

KUZMANOV, B.

Materials and some critical notes on the genus Euphorbia L.
in Bulgaria. Izv Inst bot BAN no.8:145-158 '61.

KOZHUKHAROV, St.; KUZMANOV, B.

Some materials and critical notes on the flora of Bulgaria,
Izv Inst bot BAN no. 9:181-183 '62.

BONDEV, Iv.; KUZMANOV, B.

Materials on the flora of Bulgaria. Izv Inst bot BAN 11
153-154 '63.

KOZUHAROV, S. [Kozuhkarov, s.]; SUZMANOV, P.

Chromosome numbers of four Bulgarian plants. Doklady BA 17
no. 5:491-494 '64

1. Submitted by Academician P. Jordanoff [Jordanov, P.]

KOZUHAROV, S. [Kozhukharov, S.]; KUZMANOV, B.

Chromosome numbers of some Bulgarian plant species. Godishnik
biol 57 no.1:103-109 '62-'63 [publ. '64.].

KUZMANOV, Georgi

Training and pruning of vines which secure mechanized earthing.
Selakostop nauka 2 no.9:1102-1112 '64.

KUZMANOV, Kuzman, inzh.

Problems of ice thawing on transmission lines. *Elektroenergiia* 14
no.7:24-25 J1 '63.

1. Energoproekt.

KUZMANOV, P.

The radio exhibition at Balchik. Radio i televizija 11 no.
12:355 '62.

KUZMANOV, P.

Familial elliptocytosis. Suvrem.med., Sofia no.6:128-131 '59.

1. Iz Katedrata po klinichna laboratoria pri ISUL. Zav.katedrata:
doks. Iord. Todorov.
(ANEMIA case reports.)

POPOV, A.; MITSEV, I.; KUZMANOV, V.

On Euphorbia Lathyris and the oil from its seed. Doklady BAN
14 no.4:369-372 '61.

1. Botanisches Institut an der Bulgarischen Akademie der
Wissenschaften. 2. Institut für organische Chemie an der
Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Vorgelegt von
Akademienmitglied G. Rankoff [G. Rankov].

BURILKOV, T.; BABADZHOV, L.; KUZMANOV, V.

Complete fluorographic examination for the population of the
Botevgrad region. Suvr. med. 14 no.1:22-29 '63.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY)
(TUBERCULOSIS PLEURAL)
(MASS CHEST X-RAY)
(LUNG DISEASES)

UZUNOV, Blagoi, inzh.; KUZMANOV, Valentin, inzh.

Sprinkling of the crops, and problems of its introduction in Bulgaria.
Khidrotekh i melio 7 no.10:304-307 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Khidrotekhnika i melioratsii"
(for Uzunov).

STOIANOVA-IVANOVA, B.; ~~KUZMANOVA, M.~~ [Kuzmanova, M.]:

General characteristics of waxes extracted from the essential oil
of rosebuds and rose flowers. Doklady BAN 17 no.10:941-944 '64.

1. Submitted June 23, 1964.

14-00000

17 D

REPORT

Biological and biochemical properties of *Escherichia coli* isolated
from patients and young children in Macedonia (1960-1961) suffering
from acute and chronic enteritis. K. RISTOVSKI, M. RISTOVSKI, and P. KURUMOVA
Zbornik za Mikrobiologija i Infektivna Patologija, 1962, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 1-10.

KUZMANOVA, P.

KARAKASEVIC, Bogdan, Prof., dr.; STEFKOV, Stefan, dr.; KUZMANOVA, P., aps.,
med.

Etiology of enterocolitis of infants and small children.
Higijena, Beogr. 7 no.1-4:130-140 1955.

1. Mikrobioloski institut Med. fakulteta, Skoplje.
(COLITIS, in inf. & child
etiol. of enterocolitis (Ser))

DASKALOV, A.; KUZMANOVA, P.; DIMITROVA, Ia.

2 Cases of familial Pelger-Huet's nuclear anomaly of the granulocytes.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.6:73-78 1958.

1. Iz Katedrata po vutreshni bolesti sus stomashno-chrevni i chernodrobni
zaboliavania i lechebno khranene i Tsentralnata klinichna laboratoria
pri ISUL. (Zav. katedrata: prof. T. Tashev).

(LEUKOCYTES

Pelger's nuclear anomaly, familial, case reports (Bul))

KUZMANOVIC
KUZMANOVIC, Bogdan

Behavior of riveted joinings of plates and rolled beams
under static bending moments. Publ Teh fak Sarajevo 1
no. 1:49-52 '58.

ANTIC, R.; DORDEVIC, B.; VUJKOVIC, P.; DELOVSKI, D.; KUZMANOVIC, B.;
LALIC, M.; MEDEDOVIC, V.; STANKOVIC, R.

Subendocardial infarct; clinical aspects and electrocardiographic
diagnosis. Acta med. iugosl. 9 no.2-3:213-242 1955.

1. IV Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT,
subendocardial, clin. manifest. & ECG. (Ser))

KUZMANOVIC, B.; VUCINIC - ARANDJELOVIC, R.

Cation exchange resins and their use in cardiology. Med.glasn.
9 no.4:137-141 Apr '55.

1. IV Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (upravnik
prof. dr. C. Plavsic)

(ION EXCHANGE RESINS, ther, use

cation exchange resins in heart dis., indic.(Ser))

(HEART DISEASES, ther.

gation exchange resins, indic.(Ser))

KUZMANOVIC, Branislav O., dr. (Beograd)

Aerosol therapy. Med. Glasn. 9 no.5:166-170 May '55.

(AEROSOLS, Ther use.

indic. (Ser.))

KUZMANOVIC, Branislav; DJORDJEVIC, Bozidar; JOSIPOVIC, Vladan;
MEDJEDOVIC, Veljko; ARAMBASIC, Milan

Syndrome of superior vena cava. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 85
no.1:17-29 Jan 57.

1. Interna B klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu
Upravnik: prof. Radoje Berovic.
(VENAE CAVAE, dis.
obstruct., clin. aspects (Ser))

KUZMANOVIC, Branislav. O., dr. (Beograd)

Diagnosis of gout. Med. glasn. 14 no.2:76-80 F '60.
(GOUT diag.)

KUZMANOVIC, Branislav, O., dr. (Becgrad)

Current views on pylonephritis. Med. glas. 18 no.1:17-19
Ja-F '64

KUZMAYTE, R.I.; YUSHCHENKO, G.V.

Acute mesenteric lymphadenitis of pseudotuberculous origin.
Khirurgiia 39 no.4:71-76 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry detskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. S. Ya. Doletskiy)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, kafedry ob-
shchey khirurgii (zav. - dotsent T.I.Shurkus [Surkus, T.] Kau-
nasskogo meditsinskogo instituta i TSentral'noy protivochumnoy
nablyudatel'noy stantsii (nachal'nik Z.A. Plankina) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

YUSHCHENKO, G.V.; KUZMAYTE, R.I.

Case of mesenteric lymphadenitis caused by the pseudotuberculosis agent. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.5:96-99 My '64.
(IRA 18:2)

1. Tsentral'naya protivochumnaya nablyudatel'naya stantsiya
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Tsentral'nyy institut
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

YUSHCHENKO, G.V.; KUZMAYTE, R.I.

Case of detecting Pasteurella multocida in appendicitis. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.6:141-142 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Tsentral'nyy institut
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

KUZMEK, B.

ZERDIK, M. KUZMEK, B.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology-Periodicals

A rapid method for the Determination of grease in wool. p. 293. TEHNICKI PREGLED. (Croatia. Uprava za unapredenje proizvodnje pri privednom savjetu) Zagreb. (Bimonthly technical journal issued by the Production Improvement Administration of the Economic Council) No. 6, 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1953. Unclassified.

KUZMER, B
YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of
Textiles.

H-34

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 3, 1958, No 10,061

Author : Kuzmok

Inst : Not given

Orig Pub : Tekstil, 1956, 5, No 4, 276-285

Title : Causes for Cellulose Fiber Defects and Their Determination.

Abstract: : The Possible mechanical, chemical, thermal, and microbiological damages (D) to cellulose fibers are considered. Cotton fibers are most often damaged in the bleaching process; the formation of hydrocellulose and oxycellulose may be determined microscopically according to Kornroykh, by the use of Na zincate or methylene blue. The case where chemical D is done to cotton fabric in the singeing process is described in detail. The illuminating gas used contained up to 3% S (organic and inorganic); the oxides which were formed in the combustion of the gas were held

Car.

Card 1/2

18

KUZ'MEN A. YA.

Viticulture

Changing the ripening period and the quality of the yield of young grapevines. Vin. SSSR no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195~~7~~, Uncl.
2

KUZ, MENCHUK, I.F., agronom; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, I.G., kand.
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Using local fertilizers on the "Kommunar" Collective Farm.
Zemledelie 7 no.2:30-34 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kolkhos "Kommunar," Ruzhichnyanskogo rayona (for Kuz'menchuk).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy svezki.
(Ruzhichnaya District--Fertilizers and manures)

KUZ'MENKIN, V.T.; BAZIKEYEV, Kh.G., master; PESHKIN, N.V., elektroslesar' (Ufa)

Redesigning the ASDP-500G unit for welding pipes in a carbon dioxide atmosphere. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.10:24 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya No.74 tresta Nefteprovodmontazh (for Kuz'menkin).
2. Remontno-mekhanicheskaya masterskaya tresta Nefteprovodmontazh (for Bazikeyev, Peshkin).

(Pipe--Welding)

(

S/084/60/000/03/046/083
D047/D002

AUTHOR: Kuz'menko, A., Aviation Mechanic (Novosibirsk)
TITLE: The IP-40
PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, Nr 3, p 19 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: This MP-44A^d and MP-85^d heaters are too clumsy for special application. Heaters are needed which can be carried on board the An-2 and Yak-12M aircraft. The author asks for production of the IP-40^d heater to be resumed. It was stopped because the heater made too much noise, but the author claims that this defect can easily be remedied. ✓

Card 1/1

KUZ'MENKO, A. A.

23018 Fiziko-Khimicheskoe izucheniye iodnykh rastvorov (soobshch.) 5. A. A. Kuz'menko i Ya. A. Fialkov. Termicheskij analiz i elektroprovodnost' sistemy PBr₃ - iod. Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1949, vyp. 6, S. 1007-13.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

6

CA

The action of phosphorus trichloride or tribromide on
iodine chloride and iodine bromide, respectively. Ya. A.
Flakov and A. A. Kuz'menko (Ukrain. Acad. Sci. *J.*
Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 1972, 9: 371-9(1972); English
translation).—See *C.A.B.* 44: 1351f. E. J. C.

CA

D

Physicochemical study of iodine solutions. IV. Systems of phosphorus halide-iodine. Ya. A. Palkov and A. A. Kur'menko. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 19, 707-810 (1949) (Engl. translation). See *C.I.* 44, 1714.

E. J. C.

CA

6

Physicochemical investigation of iodine solutions
IV. Systems of phosphorus halides iodine. Ye. A.
Fialkov and A. A. Kus'menko. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (*J.
Gen. Chem.*) 19, 812-25 (1949). — The systems investigated
were $\text{PCl}_2\text{-I}_2$, $\text{PBr}_2\text{-I}_2$, $\text{PI}_2\text{-I}_2$, and $\text{PCl}_2\text{-I}_2$. PCl_2 is
slightly sol. in I_2 . I_2 does not form compls. with PCl_2 ,
 PBr_2 , PI_2 , PI_3 or polyhalides. The elec. cond. of the
systems $\text{PCl}_2\text{-I}_2$ and $\text{PBr}_2\text{-I}_2$ is less than that of fused I_2 .
At 33 mol. % of PI_2 , the system $\text{PI}_2\text{-I}_2$ begins to be con-
verted into the system $\text{PI}_3\text{-I}_2$. In I_2 solns. of PCl_2 the elec.
cond. reached 4×10^{-4} mhos as a result of electrolytic
dissocn. of the complex PCl_2I resulting from the intera-
tion of PCl_2 and I_2 . A new method for isolation of
 PCl_2I from CCl_4 solns. is given. PCl_2I (or PCl_2ICl) is
assigned the structure $[\text{PCl}_2]^+ [\text{ICl}_2]^-$. A cation of such
compn. was found in the crystal lattice of $\text{PCl}_2\text{-I}_2$. PCl_2
oxidizes I_2 to ICl_2 ; the formula PCl_2Cl_2 is suggested for it.

Interaction of PCl_2 with the weakly polar ICl yields
 $[\text{PCl}_2]\text{ICl}$, which combines with ICl to form the complex
E. W. Bunker.

CA

Physicochemical study of iodine solutions. V. Thermal analysis and electrical conductivity of the system PBr_3 -iodine. A. A. Kuz'menko and Ya. A. Pshikov. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 10, 1007-13; *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.*

19, 007-1008(1049)(Rusl. translation); cf. C.A. 44, 6323. The soln. of PBr_3 lowers the m.p. of binary mixts. from 113.2° for pure I₂ to a eutectic at 50 mole % PBr_3 , m. at 13.5°. The m.p. then rises to a max. of 110° at 75 mole % PBr_3 , and then falls to the m.p. of PBr_3 , 103.7°. Owing to the similarity with the PCl_3 -I₂ system (cf. C.A. 44, 471A), the max. is attributed to the complex $PBr_3 \cdot 2I_2$; $2PBr_3 + 2I_2 = 2PBr_3 \cdot I_2$; $3PBr_3 + I_2 = PBr_3 \cdot 2I_2 + 2PBr_3$. A mixt. contg. 1 mole PBr_3 to 2 moles I_2

melted at 13.5°, identical with the eutectic above. An equimolar mixt. of PBr_3 and I_2 melted at 114.5°, almost identical with the max. in the above system, indicating the max. can be attributed to the complex $PBr_3 \cdot I_2$. The sp. cond. measured at 130°, rises from 4.1×10^{-3} ohm⁻¹ cm. for pure I₂ to a broad max. of about 3.2×10^{-2} ohm⁻¹ cm. extending from 32 to 82 mole % PBr_3 , and then drops sharply to a negligible value for concns. above 95.7 mole % PBr_3 . The temp. coeff. of cond. is neg. At 20.4 mole % PBr_3 , e.g., the sp. cond. decreases from 1.34 to 0.76×10^{-3} ohm⁻¹ cm. on heating from 100° to 130°. Electrolysis studies on solns. of the complex $PBr_3 \cdot I_2$ showed that I₂ is transported to the anode, and PBr_3 to the cathode, indicating that the complex is dissociated, presumably according to the formula $(PBr_3)_2(I_2)_2$. Its formation may be summarized by the equation $(PBr_3)_2 + Br + I_2 = (PBr_3)(I_2)_2$. Sp. gr. in the system, measured at 130°, jumps from 0.91 for pure I₂ to 3.34 for a mixt. contg. 1.93 mole % PBr_3 , then decreases steadily with increasing concn. of PBr_3 to a value of 3.11 for 71.05 mole % PBr_3 . Arild J. Miller

Inst. Gen. + Inorg. Chem., Sub Complex Compounds, AS USSR

CA
Interaction of phosphorus trichloride or tribromide with iodine chloride or bromide, respectively. V. A. Fialkov and A. A. Kuz'menko. *Zhne. Priklad. Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 19, 1647-52(1949). (1) Addn. of PCl₃ to ICl gives rise to an intense exothermal reaction, resulting in a dark-violet soln., crystals of I₂, and a dark orange cryst. substance. Up to 10 mole % PCl₃, the cryst. prodn. dissolves in the liquid on shaking. The system PCl₃-ICl has a eutectic at 9.8%, 10 mole % PCl₃. The melting curve then rises steeply with further increasing concn. of PCl₃, and the amt. of the dark-violet liquid increases; at the same time, a dark-brown, apparently non-homogeneous solid is pptd. in increasing amts. By analysis, the liquid consists of PCl₃ and I₂. The solid, after repeated extr. with warm CCl₄, gave a yellow-orange product which, after heating to 80° to remove the rest of CCl₄, analyzed PCl₃ or [PCl₂][ICl], identical with the product formed in the reaction between PCl₃ and I₂. The reaction between PCl₃ and ICl can be represented by the stages PCl₃ + 2ICl → PCl₂ + I₂, followed by PCl₂ + ICl → PCl₂I; this amounts to the overall reaction PCl₃ + 3ICl → PCl₂I + I₂. This equation was confirmed by quant. expts. The elec. cond. of the system, detd. at 45 and 55° between 4.2 and 10.5 mole % PCl₃, rises to a max. 0.037 ohm⁻¹ at 45°, at about 9.8 mole % PCl₃, then falls slowly with further increasing PCl₃. The high elec. cond. indicates the presence of an electrolyte of the type [PCl₂][ICl]. This finding invalidates Walden's (*Z. Physik. Chem.* 43, 425(1933)) assertion of the noncond. of that system. (2) Thermal analysis of the system PBr₃-IBr (0-87 mole % PBr₃) shows a eutectic at 12.5%, 33.0 mole

% PBr₃. Beyond that point, arrests become unclear and the system is strongly undercooled. The liquid sep. into 2 layers, the lower crystallizing between 11.5 and 22.5°, the upper, of lighter color, somewhat below the crystn. temp. of PBr₃, namely -50 to -53°. All told, the melting diagram shows 3 lines of temp. arrests, 21.5-22.5° (35-61 mole % PBr₃), 12.5-13.5° (eutectic), and -50 to -53°. That the reaction equation is PBr₃ + 3IBr → PBr₂I + I₂, is demonstrated by pptn. of PBr₃ with a small amt. (ca. 1 mole %) of IBr; the liquid becomes dark cherry red, the color characteristic of a soln. of I₂ in PBr₃. Analysis of the product obtained by fusion of 31.1 mole % PBr₃ and 48.9 mole % IBr, extrd. with PBr₃, then washed with CS₂ and dried in a stream of dry CO₂ at 50°, confirmed the formula PBr₂I. Of the 2 liquid layers formed above 33-34 mole % PBr₃, the upper, lighter in color, is nonconducting. The elec. cond. of the lower, dark-brown layer passes through a max., ~ 0.03 ohm⁻¹, at 13-15 mole % PBr₃, then falls slowly, and remains const. (0.12 and 0.13 ohm⁻¹ at 45 and 55°, resp.) on further increasing PBr₃. The high cond. indicates an electrolyte of the type [PBr₂][IBr]. (3) The same compound was obtained by pptn. on mixing satd. solns. of PBr₃ and of IBr in CS₂, and drying in a stream of dry CO₂ at 50-55°. Consequently, the reactions PX₃ + 2IX → PX₂I + I₂ (X = Cl, Br) are reversible, and the systems PX₂-I₂ and PX₂-IX are conjugated. N. Thon

Oxidation of nitrosyl chloride. N. N. Drozin and L. S. Galinker. *Zhne. Priklad. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.)* 22, 475-82(1949).—The reactions (I) 3NaCl + 4HNO₂ = 3NaNO₂ + Cl₂ + NOCl + 2H₂O, followed by the oxidation (II) NOCl + $\frac{1}{2}$ O₂ = NO₂ + $\frac{1}{2}$ Cl₂, are studied as a prospective process for large-scale production of Cl₂.

From Lewis and Randall's data for the component reactions (III) $\text{NO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{NOCl}$ and (IV) $\text{NO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2$, the free-energy change of reaction II is $\Delta F = -3070 + 2.75 T \ln T - 0.0028 T^2 + 0.31 \times 10^{-4} T^3 - 11.57 T$, i.e. (selected points), at 100, 300, 500, 800, 1000°K, $-\Delta F = 4990, 4017, 3083, 1154, 230$ cal. At higher temps., NO_2 is decompd. into NO and O_2 , and reactions III and IV become significant. Thermodynamically, reaction III is repressed by an increase of the temp. Kinetically, the rate of III decreases with rising temp. (from 7.34×10^6 to 2.54×10^6 $\text{cm}^3 \text{mole}^{-1} \text{sec}^{-1}$ between 273.1 and 861.9°K.), whereas that of IV increases (from $(5-7) \times 10^6$ to 1.11×10^8 between 273 and 300.4°K), consequently, at room temp., IV is about 1000 times faster than III, but the rates draw closer with rising temp. Thus, on both thermodynamic and kinetic grounds, reaction III lags behind IV at any temp. Oxidation of the NOCl formed by reaction I must of necessity produce NO , the major part of which will, on further oxidation, form NO_2 rather than NOCl . Most complete oxidation of NOCl with air, in HNO_3 , will therefore occur at lower temps., below 300°. Experimentally, in up to 60% HNO_3 , NOCl undergoes to a large extent hydrolysis to HCl and HNO_2 . Oxidation of NOCl to Cl_2 should, therefore, be conducted in HNO_3 of at least 70%. N. T.

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CA

Physicochemical investigation of the system phosphorus trichloride-bromine. I. Ya. A. Fialkov and A. A. Kuz'menko. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 21, 433-43(1951) [*J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 21, 470-80(1951) (English trans.)]. - The system was studied by measuring m.p.s. over the entire concn. range. Br, m. -7° . With the addn. of PCl₃, the m.p. falls to a eutectic m. -8.4° , contg. 5.48 mole % PCl₃, then rises to a max. of 24.5° , 10.04 mole % PCl₃, falls to a 2nd eutectic at 15.5° , 20.7 mole % PCl₃, rises to a max. at 37.7° , 32.87 mole % PCl₃, and then levels off at about 36.6° out to about 90 mole % PCl₃, where it drops sharply to -112.5° , the m.p. of PCl₃. Between 33 and 90 mole % PCl₃ there are formed 2 liquid phases. The 1st max. in the m.p.-concn. curve corresponds to the compl. PCl₃Br₃, the 2nd to PCl₃Br₂. The liquid layers formed at higher PCl₃ concns. were also identified; the less dense was a satd. soln. of PCl₃ in Br₃ and was electrically nonconducting, the more dense was molten or supercooled PCl₃Br₂ and was a good conductor of electricity. Elec. cond. was measured over the entire concn. range at 25 and 30°. Starting with Br₃, a non-

conductor, at 25° the cond. rises sharply and almost linearly to a max. of 8.01×10^{-3} ohm⁻¹ cm.⁻¹ at 10.04 mole % PCl₃, then drops to a min. of 5.13×10^{-3} at 31.82, and rises slowly and levels off at 5.01×10^{-3} above 50 mole % PCl₃. Values of d. were measured at 25°; d. of Br₃ is 3.121; with increasing PCl₃ concn. d. rises to a max. of 3.140 at 10.38 mole % PCl₃, then falls to 2.966 at 21.83 mole % PCl₃. The 2 compds. were prepd. separately, and their elec. cond. were measured. Values of temp. (°C.) and elec. cond. (ohm⁻¹ cm.⁻¹ × 10⁻³) are: PCl₃Br₃: 35, 1.82×10^{-3} ; 40, 7.09; 45, 7.42; 50, 6.59; PCl₃Br₂: 13, 6.37×10^{-3} ; 20, 0.153; 30, 8.51; 40, 9.86; 50, 11.1; 60, 12.0; 70, 12.2.

Artid J. Miller

USSR/Chemistry - Phosphorus Compounds

Mar 51

"Investigation of Complex Compounds of Phosphorus Pentachloride and Pentabromide With Iodine Chloride and Bromide," A. A. Kuz'menko, Y. A. Flalkov, Lab Complex Compd, Inst Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 3, pp 473-481

Proved by mp diagrams of PBr₅-IBr and PCl₅-ICl systems that complex compd of equimol compn (PCl₅·ICl and PBr₅·IBr) are formed in these systems. Systems have high elec cond. Cryoscopic investigations showed that above complexes also form in nitrobenzene

176r26
USSR/Chemistry - Phosphorus Compounds Mar 51

(Contd)

soln, but here mol wt drops greatly due to electrolytic disson and partial decompn of PCl₅ and PBr₅.

176r26

KUZ'MENKO, A. A.

RUZHENKO, H. A.
Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Inorganic Chemistry

Investigations in the field of polyhalide compounds formed by nonpolar halides. Va. A. Galkov, A. A. Kus'menko, and L. I. Abakurchuk. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 124-126 (1951).—A series of systems was investigated that consisted of the halogens or halides of I and the nonpolar or weakly polar halides of P, S, and Al. Particular attention was given to the mechanism of the formation of polyhalides (or double halides) and to the nature of the elec. cond. of such systems. The compds. of the halides of S or Al with the halides of I are representative of a new type of double halide with I as cation, a new series of compds. of electropos. I.

J. R. Uehmann

2
MET

KUZ'MENKO, A. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Inorganic Chemistry

Oden 2

Preparation and study of mixed halides of phosphorus.
A. A. Kuz'menko. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 583-84
(1953) (in Russian). - Heating 40.5 mol. % PBr_3 with 59.5
mol. % PCl_3 to 40-50° and cooling gave orange-red crystals
and liquid PCl_3 ; the sepd. crystals, identified as PCl_2Br_2 , m.
38.7°. Similarly 2.7 g. PCl_3 and 3.75 g. PBr_3 gave PCl_2
and 4.28 g. solid PCl_2Br_2 . Addn. of PBr_3 to excess PCl_3
gave a red ppt. and at 3:2 molar ratio yields PCl_2Br_2 . If
excess PBr_3 is present there is formed yellow solid $PClBr_3$.
Addn. of PBr_3 to PCl_2Br_2 gives yellow $PClBr_3$. Cond.,
detms. of these substances in $PhNO_2$ showed that replace-
ment of 1 Br in PBr_3 by 1 Cl increases cond. some 60%;
introduction of 3 Cl atoms increases cond. some 10-fold.
G. M. Kosolapoff

9-2-54
M.P.

RUZ'EMAU, A. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(2' Cl₂)

Physicochemical investigation of the system phosphorus trichloride-bromine. II. ~~Yu. A. Palkov and A. A. Kuz'menko. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 22, 1335-14(1952)~~ (Engl. translation); *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 22, 1200-8 (1952); cf. C.A. 46, 8403g. --The viscosity of the system PCl_3-Br_2 was measured at 25° and 10°. A max. was found at 20 mole % PCl_3 , corresponding to the complex PCl_2Br_2 . Two other complexes, PCl_2Br_3 and PCl_3Br_2 , are indicated on the fusion diagram. The elec. cond. of these complexes in nitrobenzene increases with concn., attaining values of the order of 10^{-4} ohm⁻¹ cm.⁻¹, and increasing in the order $PCl_2Br_3 < PCl_2Br_2 < PCl_3Br_2$. Measurement of the elec. cond. revealed the formation of products of addn. of Br_2 to PCl_3 , with PCl_2Br_3 the most probable compn. By the method of ionic migration it was shown that the structure of these compds. can be expressed by the formula $[PCl_2Br]_n[Br(Br_2)]_n$. On the basis of thermal analysis and from the synthesis of these chlorobromides, n ranges between 1 and 8, which corresponds to the series of complexes starting with PCl_2Br_3 and ending at PCl_3Br_2 .
Bernard Rubin

FYALKOV, YA. A., KUZ'MENKO, A. A., ABARBARCHUK, I. L.

Halides

Investigation of polyhalides, formed by non-polar halides., izv. Sekt. plat, 1 blag. met., no. 26, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 195~~7~~, Uncl.
2

FIALKOV, Ya.A.; KUZ'MENKO, A.A.; KOSTROMINA, N.A.

Physicochemical study of the system: phosphorus pentachloride --
-- tetramethylammonium chloride in acetonitrile solution. Ukr.
khim.zhur. 21 no.5:556-560 '55. (MLBA 9:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Phosphorus chlorides) (Ammonium compounds, Substituted)

AUTHOR: Kuz'menko, A. A.

SOV/78-3-8-19/48

TITLE: The Production and Investigation of the Reaction of the Formation of Compounds of Some Rare Earth Elements With Hexamethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid (Polucheniye i issledovaniye reaktsii obrazovaniya soyedineniy nekotorykh redkozemel'nykh elementov s geksametilendiamintetrauksusnoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 8, pp. 1829-1837 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of the investigations of the interaction between hexamethylene diamine tetraacetic acid and chloride solutions of yttrium, lanthanum, cerium and neodymium are described. The investigations were carried out to determine the composition and the conditions of the formation of the complexes by the pH value of the solution and the amount of the complexon. The investigations were carried out by potentiometric titration and the determination of the electric conductivity. The complexon was used in form of sodium salt. The following systems were investigated: $\text{LaCl}_3\text{-Na}_3\text{H-hexa}$, $\text{CeCl}_3\text{-Na}_3\text{H-hexa}$, $\text{NdCl}_3\text{-Na}_3\text{H-hexa}$

Card 1/4

The Production and Investigation of the Reaction of the Formation of Compounds of Some Rare Earth Elements With Hexamethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid

SOV/78-3-8-19/48

hexa, YCl_3-Na_3H -hexa.

In the system $LaCl_3-Na_3H$ -hexa two compounds occur, and on the addition of an excess complexon the precipitation remains insoluble. In the system $CeCl_3-Na_3H$ -hexa at a pH value of 5,9 a precipitation occurs which at a pH value of 9,3 on the addition of an excess complexon passes into solution. In the system $NdCl_3-Na_3H$ -hexa at pH = 6,7 a precipitate is found which at pH = 8,5 on the addition of an excess complexon passes into solution.

Also the systems of the chlorides of Y, La, Ce and Nd and Na_4 -hexa were investigated. At 50 mole % Na_4 -hexa maximum precipitations occur which in the case of Na_4 -hexa excess of various rare earths pass into solution at different pH values. The Y-complexonate is soluble at pH=8, lanthanum complexonate at 8,6, cerium complexonate at 8,8, and neodymium complexonate at 9,2.

Card 2/4

SOV/78-3-8-19/48
The Production and Investigation of the Reaction of the Formation of Compounds
of Some Rare Earth Elements With Hexamethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid

From the investigations carried out may be concluded that in all systems investigated complex compounds of the type HM -hexa and M_4 -hexa₃ exist (M - rare earth cations).

The neutralization curves were taken with 0,1 mole sodium complexonate solution and 0,05 rare earth chloride solutions. Only in the system YCl_3 - Na_4 -hexa one single complex was found, which had the composition Y_4 hexa₃. At higher temperatures only HM -hexa exists in the production of complexes, as the M_4 -hexa complexes are easily hydrolyzable. There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 14 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1957

Card 3/4

KUZ'MENKO, A.A.

Physicochemical investigation of aqueous solutions of the cerium
chloride - Trilon B system. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4:430-434
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Cerium chloride) (Acetic acid)

PRONIN, G.N.; KUZ'MENKO, A.F.

Mechanized removal of sand mixture from molding machines. Lit.
proizv. no.8:36-37 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BUBLIK, M.A.; KUZ'MENKO, A.F.

Equipment for the preparation of clay suspensions. Lit. proizv.
no.10:39 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 41141-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(e)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6027244

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/008/1523/1525

AUTHOR: Kobtsev, Yu. D.; Kuz'menko, A. I.

273

ORG: Kiev Polytechnic Institute (Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Voltage-controlled nonlinear resistor made of titanium diboride 27

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1523-1525

TOPIC TAGS: resistor, titanium compound, variable resistor

ABSTRACT: A nonlinear resistor made of titanium diboride has been developed. The resistor is voltage-controlled and is made by compacting and baking 5-10 μ powder containing 71% titanium, 28% boron, and 1% carbon. Resistance is varied by impressing a control field on the specimen perpendicular to the working field. To obtain maximum variation of the resistance, the control field gradient is maintained several times greater than the working field gradient. Figure 1 shows the volt-ampere characteristics of the resistor for different control voltages; curves 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were obtained for control voltages of 0, 1, 3, 5, and 7 v, respectively. Changes in the control voltage from about -6 to +6 v and in the working voltage from 1 to 8v produced a 34 to 100% change in the resistance of the specimen.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.316.826

L 4111a-66

ACC NR: AP6027244

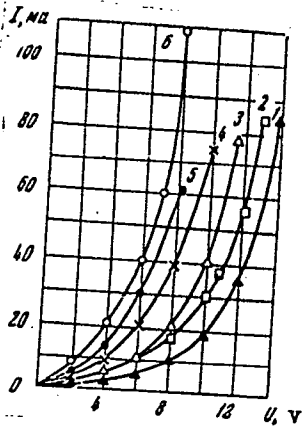


Fig. 1. Volt-ampere characteristics of a nonlinear resistor for various control voltages.

Coupling between the control voltage and the working circuit was not greater than 2—7% for the normal working range of the resistor. Resistance change under pulsed operating conditions was also measured. With control voltages of up to 30-v dc, pulses with amplitudes of 1—5 v, durations of 1—10 μ sec, and repetition rates up to 10 kc, a 6—18% change in resistance was produced. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [IV]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 11Oct65/
 ORIG REF: 011/ ATD PRESS: 5054-

Card 2/2 hs

BABAYEV, Agadshan Gel'dyyevich; FEDOROVICH, B.A., doktor geogr.
nauk, prof., red.; KUZ'MENKO, A.I., -red.; IVONT'YEVA,
G.A., tekhn. red.

[The Kara Kum Desert] Pustynia Kara-Kumy. Pod red. B.A.
Fedorovicha. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN Turkm.SSR, 1963. 87 p
(MIRA 16:8)

(Kara Kum)

AMANOV, Soltanmurad; GORIN, V.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk,
prof., nauchn. red.; KUZ'MENKO, A.I., red.;
NASIBOVA, S.G., red.

[Akchagyl' sediments in the Balkhan Range region and
their oil and gas potentials; western Turkmenistan]
Akchagyl'skie otlozheniia Pribalkhanskogo raiona i ikh
neftegazonosnost'; Zapadnyi Turkmenistan. Ashkhabad,
Turkmenizdat, 1964. 174 p. (MIRA 18;1)

RYBALIN, D.G., inzh.; KUZNETSKO, A.I., inzh.

Standardising the dimensions of rolled welded pipes. Stan-
dartzatsia 29 no. 11:24-25 II '65 (MIRA 19:1)

NOVIKOV, G.I.; KUZNETSOV, A.I.

Vapor composition in halide systems of some alkaline and alkaline earth metals. Vest. LNU no. 16:147-149 1961.

Thermal stability of the vapor-phase double halides of some alkaline and alkaline earth metals. Ibid.:164-166 (1961:10:1)

KUMENKO, A.I.; NOVIKOV, G.I.

Vapor composition in the chloride systems of some alkali metals.
Vest. LGU 19 no.23:102-108 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

FALEYEV, L.V., inzh.; KUZ'MENKO, A.M., inzh.

Experimental and theoretical investigations of the bearing capacity of reinforced concrete beams of rectangular section performing on an oblique bend with torsion. Stroitel.konstr. no.2:45-60 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Poltavskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.

KUZMENKO, A. N.

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analeptics V
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23064
 AUTHOR : Vasilevskaya, N. P.; Kuzmenko, A. N.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Changes of the Sugar Level in the Blood of Man
 During Peroral Administration of the Seeds of
 Schizandra chinensis
 ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Materialy k izuch. zhen'shenya i limonnika.
 Vyp. 3, L., 1958, 166-169
 ABSTRACT : Triturated seeds of Schizandra chinensis (S) in a
 dose of 2-5 g were administered on an empty sto-
 mach perorally to 40*persons, simultaneously with
 50 g of glucose (G), 2 hours prior to the admi-
 nistration of G and without administration of G.
 No regularities of the action of S upon the sugar
 level in the blood were detected.

*healthy

Card: 1/1

26.2190

38734
S/194/62/000/005/015/157
D256/D308

AUTHORS: Kuz'menko, A.P., and Akul'bekov, Z.

TITLE: Electronic temperature monitor YTC-20 (ETS-20) for 20 probes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-2-52 k (Vopr. mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. v gorn. prom-sti. (KNIUI, no. 8), M., 1961, 283-288)

TEXT: A brief discussion of devices for signalling of excess temperatures of various objects, e.g. bearings, machine elements etc., using thermistor pickups 1) arrangement for remote temp. monitoring in bearings of KT-1 (KT-1) type including a provision for locating the overheated area; 2) signalling temp. monitor YTC-1 (UTS-1); 3) temp. monitoring arrangement developed by Leningrad Giprosnakht. A description is given of the electronic contactless temperature signalling device ETS-20 developed by KNIUI. ETS-20 consists of the monitoring unit and a power supply unit, the latter comprising a ferro-resonance voltage stabilizer, an amplifier panel and el.-magn. relay
Card 1/2

Electronic temperature monitor ...

S/194/62/000/005/015/157
D256/D308

MKY-48 (MKU-48). The monitor unit includes 20 neon bulbs MH-3 (MN-3), thermistor KMT-10 (KMT-10) and a 20-socket frame for checking the normal operation of the unit. The signalling unit is devised for 20 controlled points. A relay operation which is a basis for the ETS-20 is attained by connecting the linear resistance in series with the pickup. The circuit diagram of the monitor is presented and described. 4 figures. 3 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

✓

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/004/009/105
D222/D309

AUTHORS: Kuz'menko, A. P. and Mukanov, D. V.

TITLE: Universal electronic relay with spark-proof control circuits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-2-7g (Vopr. mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. v gorn. prom-sti (KNIUI, no. 8), M., 1961, 289-294)

TEXT: The РЭИ (REI) type relay is described, which can use switching thermo-photoresistors, electromagnetic and other types of pick-ups; with negligible alterations in the input circuit. REI is used for the control of conveyer belt and scraper speeds, for trailing lift ropes, filling a bunker with coal, etc. The REI circuit contains semiconductor elements. REI has the following technical characteristics: mains voltage 127 or 220 V, power consumption 1 VA, breaking capacity 300 W, AC control circuit voltage 8 V (at a maximal current of 7.5 mA and maximum circuit resistance of 30 kilohm),

Card 1/2

Universal electronic relay ...

S/194/62/000/004/009/105
D222/D309

dimensions 225 x 185 x 180 mm, weight 2.5 kg. The operating condition of the transistors is of the switching type, and the normal condition of the output transistor is "open" (in the absence of a control signal). The output relay is of type MKV-48 (MKU-48). Theoretical circuits are described for the use of scraper conveyers. The general view of REI is given. The advantages of REI are: There are no contacts, there is a controllable time delay of firing and release, and a high limit of changeover contact resistance. 3 figures. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KHULLA, A., KUZ'MENKO, A.

USSR (600)

Dairy Schools

Educational and training work in the Medvedovo school for master cheese makers.
Mol. prom. 13 No 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ June 1958, Uncl.
2

KUZ'MENKO, A., Eng.

Cheese

Several problems in raising the qualitative level of production. Mol. prom 13,
No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

...ne, A.

Meat Industry and Trade

Automatic drying of blood in a disc spray drier. *Mias. ind. SSSR* 23 no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

KUZ'MENKO, A.

Packing Houses

Control and automatization of technical processes in packing houses. Mas. ind.
23 No. 4, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1952. Unclassified

KUZ'MENKO, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORBATOV, V.M., inzhener;
FEDOROV, N.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MAYKOPAR,
M.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, Yu.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SKOKAN, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; RYUTOV, D.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent. DEDUKH, V.A., inzhener, spetsredaktor;
NIKOLAYEVA, N.G., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Automatic production-line regulation and control in the meat industry] Avtomaticheskoe regulirovanie i kontrol' protsessov v miasnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromyazdat, 1954. 443 p.
(Automatic control) (MIRA 8:2)
(Packing houses)

KUZ'MENKO, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Automatic regulation of heating and ventilating equipment in
meat combines. Mias.ind.SSSR. 25 no.4:20-25 '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Packing houses--Heating and ventilation) (Automatic
control)

KUZ'MENKO, Aleksandr Petrovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPATOV, N.N.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, spets. red.; SEMENOVA, N.L., red.; GOTLIB,
E.M., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control equipment for the meat and dairy industry]
Pribory dlia kontroli i avtomaticheskogo regulirovanii v miasnoi
i molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 322 p.
(Automatic control) (MIRA 11:7)
(Meat industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Dairy--Equipment and supplies)

KUZ'MENKO, A.P.; STROYKOVSKIY, A.K.; SOROKIN, S.A.

General solution of Maxwell's equations and its analysis
for a boundary surface without axial symmetry. Nauch.
trudy KNIUI no.15:399-413 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

KUZ'MENKO, A.P.; AKUL'BEKOV, Z.Zh.

The ETS-10 electronic temperature signalling device. Naush.
trudy KNIUI no.15:414-416 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

NESIS, A.I.; KUZ'MENKO, A.P.; PERSHIN, A.A.; ZYABREV, Yu.P.

Set of electronic equipment for medical examinations. Nauch. trudy
KNIUI no.16:253-258 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

AUTHOR: Kuz'menko, A.S.

SOV/68-59-7-15/33

TITLE: An Automatic Recording Instrument for the Determination
of the Duration of Production Processes

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 43 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of an electric recording clock for the timing of
individual operations, e.g. door cleaning, is described.
For the purpose, an electric clock of the II-PTeCh type
modified to serve as a recorder is being used in the
Yasinovskiy Works. The necessary modification of the
clock is outlined.
There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Yasinovskiy
Coking Works)

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Kuz'menko, A.S.

Scv/68-59-10-18/24

TITLE: An Automatic Control of Temperature in the Insulator's Box of an Electrostatic Precipitator

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 54-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The temperature of insulators in an electrostatic precipitator should be 20-30° above that of the gas. In the original design of the precipitators it is maintained by manual control of the steam supply in to the box surrounding the insulator. On the Yasinovka Coking Works an automatic control of the temperature was designed and introduced into operation with satisfactory results. It is based on differential electronic bridge operating from two resistance thermometers (figs 1 and 2). The accuracy of the maintained temperature difference is $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskij zavod
(Yasinovka Coking Works)

Card 1/1

KULISHENKO, A.Z.; KHARITONOV, A.S.; KUZ'MENKO, A.S.; GARMASH, G.K.

Determination of the viscosity of magnetite in suspension by measuring its magnetic permeability in conjunction with a radioactive densitometer. Koks i khim. no.2:13-15 '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Kulishenko, Kharitonov). 2. Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Kuz'menko, Garmash).
(Yasinovka--Coal preparation) (Magnetite)

KULISHENKO, A.Z.; BOCHAROV, N.G.; KUZ'MENKO, A.S.

New flow sheet and automatic control of the flotation process.
Koks i khim. no.3:3-11 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Kulishenko).
2. Yasinovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Bocharov, Kuz'menko).
(Coal preparation) (Flotation) (Automatic control)

KUZ'MENKO, A.S., aspirant

Utilize the land more intensively. Zemledelie 26 no.7:59-60 JI '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemeldeliya.

ACC NR: 111 111 111

APG031926 /W/ SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/003/0345/0348

AUTHOR: Orekhov, Yu. I.; Kuz'menko, B. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics and Power Engineering, Obninsk (Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: The stability of a fundamental harmonic with respect to xenon oscillations in the power of a reactor with closed loop coolant circulation

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 345-348

TOPIC TAGS: harmonic, harmonic oscillation, harmonic stability, circulation, nuclear reactor coolant, xenon oscillation

ABSTRACT: A study was made on the problem of xenon oscillations of the reactor power with allowance for its connection with the other elements of a nuclear power installation. It was shown that the conditions of stability of a closed loop reactor differ from those of an open loop reactor and depend on the heat removal from the second loop. Two cases are considered: 1) heat removal from the second loop is proportional to the coolant temperature at the outlet from the second loop; 2) heat

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.5

L 09879-67

ACC NR: AP6031526

removal from the second loop is constant. A closed loop reactor is more stable than an open-loop reactor. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

BLYUKHER, V.V., inzh.; GANSHTAK, V.I., doktor ekonom.nauk; KUZ'MENKO, B.P., inzh.

Promoting the increase in production quality. Vest.mashinostr. 45
no.3:75-77 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KUZ'MENKO, B.P.

Stimulate the promotion of quality improvement. Mashinostroitel'
no.7:36-37 J1 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

7 VESII/Vlich.

The theory of aviation; a textbook. 1. aer. i des. ind. Moskva, Gos. voen.
izd-vo, 1936. 315 p. (40-16927)

TL57C.K8 1936

... .., Dmitriy Vasil'evich

The theory of aviation 3. ispravlennoe izd. Moskva, Ios. voen. izd-vo Narkomata
oborony SSSR, 1937. 447 p. (43-30343)

TL57C.KS 1937

KUZ'MENKO, DMITRIY VASIL'EVICH.

KUZ'MENKO, DMITRIY VASIL'EVICH.

Zadachnik po teorii aviatsii. Moskva, Gos. voen. izd-vo, 1938.
168 p., diagrs.

Title tr.: Problems in the theory of aviation.

TL546.5.K8

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

КУЗНЕЦОВ, ДМИТРИЙ
KUZ'NENKO, DMITRIY VASIL'EVICH, and B. V. VISLENEV.

Teoriia aviatsii. 4. ispr. izd. Moskva, Vcenizdat, 1939. 383 p., illus., diags.

Title tr.: Theory of aviation.

(The book may serve as a textbook for schools and combat units of the Red Army Air Force.)

TL570.K8 1939

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress,
1955

KUZ'MENKO, D., mayor.

[Manual of problems on the theory of flight] Zadachnik po teorii
aviatsii. Moskva, Gos. voennoe izd-vo Narkomata oborony Sotusa
SSR, 1948. 166 p. [Photostat]
(Flight) (Aeronautics) (MLRA 8:2)

KUZ'MENKO, D.Ye., ROZENFEL'D, L.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.khimi-
cheskikh nauk; LEVIN, N.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.
nauk

Air-entrained slag and ash concrete parts for precast construction.
Stroi.mat. 7 no.6:2-7 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Tagilstroy (for Kuz'menko).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Rozenfel'd).
3. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh
konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Levin).
(Tagil River Basin--Precast concrete)
(Air-entrained concrete)

KUZ'MENKO, D. Ye.

An oxygen-blown converter plant can be built faster. Prom
stroi 41 no. 12:12-16 D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Upravlyzyushchiy trestom Tagilstroy.

KUZ'MENKO, E.F., inzh.

Connecting of aluminum wires to the leads of automatic air-blast switches.
Elektrotehnika 36 no.7:41-44 J1 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

KUZ'MENKO, F.K.

Cultivation practices in growing potatoes and vegetables o the
Aldan State Farm of the Far Eastern Railroad Construction Administration.
Trudy Inst.biol.IAk.fil. AN SSSR no.1:89-94 '55. (MIRA 10:1)
(Vegetable gardening)

KUZ'MENKO, G.A., agronom

Controlling the cherry fruit fly. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5
no.3:56 Mr '60. (MIRA 16:1)
(Crimea--Cherry fruit fly--Extermination)

S/035/61/000/011/019/028
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kuz'menko, G. I.

TITLE: 27-day weather cycle

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1961, 66,
abstract 11A464 ("Byul. Vses. astron.-geod. o-va", 1960, no. 28 (35)
27 - 31)

TEXT: The 27-day cycle of some meteorological phenomena and aurora polaris is analyzed for the town of Noril'sk for 1953 - 1955. The 27-day calendar of cloudiness in Noril'sk in 1954 - 1955 reveals the 27-day recurrence in the index of cloudiness. The calendar of least temperatures also permits detection of a correlation between these minima and certain days of the 27-day solar cycle. Moreover, some days of 27-day calendar, characteristic in respect to development of aurora polaris, are also the days of minimum temperature. Auroras polaris occur oftener and more intensive in anti-cyclone periods. The type of connection between the ionosphere and troposphere varies with time, therefore the correlation of tropospheric and ionospheric phenomena does not remain always single-valued. Data on cloudiness in Odessa are compared with geomagnetic data for the period

Card 1/2

27-day weather cycle

S/035/61/000/011/019/028
A001/A101

from April 1956 till February 1957. Cloudiness index in Odessa also shows a tendency to 27-day recurrence. The values of cloudiness index, summary for a 27-day cycle, and the sum of geomagnetic characteristics for the same cycles, reveal some correlation. The conclusion has been drawn on the existence of the joint 27-day cycle in the ionosphere and troposphere. ✓

B. Rubashev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/139/62/000/002/026/028
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Kuz'menko, G.I. and Semenov, V.V.

TITLE: The wave properties of ions in electrolytes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
no.2, 1962, 171-172

TEXT: It is pointed out that all the measurements of de Broglie wavelengths have been confined to particles with relatively high velocities, e.g. thermal velocities. The present authors report a determination of the de Broglie wavelength of Cu^{++} ions. The apparatus is shown in Fig.1. Two plane copper electrodes were immersed into a CuSO_4 electrolyte ($1.02 - 1.15 \text{ g/cm}^3$) at 18°C . A constant potential difference was then applied to the electrodes, giving rise to a field of $0.1 - 5 \text{ V/cm}$. The cathode carried a screen \square made from an insulating material and carrying an aperture 0 ($0.5 - 2 \text{ mm}$). The screen was located at a distance of $0.2 - 2 \text{ mm}$ from the cathode. The anode can either be in the form of a plate as mentioned above or in the form of a needle (point anode). The use of a point anode (copper needle) pierced through an insulating plate yields the best

Card 1/2