Sbor.trud.MISI no.[illegible]:123-[illegible]. (MIRA 10:11)
(Dams) (Waves)

KURLOVICH, Yo.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Investigating strength of walls build of "tetrapods." Transp. stroi. 8 no.2:27-28 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Shore protection)

A[illegible], Yu. V

USSR/ Engineering - Machine construction

Card : 1/1

Authors : Antonov, I.A., Eng.; Kurlovich, Yu. V.; Eng.; & Shukhman, D. Ya, Eng.

Title : New gas-cutting machine with remote-controlled copying device

Periodical : Vest. Mash. 34/5, 78 - 80, May 1954

Abstract : This new gas-cutting machine, with remote-controlled duplicating device, is especially practical in heavy-machine construction and in ship building. Its design makes it possible to use smaller and cheaper patterns. The new machine was developed by the Institute of Autogenous Working of Metals. It cuts parts out of sheet steel 5-200 mm thick and has six cutters. The scale with relation to the pattern is 5:1.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

AID P - 5596

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 8/12

Author : Vasil'yev, K. V., Kand. of Tech. Sci., and Yu. V. Kurlovich, Eng.

Title : Copying from drawing with MDM-2 gas cutting machine

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 11, 28-30, N 1956

Abstract : The operation and details of construction of the MDM-2 oxyacetelyne gas-cutting machine, developed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Autogenous Treatment of Metals (VNIIAvtogen), is described. This automatic unit can cut from drawing or templet, and is claimed to be more advanced than existing machines of this type. Four photos.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Designing measuring devices for photocopying systems. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.5:3-15 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Photography--Reproduction of plans, drawings, etc.)
(Optical measurements)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Force of attraction of the magnetic tracer to the template.
Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.7:3-13 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Gas welding and cutting--Equipment and supplies)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

New system of programing the performance of gas cutting machines.
Svar.proizv. no.1:19-22 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov.
(Gas welding and cutting)(Electronic calculating machines)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Photoelectric duplication of circumferances and rectangles.
Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.8:87-100 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Photomechanical processes)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Calculating the control characteristics of an amplitude-type photocopying system. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.9:3-18 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Copying properties of machines with a remote scale controlling connection. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.11:3-14 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KURLOVICH, Yu.V., inzh.

Substantiation of the drive system for gas-cutting machine operations. Trudy VNIIAVTOGENMASH no.12:21-35 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

KURLOWICZ, W.;KUZNIECOW, A.;KOSSAKOWSKI, A.

A method of preparation of lyophilized BCG vaccine. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no. 25:837-838 23 June 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Of the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

KURLYAND, B. Kh.

Study of the activity of the mastication muscles by myography and myotonography. Bul. eskp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:116-119 Jl'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach T.A. Sveshnikova) g. Pushkina. Nauchnyye rukovoditeli: prof. Ye.K. Zhukov Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii AN SSSR, Leningrad, i prof. V.Yu. Kurlyandskiy Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR D.A. Biryukovym.

MALITSKIY,S., inzh.; KURLYAND, G., inzh.

Underpass for pedestrians at the October Square. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 no.8:24-27 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Moscow--Underpasses)

KURLYAND, B. Kh. (Pushkin, Leningradskoy oblasti)

Tensographic study of the physiological activity of some masseters. Stomatologiia 42 no.4:63-68 Jl-Ag '63 (MIRA 17:4)

KURLYAND, B. Kh.

Relations between changes in the thickness of the masticatory muscle, performance force and the index of firmness. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.2:254-258 F'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Detskaya stomatologicheskaya poliklinika Kirovskogo rayona, Leningrad.

MALITSKIY, S.I., inzh.; KURLYAND, G.A., inzh.

New embankments of the Yauza River. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.1:27-31 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Yauza River--Regulation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039007 S/0136/64/000/005/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Layner, A. I.; Kolenkova, M. A.; Shumeyko, A. I.; Kurlyand, V. M.

TITLE: Zircon - Soda Interaction

SOURCE: Tsvetny*ye metally*, no. 5, 1964, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: melting, ZrSiO, caustic soda, sintering, leaching, extraction, ZrO sub 2

ABSTRACT: Considering the difficulties involved in the industrial melting of ZrSiO with caustic soda, the authors studied the decomposition of ZrSiO concentrates by Na in quantities necessary for the formation of zirconium silicate sodium by sintering. The effects of different amounts of sodium and of sintering temperatures was observed at 900, 1000 and 1100 C, with different Na_2CO_3; $ZrSiO_4$ ratios and an invariable molar ratio of Na_2CO_3: Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 and TiO_2 = 1. Assuming that soda dissociates upon the removal of CO_2, the ZrO_2 contents in the cake would decline as the amount of soda is increased and could be predetermined. Chemical analysis at 1100 C corroborated this possibility. Optimal sintering time for specimens with $Na_2O/ZrSiO_4$ = 1, 2 and held for 15 to 120 minutes at 1100 C was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039007

60 minutes. For the purpose of extracting ZrO_2, ground specimens were leached with a 40% solutions of H_2SO_4. An increase in acid from 80 to 115% to the stoichiometric amount was found to enhance ZrO_2 extraction only up to 128%. An increase of 20 to 60 C in the leaching temperature raises ZrO_2 extraction from 70 to 93%. Further temperature increases have no effect. A double leaching cycle with stoichiometric quantities of the acid provided 97 - 97.5% ZrO_2 extraction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 04Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZHVANSKIY, V.A.; KURLYAND, V.P.

[Forage beans] Kormovye boby. [n.p.] Smolenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, [n.d.], 27 p. (MIRA 17:7)

ROGOV, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], [illegible], inzh.; [illegible], [illegible], inzh.; T[illegible], Ye.M., inzh.

Effect of the uneven wall thickness of the initial blank and the degree of deformation on the uneven wall thickness of pipe rolled on the KhPT mill. Proizv. [illegible] [illegible] '62. ([illegible])

KURLYANDER, Z. S.

42515: KURLYANDER, Z. S. - O raspredelenii krivoreshskoy zheleznoy rudy lezhennym tsekham yuga SSSR. Nauch. Trudy (Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina), VYP 14, (der) 1948, s. 5-29.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

KURLYANDER, Z. S.

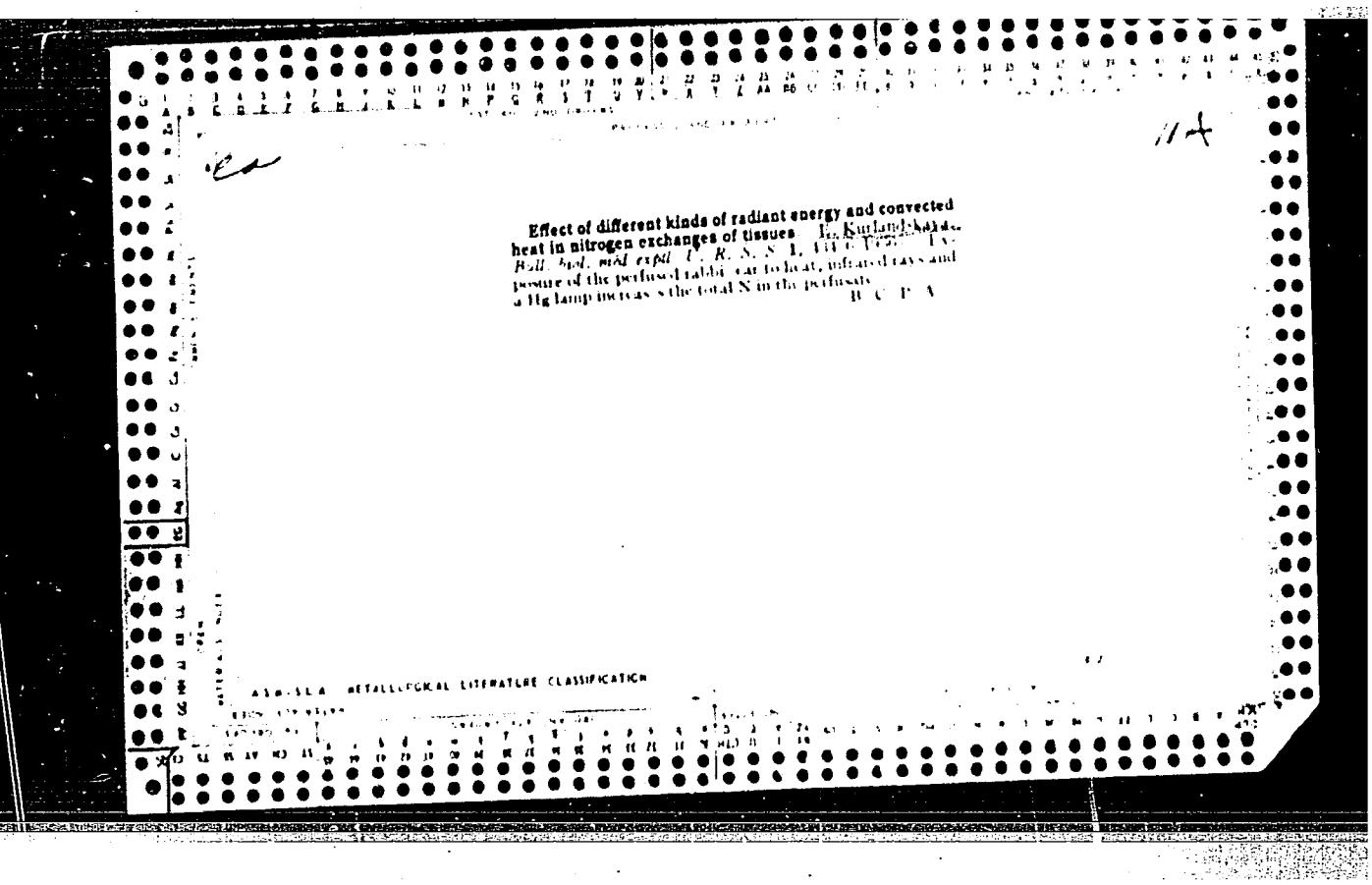
42310: KURLYANDER, Z. S. - Perspektivy stabilizatsii kachestvennykh pokazateley krivorozhskikh zheleznykh rud. Nauch. trudy (Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina) VYP 14. (dop) 1948, S. 51-56.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

KURLYANDER, Z.S.

Conference on the results of using waste heat boilers at open-hearth furnaces. Metallurg no.8:35 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Uchenyy sekretar' Ukrainskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo otdela chernoy metallurgii.
(Heat regenerators) (Open-hearth furnaces)



Effect of different kinds of radiant energy and convected heat in nitrogen exchanges of tissues

ASTIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

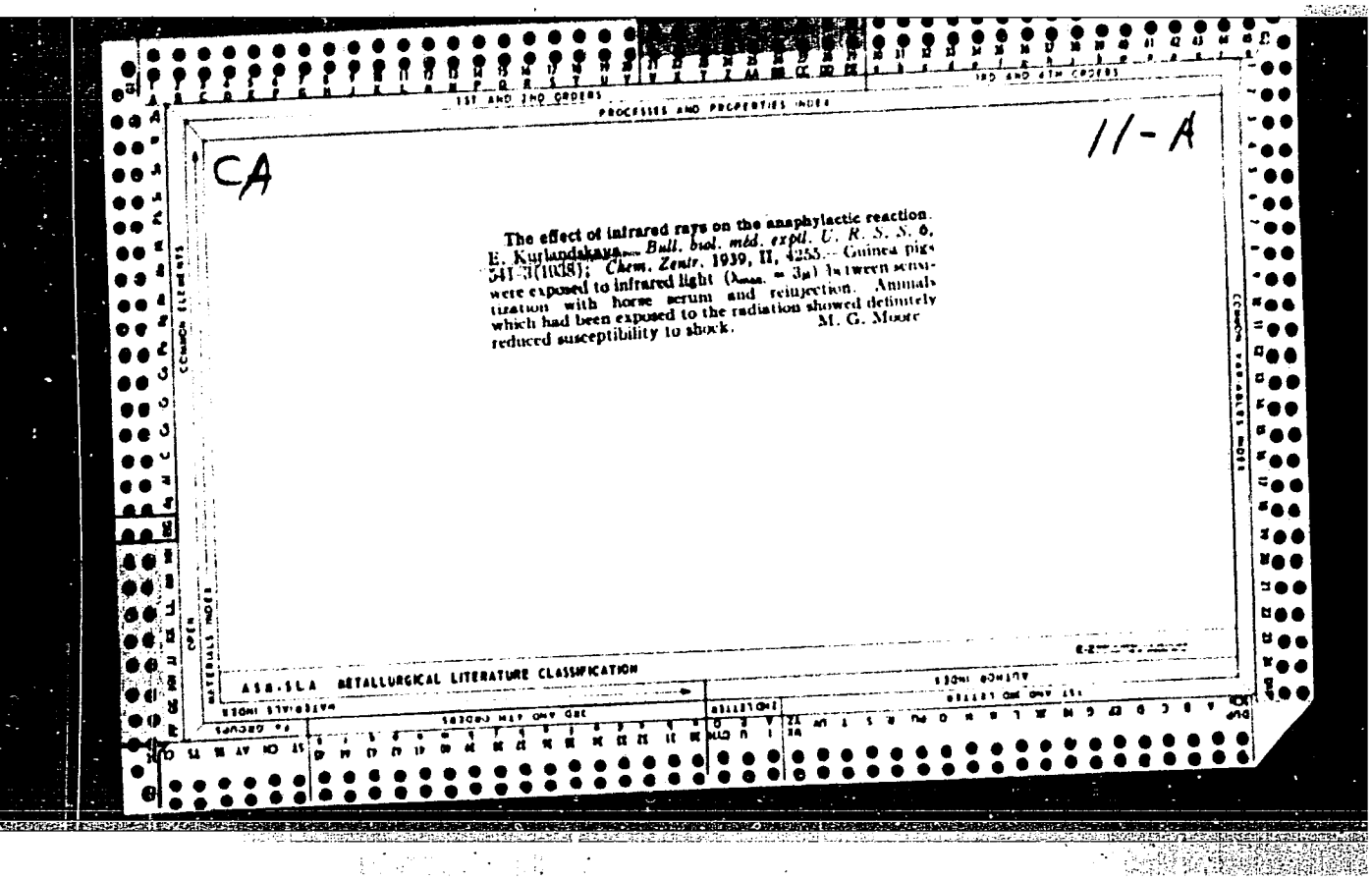
CA

11 C

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The phosphagen content of the "innervated" portions of sartorius muscle after tetanic stimulation of the sciatic nerve. E. B. Kurlandskaya. *Bull. biol. méd. exptl.* U. R. S. S. 4, 525-7(1937)(in English). The phosphagen (I) content of the resting sartorius muscle of frogs is 0.108 and 0.101 mg. P/g. of muscle in the "innervated" and "nerveless" portions of the muscle, resp. After a 1-sec. stimulation of the sciatic nerve with induction shocks the 2 values become 0.289 and 0.356 mg. P/g., resp. Long stimulation by application of solid NaCl to the nerve endings causes the I content to fall to 0.264 and 0.276 mg. P/g., resp. The wide difference between the 2 values after short stimulation is possibly due to the liberation of acetylcholine (II) in the nerve endings of the "innervated" muscle which increases the rate of I breakdown. The similarity of values after long stimulation may be due to the diffusion of II into the "nerveless" portion of the muscle. S. A. Karjala

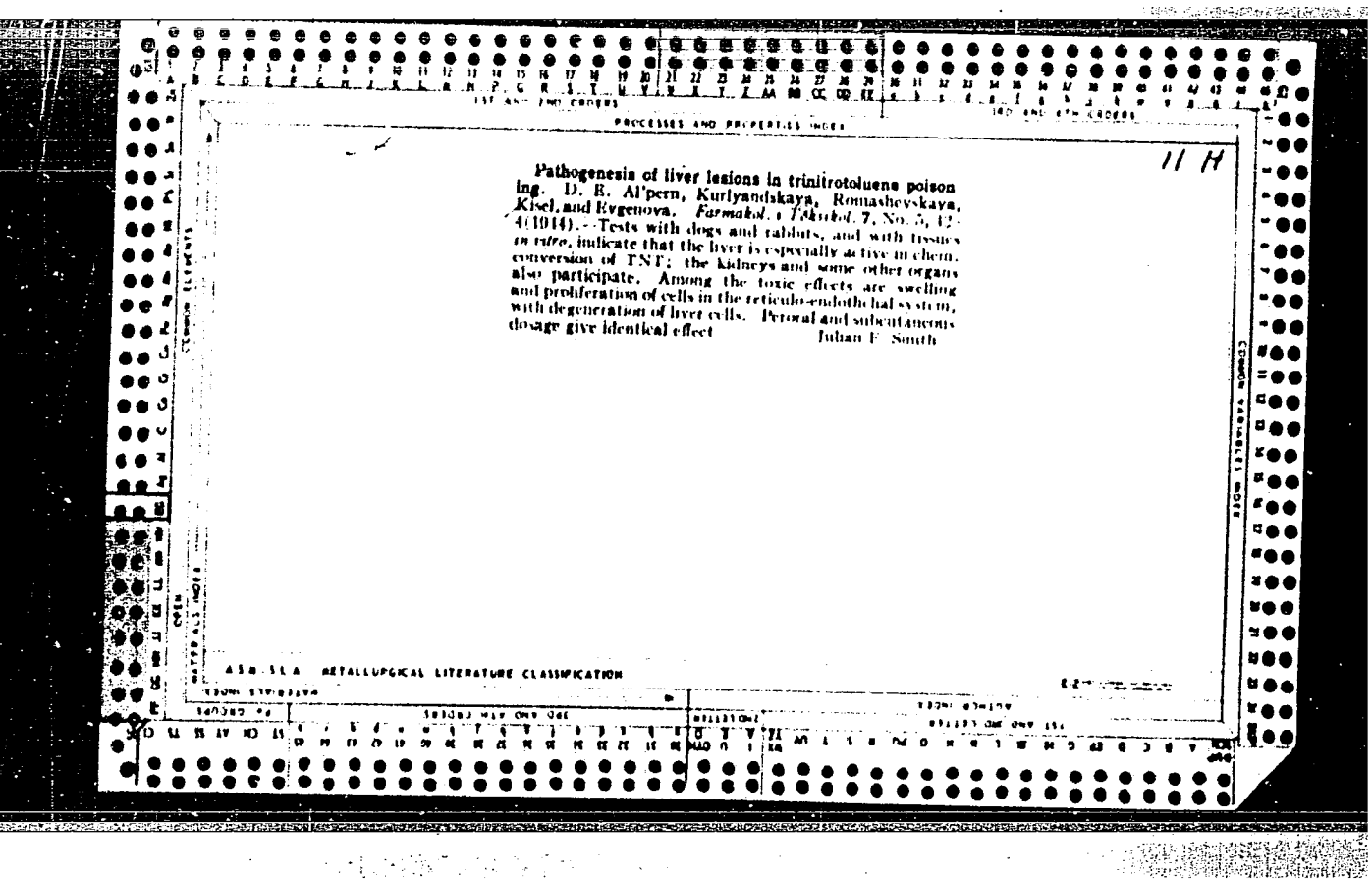
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

11-A

The effect of infrared rays on the anaphylactic reaction. E. Kurlandskaya. *Bull. biol. méd. expil. U. R. S. S.* 6, 341-3(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 4255.—Guinea pigs were exposed to infrared light ($\lambda_{max.} = 3\mu$) in between sensitization with horse serum and reinjection. Animals which had been exposed to the radiation showed definitely reduced susceptibility to shock. M. G. Moore



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

11 H

Pathogenesis of liver lesions in trinitrotoluene poisoning. D. E. Al'pern, Kurlyandskaya, Romashevskaya, Kisel and Evgenova. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 5, 12-4(1944).—Tests with dogs and rabbits, and with tissues *in vitro*, indicate that the liver is especially active in chem. conversion of TNT; the kidneys and some other organs also participate. Among the toxic effects are swelling and proliferation of cells in the reticulo-endothelial system, with degeneration of liver cells. Perioal and subcutaneous dosage give identical effect Julian F. Smith

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Liver functions in detoxifying trinitrotoluene. E. B. Kurlyandskaya. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 8, No. 4, 36-43 (1945). Fixation of TNT in acute TNT poisoning occurs largely in the liver, by conversion to phenols or the like and elimination in the bile or through the blood stream and urine. The tests were made with dogs (dose 1 g./kg., per os in linseed or sunflower seed oil); rabbits (dose 0.85-2.5 g./kg., per os in oil; 0.3 g./kg. given subcutaneous[?]); and with liver, kidney and muscle tissues in vitro. Julian F. Smith

11H

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.. Prinimali uchastiye: KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., doktor biolog.nauk; ANDREYEVA, O.S., kand.meditsinskikh nauk; MEDVEDEV, N.N., red.; BODROVA, A.A., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Toxicology of beryllium; a collection of articles and abstracts of foreign periodical literature] Toksikologiia berilliia; sbornik perevodov i referatov inostrannoi periodicheskoi literatury. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1953. 288 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet).
(BERYLLIUM--TOXICOLOGY)

LETAVET, A.A.; RYAZANOV, V.A.; KHOTSYANOV, L.K.; MOROZOV, A.L.; MARTSINKOVSKIY, B.I.; MITEREV, G.A.; IVANOV, V.A.; IZRAEL'SON, Z.I.; ORLOV, N.I.; CHERKINSKIY, S.N.; BERYUSHOV, K.G.; KIBAL'CHICH, I.A.; TARASENKO, N.Yu.; DRAGICHINA, Ye.A.; VORONTSOVA, Ye.I.; SANINA, Yu.P.; KREMNEVA, S.N.; KULAGINA, N.K.; SHAFRANOVA, A.S.; TIKHAYA, M.G.; MOLOKANOV, K.P.; RAZUMOV, N.P.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.; KHALIZOVA, O.D.

In memory of Professor N.S.Pravdin. Gig.i san. no.4:61 Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Pravdin, Nikolai Sergeevich,)

KURLANDSKAYA, E. B.

"Data on the Chronic Effects of Radioactive Isotopes on the Body," a paper submitted at the 12th International Congress on Occupational Health, Helsinki, 1-6 Jul 57