The Gang Stamping of Parts on Automatic Rotor Lines

rotor line takes up only 20 m^2, including auxiliary floor space. The line is attended by only two operators. Some 721,000 rubles are saved by the introduction of this production line. There are 2 figures.

Card 5/5

KUZNETSOV, K. A.

Displacement of blanks in the opening of an attachment. Priborostroenie no.10:22 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Metal cutting)

KUZNETSOV, K.A.

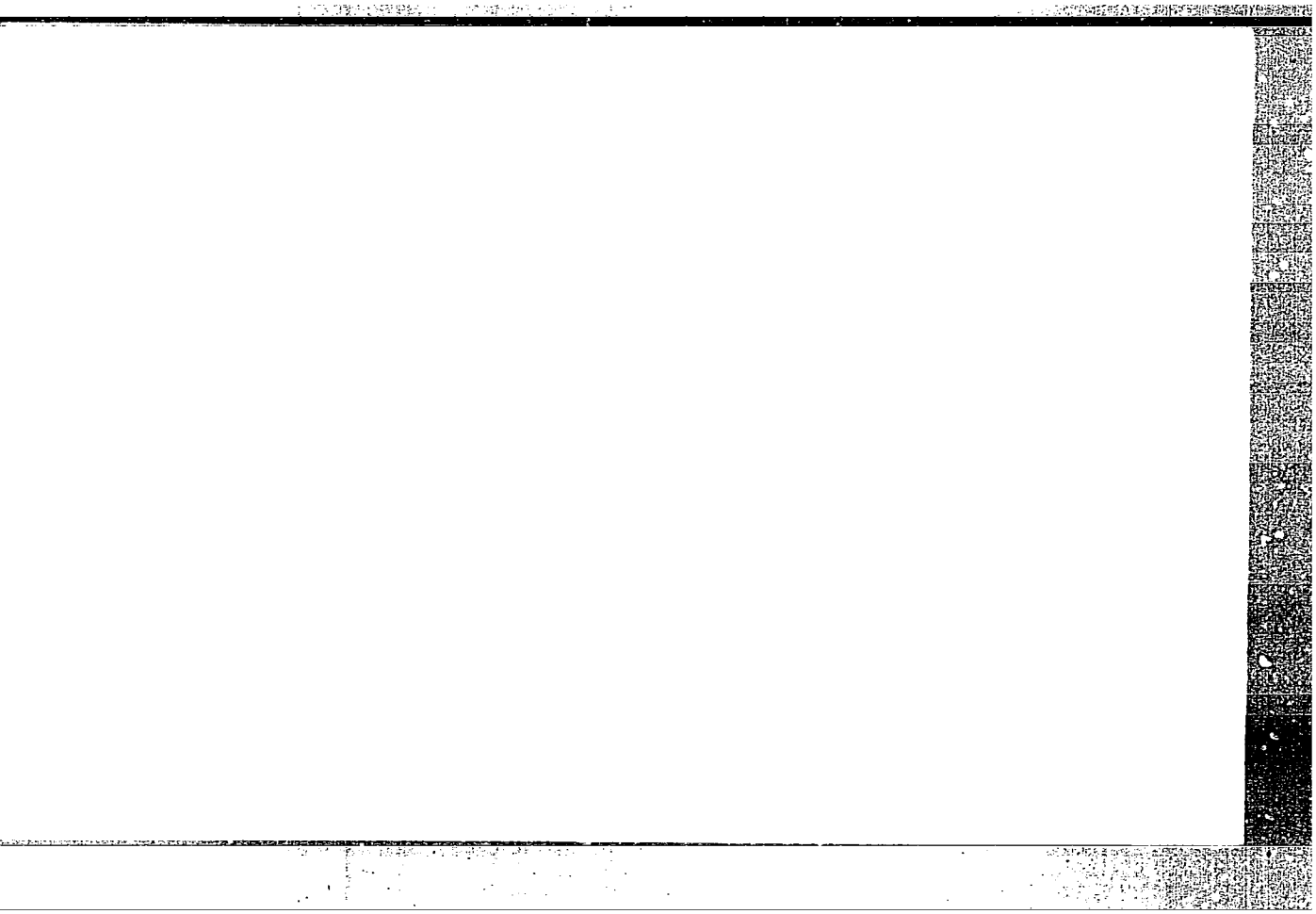
Errors in punching and trimming. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 6, no.6:142-144 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.

KUZNETSOV, K.A.

Kuznetsov, K.A. "The soils on the right bank of the Galka River", Uchen. zapiski (Tomskiy gos. un-t im. Kuybysheva), No. 11, 1948, p. 57-77.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 12, 1949)



Kuznetsov, K.A.

USSR/Soil Science - Soil Genesis and Geography. J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur- Biol., No 5, 1958, 20042

Author : Kuznetsov, K.A.

Inst : Penzenskiy Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Soil at the Source of the Khoper and Yelanka Rivers.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 1, 97-116.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KUZNETSOV, K.A.

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil. J-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20061

Author : Kuznetsov, K.A., Cheremisinova, V.N.

Inst : Penzenskiy Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Physical Water Properties of the Weakly Leached Chernozem Soils.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp, 1, 127-134

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Soil Science - Soil Genesis and Geography. J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20043

Author : Kuznetsov, K.A.

Inst : Penzenskiy Agricultural Institute.

Title : Soil Distribution (of Chernozems) in Relation to the Nature of the Soil Forming Rocks and the Altitude.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 1, 135-140

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5, 1959, No. 20016

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : their place of origin (sandstone, silaceous clay, sands); Chernozems occur in thick heavily textured diluvial deposits. The described soils are distinguished by their acid reaction and significant hydrolytic acidity. Wide use of phosphate fertilizer is recommended to neutralize these soils. For scientific cultivation it is desirable to introduce potassium fertilizers. A brief review is also given of the properties of some river valley soils.
-- P.V. Shramko

CARD: 2/2

KUZNETSOV, K.A.

Work of the Penza Branch of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists.
Pochvovedenie no.12:98 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Penza Province--Soil research)

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
SEMENIKHINA, I. N.

Oak

Measure for increasing the productivity of oak trees. Les. khoz. 5 no. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953 [corrected to 2], Uncl.

Kuznetsov, K.A.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Culture. J-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69131

Author : Kuznetsov, K.A.
Inst :
Title : Experiment in Steppe Forestry in Rostov District.

Orig Pub : Lesnoe kh-vo, 1956, No 8, 41-47

Abstract : Data are given about the environments and area of forest cultivation in the Rostov district. The sowing and planting of forest strips and groves in a linear-alveolar manner were carried out on areas previously prepared by the total fallow system and simultaneous plantings of both the trees and bushes. Groves of sharpleafed and field maples, simple ash tree, forest peartree thrive well as accompanying species, as do also the bushes: tartar maple, smoke tree and tartar honeysuckle. Strips of green ash trees and yellow acacia are worse in appearance. Those groves excell on which the soil is treated

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69131

by the system of 2 years following and on which care was maintained from the moment of planting.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, Alekscy Platonovich; BESSARABOV, Sergey Filippovich; KUZNETSOV, Konstantin Arkhipovich; ALEKSEYEVA, R.L., red.; SHNEYDERMAN, K.A., red.; SHVYDCHENKO, L.I., red.; BOROVINSKAYA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Shelterbelt afforestation and landscaping in the Don Valley; from farm practices in Rostov Province]Zashchitnoe lesorazvedenie i ozelenenie na Donu; iz opyta khoziaistv Rostovskoi oblasti. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 269 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Rostov Province--Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, K. F. 20-114-4-55/63

TITLE: Geochronite in Ores of the Yekaterino-Blagodatskoye Deposit (Geokronit v rudakh Yekaterino-Blagodatskoge mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 880 - 883 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the occasion of his studies of the ores of the mentioned poly-metal deposits in Eastern Transbaykalia the author discovered the wide distribution of a new mineral. According to its diagnostic properties in polished Outs it is similar to some Pb-sulphoarsenites. The chemical properties, however, are essentially different. The mentioned deposit forms a series of metasomatic tubular bodies which are lying in quartzed and dolomitized limestones. The ore body consists of compact sulphide ores. Their formation went through 6 stages: Quartz-pyrites-, sphalerite-, galena-, quartz-arsenopyrites-, geochronite-galena-, and quartz-dolomite-sulphoantimonite-stage. Besides these also other minerals occur here. The mineral described here is one of the main minerals among the primary ores. Its diagnostic properties are given. Its diagnosis on the occasion

Card 1/4

Geochronite in Ores of the Yekaterino-Blagodatskiy Deposit

of the mineralogic study is difficult. According to its entire crystallographic and optic properties it differs scarcely from jordanite and hitermanite ("gitermanit") for which it can easily be mistaken in polished cuts. The differences also from Boulangerite are given as well as radiograms. The spectral analysis shows the presence of the main components: lead, antimony, and arsenic. Permanent admixtures are: silver, thallium, tin and copper. The chemical analysis is given in table 2. Thus the mineral in question can be counted to the Pb-sulphoantimonoarsenites. Its structure and chemical composition corresponds to geochronite. The empiric formula of the latter according to Douglas is: 27 PbS_x $(Sb, As)_2S_3$. Furthermore the chemical composition of geochronites from various deposits is compared. 2 geochronite varieties are indicated in the deposit in question; they correspond to two final stages of the mineral formation: to the geochronite-galena- and to the quartz—dolomite-antimony stage. Earlier geochronite usually occurs together with galena, either as tablelike crystals or as conglomerations of granular particles in association with galena, tetraedrite, quartz, and pyrites. Later geochronite is as a rule associated with boulan-

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Geochronite in Ores of the Yekaterino-Blagodatskoye Deposit

gerite, galena, dolomite and barite. They are small tablets and solid aggregate of irregular grains which are usually concentrated in dolomite and in the interstices of "shestovatyy" quartz. It is known that geochronite is rather rare and found only abroad in paragenesis with barite, quartz, fluorite, pyrites and tetraedrite. In the USSR it became known also as mineral in the Smirnovskoye deposit ores since 1953. Furthermore the author found unimportant eliminations of geochronite in the Ivanovskoye deposit ores, together with boulangerite and others. All this is an evidence for the rather wide distribution of geochronite in the Nerchinsk ores and that it is by no means a rarity. Further finds in Eastern Transbaykalia are probable. Finally the practical importance of geochronite has to be pointed out, since besides lead it has increased silver- and thallium concentrations. Some units of the polymetal ores of Transbaykalia can therefore be considered as complex thallium-polymetal ores. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

20-114-4-55/63

Geochronite in Ores of the Yekaterino—Blagodatskoye Deposit

PRESENTED: December 13, 1956, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1956

Card 4/4

KUZNETSOV, K.F.

Rare and trace elements in ores of some complex metal deposits of the nerchinskiy Zavod group (eastern Transbaikalia). Trudy Inst.min., geokhim.i kristalokhim.red.elem. no.2:49-73 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

(Transbaikalia--Trace elements)
(Transbaikalia--Metals, Rare and minor)

VOL'FSON, F.I.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.

Regularities in the distribution of lead and zinc mineralization in the Argun Valley complex ore belt of eastern Transbaikalia. Zakonom. razm. polezn. iskop. 2:308-332 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR i Institut geologii, mineralogii i geokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR.
(Argun Valley--Lead ores) (Argun Valley--Zinc ores)

KUZNETSOV, K.F.; MEYTUV, G.M.; CHITAYEVA, N.A.; LIZUNOV, N.V.

Regularities in the distribution of rare elements in complex ore deposits of eastern Transbaikalia. Trudy Inst. min., geokhim. i kristallokhim. red. elem. no. 3:162-179 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Transbaikalia--Chemical elements)

VOL'FSON, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; DYUKOV, A.I.; KUSHNAREV, I.P.; PEK, A.V.; RYBALOV, B.L.; SONYUSHKIN, Ye.P.; KHOROSHILOV, L.V.; CHERNYSHEV, V.F.; BIRYUKOV, V.I.; GARMASH, A.A.; DRUZHININ, A.V.; KARAMYAN, K.A.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.; LOZOVSKIY, V.I.; MALINOVSKIY, Ye.P.; NEVSKIY, V.A.; PAVLOV, N.V.; ROMENSON, B.M.; SAMONOV, I.Z.; SIDORENKO, A.V. [deceased]; SOPKO, P.F.; CHEGLOKOV, S.V.; YUDIN, B.A.; KHEYTER, V.M., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk; retsenzent; KOTLYAR, V.N., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, retsenzent; GRUSHEVOY, V.G., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, retsenzent; NAKOVNIK, N.I., doktor nauk, retsenzent; KURSK, N.M., doktor geologo-mineral. geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V., red.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Basic problems and methods of studying structures of ore provinces

(Continued on next card)

VOL'FSON, F.I.---(continued) Card 2.

and deposits] Osnovnye voprosy i metody izucheniia struktur rudnykh polei i mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1960. 623 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. 2. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota (for Dyukov, Biryukov, Druzhinin, Kuznetsov). 3. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR (for Germash). 4. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Karamyan). 5. Baleyzoloto (for Sidorenko). 6. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Malinovskiy, Nevskiy, Pavlov, Chernyshev). 7. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Ronenson). 8. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Samonov). 9. Voronezhskiy universitet (for Sopko). 10. Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR (for Yudin).

(Ore deposits)

KUZNETSOV, K.F.; KUZNETSOV, L.K.

Rapid general overhaul of an electric furnace. Metallurg no.12:15-16 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika elektrostaleplavil'nogo tsekha no.1 po oborudovaniya (for K.F.Kuznetsov). 2.Inzhener-konstruktor proyektnogo otdela, Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod(for L.K.Kuznetsov). (Chelyabinsk--Electric furnaces)

ACCESSION NR: AT4028286 S/2677/63/000/010/0092/0099

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, K. F.

TITLE: Indium in sulfantimonite of lead

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Trudy*, No. 10, 1963. Redkiye elementy* v sul'fidny*kh mestorozhdeniyakh, 92-99

TOPIC TAGS: indium, sulfantimonite, lead, deposits, sulfo salt, rare earth elements, boulangerite, sphalerite, bournonite

ABSTRACT: In this paper the author discusses the discovery of an increased concentration of indium in sulfostannates of lead. Reference is made to many works which were conducted in the past. The paper concentrates on ores found in Eastern Transbaikal in the USSR. The distribution of indium in sulfantimonite of lead of various regions and in various ores are presented in a series of tables. One of the main reasons for the range of indium concentrations in sulfantimonites of lead is obviously the local change of the physical chemical state of solutions directly in the places of origin of the ore formations, but its abnormally high concentration in a specific number of these minerals is most likely caused by an increased

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028286

sorption capability of the gels which lead to a sharp increase in the rare earth mixture content in metacolloid formations. The author describes the redeposition of indium in a sphalerite substitution process. The sharp change of concentrations of indium in sulfo antimonites of lead in the Eastern Transbaikal is caused to a significant degree by the difference in geological conditions of the formation of most recent lead-antimony ores and its high concentrations are characteristic mainly for the collomorphic differences of sulfo salts, as well as for the fully crystalline aggregates of boulangerite and bournonite which were formed by means of the substitution of high indium bearing zinc blends. In telescopic deposits where the development of sulfo salts of lead and tin are accompanied by dissociation and substitution of previously deposited high indium bearing zinc ores, a large portion of indium included in the minerals of the sulfo salt group is derived in the process of sphalerite substitution. This may explain the unexpectedly high concentrations of indium in boulangerite which develops along with sphalerite and the decrease of its content to infinitesimal amounts in the varieties of this material which were formed by filling cavities or even the substitution of pyrite and other nonindium bearing formations. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 figures.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4028286

ASSOCIATION: Institut minerologii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov, AN SSSR (Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and the Chemistry of Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 16Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ML, EL	NO REF SOV: 008	OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

KUZNETSOV, K.F.

Basic characteristics of the geology of the Nerchinskiy Zavod region. Trudy IGEM no.83:319-339 '63.

Ivanovskoye lead-zinc deposit. . 340-358
373-391

Yekaterino-Blagodatsk lead-zinc deposit.

(MIRA 16:11)

KUZNETSOV, K.F.; BOGOLYUBOV, A.S.; KUROCHKIN, S.S.

Transistorized logic elements for electronic apparatus. Nauch.-tekh. sbor.Gos.izd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauki i tekh. no.4:7-15 '62.

Transistorized matching and shaping elements for electronic apparatus. 16-24 (MIRA 16:10)

BELOUS, A.L.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.; KUROCHKIN, S.S.; PASECHNIKOVA, I.P.; PETROVA, L.F.

Characteristics of a set of transistorized elements of a magnetic memory unit. Nauch.-tekh.sbor.Gos.izd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauki i tekh. no.4:25-43 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

KUZNETSOV, K.F.; ABUZINA, I.N.; BOGOLYUBOV, A.S.; VOLKOVA, R.G.

Design and analysis of transistorized triggering circuits. Nauch.-tekh.sbor.Gos.izd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauki i tekh. no.4:44-57 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

ROGUSHIN, I.I.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.; KOZYR', A.I.

Simple 50-channel pulse height analyzer. Nauch.-tekh.sbor.Gos.izd-va lit. v obl. atom. nauki i tekh. no.4:72-88 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

AM4008910 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Belov, A. F.; Belous, A. L.; Kuznetsov, K. F.; Kurochkin, S. S.; Salichko, V. N.

The AI-2048 digital storage system and information processing (Tsifrovaya sistema nakopleniya i obrabotki informatsii /AI-2048/) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 63. 0145 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 5,100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel digital system, multichannel digital instrument, amplitude coding, duration coding, ferrite memory, rectangular hysteresis loop, arithmetic unit, program unit, input unit, readout unit, statistical distribution instrument

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is devoted to the AI-2048 multichannel digital system, which is used for measurement and data reduction in nuclear physics. The system comprises specialized input units (pulse height into digital code converter, time interval into digital code converter, coding units), a ferrite-core rectangular hysteresis loop memory for 2048 eighteen-digit numbers designed on the coincoiding half-current principle, an arithmetic

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unit, a program control unit for 1024 commands, and a series of output devices. All blocks and units of the system except the fast input units are transistorized. The system can be used to measure statistical distribution of electric-signal parameters (i.e., as a pulse analyzer), for control of some commercial objects, etc. The output of the computer is displayed in analog form as well as in digital form. The AI-2048 was developed under the guidance of S. S. Kurochkin, aided by A. F. Belov (control unit), A. L. Belous (operative memory) and V. N. Salichko (arithmetic unit). Chapter I was written by Kurochkin, Sec. 4 of Ch. II by Belous, Kurochkin, and Kuznetsov, Sec. 5 of Ch. II by Kurochkin and Salichko, Sec. 6 of Ch. II by Belov and Kurochkin, and Ch. IV by Kurochkin, Belov, and Salichko. The remainder was written jointly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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AM4008910

SUB CODE: CP, NS SUBMITTED: 17Apr63 NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 008 DATE ACQ: 30Nov63

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4023770 S/0274/64/000/001/A082/A083

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 1A543

AUTHORS: Kurochkin, S. S.; Krasheninnikov, I. S.; Kuznetsov, K. F.

TITLE: Multichannel analyzer for large scale production

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektronike. T. 2. Ch. 2. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 53-61

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, pulse code converter, interval code converter, analyzer storage unit, analyzer data processing unit, analog analyzer output, digital analog output, mass production analyzer

TRANSLATION: The development and technical data on four types of analyzers and their transmittal to the plants are reported. The greater part of the input and output units are common to analyzers

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of any one type. The differences between analyzers are determined essentially by the parameters of their storage and information processing units. The input units of the analyzers convert either pulse amplitudes or time intervals between pulses into a digital code. Standard pulses corresponding to the appearance of a signal in a definite pickup can also be converted. A summary table of the technical specifications of the input units is presented: the largest number of converter channels is 512, the pulse repetition frequency reaches 4 Mc, and the smallest channel width of the time converter is 1 nsec. The output units of the analyzers are designed to provide either analog (on an oscilloscope or automatic recorder) or digital signals (on a dekatron counter, punched tape, or number-printing mechanism). Depending on the number of channels, the analyzers come in three groups: AI-50, AI-100, and AI-2048. The latter group of analyzers has 2048 channels for 18 binary digits each. Two-dimensional and multi-dimensional analyzers were also developed. Work is being done on transistorization of the analyzer circuit

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ACCESSION NR: AR4023770

blocks. Many of the most important units are constructed in miniaturized-block form. To ensure efficient production of the analyzers, the technological tolerances of their parameters are specified. Bibliography, 4 titles. I. B.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 SUB CODE: EE, SD ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

KUROCHKIN, S.S.; BELOV, A.F.; BELOUS, A.L.; SALICHKO, V.N.; ABUZINA, I.N.; KURKOV, Ye.V.; KUZHETSOV, K.F.; STERLIGOV, D.A.

Principle transistorized components of multichannel measuring systems. Mnogokan. izm. sist. v iad. fiz. no.5:87-116 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ACCESSION NR: AR4020784 S/0271/64/000/002/B044/B044

SOURCE: RZh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vy*chislitel. tekhnika, Abs. 2B280

AUTHOR: Rogushin, I. I.; Kuznetsov, K. F.; Kozy*r', A. I.

TITLE: Data output unit for a type AI-50 multichannel analyzer with a dynamic delay-line memory

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radio-elektron. T. 4. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 94-100

TOPIC TAGS: AI-50 multichannel analyzer, data output unit, beam storage tube, binary-to-decimal converter, binary counter, decimal counter, multichannel analyzer, channel selection, channel selector, histogram output, binary code output, dynamic delay line

TRANSLATION: Data in the type AI-50 pulse-amplitude analyzer with dynamic memory is displayed on the screen of a beam storage tube in the form of a histogram of the spectrum or in the form of a binary code. The simplest and most widely used method of binary-to-decimal conversion is by multiple subtraction of units

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ACCESSION NR: AR4020784

from the number being converted. To do this a number from the selected channel is placed in the external binary counter, and then pulses are fed from an oscillator to the input of the counter. The same pulses are also fed to the input of a decimal counter. The binary counter "subtracts" and the decimal "adds." As soon as all the information is "subtracted" from the binary counter, the oscillator is switched out and the number being converted is recorded in the decimal counter. A block diagram is described of a simplified data output device using the analyzer recording system and memory. During each cycle (or after a cycle), the channel selector circuit forms a pulse which coincides with the pulse of the selected channel. After passing through a switch, which is normally open, this pulse reaches the arithmetic unit of the analyzer and subtracts a unit and simultaneously appears at the input of the decimal counter. When the selected channel is "filled", the circuit of the arithmetic unit is blocked. The desired channel is selected by the input unit of the analyzer. A d-c voltage is supplied to the input of this unit from a precision voltage divider. Channels are switched by changing the voltage amplitude with a step selector. Periodic switching of the blocking circuit into the input unit changes the d-c voltage into a step voltage. The step voltage is analyzed as usual and the add-unit pulse is produced for the

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desired channel. A more reliable channel selector circuit is examined, using the counter channels. The channel number is displayed by indicator lamps. The entire data output circuit, excluding the step selector control circuit, uses transistors. The output time is 12 sec per channel. Orig. art. has 4 figs. and 3 refs. I. SH.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 SUB CODE: SD, CP ENCL: 00

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012187 S/2963/63/000/005/0117/0127

AUTHOR: Kurochkin, S. S.; Belous, A. L.; Kuznetsov, K. F.; Kurkov, Ye. V.

TITLE: Sectionalized variant of magnetic operating memory for 2048 numbers

SOURCE: Mnogokanal'ny*ye izmeritel'ny*ye sistemy* v yadernoy fizike. Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik. Moscow, no. 5, 1963, 117-127

TOPIC TAGS: memory, magnetic memory, operative memory, sectionalized memory, memory cube, address selection unit, transistorized current generator

ABSTRACT: The structure and test results of a memory unit consisting of standard elements are considered from the point of view of operation of the magnetic memory as a unit and the performance of the standard elements used in the memory. The design is sectional-

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012187

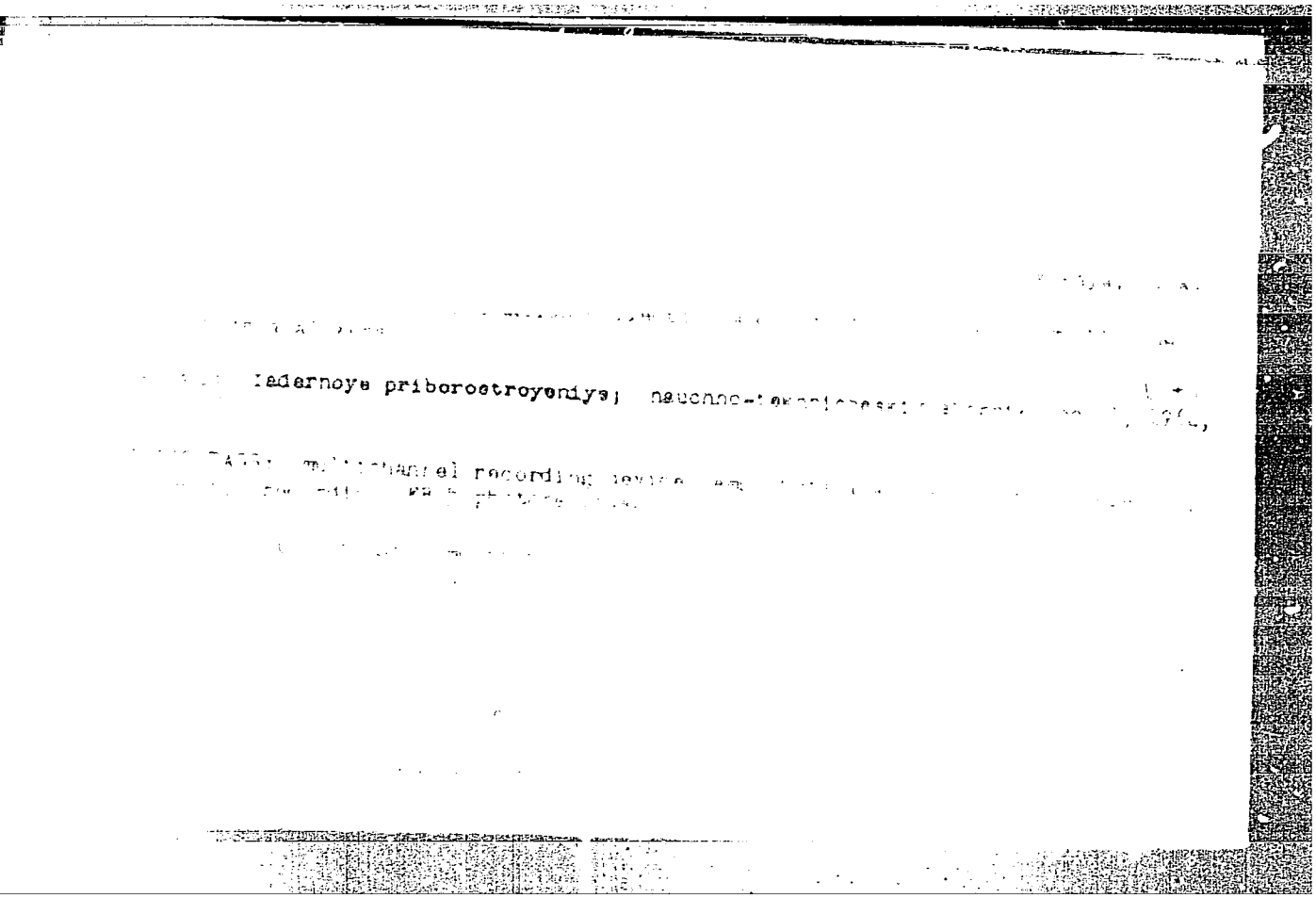
ized so that the memory consists of 8 memory cubes each for 256 numbers, an address selection unit, a unit for reading and writing the number codes, and transistorized current generators for reading and writing. The operation of the memory and the test results are described. Although this memory is not the most economic from the point of view of equipment utilization, its advantage is that it can operate with low-power transistorized current generators. The reading system ensures high signal to noise ratio and some of its features may be useful in the construction of large size memories. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

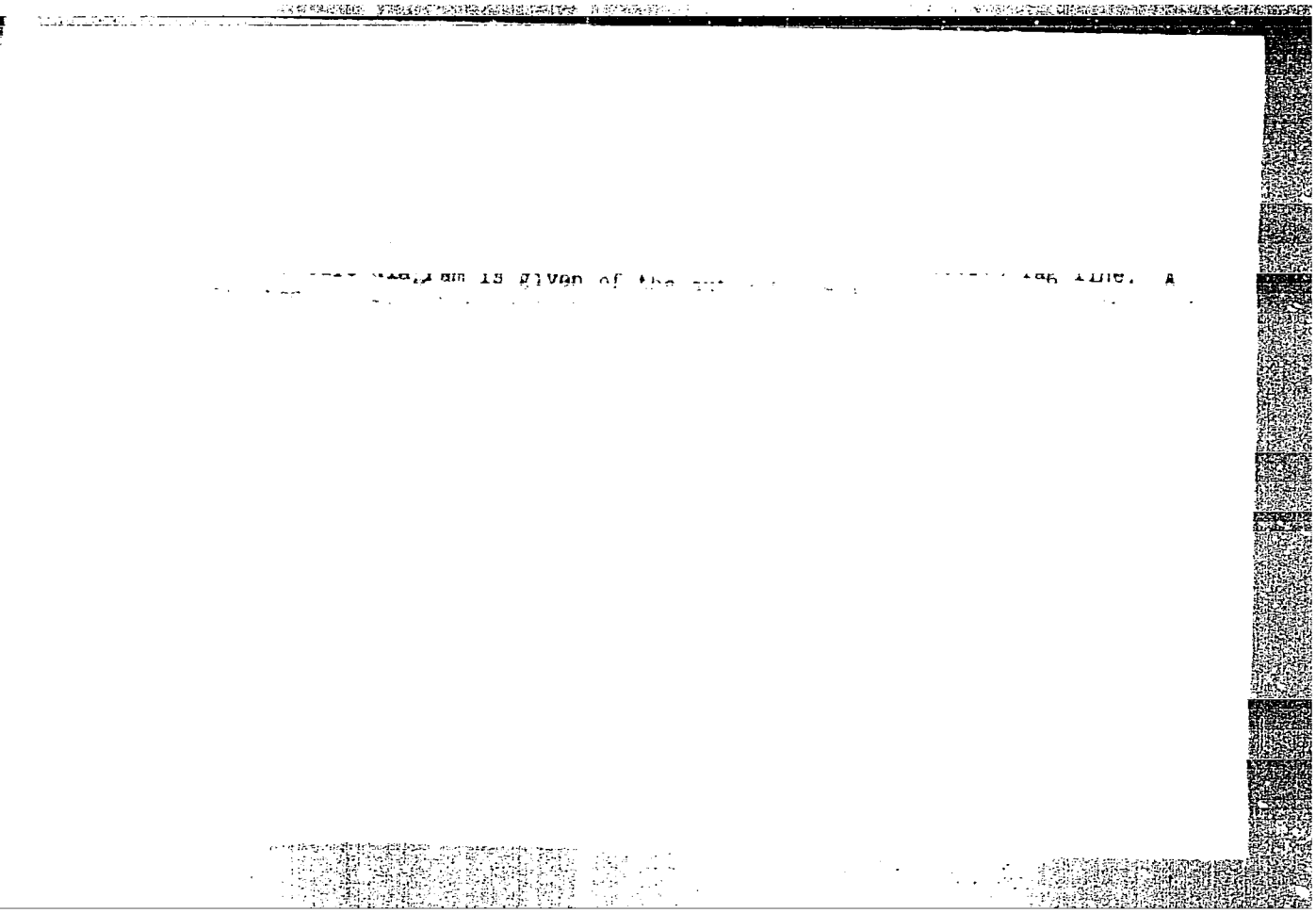
ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Oct63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NS; SD NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2





ACCESSION NR: AT3012189 S/2963/63/000/005/0151/0157

AUTHORS: Rogushin, I. I.; Kuznetsov, K. F.; Kozy*r', A. I.

TITLE: Arithmetic unit for type AI-50-2 analyzer with subtration operation

SOURCE: Mnogokanal'ny*ye izmeritel'ny*ye sistemy* v yadernoy fizike. Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik. Moscow, no. 5, 1963, 151-157

TOPIC TAGS: arithmetic unit, sequential arithmetic unit, pulse height analyzer, addition of unity, subtraction of unity

ABSTRACT: A sequential arithmetic unit, capable of realizing the operation of addition and subtraction of unity, is described. It is intended to extend the capabilities of a type AI-50-2 pulse-height analyzer and operating tests showed it to be satisfactory. The unity is added to a number written in any channel of the pulse height analyzer. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Card 1/1

ROGUSHIN, I.I.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.; KOZYR', A.I.; SMOLEVSKAYA, L.A.

Automatization of the programming and outlet of information in multichannel pulse height analyzers. Izd. prib. no.1:110-117 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

GORN, L.S.; KONONOV, B.N.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.

[Nuclear instrument manufacture] IAdernoe priborostroenie; nauchno-tekhnicheskii sbornik. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. (MIRA 18:10)

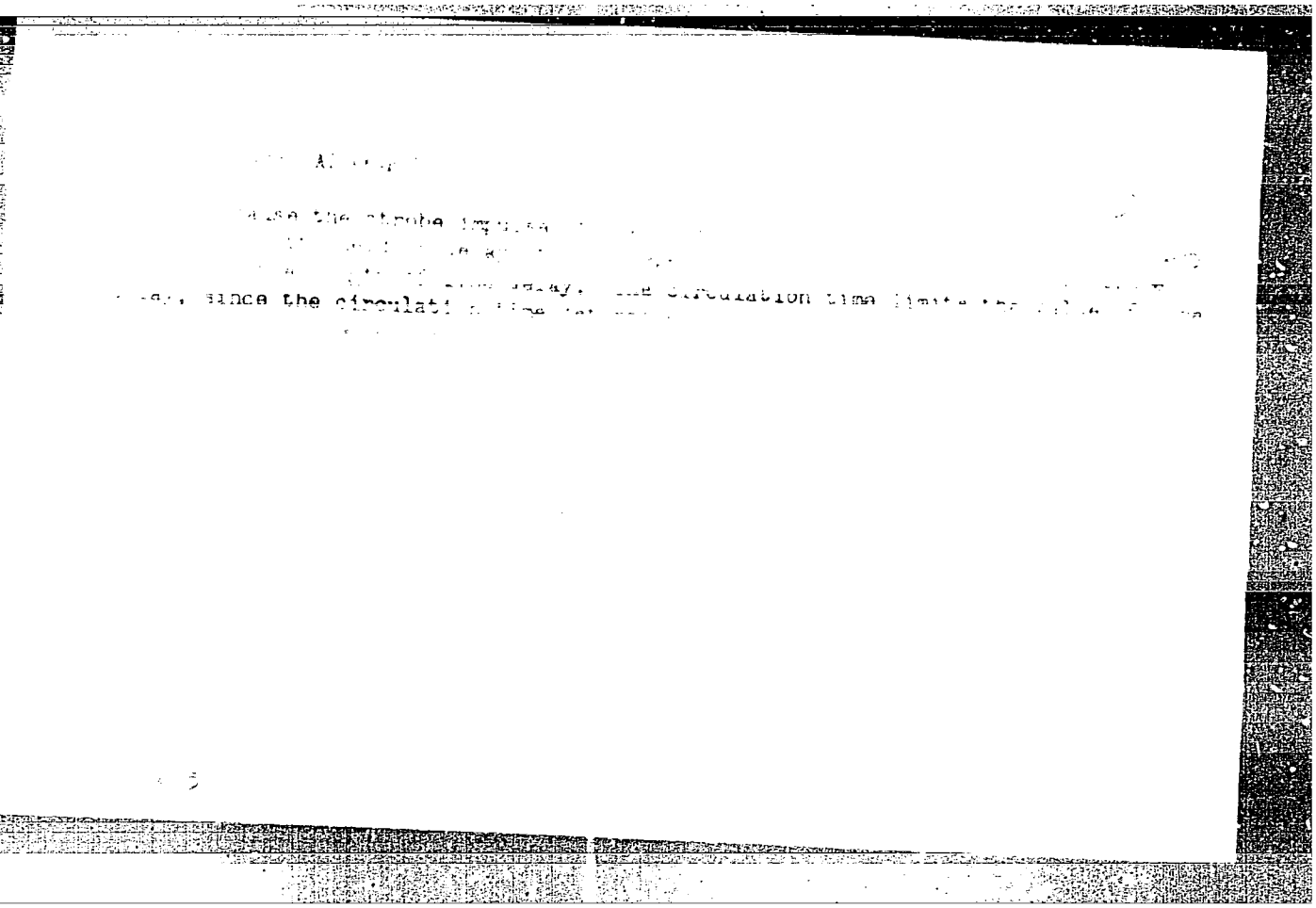
A. I. Kuznetsov

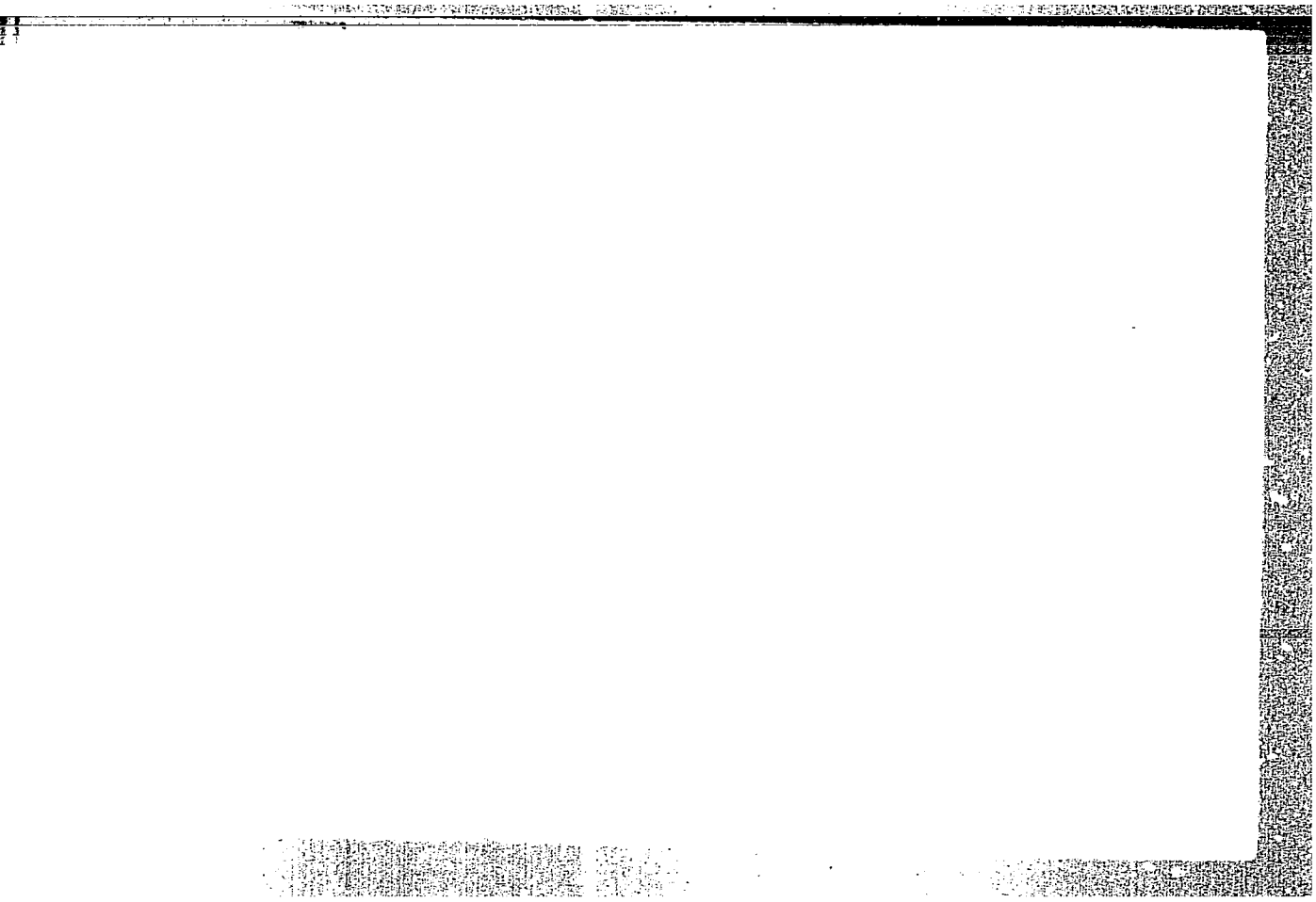
...etostrictive delay line in the ... multi-

SOURCE: Yadernoye priborostroyeniya; nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no. 1, 1964,

TAGS: machine logic, memory element, ...

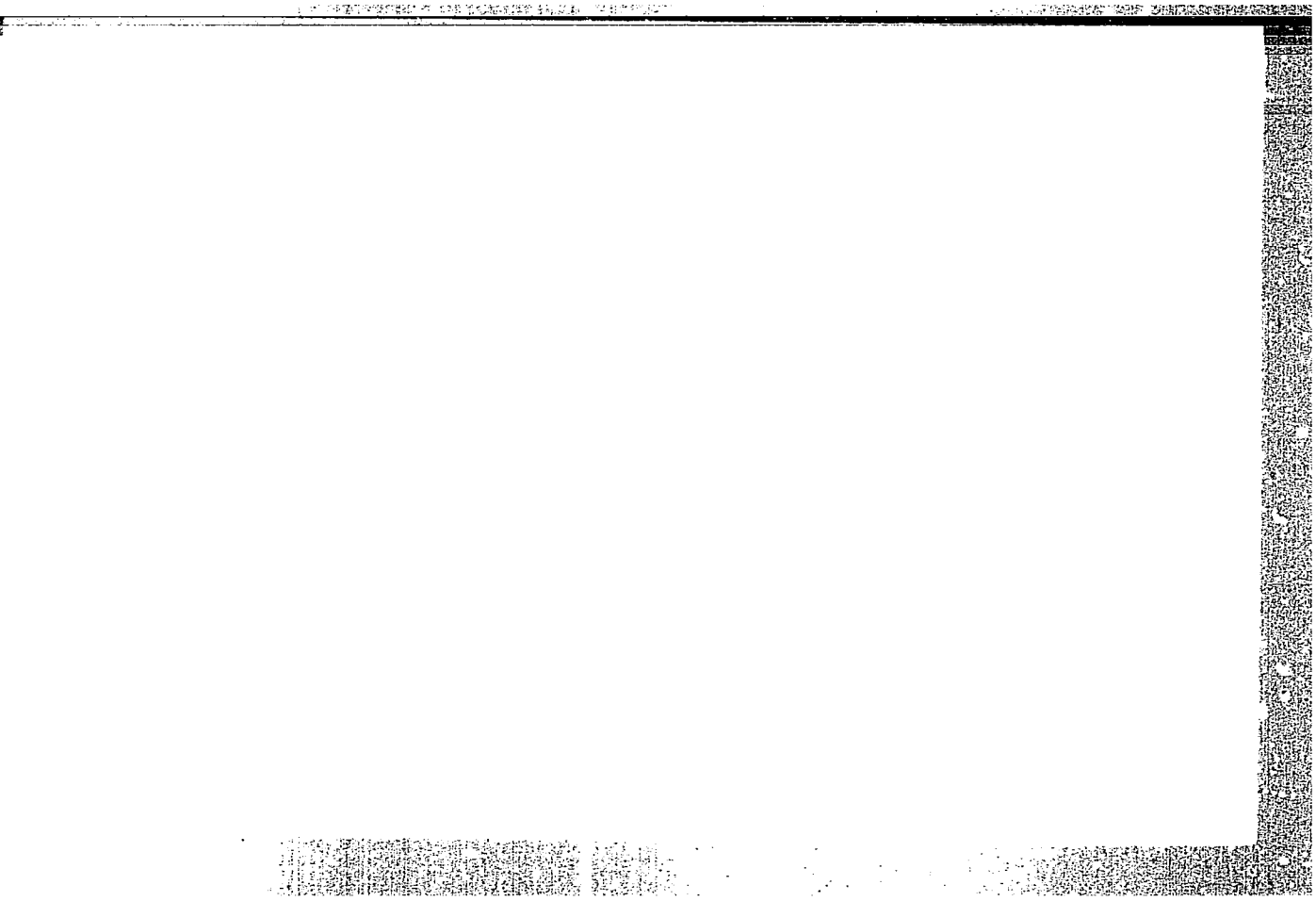
... in the form of a sequence of zeroes and ones of binary code circulates continuously in a closed circuit from the output of a delay line through an arithmetic unit, then again to the delay line input. ...



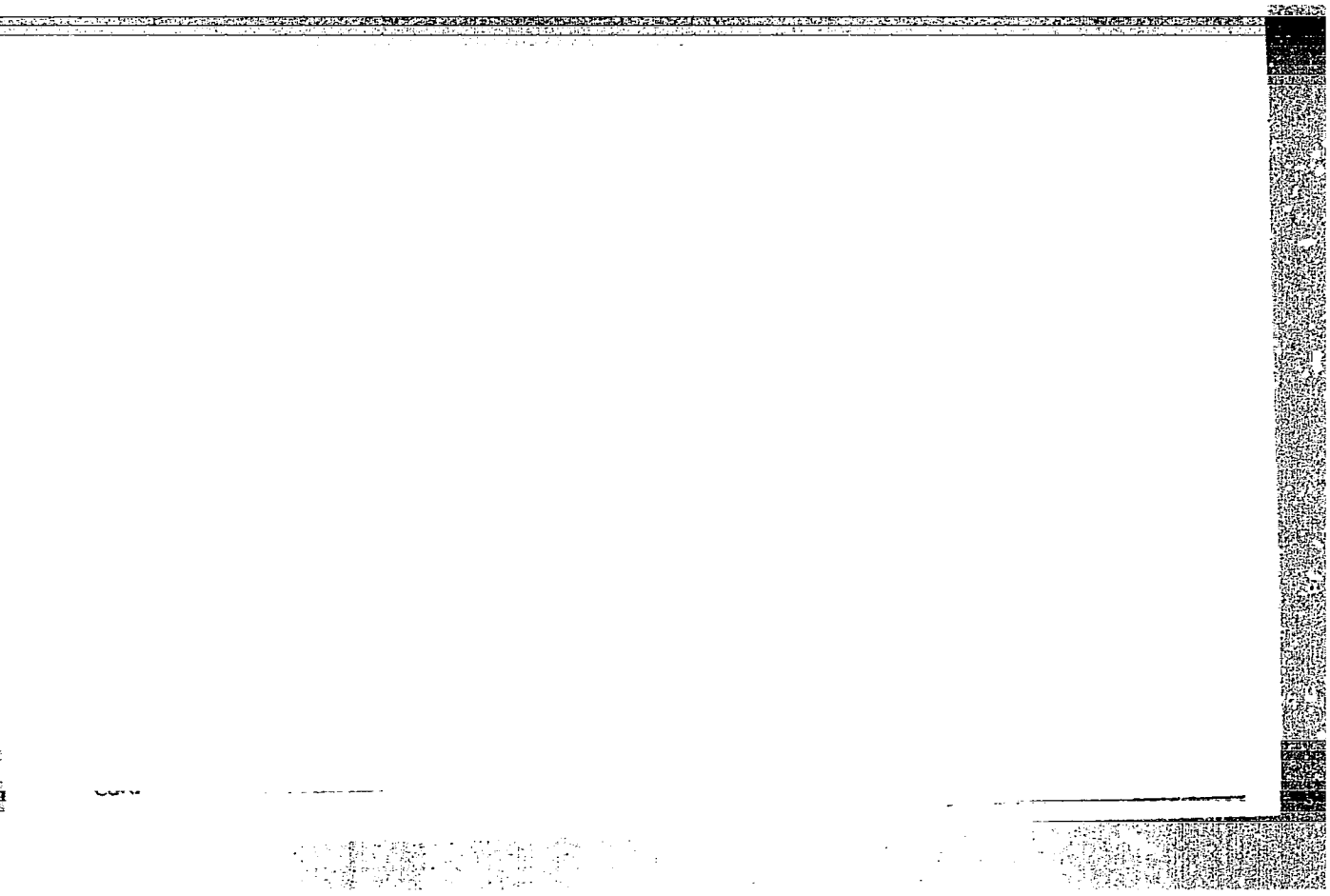


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928120012-6"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928120012-6"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928120012-6"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928120012-6"

L 38808-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6021024 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/002/A050/A050

AUTHORS: Kozyr', A. I.; Kuznetsov, K. F.; Rogushin, I. I.

55
B

TITLE: Units and apparatus for analyzers with sequential type registration

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fiz, Abs. 2A408

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 104-113

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel analyzer, computer storage, computer memory, computer component, circuit delay line

ABSTRACT: A brief description is presented of the features of construction of units for multichannel analyzers (MA) with sequential time memory. The use of MA in radiochemistry, nuclear geophysics, biology, etc. has brought to the forefront problems of reliability, simplicity of construction, and of control. MA with delay-line memories most completely satisfy these requirements. The article describes the functional circuits and the operating principle of a registration system and a memory block with a sequential time recorder, the pulse-height input blocks, and the data readout circuits. It is noted that under commercial production conditions the recording density for a memory using a magnetostriction delay line does not exceed 700 - 1000 mm/sec. Therefore sequential type recorders should be used in analyzers with low input-pulse counting rates. The investigations made have led to the development of a memory block

Card 1/2

L 58608-66

ACC NR: AR6021024

measuring 120 x 120 x 20 mm and an approximate capacity of 1000 bits. The average power consumption is 0.25 w. The timing frequency is 700 kcs. The block can withstand an impact with acceleration up to 300 g. Special attention is paid to the automatization of the measurement processes and to the data readout from the MA. The described MA delay-line units have been developed during the course of design of two domestic regular production instruments. V. Kolganov [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 20

Card 2/2

L 3948-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB/GD/BD

ACC NR: AT6002990 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0220/0231

/2

AUTHOR: Ioffe, A. F.; Kuznetsov, K. F.

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: Transfluxor-type shift register 16

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. 9th, Yerevan, 1963. Magnitnyye tsifrovyye elementy (Magnetic digital elements); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 220-231

TOPIC TAGS: shift register, transfluxor, magnetic element, computer

ABSTRACT: Based on American sources (D. R. Bennion, H. D. Crane, N. S. Prywes, V. F. Gianola, et al.), generally known information is presented on transfluxors: principle of operation, size, characteristics, circuits. A theory of transfluxor-type shift register is set forth; information-transmission cycle, priming cycle, and reverse-information blocking are analyzed. Formulas for currents, information-transmission optimality, time of operation, and coupling resistance are

L 39483-66
ACC NR: AT6002990 O

developed. For experimental verification, a laboratory hookup of the shift register designed with 5-hole transfluxors was tested. It exhibited stable operation at a supply-voltage variation of ±15% and within a temperature range of −10+40C. The high reliability of this slow-operating circuit is noted. Orig. art. has: 18 figures and 40 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 mlp

KUZNETSOV, K.F.

Indium in sulfoantimonites of lead. Trudy IMGRE no.10: 92-99 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KUZNETSOV, K. I

ACCESSION NR: AT4014061 S/3072/63/000/000/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Veyler, S. Ya.; Likhtman, V. I.; Petrova, N. V.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.; Basova, I. G.; Kuznetsov, K. I.; Livanov, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of cooling and lubricating fluids upon the quality of the sheet surface during rolling of aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Fiz.-khim. zakonomernosti deystviya smazok pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, aluminum sheet, aluminum rolling, sheet rolling, cooling fluid, lubricating fluid, emulsol

ABSTRACT: The normal water-emulsion lubricants used during the rolling of aluminum alloys prove unsatisfactory under technological conditions because they produce water stains on the surface of the rolled metal and become impure after a few days of service. Therefore,

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014061

In the present work, a new improved type of lubricant has been developed to prevent the formation of surface failures. Also, a procedure for regenerating the emulsion has been worked out. Emulsol, containing 84% kerosene, 10% oleic acid and 6% triethanolamine, was tested and proved satisfactory as a lubricant. Especially good results were obtained with a lubricant emulsion containing 30-40% of the above-mentioned emulsol. Using this lubricant, the surface of the rolled aluminum sheet became smooth, brighter and free of surface defects, and rolling was simplified. This lubricant was also used successfully in the cold extrusion of aluminum tubes as well as in the cutting of aluminum and its alloys. The service life of the emulsion was prolonged up to six months. Desalting with sodium chloride, calcium chloride and karnalit and separating the sedimented emulsion was found to be an effective method for regenerating the emulsion. Orig. art. has: 1 chemical equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 19Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

137-1958-2-2683

Kuznetsov K.I.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mal'tsev, M.V., Livanov, V.A., Kuznetsov, K.I., Glazov, V.M.

TITLE: Modifying the Structure of Ingots of Industrial Aluminum Alloys (Modifitsirovaniye struktury slitkov promyshlennykh alyuminiyevykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Metallurg. osnovy lit'ya legkikh splavov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957, pp 140-154

ABSTRACT: A detailed study was made of the effect had by modification on the mechanical and technical properties of Al alloys. Tested were a D16 (aircraft Duralumin) alloy composed of 4.5 percent Cu, 1.52 percent Mg, 0.6 percent Mn, 0.15 percent Fe, and 0.25 percent Si and an AMts (aircraft aluminum) alloy composed of 1.62 percent Mn, 0.26 percent Fe, and 0.2 percent Si, the rest being Al. The alloys were prepared from industrial Al waste (mark AO), electrolytic Cu, Mg, and an Al-Mn alloying element. Ti was added as the modifying agent. The smelting was done in an SAN-type electric furnace with a capacity of up to 2,000 kg. The ingots were semicontinuous-cast. The basic tests were made on round ingots 170 mm in diameter. The following emerged from

Card 1/2

Modifying the Structure of Ingots of Industrial Aluminum Alloys

the tests: 1) the most intensive size reduction of the grain was observed with Ti concentrations of 0.05 - 0.1 percent; for better assimilation of the Ti by the alloy the former had to be introduced as a diluted alloying element (with a 3-4 percent Ti content) at the beginning of smelting, along with the basic charge; it was not desirable to superheat the modified alloy to temperatures > 740-760°; 2) as a result of the double smelting the Ti content dropped by more than 0.01 percent; 3) the modification interfered to some degree with liquation within the ingot; 4) the greatest improvement in the mechanical properties was observed when Ti concentrations were such as to produce maximum size reduction of the grain (i.e., 0.07 - 0.1 percent).

1. **Aluminum alloys—Modification** G.S.

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOV, K. I.

"Improvements in the Techniques of Rolling Alluminum Alloys"

Light Alloys. no. 1: Physical Metallurgy, Heat Treatment, Casting, and Forming; Principal Reports of the Conference, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 497 P.
(2nd. A.U. Conf. on Light Alloys, 1957)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 74 (USSR) SOV/137-58-11-22363

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, K. I.

TITLE: Experiences in Improving the Technology of Rolling Aluminum Alloys (Opyt uluchsheniya tekhnologii prokatki alyuminiyevykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Legkiye splavy. Nr 1. Moscow, 1958, pp 439-446

ABSTRACT: Measures to improve the technology of hot rolling (R) of 200x800-mm ingots of D16 alloy on a 4-roll mill are described. Measurements are made of loads in R ingots of D16 and D1 alloy, and of Al. It is found that the number of passes can be decreased. Reduction flowsheets are changed. Hard alloys to be rolled to 1200, 1500 and 2000 mm were done in 11, 13, and 15 passes instead of 13, 15, and 17. Further increase in the output capacity of hot R mills is inhibited by the fact that the ingot is of inadequate weight and the R speed (S) is low. Although the maximum linear S of the mill is 3.4 m/sec, the true average R S is 1.2 m/sec for the 1200 mm width, 1.1 for the 1500, and 0.9 for the 2000. When the very longest strip is rolled, linear S attains a maximum of 2.4 m/sec instead of 3.4 m/sec and declines noticeably toward the end of the strip R procedure. Reconstruction

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Experiences in Improving the Technology of Rolling Aluminum Alloys

of the rolling department in connection with installation of a second hot-rolling mill permits R to 4.5-5 mm (instead of 6 mm), and this doubles R S from 1.2 to 2.5 m/sec. A 300x1560-mm ingot will be used for hot cross R of hard alloys, accompanied by coiling. A shortcoming of the cross R method is the limited length of the hot rolled strip. An increase in the output capacity of the rolling equipment is attainable by installing continuous R mills permitting hot rolled strip to be rolled down to 3.0mm and equipped with the requisite control and measuring equipment.

P. B.

Card 2/2

ROZHKOV, V.M.; SHOFMAN, L.A.; ROZANOV, B.V.; KUZ'KO, Yu.P.; PONGIL'SKIY, N.F.; LIVANOV, V.A.; LUCHIN, V.V.; KUZNETSOV, K.I.; TSYPER, V.A.; CHERNOSHTAN, V.K.

Points for pipe presses. Biul.TSIICHM no.9:52 '60 (MIRA 15:4)
(Pipe mills--Equipment and supplies)

3.9300

66414

SOV/20-128-6-18/63

AUTHORS: Gurevich, G. I., Nersesov, I. L., Kuznetsov, K. K.

TITLE: On the Law of Earthquake Recurrence in Consequence of the Rules Governing the Deformation and Comminution of Rocks

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 6, pp 1163-1166 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Yu. V. Riznichenko and I. L. Nersesov (Ref 1) proved the universal character of the relation $\lg \frac{N_S(E)}{N_S(E^*)} = -\gamma \lg \frac{E}{E^*}$, where $N_S(E)$ denotes the small-centered earthquake recurrence (i.e. the annual number per unit of the seismic zone), E their energy, E^* one of the values of E; furthermore, $\gamma \cong 0.4 - 0.45$ holds. The above relation holds true in nearly the entire range of the measured E ($10^7 - 10^{25}$ erg). Only in the proximity of the largest E of the zone for which the above equation is set up, γ strongly increases with rising E. The comminution of solid bodies is correlated with a similar relation $\lg \frac{N(v)}{N(v_{min})} =$

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On the Law of Earthquake Recurrence in Consequence of the Rules Governing the Deformation and Comminution of Rocks

$= - \bar{\gamma} \lg \frac{v}{v_{min}}$, where $N(v)$ denotes the number of those sample fragments whose volumes v are placed between v and 10 v, and v_{min} the smallest among the v considered. Furthermore, $\bar{\gamma} \cong 0.6 - 0.7$ holds under the condition of a moderate degree of comminution, and that v_{min} be larger than the volume of those particles which are rubbed off from the surface of the fragments. The above relation is practically determined only by the rule governing the sample straying through the separation plane. A diagram shows the summed results of experiments made on 20 samples of cement, colophony, and on various rocks. The second equation written above can be provisionally explained by considering that the new separation planes are formed mainly between the closest of the earlier thrown up separation boundaries. Energy E is computed as that energy which separates on the surface of a sphere having the chosen radius R. This radius is assumed to be the same for all earthquakes. For the various seismic zones, the largest among the three main tangential

Card 2/4

On the Law of Earthquake Recurrence in Consequence of the Rules Governing the Deformation and Comminution of Rocks

stresses is of the order of magnitude 1 - 10 kg/cm^2. Hence, E_o may be stated as being proportional to the volume of the hearth $v_o = (4\pi/3)r_o^3$. Within the scope of the problem under investigation, the macroscopic characteristics of the state of the seismically active region of the earth crust (seismic zone) may be computed by means of the sole quantity $\tau_{max} = \eta\dot{\varepsilon}$, ε denoting the largest among the three main shearing rates of the remanent (irreversible) zone deformation, η the mean value of the effective toughness in steady rock currents. The authors also investigated the typical case of earthquakes originating from the contact zone of two geological massifs moving with relative velocity F. For the recurrence of earthquakes the relation $N_v \simeq \frac{1}{TL^3}\left[\frac{L^3}{v_o}\right]^{2/3}$ is found, which may also be expressed by $\dot{\varepsilon}$, τ_{max}, E_o, and E. L denotes the zone width with the volume $V = LS$,

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On the Law of Earthquake Recurrence in Consequence of the Rules Governing the Deformation and Comminution of Rocks

where S is the surface area of its section with the shearing plane. The formula derived here is in general agreement with seismological data. There are 1 figure and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Physics of the Earth imeni O. Yu. Shmidt of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 11, 1959, by A. F. Ioffe, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1959

Card 4/4

KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; RAPPOPORT, P.I., inzh.

New standard mine cars and electric locomotives. Gor. zhur. no.7:36-40 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti Moskva.

KUZNETSOV, K.K.; MITEYKO, A.I.; MARIANI, E.B.; SEREZHNIKOV, O.S.

Determining efficient cross sections of a mine working network in the designing of coal mines using an electronic computer. Ugol' 39 no.12:44-50 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.

KUZNETSOV, K.K.; SUBBOTIN, A.A.

Advantages of the expansion of coal mining in the Moscow Basin.
Ugol' 40 no.9:49-51 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Kuznetsov). 2. Nachal'nik kombinata Tulaugol' (for Subbotin).

1. KUZNETSOV, K. K., Min. Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Coal Mines and Mining

7. Improving the quality of coal mining plans, Ugol' 28, no. 3, 1953.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KUZNETSOV, K.K., gornyy inzhener.

Let us avoid excess in the design and construction of installations for the coal industry. Ugol' 31 no.2:1-6 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Coal mines and mining) (Industrial buildings)

FIALKOVSKIY, Aleksandr Makarovich,; FERBEROV, Leonid Yakovlevich,; KUZNETSOV, K.K., otv. red.; SUROVA, V.A., red. izd-va,; SHKLYAR, S.Ya.,tekhn. red.

[Handbook of materials regulating the establishing of standards for the determination of estimated costs of construction in the coal industry] Spravochnik deistvuiushchikh normativnykh dokumentov dlia opredeleniia smetnoi stoimosti stroitel'stva v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 47 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Coal)
(Building--Estimates)

KUZNETSOV, K.K.

Coordinating council on coal preparation, briquetting and coal grading. Ugol' 35 no. 12:51-52 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Coal research)

KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; FIALKOVSKIY, A.M., inzh.

Simplfying documentation of estimates and costs for work completed. Shakht. stroi. 5 no.7:7-8 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Mining industry and finanace--Accounting)

BOYKO, A.A.; KUZNETSOV, K.K.

Tenth anniversary of the Miner's Day in Hungary. Ugol' 36 no.4: 62 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Hungary—Coal miners)

KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; BRAGINSKIY, M.G., inzh.

In the Coordination Council of the All-Union Central Design and Planning Institute for Mine Construction in the Coal Industry dealing with the problems of coal preparation, briquetting and grading. Ugol' 36 no.6:60-61 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Coal preparation)

KUZNETSOV, K.K., prof.; YASTREBOV, A.I., inzh.; PODERNI, Yu.S., inzh.; KLEPIKOV, L.N., red.; TRET'YAKOV, K.M., inzh.; MKRTYCHYAN, A.A., inzh.; SALIKOV, I.A., inzh.; FISH, Ye.A., inzh.; MASTEROV, A.K., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., akademik, red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., red. izd-va; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn. red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Standard plans for mine development and transportation systems] Tipovye proekty sistem razrabotki i transporta na kar'erakh. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Mel'nikova. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, Vol.2.[The transportation system in mine; the justification and calculation of standard layouts, elements, and technical and economic indices] Transportnaia sistema razrabotki; obosnovaniia i raschety tipovykh skhem, elementov i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazatelei. 1962. 462 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy proyektnyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva kamennougol'noy promyshlennosti.

(Mine haulage) (Strip mining)

KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; BRAGINSKIY, M.G., inzh.

In the Coordination Council of Coal Preparation, Briquetting and Classification attached to the All-Union Design and Planning Institute for Mine Construction in the Coal Industry. Ugol' 37 no.2:57-58 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Coal preparation)
(Coal research)

KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; BRAGINSKIY, M.G., inzh.

In the Coordination Council of the All-Union Central Design and Planning Institute for Mine Construction in the Coal Industry. Ugol' 37 no.8:58-59 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektiorvaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Coal preparation)

KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; RAPOPORT, P.I., inzh.

Parametric series of mine cars. Ugol' 37 no.9:33-41 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Mine railroads—Cars)

(4)

KHARCHENKO, A. K., KRASNIKOVSKIY, G. V., KUZNETSOV, K. K., KLORIKYAN, B. KH., and KOZIN, Yu.

"Scientific and technical experience of USSR in the coal industry development of promoting oil industry"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

BOYKO, A.A., inzh.; DRUKOVANYY, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; BABOKIN, I.A., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, A.P., inzh.; POLESIN, Ya.L., inzh.; SOBOLEV, G.G., inzh.; ZHUKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., prof.; VEDERNIKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MELAMED, M.Z., kand.tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; RABINOVICH, I.A.; YASNYY, V.K., inzh.; LIVSHITS, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, rersenzent; BARANOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook of a coal mining engineer] Kratkii spravochnik gornogo inzhenera ugol'noi shakhty. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 639 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KUZNETSOV, K.K.

Economic efficiency of expanding the use of Pechora coal for the production of coke. Ugol' 39 no.1:6-9 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.

KUZNETSOV, K. K.

"Planning collieries and opencast workings for high productivity."

report submitted for 4th Intl Mining Cong, London, 12-16 Jul 65.

KUZNETSOV, K.K.; MITEYKO, A.I.; SHORIN, V.G.; MARIANI, E.B.; SERETHNIKOV, O.S.

Selecting basic parameters for planning coal mines, by the operations research method. Ugol' 39 no.10:35-43 O '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

KUZNETSOV, K.K.; BURSHTEYN, M.A.; PEYSAKHOVICH, G.Ya.; BAZER, E.Ya.; SALATSINSKIY, V.V.; DREGOLENKO, A.S.; RASSOLOV, I.A.

Hopper train with bottom unloading. Gor. zhur. no.4:75 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KUZNETSOV, K.K.; RAPOPORT, P.I., inzh.

Greater use of scheduling charts in mine building. Shakht. stroi. 9 no. 12:1-4 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Kuznetsov).

KUZNETSOV, K.M.

How we reorganized the work of the division. Put' i put. khoz. no.2: 24-25 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Nachal'nik Kotovskoy distantsii puti Odesskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

KUZNETSOV, K.M.

Mechanization...on paper. Put' i put.khoz. 8 no.6:42 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Nachal'nik Odesskoy distantsii puti Odessko-Kishinevskoy dorogi.

BOTVINNIKOV, V.I.; KOLOBKOV, M.N.; KUZNETSOV, K.M.; SHAMANSKIY, I.L.; DERBIKOV, I.V., red.; MATIS, T.I., red. izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

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Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Ministry of Radio Engineering Industry of USSR.

Title : Luminescence of Luminescent Substances at Their Bombardment by Positive Ions of Little Energy.

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Abstract : The luminescence of luminescent substances ZnS-Ag (I), ZnS.ZnSe-Ag (II), $CaWO_4$ (III) and ZnO (IV) at the bombardment by H^+, He^+, N^+, O^+, Ne^+, Ar^+, Xe^+, H_2^+, N_2^+, O_2^+, Ne^{2+}, Ar^{2+} and Xe^{2+} ions of little energy (1.5 to 3 kev) was disclosed and studied. Screens with a surface resistance under 10^5 ohm per cm possess an inertialess luminescence

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(ILL), and screens with a resistance greater than 10^5 ohm per cm possess an inertial luminescence (IL) (slow rise and slow drop of the luminescence). ILL is attributed to the excitation by ion impacts, and IL is attributed to the excitation by the field of the positive charge of the surface of the luminiscent substance. The intensity order of I is greater by 2 or 3 in case of IL than in case of ILL. For both the luminescence kinds, $I = AiV^n$, where A is a constant of the luminescent substance, i is the density of the ion current, V is the accelerating voltage, and $n = 1$ in case of III and is greater than 1 in case of I or II. The dependence of ILL on the mass of bombarding ions at a constant V is described by the equation $I \approx a/\sqrt{m}$, where a is constant. In case of IL, I depends little on m, which is attributed to the prevailing excitation by the surface field. The dependence of I on m at a constant ion velocity is described by the approximate equation $I \approx bm$,

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where b is constant. At a constant i in case of III, the molecular ions produce a lesser I than the atomic ions, and in case of II, the I-s are the same.