"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKO, Ye.A.

Thermoelectric condensing hygrometer. Zav. lab. 31 no.9:1146-1147 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

L 11602-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/ETC(m) WW/DJ

ACC NR: AP6000310 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0037/0037

AUTHORS: Kolenko, Ye. A.; Khalin, N. F.; Enken, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Trap for an oil-vapor diffusion pump. Class 27, No. 176032 [announced by Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, AN UkrSSR); Institute for Semiconductors, AN SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov, AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 37

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion pump, vacuum diffusion, vacuum oil, vacuum pump

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a trap for an oil-vapor diffusion pump. The trap contains an antimigration device of fluorine-plastic rings fastened in the housing of the trap. To prevent the migration of the oil along the surface of the trap housing into the evacuated space, the antimigration device contains two conical rings fitted vacuum-tight into the housing of the trap. A V-shaped space is formed between the two rings. The "V" is turned toward the pump side. To prevent the condensation of oil vapors on the conical rings of the antimigration device, a guard ring is placed between the conical rings and the working chamber of the pump (see Fig. 1). The guard ring is made from a material that is not wetted

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.537.8

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L 11602-66

ACC NR: AP6000340

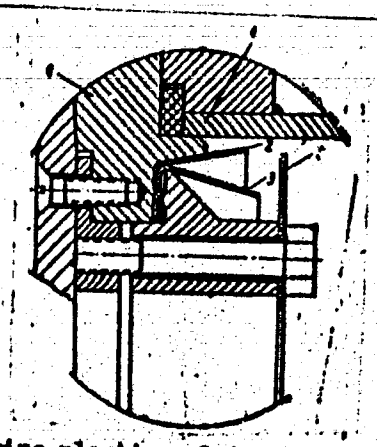

Fig. 1. 1 - Trap; 2 and 3 - conical rings; 4 - diffusion pump; 5 - guard ring.

by the oil, e.g., fluorine-plastic. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep64

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEN'KO, Yekaterina Igant'yevna, dotsent; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.P., redaktor; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Practical guide to veterinary microbiology] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po veterinarnoi mikrobiologii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 223 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Microbiology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

TARAKANOV, B.V., aspirant; KOLEN'KO, Ye.I., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Lactic acid microflora of the rumen in calves and the effect of crystal hydroxytetracycline on it. Veterinarija 42 no.9:22-24 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut [illegible] i biokhimii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEN'KO, Yekaterina Ignat'yevna; DREVLYANSKAYA, N.I., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on veterinary microbiology] Praktikum po veterinarnoi mikrobiologii. Izd.2. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 223 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Veterinary microbiology--Laboratory manuals)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKO-LEGEZO, N. A.

Transfusion of the Globular Mass in Clinical Cases of Suppurative and Septic Diseases, author's extract from the dissertation, The Medical Inst. in Khar'kov, 1955.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

DROBASHEVSKAYA, L.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOLENKO-LEONZO, N.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Length of the existence of erythrocytes from transfused globular cells in a recipient's body. Vop.perel.krovi 4:116-124 '55. (MIRA 9:12)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (ERYTHROCYTES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKO-LEGEZO, N.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Transfusion of globular cells and a study of its disintoxicating action. Vop.perel.krovi 4:125-132 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION) (ERYTHROCYTES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKO-LEGEZO, N. A.

Kolenko-Legezo, N. A.

"Transfusion of Globular Material in the Clinic in Suppurative and Septic Diseases." Khar'kov Medical Inst. Khar'kov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKO, N. A.

MILOSTANOV, N.N., professor; KOLENKO, N.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHRAGO, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Surgical methods for treating hemorrhages in some diseases of the hemopoietic system (Werlhof disease, thrombophlebitic splenomegaly, giliary cirrhosis). Nov.khir.arkh. no.1:24-29 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Adres avtorov: Khar'kov, ul. Chernyshevskogo, d9, Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi i neotloshnoy khirurgii.
(HEMORRHAGIC DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

PANCHENKO, N.I., kand.med.nauk; KOLENKO-LEGEZO, N.A., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov)

Ascorbic acid metabolism in leucosis. Vrach.delo no.10:32-36 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya (rukovoditel' - kand.med.nauk N.I.Panchenko) i gematologicheskoye otdeleniye (rukovoditel' - kand. med.nauk N.A.Kolenko-Legezo) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy pomoshchi.
(ASCORBIC ACID)
(LEUKEMIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKO-LEGEZO, N. A.; SHRAGO, M. I.; ZALKINA, Kh. P.; BALEN, S. A.

Treatment of Werlhof's disease with hypophysial-adrenal gland hormones and some data on the functional state of the hypophysial-adrenal gland system in this disease. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.8:27-30 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz gematologicheskogo otdela (zav. N. A. Kolenko-Legezo) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (dir. L. A. Ripyakh) i endokrinologicheskoy kliniki (zav. L. P. Lobachevskaya) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta endokrinologii (dir. S. V. Maksimov)

(PURPURA(PATHOLOGY)) (ADRENAL GLANDS)
(PITUITARY BODY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

ACC NR: AT7004129 SOURCE CODE: UR/3153/66/000/013/0033/0041

AUTHOR: Voldiner, I. I.; Kolenkov, E. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of the dynamic characteristics of reflected waves in prospecting reef-origin structures using RNP

SOURCE: Razvedochnaya geofizika, no. 13, 1966, 33-41

TOPIC TAGS: signal reception, shock wave reflection, seismic wave, seismologic station, geology, geologic survey, geologic exploration

ABSTRACT: Search and prospecting of reef-origin structures in the southern Urals area is performed by many geophysical methods, but primarily by RNP [controlled direction reception]. Only the kinematic characteristics of the reflected waves are taken into consideration. The use of the dynamic characteristics of the reflected waves will make it possible to expand the prospecting capabilities of the method. The results of a study of the dynamic characteristics of reflected waves separated by RNP on the area of one reef in the Bashkir pre-Ural area are cited and indicate that the study of the absorption properties of the medium through which the waves propagate is of significance in prospecting work on reef structures. Studies

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

ACC NR: AT7004129

such as this require practically no additional expenditures when magnetic seismic stations are used in the field operations. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

YEFIMKINA, S.S.; KOLENKOV, E.V.; SHNEYERSON, M.B.; SHTEYNBERG, G.G.

Methods of searching for structures of reef origin in the Orenburg part of the Ural Mountain region. Razved. geofiz. no.1:17-26 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

BARANNIKOV, M.G.; GVOZDEV, A.A.; GUSHCHIN, V.M.; DAVYDOV, S.S.; DUDOROV, N.P.; KOLENKOV, V.A.; LOVEYKO, I.I.; SVETLICHNYY, V.I.; SKROMTAYEV, B.G.; KUCHERENKO, V.A., redaktor; BARSKOV, I.M., redaktor; RUBANENKO, B.P., redaktor; GORSHKOV, A.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; STRELETSKIY, I.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Construction practices abroad; in countries of Western Europe. Based on material gathered by a delegation of Soviet building specialists] Opyt stroitel'stva za rubezhom; v stranakh Zapadnoi Evropy. Po materialam otchetov delegatsii sovetskikh spetsialistov-stroitelei. Moskva, Gos. Iz-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 365 p.
(Europe, Western--Building) (MIRA 10:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

GELINOVA, M.M., red.; YEGORYCHEV, A.M., red.[deceased]; KOLENKOV, V.A., red.; LEVMAN, B.S., red.; LOGINOV, Z.I., red.; MAYKOV, N.K., red.; SMIRNOV, L.I., red.; ERLANDETS, V.V., red.; SHNEYDER, Ye.B., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the section on building materials] Sektsiia stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 386 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stroitel'stvu. Moscow, 1958.
2. Glavnyy ekspert Otdela stroitel'nykh materialov i lesnoy promyshlennosti Gosstroya SSSR (for Maykov).
(Building materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

(

SOV/101-59-1-6/10

AUTHORS: Kolenkov, V. A., and Gladkov, V. F.

TITLE: Equipment of the Firm F. L. Smidt Installed in Plants in Denmark and Sweden. (Oborudovaniye firmy F. L. Smidt na zavodakh Danii i Shvetsii)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1959, Nr 1, pp 20 - 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors visited certain enterprises belonging to the firm F. L. Smidt and cement plants "Rerdal", "Dania" and one being built in Karlstrup [?] in Denmark, as well as the Gullkhogen [?] plant in Sweden. They briefly describe consecutive phases of cement making in these countries.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKOV, V.A., insh.

Mangani machines for making asbestos cement products. Stroi. mat. 5 no.8:38-40 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Denmark--Asbestos cement)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKOV, V.A., inzh.

Improving technical standards in constructing building materials enterprises. Prom.stroi. 37 no.12:2-4 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Building materials industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

Kolenkova, M.A.

137-58-4-6798

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Belyayev, A.I., Kolenkova, M.A.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Reaction Between Bauxite Components in Autoclave Leaching (Issledovaniye vzaimodeystviya komponentov boksita pri avtoklavnom vyshchelachivanii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota i VNITO tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 26, pp 120-131

ABSTRACT: The reactions of $Na_2O$, $Al_2O_3$, $Fe_2O_3$, $TiO_2$, and CaO under conditions of leaching by an NaOH solution at elevated pressure (and temperature) were investigated. It was found that no chemical reaction occurs under these conditions between $TiO_2$ and $Na_2O$, or between $Fe_2O_3$ and $Na_2O$. The presence - separately - of Ti, Fe and Ca oxides during the leaching of alumina results in diminution of the extraction of alumina in the solution, Ti oxide demonstrating this most strongly. CaO causes the formation of an insoluble Ca hydroaluminate during leaching. The simultaneous presence of Ti and Ca oxides significantly diminishes the negative effect of $TiO_2$ and CaO by formation of dicalcium

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

137-58-4-6798

An Investigation of the Reaction (cont.)

titanate. The simultaneous presence of Ti and Fe oxides during the leaching of alumina also weakens the negative effect of $TiO_2$ somewhat. The presence of MgO and BaO in addition to CaO increases alumina extraction in the leaching of diaspore-bemite bauxites. The best results in the leaching of bauxites by NaOH solution are attained by addition of MgO.

G.S.

1. Bauxite components--Reaction 2. Autoclave--Processes--Applications

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.

Ways toward greater efficiency in the production of alumina. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:79-85 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.
(Alumina)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; BERENT, Ya.K.

Preparing magnesium-base zirconium alloys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 2 no.1:91-98 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallurgii.legkikh metallov.
(Magnesium-zinc-zirconium alloys)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

18(3) SOV/128-59-5-17/35

AUTHOR: Layner, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences and Kolenkova, M.A. and Berent, Ya.K., Canditates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Small quantities of circonium affect the structure and the mechanical properties of magnesium castings. Fig. (1) shows a comparison between pure magnesium and magnesium alloyed with 0,71% circonium (see also Tab. 1). Circonium can be obtained accaording to formula 1. Formation of circonium takes place already at a temperature of 600°C. In order to keep the salts ($KF.MgF_2$) obtained in the molten stage, a furnace temperature of 1100°C. is required. This temperature, however, is rather unfavorable for magnesium. According to formula 2, zinc can be substituted for magnesium. The experiments show that only in presence of magnesium

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

SOV/128-59-5-17/35

Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

zinc is the formation of circonium allowed. In order to keep the obtained salts at the molten stage at lower temperatures, fluoride of kalium (KF) is added in order to receive the eutotoidal point of the alloy 2 KF. $MgF_2$ (786°) equivalent to 17,5% $MgF_2$). The maximum yield was obtained with 150 grams of anhydrous fluoride of kalium to 100 grams of fluoride of kalium circonium. Tab. (2) shows the temperature received for the melting of salts by adding various salts, values given in grams per 100 grams of $K_2ZrF_6$. It could be established that the best reaction temperature is about 850°C. adding fluoride of kalium (KF). A mixture of magnesium and 20% zinc for producing circonium has been used. Time of reaction 5-10 minutes. Besides zinc rare-earth elements can be added to the alloy if required. There are 1 photograph, 2 graphs and 3 tables. e.g. 70,6% magnesium, 9,5% zinc, 8,5% circonium, and 11,4% rare-earth elements. The used carnallite is

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

SOV/128-59-5-17/35

Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

originated in Solikam and of especially cheap and pure quality. Its chemical composition is shown in Tab. (3). The results in per cent of the obtained circonium for various mixtures of magnesium and zinc are listed in Tab.(4), rubric 1) showing the theoretically calculated values for 10% Zr, rubric 2) showing the yield obtained. It is established that by taking more zinc than magnesium the yield of circonium increases. There are 3 references ( 2 in English language, 1 in Russian language) 3 Figures and 4 Tables.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; MASLENNIKOVA, A.S.

Investigating the process of treating leucite for alumina and caustic potash. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.33:143-151 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(Leucite) (Alumina)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/081/62/000/010/055/085
B168/B180

AUTHORS: Layner, A. I., Kolenkova, M. A.

TITLE: Separation of zirconium from sulfate solutions by the salting-out method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 397, abstract 10K57 (Sb. nauchn. tr. In-t tsvetn. met. im. M. I. Kalinina, v. 33, 1960, 152-160)

TEXT: Various quantities of $H_2SO_4$ are put into beakers each containing 50 ml zirconyl sulfate solution. Intense heating occurs while the solution is being mixed, and crystalline hydrate of zirconyl sulfate is precipitated as a white deposit during the subsequent cooling. Four hours after mixing the solutions, the deposits are filtered off in a vacuum. The extent to which the initial $ZrO_2$ concentration of the sulfate solution effects the process was investigated. The degree of salting-out rises steeply with the concentration of $ZrO_2$ in the initial

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

Separation of zirconium...

S/081/62/000/010/055/085
B168/B180

solution. At 250 g/l the degree of salting-out is 96.7%, whereas if it is reduced to 36.7 g/l the degree of salting-out falls to 52.5%. Almost all impurities can be removed by washing the crystal hydrate with sulfuric acid containing 50% $SO_3$ followed by a second salting-out.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/149/61/000/001/005/013
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Layner, A.I., Kolenkova, M.A.

TITLE: Preparation of Potassium Fluoro-Zirconate Out of Zirconium Sulfate Solutions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1961, No. 1, pp. 96 - 100

TEXT: The authors developed a method of obtaining potassium fluoro-zirconate assuring high zirconium extraction and eliminating deficiencies of previous methods. The method consists in the leaching-out of conventional lime-zirconium cake with sulfuric acid solutions. Experiments have shown that zirconium is almost fully extracted into the sulfate solution. After separating and washing of the insoluble residue, the sulfate solution is processed with potassium fluoride. The forming potassium fluoro-zirconate $Zr(SO_4)_2 + 6\ KF = K_2ZrF_6 + 2K_2SO_4$ is precipitated from the solution during cooling. It appears, however, that the sulfate solution is contaminated during the leaching out of the cake by iron, aluminum, titanium, calcium and magnesium impurities which also react with potassium fluoride, forming poorly soluble plain and composite fluorides. To prevent contamination of

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

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A006/A001

Preparation of Potassium Fluoro-Zirconate Out of Zirconium Sulfate Solutions

the potassium fluoro zirconate with these impurities, it was necessary to determine condtions under which the precipitation of potassium fluoro-zirconate and of impurity fluorides takes place. For this purpose artificial sulfate solutions were prepared. The initial sulfate solution for the preparation of potassium fluoro zirconate was obtained by dissolving pure tetrahydrate zirconium sulfate in water; it contained 100 g/l $ZrO_2$. The KF solution of 394 g/l concentration was mixed with the zirconium sulfate solution at room temperature. Precipitation of potassium cryolite was effected by mixing 10 g/l $Al_2O_3$ solution with 394 g/l KF, for 30 minutes. For the precipitation of $Fe_2O_3$, iron cryolite was prepared using an initial solution of ferric oxide sulfate with a 8 g/l concentration of $Fe_2O_3$. The KF solution (394 g/l) was added to the sulfate solution. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. To investigate conditions of fluoro titanate precipitation a $Ti(SO_4)_2$ solution was prepared with a 3 g/l concentration of $TiO_2$. The initial solution for $CaF_2$ precipitation contained 2 g/l $CaSO_4$. The experiments showed that the pH values of the fluorides investigated varied depending on the amount of KF introduced (Figure 6). It was found that the pH value of the initial solution was an important factor in the precipitation of fluoro zirconate out of

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S/149/61/000/001/005/013
A006/A001

Preparation of Potassium Fluoro-Zirconate Out of Zirconium Sulfate Solutions

sulfate solutions contaminated with aluminum, iron, titanium and calcium sulfates. When mixing a zirconium sulfate solution containing the aforementioned impurities with KF, first potassium fluoro titanate is separated out; then fluoro zirconate in an amount of 97% is separated out at 107% of the stoichiometric quantity of KF. Aluminum and iron cryolites remain in the solution at a low pH value of the initial solution. Aluminum and iron cryolites and calcium fluorides are practically insoluble in the presence of potassium and fluor ions. Therefore these fluorides must be eliminated during their joint precipitation with fluoro zirconate of potassium, by subsequent dissolving of the residue in hot water. If a required acidity of the initial solution has been selected, and a certain excess of KF is present, it is possible to separate out potassium fluoro zirconate by recrystallization. This product is almost free of Ti, Fe, Al and Ca impurities.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/149/61/000/002/005/017
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Layner, A.I., Kolenkova, M.A., Tsvetkova, A.V.

TITLE: Specific Weight and Viscosity of Beryllium Sulfate Solutions and Their Effect on the Filtration Rate

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, pp. 76 - 80

TEXT: After filtration, diluted beryllium sulfate solutions are purified from aluminum admixtures by evaporation. Viscosity of the solution is one of the basic factors determining the filtration rate. Therefore the effect of temperature and concentration of the solution on their viscosity is of practical interest. Experiments were made with pure and commercial beryllium sulfate solutions. The pure solutions were prepared by dissolving crystalline beryllium sulfate at concentrations of 45.6; 30,4; 22.8 and 15.2 g/l of BeO. Relative viscosity was determined in a thermostat using an Ostwald viscosimeter and calculated by the formula $\eta = \eta_w \frac{\tau \gamma}{\tau_w \gamma_w}$, where $\eta$ is the relative viscosity of the solution investigated at a given temperature, in c poise; $\eta_w$ is the viscosity of water at

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/149/61/000/002/005/017
A006/A001

Specific Weight and Viscosity of Beryllium Sulfate Solutions and Their Effect on the Filtration Rate

the same temperature, in poise; $\tau$ and $\tau_w$ are the time of flow of the solution and the water, in sec; $\gamma$ and $\gamma_w$ are the specific weight of the solution and water in g/ml. Changes in the specific weight and viscosity of pure solutions depending on concentration and temperature of the solution are shown in Figures 1 and 2. At a BeO concentration, raised from 15.2 to 45.6 g/l, viscosity increases; it decreases at higher temperatures, in particular, within the 20 to 40°C range. Analogous experiments were made with commercial solutions obtained from beryllium by the conventional sulfatic method, with BeO concentrations ranging from 38.6 to 12.8 g/l. Results are given in Figures 3 and 4. It appears that at a similar concentration of BeO, commercial sulfate solutions have higher specific weight and viscosity than pure sulfate solutions; this is caused by the presence of numerous impurities. The experimental data obtained can be used to calculate the effect of temperature and concentration of sulfate solutions on the filtration rate, which depends on the viscosity of the pulp. Therefore, if the filtration rate of anyone of the solutions with a determined viscosity is known, the filtration rate of the other solution can be calculated by formula

$$\psi = \frac{\pi r^4 \rho}{l} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu},$$

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Specific Weight and Viscosity of Beryllium Sulfate Solutions and Their Effect on the Filtration Rate

where $\mu$ is the viscosity of the solution, kg.sec/m$^2$; $V$ is the volume of the filtrate, l; $\tau$ is time, sec; r is the radius of capillary, mm; p is the difference in pressure at the capillary ends, kg/m$^2$; l is the length of capillary, m. Calculated data show that weaker solutions are less affected by temperature and concentration (Figure 5) than highly concentrated solutions. Therefore high temperatures must be maintained when filtrating strong solutions (80-90°C). The following formulae are recommended: 1) to determine rapidly BeO concentration in pure solutions: $C = 322.5\,[a_t + 0.26 \cdot 10^{-5}\,(t-24) - 320.6$; (2); 2) to determine BeO concentrations during evaporation process or dilution of both pure and contaminated solution:

$$d_x = \frac{1{,}000\, d_{in} \pm w}{1{,}000 \mp w} \quad (3);$$

where $d_x$ is the specific weight of the diluted or evaporated solution; $d_{in}$ is the specific weight of the initial solution; $w$ is the quantity of evaporated or added water; in milliliters for the denominator and in g/l of initial solution for the numerator. The minus sign for $w$ is taken in case of evaporation of the initial solution, and the plus sign for the



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case of dilution. The formula $C = d \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ (where C is the BeO concentration, g/l; d is the specific weight of the solution, $\alpha$ is the inclination angle of the concentration line to the absicca axis (Figure 6)) is recommended for the plotting of curves to determine BeO concentration by the specific weight of the solution without chemical analysis.

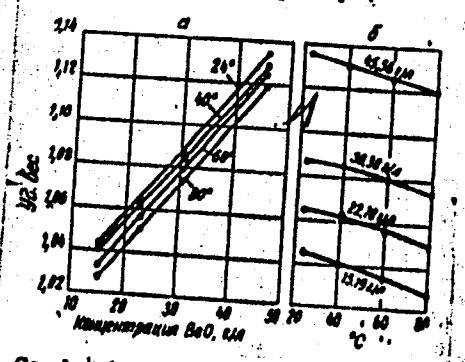


Figure 1:

Changes in the specific weight of pure sulfate solutions depending on BeO concentration (a) and temperature (b).



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A006/A001

Specific Weight and Viscosity of Beryllium Sulfate Solutions and Their Effect on the Filtration Rate

Figure 2:

Changes in viscosity of pure sulfate solutions depending on the concentration of BeO (a) and temperature (b)

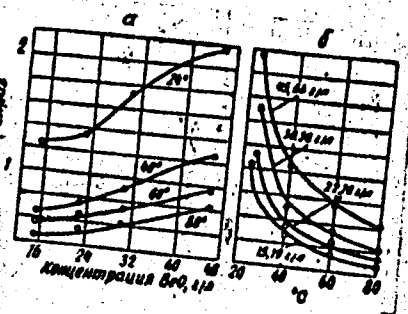
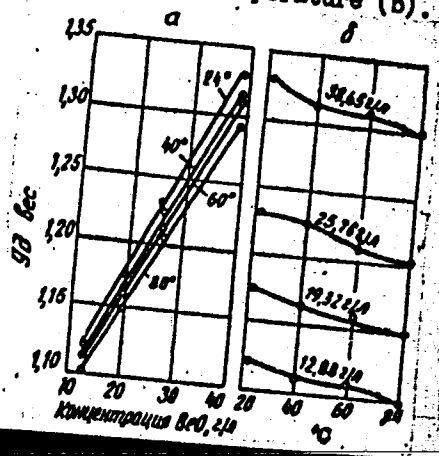



Figure 3:

Changes in the specific weight of commercial sulfate solutions dpending on concentration (a) and temperature (b).

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Specific Weight and Viscosity of Beryllium Sulfate Solutions and Their Effect on the Filtration Rate

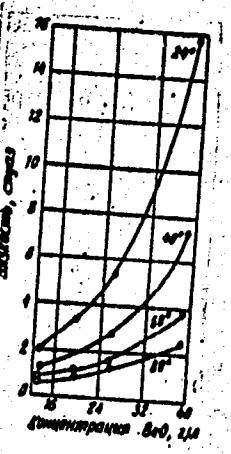

Figure 4:

The effect of BeO concentration on viscosity of commercial solutions.

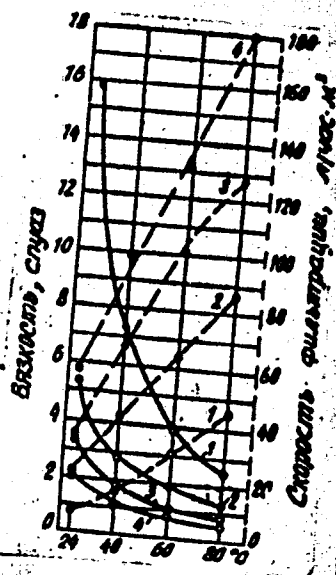

Figure 5:

Dependence of viscosity (continuous lines) and filtration rate (dotted lines) of commercial solutions on temperature and concentration of BeO (1 - 38.65 g/l); 2 - 25.76 g/l; 3 - 19.32 g/l; 4 - 12.88 g/l).



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A006/A001

Specific Weight and Viscosity of Beryllium Sulfate Solutions and Their Effect on the Filtration Rate

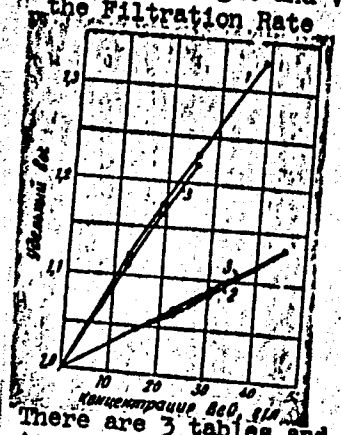


Figure 6:

Dependence of specific weight on BeO concentration in the initial solution at 24°C. 1 - commercial solution; 2 - pure solution; 3 - calculated data.

There are 3 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals); Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov (Department of Metallurgy of Light Metals).

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/149/61/000/004/003/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kolenkova, M. A.; Layner, A. I.; Pankov, V. P.

TITLE: Studying the material composition of zirconium-lime cake

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1961, 102-104

TEXT: During sintering of zircon with lime in the presence of calcium chloride compounds are formed which are easily soluble in acids. It was assumed that they were composed of silicate and calcium zirconate. However, the material composition of the cake was as yet not investigated and the formation of the aforementioned compounds was not confirmed. The authors used data of roentgeno-structural analyses of calcium zirconate made in 1953 by E. K. Keller and N. A. Godina to study the material composition of the zirconium-lime cake in order to confirm the assumed presence of calcium zirconate. X-ray and crystallo-optical analyses showed that the cake consisted of a basic glassy amorphous substance which did not react to polarization light. The glassy substance was decrystallized by holding the crushed cake at 1,000 - 1,100°C for 1 hour and subsequent slow cooling. Crystallo-optical analyses of the decrystallized specimens showed

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; TSVETKOVA, A.V.

Specific weight and viscosity of beryllium sulfate solutions and their effect on the speed of filtration. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.2:76-80 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.

(Beryllium sulfate)
(Hydrometallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

GANOPOL'SKIY, V.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; LAYNER, A.I.

Investigating the process of preparing a basic beryllium carbonate. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.3:75-80 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.

(Beryllium compounds)
(Carbonates)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENKOVA, M.A.; LAYNER, A.I.; MOTINA, A.G.

Preparation of potassium fluoride. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.1:115-119 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov imeni Kalinina, kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov.
(Potassium fluoride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

36512

S/149/62/000/002/006/008
A006/A101

18.1972

AUTHORS: Kolenkova, M. A., Layner, A. I.

TITLE: Hydrolytical precipitation of zirconium subsulfate from sulfuric acid solutions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 112-117

TEXT: An investigation was made for the purpose of determining conditions for hydrolysis of sulfate solutions with separation of crystalline zirconium subsulfate which can be well filtered. Lime-zirconium cake of the following composition was used: (in %) 26.26 $ZrO_2$ 10.55 $SiO_2$; 2.12 $Al_2O_3$; 1.79 $Fe_2O_3$; 0.47 MgO; 0.43 $TiO_2$; 46.3 CaO. It was found that the precipitation of excessive $SO_4^{2-}$ ions with calcium chloride can be made from a sulfate solution obtained from leaching out of the cake, or directly during the leaching out of the lime-zirconium cake. Best results of precipitating $SO_4^{2-}$ ions in the form of calcium sulfate were obtained under the following conditions: the amount of sulfuric acid for lixiviation was 100% of the stoichiometric quantity; the amount of calcium chloride was 66% of the quantity required to bind the $SO_4^{2-}$

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ions; duration of leaching out the cake - 60 minutes with sulfuric acid, and 30 minutes after introducing a concentrated calcium chloride solution (total lixiviation time - 90 minutes); temperature - 85 to 95°C. The extraction of $ZrO_2$ in sulfuric acid lixiviation of lime-zirconium cakes in the presence of calcium chloride is by 1 - 2% lower than in lixiviation with sulfuric acid only. The molar $SO_3$ - $ZrO_2$ ratio of the solutions is then 0.5 - 0.9 and they are well suitable for hydrolysis. Zirconium sulfate solutions with low molar $SO_3$ - $ZrO_2$ ratio can be obtained also by lixiviation of a lime-zirconium cake with a quantity of acid, insufficient in respect to the stoichiometric amount. To obtain solutions with low $SO_3$ - $ZrO_2$ ratio, without admixture of calcium chloride, at high $ZrO_2$ extraction, the authors recommend double lixiviation of the cake. Initial lixiviation is performed with a deficiency of the acid and the solution is then hydrolyzed; secondary lixiviation is carried out with an excess of acid; the solution is recirculated to be used for initial lixiviation. The completeness of extracting crystalline zirconium subsulfate from sulfate solutions by hydrolysis depends on the molar $SO_3$ - $ZrO_2$ ratio of the initial solution and the final acidity of the solution. At a 0.5 - 0.9 ratio and 1.5 - 2.5 g/l $H_2SO_4$ final acidity, $ZrO_2$ extraction is 99 - 100%. The investigation has shown that zirconyl-sulfuric acid is not suitable for hydrolysis.



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Hydrolytical precipitation ...

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A006/A101

Practically, complete hydrolysis with 100% separation of zirconium in the form of crystalline zirconium subsalt is only possible if the equilibrium according to reaction $ZrOSO_4 + H_2SO_4 \rightleftharpoons H_2[ZrO(SO_4)_2]$, is fully shifted to the left hand side on account of the precipitation of excessive sulfuric acid. There are 1 table, 3 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals); Kafedra metallurgii legkikh metallov (Department of Metallurgy of Light Metals)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1961

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Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/080/62/035/003/019/024
D202/D302

AUTHORS: Motina, A. G., Pazukhin, V. A., Layner, A. I. and Kolenkova, M. A.

TITLE: Distillation of cesium from pollucite by sintering with lime in vacuo

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1962, 664-666

TEXT: The authors separated Cs from pollucite by heating the bricketted mineral at 1200°C with stoichiometric amounts of $CaCO_3$, in 92% yields; an addition of $CaF_2$ (5% of pollucite weight) increased the yield to about 98% (1 hour heating). All other alkali oxides, present in pollucite, are eliminated as well, but Cs is easily separated from their mixture by converting them to bromides and dissolving CsBr in $Br_2$. Experimental details are given. There are 3 tables and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows:

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

Distillation of cesium ... S/080/62/035/003/019/024
D202/D302

L. M. Pigeon and V. A. Alexander, Transactions AIME, 159, 315, (1944); Chem. A., 46, 8, 3484, (1952).

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsvetnykh metallov imeni M. I. Kalinina (Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1961

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/080/62/035/008/006/009
D267/D308

AUTHORS: Layner, A.I., and Kolenkova, M.A.

TITLE: Purification of solutions of beryllium sulfate from iron and other impurities by electrolysis with a mercury cathode

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1962, 1815 - 1820

TEXT: The authors studied the process involved in order to determine its efficiency and to determine the optimum conditions of purification, the importance of which is particularly great when high-purity salts of beryllium are to be obtained. Procelain beakers (1.5 l) with 3 kg of mercury were used as electrolyzers with a Pb anode and the temperature of the electrolyte was 50 - 60°C. The anode current density ($D_a$) was mostly constant (5 a/cm$^2$), whereas the cathodic current density ($D_c$) varied between 0.5 and 6 a/cm$^2$. The BeO concentration was 14 - 40 g/l, and that of $Fe_2O_3$, 0.2 -

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4.2 g/l. It was found that this method not only completely eliminates the Fe impurity, but also many other impurities encountered under industrial conditions. Increasing $D_c$ from 1 to 6 a/dm$^2$ reduced the time of complete elimination of Fe, but increased the specific consumption of energy. An increase in the concentration of $Fe_2O_3$ increased the time of purification, the current efficiency ($\eta$) and the specific energy consumption. The increase of pH increased $\eta$ and the bath efficiency, and reduced the consumption of energy. It is necessary to purify periodically the mercury from iron, for which a method is suggested. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov imeni M.I. Kalinina (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metal imeni M.I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1961



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

LAYNER, A. I.; KOLENKOVA, M. A.; KOTIYEVA, L. U.

White mud as an activating additive in the desiliconization of aluminate solutions. TSvet. met. 35 no.10:50-55 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Alumina) (Leaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

[illegible]

[illegible] Kolenkova, M. [illegible]

[illegible] of zirconium sulfate solutions from iron and other admixtures [illegible] a mercury cathode

[illegible] Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 114-119

[illegible] zirconium sulfate, electrolysis, mercury cathode, ferric oxide, [illegible]

ABSTRACT: The purification setup consisted of a 1-liter porcelain beaker containing [illegible] kg of mercury serving as cathode. This was covered with the solution of zirconium [illegible] which a lead anode was immersed. The solution and mercury were stirred [illegible] process was in progress. Samples of the issuing solution containing 40 [illegible] and 4.6 gr/L $Fe_2O_3$ were taken at 10- or 20-minute intervals and analyzed for iron content until the $NH_4CNS$ test became negative. The cathode current varied from [illegible] to 24 amp/dm$^2$, while the anode current remained constant at 5 amp/dm$^2$. It was found that when the cathode current shifted from 6 to 12 amp/dm$^2$ the specific expenditure of electric energy went up sharply, while the yield of iron per unit of

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L 15580-63

[illegible] 000980

[illegible] showed a corresponding drop. On the other hand, no effect on the [illegible] when the temperature went from 250 to 650. A change in the [illegible] $SnO_2$ from 25 to 94 gms/l resulted in a nearly three times higher [illegible] of the process. The cleansing of the mercury from iron was accomplished [illegible] filtration through a 20-mm layer of quartz sand. Orig. art. has: 10 [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Institut stali i splavov. Kafedra compleksnoy pererabotki polimetallicheskikh rud (Institute of Steel and Alloys. Chair of Complex Processing of Polymetallic Ores)

SUBMITTED: 04Aug62 DATE ACQ: 21Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039007 S/0136/64/000/005/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Layner, A. I.; Kolenkova, M. A.; Shumeyko, A. I.; Kurlyand, V. M.

TITLE: Zircon - Soda Interaction

SOURCE: Tsvetny*ye metally*, no. 5, 1964, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: melting, ZrSiO, caustic soda, sintering, leaching, extraction, ZrO sub 2

ABSTRACT: Considering the difficulties involved in the industrial melting of ZrSiO with caustic soda, the authors studied the decomposition of ZrSiO concentrates by Na in quantities necessary for the formation of zirconium silicate sodium by sintering. The effects of different amounts of sodium and of sintering temperatures was observed at 900, 1000 and 1100 C, with different $Na_2CO_3$; $ZrSiO_4$ ratios and an invariable molar ratio of $Na_2CO_3$: $Al_2O_3$, $Fe_2O_3$ and $TiO_2$ = 1. Assuming that soda dissociates upon the removal of $CO_2$, the $ZrO_2$ contents in the cake would decline as the amount of soda is increased and could be predetermined. Chemical analysis at 1100 C corroborated this possibility. Optimal sintering time for specimens with $Na_2O/ZrSiO_4$ = 1, 2 and held for 15 to 120 minutes at 1100 C was

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOTIYEVA, I.N.; LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.

New method of preparing return solutions for the leaching of nepheline sinters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.3:58-64 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra radioaktivnykh metallov i kompleksnoy pererabotki polimetallicheskogo syr'ya.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

LAYNER, A.I.; BERENT, Ye.K.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; BORISOV, G.B.

Obtaining copper-zirconium addition alloys from potassium fluorozirconate. TSvet.met. 38 no.3:87-90 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; KOTIYEVA, L.U.

Effect of the silicon module of the initial solution, the depth of decomposition and seeding, on the quality of the aluminum hydroxide during calcination. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no. 4:101-106 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra radioaktivnykh metallov i kompleksnoy pererabotki polimetallicheskogo syr'ya.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENOVA, K.G., inzh.

Some features of using rotary kiln dust caught by electric filters. Nauch. soob. NIITSementa no. 7:5-10 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Kilns, Rotary) (Dust collectors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENOVA, K.G., inzh.

Effect of adding dust on the clinkering process. Nauch.soob.NIITSementa no.8:8-12 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Cement clinkers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

Аленова, Х.А.

AUTHOR: Kolenova, Kh.A. 26-10-44/44

TITLE: History of the International Geophysical Year (Istoriya provedeniya meshdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda)

PERIODICAL: ~~Pravda~~ Priroda, 1957, 46, No 10, pp 127-128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reader V.I. Osintsev has approached the editors of "Priroda" to find out why it is called the "third" IGY. The author gives a historical review of the development of the idea to conduct scientific research internationally. The first experience of such kind was the "International Polar Year" in 1882 - 1883. The following "IPY" was started in 1932 and lasted until 1933. It was headed by the Danish geophysicist D.La Kura. Both scientific enterprises proved to be very successful and gave rich material especially in the field of meteorology.
There is one Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of the History of Natural Science and Engineering of the AN USSR (Moskva) (Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i mekhaniki AN SSSR (Moskva))

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENOVA, N.A.

Certain features of the relationship between relief and geological structure on the territory of the southern part of the Volga-Medveditsa interfluve. Uch. zap. Volg. gos. ped. inst. no.10:35-53 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(Volga Valley--Landforms)
(Medveditsa Valley--Landforms)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

AVTANDILOV, G.G., kand. med. nauk; KOLENOVA, V.I.; PONOMARENKO, O.V.

Tobacco smoking and the degree of atherosclerotic lesions of coronary arteries and aorta. Kardiologiia 5 no.1:30-34 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav.- kand. med. nauk G.G. Avtandilov) Nal'chikskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach T.K. Kantsaliyev) i Byuro sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy (nachal'nik V.I. Kolenova) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Kabardino-Balkarskoy ASSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

L 01149-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022000 UR/0286/65/000/014/0076/0076
678.043.044

AUTHOR: Boguslavskiy, D. B.; Borodushkina, Kh. N.; Malinovskiy, M. S.; Kolenskaya, A. I.; Kupriyanova, O. N.; Romanov, A. S.; Sapronov, V. A.; Trokay, S. P.; Chavchich, T. A.; Yurilina, L. M.; Kovaleva, V. F.

TITLE: A method for vulcanizing rubber. Class 39, No. 172984

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 76

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, rubber, polymer, polyester plastic

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for vulcanizing rubber by using alkylphenolformaldehyde resins in the presence of chloride-containing polymer accelerators. A wider selection of accelerators is provided by using polyester resins--products of condensation of glycerine α-monohydrochloride with phthalic and/or maleic anhydride.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

L 45115-66 EWT(d) BC

ACC NR: AP6022411 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/002/0068/0073

AUTHOR: Karnozov, L. (Engineer, Colonel); Kolenskiy, L. (Engineer, Colonel)

ORG: none

45
41
B

TITLE: In the service of combat training

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 2, 1966, 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: gyrocompass, oscillograph, potentiometer, electronic oscillograph, electronic device, electronic equipment, electronic warfare training, training equipment, combat training, mechanical failure forecasting device, military conference, mechanical breakdown

ABSTRACT: A review is presented of the Seventh Conference of the Committee of Inventors and Production Experts of the North Caucasus Military District. The progress achieved in the last year in combat-training techniques through the use of mechanical equipment is reported, and the importance of developing new devices is

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L 45115-66

ACC NR: AP6022411

stressed. Worthy of special note, among the instruments demonstrated at the Conference, is a warning device of gyrocompass failure, which can be used for determining the condition of a potentiometer frame in the gyrocompass and to determine the time left before its complete breakdown. The device consists of a standard monitor UPK-2, of a low-frequency electronic oscillograph ENO-1, and of special grouped conductors. The condition of the potentiometer is estimated visually by the characteristic lines of a horizontal sweep projected on the oscillograph screen. During normal function of the gyrocompass the horizontal sweeps are not distorted. The distortions noted at separate points indicate the initial bulging of the potentiometer's frame while strong distortions indicate a defective potentiometer. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [AM]

SUB CODE: 17,15/SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: none/ SOV REF: none/ OTH REF: none/

Card 2/2 mjs

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

L 21794-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6002922 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Naumenko-Bondarenko, I. I.; Gorin, V. P.; Usacheva, A. M.; Stepin, M. D.; Yurkovetskiy, S. G.; Aksenov, M. Z.; Yefremov, V. V.; Kolentsev, A. M.; Baryshev, Yu. M.; Lad'ina, V. M.; Fel'dman, Yu. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: A ground gravimeter. Class 42, No. 177106

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetric analysis, measuring instrument, measurement accuracy gravimeter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a ground gravimeter containing a quartz elastic sensitive system, units of distance control and control of the rotation angle of a micrometric screw, and an assembly of a photoelectric device with an illuminator. The design increases the precision of the measurements and makes possible the determination of the errors of the distance transmission. The unit of distance control in the gravimeter has precision multiple-turn linear potentiometers interconnected in a bridge circuit. One of the potentiometers is mounted in the gravimeter and the other on a control panel. The rotors of these potentiometers are connected with a tachometer. To reduce the temperature effects on the quartz sensitive system, the latter system is insulated from the photoelectric device.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan64

UDC: 550.831

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

ACC NR: AP6032914 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/008/0705/0708

20

AUTHOR: Kassabov, J.; Popova, L.; Kolentsov, K.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Bulgarian Academy of Science

TITLE: Method for the isolation of solid-state circuits through diffusion

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 8, 1966, 705-708

TOPIC TAGS: solid state, silicon semiconductor, circuit, silicon wafer, solid state circuit, semiconductor, silicon crystal

ABSTRACT: A method is described for isolating passive components, such as phosphorus, from common wafers used in integrated semiconductor circuits. The method is based on the planar diffusion of separated n-regions and the inhibition of leakage in the inversion layer, between the n-regions, through a $p^+$ network. Diffusion was effected in an open quartz tube at 1050°C±1°C for 30 min. After a prediffusion layer was formed, the specimens were washed in distilled water, using ultrasound to enhance the cleansing process. The method makes it possible to obtain diffusion layers with a surface concentration of $9.10^{15}$ to $2.10^{18}$ $cm^{-3}$,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

L 09009-67

ACC NR: AP6032914

whose resultant homogeneity makes them suitable for use in integrated solid-state circuits. Paper presented by Academician G. Nadjakov of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on May 5, 1966. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005/

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENTSEV, M.

KOLENTSEV, M.

Along the road of technical progress. Mast. ugl. 6 no.8:5-6 Ag '57.
(Moscow Basin--Coal mining machinery) (MLRA 10:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENTSEV, Mikhail Timofeyevich; MASOVICH, Feliks Zinov'yevich; RYKOV, Boris Vasil'yevich; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY Roman Viktorovich; ABRAMOV, V.I., inzh., otv. red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Coal cutter loader K56M] Ugol'nyi kombain K56M. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

PETRENKO, P.V.; EL'KIN, I.L.; KAZAKOV, S.S.; VOZHIK, D.L.; DENISOV, V.V.; PUCHKOV, V.I.; BOGUTSKIY, N.V.; SAVEL'YEV, I.P.; KOLENTSEV, M.T.; MERKULOV, N.Ya.; VERKLOV, V.A.; OVSYANNIKOV, P.A.; SOSNOV, V.D., otv. red.; CHIZHOVA, V.V., otv.red.; ZHUKOVA, A.P., red.; LEVINA, T.I., red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.; OVSEYENKO, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Practice of using cutterloaders]Opyt ispol'zovaniia ochistnykh kombainov; sbornik statei. Moskva, 1962. 102 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. TSentral'nyy institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii ugol'noy promyshlennosti.

(Coal mining machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENOVSKY, Hugo

New forms of work organization and of remuneration. Sklar a keramik 12 no.2:42-45 F '62.

1. Podebradske sklarny, n.p., Podebrady

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

SCHASTNYY, N.G., inzh.-polkovnik; KISELEV, A.M., podpolkovnik tekhn. sluzhby; SOLDATOV, A.S., inzh.-polkovnik; KOLENSKIY, L.Ya., inzh.-polkovnik; STEPANOV, I.P., podpolkovnik; SMIRNOV, V.I., inzh.-kapitan 2 ranga; MOROZOV, B.N., red.

[Invention and innovation in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.] Izobretatel'stvo i ratsionalizatsiia v vooruzhennykh silakh SSSR. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 93 p. (MIRA 17:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENSKIY, P.Ya., inzhenerpolkovnik

A useful device for relaying weather information. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.3:85 Mr.'60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Meterology in aeronautics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLENTSEV, V.

Advanced courses for construction engineers. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.1:27 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Direktor vysshikh inzhenerno-stroitel'nykh kursov pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Moscow—Building trades—Study and teaching)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KASABOV, J. [Kasabov, I.]; KOLENTSOV, K.; TONCHEVA, L.

New method for phosphorus diffusion in silicon at low surface concentration. Doklady BAN 17 no.11:993-994 '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Submitted July 3, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

32982

S/641/61/000/000/009/033
B104/B102

26.2242

AUTHORS: Kovner, M. A., Kolerov, G. I.

TITLE: Calculation of the elastic scattering cross section of slow neutrons from protons bound in a benzene molecule

SOURCE: Krupchitskiy P. A., ed. Neytronnaya fizika; sbornik statey. Moscow, 1961, 100 - 104

TEXT: A. M. L. Messiah (Phys. Rev., 84, 204 (1951)) formulated the general theory of neutron scattering from protons bound in polyatomic molecules. At neutron energies lower than the excitation energy of the first vibrational level of the fundamental frequencies in the molecule, this theory leads to formula

$$(\bar{\sigma}_0)_T/\sigma_F = Q + (R/y)\theta + (S/y)\theta^2, \qquad (1),$$

where $E_0$ is the neutron energy prior to collision and

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$$\theta = kT/2h\omega; \quad y = E_0/2h\omega;$$

$$Q = (2\pi y)^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} t^{-1} [1 - \exp(-s^2 t y)]\, du\, d\varphi; \tag{2}$$

$$R = (2\pi)^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} s(2-s)(1/2 - s^2 t y) \exp(-s^2 t y)\, du\, d\varphi;$$

$$S = (2\pi)^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} t s^2 (2-s^2)^2 [-3/8 + (3/2) s^2 t y - \tag{3}$$

$$- (1/2) s^4 t^2 y^2] \exp(-s^2 t y)\, du\, d\varphi. \tag{4}$$

$$s = 2[\nu_2^{-1} - (\nu_2^{-1} - \nu_1^{-1}) u^2]^{-1}; \tag{5}$$

$$t = (c_1 - c_2)\cos^2\varphi + c_2 + u^2 [c_3 - c_2 - (c_1 - c_2)\cos^2\varphi]. \tag{6}$$

where $\nu, \varphi$ are the polar coordinates of the momentum transferred to the molecule and $u = \cos\nu$, hold for benzene. $\langle \sigma_0 \rangle_T / \sigma_F$ is calculated (Table 2).

The authors thank Docent A. S. Shekhter for advice and Docent S. I. Drozdov



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

32982

Calculation of the elastic ... S/641/61/000/000/009/033
B104/B102

for his interest and comment. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 11 references: 8 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Messiah A. M. L., Phys. Rev., 84, 204 (1951); Sachs R. G., Teller E., Phys. Rev., 60, 18 (1941); Ferigle S. M., Waber A., Canad. Phys., 32, 799 (1954).

Table 2: Results of measurements of $\langle\bar{\sigma}_0\rangle_T/\sigma_F$

| $E_0$, эв | $y$ | $Q$ | $R$ | $S$ | $R\theta/y$ | $S\theta^2/y$ | $\langle\bar{\sigma}_0\rangle_T/\sigma_F$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0,005 | 0,050 | 3,476 | 0,061 | −0,004 | 0,313 | −0,005 | 3,783 |
| 0,010 | 0,100 | 3,313 | 0,040 | 0 | 0,103 | 0 | 3,416 |
| 0,015 | 0,150 | 3,161 | 0,023 | 0,001 | 0,039 | 0 | 3,201 |
| 0,020 | 0,200 | 3,018 | 0,009 | 0,003 | 0,012 | 0,001 | 3,031 |
| 0,025 | 0,250 | 2,885 | −0,002 | 0,004 | 0,002 | 0,001 | 2,884 |
| 0,030 | 0,300 | 2,760 | −0,011 | 0,004 | −0,010 | 0,001 | 2,751 |
| 0,035 | 0,350 | 2,643 | −0,019 | 0,005 | −0,014 | 0,001 | 2,630 |
| 0,040 | 0,400 | 2,533 | −0,024 | 0,005 | −0,016 | 0,001 | 2,518 |
| 0,045 | 0,448 | 2,430 | −0,028 | 0,005 | −0,016 | 0,001 | 2,414 |
| 0,050 | 0,498 | 2,333 | −0,032 | 0,004 | −0,016 | 0,001 | 2,317 |

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEROV, V.V.

Striving for technical progress. Tekst.prom. 20 no.3:92 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy insh.fabriki imeni 1 Maya Mosoblsovnarkhoza.
(Moscow Province—Textile industry—Labor productivity)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEROVA, N.V.

Case of invagination of the small intestine into the stomach after gastroenteroanastomosis. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:78-79 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik V.I. Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk P.M. Leonenko).
(INTESTINES—INTUSSUSCEPTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEROVA, N.V.

Acute dilatation of the stomach as the result of a rupture of a duodenal ulcer into the common bile duct. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 6:72-73 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik V.I. Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (direktor - kand.med.nauk P.M. Leonenko).
(PEPTIC ULCER) (ABDOMEN)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEROVA, N.V. (Moskva)

X-ray diagnosis of intestinal infarcts. Klin.med. 40 no.10: 53-59 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - doktor meditsinskikh nauk V.I.Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR kand.med.nauk P.M.Leonenko).
(INTESTINES--INFARCTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEROVA, N.V.

Case of faulty anastomosis during gastric resection. Vest. rent.i rad. 38 no.1:70-71 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - prof. V.I.Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR P.M.Leonenko).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

PETROV, V.I.; KOLEROVA, N.V.; KOVTUNENKO, V.T.; SILAYEV, A.D.

Methodology of preparing an aqueous suspension of barium for X-ray examination of the gastrointestinal tract. Vestn. rent. i rad. 38 no.3:61-63 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - prof. V.I. Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (direktor - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR P.M. Leonenko).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A., kand. med. nauk; KOLEROVA, N.V.

Case of broncho-esophageal fistula following bilobectomy and thoracoplasty. Vestn. rent. i rad. 38 no.3:74-75 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Makhov) i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent V.I. Petrov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (direktor - kand. med. nauk P.M. Leonenko).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

KOLEROVA, N.V.

Roentgenological symptomatology of experimental disorders of the mesenteric blood circulation. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.1:12-17 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Rentgeno-radiologicheskiy otdel (rukovoditel' - doktor med. nauk V.I. Petrov) i patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (rukovoditel' - kand. med. nauk Yu.M. Gal'perin) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

PETROV, V.I.; KRUK, S.I.; KOLEROVA, N.V.

Some characteristics of clinical and X-ray symptomatology of cancer of the right and left halves of the large intestine. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.6:49-54 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rentgeno- radiologicheskiy otdel Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kliniceskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

Card 1/2 UDC: 62.525:681.14

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ACC NR: AP6036716

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/011/0014/0018

AUTHOR: Berezovets, G. T. (Candidate of technical sciences); Fudim, Ye. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kolerova, T. N. (Engineer); Tatarko, I. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Computing devices designed with pneumatic pulsating linear resistors

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 11, 1966, 14-18

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic computer, pneumatic device, pneumatic control system

ABSTRACT: The development of a linear pneumatic resistor which converts air pressure into a pulsating air flow is reported by the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics. The pulsating resistor consists of two contacts with a pneumatic capacitor inserted between them. When input pressure is 0, both contacts are open and the capacitor is connected to the input line. When input pressure is 1, this contact is closed, and consequently the capacitor is discharged through the open contact to the output line. The conductance of the device in respect to real time is proportional to the frequency of the input signal and to the value of the capacitance. The input signal, depending on the design of the contacts drive, can be pneumatic, hydraulic, or electric. Output is in the form of discrete pulses; the interval between pulses diminishes with increasing frequency until the signal is almost continuous. The pneumatic resistor can be used in pneumatic computing devices which necessarily

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UDC: 62.525:681.14

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contain pneumatic pressure dividers, periodic circuits, and pne. atic integrators. It is concluded that the use of pneumatic resistors considerably educes the error of pneumatic computing devices. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas an 7 figures. [CS]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 51 0

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KOLESA, Bojan, ing.

Vibrations in the service of automatic conveyance of products. Automatika 2 no.4:230-233 O '61.

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KOLESANOV, F. F.

Kolesanov, F. F. and Shumakov, L. G. " Heat and material balances of a large-volume blast furnace," Trudy Stalinskogo obl, otd-niya VNITOM, No. 1, 1949, p. 5-14, - Bibliog: 5 items

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

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KOLESANOV, Fedor Fedorovich; TREKALO, S.K., redaktor; YABLONSKAYA, L.V., redaktor; EVENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Movement of gases through rubble] Dvizhenie gazov cherez sloi kuskovykh materialov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 87 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Gas flow) (Blast furnaces)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

133-58-4-2/40

AUTHORS: Bazanov, F.M., Docent, Kolesanov, F.F. Docent, Malkin, I. L. Docent and Sharov, S. I., Professor

TITLE: Pelletising of Iron Ore Concentrates and Fine Ores (Polucheniye okatyshey iz rudnykh kontsentratov i melkikh rud)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 4, pp 289-294 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Methods of production of pellets from fine ores, namely, rolling in a drum, on a plate and rolling of briquettes made under low pressure in a warm press (extrusion) are briefly compared. It is claimed that rolling of preformed briquettes is most advantageous as pellets produced are of a uniform size and high outputs can be obtained. Main results of the latest experiments on pelletising concentrates obtained by magnetic concentration of Krivoy Rog quartzites are described. Chemical composition and size distribution of the concentrates is given. Lime and limestone (0-3 mm) were used as fluxing agents and bentonite, sulphite lyle and refractory clay were used in some experiments as strengthening agents. Pellets were made by extruding briquettes which were cut and rolled in a drum. Firing of green pellets was done

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Pelletising of Iron Ore Concentrates and Fine Ores 133-58-4-2/40

on a sintering pan by combustion of a gas-air mixture over the layer of pellets (Fig.2). The most suitable firing conditions for a given raw material were established in separate experiments. Gas permeability and reducibility of pellets were compared with those of sinter indicating the superiority of pellets in both respects. On the basis of a large number of experiments on firing pellets in a sinter pan it is claimed that a throughput of a Dwilight Lloyd sinter strand of 50 $m^2$ surface area and an ignition time of 28 min can be 2000 tons/day. The consumption of heat under laboratory conditions was 329 cal/kg which is smaller than that in sintering, can be further decreased by increasing the bed height. Blast furnace gas with a small addition of coke oven gas can be used for the purpose. In the Moscow Institute of Steel a scheme for industrial production pellets was developed (Fig.4) and in 1958 semi-industrial and industrial experimental production of pellets from Krivoy Rog concentrates and their smelting in blast furnaces will be carried out.

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There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Institute of Steel)

1. Ores--Processing 2. Pellets--Production

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723730006-3

S/133/60/000/007/001/016

AUTHOR: Kolesanov, F.F.

TITLE: News in Brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 7, p. 593

TEXT: In the Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific-Research Institute of Metallurgy) fluxed concentrate with a CaO : $SiO_2$ basicity of 1.2 - 1.4 was obtained in cooperation with the Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant). Experimental concentration of the charge in the concentration shop of the ChMZ in a ladle of 300 mm in diameter made it possible to establish the optimum conditions for producing fluxed concentrate with a maximum basicity of 1.4. Industrial scale experiments carried out on sinter belts proved that it was possible to produce a fluxed concentrate with an average basicity of 1.42 which was sufficiently solid and reduceable under the operational conditions of the ChMZ. It was established that by applying this concentrate in an amount of 56% instead of a concentrate of 0.7 basicity, coke-consumption could be reduced by 4.3% and the output of the furnace increased by 3.2%.

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