The L'vov Polytechnic Institute Laboratory of Automated Electric[illegible] Drives

for the performance of one laboratory task is on the average 3 hours. The laboratory is equipped with lathes, drilling and milling machines as well as other small machine tools, transport equipment, trolleys and cranes. There are 5 photographs, 1 diagram and 3 circuit diagram. This article was presented by the Kafedra elektrifikatsiy prompredpriyatiy (The Chair of Electrification of Industrial Installations).

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1958

GUBENKO, Tikhon Pavlovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DENIS Bogdan Dmitriyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KUZ'MYAK, Boris Danilovich, starshiy prepodavatel'

Reviews and bibliography. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.8:954-955 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

VASIL'YEVSKAYA, D.P.; GLAZOV, A.A.; DENISOV, Yu.N.; DZHELEPOV, V.P.; DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.P.; ZAMOLODCHIKOV, B.I.; ZAPLATIN, N.L.; KOL'GA, V.V.; KROPIN, A.A.; KUZMYAK, M.; ONISHCHENKO, L.N.; RYBALKO, V.S.; SARKISYAN, L.A.; SHVABE, Ye.; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Theory and the modeling of a circular synchro-cyclotron with a spiral magnetic field] Voprosy teorii i modelirovaniia kol'tsevogo fazotrona so spiral'noi strukturnoi magnitnogo polia. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 7 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Synchrotron)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018359 S/0120/64/000/001/0034/0037

AUTHOR: Glazov, A. A.; Kuzmyak, M.; Novikov, D. L.; Onishchenko, L. M.

TITLE: Ion source for a 1-Mev proton accelerator

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 34-37

TOPIC TAGS: proton accelerator, 1 Mev proton accelerator, ion source, impulse ion source, Penning discharge, ion beam focusing

ABSTRACT: A Penning-discharge impulse ion source in which a cold aluminum cavity-type cathode is used is described. The source is intended for mounting in the hollow projection of a torus-type resonator-accelerator. The anti-cathode aperture towards the ion escape is 120°, the drawing-electrode angle is 90°. The source is supplied by an electronic device which develops 50-microsec-long ignition pulses and 20-microsec-long ion-drawing pulses. It was experimentally found that a system of different-potential electrodes with grids ensures the best

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018359

focusing. The effects of the size of the emission aperture in the anti-cathode and of the drawing voltage upon the extraction current were experimentally determined (curves supplied). It was found that the source is capable of producing a current of 20-40 ma (pulse) at 20-25 kv, and a focusing of 10 mm. The cold cathode ensures the constancy of characteristics during long periods of operation. The source is used in a linear accelerator that employs a high frequency of 1.2 Mv and a pulse intensity of 10 ma. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 40338-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH/WW

ACC NR: AP6007522 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0041/0045

AUTHOR: Kitayharodski, I. I. (Deceased); Zhunina, L. A.; Kuz'myankow, M. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Mechanism of pyroceramic conversion of glass in the liquation region of the $CaO-MgO-SiO_2+(R_2O;\ R_2O_3)$ system

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 2, 1965, 41-45

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, ceramic material, pyroceramic, fluoride, liquation, thermal analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors study the process of pyroceramic conversion of glass in the ternary $CaO-MgO-SiO_2$ system with various concentrations of fluoride added in the form of NaF in various amounts above 100 wt.% during founding for 4 hours at a maximum temperature of 1480°C. Electron photomicrographs of this glass show a large number of nonhomogeneities with dimensions of 0.1 μ indicating active liquation of the glass. As the glass is heated to 600-700°C, these nonhomogeneities gradually increase in size reaching dimensions of 1 μ and greater. X-ray phase analysis shows no crystalline phase. These data are confirmed by differential thermal analysis. The process by which fluorine is integrated into the silicate lattice during melting of the charge is discussed as well as the separation of fluorine during cooling. Liquation in this case should apparently be considered an independent phase process instead of merely a

Card 1/2

L 40338-66

ACC NR: AP6007522

phenomonon which precedes crystallization. Initiation of crystallization in this glass is determined chiefly by an increase in the area of the phase interface. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

L 40339-66 EWT(m)/EWT(e) WH/WW

ACC NR: AP6007523 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0046/0051

AUTHOR: Kitayharodski, I. I. (Deceased); Kuz'myankow, M. I.; Havarushka, Z. I.; Zhunina, L. A.; Yahlow, V. M. 49 48 B

ORG: None

TITLE: Mechanism responsible for conversion of glass to pyroceramic in members of the isomorphic series of the $CaO-MgO-SiO_2+(R_2O; R_2O_3)$ system

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk , no. 2, 1965, 46-51

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, solid solution, calcium compound, mangesium compound, ceramic material, pyroceramic

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for using plentiful minerals as raw materials for production of ecomonic pyroceramics with a pyroxene composition and excellent physical, mechanical, thermal and anticorrosion properties. The phase diagram of the $CaO-MgO-SiO_2$ system is used as a base with addition (above 100 wt.%) of R_2O and R_2O_3 in the form of Na_2O, Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3. This ternary system has a pyroxene field containing a continuous series of diopside-enstatite solid solutions. There is a good basis for assuming that a continuous isomorphic series passes through the entire system. This is important from the standpoint of synthesizing pyroceramics based on multicomponent raw materials (e. g. clay) since all components appearing in the original raw material

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L 40339-66

ACC NR: AP6007523

enter the crystalline structure of the pyroxene solid solution during conversion of the glass to pyroceramic in the isomorphic series. The glass was founded in 1-liter quartz crucibles in a gas furnace at a maximum temperature of 1450-1470°C. The optimum compositions were founded in 25-kg crucibles. The experimental specimens were subjected to gradient crystallization and heat treatment under various conditions (2, 4 and 6 hours at 600-1000°C). The pyroceramic products are subjected to comprehensive x-ray, electron micrescope, petrographic and extraction analysis. The results show that pyroceramic conversion of pyroxene glass synthesized from nonmetallic raw materials is a continuously variable process. Continuous interaction between the structural complexes in the glass during heat treatment results in a pyroxene phase of variable composition. Thermograms of the glass are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

KUZ'MYUK, G.I., inzhener.

Practices of the Kharkov "Serp i molot" Factory in the control of measuring equipment. Sel'khozmashina no.2:32 F'55.
(Measuring instruments) (MLRA 8:3)

KUZNECHENKO, I.M.

Regulating work quotas and wages at the Kharkov Tractor Plant.
Avt.i trakt.prom. no.4:1-3 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Ministerstvo traktornogo i sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Kharkov--Tractor industry)
(Factory management)

ZHEVNOVATYY, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: KHAZANOVA, I.V.; KUZNECHENKOV, I.G.; CHUKHONTSEV, V.P.; SHENBERG, G.F.

Agitation flowsheet in the leaching of alumina-bearing calcine with the use of hydrocyclones as main apparatuses for separating the pulp. TSvet. met. 36 no.1:50-53 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Leaching) (Alumina)

ZEMLEGLYADOV, Konstantin Grigor'yevich; SEMENOVA, Tamara Aleksovna; KUZNECHENKOV, K.M., red.

[Efficient ways of introducing the multiple machining method based on the standardization of parts and billets] Effektivnye puti vnedreniia metoda gruppovoi obrabotki na osnove unifikatsii detalei i zagotovok. Leningrad, 1965. 42 p. (MIRA 18:5)

NIKITIN, P.; KUZNECHIK, V.

Promote shelterbelt afforestation. NTO no.11:19-21 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel' byuro sektsii polezashchitnogo lesorazvedeniya TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva (for Nikitin). 2. Chlen byuro sektsii polezashchitnogo lesorazvedeniya TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva (for Kuznechik).

(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

KRYLOV, A.A.; KUZNECHIKOV, V.P.; SUVOROV, I.M.; CHIGIRINSKIY, A.N.

Hypoplastic states in hematopoiesis as a preceding stage of acute leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.1:47-48 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy i gospital'noy terapii (nachal'nik - prof. Z.M. Volynskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

BELEN'KIY, N.G., akademik; KRYLOVA, N.N., kand. biologicheskikh nauk; BAZAROVA, K.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEVOST'YANOV, B.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNEKO, Ye.V., inzh.

Method for the preparation of "MP" hydrolyzates from blood proteins and their properties. Trudy VNIMMP no.13:120-144 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Eksp. thekh Moskovskogo myasnogo komibinata (for Kuzenko).

L 30022-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GW/JD

ACC NR: AP6029717 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/001/0084/0085

45
B

AUTHOR: Yakimenko, L. M.; Kuznets, E. D.; Tsionskiy, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Tritium content in atmospheric fall-out over Moscow during 1962-1963

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: tritium, radioactive fallout, fission product, atmospheric precipitation, radioactivity measurement

ABSTRACT: Natural tritium is oxidized and usually found on the ground as the radioactive component of rainwater, amounting to several T units (1 T unit is defined as 1 tritium atom per 10^{18} hydrogen atoms). As the result of the atmospheric thermonuclear tests, the T level increased by 2 orders of magnitude and at times it reached several thousands of T units. The factors that affect the T level of rainwater include the distance of the point from the site of the explosion, the distance from large oceanic masses, geographic location, and meteorological conditions. Fission products may reside long periods in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The T level of precipitations collected in Moscow was systematically determined, staring in December 1961. The samples were first enriched by a three-stage electrolytic process, the deuterium content determined by the drop method, and the tritium determined by its activity in hydrogen, obtained by decomposing the water in vacuum over Mg amalgam. The reporducibility of the method was ascertained by analyzing the same tap water samples repeatedly. The error of the measurements was ±10% and its sensitivity was 20 ± 10 T units. The tritium content of collected snow and rainwater samples increased from 523 in December 1961 to 5890 in July 1963, reaching values between 618 and 1125 T units in December 1963. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 27May65 / OTH REF: 006 UDC: 551.577.7

Card 1/1

0910 0195

S/125/61/000/009/009/014
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, G.F., Voskan'yan, B.Kh., Yelagin, V.M., Kuznets, I.I., Rad'ko, E.P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Automatic ASG-NITI welders

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no.9, 1961, 51-59

TEXT: Design and operation is described of an АСГ-НИТИ (ASG-NITI) welder developed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Scientific Research Institute of Technology) and demonstrated in 1960 at the VDNKh exhibition. It is designed for argon-arc welding large sheet structures of nonmagnetic or low-magnetic metal (aluminum and titanium alloys, stainless steel), with tungsten electrode and with or without filler wire. Its tracing system moves the welding head along the joint with ± 0.25 mm accuracy when the joint deviates not more than 10 mm per meter from straight line, and maintains the arc length (by voltage), with voltage control accuracy of 0.25 v. The welder is provided with TV, remote controlled, can weld circular seams. Manual control is also provided. The АСГ-2 (ASG-2) welding head, illustrated with a block diagram and a close-up view photo-

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Automatic ASG-NITI welders

S/125/61/000/009/009/014
D040/D113

graph, may be used on any analogous automatic welders. The new tracing principle suggested by T.B.Shcherbanenko and D.A.Mikhaylov, requires no especially prepared line traced parallel to the joint, as required by all other automatic machines with photoelectric tracing systems. The tracing element is an inductive pickup (Fig.3) with two coils on one magnetic circuit. The coils are supplied with alternating current and produce alternating magnetic field that causes eddy currents in metal edges being joined. The article gives detailed engineering information and includes the circuit diagram of the tracing system and four photographs. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1961

Card 2/3

KUZNETS, S. N.

KUZNETS, S.N., inzhener.

Broadening the authority of forestry managers. Les.prom. 14 no.6:31 Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Otdel lesnoy promyshlennosti Arkhangel'skogo oblispolkoma.
(Forests and forestry)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOGATINA, K.G.; SHELEKHES, T.N.; KUZNETS, T.P.; SAVINA, Ye.V.

Reaction between stannous and stannic oxide and ferric sulfide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1668-1679 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Tin oxide) (Iron oxide)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: SAVINA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNETS, T.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHELEKHES, T.B., laborant; KAYNOVA, I.S., laborant

Investigating the interaction of tin oxide with iron disulfide in the presence of a deoxidizer. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:618-630 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin oxide) (Sulfuration)

KUZNETS, Ya.M., inzh. (g.Kiyev); KONTSEDALOV, A.G., inzh. (g.Kiyev)

Irrigation of rice in the south of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Gidr. i mel. 14 no.2:3-9 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ukraine--Rice--Irrigation)

KUZNETS, Ya.M., inzh.; KONTSEDALOV, A.G., inzh.; ULASOVICH, N.M., gidrogeolog

Change in hydrogeological conditions in the zone of influence of the Kakhovka Reservoir. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.2:26-33 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokhozyaystvennykh sooruzheniy i sel'skikh elektrostantsiy.

VESELYY, V.K. [Veselyi, V.K.], veteran truda; KUZNETS, Yakov Mefodiyevich; IVANOVA, Margarita Vladimirovna

What would you do and who would you like to become if you were eighteen years old? Znan. ta pratsia no.1:1-2 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Youth)

KUZNETS, E. I.

1T55

USSR/Medicine - Physiology Jan 1947
Thiouracil
Barometric Pressure

"Does Thiouracil Influence Resistance to Barometric Pressure? Preliminary Communication," E I Kuznets and V V Streltzov, 3 pp

"Byul Eksper Biol I Med" Vol XXIII, No 1

Results of experiments on white mice.

Administration of thiouracil to mice in 0.1% soln. for 4-35 days does not affect this resistance. It hinders development of immature mice and produces skin disorders in 10-15% of mature mice.

1T55

KHAZEN, I.M.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Effect of great drops in barometric pressure on the higher nervous activity of animals (white rats) during microintervals of time. Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.5:985-987 Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva. Predstavleno akademikom L.A. Orbeli.

(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; TOLOVA, S.V.; UL'YANINSKIY, L.S.

Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov; on his 70th birthday. Fiziol. zhur. 44 no.3:266-267 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(SMIRNOV ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, 1887-)

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; TOLOVA, S.V.

Bioelectric currents of the cerebral cortex during various functional states of the respiratory center. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.10:1192-1200 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, fiziologicheskaya gruppa, Moskva.

(RESPIRATION physiol.)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MINEYEV, A.I. (Moskva)

Improved apparatus for the measurement of oxygen requirements in laboratory animals. Pat. fiziol. i eskp. terap. 4 no. 6:74-75 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(RESPIRATION)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; MURASHOVA, V.S.; PASTUKHOVA, I.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.; ZHKHIVADZE, K.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Role of oxidative deamination in the mechanism of radiation protection afforded by some amines. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2: 157-160 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (DEAMINATION)

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; TOLOVA, S.V.; UL'YANINSKIY, L.S.; SHAPOVALOVA, V.Ya.

Mechanism of the cessation of inhibition of the respiratory center during stimulation of the central portion of the vagus nerve. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.10:1203-1209 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Fiziologicheskaya gruppa chlena-korrespondenta AMN SSSR A.I.Smirnova, Moskva.

(VAGUS NERVE) (RESPIRATION)

SHASHKOV, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Kymographic and electromagnetic registration of drops. Farm.i toks. 24 no.2:237-238 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(INJECTIONS)

SHASHKOV, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Comparative action in vitro and in vive of some monoaminoxidase inhibitors. Farm.i toks. 24 no.6:675-682 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(AMINE OXIDASE)

KUZNETS, Ye.I.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; SYCHEVA, T.P.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Differences in the action of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors in vitro and in vivo. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.5:1231-1234 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akad. A.N.Bakulevym.
(AMINE OXIDASE) (PHARMACOLOGY)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; SUVOROV, N.N.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Radioprotective effect of the combined use of amines. Med.rad. no.3:67-72 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (AMINES)

27,2300

39552
S/240/62/000/005/001/001
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Kumets, Ye. I., Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE: On increasing the thermal resistance of the body

PERIODICAL: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 5, 1962, 17-21

TEXT: Studies on thermal resistance were carried out on albino mice, these animals being very sensitive to heat (they cannot resist temperatures above 39°C for long periods). An attempt was made with low molecular aminothiols, using the survival period of the animals as a criterion for judging increased thermal resistance. Low molecular compounds of the aminothiol series increased the thermal resistance of albino mice. Increase in thermal resistance depends not only on the activity but also on the ability of a substance to penetrate the cells. Further studies on biologically effective synthetics to increase the non-specific thermal resistance of the body are indicated. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Labor Hygiene and Professional Diseases, AMS USSR).

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1961.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019529 S/0240/64/000/003/0019/0023

AUTHOR: Kuznets, Ye. I. (Candidate of medical sciences); Suvorov, N. N. (Doctor of chemical sciences)

TITLE: Use of biologically active synthetic preparations to increase body heat resistance

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 3, 1964, 19-23

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic preparation, biologically active synthetic preparation, body heat resistance, oxidation inhibitor, oxidation inhibiting preparation, cystamine, betamine, betazine, AET, tissue metabolism, increased body heat resistance

ABSTRACT: In a series of experiments the heat resistance of white mice was studied in a heat chamber at 46-50°C after administration of various doses of oxidation inhibiting preparations (betazine, betamine, cystamine, and AET). The rectal temperature of the animals was measured with a copper-constantan thermocouple with an accuracy of 0.1°. Survival of the animals under high-temperature conditions served as the heat resistance index. It was found that preliminary administration of betazine in 50 mg/kg doses 11 times over 22 days

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019529

increased the survival rate by 10%. Cystamine (12.5 mg/kg) and AET (10 mg/kg) administered separately did not affect heat resistance but were effective when these doese were combined. Biologically active synthetic preparations can increase heat resistance by inhibiting oxidation processes in tissues and with further development may enable man to control body heat resistance. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigieny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases AMN SSSR); Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze Minzdrava SSSR, Moskva (All-Union Scientific-Research Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute of the Ministry of Health SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

2/2
Card

KRAPIVINTSEVA, Stefaniya Ivanovna; KUZNETS, Ye.I., red.

[Correct organization of work and rest] Pravil'naia organizatsiia truda i otdykha. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 31 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AT6036601 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0238/0239

AUTHOR: Kuznets, Ya. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of synthetic preparations to increase the heat resistance of animal organisms [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 238-239

TOPIC TAGS: hyperthermia, heat tolerance, antiheat drug, biologic metabolism, adrenal gland

ABSTRACT:
The processes of adaptation to high ambient air temperatures form an integrated structure based on changes in a large number of systems of the living organism. A number of stages can be distinguished in the development of this structure; in particular, an externally "reactive" form (intensification of respiratory, circulatory, and other functions) which enhances the process of heat exchange and which is supplemented by an externally "non-reactive" form (occurring on the tissue level) which affects the

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processes of heat production.

Greater heat tolerance can be attained by the use of synthetic antioxidants which inhibit heat production. Thus, in experiments on white mice it was established that β,β'-diamino-ethyl disulfide dihydrochloride (cystamine)in a dose of 25 mg/kg, β-amino ethylisothiuronium bromide hydrobromide (AET) in a dose of 20 mg/kg, or a combination of cystamine (12.5 mg/kg) plus AET (10 mg/kg), administered in a single intraperitoneal injection 30 min before exposure to heat (T = 46° to 50°C, humidity = 20%) brings about a noticeable increase in heat tolerance determined by survival time. A similar effect is observed following repeated injections of β-(4-hydroxy-3, 5-di-iodophenyl) β-alanine (betazine) in a dose of 50 mg/kg.

The use of antioxidants may be regarded as a way of reinforcing natural protection mechanisms, especially by activating the metabolic link of thermoregulation. Evidently a number of antioxidants in the organism form a normal component of the adaptive thermoregulatory system of the organism.

ACC NR: AT6036601

Under conditions of high ambient air temperatures, the biogenic amines (serotonin, adrenalin, and noradrenalin) play an essential role in the thermoregulatory reaction of the hypothalamus, as shown by W. Feldberg and R. D. Myers (1963--1965). In the author's investigations it was shown that the biogenic amines also have a thermoregulatory effect on the periphery. Thus, serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate) in a dose of .25 to 50 mg/kg, and other derivatives of aminoindole metabolism in the organism such as mexamine (5-methoxytryptamine hydrochloride) in a dose of 50 mg/kg and tryptamine hydrochloride in a dose of 12.5 mg/kg, when injected interperitoneally, cause a noticeable hypothermia accompanied by decreased oxygen consumption and lowered tail skin temperature in white mice.

The data obtained broaden our understanding of the sphere of action and the structure of the amine mechanism which participated in the maintenance of the heat balance of the living organism.

The above mentioned properties of biogenic amines and

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ACC NR: AT6036601

indolyl alkylamines suggests the feasibility of using them as thermoprotectors for increasing the heat tolerance of the organism.

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

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

KUZNETS, Yuriy L'vovich, kand.istor.nauk; NOSOV, F.V., doktor istor. nauk, red.; ARKHAROVA, V.G., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G., tekhn.red.

[The truth about the "American way of life"] Pravda ob "amerikanskom obraze zhizni." Pod obshchei red. F.V.Nosova. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960. 42 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(United States--Cost and standard of living)
(United States--Unemployed)

LEVIN, Mikhail Izrailevich; KRAYZMER, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., nauchn. red.; KUZNETS, Yu.L., red.

[Cybernetics in our lives] Kibernetika vkhodit v zhizn'; beseda o knigakh. Nauchn. red. L.P.Kraizmer. Leningrad, Publichnaia biblioteka, 1962. 15 p. (Na temy dnia, no.4) (MIRA 16:10)
(Bibliography--Cybernetics)
(Bibliography--Automatic control)

KUZNETS, Z. D.

USSR/Chemistry - Isotopes, 21 Jun 53
Reaction Kinetics

"Exchange of Oxygen Isotopes between Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide Over Ferric Oxide Catalyst," H. V. Kul'kova, Z. D. Kuznets, M. I. Temkin

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 6, pp 1067-1070

Studied the exchange of O^{18} between CO and CO_2, over a Fe_2O_3 catalyst and derived an equation giving the rate of the reaction. Presented by Acad A. N. Frumkin 11 Apr 53.

26918

KUZNETSKIY, G.I.

Opyt podgotovki elektromonterov na osnove peredovoi tekhnologii [Experience of training electricians on the basis of progressive technology]. Trudrezervizdat, 1952. 29 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

KUZNETSKIY, G.

Organization of laboratory work. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12 no.5:7 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy chasti remeslennogo uchilishcha no.30 energetikov (g. Leningrad)
(Electric laboratories)

KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich; PETROV, V.K., nauchnyy red.; KOBRINSKAYA, M.V., red.; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory work in electric engineering; a textbook for trade and technical schools] Laboratornyi praktikum po elektrotekhnike; posobie dlia remeslennykh i tekhnicheskikh uchilishch. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 85 p. (MIRA 12:6)

(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

NAKHUTIN, Isaak Pinkhusovich; KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich; SMIRNOV, B.V., nauchnyy red.; KOBRINSKAYA, M.V., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on practical problems in electrical engineering] Posobie dlia prakticheskikh zaniatii po elektrotekhnike. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 66 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

YAKOVLEV, Dmitriy Filippovich; KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovic; BESHKIN, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; FRENKEL', M.Z., nauchnyy red.; SHAKHOVA, L.I., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Training of electricians for work on high-voltage power transmission lines and substations]Podgotovka elektromonterov vysokovol'tnykh linii peredachi i podstantsii. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1961. 90 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Electricians--Education and training)

YAKOVLEV, D.; KUZNETSKIY, G.

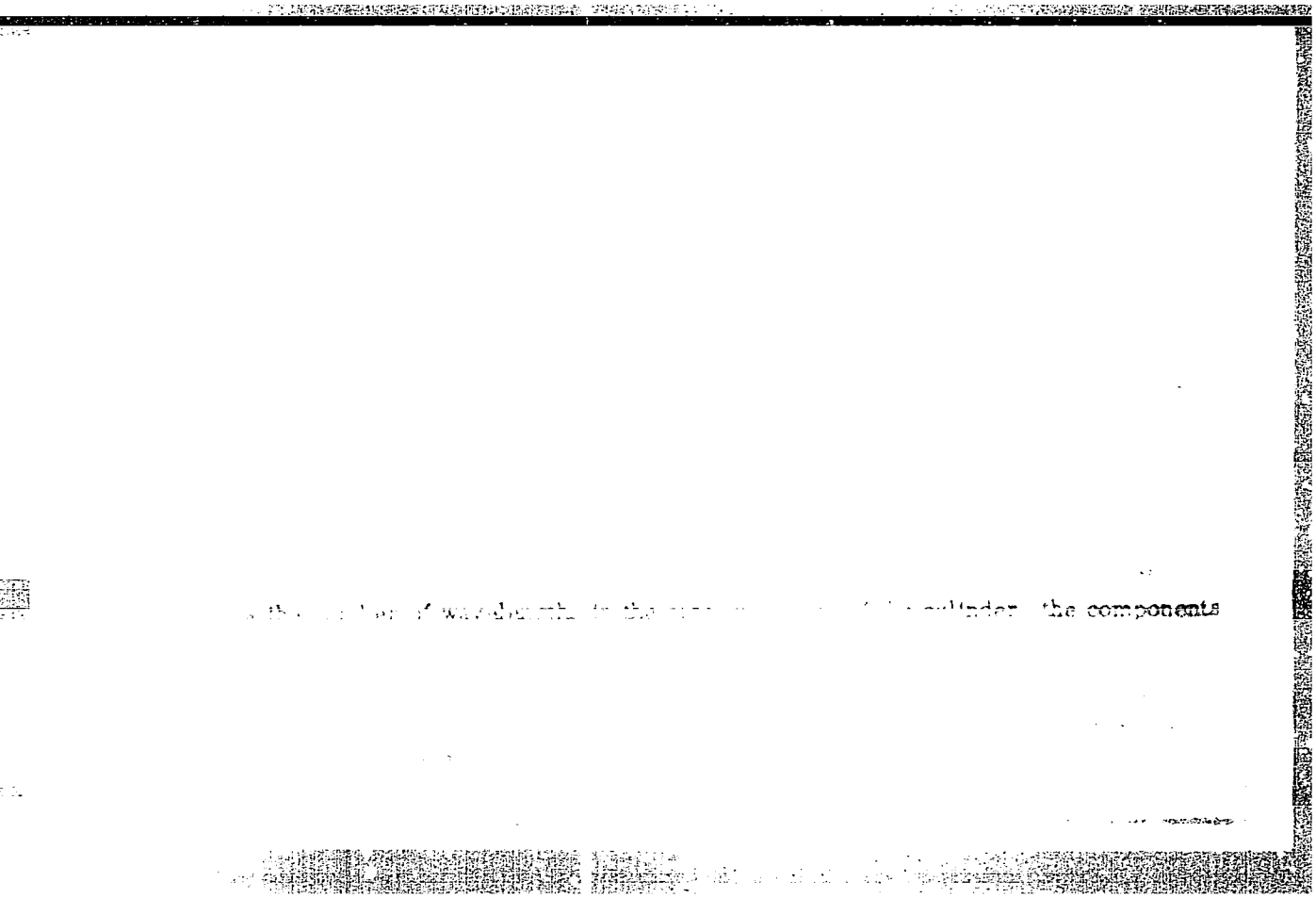
Personnel for power engineering. Prof.-tekh.obr. 18 no.12:9. D '61. (MIRA14:12)

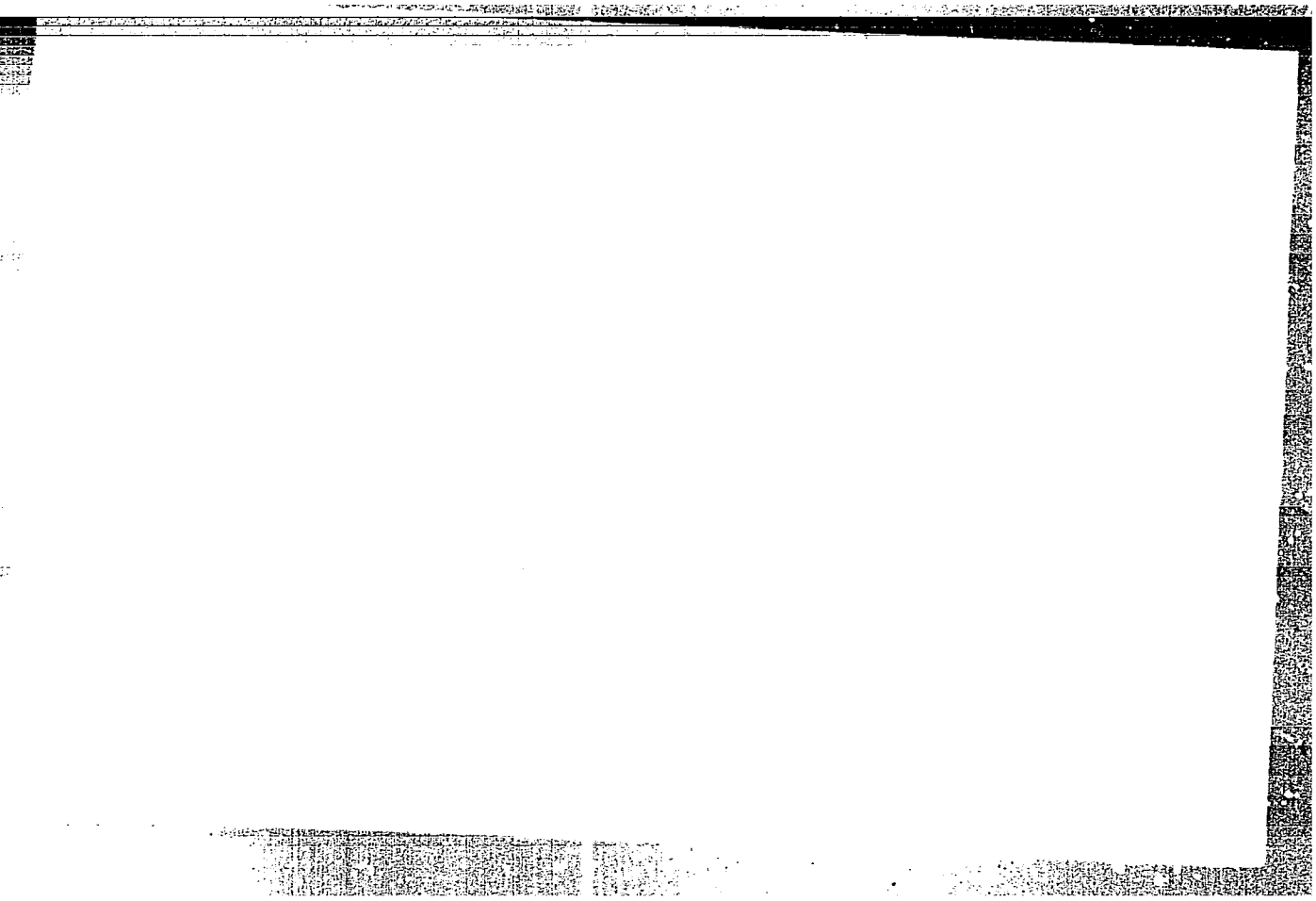
1. Remeslennoye uchilishche No.30, Leningrad.
(Electric engineering--Study and teaching)

GOROKHOVSKIY, D.M.; GUTKIN, S.G.; ZISLIN, S.G.; KUZNETSKIY, K.D.; PELYUSHENKO, O.I.; POPOV, B.N.; YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.; PROSVIRNIN, A.D., otv. red.; KNYAZEV, V.V., red.; YUNISOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Motor vehicles manufactured at the Gorkiy Automobile Plant] Avtomobili Gor'kovskogo zavoda. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 390 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda (for Prosvirnin). (Gorkiy--Motor vehicles)





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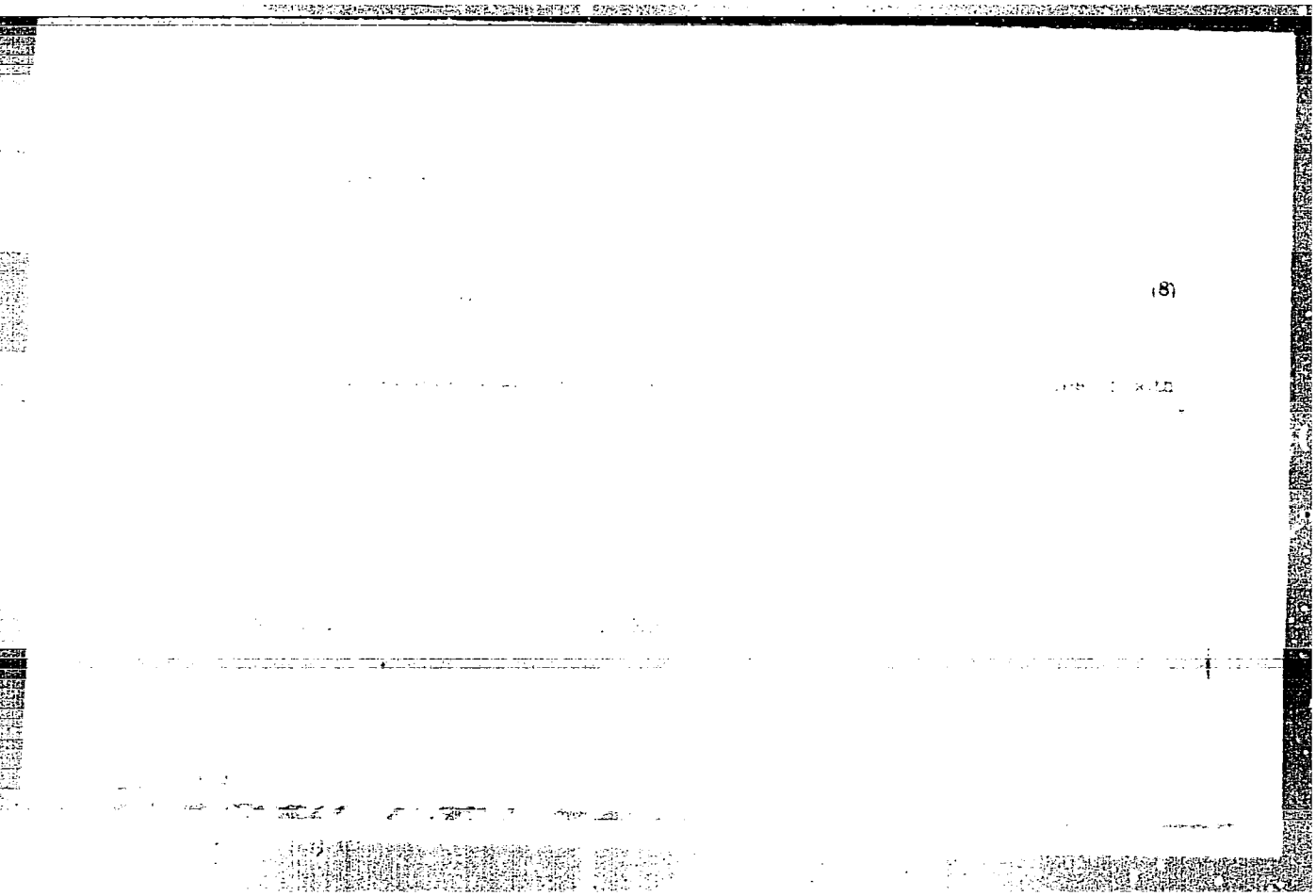

ACCESSION NR: AP4035687 S/0057/64/034/005/0809/0811

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, R.S.

TITLE: The magnetic field within a cylinder in an external rotating radial field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.5, 1964, 809-811

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, rotating magnetic field, Maxwell equation

ABSTRACT: Maxwell's equations for empty space are solved in cylindrical coordinates r, φ, z for the case that the magnetic field is finite on the axis and has the form $H=h(r)\exp[i(\omega t-k\varphi)]$, where ω is the frequency, t is the time, and k is an integer. The solution is regarded as an idealization of the rotating magnetic field of a polyphase system. The equation $h_r(R)=H_0$, in which the subscript r on h indicates the radial component, is adjoined as a boundary condition on the cylinder r = R, which of course it is not since h has already been assumed to depend only on r. The solution is found to be

$$h_r=H_0\frac{R}{J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c}R\right)}\frac{J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c}r\right)}{r};\qquad h_\varphi=-i\frac{\omega}{ck}H_0\frac{R}{J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c}R\right)}J_k'\left(\frac{\omega}{c}r\right),$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035687

where J_k is the Bessel function of order k and c is the velocity of light. Particular significance is ascribed to those frequencies for which

$$J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c}R\right)=0.$$

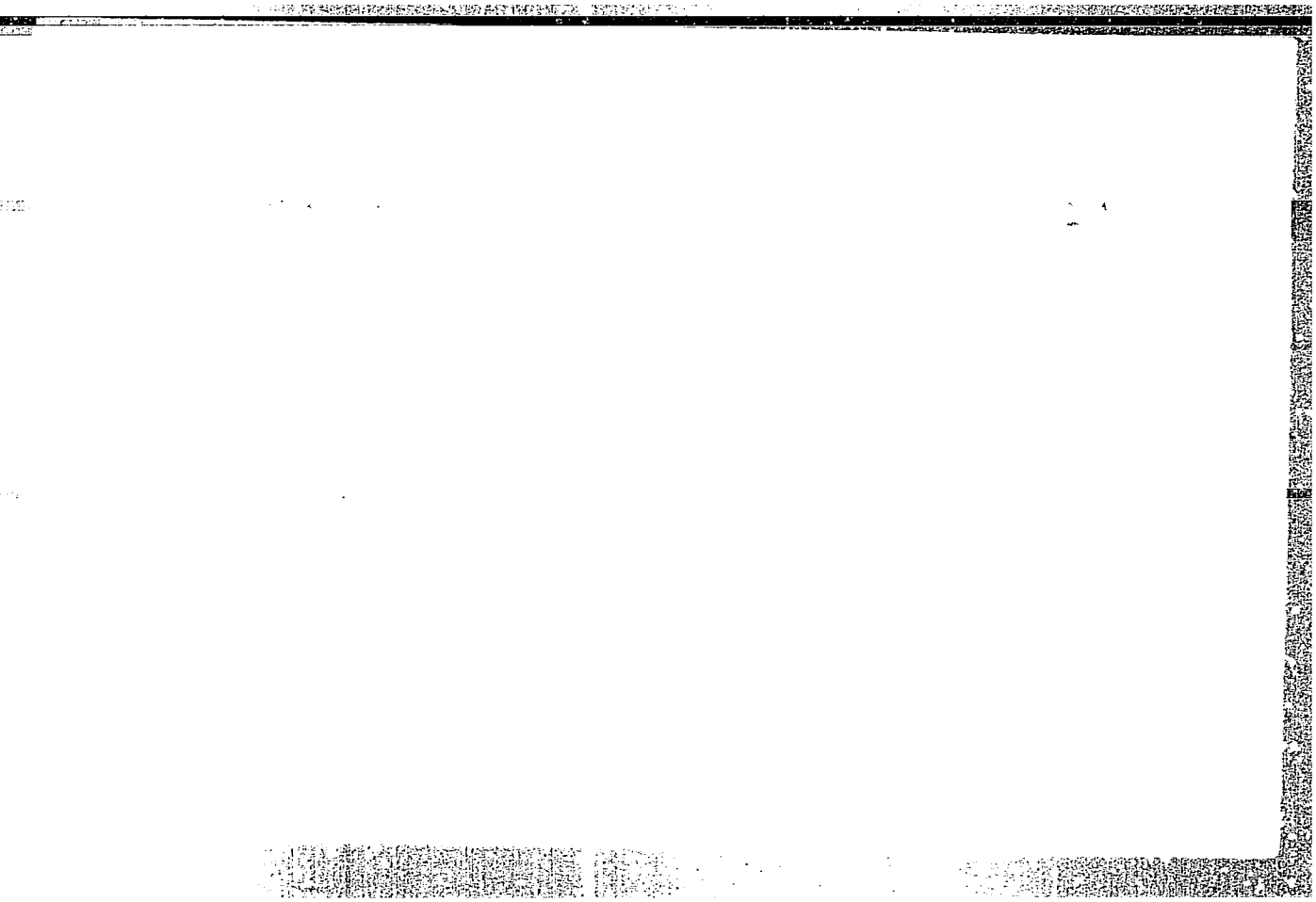
This apparent significance seems to arise from the possibility that the cylinder $r < R$ may be filled with matter, to which, however, all the relevant properties of the vacuum have been ascribed. Anyway, the author notes that the Bessel function will vanish on or within the cylinder only for frequencies much greater than those encountered in industry, and does not give the special treatment that he says this case requires. The field for the case of zero frequency is derived and discussed briefly. Orig.art.has: 28 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jun63 DATE ACQ: 20May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



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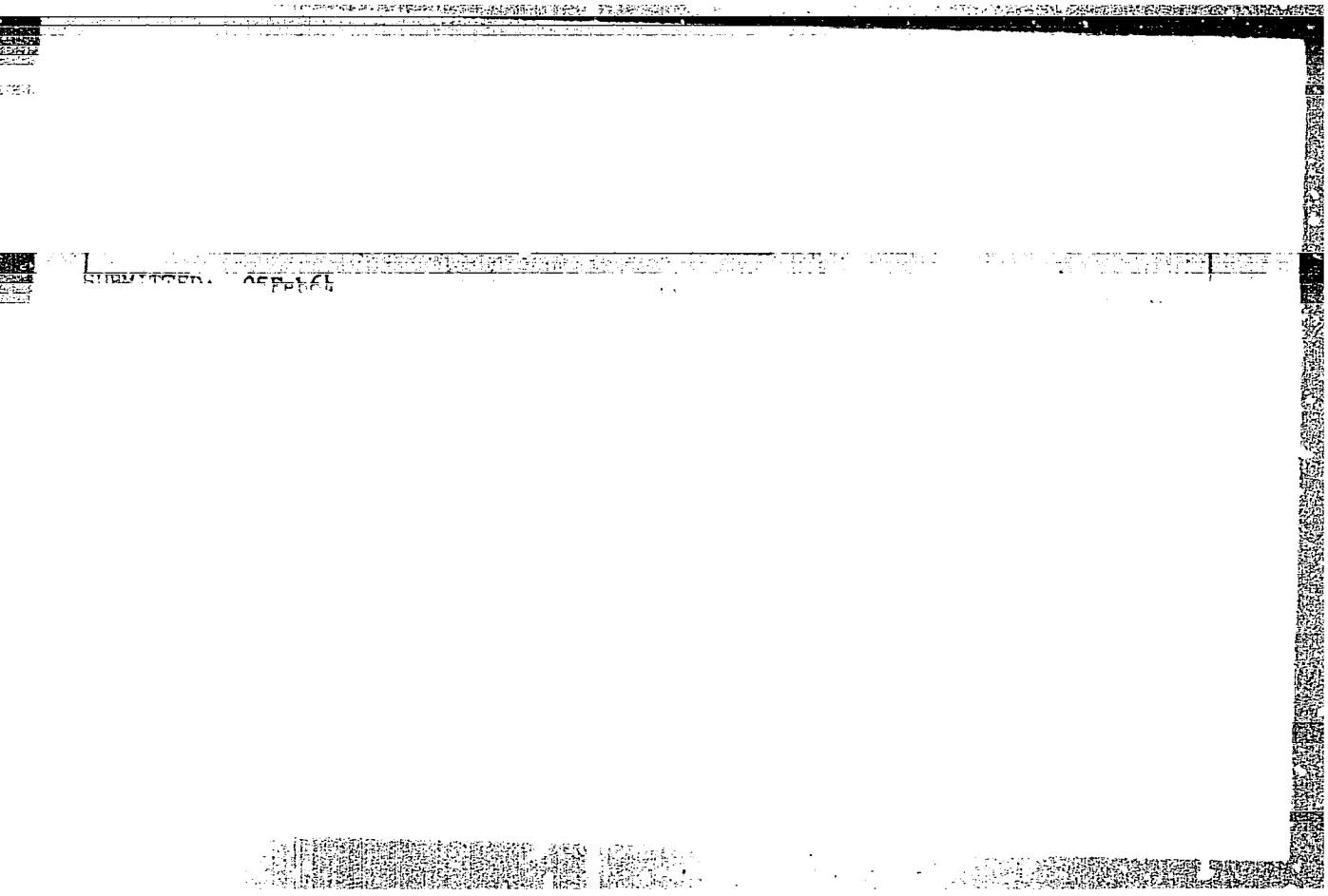

[redacted]

[redacted]netskiy, R.S.

[redacted]

TOPIC TAGS: rotating magnetic field, cylindrical body

[redacted] is the azimuth angle. The calculation is based on the author's earlier calcu-

L 54771-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015643

L 3303-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AR5008454 S/0271/65/000/002/B016/B016
681.142.33:621.311.6

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 2B93 16 B

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, S. S.

TITLE: One method for widening the frequency band and enhancing the accuracy of digital phase meters

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskogo in-ta radioelektron. i elektron. tekhn., v. 2, 1964, 20-29

TOPIC TAGS: phase meter, digital phase meter, high frequency phase meter

TRANSLATION: A method is described for constructing the block circuit of a digital phase meter with a rather high frequency band (up to 500 kc or higher). The phase meter accuracy is enhanced by introducing elements that compensate for systematic errors; less rigorous requirements for some assemblies are adopted, and the prerequisites are created for using semiconductor devices. A

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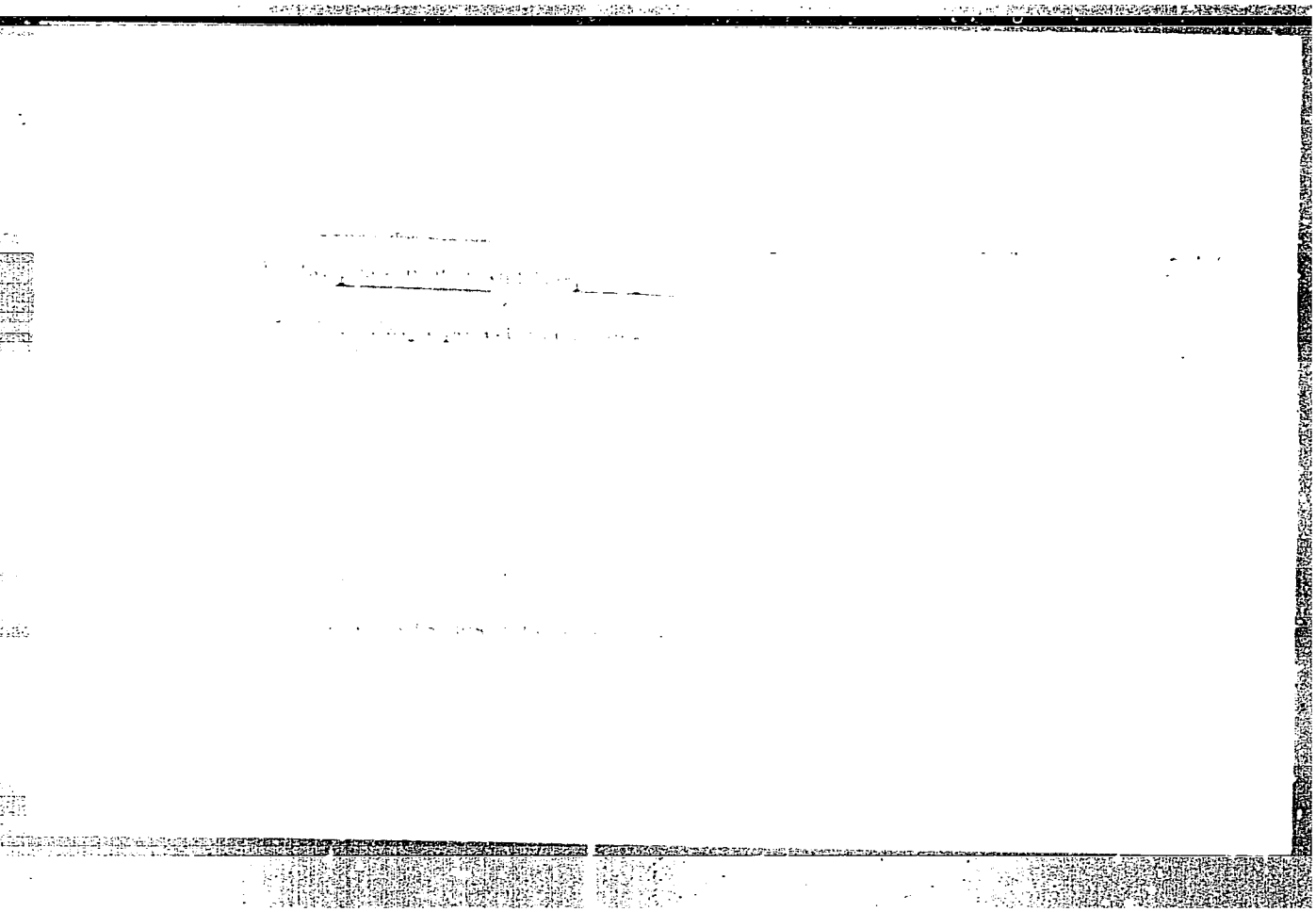
ACCESSION NR: AR5008454

simplified phase meter block diagram is described. This diagram differs from the conventional one in that it includes a 180°-phase shifter which is materialized by introducing a symmetrical trigger into each channel. A formula is supplied for determining the uppermost frequency at which the instrument can operate. Most of the systematic error is compensated by a high-resolution (down to 0.01°) indicator, an adjustable delay line, and the 180°-phase shifter. These devices eliminate the shaping-channel errors due to unequal limiting and amplification levels, and to dissimilar rise and fall portions of the controlled-trigger and gate pulses. Bibl. 7, figs. 5.

SUB CODE: EC ENCL: 00



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...al devices (see, e.g., V. V. Kovalevska... ...tsifrovym
...vleniem. Peredovoy nauchn.-tekhn. i proizvodstvennyy opyt Tema 35 i/II.59-154/18,
... higher upper limit of ...

... Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 3 figures and 1 table

... SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

KUZNETSKIY, S.S. (Krasnoyarsk)

Distribution laws and practical limiting errors of discrete transformation in digital phase meters. Avtometriia no.3: 63-68 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted Sept. 15, 1964.

KUZNETSKIY, V.I., inshener.; SURIN, A.N., inshener.

Use of tubes with a thin metal sheath for interior wiring. Prom. energ. 11 no.10:31-32 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Latvenergo.
(Electric wiring, Interior)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Chemical changes in the sulfite cooking process with a sodium base. Bum. prom. 33 no.5:7-9 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.
(Woodpulp)

KUZNETSKIY, V. V.

"Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics. Some Questions of the Methods of Their Experimental Determination and Analysis." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

POLIVANOV, K.M.; KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

General properties of linear systems. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. no.11: 1310-1317 N '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.M. Molotova.
(Ferrates--Magnetic properties)

Kuznetskiy, V.V.

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, V.V.

TITLE: Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics (Chastotnyye kharakteristiki magnetodielektrikov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol. XX, #11, pp 1274-1278 1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT: The magnetic and electric properties of nickel -zinc ferrites 0-2000 and 0-1000 were investigated in the radiotechnical band of frequencies from 0.1 to 50 megacycles.

The experiments and the analysis of results obtained were carried out by the method of two measurements developed by Polivanov (1). The characteristics of frequency dependences of magnetic and dielectric permeabilities of these ferrites are shown in Graphs 1,2 and 3. This investigation has shown that the surface effect in nickel-zinc ferrites, within the frequency band considered, is extremely small.

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TITLE: Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics (Chastotnyye kharakteristiki magnetodielektrikow)

The volume resonance is also absent.

The mechanism of dispersion of magnetic permeability can be explained by a resonance phenomenon connected with the shift of borders of spontaneous magnetization regions. The possibility of such a phenomenon was first pointed out by Doering (2).

It is concluded that the ferrites investigated are in electrical respect semiconductors with markedly manifested capacitance properties. The bibliography lists 2 references, one of which is Slavic (Russian). The article contains 3 graphs.

INSTITUTION: Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in Moskva

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Kuzhetskiy, V.V.

Kuznetskiy, V.V.

AUTHORS: Polivanov, K.M. and Kuznetskiy, V.V.

TITLE: General Properties of Linear Systems (Obshchiye svoystva lineynykh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol.XX, #11, pp 1310-1317 1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT: The authors apply a graphoanalytical method proposed by Bode (5) to determine the imaginary frequency characteristic of magnetic permeability by the real one.

The method consists of the following steps:

1. The available real characteristic curve is approximated by a series of straight lines,
2. The imaginary characteristic is constructed for each section, and
3. The curves obtained are summed up.

There is also a possibility to determine the phase characteristic of magnetic permeability by the frequency characteristic of magnetic permeability modulus obtained experimentally.

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TITLE: General Properties of Linear Systems (Obshchiye svoystva lineynykh sistem)

This graphoanalytical method was applied by the authors to the analysis of frequency dependence of the magnetic permeability of ferrites.

Experimental and theoretical curves agree well for ferrites 0-1000 and 0-2000 used in the investigation.

The bibliography lists 9 references, of which 8 are Slavic (Russian). The article contains 6 graphs.

INSTITUTION: Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in Moskva

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Mechanism of the frequency dispersion of magnetic spectra of nickel-zinc ferrites. Nek. vop. inzh. fiz. no.1:83-98 '57.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Magnetism) (Ferrites)

KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Heating of massive ferromagnetic cylinders by alternating current of industrial frequency. Nek. vop. inzh. fiz. no.1:99-110 '57. (MIRA 12:5)

(Induction heating)

8(0)

SOV/112-59-5-9308

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Using the Q-Meter for Determining Inductance and Capacitance of a Specimen That Has a Low Q-Factor

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nekotoryye vopr. inzh. fiz. Nr 1, M., 1957, pp 111-122

ABSTRACT: Measuring the parameters of specimens having a low Q-factor by means of a Q-meter is possible only if the sensitivity of the meter is increased. The principal difficulty lies in the fact that in tuning the measuring circuit by a variable capacitor, the resonant point in the circuit does not correspond to the maximum voltage on the capacitor. This phenomenon has to be taken into account in dealing with low-Q specimens, for which the formulae supplied with the meter instructions are inapplicable. Introducing experimentally determined corrective factors into simplified formulae is suggested. To facilitate estimating the corrective factors, graphs are presented. Series connection of

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SOV/112-59-5-9308

Using the Q-Meter for Determining Inductance and Capacitance of a Specimen . . . .

inductive and capacitive specimens in the measuring circuit is examined. A difference measurement method is used, in which two measurements — with and without the specimen — are taken. Determination of inductance, capacitance, and resistance of the circuit without the specimen is made by using conventional formulae because the circuit Q-factor is sufficiently high. The method was tested in determining frequency characteristics of the impedance of NTs-2000 and NTs-1000 ferrites where the specimen was regarded as both a coil magnetic circuit and a capacitor dielectric; thus, both magnetic and electric properties of the ferrite were investigated.

V. Yu. K.

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KUZNETSKIY, V. V.

21 (0), 24 (0)

SOV/89-7-2-18/24

AUTHOR: Tyagunov, G. A.

TITLE: Scientific Conference of the MIFI (Nauchnaya konferentsiya MIFI)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 176-177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The yearly scientific meeting was held from 17 April to 15 May 1959 in the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physical Engineering Institute). More than 600 participants from 100 different institutes attended the 2 plenary and 18 sectional conferences. A total of 148 lectures were held. The following lectures are specially mentioned: M. K. Romanovskiy on the thermo-nuclear examinations, N. G. Basov on the physical foundations of molecular generators and amplifiers, A. I. Leypunskiy on the construction of a fast reactor, I. Ya. Pomeranchuk on the theory of the peripheral collision of mesons and nucleons, A. B. Migdal on superfluidity and momentum of inertia of the nuclei, A. S. Kompaneyets on the strong electromagnetic gravity wave, V. I. Gol'danskiy on levels which are excited within the nucleus shell and methods of comprehending them, Y. L. Rozental' and L. A. Prokhorova on the analysis of the possible experiments for the determination of the measurements of the μ-mesons, V. I. Dianov-Klokov on the spectrum of liquid and crystalline hydrogen under pressure (8000-10000 atm) and an instrument for measuring the absorption curves, V. F. Lyapidevskiy and O. V. Olenazdina on new application possibilities of the diffusion chamber, A. V. Shal'nov on calculation methods for linear electron accelerators with migratory waves, P. A. Ryazin, A. B. Minervin and A. Y. Zaboyev on new theories of the electron capture under betatron conditions of the acceleration, Ya. G. Pratnev on optimum wave length for a generator, S. P. Lomnev and G. A. Tyagunov on magnetic focussing in a linear electron accelerator, O. A. Val'dner, P. A. Dmitrovskiy, D. M. Zorin, Yu. V. Klein on the 3 new linear accelerators of the MIFI, and V. V. Kuznetskiy, O. A. Val'dner, V. V. Kotov and V. N. Chechurov on examination of the electron movement in the system of the elatron with consideration of the scattering fields, O. A. Krayev on impulse method for measuring the heat conduction capacity of liquids and the theory of this method, Ya. M. Khabakhpashev, Yu. V. Il'in and D. A. Chirov on heat transmission to the eutectic Na-K which flows in a circular space, V. I. Petrovichev on heat transmission to circulating mercury, V. V. Koysin on special conditions when working with a flat triode in the impulse technique, O. S. Pokurayev on calculation methods and construction of an impulse transformer for instruments with semi-conductor elements, Ya. A. Zhetarmov on a possibility judge the characteristics of magnetic recording of impulses, B. I. Kal'nin on the element system for a universal digital computer, V. S. Malov on multiple control of the parameters of technologic processes, P. I. Popov on analysis of several systems with which physical energy apparatus can be automatically started, Yu. I. Topchayev on a method to examine the quality of a reactor control when the reactivity changes stepwise or linearily, G. A. Leont'yev and A. I. Yevstyukhin on examination of the iodine method of refining niobium and characteristics of the metal obtained, P. L. Gruzin and G. G. Ryabova on examination of the micro-distribution of carbon, tungsten, iron and other elements in zirconium and its alloys by use of autoradiography, G. B. Fedorov on determination of the sublimation heat of zirconium and nickel by using radioactive indicators and G. B. Fedorov and A. M. Gamenikhin on determination of the diffusion coefficients of chromium, nickel, iron and chromium nickel steels. The literature for all these lectures will be published by the MIFI in a symposium.

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KUZNETSKIY, V. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5134

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut

Uskoriteli; sbornik statey (Accelerators; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 163 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,600 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR.

Ed. (Title page): G. A. Tyagunov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Popova.

COVERAGE: The book contains articles by staff members of the Department of Electrophysical Installations of the MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) reflecting theoretical and experimental investigations of linear electron accelerators, betatrons and synchrotrons; one article deals with ion sources for cyclotrons. The theoretical papers on linear electron accelerators are a continuation of a similar research paper published in the collection of articles "Lineynyye uskoriteli" (MIFI edition, 1959) on the dynamics of particles in these machines. The theoretical papers on particle trapping for acceleration conditions in betatrons and synchrotrons contain a mathematical solution of this problem which takes into account the collective interaction of particles in the beam and the inductive properties of that beam at the moments of onset and break. A number of experimental investigations deals with measurements at shf and with electron accelerator and betatron components, while a special study is concerned with the linear cyclic accelerator ("elutron") proposed a few years ago by one of the coauthors of the article in question. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

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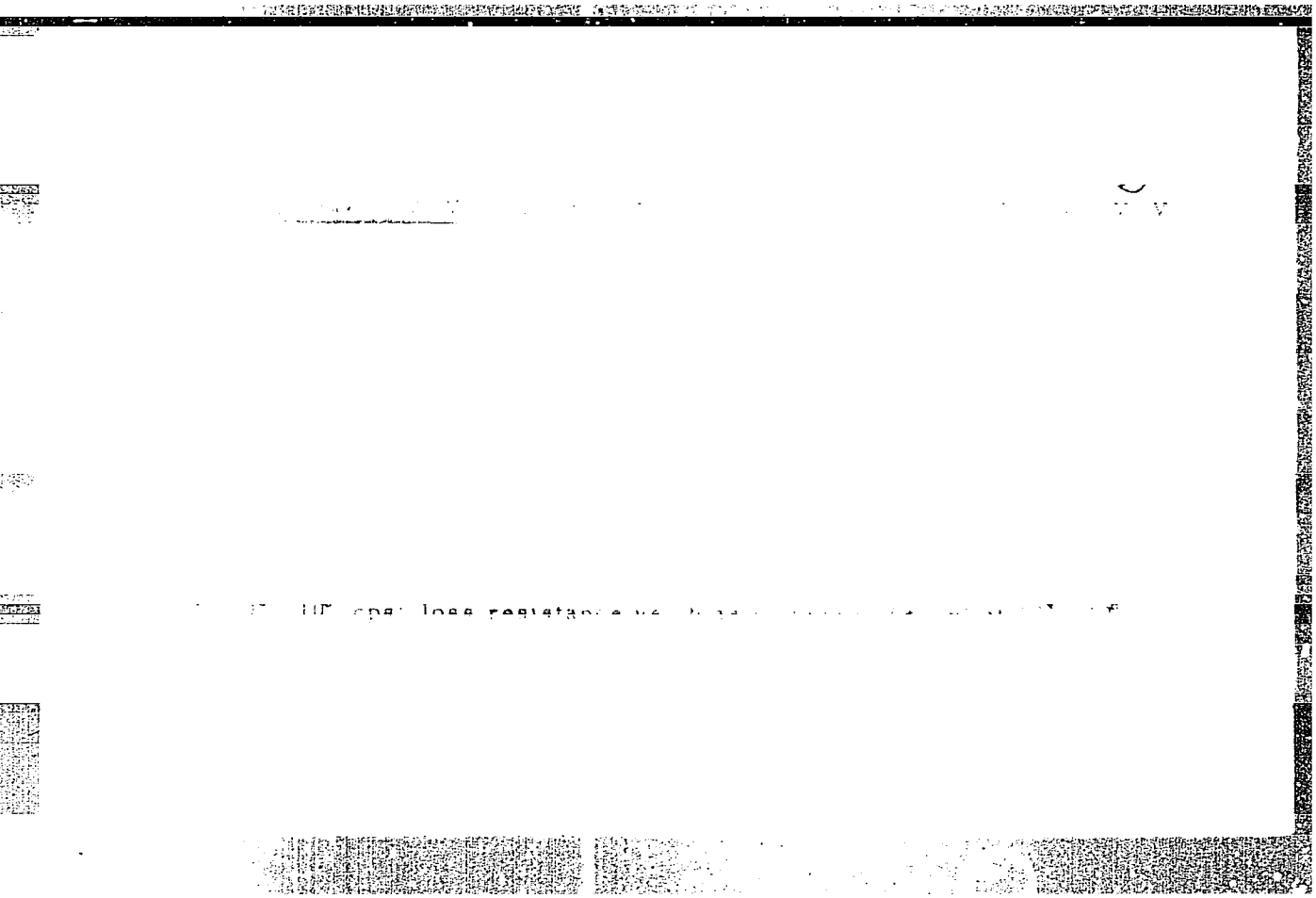

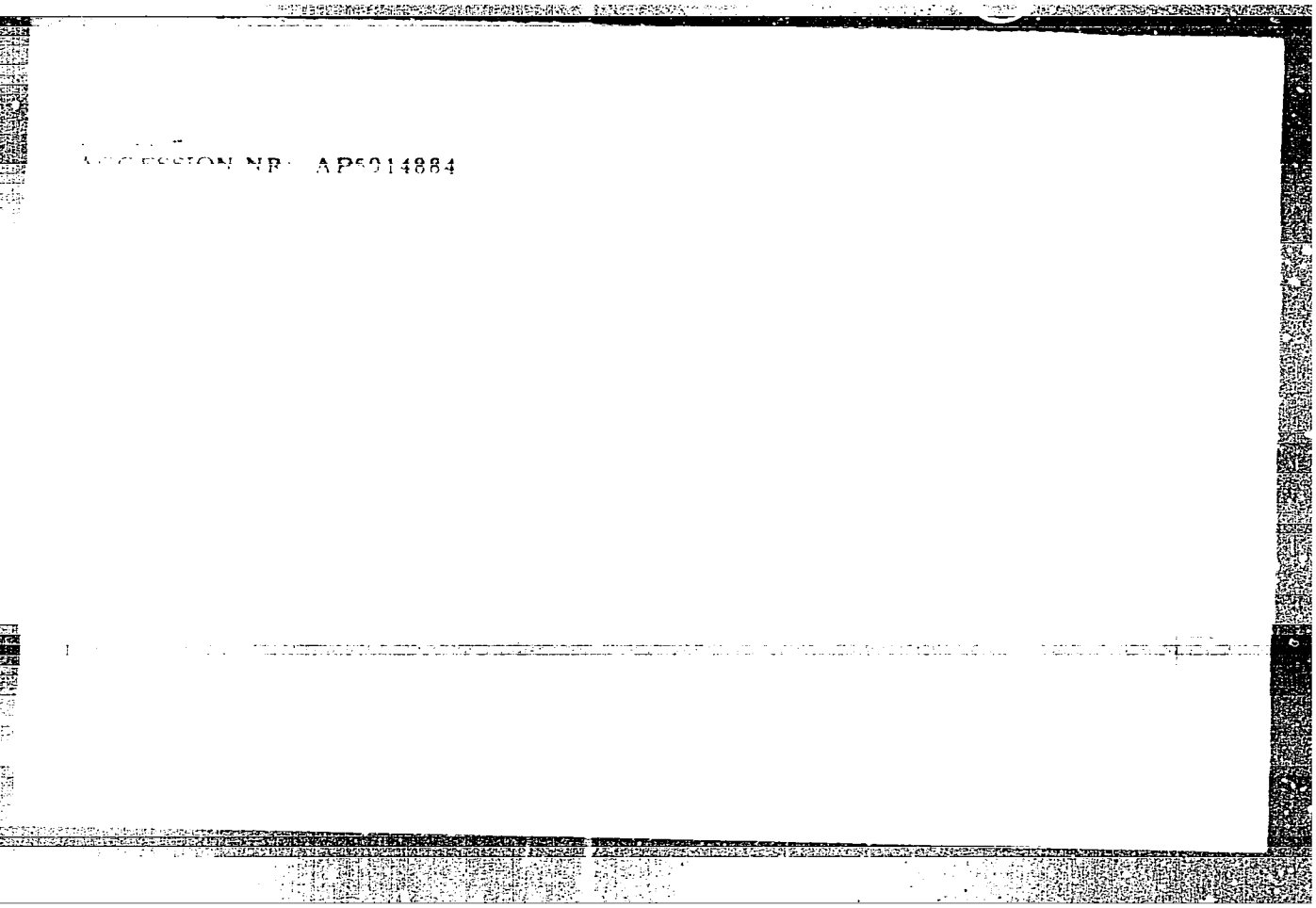

KUZNETSKOVA, E.K.

Characteristics of the blood supply to the pancreas in various phases of its activity. Fiziol. zhur. 48 no.4:470-479 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. From the Department of Physiology, S.M. Kirov Military Medical Academy, Leningrad.

(PANCREAS—BLOOD SUPPLY)

KUZNETSLOV, N.I. (Yaroslavl')

Use of Ca^{45} for studying mineral metabolism in osteoporosis of varying etiology. Med.rad. no.10:88-90 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(CALCIUM--ISOTOPES) (OSTEOPOROSIS)

KURYLOVICH, V. [Kurylowicz, W].; KUZNETSOV, A.; PASKIYE, I.F.; SITEK, K.

Comparative studies on lyophilized BCG vaccines prepared from BCG strains of various origins. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.10: [illegible] O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny v Varshave i eksperimental'nogo otdela Mezhdunarodnogo tsentra pomoshchi detyam v Parizhe.
(BCG VACCINES
lymphilized vaccines from various strains, comparison (Rus))

KURYLOVICH, V. [Kurylowicz, W.]; KUZNETSOV, A.; PASK'YE, I.F. [Pasquier, J.F.]
SITEK, K.

Attempted differentiation of BCG strains of various origins and lymphilization of vaccines prepared from these strains with the aid of radioactive carbon. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.11:52-62 N '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny v Varshave i eksperimental'nogo otdela Mezhdunarodnogo tsentra pomoshchi detyam v Parizhe.

(BCG VACCINATION
lyomphilization of vaccines from various BCG strains with radiocarbon (Rus))
(MYCOBACTERIUM, TUBERCULOSIS BOVIS
BCG, differenation of strains from various sources (Rus))

KUZNETSOV, A., inzh.

Are buffer walls needed for mooring quays. Rech. transp. 19 no.12:50-51 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Inchorage)

KUZNETSOV, A. (Novosibirsk)

Bridge with a linear scale for measuring resistances and capacitances.
Radio no.3:55-56 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Bridge circuits) (Electric measurements)

KUZNETSOV, A., inzh.

Bridge in Orsk. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.9:29 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Orsk—Bridges, Concrete)

AKHIDIN, D., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, A., inzh.

Keramzit concrete truss. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no.1:28-29 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:3)
(Trusses) (Keramzit)

KUZNETSOV, A.

Experiment in comprehensive education. Prof.-tekhn.obr. 19 no.11:28 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Direktor tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.1, Sverdlovsk.
(Evening and continuation schools)

KUZNETSOV, A.

Legal status of the secondary school students working in enterprises. Sots. trud 6 no.7:11-16 Jl '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Educational law and legislation)
(Education, Cooperative)

KUZNETSOV, A., prepodavatel', dotsent, kand. istoricheskikh nauk

Theory and practice. Grazhd. av. 20 no.9:15 S '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Rizhskiy institut inzhenerov grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.
(Riga--Aeronautics--Study and teaching)

ACC NR: AP7000558 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/011/0046/0048

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, A. (Engineer; Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Checking the R-405's calibration [Testing the R-405 radio-relay station]

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 11, 1966, 46-48

TOPIC TAGS: electronic equipment, ~~equipment maintenance~~, radio relay, radio relay station equipment, frequency meter / Ch4-9 frequency meter

ABSTRACT: In this article it is stated that a periodic check on the most important parameters of the R-405 radio-relay station's equipment can be made with a new instrument. Now being put into production, the Ch4-9 heterodyne frequency meter is powered by 220-v ±10% a-c with a 50 ±0.5 Hz frequency. The instrument can be used in mobile workshops, at repair bases, in storehouses, laboratories, and factory machine shops. At an air temperature of about +25°C and a humidity to 90%, the instrument gives measurements with an error of no more than $\pm 5.6^{-6}$. [WS]

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1 UDC: none

KUZNETSOV, A.A.; LUNEVA, V.S.

Quantitative determination of the anticorrosive properties of greases by means of radioactive tracers. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 5 no.9:61-64 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Radioactive tracers)

S/065/60/000/009/006/006/XX
E194/E184

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, A.A., and Luneva, V.S.

TITLE: Quantitative Determination of the Anti-corrosive Properties of Greases by the Radioactive Indicator Method

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No. 9, pp. 61-64

TEXT: Existing standard methods of assessing the protective properties of greases and their corrosive effects are qualitative and as quantitative results were required it was decided to use the radioactive indicator method. The test pieces were discs of area 21.3 cm^2 containing the isotope Fe^{59}. The metal surfaces were cleaned with particular care. The protection tests were made at relative humidity of 98-100% at various temperatures: the test results are plotted and are given in Table 1. It is seen that increasing the test temperature increases the rate of metal transfer with both hydrocarbon and soap greases. The repeatability of metal content determinations in the lubricants in assessing the protective properties lies in the range 4-16%. Under isothermal

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S/065/60/000/009/006/006/XX
E194/E184

Quantitative Determination of the Anti-corrosive Properties of Greases by the Radioactive Indicator Method

conditions the relative humidity plays a prominent role and corrosion is very slight at low relative humidity. The radioactive tracer and polarographic methods of assessing metal transfer were compared; the results were in general agreement but as will be seen from the data given in Table 2, the radioactive determinations are the more accurate. Moreover, the radioactive method permits recording of the initial kinetics of the corrosion process in a time not only less than a day but even less than an hour. The time required for a radioactive determination is less than that of polarographic determination by a factor of 3 or 4. Preliminary results of tests of the corrosive effects of various greases by the radioactive method are given in Table 3: there was no transfer of metal to the lubricants in periods up to 24 hours, but transfer was observed at 48 hours and above. The greases are readily compared with one another. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 10 references: (Soviet, but one probably translated from English).

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

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KUZNETSOV, A.A

124-11-13247

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 139 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, A. A.

TITLE: On Calculation Methods for the Parameters of the Shearing of Mountainous Rocks.
(O metodakh rascheta parametrov sdvizheniya gornykh porod.)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. Molotovsk. gorn. in-t , 1956, sb. Nr 1, pp 58-65.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

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