

2/2 018

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--020CT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0107290

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A TEEMING COMPLEX HAS BEEN ADOPTED FOR PRODUCTION OF PIG MG, INCLUDING A CONTINUOUSLY OPERATING FURNACE WITH SALT HEATING, ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTION PUMP, AND A TEEMING CONVEYER OF DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION. THESE PARTS ARE DESCRIBED. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FURNACE PRECLUDES MG FROM BEING IN CONTACT WITH THE LINING AND THE ATM., PROVIDES FOR FAST AND UNIFORM HEATING OF MG TO THE REQUIRED TEMP., AND MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THAT TEMP. WITH A MIN. OF ENERGY LOSSES. AS COMPARED TO THE LAB. FURNACE, THE COM. PROTOTYPE COULD TAKE 1.5 TIMES AS MUCH MG. THE OPERATING TEMP. OF THE ELECTROLYTE AND MG IS 700-10DEGREES; THE CURRENT IS 5 KA, AND THE VOLTAGE IS 30-40 V; THE CAPACITY FO THE HOPPER IS 6 TONS, AND THE AMT. OF THE ELECTROLYTE (MGCL USB2 10, KCL 60-70, NA CL 10-15, AND BA CL SUB2 5-10PERCENT) IN THE FURNACE IS 13 TONS. THE TEEMING OF THE REFINED MG CAN BE CARRIED OUT DURING THE PURING IN OF THE MG RAW MATERIAL. THE ESSENCE OF THE REFINING OPERATION CONSISTS IN SETTLING DOWN OF THE FREE, OR COMBINED WITH MGD, CHLORIDE PARTICLES. IN THE REFINED MG THERE IS LESS THAN 0.003PERCENT CL PRIME NEGATIVE. DURING THE SETTLING DOWN, THE EXCESS MAT. OF FE, RELATIVE TO THE EQUIL. AMT., ALSO SETTLES DOWN. THE ADOPTION OF THE TEEMING COMPLEX MADE IT POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE SP. CONSUMPTION OF ELEC. ENERGY BY 2.5 TIMES; IT ALSO MADE IT POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE WASTE OF THE METAL AS WELL AS OF LABOR.

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 008

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0125395

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF LAND AND AEROVISUAL SURVEYS OF AVALANCHES DURING THE WINTER OF 1968-1969 ARE GIVEN, AND REASONS THAT CAUSED UNPRECEDENTED AVALANCHE FORMATION IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN ARE BRIEFLY STATED IN THE ARTICLE.
FACILITY: UPRAVLENIYE GIDROMETSLUZHBY UZBEKSKOY SSSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 615.361.419.03:617-001.28-092.9

GANKEVICH, G. A., SHOSTKA, G. D., KANAYEV, S. V., and CHAPLYGINA, Z. A., Leningrad Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, and Clinic of Internal Medicine
First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov

"The Effect of Bone Marrow Hydrolysate on the Survival of Lethally Irradiated Rabbits and on Some Hemopoietic Indices"

Moscow, Problemy Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi, Vol 15, No 6, Jun 70, pp 36-39

Abstract: Four groups of rabbits were irradiated with 1,000 r. The first group was the control; the second group was given bone marrow hydrolysate; the third group was given hydrolysate and neocompensan (polyvinylpyrrolidone); and the fourth group - neocompensan alone. Death rate was as follows: group one-57%; group two-48%; group three-22%; group four - the same as group one. In all animals reduction of levels of blood elements and depression of hemopoiesis were observed. Changes were most pronounced in group one and least in group two. In group four leukopenia was even more marked than in group one; neocompensan apparently ameliorates the symptoms but does not prevent the development of irradiation-induced anemia. Restoration of reticulocytes, in all animals, began on the 14th day after irradiation. It continued regularly in groups two and three; in group one the restoration dropped on the 21st day and in group four it was delayed. In all experiments with

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USSR

GANKEWICH, G. A., et al., Problemy Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi, Vol 15, No 6,
Jun 70, pp 36-39

bone-marrow hydrolysate no toxic symptoms were observed. Bone marrow apparently
promotes the growth of DNA-synthesizing cells.

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UDC 622.011.43

USSR

KAYDAROV, K. K., ~~KANAZIN, S. K.~~, KAYDAROV, K. K.

"On the Action of a Stratified Force on the Boundary of an Inclined Stratified Massif"

Alma-Ata, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Seriya Fiziko-matematicheskaya, No. 5, Sep/Oct 71, pp 50-53

Abstract: The effect of a concentrated force applied at the boundary of a half-space on the stress state of two models of an elastic massif is investigated and a solution to the problem is given. The two models of a finely stratified massif used to study the effect of the magnitude of the angle of incidence of rock on the stress and deformation state of structures are: (1) the massif is considered as a continuous homogeneous transversally isotropic body with an inclined plane of isotropy and (2) the other model represents it as an isotropic stratified body characterized by noncontinuity of layer adhesion. The elasticity theory of an anisotropic body proposed by S. G. Lekhnitskiy is used as the basis of the solution. Isocurves of the stresses are given as a function of the angle of the inclined plane of isotropy of the continuous transversally isotropic massif and of a massif with a discontinuous layer adhesion. It is shown that the distances between gaps in the stress isolines tend toward Boussinesq circles.

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1/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
 TITLE--TWO PRONG PI POSITIVE P INTERACTIONS AT 2.34 GEV/C -U-
 AUTHOR--(05)-ANGELOV, N.S., GRAMENITSKIY, I.M., KANAZIRSKIY, KH.M.,
 MOISEYEV, A.M., PROKES, A.
 COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
 SOURCE--YAD. FIZ. 1970, 11(3), 613-28
 DATE PUBLISHED-----70
 SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS
 TOPIC TAGS--MESON INTERACTION, HYDROGEN BUBBLE CHAMBER, PION PROTON
 INTERACTION, PION PION INTERACTION, EXCITATION CROSS SECTION, QUANTUM
 RESONANCE PHENOMENON
 CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
 DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
 PROXY REEL/FRA--1991/1062
 CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0110752
 STEP NO--UR/0367/70/011/003/0613/0628
 UNCLASSIFIED

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UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70

2/2 022

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0110752

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0-

ABSTRACT. RESULTS ARE PRESENTED OBTAINED IN
 THE ANAL. OF 17,000 2-PRONG PI POSITIVE P INTERACTION EVENTS SELECTED
 FROM 150,000 STEREOPHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN A 40-CM LIQ. H CHAMBER
 IRRADIATED BY A SEPD. BEAM OF 2.34-GEV-C PI POSITIVE MESONS. THE
 PRODUCTION CROSS SECTIONS AND PARAMETERS ARE DETD. FOR THE P POSITIVE, N
 POSITIVE POSITIVE SUB1238, AND N POSITIVE 1688 RESONANCES. THE
 MECHANISM OF THE PRODUCTION OF THESE RESONANCES IS STUDIED IN DETAIL.
 THE CROSS SECTION OF THE PI POSITIVE PI POSITIVE INTERACTION IS INFERRED
 FROM THE PI POSITIVE P YIELDS PI POSITIVE PI POSITIVE N REACTION BY THE
 CHEW LOW METHOD.
 USSR.

FACILITY: OB'EDIN. INST. YAD. ISSLED., DUBNA,

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
 TITLE--HISTOLOGICAL PICTURE IN RADIATION INDUCED RETINITES -U-
 AUTHOR--KANBAY, G.G.
 COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
 SOURCE--VESTNIK OFTAL'MOLOGII, 1970, NR 3, PP 63-66
 DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
 TOPIC TAGS--HISTOLOGY, RETINA, X RAY RADIATION BIOLOGIC EFFECT, RABBIT,
 GANGLION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
 PROXY REEL/FRAE--3003/0117

STEP NO--UR/0357/70/000/003/0063/0066

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0129373

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 026

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0129373

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0-

ABSTRACT. THE EFFECT OF PENETRATING RADIATION ON THE EYE RETINA AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF RADIATION SICKNESS WERE STUDIED. ADULT RABBITS WERE SUBJECTED TO A WHOLE BODY X RAY IRRADIATION (800 R). THE RESULTING MODELS OF RADIATION INDUCED RETINITES BROUGHT EVIDENCE THAT BY VIRTUE OF THEIR ONTO AND HISTOGENETIC DEVELOPMENT THERE WAS A LATENT PERIOD OF THE LESION IN EACH ONE OF THE RETINAL LAYERS. INTERSTITIAL SUBSTANCE OF THE RETINA WAS THE FIRST TO SUFFER. FURTHER INVOLVEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL RETINAL LAYERS BORE A RETROGRADE NATURE. RETINAL LAYERS WHICH AS A RESULT OF THEIR HISTOGENESIS DEVELOPED AT A LATER DATE AND WERE, MORE, OVER YOUNG, SUFFERED EARLIER. THE OLDEST AND FORMELY MATURATED STUCTURES OFFERED MORE RESISTANCE. IN THE GAGLIONIC RETINAL LAYER FIRST TO SUFFER WERE FINE MEDIUM SIZED NUCLEI, WHEREAS THE BIG ONES OFFERED GREATER RESISTANCE. IT COULD BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE RETINAL LAYERS PROCEEDED IN AN ORDER WHICH WAS INVERSE OF THEIR ONTOGENIC DEVELOPMENT, WHILE RESTORATION REPEATED THE PROCESS OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT DURING ONTOGENESIS. IN THE TREATMENT ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO USE DITHIOLE CONTAINING A SULFOGROUP (SO SUB3). FACILITY:

AZERBAYDZHANSKIY NAUCHNO-ISSLED. INSTITUT OFTAL'NOLOGII, BAKU.

UNCLASSIFIED

UDC 581.132

USSR

KANCHAVELI, L. A., Academician of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, and
~~KALICHAVA, G. S.~~, Georgian Institute of Plant Protection

"Interrelationship Between Photosynthetic Activity and Incidence of Disease
in Plants"

Tbilisi, Soobshcheniya Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Vol 64, No 2, 1971, pp
469-472

Abstract: Electronic paramagnetic resonance (EPR) determinations were per-
formed in tobacco leaves, healthy and with mosaic virus, and on lemon leaves,
healthy and with malsecco fungus wilt. In healthy leaves, the intensity of
the EPR signals in red light was higher by a factor of 3-4 than in darkness.
In diseased leaves, that increment amounted to only 1.5. The difference is
due to a disturbance in photosynthetic processes in some portions of the
leaves. After appropriate chemotherapy with drugs containing Fe and Mg, the
rise in EPR signal intensity in red light became almost normal. Evidently,
these compounds restore the metabolism of mitochondria, chloroplasts, and
microsomes. With additional illumination, the EPR signals in healthy plants
were 35% less intense than in red light alone (Emerson effect, which depends
on the proper functioning of two photo systems), while in diseased leaves
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USSR

KANCHAVELI, L. A., and KALICHAVA, G. S., Soobshcheniya Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Vol 64, No 2, 1971, pp 469-472

that decrement amounted to only 25%. This reduction in the Emerson effect may be due to a disturbance in the very labile, manganese-containing enzymatic system which is directly responsible for the release of oxygen during photosynthesis.

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1/2 014 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70
 TITLE--SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDY OF THE REACTION OF BISMUTH WITH
 METHYLTHYMOL BLUE -U-
 AUTHOR--(03)-KARADAKOV, B., NENOVA, P., KANCHEVA, D. *K*
 COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
 SOURCE--ZH. NEORG. KHIM. 1970, 15(2) 417-23
 DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY
 TOPIC TAGS--SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS, BISMUTH, CHEMICAL INDICATOR,
 METAL COMPLEX COMPOUND, CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
 PROXY REEL/FRAE--1987/0777

STEP NO--UR/0078/70/015/002/0417/0423

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0104223

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 014

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0104223

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE STUDY CONFIRMED THAT BI (III) FORMS WITH METHYLTHYMOL BLUE (H SUB6 R) 2 COMPLEXES, (BI(H SUB3 R) (I) AND (BI(H SUB4 R) SUB2) PRIME NEGATIVE (II). STABILITY CONSTS. (BETA) FOR I ARE: LOG BETA SUB11 EQUALS 12.49 AND LOG BETA SUB131 EQUALS 44.65 AND FOR II LOG BETA SUB12 EQUALS 5.60.

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UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 537.581

GNUCHEV, N.M., KANCHEVA, I.R., KIRSANOVA, T.S.

"Effect Of Ion Bombardment On Thermoemission Properties Of An Alloy Of Palladium With Barium"

Elektron. tekhnika. Nauchno-tekhn.sb. Elektron SVCh (Electronic Technology. Scientific-Technical Collection. Microwave Electronics), 1970, Issue 12, pp 131-133 (from RZh--Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 4, April 1971, Abstract No 4A7)

Translation: The effect of bombardment by argon ions on the emission properties of an alloy of Pd plus 1.5-percent Ba was investigated in the temperature interval 900--1200° K with densities of ion current of 10^{-7} -- 10^{-5} a/cm² and energy of the ions of 2 kev. Ion bombardment leads to a decrease of the work function. On discontinuation of the bombardment the original emission properties of the alloy are restored. Author's abstract.

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Immunology

USSR

KANCHURIN, A. Kh., Moscow

"Immunology of Postvaccinal (Rabies Vaccination) Encephalomyelitis"

Moscow, Problemy Immunologicheskoy Reaktivnosti i Allergii (Problems of Immunological Reactivity and Allergy), Moscow, "Meditsina," 1971, pp 245-252

Abstract: Development of clinical manifestations of disease during development of sensitization to intermediate antigens contained in the Fermi rabies vaccine was studied. Seven cases of nerve complications in children after rabies vaccination were considered. The complement-fixing antibodies for different antigens were investigated in the serum of the patients. The basic antigen was a saline-aqueous extract of Fermi rabies vaccine (from the brain of a rabbit infected with fixed rabies virus). The drop in activity of the complement is presented as a function of days from the study of the serum complement-fixing antibodies in a patient with rabies-induced encephalomyelitis and in another patient during the course of rabies vaccination. Comparison of data obtained with results of studying the pathogenesis of experimental rabies encephalomyelitis indicates the generality of the immunologic processes of development of pathologic processes. In both cases after injection of the rabies vaccine sensitization to the intermediate antigens contained in the inoculated compound

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USSR

KANCHURIN, A. Kh., Problemy Immunologicheskoy Reaktivnosti i Allergii, "Meditsina," 1971, pp 245-252

is pronounced. As a result, a toxic complex of the intermediate antigen and the corresponding antibody is formed. With increased permeability of the blood-brain barrier, this complex can be sorbed on the nerve tissue. Thus, damage to normal nerve tissue takes place and chain autoallergic processes develop in the nerve tissue, manifested clinically in the form of disseminated encephalomyelitis.

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USSR

UDC 616.832-002-022.7 (B. pertussis)-
092.9-092:616.15-097.5

KANCHURIN, A. Kh., and ZOTINA, M. M., Allergy Laboratory, Institute of Vaccines and Sera imeni I. I. Mechnikov, Moscow

"The Role of Serum Antibodies in the Pathogenesis of Experimental Pertussis Encephalomyelitis"

Moscow, Patologicheskaya Fiziologiya i Eksperimental'naya Terapiya, Vol 14, No 4, Jul/Aug 70, pp 12-16

Abstract: Experimental allergic encephalomyelitis, a good model for demyelinating diseases of the human nervous system (including postvaccinal encephalomyelitis), was induced in guinea pigs by injecting them with homologous nerve tissue containing whooping cough bacteria. Two types of antibodies were found in the sera of sensitized animals: cytotoxic and complement-fixing. The dynamics of the two differed during the development of the disease. Cytotoxic, complement-dependent antibodies appeared with clinical symptoms of the disease and disappeared when the animals recovered. Complement-fixing antibodies were found when the clinical symptoms were pronounced, but did not disappear when the animals recovered. A cytotoxic factor detected in animal sera during the incubation period disappeared with the appearance of clinical symptoms. It is
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KANCHURIN, A. Kh. and ZOTINA, M. M., Patologicheskaya Fiziologiya i
Eksperimental'naya Terapiya, Vol 14, No 4, Jul/Aug 70, pp 12-16

concluded that both cellular reactions and serum factors play a role in the
origin of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis.

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172 019 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
 TITLE--A STUDY OF ENCEPHALOGENIC ACTIVITY OF PERTUSSIS MICROBES IN
 DIFFERENT ANIMALS -U-
 AUTHOR--(02)-KANCHURIN, A.KH., POLKOVNIKOVA, T.F.
 COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR *K*
 SOURCE--BYULLETEN' EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY BIOLOGII I MEDITSINY, 1970, VOL 69,
 NR 5, PP 48-50
 DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--WHOOPING COUGH, WHITE MOUSE, ANTIGEN, ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
 PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/0292

STEP NO--UR/0219/70/069/005/0048/0050

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122494

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 681.3.06:51

GANEYEV, D. G., GIGLAVYY, A. V., KANDALOVA, N. S., MURTAZI, R. F., MUKHINA, V. N., NEPOCHATYKH, D. P., SURINOVA, R. V.

"An Operational System Oriented for Use in the ASUP Management Systems for ASVT Computer Systems Models"

Tr. N.-i. i proyekt. in-ta po vnedreniyu vychisl. tekhn. v nar. kh-vo (Works of the Scientific Research and Design Institute on Introducing Computer Technology Into the National Economy), 1970, vyp. 5, pp 36-44 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 11, Nov 71, Abstract No 11V837)

Translation: The paper describes the fundamental principles which lie at the base of development of a small operational system designed for use in the development and operation of ASUP automated systems for management of enterprises with production of discrete type based on an aggregated system of computer facilities (ASVT). An ASVT mnemocode with a set of macro-commands is used as the programming language in the proposed operational system. The principal functions, make-up and working singularities of the operational system are presented. V. Mikheyev.

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2/2 019

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122494

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. MONGREL GUINEA PIGS, RABBITS, ALBINO RATS AND ALBINO MICE WERE SENSITIZED WITH PERTUSSIS MICROBES IN AN OIL MIXTURE WITH CEREBRAL ANTIGEN. A TYPICAL EXPERIMENTAL ALLERGIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS DEVELOPED IN GUINEA PIGS, RABBITS AND RATS UPON CONFRONTATION OF THE ENCEPHALITIC ACTIVITY OF PERTUSSIS MICROBES IT WAS FOUND THAT GUINEA PIGS PROVED TO BE THE MOST SENSITIVE. RABBITS AND RATS WERE LESS SENSITIVE. ALBINO MICE WERE RESISTANT TO EXPERIMENTAL ALLERGIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS. FACILITY: I. M. MECHNIKOV INSTITUTE OF VACCINES AND SERA, MOSCOW.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002201210014-8"

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 681.3.06:51

KANDALOVA, N. S.

"Some Programs for Row Processing"

Tr. N.-i. i proyekt. in-ta po vnedreniyu vychisl. tekhn. v nar. kh-vo
(Works of the Scientific Research and Design Institute on Introducing
Computer Technology Into the National Economy), 1970, vyp. 5, pp 55-59
(from RZh-Kibernetika, No 9, Sep 71, Abstract No 9V580)

[No abstract]

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Surgery

USSR

UDC 616.831-006-085.832.9

KANDEL', E. I. and BIYEZIN', O. A., Institute of Neurology,
Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

"Cryosurgery of Brain Tumors in Man"

Moscow, Voprosy Neyrokhirurgii, Vol 1, Jan/Feb 71, pp 3-9

Abstract: Cryosurgery is gaining acceptance as a preferred method for the treatment of brain tumors, because it is simpler, faster, and yields equal or better results than conventional surgery. The authors used an improved stereotaxic instrument for cryosurgery of gliomas and meningiomas on 50 patients. Cryoextirpation was performed on superficial tumors, cryodestruction on deep tumors, and a combination of both procedures was used on diffuse nodular tumors. A long-term followup of the patients revealed good results. Experimental studies were done on laboratory animals to investigate postoperative histology. It was found that cryodestruction is succeeded by dissolution and resorption of the necrotized tumor, with subsequent formation of a harmless cyst. Deep-freezing destroys capillaries, however, without causing hemorrhages. Larger blood vessels with well

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USSR

KANDEL', E. I. and BIYEZIN', O. A., Voprosy Neyrokhirurgii,
Vol 1, Jan/Feb 71, pp 3-9

developed connective tissue in their walls are temporarily
blocked by ice thrombi; upon thawing, normal blood circulation
resumes. The method is promising and worthy of further investi-
gation and expansion.

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Acc. Nr: AP0047163

KANDEL

Ref. Code: E.I. UR 0246 *ES*

PRIMARY SOURCE: Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhatrii, 1970,
Vol 70, Nr 2, pp 177-181

MATHEMATICAL PROGNOSIS OF OUTCOMES IN HEMORRHAGIC
STROKES WITH THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING
INDICATIONS TO SURGICAL TREATMENT

Gelfand, I. M.; Guberman, S. A.; Izvekova, M. L.;
Kandel, E. I.; Lebedeva, N. V.; Lunev, D. K.;
Nikolayeva, I. F.; Chebotareva, N. M.

The purpose of the convened study was to elaborate methods of mathematical prognosis in hemorrhagic strokes to define the indications to surgical treatment. The authors analyzed 124 case histories (52 case histories of living patients and 72 case histories of deceased) with hemorrhages into the brain hemisphere, following hypertensive disease and atherosclerosis. In such cases 56 items were considered which were the most significant for prognosing hemorrhagic strokes. Among them were different clinical symptoms and their development during 12 hours after admission to hospitals. An analysis of these items permitted to establish a correct prognosis in relation to survival during the first 5 days with exactness to 95%. The next stage of the study presumes an elaboration of methods for prognosis of hemorrhagic strokes in surgical treatment. This may be of aid in deciding the expediency of operations in each separate case.

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UDC 550.831

TOROPIN, S. I., KAYAK, L. K., KANDEL', YA. M. and YEFREMOV, YU. P.

"A Pendulum for Gravimetric Measurements"

USSR Author's Certificate No 366443, Filed 26 Jul '71, Published 16 Jan 73
(from Otkrytiya, Izobreteniya, Promyshlennyye Obratzsy, Tovarnyye Znaki, No 7,
Mar (a) 73, Claim No 1686077/26-25)

Translation: A pendulum for gravimetric measurements, containing a shaft with supporting and moving massive carriers, distinguished by the fact that, in order to increase the accuracy of measurement, the shaft is made in the form of a sleeve with a catch also set on one of the carriers.

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USSR

UDC: 519.2

KANDELAKI, N. P."Concerning Some Inequalities for Distribution in Hilbert Space"

Tr. Vychisl. tsentra. AN GruzSSR (Works of the Computing Center. Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR), 1972, 11, No 1, pp 58-61 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 10, Oct 72, abstract No 10V9 by V. Sazonov)

Translation: Let Γ be a normal random quantity with values in the separable Hilbert space H with zero mean, and covariational operator s . Let us use the notation $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$ to designate the eigenvalues of operator s arranged in decreasing order, and each counted as many times as its multiplicity, and let e_1, e_2, \dots be the corresponding eigenvectors. It is shown that if Π_r is the operator of projection onto the space tranversed by vectors e_1, \dots, e_r , then

$$|P(\|\Pi_r \Gamma\| < R) - P(\|\Gamma\| < R)| < \left(\frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{4\lambda_r} \right) \sum_{i=r+1}^{\infty} \lambda_i$$

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USSR

KANDELAKI, N. P., Tr. Vychisl. tsentra. AN GruzSSR, 1972, 11,
No 1, pp 58-61

An inequality is also established for the probability that the
normal sum of independent uniformly bounded random quantities
will fall outside the ellipsoid $(sx, x) \leq R$.

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USSR

UDC 577.4

KANDELAKI, N. P., TSEVTSVADZE, G. N.

"Convergence Rate of Asymptotically Optimal Series of Automata"

V sb. Avtomaty, gibridn. i upravlyayushch. mashiny (Automata, Hybrid and Control Machines -- collection of works), Moscow, Nauka Press, 1972, pp 46-50 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 7, Jul 72, Abstract No 7V365)

Translation: The results are presented which are connected with determination of the rate of convergence of the states of asymptotically optimal automata to final probabilities: $L_{2n,2}$ designed by H. L. Tsetlin and $D_{2n,2}$ designed by V. I. Krinskiy.

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USSR

UDC 519.21

KANDELAKI, N. P., and CHANTLADZE, T. L.

"Stochastic Solution of Differential Equations in Hilbert State"

Tr. Vychisl. tsentra. AN GruzSSR (Transactions of the Computer Center of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences), Vol 10, 1970, No 2, pp 25-34 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal - Matematika, No 8, Aug 71, Abstract No 8V127 by M. Nevel'son)

Translation: Theorems are derived for the existence, uniqueness, and differentiability relative to initial S, x conditions of the solution $\xi_{S,x}(t)$ of a stochastic integral equation in Hilbert space. Further, as usual, a certain functional dependent on $\xi_{S,x}(t)$ is constructed, and it is proven that it is a solution of the corresponding partial differential equation.

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USSR

UDC: 519.2

KANDELAKI, N. P., CHANTLADZE, T. L.

"Concerning the Langevin Equation in an Infinite Space"

Tr. Vychisl. tsentra AN GruzSSR (Works of the Computing Center of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR), 1972, 11, No 1, pp 62-64 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 10, Oct 72, abstract No 10V111 by V. Sazonov)

Translation: Let H be a separable Hilbert space, β -- a bounded linear operator in H, and W_s -- a Wiener process with values in H with correlation operator s . It is shown that if the operators s and β are interchangeable, and the operator $\beta + \beta^T$ (T is the transposition sign) is positive definite and has an inverse, then the covariation operator s_t of the solution of the generalized Langevin equation

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \beta(x) = \frac{dW_s}{dt}, \quad t \in (0, \infty).$$

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USSR

KANDELAKI, N. P., CHANTLADZE, T. L., Tr. Vychisl. tsentra AN
GruzSSR, 1972, 11, No 1, pp 62-64

converges with respect to the operator norm to $(\beta + \beta^T)^{-1}s$ as
 $t \rightarrow \infty$.

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USSR

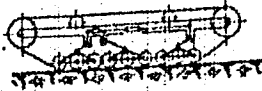
UDC: 629.1.032

UNTEVSKIY, A. A., ~~KANDELYA, M. V.~~, Main Specialized Design Office on Machines for the Far Eastern Zone

"A Caterpillar Track"

Moscow, Otkrytiya, Izobreneniya, Promyshlennyye Obraztsy, Tovarnyye Znaki, No 10, Apr 72, Author's Certificate No 331959, Division B, filed 9 Jan 70, published 14 Mar 72, p 58

Translation: This Author's Certificate introduces a caterpillar track designed chiefly for self-propelled harvesters operating in rice fields. The track contains a frame, an endless caterpillar tread, a drive wheel, guide wheels, support rollers and balanced support carriages fastened to the frame by rotating levers. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, in order to improve tracking on very rough terrain and to reduce impact loads, the rotating levers for the balanced carriages are interconnected through a hinge-and-lever system with an elastic element.



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- 183 -

USSR

UDC: 534.11:533.6.013.42

Kandidov, V. P., Khristochevskiy, S. A.

"Use of Method of Finite Elements for Investigation of Bending and Twisting Flutter on an Analog Computer"

Kazan', Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya Tekhnika, No 1, 1972, pp 43-50.

Abstract: The method of finite elements is used to study the dynamics of a straight, long-span wing in a subsonic flow of air using an analog computer. The use of a simple model of finite elements allows the number of operational elements of the analog computer to be reduced by a factor of 1.5 in comparison with a finite difference model with the same accuracy of frequency determination. A system of equations is developed which describes the oscillations of the wing. A method of solving these equations by the analog computer is also developed. As an example, the oscillations of a homogeneous wing are studied, the wing represented by a model of four finite elements. The analog computer produces the frequencies and forms of natural oscillations of this wing in a vacuum and in a flow, and the trajectory of natural values as the flow velocity is changed.

1/1

Kandachuk, U.F.

AA0044744

UR 0482

Soviet Inventions Illustrated, Section II Electrical, Derwent,

170

241734 LIQUID LEVEL RECORDER is mounted in a feeder tank which is separated by a partition in two parts. The upper part contains a chart feedmechanism and the lower part is filled with water and carries a float with an arm and pen. An air tube communicates from above the water level of the lower part to the water level of the main tank and water from the feed tank will be stopped from leaving the latter as soon as the main tank level has covered the lower opening of the air tube.

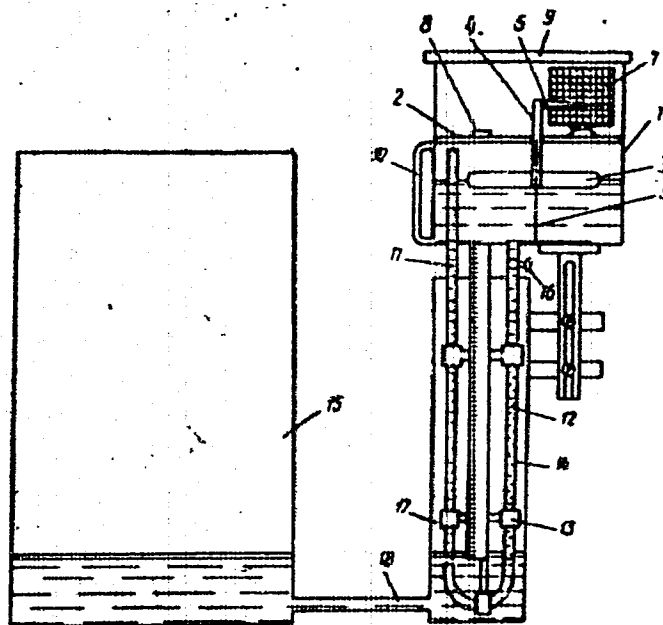
29.1.68 as 1213868/18-10. N.V. DANILCHENKO et alia.
KAZAKH WATER SUPPLY RES.INST. (2.9.69) Bul 14/
18.4.69. Class 42e. Int.Cl.G O1 f.

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AA0044744

AUTHORS: Danil'chenko, N. V.; Pak, I. V.; Kandrachuk, V. F.

Kazakhskiy Nauchno - Issledovatel'skiy Institut Vodnogo Khozyaystva

9/1/73
19771502

1/2 012 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE—30OCT70
TITLE—IRON CARBONYLS AS INHIBITORS OF RADICAL CHAIN REACTIONS OF
ORGANOSULFUR COMPOUNDS —U—
AUTHOR—(05)—KANDROB, I.I., PETROVA, R.G., PETROVSKIY, P.V., TEREITYEV,
A.B., FREYDLINA, R.KH.
COUNTRY OF INFO—USSR
SOURCE—DOKL. AKAD. NAUK SSSR 1970, 191(4), 835-8 (CHEM)
DATE PUBLISHED—70
SUBJECT AREAS—CHEMISTRY
TOPIC TAGS—IRON COMPOUND, CARBONYL COMPOUND, ORGANIC SULFUR COMPOUND,
ALKENE, CHAIN REACTION
CONTROL MARKING—NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS—UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME—2000/0698 STEP NO—UR/0020/70/191/004/0835/0838
CIRC ACCESSION NO—AT0124370
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 012 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0124370

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. HEATING MIXTS. OF UNSATD. SULFIDES AND PHS₂ WITH FE(CO) SUB₅ (I) (0.5 MOLE PERCENT) IN SEALED AMPULS AT 80DEGREES OR 150DEGREES 10 HR WAS USED AS THE TECHNIQUE FOR STUDYING THE EFFECT OF THE CARBONYL ADDITIVE ON THE REACTION. I INHIBITED THE RADICAL ADDN. OF PHS₂ TO THE OLEFINS. THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE INDICATED OLEFINS IN THE PRESENCE (ABSENCE) OF I; PHSCH:CH SUB₂ 100PERCENT MECH(SPH) SUB₂ (100PERCENT (PHSCH SUB₂) SUB₂); PHSCH:CH SUB₂ 100PERCENT MEC(SPH) SUB₂ PH (56PERCENT PHSCHPHCH SUB₂ SPH AND 27PERCENT MEC(SPH) SUB₂ PH); AND MEC(SPH) SUB₂ PH 100PERCENT MECH(SPH)PH; NO REACTION TOOK PLACE WITH OR WITHOUT FE(CO) SUB₅ WITH PHS₂ AND MEC(SPH) SUB₂. FORMATION OF PHSCHPHME ABOVE RESULTED FROM ADDN. OF PHS₂ IN ACCORD WITH THE MARKOVNIKOV RULE, AND CONVERSION OF THE MERCAPTAL INTO THE FINAL PRODUCT OCCURRED BY LOSS OF PHS RADICAL, WITH FE(CO) SUB₅ INHIBITING THE RADICAL ADDN. OF PHS₂ OF THE ORIGINAL OLEFINIC SULFIDE. FACILITY: INST. ELEMENTORG. SOEDIN., MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 021 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF VIBRATION AND ITS COMBINATION WITH HEAT
ON THE PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION -U-
AUTHOR--(02)-KANDROR, I.S., TALIVANOVA, R.V. **K**
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--BYULLETEN' EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY BIOLOGII I MEDITSINY, 1970, VOL 49,
NR 6, PP 26-29
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--BIOLOGIC VIBRATION EFFECT, RHETHYSMOGRAPHY, BLOOD CIRCULATION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3004/0699

STEP NO--UR/0219/70/049/006/0026/0029

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0131228

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 021 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0131298
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-C- ABSTRACT. IN EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS ON
HEALTHY PERSONS VOLUNTEERS THE AUTHORS STUDIED THE EFFECT OF LOCAL
VIBRATION (FREQUENCY, 50 CYCLES PER SECOND, AMPLITUDE, 0.7 MM). WITH
THE AID OF OCCLUSION PERETHYSMOGRAPHY IN BURCH'S MODIFICATION AND
CAPILLAROSCOPY IT WAS NOTED THAT VIBRATION DECREASES THE VOLUME AND RATE
OF BLOOD INFLOW AND OUTFLOW, CAUSES A REDUCED QUANTITY OF FUNCTIONING
CAPILLARIES AND OPACIFICATION OF THE CAPILLAROSCOPIC BACKGROUND. HEAT
USED DURING VIBRATION (HEATING OF THE CONTACT SURFACE UP TO
40-43DEGREESC) ELIMINATES OR REDUCES THE VASOCONSTRICTOR EFFECT OF THE
VIBRATION. FACILITY: INSTITUTE OF RAILROAD HYGIENE, MOSCOW.

UNCLASSIFIED

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USSR

UDC 612.13-06:[013.644+013.646

~~KANDROB, I. S.~~ and TALIVANOVA, R. V., All Union Scientific Research Institute
of Railroad Hygiene, Chief Medical and Sanitary Administration

"The Effect of Vibration and Vibration Combined With Heat on the Peripheral Cir-
culation"

Moscow, Byulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsiny, No 6, 1970, pp 26-29

Abstract: Vibration applied to the hands (frequency 50 Hz, amplitude 0.7 mm) of
10 human subjects produced marked changes in the blood supply, as judged by the
pulse wave, number of functioning capillaries, volume and rate of inflow and out-
flow of blood, all of which decreased below the original level. However, the
simultaneous use of heat (warming the contact surface to 40-43°C) almost completely
abolished the vasoconstrictor effect of vibration. This effect of vibration on
the tone of the peripheral vessels is purely local and would not result from
vibration employed at other points of application.

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USSR

UDC 331.02.001.33

MARCHENKO, YE. N., KANDROB, I. S., and ROZANOV, L. S., Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, and Institute of the Hygiene of Railroad Transportation

"Principles of Classifying Work by Strenuousness, Harmfulness, and Danger"

Moscow, Gigiyena Truda i Professional'nyye Zabolevaniya, No 3, 1972, pp 4-12

Abstract: Modern industrial jobs are classified into four categories -- light, medium, heavy, and very heavy -- on the basis of the following criteria: physical power (expressed in watts and exerted by each part of the body as well as the maximum weight of objects lifted); static load (in kg/sec, exerted on each part of the body as well as work posture and freedom of movement); and psychic tension with such subcategories as attention (number of important objects observed simultaneously, % duration of concentrated attention, % duration of active operation, average number of information signals observed per hr, and emotional tension), number of the shift, analysis of visual and auditory feedback, volume of operative memory, intellectual difficulty, and monotony. The industrial environment is classified into eight classes (from optimum to dangerous) according to the following criteria: temperature and humidity (cooling and heating the body); concentration of toxic substances; concentration of industrial dust; intensity of electric and magnetic fields, and industrial noise and vibration.

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1/2 029 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--02OCT70
TITLE--THE CONTRACTILE FUNCTION OF THE HEART IN EXPERIMENTAL
THYROTOXICOSIS IN RABBITS -U-
AUTHOR--(02)-KANDROR, V.I., SALAKHOVA, N.S.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR *K*
SOURCE--BYULLETEN' EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY BIOLOGII I MEDITSINY, 1970, VOL 69,
NR 4, PP 47-51
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--HEART, RABBIT, THYROID GLAND, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASE,
MYOCARDIUM, BODY FATIGUE
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY FILE/FNAME--1988/1590 STEP NO--UR/0219/70/069/004/0047/0051
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106336
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 029

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--02OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106336

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A PROLONGED THYROIDIN ADMINISTRATION TO RABBITS LEADS TO A SHARP INCREASE OF INDICES OF THE CARDIAC CONTRACTILE FUNCTION (MAXIMAL PRESSURE AND MAXIMAL RATE OF ITS INTENSIFICATION IN THE LEFT VENTRICLE, OPIE'S TENSION TIME INDEX). THE NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY EACH MASS OF THE MYOCARDIUM ALSO RISES. THE FUNCTIONAL RESERVE OF THE HEART, CALCULATED AS A RATIO BETWEEN THE MAXIMALLY ATTAINABLE FUNCTION IN CONDITIONS OF ISOVOLUMETRIC CONTRACTION AND THE REAL FUNCTION DECREASES. THE CURVES OF FATIGUE OF THE CARDIAC MUSCLE TESTIFY TO THIS EFFECT. INTENSIFICATION OF THE SEVERITY OF THE PATHOLOGY IS NOT ATTENDED BY FURTHER INCREASE OF THE CARDIAC CONTRACTILE FUNCTION. THE CONTRACTIBILITY OF THE MYOCARDIUM, WHICH INCREASES AT EARLY STAGES OF THYROTOXICOSIS, WITH PROGRESS OF THE LATTER DECLINES TO THE CONTROL LEVEL.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 027 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
TITLE--ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF VEGETATIVE NERVES IN
EXPERIMENTAL THYROTOXICOSIS -U-
AUTHOR--(03)--GOLBER, L.M., KANDROR, V.I., SHAKHNAROVICH, V.M.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--BYULLETEN EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY BIOLOGII I MEDITSINY, 1970, VOL 69, NR
5, PP 35-38
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--THYROID GLAND, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASE, GANGLION,
BIOPOTENTIAL, NERVOUS SYSTEM, ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1998/0065

STEP NO--UR/0219/70/069/005/0035/0038

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0120765

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 027

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0120765

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. PROLONGED ADMINISTRATION OF THYROIDINE TO RABBITS IS ATTENDED BY INTENSIFIED EXCITATION OF VEGETATIVE NERVES AND SUPERIOR CERVICAL SYMPATHETIC GANGLION. THE AMPLITUDE OF ACTION POTENTIALS, AS WELL AS THE LIABILITY AND FUNCTIONAL RESISTANCE OF THE GANGLION DECREASE. WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE SEVERITY OF THYROTOXICOSIS IN ANIMALS ONE COULD MORE FREQUENTLY INDUCE THE PHENOMENON OF POST TETANIC POTENTIATION OF THE SYMPATHETIC GANGLION, HOWEVER THE DEGREE OF THIS POTENTIATION IS LESSER THAN IN CONTROL ANIMALS. THE AUTHORS POSTULATE THE DEPENDENCE OF THE REFERRED TO CHANGES UPON SHIFT OF THE MEMBRANE POTENTIAL OF EXCITATION FORMATIONS AT THE BASIS OF WHICH LIE INADEQUATE ENERGY SUPPLY OF PROCESSES OF CREATION OF TRANSMEMBRANOUS CATION GRADIENTS. FACILITY: INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL ENDOCRINOLOGY AND HORMONAL CHEMISTRY OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OF THE USSR, MOSCOW.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--ROLE OF SOME METABOLITES IN THE ENERGY SUPPLY OF THE THYROTOXIC
HEART -U-

AUTHOR--(03)-GOLBERS, L., KANDORR, V.I., SKURATOVSKAYA, L.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--PROBL. ENDOKRINOL. 1970, 16(3), 77-80

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISEASE, THYROID GLAND, BLOOD CHEMISTRY,
FATTY ACID, KETONE, MYOCARDIUM, LIPID METABOLISM, AMINO ACID METABOLISM

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3006/0278

STEP NO--UR/0502/70/016/003/0077/0080

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134083

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134083
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) CP-0- ABSTRACT. THYROIDIN TOXICOSIS IN CATS
INCREASED THE CONTENT OF NONESTERIFIED FATTY ACIDS, KETONE BODIES, AND
AMINO N IN THE ARTERIAL BLOOD, INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF NONESTERIFIED
FATTY ACIDS, OXIDN, OF KETONE BODIES, AND LIPOLYTIC ACTIVITY IN THE
MYOCARDIUM, AND METABOLISM OF NONESTERIFIED FATTY ACIDS IN O
CONSUMPTION BY THE HEART. AMINO ACIDS WERE NOT OXIDIZED IN THE
MYOCARDIUM TO ANY SIGNIFICANT EXTENT. FACILITY: LAB. PATOL.
FIZIO.. INST. EKSP. ENDOKRINOL. KHIM, GORMONOV, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
TITLE--LATTICE PARAMETERS AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF GALLIUM ARSENIDE
BEFORE AND AFTER HEAT TREATMENT -U-
AUTHOR--(05)-KUZNETSOV, G.M., BARSUKOV, A.O., KANDYBA, G.I., VORONKOVA,
G.M., BULATOVA, D.S.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--IZV. AKAD. NAUK SSSR, NEORG. MATER. 1970, 7(3), 452-6
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS
TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRIC PROPERTY, GALLIUM ARSENIDE, LATTICE PARAMETER
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1996/0843 STEP NO--UR/0363/70/006/003/0452/0456
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0118019
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 018

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0118019

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE DEPENDENCE OF THE LATTICE PARAMETER OF UNDOPED GAAS ON CURRENT CARRIER CONC. WAS INVESTIGATED. A SHARP DECREASE IN THE LATTICE PARAMETER IN THE CONC. REGION OF (0.7-3) TIMES 10^{15} CM⁻³ WAS OBSD., WHICH IS ASSGD. WITH AN INCREASE IN THE VACANCY CONC. BY 1.44 TIMES 10^{19} CM⁻³. BY MAKING USE OF THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DATA, THE AT. VOL. OF THE VACANCIES IN GAAS WAS DETD. IT IS 0.767 RELATIVE TO THE AV. VOL. OF THE ATOM, WHICH IS IN GOOD AGREEMENT WITH THE RESULTS OF THE D. MEASUREMENTS. THE DEPENDENCE OF THE LATTICE PARAMETER AND THE ELEC. PROPERTIES OF GAAS ON AS VAPOR PRESSURE, P SUBAS, DURING THE ANNEALING PROCESS WAS INVESTIGATED. AT P SUBAS GREATER THAN 2 ATM THERE IS OBSD. AN INCREASE IN THE LATTICE PARAMETER BY 1 TIMES 10^{19} CM⁻³ CORRESPONDING TO THE DECREASE IN THE VACANCY CONC. BY 1 TIMES 10^{19} CM⁻³. THE CARRIER CONC. IN SAMPLES SUBJECTED TO ANNEALING AT 700DEGREES FOR 7 HR DEPENDS ON THE P SUBAS AND IT INCREASES WITH INCREASING P SUBAS. ANNEALING AT P SUBAS GREATER THAN 2 ATM LEADS ALSO TO A SYSTEMATIC INCREASE IN THE CARRIER MOBILITY (TO 25PERCENT). FACILITY: MOSK, INST. STALI SPLAVOV, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 537.312.62

ARSHINOV, V. I., DMITRIYEVA, S. K., ~~KANDYBA, P. Ye.~~ KOMAROVSKIKH, N. I.,
LAVRISHCHEV, V. P., LAPIR, G. M., MAZITOV, R. K.

"Film Cryotrons Based on Au-Pb Intermetallic Compounds"

Elektron. tekhnika. Nauch.-tekhn. sb. Mikroelektronika (Electronic Technology. Scientific and Technical Collection. Microelectronics), 1971, vyp. 3(29), pp 92-97 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 12, Dec 71, Abstract No 12D691)

Translation: The paper describes the manufacturing technique and results of an experimental study of a new type of film cryotron having a diode of intermetallic compounds of gold with lead, and a gate and passive lines of lead. Basic electrophysical indices for the proposed type of cryotron are higher and less sensitive to deviations from given technological conditions than for conventional tin-lead cryotrons. Resumé.

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USSR

UDC 621.396.6-181.48(088.8)

ARSHINOV, V. I., DMITRIYEVA, S. K., KANDYBA, P. Ye., KOMAROVSKIKH, N. I.,
LAVRISHCHEV, V. P., LAPIR, G. M., MAZITOV, R. K., OLEYNIKOVA, V. A.

"A Method of Making Diodes for Thin-Film Cryotrons"

USSR Author's Certificate No 297129, filed 16 Oct 69, published 6 Apr 71
(from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 11, Nov 71, Abstract No 11V368 P)

Translation: The proposed method for making diodes for thin-film cryotrons is based on sequential application of films of gold and a superconducting metal. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, a lead film with subsequent annealing at a temperature of 100-120°C is used as the superconducting metal to improve the technique of making the cryotronic integrated microcircuits, to increase speed, and to make the output signal more reliable. Resumé.

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USSR

UDC: 621.396.6-181.5

YEGOROVA, N. M., KANDYBA, P. Ye.

"On the Problem of Selecting Conditions for Depositing Stable Low-Resistance Nichrome Films"

Elektron. tekhnika. Nauch.-tekhn. sb. Priyemno-usilit. lampy (Electronic Technology. Scientific and Technical Collection. Receiving and Amplifying Tubes), 1970, vyp. 2(17), pp 23-28 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 5, May 71, Abstract No 5V215)

Translation: A basis is given for selection of substrate temperature for vapor deposition of low-resistance nichrome films. It is found that for low value resistors, the temperature coefficient of resistance is a nonlinear function of resistance. The highest stability is observed with deposition on substrates heated to temperatures above 300°C. It is shown how the films can be chemically adjusted to increase resistor ratings and improve stability. Resumé.

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USSR

UDC: 621.318.57

ARSHINOV, V. I., DMITRIYEVA, S. K., KANDYBA, P. Ya., KOMAROVSKIKH, N. I.,
LAVRISHCHEV, V. P., LAPIR, G. M., ~~MAZITOV, R. K.~~, OLEYNIKOVA, V. A.

"A Method of Making Diodes for Thin-Film Cryotrons"

Moscow, Otkrytiya, izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
No 9, Mar 71, Author's Certificate No 297129, Division E, filed 16 Oct 69,
published 2 Mar 71, p 176

Translation: This Author's Certificate introduces a method of making diodes
for thin-film cryotrons. The procedure is based on sequential application
of gold and superconducting metal films. As a distinguishing feature of the
patent, the technology of making cryotron integrated circuits is improved
and the speed and output signal voltage of the cryotrons are increased by
using a lead film as the above-mentioned metal with subsequent annealing at
100-120°C.

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USSR

K

UDC: 621.3.049.75:774

LAVRISHCHEV, V. P., VOZHENIN, I. N., KANDYBA, P. Ye., MOROZOVA, R. A., FOMENKO, P. A.

"A Method of Making Microcircuits"

Moscow, Otkrvitiya, Izobreneniya, Promyshlennyye Obratzsy, Tovarnyye Znaki, No 18, 1970, Author's Certificate No 271598, filed 6 May 68, p 41

Abstract: This author's certificate introduces a method of making microcircuits based on repeated selective chemical etching. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, the procedure is designed to provide a broad range of resistor values in a single microcircuit and to simplify manufacturing technology. Resistive layers with various resistivities are applied in sequence to the substrate in order of decreasing resistivity, and the technological layer is used for making low-value resistors.

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USSR

UDC: 536.521:533.9.07

Kandyba, V. V., Pushkarev, G. P.

"Standard High-Temperature Monochromatic Planck Radiator for Optical Pyrometry of a Plasma"

Moscow, Metrologiya, No. 9, 1972, pp. 32-39.

Abstract: An optimal design is developed for a channel plasmatron, allowing the non-selfreversed spectral lines of a dense argon plasma to be studied without using a protective media. Reabsorption (saturated) spectral lines are produced in the spectrum of argon. It is experimentally shown that the spectral density of radiation in the center of the saturated argon line at 763.5 μm is described by Planck's equation with a temperature corresponding to the true temperature of the plasma. The stability and reproducibility of the intensity of the saturated radiation of this line allow this plasmatron to be suggested as a standard monochromatic black radiator for optical plasma pyrometry.

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USSR

UDC: 536.5(088.76):533.9.07

Kandyba, V. V., Iosel'son, G. L. and Lander, V. A.

"The Problem of Creating an SHF Standard for High Plasma Temperatures"

Moscow, Metrologiya, No. 8, 1972, pp. 3-15.

Abstract: The metrological problems of reproduction of the international practical temperature scale in the superhigh frequency band for the area of high and super high temperatures are steady. A test system is discussed, designed for calibration and adjustment of radio pyrometers together with their antenna systems. A high temperature SHF radiator with a broad aperture is described and investigated. This device can be used as a basis for the creation of a high temperature SHF noise temperature standard. The error in calibration is 6-10%, depending on the method selected. The results of testing showed that the primary source of error in reproduction of the temperature scale in this frequency range is the error in the elementary noise generator--a gas-discharge tube. The method suggested allows operating radio pyrometers to be calibrated together with their antenna systems for the first time.

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USSR

UDC 549.517.1:536.241.1:536.5.031

FOMICHEV, Ye. N., KANTOR, P. B., KANDYBA, V. V.

"New Research on the Melting Point of Corundum as a Secondary Reference Point on the Temperature Scale"

Tr. Metrol. In-tov SSSR (Works of Metrological Institutes of the USSR), No 110 (170), 71, pp 135-141 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metrologiya i Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, No 12, Dec 71, Abstract No 12.32.1033)

Translation: In the article are presented results of research, conducted in the USSR and abroad, on determination of the melting point of corundum as a new secondary reference point of the IPTS. On the basis of the conducted research and critical analysis of the results of the projects, the average value of the melting point of corundum was computed at 2045°C. This is the value of the melting point of corundum that is recommended as a secondary reference point of the IPTS. 3 tables. 12 references.

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USSR

UDC 536.521.082.52

KANDYBA, V. V., FINDEL'SHTEYN, V. Ye.

"Investigation of the Blackness of Sodium Spectral Lines in a Flame"

Tr. Metrol. In-tov SSSR (Works of Metrological Institutes of the USSR), No 110 (170), 1971, pp 142-151 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metrologiya i Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, No 12, Dec 72, Abstract No 12.32.1129)

Translation: A description is given of an installation which serves for measurement of the relationship of the blackness coefficient to the concentration of sodium chloride vapor in a flame, and the results of blackness measurements of the center of the sodium spectral line, conducted on the installation, are described. It is shown that blackness is attained at vapor concentrations on the order of 10^{15} atoms per cubic centimeter; this permits the method of the saturated center of a spectral line to be used for temperature measurement. 3 figures. 1 table. 4 references.

1/1

USSR

UDC 536.722:536.621.082

FOMICHEV, Ye. N., KANTOR, P. B., KANDYBA, V. V.

"Procedure and Equipment for the Measurement of Substances in a Condensed Phase at High Temperatures"

Tr. Mtrol. In-tov SSSR (Works of Metrological Institutes of the USSR), No 110 (170), 71, pp 108-124) (from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metrologiya i Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, No 12, Dec 71, Abstract No 12.32.1194)

Translation: The measurement equipment of a high-temperature calorimetric installation for measuring the enthalpy of substances in a condensed phase in the temperature range of 500 - 3000° K is described. Consideration is given to measurement of the temperature of the sample in a high-temperature vacuum furnace, measurement of the temperature rise of the calorimeter, and calculation of the temperature correction for heat exchange, as well as the procedure for calibration of the calorimeter, by the absolute method by means of a current. An evaluation was made of the basic procedural and instrumental errors of measurement of the sample temperature, the calorimeter temperature, and the calorimeter calibration. 3 figures. 1 table. 12 references.

1/1

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USSR

UDC 536.52

KANDYBA, V. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences

"Some Principles of Design For the New Temperature Sensors"

Pribory i Sistemy Upravleniya, No 10, 1971, pp 20-23.

Abstract: New physical principles are being used in the design of temperature sensors. This article presents a brief description of three such temperature sensors, recently developed at the Khar'kov State Scientific Research Institute for Metrology. They include radiation temperature sensors such as the VRP-40, capable of measuring temperatures between 1,300 and 4,000°C with an accuracy of $\pm 20-35^\circ\text{C}$ at a range of 500-2,000 mm from the object whose temperature is being measured; microwave temperature sensors operating in the millimeter and centimeter radiowave ranges, utilizing thermal radiation from the object whose temperature is to be measured in a wavelength which is practically not adsorbed by dust, smoke or steam or optically opaque barriers. This type of sensor can therefore measure "deep" temperatures from the centers of heated bodies. SHF pyrometry is particularly promising for plasma diagnosis, especially for measurement of the electron temperature of a plasma on the basis of its noise radiation; thermo frequency temperature sensors, based on 2 principles: either the utilization of the thermo frequency effects themselves, or the use of thermo frequency convertors. The authors consider piezoelectric quartz convertors most promising. The authors note that these 3 physical principles do not exhaust the trends in development of modern thermometry and pyrometry.

1/1

USSR

UDC 536.5:536.421.1

FOMICHEV, Ye. N., KANTOR, P. B., KANDYBA, V. V.

"A High-Temperature Installation for Reproducing the Reference Point of Corundum"

Tr. Metrol. in-tov SSSR (Works of Metrological Institutes of the USSR), No 110 (170), 1971, pp 125-134 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metrologiya i Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika, No 12, Dec 71, Abstract No 12.32.1034)

Translation: In the article is described an installation for measuring and reproducing the melting point of corundum (2049° C), as a new secondary reference point of the IPTS. The designs of the reference furnace and the measurement equipment for determining the melting point of corundum are described, as well as equipment for automatic recording of the temperature areas on the heating and cooling curves. Consideration is given to errors in measurement of the melting point of corundum by methods of optical pyrometry. 3 figures. 10 references.

1/1

USSR

UDC 536.52

KANDYBA, V. V., Dr Technical Sciences

"Several Principles of Designing New Temperature Gauges"

Moscow, Pribory i Sistemy Upravleniya, No 10, 1971, pp 20-23

Abstract: This article gives a brief description of three temperature gauges developed recently at the Kharkov State Scientific Research Institute of Metrology. The author first describes radiation temperature gauges. He mentions the disadvantages of existing instruments and gives the technical characteristics of the new ones. While they are inferior in some respects to the available gauges, they possess other characteristics that make their use feasible. For those instances where it is desirable to make use of millimeter and centimeter radiowaves, the author describes microwave temperature gauges that are especially useful in measuring the electron temperature of plasma. The third type of instrument described by the author are the thermofrequency temperature gauges which take advantage of the latest developments in thermofrequency measurements. The article contains 4 illustrations and 17 bibliographic entries.

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8

USSR

UDC 621.391.63

AVTONOMOV, V. A., BORISOV, B. S., GRUDININ, A. S., VARLAMOV, I. V., ~~KANDYBA, Ye. Ye.~~ KOLYASNIKOV, V. A., KRASYUK, B. A., MESKIN, S. S., PETRUSEVICH, V. A.,
POLTORATSKIY, E. A., RAVICH, V. N., and CHICHERIN, L. A.

"High-Speed Optical-Electronic Switch"

Elektron. tekhnika. Nauch.-tekhn. sb. Mikroelektronika (Electronics Technology. Scientific-Technical Collection. Microelectronics), 1971, Issue 2(28), pp 3-8
(from RZh-Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 8, August 1971, Abstract No 8B321)

Translation: An optical-electronic pair is developed, on the basis of which a hybrid microcircuit is produced which assures a high galvanic decoupling and is compatible with respect to the input and output parameters with integrated logic circuits manufactured by domestic industry. 4 ill. 4 ref.

Summary.

1/1

USSR

UDC 576.858.75

KANEL', I. A., INDULEN, M. K., RYAZANTSEVA, G. M., DZEGUZE, D. R., and POLIS, YA. Yu., Institute of Microbiology imeni A. Kirkhanshteyn, Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR, Riga

"Antiviral Activity of 2-Aminoadamantane"

Riga, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Latvyskoy SSR, No 11, 1972, pp 42-47

Abstract: Studies were undertaken on the antiviral effectiveness of 2-amino-adamantane (2-AA) on the following viruses: influenza types A0, A1, A2, and B, Sindbis virus, and smallpox virus. Comparison with 1-aminoadamantane (1-AA) showed that 2-AA was less toxic for KHAO tissue culture and cultures of chick embryo fibroblasts, equally toxic for the chick embryo, and evidenced greater toxicity than 1-AA for white mice. The TD_{50} of 2-AA for a monolayer of chick fibroblasts was $250 \mu\text{g/ml}$, and $100-150 \mu\text{g/ml}$ for a suspension of these cells. Evaluation of 2-AA in terms of inhibition of multiplication of the different viruses in KHAO tissue culture showed that the greatest decrease in the $\lg ID_{50}$ was obtained with influenza types A2/Frunze and A2/Hong Kong; 2-AA was less effective against A0/WSN and A1/Pan, and showed no significant inhibition of B/Amakuza and B/Sofia viruses. A2 hemagglutinin titers were also depressed, and the effects were dependent on 2-AA concentration and the dose $1/2$

USSR

KAMEL', I. A., et al., Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Latvyskoy SSR, No 11, 1972, pp 42-47

of the infecting virus. For chick embryo studies the eggs were injected with 500 μ g of 2-AA and the results evaluated in terms of the fall of lg EID₅₀. The most pronounced effects were obtained with A2/Frunze and A2/Hong Kong, but antiviral activity against A0/WSN, A1/Pan, B/Tokyo, and B/Amakuza was also significant. Again, the viral hemagglutinating activity was found to be decreased and the effects of 2-AA were dependent on the size of the viral inoculum. Further in vivo studies showed that 2-AA protected white mice against death as a result of infection with A2/Frunze or B/Tokyo: the mortality rate among the untreated controls was about 50% greater. Furthermore, 2-AA decreased the lung titers of mice infected with A2/Hong Kong and B/Amakuza by about 1.5 lg ID₅₀ in both instances. Thus, 2-AA was shown to be an effective agent against influenza viruses and its therapeutic index in white mice was 21. 2-AA also inhibited influenza B virus. 2-AA was ineffective with respect to Sindbis and smallpox viruses.

2/2

USSR

UDC 621.791.14:51.001.57

VOINOV, V. P., KANEL', I. S., BEREZINA, Ye. N., and
GORDIYENKO, N. I., State Scientific Research Institute of
Automobile Transportation

"Use of the Mathematical Programming Method for the Evaluation
of the Results of Friction Welding"

Kiev, Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, No 4 (241), Apr 73, pp 19-21

Abstract: The method of mathematical programming, in which the matrix represents a total factorial experiment of 2^n -type, was used to evaluate results of friction welding. From suggested regression functions, the joint influence of principal factors of the process can be evaluated in a wide range of their variation in the friction welding of specimens (16 mm in diam.) from joined steels 20 and 40 Kh and from steel 20; also, optimum parameters of the welding method and maximum values of the impact ductility can be determined for working at normal and low temperatures. To increase the resistivity to brittle failure, a stepped cycle of pressure (heating pressure/peening pressure=5/10) at optimum heating time ($t=3$ sec) and rotation velocity ($n=1200$ rpm) must be applied. The impact strength of welded specimens of steel 20 showed satisfactory agreement with calculations from regression functions. Three figures, five formulas, two bibliographic references.

1/1

KANEP, V.V.

JPRS 57351
27 Oct 72

- 24 -

UDC: 614.2:31

(7)

INTEGRATED [OVERALL] EVALUATION OF INDICES IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

[Article* by Professor V.V. Kanep, G.S. Popov, B. Ts. 01' shanskiy, Candidate of Medical Science, P.B. Pechenkin, Moscow, Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye, Kuzbass, No 9, 1972, Subscripted 14 February 1972, pp 20-24]

In the public health system it is often necessary to compare the efficiency of institutions or agencies thereof to demonstrate those that are ahead in leading for the purpose of stimulating advancement of the entire system. An analogous need also arises when assessing the dynamics of development of specific institutions, when data pertaining to operation of one of them over a period of several years is used as compared objects. The use of concrete indices is ineffective for such purposes: an institution may be ahead with respect to some indices and behind with respect to others; furthermore, a person is not able to cope with concurrent comparison of many hundreds of parameters. Yet the choice of a few indices would introduce considerable subjectivity and would not reflect the overall activity. It is therefore logical to use the set of all existing indices to make an overall evaluation. We use the term overall evaluation, from the standpoint of logic, as a single figure obtained on the basis of many parameters of concrete signs which could then be evaluated by means of a scale of qualitative characteristics.

Overall evaluation involves solving two problems: is the initial information necessary and sufficient to characterize the overall criterion? Is the shift from initial information to overall evaluation adequate?

Professor L.Ye. Polyakov and D.M. Malinskiy, candidate of medical sciences, tried to find such an overall criterion as national health status. The authors used the method of overall probability evaluation (OPE).

*This is a response to the article by Professor L.Ye. Polyakov and D.M. Malinskiy entitled "A Method of Overall Probability Evaluation of National Health Status," Sovetskoye Zdravookhraneniye, No 3, 1971.

The editorial board is aware of the debatable nature of evaluating some indices shown in Table 1.

PROGRAM DEALING WITH LINKAGE OF MEDICAL RECORDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DATA IN THE FOREIGN PRESS

UDC: 61:007.6

Article by V. V. KANEV, N. A. Andreyev, R. A. Pavlov, K. R. Yikhan, D. Ya. Elizurkayal, N. S. Kuznetsov, Zh. V. Kuznetsov, Zh. V. Kuznetsov, Russian, No 11, 1972, submitted 6 May 1972, pp 65-67

5

One of the most important aspects of updating medical information is to solve the problem (with automated processing) of picking up data on hand or correlating data. The term correlation of medical data (medical record linkage, according to foreign authors) refers to integration of separately recorded (in different sources and at different times) information concerning the physical condition of an individual (or family). The actual concept of medical record linkage has been known since the last century. Selection of available facts was done manually to solve various public health and medical problems, however, in the case of annual data processing, linkage of data which requires quite laborious work to alphabetize large blocks of records was limited to simultaneous, specially organized works. Effective adoption in public health and medicine of modern computer technology opens up basically new opportunities and raises the matter of creating a system of medical record linkage (Dunn; Acheson).

One of the first and foremost tasks in computer processing and linkage of medical data is to work out a reliable and effective method of identification; in other words, each part of the information gathered should include an element that would permit referring it to a specific individual. These are the requirements of identification methods: uniqueness, that is 100 percent selectivity; universality, i.e. the possibility of application to all systems using demographic data; consistency, i.e. no variability for the lifetime of an individual; accessibility; economy (Acheson, 1968; Thierbach; Auger).

In the case of manual processing, complete surname, names, date and place of birth, and several other tags are compared, and on their basis a conclusion is reached as to whether the entries refer to the record of a single individual. This means of identification is not applicable to

KANEV, V. V.

USSR 67875
2 Jan 73

- 71 -

KANER E.A.

Acc. Nr: **AP0043793**

Ref. Code: UR 0056

PRIMARY SOURCE: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy
Fiziki, 1970, Vol 58, Nr 2, pp 587-596

WEAK TURBULENCE SPECTRUM AND SECOND SOUND IN A PLASMA

E. A. Kaner, V. M. Yakovenko

Langmuir turbulence spectra and the possibility of propagation of low frequency oscillations of the second sound type in a turbulent plasma are considered. If collisions between plasmons and ions are not taken into account there should be two stationary nonequilibrium distributions which correspond to stationary fluxes of kinetic energy and number of plasma waves. Two branches of second sound should correspondingly exist. An exact power law solution of the form k^{-2} is found for that region in phase space in which along with four-plasmon interaction nonlinear scattering of plasmons by ions is also important. It is proven that this distribution is stable with respect to low frequency disturbances. The stability is of a diffusion nature.

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21 DI

Acc. Nr: **AP0043797**

Ref. Code: UR 0056

PRIMARY SOURCE: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy
Fiziki, 1970, Vol 58, Nr 2, pp 730-738

ON THE THEORY OF QUANTUM ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES
IN METALS IN A MAGNETIC FIELD

E. A. Kanaz, O. I. Lyubimov, V. G. Skobov

Coupled longitudinal and transverse quantum electromagnetic waves in metals located in a strong magnetic field are investigated. It is shown that the waves, whose velocity is close to the helicon phase velocity, are elliptically polarized in a plane perpendicular to the constant magnetic field. Waves whose velocity significantly differs from that of the helicon are longitudinal and their electric vector is polarized along the wave vector. Explicit expressions for the velocity dispersion of the waves are derived for slow waves.

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REEL/FRAME
19770206

2/ DI

1/2 038 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
TITLE--SURFACE SOUND WAVES THEORY IN METALS IN A WEAK MAGNETIC FIELD -U-
AUTHOR--(04)-GRISHIN, A.M., KANER, E.A., LUBIMOV, O.T., MAKAROV, N.M.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--SOLID STATE COMMUN. (USA), VOL. 8, NO. 8, P. 581-5 (15 APRIL 1970)
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--MAGNETIC FIELD, HIGH PURITY METAL, RAYLEIGH WAVE, SURFACE
WAVE, SOUND WAVE, ELECTRON WAVEGUIDE, SPECTRUM

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1998/1679 STEP NO--US/0000/70/008/008/0581/0585
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122009
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 038

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122009

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. IT IS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE SURFACE ELECTRON WAVES SHOULD EXIST IN PURE METALS AND WEAK MAGNETIC FIELD NEAR THE FREQUENCIES OF THE ELECTRON TRANSITIONS BETWEEN MAGNETIC SURFACE LEVELS. SUCH WAVES ARE ABLE TO INTERACT STRONGLY WITH THE RAYLEIGH SOUND VIBRATIONS. SPECTRA DAMPING AND MUTUAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE ELECTRONIC AND RAYLEIGH WAVES ARE INVESTIGATED. FACILITY: KHAR'KOV STATE UNIV., USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 621.762:669.018.58

BARYSHEVA, T. B., and KANEVA, I. L.

"Ultrasonic Dispersion of Ferrite Powders"

Ul'trazvuk. metody intensivifik. tekhnol. protsessov [Ultrasonic Methods of Intensification of Technological Processes -- collection of works] (Moscow Institute of Steels and Alloys, 60), Moscow, 1970, pp. 252-257, (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Metallurgiya, No. 1, 1971, Abstract No.1 G492 by the authors).

Translation: Results are presented from a study of the granulation of type YuS49 ferrite powders based on Li-Ti ferrite in an ultrasonic installation with excess static pressure using distilled water, CCl_4 , and alcohol as working fluids with various exposure times. 3 tables.

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USSR

UDC 581

KANEVCHVA, I. S., ZEMLINA, A. G., YEFREMENKO, YE. A., and LOMATSKAYA, YE. N.,
North Caucasian Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology, Krasnodar

"Effect of Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus on the Composition of Nucleic Acids in
Wheat Leaves"

Moscow, Fiziologiya Rasteniy, No 1, 1971, pp 186-189

Abstract: Infection of wheat (Bezostaya 1 variety) leaves with streak mosaic virus resulted in destruction of the fraction of high molecular weight nucleic acids. The quantity of nucleic acids extracted from the leaves of diseased plants was only 56 to 79% of that obtained from healthy plants. On columns with methylated albumin, the nucleic acids were separated into several fractions - soluble, DNA, and ribosomal nucleic acid. The infected plants were characterized by a decrease in the content of ribosomal nucleic acids and accumulation of soluble nucleic acids. Virus reproduction is accompanied by the destruction of normal nucleic acids. This seems to be the main reason for the damage done by the disease. None of the fractions studied or even a total extract of nucleic acids proved to be infectious. Competition between normal and viral RNA for the "cell receptors" in the leaves is presumed responsible.

1/1

1/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11DEC70
TITLE--WHEAT STREAK MOSAIC VIRUS AND PROTEIN METABOLISM IN WINTER WHEAT
-U-
AUTHOR--(04)-KANEVCHVA, I.S., ALESHIN, YE.P., ZEMLINA, A.G., SARAPULKIN,
M.M.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--VESTNIK SEL'SKOKHOZ'YAYSTVENNOY NAUKI, 1970, NR 3, PP 27-29
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--AGRICULTURE, BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--WHEAT, PLANT DISEASE, PROTEIN METABOLISM, PLANT VIRUS

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY FICHE NO----FD70/605049/E02 STEP NO--UR/9091/70/000/003/0027/0029

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0143384

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 022

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--11DEC70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0143384

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. PROTEIN METABOLISM IN LEAVES AND TILLERING NODES OF HEALTHY WINTER WHEAT, VARIETY BEZOSTAYA 1, AND WHEAT INFECTED WITH WHEAT STREAK MOSAIC, WAS STUDIED. TESTS SHOWED THAT INFECTION CONSIDERABLY DISRUPTS NITROGEN METABOLISM IN PLANTS; THE AMOUNT OF PROTEIN NITROGEN DECREASED AND THE AMOUNT OF NONPROTEIN INCREASED, INDICATING INHIBITION OF PROTEIN SYNTHESIS BY THE VIRUS. FRACTIONATION OF PROTEINS ON AE CELLULOSE SHOWED THAT THE VIRUS CAUSES IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PROTEIN METABOLISM: THE NUMBER OF PROTEIN FRACTIONS IN INFECTED PLANTS DROPPED FROM EIGHT TO SIX, AND TWO NEW FRACTIONS NOT FOUND IN HEALTHY PLANTS APPEARED. APPARENTLY THE VIRUS PREVENTS SYNTHESIS OF PLANT PROTEINS IN FAVOR OF ITS OWN.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 8.74

KANEVETS, G. YE., PITERTSEV, A. G., KHUSNULLIN, M. KH.

"Complex Optimization of Heat Exchange Equipment"

Kompleksnaya optimizatsiya teploobmennyykh apparatov (cf. English above), Republic Library of Algorithms and Programs, Kiev, 1972, 259 pp, ill., 75 k (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 12, Dec 72, Abstract No 12V511K)

Translation: The structure, equations and programs suitable for performing any optimizing calculations in practice for industrial heat exchangers including calculations with respect to optimal replacement of obsolete equipment are presented.

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USSR

UDC 532

ABOVSKIY, V. A., RABINOVICH, V. A., KANEVSKAYA, L. S.

"Thermodynamic Properties of Liquid Neon"

V sb. Teplofiz. svoystva veshchestv pri nizk. temperaturakh (Thermophysical Properties of Substances at Low Temperatures -- Collection of Works), Moscow, 1972, pp 44-51 (from RZh-Fizika, No 1, Jan 73, Abstract No 1Ye149)

Translation: The equation for the entropy of a dense system of spherically symmetrical particles is obtained considering the first quantum correction. The equation is suitable for calculating thermodynamic properties of liquid Ne at high densities over wide pressure and temperature ranges. 16 ref. Authors' abstract.

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USSR

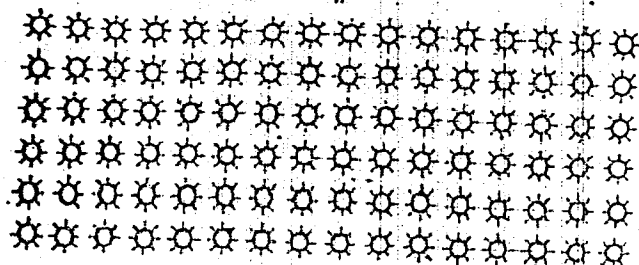
UDC 612.843.63-087.85

BELOSTOTSKAYA, Ye. M., and KANEVSKAYA, L. Ya., Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians

"A Method for Determining the Rate of Information Processing by the Visual Analyser"

Moscow, Gigiyena i Sanitariya, No 12, 1970, pp 66-69

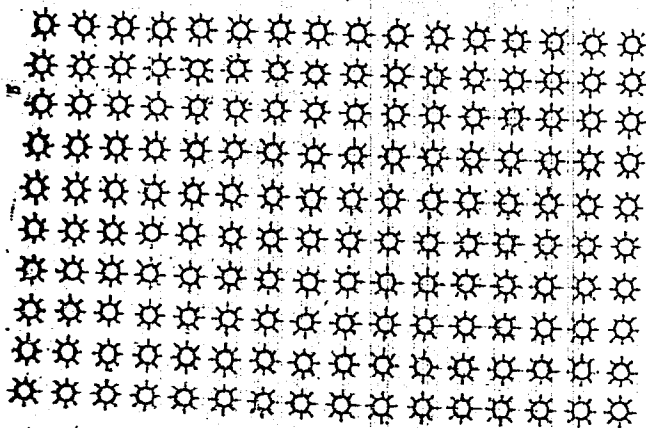
Abstract: A proof-reading table is proposed as a device for testing the speed and accuracy with which individuals can discriminate between useful and useless information.



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USSR

BELOSTOTSKAYA, Ye. M., and KANEVSKAYA, L. Ya., *Gigiyena i Sanitariya*, No 12, 1970, pp 66-69



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USSR

BELOSTOTSKAYA, Ye. M., and KANEVSKAYA, L. Ya., *Gigiyena i Sanitariya*, No. 12, 1970, pp 66-69

The table consists of 16 parallel columns each containing 16 signal carriers (256 symbols). The carriers are circles 4 mm in diameter with 8 radial strokes 1.5 mm in length and projecting symmetrically from the circumference. The strokes represent noise. A useful signal is one with a noise signal, e.g., a stroke, missing. The distribution of the signals on the carriers and in the table is random. The individuals taking the test can be rated separately by the number of correct answers, mistakes, and omissions both in absolute terms and in relation to other subjects. The supplying of the signals and grading of the results can be easily automated through the use of simple electronic devices.

3/3

1/2 019 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--02JCT70
TITLE--CLINICO EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEQUELAE OF EPIDEMIC
HEPATITIS -U-
AUTHOR-(03)-SHLYAKHTENKO, L.I., KANEVSKAYA, M.G., PESHERSTNYAK, T.B.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--ZHURNAL MIKROBIOLOGII, EPIDEMIOLOGII I IMMUNOBIOLOGII 1970, NR 3,
PP. 55-60
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--EPIDEMIOLOGY, HEPATITIS
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1990/1486 STEP NO--UR/0016/70/000/003/0055/0060
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0109546
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 019

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--02OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0109546

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE AUTHORS PRESENT THE RESULTS OF CLINIC EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF 388 HEPATITIS CONVALESCENTS WHO WERE OBSERVED ON A DISPENSARY LEVEL IN THE OFFICES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AT POLYCLINICS. THE MINIMAL 6 MONTH PERIOD DISPENSARIZATION OF PERSONS WHO RECOVERED FROM HEPATITIS WAS ADEQUATE FOR 44.7PERCENT OF CONVALESCENTS; THE REST REQUIRED MORE PROLONGED OBSERVATION PROTRACTED FORM OF HEPATITIS (IN SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE PERSISTED UP TO 6 MONTHS) WAS DETECTED IN 7.2PERCENT OF THE PATIENTS, CHRONIC (WITH THE DURATION OF THE DISEASE 3 YEARS, WHICH WAS THE OBSERVATION PERIOD) IN 4.6PERCENT. PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PROTRACTED AND CHRONIC FORMS OF HEPATITIS CAN SERVE AS ACTIVE SOURCES OF INFECTION. OBSERVATION ON A DISPENSARY LEVEL OF PERSONS WHO SUSTAINED HEPATITIS NOT ONLY PREVENTED ITS CHANGE TO CHRONIC FORM, BUT ALSO LIMITED THE SPREAD OF INFECTION.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 632.95

MOLOZHANOVA, Ye. G., KANEVSKIY, A. A.

"Use of Mathematical Analysis in Modeling the Behavior of Sevine in the Soil"

V sb. Gigiyena primeneniya, toksikol. pestitsidov i klinika otravl. (Pesticides -- Safety Measures in Using, Toxicology, and the Poison Clinic--collection of works), vyp. 9, Kiev, 1971, pp 77-83 (from RZh-Khimiya, No 7, Apr 72, Abstract No 7N750)

Translation: A piecewise approximation is found for the dissolution curve of sevine in 6 kinds of soil typical of the central territory of the USSR under laboratory conditions with concentrations of 0.5-10 mg/kg of sevine in the soil. In the interval up to 15 days, the dissolution curve takes the form 10^{a+bt} where a is the decimal logarithm of the initial concentration, t is time and b ranges from -0.114 to -0.046 depending on the type of soil. In the interval from 15 to 45 days, the dissolution curve becomes a straight line with a slope equal to the rate of dissolution on the 15th day. As the dose is decreased, the initial rate of dissolution of sevine increases. The proposed model does not have sufficient precision for describing dissolution of sevine under natural conditions since it does not account for climatic conditions, the type of cover crop and other factors. A. I. Volkov.

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Acc. Nr:

AP0049800

Abstracting Service:

CHEMICAL ABST. 5-70

Ref. Code:

U/R0138

K

101517r Use of "Karbost" in Paronit production. Kanevskii, I. M.; Fel'dman, R. I.; Shossel, E. Z. (Chelyabinsk. Traktor Zavod, Chelyabinsk, USSR). *Kauch. Rezina* 1970, 29(1), 43-4 (Russ). Karbost (I) (a by-product of wood pulping industry) was used for filling Paronit (sealing compn.) based on rubber SKS-30. The new filler has low thermal cond. coeff. ($< 0.10-0.17$ kcal/m hr degree in 80-330° range) and high elec. resistance (60,000 ohm cm at 20°). Paronit filled with I had greater tensile strength at break than Paronit contg. graphite.

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ME 19801722

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USSR

UDC 534.232

KANEVSKIY, I. N., State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metal Industry, Moscow

"Efficiency Index of Ultrasonic Radiators"

Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XVIII, No 1, 1972, pp 53-57

Abstract: The efficiency index of ultrasonic focusing radiators characterizing the efficiency of the focusing system with respect to output capacity is introduced. There is an optimal relation between the focal length and the absorption coefficient for which the efficiency index is maximal. A study was made of the efficiency index as a function of the angle of aperture of the focused wave front and the absorption coefficient of the ultrasound in the irradiated medium. Calculations are presented showing that the focusing radiators are comparable with respect to output capacity to flat radiators when the angles of aperture have small values. The effect of the structural parameters of the radiator on the efficiency index is also investigated.

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USSR

UDO 534.89

KANEVSKIY, I.N. [Gos. n.-i. i proyekt. in-t redometal. prom-sti--State Scientific-Research And Planning Institute Of The Rare Metal Industry]

"Ultrasonic Frequency Meter"

USSR Author's Certificate No 265591, filed 21 Dec 68, published 24 June 70 (from RZh--Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 1, January 1971, Abstract No 1A342P)

Translation: An ultrasonic frequency meter is proposed, which is intended for measurement of the dominant natural frequency of the oscillations of solid bodies of regular geometrical form in the ultrasonic frequency range. The device consists of: 1) A vacuum chamber with input and output electrodes connected across separate capacitors and resistors to a source of polarizing voltage and to exciting plates between which the specimen with plane-parallel ends under investigation is secured in a holder; 2) An oscilloscope; and 3) A frequency meter and amplifier, the output of which is connected with the output electrode. With the object of increasing the precision of measurement of the natural frequency of a specimen of material with high mechanical quality (e.g., quartz), the output of the amplifier is connected to the input electrode and together with the elements of the vacuum chamber forms a generator of electrical oscillations, as the resonance element of which the specimen being investigated is used. A scheme of the proposed device is presented. 1 ill. L.K.

1/1

USSR

UDC 534.25

KANEVSKIY, I. N., SURIKOV, B. S., State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare-Metal Industry, Moscow

"Concerning a Variant of the Luneberg Acoustic Lens"

Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 16, No 4, 1970, pp 536-541

Abstract: The article deals with a variant of the Luneberg acoustic lens, of spherical or cylindrical shape, consisting of two layers with constant indices of refraction. A study is made of the phase aberration in the lens aperture, and by means of the criterion of mean-square phase aberration are found the optimum values of the index of refraction and of the internal-layer radius as a function of the index of refraction of the external layer. An evaluation is made of the maximum attainable ratio of the diameter of the spherical and the cylindrical lens to the wavelength in the medium. 5 figures, 8 bibliographic entries.

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USSR

UDC 621.391.622

KANEVSKIY, M. B.

"Average Field and Average Intensity of a Millimeter-Range Normal Wave in the Tropospheric Waveguide"

Moscow, V sb. X Vses. konf. po rasprostr. radiovoln. Tezisy dokl. Sekts. 2 (Tenth All-Union Conference on the Propagation of Radio Waves; Report Theses; Section 2--collection of works) "Nauka," 1972 pp 98-101 (from RZh--Radiotekhnika, No 10, 1972, Abstract No. 10A357)

Translation: The average field and average intensity of a normal wave in the tropospheric waveguide are examined, and numerical estimates applicable to $\lambda = 3$ mm are given. Bibliography of three. A. L.

1/1

USSR

UDC: None

DOLKART, V. M., KANEVSKIY, M. M., NOVIK, G. Kh., and STEPANOV, V. N.

"Microprogram Processer"

Moscow, Otkrytiya, izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obrastysy, tovarnyye znaki,
No 4, 1973, p 112, No 363980

Translation: The item contains a memory and microcommand unit, a microcommand register, an address register, an arithmetic unit, a control and synchronization unit, distinguished in that, for the purpose of simplifying the processer, it contains a register of transition symbols as well as AND and OR circuits, with the input of each flip-flop of the register of transition symbols connected with the outputs of the AND circuits; the first inputs of the latter are connected with the corresponding digits of the microcommand register, the second inputs are connected with the single output of the flip-flop for the minor digit of the microcommand register, and the third inputs connected with the control and synchronization unit; the outputs of the transition symbol register flip-flops are connected with the first inputs of the AND circuits, the second inputs of which are connected with the control and synchronization unit, while the outputs are connected through the OR circuits with the inputs of the flip-flops for the corresponding address register digits.

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USSR

UDC: 519.2

KANEVSKIY, V. A.

"On Convergence of the Estimate of the Critical Parameter of a Branching Process"

V sb. Veroyatnostn. metody resheniya zadach mat. fiz. (Probabilistic Methods of Solving Problems of Mathematical Physics--collection of works), Novosibirsk, 1971, pp 118-122 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 8, Aug 72, Abstract No 8V96)

Translation: The author considers a branching process with discrete time with an infinite set X of types of particles (X is a region in R^m). Let $Z_{n,s}(A)$ be the number of particles at moment n whose types lie in the Borel set $A \subset X$ if there were k particles of type $x \in X$ at time zero; let $M(x, A) = EZ_{n+1}(A)$ and λ be the greatest eigenvalue of the operator M defined on measures $Z(\cdot)$ of a bounded variation:

$$(MZ)(\cdot) = \int_X M(x, \cdot) Z(dx).$$

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USSR

KANEVSKIY, V. A., Veroyatnostn. metody resheniya zadach mat. fiz., Novosibirsk, 1971, pp 118-122

It is proved that for convergence of the ratio $Z_{n, k(n)}(A)/Z_{n-1, k(n)}(A)$ with respect to probability toward λ (where A is any Borel subset of X , $n \rightarrow \infty$), it is sufficient that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^n k(n) &\rightarrow \infty \text{ when } \lambda < 1, \\ k(n)/n &\rightarrow \infty \text{ when } \lambda = 1, \\ k(n) &\rightarrow \infty \text{ when } \lambda > 1. \end{aligned}$$

A. Zubkov.

2/2

USSR

UDC 8.74

KANEVSKIY, V. B., ANUFRIYEVA, O. A.

"Finding the Set of All Paths Between City Telephone Exchange Stations of Complex Structure"

V sb. Avtomati i upr. (Automata and Control—collection of works), Moscow, Nauka, 1972, pp 114-122 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 12, Dec 72, Abstract No 12V508)

Translation: A study is made of the method of constructing an entire set of combinations of p elements of q each on the basis of which it turns out to be possible to create a computer algorithm for finding all paths between municipal telephone exchange stations of complex structure.

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USSR

K
UDC 621.316.722.1(088.8)

MARAKHOVSKIY, V.B., GITOVICH, A.A., KANEVSKIY, YE.A. [Leningr. otd. Tsentr. ekonomiko-matematich. in-ta AN SSSR--Leningrad Branch Of The Central Economic-Mathematic Institute, AS, USSR]

"Stabilizing Rectifier Based On Silicon Control Diodes"

USSR Author's Certificate No 252409, Filed 9 Sept 67, Published 12 Feb 70 (from RZh--Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 10, October 1970, Abstract No 10B377P)

Translation: A thyristorized d-c voltage regulator is patented which is made in the form of a bridge rectifier, two sections of which are formed with uncontrolled semiconductor diodes, and the other sections with thyristors. Comutation of the thyristors is performed by a frequency network with the aid of a feedback circuit which simultaneously fulfills the role of a duration modulator. To accomplish this a circuit based on three transistors with a time-assigning [vremyazadayushchiy] capacitor is used. 1 ill. S.D.

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USSR

UDC 621.385.6:621.3.044:518.3

KANEVSKIY, YE.I.

"Computation Of Magnetic Systems Of Arched Type With The Aid Of A Nomogram"

Elektron. tekhnika. Nauchno-tekhn. sb. Elektron. SVCh (Electronic Technology. Scientific-Technical Collection. Microwave Electronics), 1970, Issue 12, pp 118-125 (from RZh--Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 4, April 1971, abstract No 4A176)

Translation: Measurements of the magnetic parameters of a large number of magnetic systems of the arched type showed an overall regularity which made it possible to develop a method of computation of the dimensions of magnetic systems for a given magnitude of the magnetic field in the working gap of the system. The leakage coefficient of the magnetic system and the value of the ratio of the length and cross section of the magnet are determined with the aid of a nomogram. The computation error does not exceed plus or minus 3 percent. 3 ref. Summary.

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- 91 -

1/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70
TITLE--ELECTROLYTE FOR THE ELECTROCHEMICAL POLISHING OF TUNGSTEN -U-

AUTHOR--(05)-DANILINA, G.A., PETROSYAN, A.K., VASILYEV, V.G., KANEVSKIY,
YU.L., GAVRILOV, V.M. *K*
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

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DATE PUBLISHED--06JAN70

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TOPIC TAGS--CHEMICAL PATENT, ELECTROLYTE, TUNGSTEN, ELECTROLYTIC POLISHING

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DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
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STEP NO--UR/0482/70/000/000/0000/0000

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0115792

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 022

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0115792

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. ELECTROLYTE USED IN THE
ELECTROCHEM. POLISHING OF W WITH ABRASIVE DISKS ON A METALLIC BINDER
CONSISTED OF: NA SUB2 HPO SUB4 10-15, NA SUB2 CO SUB3 5-7, AND WATER
78-85PERCENT. FACILITY: SPECIAL DESIGN TECHNOLOGICAL BUREAU OF
INVENTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, U.S.S.R.

UNCLASSIFIED

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KANEVSKIY YU.L.

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UR 0482

Soviet Inventions Illustrated, Section I Chemical, Derwent,

236175 TOOL ELECTRODE comprises two identical steel plates of any shape made from hard cermet material which accounts for 25-40% of the volume of the electrode. When fixing the tool to the machine, the cermet plate is placed higher than the steel plate, in relation to the axis of rotation of the wheel being dressed. Current is supplied through the steel in the usual manner. 31.10.67. as 1194944/25-8. Pogodin-Alekseev, G.I. et al. Special Design Office of Committee of Inventions and Discoveries of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. (12.6.69.) Bul.6/24.1.69. Class 48a. Int.C C23b.

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A. K.; Ivanov, A. D.

Osoboye Konstruktorsko - Tekhnologicheskoye Byuro
Komiteta po Delam Izobreteniy i Otkrytiy pri
Sovete Ministrov SSSR

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