12 no.5:133-135 0 '59.


(TMTHOlld GLAND funct tests) 
(IODINE radioactive)
Studies on lymph circulation in the liver with the aid of isotopes in experimental chronic hepatic diseases. Néprajzi Orvostud. 11 no.5:490-495 0 '59.

Korreláltan Intezet és MTI Atómmgakutató Intezet. 
(LYMPH) 
(LIVER DISEASES exper)


1. Department of Medicine No.1, and Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School of Debrecen, and the Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
   (LYMPHATIC SYSTEM physiol.)
   (LIVER DISEASES exper.)
MESZABOS, Gyorgy, dr.; SACHYDI, Andras, dr.; KERTESZ, Laszlo, dr.

Data on the technic of endobronchial application of colloidal in bronchial carcinoma. Orv. hetil. 101 no. 42:1489-1492 16 0 '60.


(LUNG NEOPLASMS radiother.)

(GOLD radioactive)
KERTESZ, László

Observation of the reaction occurring in the body of a hare caused by an intravenously administered metallic salt colloid injection. ATOMKI közl 3 no. 1:1/36 '61.
KERTESZ, Lszló

Questions relating to the metabolism of radioactive iodine with special regard to the state of the dynamic equilibrium of the function of the thyroid gland. ATÓNKI kozl 3 no. 1: 37-42 '61.
LAMPE, L. ; MEDVECKY, L.; KERTESZ, L.


1. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Medical University, Debrecen, Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen.

(IODINE metab) (THYROID GLAND embryol)
LARPE, L.; KERTESZ, L.; PETER, F.; NEDVECZKY, L.


1. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, and Department of Paediatrics, Medical University, Debrecen; Nuclear Research Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen.

(IODINE metabolism) (PREGNANCY metabolism)
(THYROID GLAND in pregnancy) (FETUS metabolism)
HUNARY

KURLAI, László, PhD, Ferenc; Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences ("MTA — Magyar Tudományos Akadémia — Atomkutató Intézet") and Medical University of Debrecen, Pediatric Clinic (Debreceni Orvostudományi Szakorvosa, Gyermekklinika).

"Experiences With the Methodology of the in Vivo Diagnostic Radioactive Iodine Test."


Abstract: ([Authors' German summary] The Karolosky test, a simple, reproducible method is described by the authors. Valuable diagnostic informations can be obtained by this method about thyroid function, without exposure to radiation. During pregnancy, in immature and mature infants, the behavior of the thyroid hormone-binding proteins of the plasma should also be determined. The influence of hematocrit anomalies on the Thyron-uptake of the erythrocytes can be corrected for by the introduction of the Adams' coefficient. 13 Western, 5 Hungarian references.)
PETER, Ferenc, dr.; KERTESZ, Laszlo, dr.

The use of the Hamolsky test in pediatrics. Gyermekgyógyászat 15 no.2:56-59 F'64.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinikájának (igazgató Kulcs, Laszlo, dr., egyetemi tanár) és a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Atommagkutató Intézetének (igazgató Szalay, Sándor, dr., egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
LANPE, László, 'r. KERTESZ, László, dr.; DZVONYAR, János, dr.

Iodine storage in the thyroid gland of the human fetus.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.21:981-983  24 My '64

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti-Nögyőgyászati Klinika, MTA, Atommagkutató Intezet.
HUngary

"Significance of Activation Analysis in Medical Science"

Budapest, Kis Orvostudomany, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 627-634.

Abstract: Activation analysis opens up new possibilities in the field of medical isotope research. The essential feature of the described method is that the experimental system or a selected aliquot of same is activated and the isotope formed in it is measured. On the basis of author's experience with iodine activation as well as the data in the literature it is shown that under properly selected experimental conditions the measurement results, reproducibility, automation and sensitivity of the activation analysis fully satisfy the requirements of a modern medical biological laboratory. 28 references, mainly Western. Manuscript received 10 Jan 66.
JENEX, Andreas; PETER, Franz; KERTESZ, Ladislaus; JENEX, Andreas, Jr.; MEDVECKY, Ladislaus


1. Hygienisches Institut der medizinischen Universität zu Debrecen und Institut für Atomkernforschung der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Debrecen.

(VITAMIN P pharmacology) (THYROID GLAND pharmacology) (ICDINE metabolism)
GYORGY, L.; BORENY, L.; KERTESZ, M.; SOMKUTI, T., with the technical assistance of Z. Seress


I. Institute of Pharmacology, the Medical University, Budapest.
(PAPVERINE, related cpds.
6,7-dimethoxy-1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-isoquinoline pharmacol.)
KERTESZ, Miklos

Interesting and good method for appropriate feedback control.
Radiotechnika 14 no.1139 Ja '64.

1. Budapest V.Kerulasi Utorkzas Radioszakkore.
KERTESZ, Otto (Gyor); VIRAG, Antal (Gyor)

New working methods in track maintenance. Veszut 12 no.3;22-23
Mr '62.

The first task in the search for adequate material. Reliable data should be available on quantity, on structural conditions, and on the extensiveness of the underground area of the stone. For this purpose, trial shafts, exploratory drillings and trial holes are required. Then follows the selection of the site, the level of the quarry, and the determination of the direction to be followed in obtaining the stone. After the quarry site has been established, the height of the pit walls, respectively, the location of the single levels must be determined. Graphs show the ratio of production to the height of the pit walls, and further the ratio of production to the lengths of the levels. The article concludes with a thorough description of the problem on how to start working the various geological formations.
KENTESZ, P.

Engineering-geologic exploration of volcanic tuff at Andornaktalya and Nograd-verbatim. p.59

EPITOANYAG. (Epitoanyagipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
Vol. 11, no.1/2, Jan./Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Unol.
VERTESZ, P.

VERTESZ, P. Processing synthetic materials in the knitting industry. p. 448.

No. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956
BOLGAR, Istvan; KARMOS, Viktor; KERTESZ, Pal


1. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Karmos).
KERTESZ, Pal, dr., oklevéles mernök, egyetemi adjunktus; HEZNAK, Laszlo, oklevéles mernök, tudományos munkatárs

Up-to-date strength testing of highway materials. Melyepitestud szemle 14 no. 3:124-130 Mr '64.

1. Chair of Geology, Technical University of Building and Transportation, Budapest (for Kertesz). 2. Road Research Institute, Budapest (for Reznak).
KERTESZ, Pal, dr.

Is the hardness of rocks a correctly used term? *Pitcanyag*
15 no. 6: 228-233 Ja '63.

1. Epitoipari es Koslekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Asvany- as
Foldtani Tanszko.
KERTÉK, Pal

Modern finishing machines in the hosiery industry. Magy textil
15 no.11:527-528 '63.
KERTEZ, Rudolf (Budapest); PALCIK, Erno (Budapest); GTURK, Peter (Budapest)

Forum of Innovators. Ujit lap 17 no. 5: 30-31. 16 Mr 165.

EC: Monthly list of East European Acquisitions, (ERM), 10, Vol. 1, No. 5, May 1955, etc.

"Can the sp. gr. of Blood Replace the Hemoglobin and Hematocrit Values?"

Kisiel, Crvostul, 1951, 3/4(301-302)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 6, p. 716
KERTESZ, T.


1. Doctor. 2. Laboratory (Head - Head Physician -- Dr. Tivadar Kertesz), Metropolitan Ussoki-utca Hospital (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Istvan Haldas).
KERTESZ, T.; PALOCZY, J.; TIVADARINE, K.

Practical evaluation of the simple blood serum precipitation test (Mallen reaction). Orv. hetil. 93 no. 30 874-877 27 July 1952.

1. Doctors. 2. Laboratory (Head Physician -- Dr. Tivadar Kertesz) of Ussoki-utca Metropolitan Hospital and the Laboratory (Head Physician -- Dr. Jossef Paloczy) of Tetenyi-ut Hospital.
KERTESZ, Tivadar, dr.; MÁTH, Karoly, dr.

Postcholecystography pseudoalbuminuria. Orv. hetil. 96 no.19: 522 8 May 55

   (ALBUMINURIA, adventitious, postcholecystography)
   (CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY, applications, albuminuria, a...utitious)
KERTESZ, Tivadare, dr.; BAJKOR, Jozsef, dr.

Experiences with sensitized flog reactions in pathological pregnancies. Orv. hetil. 97 no.40:1105-1107 30 Sept 56.


(PREGNANCY TESTS
Galli Mainini test in pathol. pregn. (Hun))
KERTESZ, Tivadar, dr.; KREMER, Tibor, vagyesszernok; ROTTER, Lilian K.,
dr.; FERENCZY, Edit, dr.

Determination of serum glutamic oxalic acid transaminase in myocardial infarct. Orv. hetil. 101 no.45:1596-1599 6 N '60.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT blood)
(TRANSAMINASES blood)
BALAZS, Marta, dr.; BARNA, László, dr.; KERTESZ, Tibor, dr.

Lipomatosis of the ileocecal valve. Orv. hetil. 103 no.5:218-220 F '62.

1. Orvostovábbkapcsolat Intezet, Kerbonotani Intezet, Rontgen-Intezet és
Sebeszeti Óvintély.

(ILEUM neoplasms) (LIPOMA pathol)
BIRO, Istvan, dr.; KERTÉSZ, Tibor, dr.

Cured enteritis necroticans. Orv. hetil. 103 no.31:1459-1460 5 Ag '62.

1. Orvostovábbkész Intézet, Korbonctani Intézet és Sebészeti Osztály.
   (ENTERITIS ther)
KERTESZ, Tibor, dr.; ZAHUMENZKY, Elemer, dr.

Unusual foreign body in the rectum. Magy. sebesz. 16 no.1:72-74 Mr '63.

1. Az Orvostovábbkapcsolat Sebeszeteti Osztalya,
(FOREIGN BODY) (RECTUM) (HOMOSEXUALITY)
RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry.
Disperse Systems

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimya, No 2, 1957, 4033

Author : Kertesz-Muresan Indita

Title : On the Position of Macromolecular Solutions in the System of Colloid Chemistry

Orig Pub : Rev. chim., 1956, 7, No 5, 279-282

Abstract : Description of the views of a number of Soviet authors concerning the fundamental difference between macromolecular solutions -- homogenous, reversible systems -- that are thermodynamically equilibrated, aggregatively stable and are formed spontaneously, in the absence of specific stabilizer, and the colloid systems proper. The author adheres to the opinion that the designation of "colloids" even in combination with "lyophile", is incorrect theoretically and detrimental in practice. Inclusion of macromolecular solutions among colloids is based on a
KERTEZ-MURESAN, Judita; KACSO, Elena

On the transition mechanism of latices of the copolymer acrylate of ethyl-acrylic acid in homogenous solutions.

Pts. 1-2. Studia Univ. B-8 S. Chem. 8 no.157-78 '63

1. "Babes-Elyai" University, Cluj.

It is desirable to know the alumina content of alumina-crysdite melts in order to ensure the proper operation of the electrolytic cells and the economy of the electrolytic process (dissolution voltage, conductivity, exploitation of the current) as well as to calculate the anode effect. Partial breakdowns in operation can also be rapidly observed by measuring the alumina content. A method of measurement, based on the critical current density, was elaborated permitting a simple, rapid checking of the alumina content. Workers can be easily trained to conduct the measurements, an operator making and recording the observations while a helper controls the auxiliary electrodes used in the process.
KERTI, Jozsef

Anodic properties of aluminium. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.3:97-99
Mr '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemii es Radiologiai
Tanszeka, Budapest.

1. Department of Physicochemistry and Radiology, Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest (for Kerti).
CSORBA, Lorinc; KERTI, Jozsef

Fuel elements, Pt. 2, Magy kem lap 19 no. 5:240-249 My '64.

1. Accumulator and Dry Battery Factory (for Csorba).
2. Chair of Physicochemistry and Radiology, Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest (for Kerti).
Country: USSR
Category: Soil Science, Mineral Fertilizers

Abs Jour: ZhBIol., No 14, 1958, No 63067

Author: Kertik, M.P.
Inst: Poltava Agricultural Institute
Title: The Effect of Fertilization Around the Roots on the Yield of Agricultural Crops

Orig Pub: Nauuchn. tr Poltovsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1953 (1957), 2, 156-163

Abstract: According to the results of field experiments carried out in the experimental field and at the educational farm of the Poltava Agricultural Institute, by which a comparison was made of the effectiveness of fertilizing around the roots of potatoes a month before harvest with superphosphate (P₂O₅), potassium-sulfate, (M), and H₂PO₃ (H) - the tuber harvest increased in comparison with the control in the wet year of 1953 by 29% due to B, by 11.9% due to M, and by 8.3% due to D (at a concentration of 1/10); in 1954 and 1955 (dry years) the tuber harvest increased by 11.7%, on the average, due to P₂O₅ (1/20) only. With irrigation in 1954 the harvest of tubers increased by 36.9% due to P₂O₅ + B, by 37.5% due to B, by 31.5% due to M, by 27.3% due to P₂O₅ (1/10). In the dry years, an only twice-repeated sprinkling with low concentrations of fertilizers was effective, and in the wet years a single sprinkling with fertilizers of a somewhat higher concentration was enough. When moisture is normal a sprinkling in the flowering period makes...
DENMATOV, Oraz Muradovich; KERTIKOV, Kh., kand., biolog., nauk., red.;
AZATEV, G., red.; KASPAR'YANTS, L.T., tekhred.

[Brief Russian-Turkmen dictionary of agricultural terms]
Kratakii rуско-туркменскii slovar' sel'skokhoziaistvennykh
290 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Agriculture--Dictionaries)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Turkmen)
(Turkmen language--Dictionaries--Russian)
KERTIKOV, Z., student; SILIANOVA, B., student; OSMANLINA, R., student; DASKALOVA, M., student


1. Iz krushoka po ftiziologiia (rukovoditel: D. Dimitrov) i Klinikata po ftiziatriia pri Meditsinskata akademija I.P. Pavlov (direktor: prof. As. Shopov) (TUBERCULOSIS, epidemiology, in Bulgaria, in med. students) (SCHOOLS, MEDICAL, tuberc. in med. students in Bulgaria)
KORNIA, I. Yu., prof. (Perm)

43:1-2 1963 (NIR, 17:6)
AKSHINSKAYA, N.V.; DAVYDOV, V.Ya.; ZHURAVLEV, L.T.; KERTOYEZ, Dheffri [Curthoys, Geoffrey]; KISELEV, A.V.; KUZNETSOV, B.V.; NIKITIN, Yu.S.; RYBINA, V.V.

Effect of hydrothermal treatment in an autoclave on the structure and adsorptive properties of silica gel. Koll. Zhur. 26 no.5: 529-537 S-0 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, khimicheskiy fakultet i Institut fizicheskoj khimii AN SSSR.
BERTSELLI, L. I., and RYZHKIN, V. Ya.


Development of Russian steam-generated electric power plants with high steam parameters. Trudy MII no.11:8-19 '53. (MLRA 7:11)

(Electric power plants)
USSR/Engineering - Heat utilization

Card 1/1 Pub. 77 - 7/23

Authors: Kerselli, L. I., Prof.; and Belinskiy, S. Ya., Cand. Tech. Sci.

Title: Modern thermo-power plants

Periodical: Nauka i Zhizn' 21/10, 17-19, Oct 1954

Abstract: The question of the waste of heat in the operation of steam turbines is discussed. A description is given of successful work in effecting economy of fuel by not permitting the steam to expand fully in driving the turbine, but after reducing the pressure to two or three atmospheres passing it through a factory to be used in dryers and other devices. Illustrations.

Institution: ...

Submitted: ...
An electric steam boiler. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.7:54-55 Jl '55. (Boilers) (MLRA 8:9)

Sergei TSalikovich Faerman; obituary. A.S. Pavlenko and others. Blek.o.tn. 26 no. 10:62 0 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Faerman, Sergei TSalikovich, d. 1955)
KERTSCELLI, Leontiy Ivanovich; BYERKIN, V.Ya; SHUHMB, S.M., redakter;
LARIOMOV, G.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redakter.

[Thermal electric power stations] Toplevye elektricheskie stantsii.
Izd. 2-e, perer. Pod vshcheli roed. L.I.Kertselli. Moskva, Gos.
energ. izd-vo, 1956. 488 p. (KEDA 9:5)
(Electric power-plants)
KARTSETT, L. I. (Professor)

Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut

Istoriya energeticheskoy tekhники SSSR v trekh tomakh. t. 1: Teplotekhnika
(History of Power Engineering in the USSR in Three Volumes. v. 1: Heat Engineering)
Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1957. 472 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.-Compiler: Konfederatov, I. Ya., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Authors: Badyl'kes, I. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Belinsky, S. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Gimel'farb, M. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Kalafati, D., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Kortsell, L. I., Professor; Koval'ev, A. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Konfederatov, I. Ya., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Lebedev, P., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Lavrov, V. N., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Luk'mann, V. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Petrov, B. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Satanovskiy, A. Ya., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Smol'nikov, V. N., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Sultanov, Ye. Ya., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Chistyakov, S. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Shchegloyev, A. V., Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Editorial Board of Set: Dol'kind, L. D., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Glazunov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Golubtsova, V. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Zolotarev, T. L., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Zolotarev, T. L., Doctor of Technical Sciences;
PURPOSE: The book is intended for technicians in all branches of heat engineering.

COVERAGE: This book presents the development of the basic branches of heat engineering in the Soviet Union and it is the first volume of 3 volumes entitled History of Power Technology in the USSR. The first chapter gives a concise history of the development of heat engineering from its very beginning to the middle of the 19th Century when the fundamentals of the theoretical heat engineering were established. A detailed description of the development of heat engineering in pre-Revolutionary Russia is given in Ch. 2 to 5 and its status before 1917 is described. In the main part of the volume, Ch. 6 to 16, the development of various branches of the Soviet heat engineering is presented. The theoretical fundamentals of heat engineering, of manufacturing boilers, turbine installations of heat power plants, district heating, heat control, automation of thermal processes and cooling techniques are covered extensively. Each chapter is supplemented with a bibliography. The book is illustrated with photographs, charts and diagrams, worked out by the authors of the respective chapters. At the end of the book there is a chronological list of significant events in the development of heat engineering.
KERTSELII, L.I.; RYZHKEV, V.V.; ALEKSANDROV, A.A.

Investigation of thermal efficiency of electric power plants equipped with high capacity turbine installations of high and superhigh steam parameters. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.3:109-120 '58. (HIRA 12:1)

1. Rekomendovano kafedrooy teplovykh elektricheskikh stantsiy Moskovskago energeticheskogo institute.

(Electric power plants)
BELINSKII, Semen Yakovlevich; VERDIAEV, Vladimir Andreyevich; KERTSELLI, L.I., prof., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, S.N., prof., red.; VORONIK, K.P., tekhn. red.


(Steam power plants)
RYZHUKINA, V.Ya., red.; KERTSELLI, L.I., red.; BAKHUESOVA, V.N., red.

(Electric power plants—Tables, diagrams, etc.)
AUTHORS: Afanas'ev, A.F., Engineer and Kertselii, Yu.I., Engineer

TITLE: On Raising the Efficiency of Existing Industrial Power Stations (K voprosu o povyshenii ekonomichnosti deystvuyushchikh promyshlennykh elektrostantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, No. 4, pp. 27-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The subject is discussed in relation to an article by V.N. Yurenev published in Teploenergetika, 1958, No. 4. The improved thermal efficiency that can result from the use of high initial steam conditions in large turbo-generators is discussed. Conditions are somewhat different in small turbines where the effect on the internal efficiency of the turbine that results from changes in temperature and pressure must be considered. The relationship between the internal efficiency of a turbine and the amount of steam passed through it is plotted graphically in Fig. 1. The advantages of superposing on existing stations new sets with high steam conditions are discussed and it is stated that complex modernization of large uneconomic existing power stations burning expensive...
On Raising the Efficiency of Existing Industrial Power Stations

fuel is an important measure of fuel economy. The greatest effect is obtained from modernization when superposed turbines are used with the highest possible steam conditions particularly when the existing turbines can be used for heat supply and the existing medium and low pressure boilers can be used as reserve for the industrial steam load, taking the peak of this and of the district heating loads. Although the authors are in general agreement with Yurenev, in the light of the discussion so far they raise objection against a number of particular points made by Yurenev. In particular, they do not like his suggestion to use steam pressures of 35 atm in super-position. Steam conditions of 130 atm and 240 atm, which are not considered in the original article, are to be preferred. Yurenev recommends the use of impaired
On Raising the Efficiency of Existing Industrial Power Stations
vacuum in the old turbines but these authors prefer to
use back pressure wherever possible. There are 4 figures,
2 tables and 4 references of which 3 are Soviet and
1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Promenergoproekt-Tsentroenergochemet
KERTSELLI, Yu.L., inzh.

Some problems in the modernization of electric and air blast plants in ferrous metal plants. Trudy NTO chern. set. 20:68-75 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Tsentrtsenergochernet.

(Metallurgical plants)
AFANAS'YEV, A.F., inzh.; KERTSELLI, Yu.L., inzh.

Some problems of electric power supply for small and medium capacity industrial enterprises.  Teploenergetika 8 no.11:67-72 N '61.

1. Promenergoproyekt i TSentroenergochermet.
   (Heating from central stations)
   (Electric power plants)
Effectiveness of intermediate heating in back-pressure turbines. Prom. energ. 18 no.5:23-27 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Steam turbines)
(Electric power plants)
KERTSELLI, Yu.L., inzh.

Use of steam-gas systems in industrial thermal electric power plants. Prom. energ. 18 no. 12:17-21 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)
AUTHOR: Afanas'ev, A. F. (Engineer); Kartsev, Yu. L. (Engineer)

ORG: State Industrial Commission for Power and Electrification SSSR (Gosnarkomstroynyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po energetike i elektrifikatsii SSSR); Promenergoiproekt

TITLE: Increasing the effectiveness of middle-power industrial-heating heat-power stations

SOURCE: Toploenergotika, no. 6, 1965, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: electric power plant, steam boiler, turbino, steam power plant

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the question of increasing the single-unit power of middle-power station equipment in order to reduce capital investment and increase economy. Three plans are presented, involving the usage of peak-reserve boilers to avoid a closed reserves situation and allow low-pressure cross-connection, reduction of power aggregates to one per station to reduce investment in cases where commercial power is available, with or without a full-power steam reserve to continue operation of the power operation in case of boiler shutdown. It is concluded that such stations should be constructed for heat usage as well as when there is a requirement for a large power application; that the number of turbines should be reduced to the minimum at each station; that turbines of less than 50 Mw power should not be supplied with...
Condensation equipment, as a rule; that peak-reserve boilers should be used at 50 MW and higher stations; that low pressure gas-fuel oil boilers to 50-100 cal/hr capacity should be constructed at such stations to increase flexibility of operation; that the PT-60/75-130-13 power unit with two peak-reserve boilers should be used in many such stations; that intermediate heating should be used in this boiler only for a heating steam flow and when the steam can be directed to intermediate heating with a pressure of about 25 atm.; that gas-fuel oil type fuel should be set aside for heat-power stations in cities and industrial areas. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. √JPRS√
FERTSEVII, Yu.I., inzh.; KORYTNIKOV, V.I., inzh.

Universal standard project of the main building of an industrial
(NIRA 18:6)
AUTHOR: Kertsand, Yu. I.
ORG: Promiennoproyekt
TITLE: Prospects for development of large industrial heating and electric power stations
SOURCE: Promyshlennaya energetika, no. 10, 1966, 2-5
ABSTRACT: The growth of heating requirements and their concentration in small areas create the conditions for construction of large industrial heating heat and electric power stations with unit capacities up to 300 megawatts. This increase in power of stations and of units installed in stations will allow construction of highly economical stations. The new more powerful heat and electric power stations should be constructed on the block principle without transverse pipelining, which will simplify the thermal circuits and facilitate automatic control. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. (JPRS: 39,548)
SUB CODE: 10,13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003
KERTSELLI, Yu.S.; LISITSINA, L.P.

Treatment of bronchial tuberculosis with cortisone aerosols.
Probl. tub. no. 4: 86-87 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Sanatoriy No. 7, Vyborg.
OREL, M.A.; USPENSKIY, Ya.V.; SHVETSOV, V.Ya.; KERTSOV, V.A.

Dressing graphite ores of the Tas-Kazgan deposit. Uch.zap. SAIIGMSa no.10;161-166 '63. (MIRA 17:2)
KERTSHAN, D. (Odessa)

Thromboembolic disease. Vrach. delo no.4:130-131 Ap '61 (MIRA 14:6) (EMBOLISM)
KERTSMAN, D.A. (Odessa)

Diagnosis of acute pancreatitis under polyclinical conditions. 
Vrach. delo no.6:132-134 Je'63.  
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Il'ichevskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa. 
(PANCREAS—DISEASES)
TITLE: Synthesis and certain photochemical properties of 7-nitro-1', 3', 3'-trimethylspiro-naphthopyran-2,2'-indoline


ABSTRACT: On the assumption that the change in color on heating of 1', 2', 3'-trimethyl-indoline-β-naphthopyrilo-spiran, a substance synthesized by Wizinger and Henning in 1940 (Helv. Chem. Acta, v. 23, 1940, 247) is associated with the splitting of the pyran cycle and hence also with a change in internal configuration and redistribution of bonds in the molecule, and in view of the importance of this problem, the authors synthesized yet another representative of nonsymmetric spiropyrans, namely, 7-nitro-1', 3', 3'-trimethylspiro-naphthopyran-2,2'-indoline (yellowish acicular crystals) through condensation of 8 g of Fisher's base with 8 g of 6-nitro-2-oxynaphthaldehyde (Fig. 1) by heating to 60°C for 1 hr, thus obtaining a thermo-
chromic compound which, in a ligroin solution, is colorless at room temperature but
acquires a purple color when heated to 100-150°C. The photochromic properties of
this new spironoryan were investigated in a specially designed cryostat (attachment
to an SF-10 spectrophotometer). The investigation was performed in liquid (paraffin
oil and a mixture of ethanol and methanol in the mutual ratio of 4:1) and solid
(polystyrene-ethyl cellulose) solutions. Findings: ultraviolet irradiation at room
temperature does not change the color of solution. A reduction in temperature to
-10°C in the liquid solution, however, along with a subsequent brief irradiation with
λ = 366 nm causes the solution to acquire a purple color. A peak in the 580 nm region
of the absorption spectrum. The process is reversible with time. At still
lower temperatures (-90 to +100°C), on the other hand, the process becomes irreversib-
le so long as these temperatures apply. Increasing the temperature instantaneously
restores the original pale-yellow color. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 03, 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 007
KERTSMAN, G.I. (Moskva); LYAKHOV, I.I. (Moskva)

Let's lead a persistent struggle for the improvement of the quality of students' knowledge. Fiz. v shkole 21 no.2:53-55 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14#8)

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Glycogen in the lungs, liver, muscles and spleen of normal and diabetic dogs. S. G. Genes and R. Yu. Kertsman. J. Physiol. (L. N. S. E. U.) 45, 21 (1904).—The storage of glycogen is favored by carbohydrate feeding and to a greater extent by intravenous glucose injection. The most marked effect was observed in the liver, followed by muscle, lungs and finally the spleen. The injection of insulin along with carbohydrate feeding does not result in an increase in storage in the organs. The F control of lungs, spleen and muscle is that does not change muscle, but in the liver and spleen it is lowered, while it is substantially increased in the lungs. Regardless of the increased introduction of sugar in diabetes, the stores of the spleen and to some extent of the muscles are depleted.

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RUMANIA/ Microbiology. Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24266
Author: Keruntu, Tofan
Inst: Not given
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Orig Pub: Med. interna, 1957, 9, No 4, 505-514
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Card 1/1
Keralaide, N.A.D.; Politov, A.K.

Readers' letters. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no. 9:14
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1. Starshiy agronom Rostovskogo otryada po bor'be s vreditelyami i
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(Plants, Protection of)
A Spark Source of Multiple-Charged Ions

PLUTTO A.A., KERVALIDZE D.N., KVAARTSHAVA I.P.,


ABSTRACT

By means of a spark source, which is described in detail, it is possible to obtain multiply charged ion fluxes of high intensity. As a source for the formation of the spark a condenser with $10^2$ to $10^4$ nF, 10-70 kV, average spark current $10^2$ to $10^4$ A was used. For sucking off the ions condensers with $10^4$ to $10^6$ nF and 15-70 kV were used. The ions were analyzed by means of a Thompson parabola - mass spectrograph. The following ion currents (not focused) were obtained:

- $C^{+2}$, $C^{+4}$, $N^{+3}$, $O^{+3}$, $O^+$ ~ 10 to several 100 mA
- $H^{+2}$, $H^{+5}$ ~ 100-1000 µA
- $O^{+6}$ ~ 100-1000 µA
- $Cu^{+6}$, $Cu^{+7}$, $Ni^{+6}$, $Ni^{+7}$ ~ 100 µA

By fitting a magnetic focusing device focused ion currents (30 kV suction voltage) were obtained:

- $H^{+1}$ 10 m A
- $H^{+2}$ 1 m A
- $O^{+4}$ 6 m A
- $C^{+3}$ 15 m A

3 illustrations and 3 Slavonic references.

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Card 1/2
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A spark source of multiply-charged ions, Atom. ener. 3 no. 8: 153-156 Ag 1957. (MLRA 10-8) (Electric discharges through gases) (Ion beams)
AUTHORS: Kwartakhava, I. P., Koeveldiena, K. N., Ovkalina, Ya. G.

TITLE: Some Magneto-Hydrodynamic Effects Observed During the Pulse Compression of Plasma

PERIODICAL: Zurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, Iss. Vol. 40, No. 5, pp 297-305 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the problem of controlled thermonuclear reactions there is a growing interest in the properties of plasmas compressed by pulses in strong magnetic fields. As known, attempts to use linear and induction pinch for heating deuterion plasma up to thermonuclear temperatures were not successful, mainly because of significant reduction in plasma heating efficiency due to a mechanism of magnetic thermal insulation of high temperature plasma. The authors show the presence of instabilities consisting of ejections of plasma formations from...
Some Magneto-Hydrodynamic Effects Observed During the Pulse Compression of Plasma

Induction and linear pinches representing apparently one of the forms of type $n > 1$ instabilities. They derive from theoretical considerations and experimental evidence that is should be possible to achieve thermonuclear temperatures by single pulse compression of plasmas. Also they investigated some other properties of induction pinch using the apparatus in Fig. 1. The battery of capacitors (10-200 $\mu$ F) was connected by means of special leads reducing total induction of the system to a minimum of 0.01 $\mu$ H. Working potential was 50 kV; maximum rate of increase of current was $10^{12}$ a/sec. Firing system allowed a synchronization of discharge time to approximately 1 $\mu$ sec. Continuous photoregistration was performed by photo-camera SFR-CM synchronized with discharge time, oscillograph sweep, and rotation of the spread-out mirror. Currents were measured by pulsed two-ray oscillograph OK-17 with a waiting sweep. Tests were performed.
In hydrogen at various pressures, pictures were taken in the radial and axial direction with respect to the chamber axis, having the apparatus either perpendicular or parallel to the chamber, respectively. In general, during discharge of condensers through the system of windings, a uniform axial magnetic field \( B \) appears in the chamber. This field varies with current variations and induces electrical fields which ignite the electrodeless discharge. Secondary currents circulate in planes perpendicular to the axis of the chamber. Whenever these currents are opposed to primary currents in the windings, the field inside the plasma decreases. The resulting drop in magnetic field pushes the plasma away from the walls of the chamber, squeezing it into the pinch. The equilibrium diameter of the pinch is determined by the equilibrium of pressures of the outside field, the magnetic field trapped in the pinch, and the gas inside the pinch. Analyzing pictures for the case of hydrogen pressure \( P_H \leq 0.2 \text{ mm Hg} \),

\[ C = 40 \mu \text{f}, \text{ and } U_0 = 30 \text{ kV}, \]
the authors found that
Some MHD effects observed during the pulse compression of plasma

During the final stage of the formation, the plasma oscillates radially around its equilibrium diameter. During the middle of the half-period the plasma diameter decreases with a simultaneous decrease in ion density. Primary currents reach their maximum, secondary currents disappear, and the pinch cools down somewhat during the second half of the half-period. The pinch again starts to enter because of reversed m = 0 currents, conserving the original diameter. Only after the end of the half-period when the external field vanishes, the plasma begins to spread out. In these and similar pictures the authors did not observe any m = 0 or m = 1 instabilities, nor did they find them in the case of linear pinch. These findings are contrary to the theory that allows axial motion of plasma through the magnetic "envelope" of the pinch and would cause m = 0 or m = 1 instabilities. The authors conclude that existing theories do not take sufficiently into
Some Magneto-Hydrodynamic Effects Observed During the Pulse Compensation of Plasma

Fig. 1. (1) discharge chamber; (2) windings; (3) battery of capacitors; (4) triggering spark discharge; (5) pumping tube.
Some Magneto-hydrodynamic Effects Observed During the Pulse Compression of Plasma

...account the real processes occurring during the pinch formation. Analysis of pictures taken under changed conditions shows, among other things, that with $C = 15 \mu F$ and $V_o = 40$ kv one can observe excitation of shock waves reflected from the axis of the induction pinch which produce radial oscillations of the pinch and ejection of plasmoids. Apparently this represents one of the $m - 1$ type instabilities which the authors call eruptive instability. To achieve ejection of the surface layers of the plasma one needs a magnetic field under that layer which could separate it from the rest of the plasma and compensate the outside field. This can occur at the expense of the kinetic energy of radial motion, and using appropriate probes registering $dV/dt$ quantity the authors show existence of such a strong inverse magnetic field. Any asymmetry in radial motion then could be responsible for asymmetry in ejection of the plasma. Using such asymmetries and conservation of momentum...
Some Magnetohydrodynamic Effects Underneat
During the Pulse Compression of Plasma

the authors found mass of the plasmas to be \(1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g} \),
which constitutes a few percent of its
total mass. Although this could not produce any
appreciable consumption of energy, it leads to a
worsening of thermal insulation of the pinch
which could represent an effect of fundamental importance.
The authors note that the creative instabilities of
pinches could be suppressed by choosing appropriate
field configurations; e.g., a field increasing with
increase of its radius \( R \). Finally, the authors note
that the heating of the plasma occurs at the expense
of the kinetic energy of its electromagnetic com-
pression, and the aim of experiments is, therefore,
to achieve a high velocity of compression. Starting
from field energy equations, the authors develop an
equation for the average velocity of plasma motion

\[
\alpha = \frac{8\pi \epsilon_c}{\mu_0^2 (K + n)}
\]