

129-11-6/7

.. Work of the Forging and Heat Treatment Shops of the Uralmash Works.

At first these were produced solely from the steel 34XM1A containing 0.4 to 0.6 Mo and heat treated to obtain a yield point of at least 35 kg/mm². With steam parameters increasing to 550°C it became necessary to use a better high temperature steel and as such the steel P2 is being used. Forgings of rotors for turbo-generators are being produced from a variety of steels with yield points between 28 and 50 kg/mm²; the maximum weight of the ingot for such forgings reached 126 tons for a 50 000 kW, 1500 rpm. rotor. Over twenty rotors were produced from the steels 34XM1A and P2 from ingots cast in vacuum. Equally, non-magnetic materials were developed for turbo-generator binding rings which are being used for units up to 150000 kW; the mechanical properties of these are given in Table 2, p.74. At present experiments are being made in introducing a technology developed in Czechoslovakia which permits a very considerable increase in the efficiency of producing binding rings for 25 000 kW turbo-generators. The Works have mastered the technology of producing a number of new grades of high temperature steels, e.g. 2X13, 3X13, 1X18H9T,

Card 2/3 1X18H12T and also of more complex steels 3M 395, 3M 572 etc.

129-11-6/7
Work of the Forging and Heat Treatment Shops of the Uralmash Works.

Much experimental work has also been carried out on improving the quality of large castings; an improvement in the quality was obtained by using an ingot mould of a different design. Progress achieved by these Works in the field of producing large forgings is briefly reviewed, mentioning that in co-operation with VPTI a method of sectional forging by means of a 10 000 ton press was developed for large crank shafts weighing 1200 kg. In co-operation with TsNIITMASH, a method of surface hardening of cold rolling rolls of up to 8700 mm dia. by means of currents of industrial frequency was developed and special machine tool was built for such hardening of rolls of up to 1500 mm dia., 7000 mm length, weighing up to 65 tons. At present the high frequency hardening shop of the Uralmash Works is being considerably extended and special highly mechanized and fully automated machines are being developed which will permit hardening of large rolls of up to 5000 mm long and of straight and helical gears of up to 4000 mm dia. and of other components. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Uralmash Works. (Uralmashzavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KVATER, I.S.

Developments in forging and heat treatment at the Ural Machinery
Plant. Sbor.st.UZTM no.5:3-20 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Sverdlovsk--Forging) (Sverdlovsk--Steel--Heat treatment)

KVATER, I.S.

KVATER, I.S., kand. tekh. nauk.

Technological processes in forging turbine wheels, runners, and
rings. Vest. mash. 38 no.1:48-53 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Forging) (Turbines)

KVATER, I. (Sverdlovsk)

High-duty efficient machinery. MTO no.3:11-13 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Predsedatel' soveta pervichnoy organizatsii nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti Uralmashzavoda.

(Ural Mountain region--Machinery industry)

25(5)

SOV/117-59-8-24/44

AUTHOR: Kvater, I.S., Deputy Chief Engineer, NTO Council
President

TITLE: The Scientific-Technical Society in Its Struggle for
the Introduction of New Techniques

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 8, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work of NTO Mashprom sections at the Uralmashzavod is described. The welding section has modernized two "A-372" electric slag welding apparatus units for 450 x 1800 and 1000 x 450 mm cross section area joints; an apparatus for the automatic slag welding of ball mill lids up to 3200 mm in diameter and 60 mm thick; and a rotator for the welding of thick-walled pipes of small diameter. It has also mastered the electric slag welding of hydraulic press cylinders 360 mm in wall thickness. A school of electric slag welding has been organized in which the NTO members Yu. P. Postovalov,

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SOV/117-59-8-24/44

The Scientific-Technical Society in Its Struggle for the Introduction of New Techniques

G.T. Kopytov and V.V. Kuklin lecture. The foundry section has made eight improvement proposals which have given savings of 180 thousand rubles. The technology and toolmaking section has the largest membership. Competition for the honorary title of "collective of communist labor" is wide spread at the Uralmashzavod, and the NTO members are giving all possible help to this movement. The Engineer-designers N.Ye. Makarov, A.N. Zagorodnyy and P.I. Khripunov, and production engineer I.P. Litvinov are mentioned as helping the competing teams. In 1958, the NTO members implemented over 1500 rationalization proposals, technical improvements and inventions. Designers G.L. Khimich and V.A. Bykov have developed a new roller machine for straightening sheets. Designers V.M. Mamkin, M.I. Grinshpun and P.M. Solovey-chik have developed mechanisms and electric machines with

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SOV/117-59-8-24/44

The Scientific-Technical Society in Its Struggle for the Introduction of New Techniques

which the rolling of variable cross-section pipes on the "KLPT/90P" rolling mill has been mechanized and automated.

ASSOCIATIONS:Uralmashzavoda and NTO Mashprom Uralmashzavoda

Card 3/3

S/137/62/000/011/004/045
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Kvater, I. S., Mirmel'shteyn, V. A.

TITLE: New developments in metallurgy of Uralsmazavod (Ural machine works)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 7, abstract 11V36 (In collection: "Puti razvitiya mashinostr. Orenburgsk. ekon. r-na. Sverdlovsk-Orenburg," 1960, 49 - 54)

TEXT: Work is being done at the plant on application of new technological processes, on raising the quality of products, on cutting down material and labor consumption. New vacuum equipment for teeming small high-alloy steel ingots and for the vacuum processing of metal in ladles will be installed. A unit for electric heating of ingot heads is being put into service. Work is being done on determining the optimum reduction in area in forging and on forging processes for various types of forgings. Experimental work will be done on production of high-alloy steel ingots by the consumable electrode method. New grades of steel are being developed at the plant. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

N. Yudina

Card 1/1

KVATER, L I

✓ 1958* (Russian.) Hydrogen Effect on Mechanical Properties
of Steel. Vliyanie vodoroda na mekhanicheskie svoystva stal.
L. I. Kvater, L. I. Sklyev, L. I. Kvater, and V. E. Shapiro. *Stal*, v. 16, no.
10, Oct. 1958, p. 909-915.
The effect of H on plasticity and ductility of steel in relation
to its chemical composition, strength, structure, and testing
temperature.

13

KVATER, L. I.,

"Effect of Degassing Molten Steel on the Quality of Large-sized High-alloy Steel Forgings," with Zamotayev, S. P. and Sklyuyev, P. V.; Forging and Heat Treatment, Moscos, Mashgiz, 1958. p. 59.

This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in the field of forging and heat-treating of metals.

book prepared by members of NTOmashprom in connection with 25th anniv.
Ural Heavy-machine-building Plant im S. Ordzhonikidze.

81521

SOV/137-59-5-10898

18.7110

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 208 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zamotayev, S.P., Kvater, L.I., Sklyuyev, P.V.

TITLE: The Effect of Liquid Steel Degassing on the Quality of Large-Size High-Alloy Steel Forgings

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey, Ural'skiy z-d tyazh. mashinostr. im. S. Ordzhonikidze, 1958, Nr 5, pp 59 - 72

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of liquid steel degassing in a vacuum and the duration of the vacuum removal on segregation of C, S, the macrostructure, the content of non-metallic impurities and the mechanical properties of tapered "34KhN3M" steel forgings and of steam turbine rotors forged of "34KhM1A" steel. It was established that steel treatment in a vacuum reduced the content of non-metallic impurities, raised plastic properties and a_k of the steel and reduced proneness of the steel to cold brittleness. In the macrostructure of the steel, the refinement of initial dendrites takes place, S and P segregation increases as well as

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S1521

SOV/137-59-5-10898

The Effect of Liquid Steel Degassing on the Quality of Large-Size High-Alloy Steel Forgings

interdendrite segregation revealed by the Oberhofer's reagent. Prolonged holding in a vacuum after filling-up lost heads advances increased segregation. 34KhM1A steel casting in a vacuum promoted considerably the improvement in the quality of rotors, in particular, with respect to non-metallic impurities.

N.K.

Card 2/2

KVATER, L.I.
P. 2-3-4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

BOV/3450

Termicheskaya obrabotka i svoystva krupnykh pokovok (Heat Treatment and Properties of Large Forgings), Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 165 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: K.N. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: P.V. Sklyuyev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Dugina; Exec. Ed. (Ural-Siberian Division, Mashgiz): A.V. Kaletina, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel working in the shops, laboratories, and design offices of plants manufacturing heavy machinery and electrical equipment. It may also be of some interest to research personnel.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes methods employed by Uralmashzavod (Ural Heavy Machinery Plant, Sverdlovsk) for heat-treating heavy forgings. Research conducted at the plant is also discussed. Data for computing cooling rates in the quenching and normalizing of heavy forgings are given. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to information on the mechanical properties of rotors for heavy turbogenerators and one-piece steam-turbine rotors at various points along the body and neck of these parts. The main defects occurring in rotors of these types are described, their causes

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Heat Treatment and Properties of Large Forgings

80V/3450

are analyzed, and methods of handling the problem are explained. Results of a study of heavy forgings made of vacuum-treated steel are given. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

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13

Determination of Residual Stresses in Heavy Forgings by the
Hole-Drilling Method (O.N. Mikhaylov, V.M. Zabludovskiy,
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23

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Heat Treatment and Properties of Large Forgings

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Capacity of Internal Defects in Heavy Forgings for Being Welded
Up During Forging (P.V. Sklyuyev, B.D. Petrov, V.N. Kamenskikh,
M.I. Pogodayeva)

162

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

VK/mas
5-26-60

S/133/61/000/007/014/017
A054/A129

AUTHORS: Sklyuyev, P. V., Zamotayev, S. P., Kvater, L. I.

TITLE: The effect of steel pouring under vacuum on the quality of heavy forgings

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1961, 642 - 645

TEXT: In acidic steels containing more than 2 cm³/100 gr hydrogen, flocks form in spite of countermeasures taken. Flock formation can only be eliminated by decreasing the hydrogen content of the casting. This can be done by the degasification of the metal in vacuum. In the Uralmash zavod (Uralmash Plant), where ingots of up to 120 ton in weight are degasified during melting, tests were carried out to establish the effect of vacuum melting on the steel quality in detail. For this purpose 32.5 ton acidic and basic steel (34XH3M - 34KH3M) ingots were produced by the vacuum melting process (at 5 - 10 mm Hg residual pressure) and 17-ton ingots in the conventional way. After cooling, normalization (with annealing) and soaking in air for two months, the forgings made of the test steel were controlled by an ultrasonic defectoscope on templates made from the central parts and ends of the forgings. The investigations showed that in the experimental

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The effect of steel pouring under vacuum on the...

S/133/61/000/007/014/017
A054/A129

acidic and basic steel produced by vacuum melting the hydrogen content decreases (Table 1) from 4.43 cm³/100 gr to 1.5 cm³/100 gr and from 7.3 cm³/100 gr to 3.5 cm³/100 gr, respectively, while the ingot solidified during forging and cooling after the forging process. This means that in vacuum-melted acidic steel the hydrogen content was below 2 cm³/100 gr, i.e., below the limit when flocks develop in forgings which are cooled by isothermic soaking (calculating 6 hours for every 100 mm of the section instead of 12 hours). For basic 34KhN3M grade steels, however, 6-hours soaking is not sufficient to decrease the hydrogen-content below the critical limit and therefore in this steel flock formation cannot be prevented. This is due to the higher initial hydrogen content of this steel compared with acidic steel. When studying the macrostructure of acidic and basic vacuum-melted steel on stamps of the intermittent and central zones of transversal and longitudinal templates cut out of the center of acidic and basic steel forgings, a higher degree of casting and interdendritic liquation could be observed due to the intensive gas-separation caused by the vacuum treatment. This reduces the content of non-metallic inclusions in acidic steels about four times and in basic steels about twice. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: UZTM

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4041600

S/0137/64/000/005/1019/1020

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 51121

AUTHOR: Gel'd, P. V.; Gol'tsov, V. A.; Sklyuyev, P. V.; Kvater, L. I.

TITLE: Influence of coagulation of carbides on water permeability of steel

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vliyaniye vodoroda na sluzhebn. svoystva stali Irkutsk, 1963, 140-147

TOPIC TAGS: steel, water penetration, hydrogen penetration, carbide, carbide coagulation

TRANSLATION: Regularities of hydrogen permeability of steel 80KhN1M and steel 34KhN1M with initial structures of martensite, bainite and perlite in interval of 280 - 900° with pressure drop of 10- 760 mm Hg for 20, 40, 60 and 100 hours were studied. Water permeability of steel with initial structure of martensite and bainite annealed at 650°, turns out to be higher than for steel

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ACCESSION NR: AR4041600

with platy separations of carbides with initial perlite structure as a result of coagulation of carbides. Maximum water permeability of steel 80KhN1M annealed at 650° is observed during holding > 20 hr of samples with initial perlite structure and > 40 hr of samples with initial structure of martensite and bainite at the same temperature. Conversion of platy form of carbides into granular noticeably increases water permeability in even greater measure, the higher the content of C in steel. For increase of water permeability of steel it is considered expedient first to carry out decomposition of austenite up to obtaining of martensite of lower bainite, and then to increase temperature to 650 - 680° for the purpose of formation of structure of granular cementite.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 56056-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pr-4
IJP(c) MJW/JD/JW

DISPATCH NR: AP5010552 UR/0129/65/000/004/0010/0014
669.15-194:669.26'24'28:539.217.5
AUTHOR: Gel'd, P. V.; Gol'tsov, V. A.; Kvater, L. I.; Sklyuyev, P. V.

36
34
B

TITLE: Affect of structure on the hydrogen permeability of steel

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, 1965, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: steel structure, steel hydrogen permeability, steel heat treatment, granular cementite, lamellar carbide / 80KhNM steel, 34KhNM steel

ABSTRACT: Hydrogen permeability was studied at 288-900C on samples of 34KhNM steel (0.36% C, 1.59% Cr, 1.48% Ni, 0.22% Mo) and 80 KhNM steel (0.79% C, 1.01% Cr, 1.03% Ni, 0.15% Mo). Suitable heat treatments produced initial structures of martensite, bainite, and pearlite in the two steels. The latter were then subjected to further heat treatments during which the hydrogen permeability was studied by phase analysis and measurements of the activation energy of the hydrogen penetration. The results obtained for both types of steel were qualitatively similar: in both cases, in samples with the initial structure of martensite and bainite, brief annealing caused a decrease in permeability, which then increased with the holding time. However, owing to the fact that the carbon

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010552

content of 80KhNM steel is higher, the effect of structure on the hydrogen permeability is more pronounced. Thus, upon the solidification of carbides and formation of granular cementite, the permeability of 34KhNM steel increased by 30-50%, whereas that of 80KhNM steel increased by almost 200%. The structure most permeable to hydrogen was found to be that of granular cementite. The higher the carbon content, the more the permeability increases when the lamellar form of carbides is converted to the granular form. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. 2

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut (Ural'sk Polytechnic Institute); Uralmashzavod

SUBMITTED: 00

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SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

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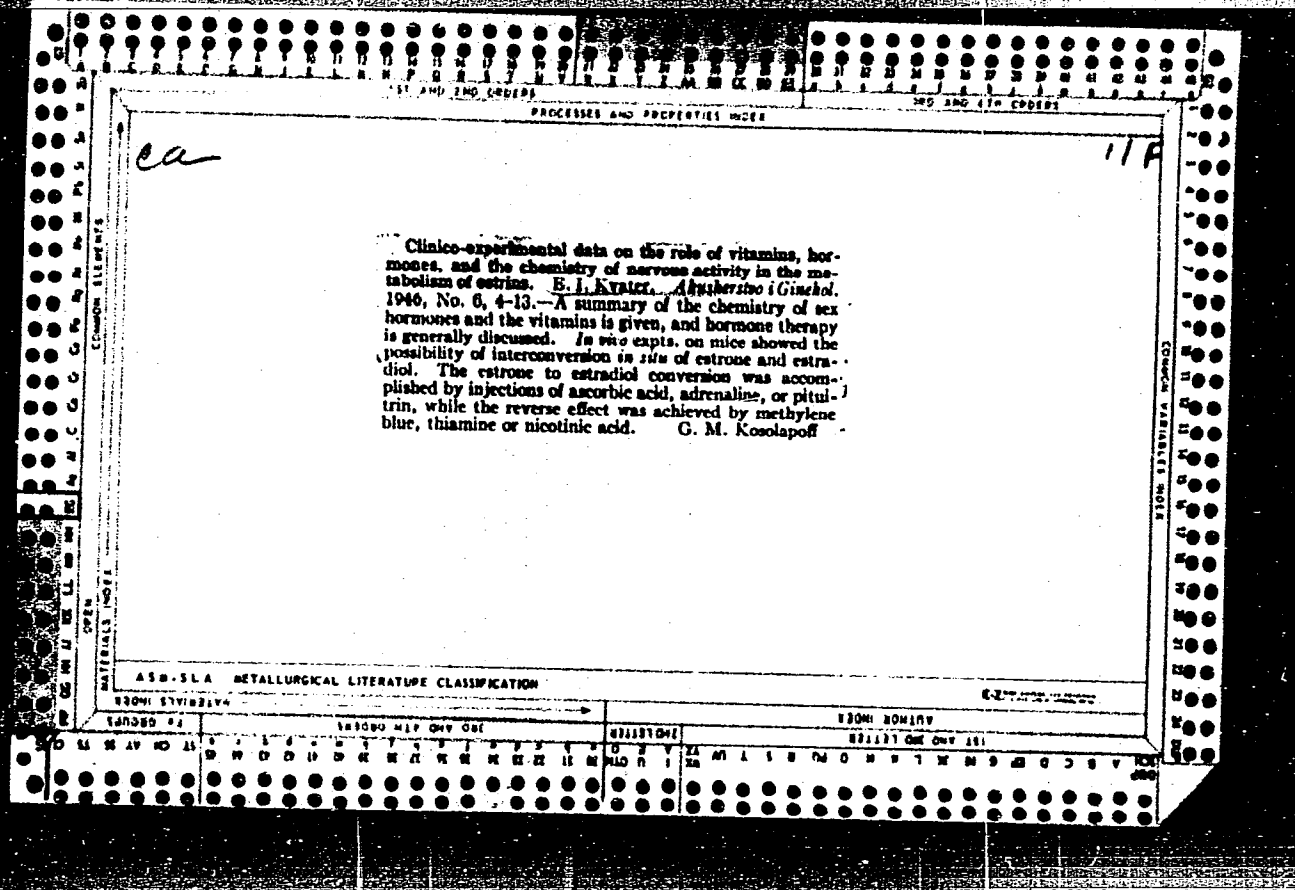
AP
2/2

KVATER, Ye.I.

"Etiology and Pathogenesis of some Forms of Amenorrhea."

(Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya",1,1945--Obstetrics and Gynecology)

SO:Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noy Veterinariy;Vol.19;No.2;1952;



KVATER, YE. I

Kvater, Ye. I. "Problems and methods of common workers in pediatrics and obstetrics,"
Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'yezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow
1948, p. 113-17

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

KVATER, YE. I.

USSR/Medicine - Blood, Glutathione
Medicine - Gynecology

Mar/Apr 1948

"Blood Glutathione and Oxidation-Reduction Processes in Gynecologic Cases," F. D. Aniskova, Obstetrics and Gynecol Clinic, First Moscow Med Inst, 5 pp

"Akusher i Ginekol" No 2

Data obtained as result of studies conducted to determine the value of blood glutathione as biological mirror that reflected the over-all character of the oxidizing process going on in the test animal. Dir of Obstetrics and Gynecol Clinic: Prof Ye. I. Kvater.

PA 65T64

KVATER, E. I.

22762 Kvater, E. I. Pitaniye Beremennoy i Kopmyashey Materi. Sov. Meditsia.
1949, No. 7. S. 23-25

SO: Letopis', No. 30, 1949

KVATYER, YE. I.

29860

Myeditsinskoye obsluzhivaniye rabotnitsey. sov. myedsina, 1949, No. 9, s. 41-43

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

KVATER, Ye.I.; KAGANOVICH, I.I.; BERLIZOVA, P.G.

Penicillin therapy of gonorrhoea in women. Sovet.med. no.4:26-27 Apr 51.
(CIWL 20:8)

1. Prof. Kvater, Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Obstetric-
Gynecological Clinic (Director—Prof. Ye.I. Kvater), First Moscow
Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

KVATER, Ye.I.

Hormone therapy in obstetrics and gynecology. Sovet.med. no.8:
4-10 Aug 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Professor. 2. Moscow.

KVATER, Ye.I.

Present state of therapy of gonorrhoea in women, Sovet. med. No. 2:
18-22 Feb 52. (GIML 21:5)

1. Professor. 2. Moscow.

SVET-MOIDAUSKAYA, YE, D.: KVATER, YE. I., Prof.

Ozokerite - Therapeutic Use

"Ozokerite therapy in gynecology." Sov. med. 16 No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, UNCL.

KVATER, Ye. I.; KAGANOVICH, I. I.

Treatment with novocain block of tropic ulcers in prolapse of the uterus. Sovet. Med. 16 no. 10:22-23 Oct 1952. (CJML 23:3)

1. Professor; Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Sanitary-Hygienic Faculty (Head -- Prof. Ye. I. Kvater), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

KVATER, PROF. Ye. I.

Persianinov, L. S.

"Ruptures of the uterus." Prof. L. S. Persyaninov. Reviewed by Prof. Ye. I. Kvater. Sov. med. 17 no. 1, 1953

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

KVATER, Ye.I., professor; SOKOLOVA, I.F.

Diagnosis of pregnancy in its early stages. Sov.med. 17 no.12:
19-23 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(Pregnancy--Signs and diagnosis)

KVATER, Ye.I., professor (Moskva)

Etiology and therapy of so-called functional hemorrhages of the
uterus. Sov.med. 19 no.2:26-36 F '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(MENORRHAGIA AND METRORRHAGIA,
metrorrhagia, etiol. & ther.)

KVATER, Ye. I. (Moskva)

Hormone therapy of uterine myomas. Sov.med. 19 no.9:20-24 S '55.

(UTERUS, neoplasms

(MLRA 8:12)

leiomyoma, ther., hormones)

(HORMONES, ther. use

leiomyoma of uterus)

KVATER, Yefim Il'ich, professor; ESKIN, I.A., redaktor; POPRYADUKHIN, K.A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Hormone diagnosis and therapy in obstetrics and gynecology] Germe-
nal'naya diagnostika i terapiya v akusherstve i ginekologii. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1956. 301 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(HORMONES) (OBSTETRICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

KVATER, Ye.I., professor (Moskva)

Is the anovulatory cycle a physiological or a pathological process.
Probl. endok. i gorm. 2 no.1:88-96 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(OVULATION,

anovulatory cycle as physiol. or pathol. cond. (Rus))

KVATER, Ye.I., professor

Change of life in women. Zdorov'e 2 no.9:10-12 S '56. (MLBA 9:10)
(CLIMATERIC YEARS AND SIBASES)

RUSSIAN, Ye. I.

ARUTYUNOV, V.Ya., prof.; BERKOVICH, I.M., doktor med.nauk; BUNIN, K.V., prof.
VELIKORETSKIY, A.R., prof.; GAMBURG, R.L., doktor med.nauk; GLASKO,
N.M.; ZVYAGINTSEVA, S.G., doktor med.nauk; IVENSKAYA, A.M., kand.med.
nauk; KALUGINA, A.N, kand.med.nauk; KAMINSKAYA-PAVLOVA, Z.A., prof.
KVATER, Ye.I., prof.; KOLEN'KO, A.B., prof.; KOSSYURA, M.B., kand.
med.nauk; KRAVETS, E.M., doktor med.nauk; KRISTMAN, V.I., kand.med.
nauk; KRUZHKOY, V.A., dotsent; LIKHACHEV, A.G., prof.; LUKOMSKIY, I.G.,
prof.; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., prof.; ROZENTAL', A.S., prof.; SEREYSKIY,
M.Ya. [deceased], prof.; TURETSKIY, M.Ya., kand.med.nauk; KHESIN,
Ye.Ye., dotsent; EMDINA, Kh.L., kand.med.nauk; SHABANOV, A.N., prof.;
red.; BONDAR', Z.A., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Medical handbook for feldshers] Meditsinskii spravochnik dlia
fel'dsherov. Izd. 6-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.
lit-ry, 1957. 899 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(MEDICINE--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 11/11 Obst. & Gyn. Nov 58

1906. THE CLIMACTERIC SYNDROME AND ITS TREATMENT (Russian text) -
Kvater E. I. - SOV. MED. 1957, 2 (41-51)

Changes occurring in the female organism at the time of the climacteric can be divided into 3 groups: (1) Changes due directly to disappearance or diminution of circulating oestrogens. (2) Manifestations accompanying the basic changes in a pathologically altered climacteric. (3) A group of diseases (arthritis, hypertension, diabetes, etc.) having no direct causal relationship to the climacteric or decrease of oestrogens, but the severity of which increases during the menopause. The climacteric syndrome was observed in all hormonal stages. In a number of cases paradoxically good results followed the administration of male hormone and hormone of corpus luteum. However, endocrine therapy should be only a part of a more complex course of treatment. Administration of oestrogens is indicated in hypertension only if of temporary nature and appearing only during the climacteric. The subject of artificial menopause is dwelt on. Supravaginal hysterectomy with preservation of even a tiny segment of mucous membrane seems to help towards longer preservation of hormonal activity of the ovaries. (S)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.
The Sex Glands.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13041

Author : Kaganovich, I.I., Kvater, Ye.I., Varshavskiy, A.G.

Inst : Karaganda Medical Institute

Title : Influence of the Hormone of Corpus Luteum, Corticosterone, Methyl Testosterone, and Pregnene on the Development of the Secretary Phase of the Uterine Mucosa

Orig Pub : Tr. Karagandinsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 1, No 3, 200-202

Abstract : Rabbits weighing 600 - 750 g were injected subcutaneously for 8 days with 10 mouse units of folliculin and then for 5 days with 0.4 mg of progesterone (I). I induced the secretory phase of the uterine mucosa. In analogous experiments a progesterone-like effect, but more weakly expressed, was demonstrated by a 0.6 mg a day dosage

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.
The Sex Glands.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310017-0"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13041

of D.O.C.A. (desoxycorticosterone acetate) and a 1.2 mg a day dosage of methyl testosterone. With the injection of 0.6 mg a day of pregnene the reaction of the mucosa was less pronounced than with the injection of 0.4 mg of I.

Card 2/2

KVATER, Ya. I., prof.

Childless marriage. Zdorov'e 4 no. 12:18-20 D '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(STERILITY)

KVATER, Ya. I., prof. (Moskva)

Some fundamental problems in labor stimulation. Sov. med. 22 no.2:

94-103 F '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

(LABOR

acceleration, methods (Rus))

KVATER, Ye.I., prof.

Some problems of nutrition for the pregnant and nursing mother.
Vel'd. i skush. 23 no.1:28-33 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(PRENATAL CARE) (DIET)

KVATER, Ye.I., doktor med. nauk, prof.

If you are going to become a mother. Rabotnitsa 37 no.8:27-28
Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(PRENATAL CARE)

KVATER, Ye.I., prof. (Moskva)

Endocrine causes of sterility and hormonal methods of therapy.
Sov. med. 24 no. 7:25-33 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(STERILITY--THERAPY) (HORMONES, SEX)

SMIRNOVA, L.G.; KVATER, Ye.I.; CHULKOVA, Z.S.

Pregnancy toxemias and problems of nutrition. Akush.i gin.
36 no.1:3-7 Ja-P '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

KVATER, Ye.I., prof.

Vicarious menstruation. Sov.med. 25 no.1:77-80 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. prof. Ye.I.Kvater)
Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. OLV.Makeyeva)
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR.
(MENSTRUATION)

KVAIER, Ye.I., prof.

Review of the book "Use of aminazine in obstetric and
gynecological practice." Sov. med. 27 no.1:157 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

KVATER, Ye.I.; KRYMSKAYA, M.L.

Stein-Leventhal syndrome and its variations. Akush. i gin. 40
no.3:65-71. My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Endokrinologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. Ye.I.Kvater)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii
(dir. - prof. O.V.Makeyeva), Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR, Moskva.

KVATER, Ye.I.; REYNBERG, S.A.

Treatment of hormonal spondylopathy. Probl. endok. i gorm.
11 no.4:52-56 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Endokrinologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- prof. Ye.I. Kvater)
Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR i 1-y kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav.- prof. S.A. Reynberg),
Moskva.

KVATERNIK, Franjo

Cathode oscillograph in the classroom. Obz mat fiz 11 no.1:
31-42 Js*64

1. Chief Editor, "Obzornik za matematiko in fiziko".

KVATER, Ye.I.; REYNBERG, S.A.

Treatment of hormonal spondylopathy. Probl. endok. i gorm.
11 no.4:52-56 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Endokrinologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- prof. Ye.I. Kvater)
Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR i 1-y kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav.- prof. S.A. Reynberg),
Moskva.

KVATERNIK, Franc

Cathode oscillograph in the classroom. Obz mat fiz ll no.1:
31-42 Je'64

1. Chief Editor, "Obzornik za matematiko in fiziko".

PLEVNIK, F.; KVATERNIK, F.

Training in physics at the Bezigrad Gymnasium and Technical School
for Chemistry, Metallurgy, Mining, and Wood Industry. Obz mat fiz 8
no.2:92-94 '61.

KVATERNIK, France

Annual assembly of the Society of Mathematicians and Physicists
of the People's Republic of Slovenia. Obz mat fiz 8 no.4:191-192
D '61.

1. Odgovorni in tehnicni urednik, "Obzornik za matematiko in
fiziko"

COUNTRY : USSR F
 CATEGORY :

ABSTRACT : RZBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10218

AUTHOR : Kyatter, E. M.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Comparative Study of the Efficacy of Gas
 Gangrene "Diaferm" Antisera After Intravenous
 and Intraarterial Injection Under Experimental*
 ORIG. PUB. : Vsb. : Anerobnyye infektsii, Kiev, Gosmedizdat
 UkrSSR, 1957, 76-84
 ABSTRACT : * Conditions
 Rabbits were infected intramuscularly with 4
 cubic centimeters of a 24-hour culture of Cl.
 perfringens; in part of the experiments 10%
 solution of CaCl₂ was injected intramuscularly
 30 minutes before the infection. Simultaneously
 with the infection or 3, 6, 12 hours after it the
 animals were injected once intravenously or
 intraarterially with perfringens antiserum --
 "diaferm 2 IEM /Institute of Experimental

CARD: 1/3

61

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :

ABSTRACT : RZBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10218

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Medicine⁷ in a quantity of 250-300 antitoxic units in
 those cases where CaCl₂ was not added, and in a quantity
 of 1500-18,000 antitoxic units when it was added. In all
 the experiments the intraarterial injection of the serum
 proved to be more effective than the intravenous
 injection. The concentration of antitoxin in the blood was
 the same after both methods of injection. After
 intraarterial injection the resolving dose of serum
 (2.5-3 cubic centimeters/kilogram) for rabbits
 preliminarily sensitized (13-14 days before) with a

Card: 2/3

KVATTS, G.V.; KRASNOVA, V.M.; RODIONOV, G.V.

Interchangeable telescopic equipment for the E-652 excavator. Trudy
Inst. gor. dela Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.7:146-151 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

AUTHORS: Semenov, A.A., Kvavadze, D.K., Nazarova, L.G. SOV/55-58-1-13/33
and Zvyagintseva, I.I.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Properties of Reflection of Some Systems
With a Periodic Structure (Issledovaniye otrazhatel'nykh svoystv
nekotorykh sistem, imeyushchikh periodicheskuyu strukturu)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i
yestestvennykh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 107-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper contains the results of an experimental investigation
of the reflection of electro-magnetic waves 1) from metal grids
with different grid constants d and wire radii r , 2) from the
system screen - grid with different parameters. To 1): Case a:
The vector E of the wave lies in the grid plane parallel to the
axis of the wire. It is stated that for $d = \text{const}$ the radius r
influences the reflection only then essentially if d/λ is
relatively small. The theoretical results obtained by Yampol'skiy
[Ref 6] are confirmed by the experiment only for angles of
incidence up to 50° . Case b: The vector H of the wave lies in
the grid plane perpendicular to the axis of the wire. For large
 d/λ the influence of r also here is very little. To 2): Let the
reflecting grid be replaced by a conducting plane and a rotating

Card 1/2

The Investigation of the Properties of Reflection of Some SOV/55-58-1-13/33
Systems With a Periodic Structure

grid. It is stated that the coefficient of reflection can be diminished essentially by the introduction of the grid. There are 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 4 German, 1 Canadian, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra rasprostraneniya, izlucheniya i kanalizatsii radiovoln
(Chair of Propagation, Emission, and Guiding of Radio Waves)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1957

Card 2/2

KVAVADZE, D.K.; CHIKOVANI, Dzh.S.; TABIDZE, B.A.

Oblique incidence of electromagnetic waves on a periodical wire
grid. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Cruz. SSR 19:27-37 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electromagnetic waves)

KVAVAZDE, D.K.; TEVDORASHVILI, M.I.

Experimental study of the reflection of electromagnetic waves from
the system screen-lattice. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no.5:525-532 N
'62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted July 15, 1961.

S/194/62/000/006/187/232
D295/D308.

9,3700

AUTHORS: Kvavadze, D., Tevdorashvili, M., and Nishnianidze, K.

TITLE: The reflection of electromagnetic waves from a system consisting of a wire grid and a conducting surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-7-41 d (Tr. Tbilissk. un-ta, 86, 1960, 117-123)

TEXT: An experiment has been carried out for determining the reflection coefficient R of electromagnetic waves from a system consisting of a wire grid and a conducting surface for oblique incidence of the electromagnetic wave and various parameters of the grid ($\lambda = 3.27$ cm). The grid is a periodic wire system with a period d and wire diameter a . Two cases were investigated: 1) where the E vector of the incident wave lies in the plane of the system (wire grid + conducting surface) and 2) where the H vector lies in that plane. Graphs are plotted of the reflection coefficient of electromagnetic waves as a function of the angle of incidence θ , of the grid constant d , of the wire diameter a and of the angle of rotation α .
Card 1/2

The reflection of electromagnetic ... S/194/62/000/006/187/232
D295/D308

tation of the system (wire grid + conducting surface) about the horizontal axis. The graphs given correspond to the case when the distance of the grid from the conducting surface is equal to 14 mm. The maximum relative error in the measurement of the reflection coefficient does not exceed 15 %. 11 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

4
8

Card 2/2

9.1912

44043
S/251/62/029/005/002/003
D207/D308

AUTHORS: Kvavadze, D.K. and Tevdorashvili, M.I.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the reflection of electromagnetic waves from a grid-screen system

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Soobshcheniya, v.29, no. 5, 1962, 525-532

TEXT: Report on an experimental check of the theoretical formulas of J.R. Wait (Canad. J. Phys., v. 32, no. 9, 1954) for the reflection coefficient of e.m. waves at a conducting plane (screen) with a grid of parallel conducting wires in front of it. Wait's formulas and the present work deal specifically with the case when the electric vector of the incident wave is parallel to the grid-wire axes. Various grid-screen systems were tried: the grid-wire diameter ranged from 0.24 to 2.0 mm and the separation between wires from 10 to 20 mm; the grid-to-screen distance was varied from 10 to 20 mm. Electromagnetic waves (9200 Mc/s) were produced by a 20 mW klystron and after passing through a transmitting aerial

Card 1/2

Experimental investigation...

S/251/62/029/005/002/003
D207/D308

were picked up by a receiving horn aerial connected to a galvanometer of M21 (M21) type. Both aerials were on the circumference of a 300 cm diameter circle with the grid-screen system at the center. The results (the reflection coefficient R plotted against the angle of incidence Θ ranging from 5 to 60°) fully confirmed Wait's formulas. The observed minima or sharp drops of R in the case $d/\lambda > (1 + \sin|\Theta|)^{-1}$ were due to the interference between "mirror-reflection" rays and rays of the second interference maximum; here d is the separation between grid wires and λ is the wavelength. Acknowledgement is made to K.A. Nishnianidze for her active participation in this work. There are 4 figures. †

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tbilisi State University)

PRESENTED: by M.M. Mirianashvili, Corresponding Member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1961
Card 2/2

KVAVADZE, D. K.

Experimental study of the diffraction of an electromagnetic wave by a system with a periodic structure. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 20:37-55 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electromagnetic waves--Diffraction)
(Wave guides)

KVAVADZE, D. K.; CHIKOVANI, D. S.; KHUNDZHUA, T. G.

Experimental study of the reflection of electromagnetic waves
from a system consisting of slatted cylindrical waveguides.
Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 20:27-35 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Wave guides) (Microwaves)

KVAVADZE, D.K.; KEVANISHVILI, G.Sh.

Diffraction of electromagnetic waves by a grid. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR
30 no.4:423-430 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom
V.I. Mamasakhlisovym.

I. 21011-65 EED-2/EEO-2/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/SS-2/ P1-A/PJ-A/PK-A/PI-A/Pm-A/Pm-A/Pac-A/
BSO/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/SSD/AFETR/AFMD(t)/RAEM(c)/RAEM(a)/ESD(gg)/ESD(t)/ WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5000372 5/0108/64/019/011/0027/0931

AUTHOR: Kevanishvili, G. Sh. (Active memoer); Kvavadze, D. K. (Active member) B

TITLE: One case of reflection of electromagnetic waves by a periodic structure

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 19, no. 11, 1964, 27-31

TOPIC TAGS: periodic waveguide, electromagnetic wave, electromagnetic wave reflection

ABSTRACT: The reflection of an electromagnetic wave is considered by a perfect-conductance plane in front of which, at a distance h , a number of passive elements are deployed in a parallel plane (see Enclosure 1). By setting up a Hertzian vector for the reflected electromagnetic field, transferring and then analyzing the resulting formulas, it is demonstrated that the periodic structure can considerably or completely absorb the incident-wave energy. Use of the

Card 1/3

L 21011-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000372

design formulae is illustrated by a numerical example. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank A. M. Model for his essential comments on the manuscript." Orig. art has: 1 figure and 35 formulae.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication)

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003

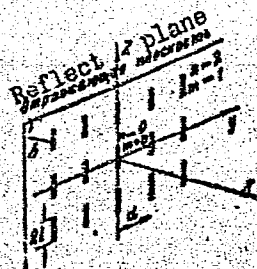
OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 21011-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000372

ENCLOSURE 01



A perfect-conductance plane with passive elements functioning as an absorber of electromagnetic waves

Card 3/5

I 7753-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1) GG

ACC NR: AP5025892

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/010/1799/1805

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Kevanishvili, G.Sh.; ^{44,55} Kvavadze, D.K.

ORG: ^{44,55} Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

53
30
6

TITLE: Diffraction of plane waves by a double grating of thin bands

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1799-1805

TOPIC TAGS: ^{21,44,55} electromagnetic wave diffraction, diffraction grating, microwave

ABSTRACT: The reflection and diffraction of plane electromagnetic waves by a double plane grating is calculated in the physical optics approximation. The grating consists of two parallel infinite plane systems of equally spaced conducting bands so disposed that the bands of one system are directly opposite the gaps between the bands of the other system. The incident waves are assumed to be polarized with the electric vector parallel to the conducting bands but they may be obliquely incident on the grating. The physical optics approximation employed in the calculations requires that the open space between two successive conducting bands be wider than the wavelength divided by 2π . Formulas are derived for the reflection coefficient of the specular ray and the intensities of the diffracted rays. When the incidence is normal and the separation between the two band systems is a quarter wavelength the reflection coefficient vanishes. The reflection coefficient is presented graphically

Card 1/2

UDC: 538.566

0701 1664

L 7753-66

ACC NR: AP5025892

3

as a function of the grating spacing and as a function of the separation between the two plane band systems for two values of the ratio of the width of a band to the separation between the bands. The formula obtained for the normal incidence transmission of a single plane grating by substituting zero for the separation between the two plane band systems in the equation derived here was compared with the results of more rigorous calculations by V.V.Malin (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, VIII, No. 2, 1963) and with experimental data obtained with 3.2 cm microwaves and a number of different copper gratings. Good agreement was obtained. The authors than T.M.Shavishvili who participated actively in setting up the experiments and performed the measurements. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: EM, EC/ SUBM DATE 27Jul64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card

272

KEVANISHVILI, G.Sh.; KVAVADZE, D.K.; BEKAURI, P.I.

Diffraction of a plane electromagnetic wave on a lattice
consisting of rectangular plates. Radiotekh. i elektron.
11 no.1:136-139 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted March 8,
1965.

L 29925-66 EWI(m)/T/ENP(t)/EII IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6010584

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/018/L032/L033

AUTHOR: Kvavadze, K. A.; Politov, N. G.

TITLE: Ionic etching of sodium chloride crystal

50
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 18L218 ¹¹ ₁₁

REF SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. i ionnyye protsessy v tverd. telakh. No. 1, Tbilisi, Metsniyereba, 1964, 94-97

TOPIC TAGS: ion bombardment, etched crystal, crystal dislocation, sodium chloride

ABSTRACT: The possibility of dislocations appearing on the plane (100) of NaCl crystals as a result of ionic bombardment is shown. This etching method is proposed for fixing crystal structure dislocations during the process of irradiation inside a reactor, ¹⁸
A. Urusovskaya

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 CC

L 14099-66 EWP(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD/JC
ACC NR: AR5019466 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/007/E041/E041

AUTHOR: Kvavadze, K.A.; Politov, N.G.

37
12

ORG: none

TITLE: Ionic attack on sodium chloride crystals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, 7E337

REF SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. i ionnyye protsessy v tverd. telakh. No. 1, Tbilisi, Metsniyereba, 1964, 94-97

TOPIC TAGS: reactor, radiation instrument, crystal structure, crystal dislocation

TRANSLATION: The possibility is shown for exposing the dislocation yield on faces (100) of NaCl crystals as a result of ionic attacks. It is proposed to use this method of attack for recording the dislocation structure of crystals during the radiation process inside a reactor. A. Urosovskaya

19, 55

SUB CODE: 18,20

Card 1/1 ^{FLW}

KVAVIDZE, R.L., inzh.

Crane for installing supports and electric transformers on 6 to
10 kv. electric power networks. Energetik 9 no.8:25-27 Ag '61.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Electric power distribution) (MIRA 14:8)

GAMKHITASHVILI, L.G.; KANDELAKI, N.P.; MARUASHVILI, T.I.; OKROASHVILI,
G.G.; KHARATISHVILI, G.L.; KVAVILASHVILI, A.M.

Solution of some problems by new methods, using electric
models with d.c. amplifiers. Trudy Vych.tsentra AN Gruz.SSR
2:319-334 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electromechanical analogies) (Electronic calculating machines)

KVAVIASHVILI, D.Sh.

Uncertainty and act. Socb. AN Cruz. SSR 39 no.3:745-752
S. '65. (NOV 19:20)

BERITOV, I.S.; KVAVILASHVILI, Sh.V.; ROYTBAK, A.I.

Distortions caused by a transition condenser in a low-frequency
rheostat amplifier. Trudy inst.fiziel.AN Gruz. SSR 8:1-16 '50.

(MLRA 9:7)

(ELECTRIC RHEOSTATS) (CONDENSERS (ELECTRICITY)) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

KVAVIASHVILI, Sh.V.

Equipment of an oscillographic cabinet with a trifilar oscillograph.
Trudy inst. fiziol. AN Gruz. SSR 8:277-292 '50. (MLRA 9:7)
(OSCILLOGRAPH)

KVECH, Vaclav

To ensure a sufficient number of permanent qualified workers in charge of standardization of work. Prace mzda 9 no.11:487-493 N '61.

1. Pracovník Zavodu silnoproude elektro-techniky v Praze.

KVECH, Vaclav

May we eliminate individual estimate in measuring the working time.
Prace mzda 10 no.3:118-123 Mr '62

1. Pracovník Zavodu elektrotepelných zařízení, Praha.

KVECH, Vaclav

Reliability of working time measurements for establishment of performance standards. Stroj vyr 10 no. 3:141-144. '62

1. Zavody elektrictepelných zařízení, n.p., Praha.

KVEDARAS, A., red.; BASALYKAS, A., red.; BERGAS, V., red.;
MALDZIUNAITE, S., red.; PETRAUSKAS, V., red.; SIBUTIS, A.,
red.; ZIEMYTE, E., red.; BANCEVICIUS, P., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the development of the lower Neman River; transactions] Nemuno zemupio sutvarkymo Klausimai; [pranesimai]. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961.
177 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Konferencija Nemuno zemupio sutvarkymo ir apseugos klausimais, Vilnius, 1960.

(Neman River)

KVEDELIDZE, B. V.

RT-1093 [On the problem of linear conjugates in analytic function theory] O zadache lineinogo sopriazheniia v teorii analiticheskikh funktsii.
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 76(2): 177-180, 1951

L 15608-65 EW(d) Pg-4 LJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AR5038656

S/0044/65/000/001/B033/B034

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 1B149

AUTHOR: Kvedaras, B. V.

TITLE: A correction problem

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Seminara po funkts. analizu. Voronszhsk. un-t, vyp. 7, 1963, 45-51

TOPIC TAGS: ordinary differential equation, boundary value problem

TRANSLATION: Let the motion of an object be described by the following equations:

$$\dot{x} + f(t, x, \dot{x}) = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{y} + g(t, y, \dot{y}) = 0, \quad (2)$$

where the functions f and g satisfy conditions which guarantee the existence the Cauchy problem on the interval $[0, T]$. Let the given initial state (x_0, \dot{x}_0) and final (x_m, \dot{x}_m) state of the object be described by equation (1). Then there exist two solutions $x_1(t)$ and $x_2(t)$ of equation (1) passing through the points (x_0, \dot{x}_0)

Card 1/2

L 45608-6

ACCESSION NO: AR5008656

and (x_{n1}, x_{n2}) respectively. Let the object at moment $t = a \geq 0$ be switched to a motion described by equation (2) and, with $t = b \leq T$, $a < b$, again switched to a motion described by equation (1), while ab are such that at the time $t = T$ the object reaches point (x_{n1}, x_{n2}) . The following problem is investigated to determine the times a and b such that the solution $y(t)$ of equation (2) which satisfies the initial condition $y(a) = x_1(a)$, $\dot{y}(a) = \dot{x}_1(a)$, at time $t = b$ satisfies the relations

$y(b) = x_2(b)$, $\dot{y}(b) = \dot{x}_2(b)$. Existence and uniqueness theorems are proved for the problem.

M. Kerimov

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 2/276

KVEDER, H.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry I-28

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 13867

Author : Sulc D., Kveder H., Horgas D.

Title : Study of the Possibility of Utilization by the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of Fruit of the Strawberry Tree Arbutus unedo L.

Orig Pub : Kemija u dindustriji, 1956, 5, No 6, 113-117 (Serbo-Croatian; French, English and German summaries)

Abstract : Study of chemical composition and technological characteristics of the fruit. It is shown that the fruit have a high content of dry residue (28.2%), sugars and pectin, and are an abundant source of vitamins (thiamine, riboflavin, nicotinic and ascorbic acid), iron and mineral salts, which render them a valuable food product. Technological tests have shown that fruit of the strawberry tree can be successfully utilized for the preparation of

Card 1/2

- 400 -

KV. 7ER, H

Study of Arbutin acids and its application in fruit industry. D. Šuš, H. Krstić, and D. Horpa (Central Hyg. Inst., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 6, 63 (1954).—Systematic chem. and technol. exams. of Arbutin (A) have been carried out. A high percentage of dry substance, relatively high sugar and pectin, little acid, and a high percentage of vitamins have been found. The content of vitamin C and carotene is so high that these fruits can be considered as a rich source of these vitamins. Further, it was found to be very rich in nicotine, thiamine, and riboflavin, which gives this fruit a high food and physiol. value. The pectin has been found to have a very high mol. wt. (approx. 130,000). The gelation degree was found to be 200°, which makes it a very important gelation product (for jams, marmalades).

T. Rikan-Filip

Kveder, Heda

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology & Chemical Products and Their Application - Food Industry! H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9687

Author : Sulc Delimir, Kveder Heda, Glavas Andrija

Inst : -

Title : Pomegranates as Raw Material for the Production of Juice, Tanning Agents and Pectin.

Orig Pub : Kemijska industrija, 1957, 6, No 4, 105-111

Abstract : Chemical and technological studies have shown that pomegranate (Punica granatum) constitutes a valuable raw material for the production of a juice that is rich in vitamins and mineral substances (yield 33%), of tanning agents (yield 7%) and pectin (yield 1%). Pomegranate seeds (yield 17%) provide a cattle feed.

Card 1/1

KVEDER S

*Med
Chem*

The paper chromatography of some sulfonamides. The identification of sulfadiazine, sulfathiazole, and sulfamethazine in tablets. P. Abaffy and S. Kveder (Anal. Lab. "Pliva," Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 6, 307-9 (1950). Sulfadiazine (I), sulfathiazole (II), sulfamethazine (III), sulfaguanidine, sulfamerazine, sulfanilamide, and phthalylsulfathiazole were identified by means of paper chromatography on Whatman no. 1 filter paper

impregnated with a buffer soln. of 4% aq. KH_2PO_4 or 4% aq. sodium carbonate, and McIlvain's buffer (pH 2) with BuOH-water being used as a developing solvent. The R_f values were detd. by the descending technique at $20^\circ \pm 2^\circ$. The sepn. of I, II, and III was carried out with the Ruttens descending and ascending technique on Whatman No. 1 filter paper impregnated with the McIlvain's buffer soln. Developing solvent was BuOH-water. The procedure was applied for the same sulfonamides in tablets. Pyridine was used for extn. For the detection of spots a 1% alc. soln. of p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde was used. After drying at room temp. the paper was exposed to the vapors of fuming HCl and yellow spots of sulfonamides were obtained. Other mbts. of sulfonamides such as sulfamerazine, sulfathiazole, and sulfonamide (in buffer KH_2PO_4), sulfanilamide, sulfamethazine, and phthalylsulfathiazole (in buffer Na_2CO_3) were resolved as well.

T. Alcan-Lifter

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. H-17
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78738.

Author : Abaffy, F., Kveder, S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Paper Chromatography of Some Sulfonamides. The
Identification of Sulfadiazine, Sulfothiazol,
and Sulfometazine in Tablets.

Orig Pub: Acta pharmac. jugosl., 1956, 6, No 3-4, 197-200.

Abstract: Whatman No 1 filter paper is impregnated with
buffer solutions: with phosphates (4 grams of
 KH_2PO_4 in 100 ml of water), with carbonates (4
grams of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 10 ml of water) and
with Mac-Elvane's (pH 8), and the separation is
carried out of sulfodiazine, sulfothiazole, sul-
fomethazine, sulfoguanidine, sulfo-morazine, sul-

Card 1/2

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YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. H-17
Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78738.

Abstract: fanilamine and phthalysulfothiazole, using a mix-
ture of $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH} \text{ -- } \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2:1) as the developer;
the Rf value for the above-mentioned compounds
for three of the above-mentioned buffer solutions
are respectively: 0.71, 0.10, 0.51; 0.68, 0.29,
0.67; 0.78, 0.31, 0.80; 0.41, 0.43, 0.45; 0.81,
0.18, 0.77; 0.52, 0.54, 0.58; 0.47, 0.07, 0.27.
For the determination of sulfadiazine, sulfathia-
zole and sulfamethazine in tablets, pyridine is
recommended as the extracting agent. The sepa-
ration is carried out in an ascending or descend-
ing current on the paper impregnated with buffer
solution of Mac-Elvane (pH 8) with the above-men-
tioned developer. To develop the spots, the paper
is sprayed with 1% alcohol solution of p-dimethyl-
amino benzaldehyde and is kept in HCl vapors.

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61045.

Abstract: the debenzylization of IV to I. I was separated as a complex with creatinine sulfate. 1.1mmole of 5-benzyloxygramine in 2.5 ml of water and peroxide-free tetrahydrofuran (V) acidified with 1 drop of glacial CH_3COOH is added drop by drop at 0° in the duration of 20 min. to 0.5 ml of $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{SO}_2$, 0.5 ml. of water-free V and 1 drop of glacial CH_3COOH , the mixture is stirred, and 12 hours later (0°) the yield of II is 98 to 100%. 1 mmole of NaC^{14}N (with an excess of 0.75 mole of NaOH), of radioactivity $a = 1$ mcurie, in 3 ml of water is added to the solution of 1.1 mole of II in 4 ml of water (without CO_2), the mixture is neutralized with 1 n. H_2SO_4 to $\text{pH} = 11.9$, heated 2.5 hours at 70° and 4 hours later (20°) it is extracted with

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YUGOSLAVIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61045.

Abstract: water-free ether, evaporated in a N_2 flow, and the residue is chromatographed on Al_2O_3 , the yield of III is 82%. 216 mg of III and 0.3 g of LiAlH_4 in ether produce IV, yield 74% referred to NaC^{14}N . The solution of 0.74 mmole of IV in 15 ml of CH_3OH is debenzylized at 20° under atmospheric pressure on 200 mg of 10%-ual Pd/ BaSO_4 , the solution is acidified with 0.74 ml of 1 n. H_2SO_4 , evaporated, the residue is dissolved in 4 ml of hot water, 0.74 mmole of creatinine and 0.74 ml of 1 n H_2SO_4 are added, the mixture is heated at 50 to 60° (in a bath), 20 ml of acetone is added in portion

Card 3/4

KVEK, German Germanovich; ZHENKO, Kira Aleksandrovna; KATULIN, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; KUDRYAVTSEV, D.S., retsenzent; BAKUN, N.K., retsenzent [deceased]; BIRYUKOV, I.D., retsenzent; BAVSTRUKA, N.F., red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of gobelin fabrics] Proizvodstvo gobelenovykh tkanei.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959.
133 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Jacquard weaving) (Gobelin tapestry)