"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

BILOKON', S.M. [Bilokon', S.M.]; GREBENYUK, A.F. [Hrebeniuk, A.F.]; MURMILOV, A.V.; KONOMENKO, V.Ye. [Konomenko, V.IE.]

Effect of the heating time on the yield of the product in the semicoking of Donets gas coals with a solid heat exchanger. Zbir. prats' Inst. tepl. AN URSR no.25:16-24 '62.

(MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONOMI, L.

Conferences with construction workers and the organization of socialist competition are important factors in the further improvement of our construction industry.

p. 20 (Teknika) Vol. 4, No. 4, July/Aug. 1957. Tirane, Albania.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, - Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONOMI, S.

For soil fertility. Tekh.mol. 22 no.11:12 N '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Albania--Soil conservation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONOMOVICH, L. M.

"The Selection of Feed-Back Circuits for R-C Coupled Generators," Radio Tekh, No 1, p 70, 1955

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONON, R., mgr inz.

Use of electric vibrators for driving in ground electrodes. Wiad elektrotechn 32 no.3:81-82 Mr '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONON, Romuald, mgr inż.

Soviet-made devices for the construction of cable culverts under roads. Wiad elektrotechn 31 no.11:264-268 N'63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONON, Romuald, mgr inz.

Instruments to mechanize electroengineering assembling works. Wiad elektrotechn 34 no.4:119-122 Ap '65.

1. Office for Research and Experiments of the "Elektromontaz" Industrial Enterprise for Electric Works, Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONON, Ronuald, mgr inz.

Tools for finishing and installation works. Wiad elektrotechn 32 no.7:203-204,205 Jl '64.

1. Experiment and Research Office of Elektromontaz, Industrial Enterprise of Electric Works, Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONON, Romuald, mgr inz.

American rod earth terminations and methods of grounding them. Wiad elektrotechn 33 no.10:311-313 O '64.

1. Experiment and Research Office "Elektromontaz", Industrial Enterprise of Electric Works, Warsaw.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

L 46996-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6027287 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0072/0073

38

36

B

AUTHOR: Kononchik, Ye. T.; Rafalovich, D. M.; Roykh, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Oxidation of polymers in air during mechanical degradation

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966, 72-73

TOPIC TAGS: peroxide, polyethylene, polystyrene, polycaprolactam, polymer degradation

ABSTRACT: The mechanical degradation of polymers may cause chemical reactions which evolve volatile substances, in particular, peroxy compounds. A photographic method was used to study the amount of volatile substances evolved during the mechanical degradation of low-pressure polyethylene, polystyrene, polycaprolactam and vulcanized rubber in air. The substances evolved caused a darkening on a photographic plate when it came in contact with its emulsion, and the degree of darkening was proportional to the amount of the substance. The composition of the volatile substances was identified by means of chemical indicators commonly employed for H_2O_2 and by a luminescent method (luminol). The liberated organic peroxides (tert-butyl peroxyacetate, tert-butyl peroxybenzoate, caproic peroxide, tert-butyl hydroperoxide and cumene hydroperoxide) had the same effect on the chemical and luminescent indicators as did H_2O_2 and, like the latter, darkened the photographic plate. Teflon samples

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ACC NR: AP6027287

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did not darken the photographic plate, indicating that hydrogen atoms must be available in the polymer for peroxides to be formed. Authors thank S. Ye. Bresler and P. Yu. Butyagin for their participation in the discussion of the results. Orig.art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

S/076/63/037/002/014/018
B144/B180

AUTHORS: Roykh, I. L., Kononchik, Ye. T.

TITLE: Dependence between the H_2O_2 volume evolved in atmospheric corrosion of Al on the atmospheric pressure

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 2, 1963, 433-436

TEXT: The evolution of H_2O_2 as a function of the partial oxygen pressure was studied in an apparatus where the elevated surface of an Al disk rotating at 1 rev/0.72 sec was dressed continuously by a fixed cutter and the H_2O_2 molecules separating owing to corrosion were registered photographically. The pressure effect of the air was investigated in the 5-760 mm Hg range by placing the whole apparatus in a vacuum drum, evacuating for 3-6 min, drying with P_2O_5 for 10 min, rotating the disk under the cutter for 3 min, and admitting air for 1 min. The film was sensitized with 4% Na_2CO_3 and 50% ethanol, and by heating to $\sim 90^oC$

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONCHUK, G.

Toward new achievements in work. NTO 5 no.6:8-9 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Brigadir kombaynovoy brigady kommunisticheskogo truda shakhty "Berezovskaya-1" tresta "Kemerovugol'."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

VIL'CHITSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; KONONCHUK, Geniy Ivanovich; TITOV, Pavel Il'ich; KHMELEV, Anatoliy Yakovlevich; KOCHETKOV, Nikolay Georgiyevich; RAD'KO, L.I., red.

[Practices of leading workers for all miners] Opyt peredovikov - vsem shakhteram. [By] V.V.Vil'chitskii i dr. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Vil'chitskiy). 2. Brigadir kompleksnoy brigady shakhty "Berezovskaya-1" kombinata Kuzbass (for Kononchuk). 3. Brigadir kompleksnoy brigady shakhtv "Chertinskaya-1" kombinata Kuzbass (for Titov). 4.Brigadir prokhodcheskoy brigady shakhty "Polysayevskaya-2" kombinata Kuzbass (for Khmelev). 5. Brigadir prokhodcheskoy brigady No.3-3-bis tresta Prokop'yevskugol'(for Kochetkov).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KOVACHEVICH, P.M., prof.; FEDOROV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDRIANOV, A.P., inzh.; BOBER, Ye.A., inzh.; GORBACHEV, D.T.; DENISOV, V.V.; KONONCHUK, G.I., brigadir

Work practices of the brigade of G.I.Kononchuk at "Berezovskaia-1" Mine in the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 38 no.3:1-6 Mr '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut (for Kovachevich, Fedorov, Andrianov, Bober). 2. Glavnyy inzh. tresta Kemerovougol' (for Gorbachev). 3. Glavnyy inzh. shakhty "Berezovskaya-1" tresta Kemerovougol' (for Denisov). 4. Shakhta "Berezovskaya-1" tresta Kemerovougol' (for Kononchuk).

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L 20240-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m) AFWL/ASD(a)-5/SSD/BSD/AFETR/AFTC(p)/
[illegible]/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) WH
[illegible] AP5000347 S/0051/64/[illegible]/006/0880/0886

[illegible]orban', I. S.; Kononchuk, G. L.

TITLE: Anomalous light dispersion in the R-lines of a ruby and [illegible]ctional shifting of the laser spectrum 15 B

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 880-886

TOPIC TAGS: laser, ruby, ruby spectrum, R line, anomalous dispersion, refraction index, negative dispersion

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the variations of the refraction index in the spectral region of ruby R-lines responsible for stimulated emission. The dispersion of dichroism of ruby lines caused by chromium ions was measured at room temperature and at liquid oxygen temperature using ruby crystals with a 0.3 percent concentration of chromium. The curves obtained were approximated by formulas with a number of parameters related to the unit density of chromium. These formulas can be used to calculate dispersion curves for ruby R-lines for the two main polarizations and for an arbitrary

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000547

concentration of chromium. The refractional shifting of a ruby laser spectrum is also considered. A rough estimate shows that variation of the refraction index during the nonstationary mode of operation of a ruby laser will limit the degree of monochromaticity of each [illegible]. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables, and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, OP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 3163

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

RABOTNOVA, T.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONONCHUK, L.V., inzh.

Data on parameters and technical characteristics of phototubes with multislot cathodes. Svetotekhnika 5 no.9:1-7 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.
(Photoelectric cells)

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26.2420

21603

S/109/60/005/010/026/031
E073/E435

AUTHOR: Kononchuk, L.V.

TITLE: Technology of Producing Photocells and Single-Stage Electron Multipliers With a Translucent Multi-Alkaline Cathode

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.10, pp.1739-1741

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics, Moscow, October 1959.

The author deals briefly with the technology at present in use for producing translucent multi-alkaline cathodes for photocells and single-stage photoelectron multipliers, the cathodes of which have sensitivities of 100 to 190 μA/lumen with characteristics corresponding to data published by A. Sommer (Ref.1 and 2) and A.A.Mostovskiy et al (Ref.3). All the three metals are introduced by a single rod. Potassium and sodium are produced by high frequency heating inside an ampule from tablets (these were made by T.N.Sidel'kovskaya). The technology of producing these cathodes consists of the following operations:

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Technology of Producing ... S/109/60/005/010/026/031
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1. Annealing of the glass at a furnace temperature of 390 to 395°C for 30 min. Higher temperatures cannot be applied since the metallic cesium in the ampule would start to combine with the glass.
2. In one ampule, the alkaline metals, potassium and sodium, are obtained by high frequency heating (details given).
3. An Sb layer is vacuum deposited to a thickness such that the transparency is reduced to 40%. Any other thickness reduces the sensitivity of the cathodes.
4. The Sb layer is treated with potassium and sodium (details given).
5. The residues of the potassium and sodium are distilled off repeatedly and the process is considered completed when the sensitivity of the cathode of the photocell does not decrease during the cooling. By the repeated distilling off, accurate dosing of the required quantity of metal is obtained.
6. The antimony-potassium-sodium layer is treated with cesium (details given).
7. The cesium residues are distilled off on the same principle as the potassium and sodium residues. In cathodes that have been treated correctly, the cesium increases the sensitivity to

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Technology of Producing ... S/109/60/005/010/026/031
E073/E435

incandescent light of the antimony-potassium-sodium layer by a factor of 10 to 30. Basically, the sensitivity increases in the long wave range of the spectrum. At the vacuum stand the duration of treatment of a component is 1.5 to 2 hours. The parameters of the photocells in single-stage multipliers with multi-alkali cathodes were published in another paper of the authors (Ref.4). The first preliminary experiments in using this method on a pilot plant scale gave positive results. There are 1 figure and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONCHUK, L.V.

Some properties of a multialkaline photocathode in the form of a thick layer. Radiotekh. i elektron. 6 no.4:631-636 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Cathodes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONCHUK, N.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Simplest method of determining non-coaxiality of crankshaft pins. Vest.mash. 33 no.10:24-25 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)

(Cranks and crankshafts)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

S/853/62/000/000/006/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kononchuk, N. I., Yakovlev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Specific features in thermal fatigue tests of heat resistant materials

SOURCE: Termostoykost' zharoprochnykh splavov, sbornik statey, Ed. by N. M. Sklyarov Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962, 147 - 157

TEXT: Thermal fatigue is defined as the gradual failure and changes in shape of material of a specimen at alternate thermal stresses, which arise as a result of cyclic heating and cooling and of temperature differences over the sections of the specimen. Typical forms of thermal fatigue appear in parts of non-uniform thickness subjected to cyclic heat alternations, and in parts subjected to one-sided heating and subsequent cooling. Variable stresses in experimental cyclic heating and cooling can be excited by method I, when stresses of the 1st and 2nd order are uniformly distributed over the specimen cross-section, and by method II when these stresses are non-uniformly distributed. The selection of standard test methods must be based on the operational conditions of the part, the shape of specimens, test conditions, and criteria of thermal fatigue resist-

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ance. Four types of specimens are proposed. Bi-axial thermal stresses, attaining maximum values on the surface are characteristic for flat specimens; cylindric--shaped samples are characterized by volumetric thermal stresses, whose longitudinal components are highest on the surface and axis; plane thermal stresses with maximum values of the longitudinal components in the thin ribs, are characteristic for triangular and trough-shaped specimens. Heating should be performed as if under operational conditions; the cooling rate should range between 50 to 400 degree/sec; cooling by a compressed air jet is recommended. A criterion for a general quantitative evaluation of thermal fatigue does not exist. Criteria used are thermal fatigue curves, which relate the number of cycles until the breakdown to the magnitude of the temperature drop, total (elastic and plastic) deformation, accumulated deformation, or to reference stresses, calculated from deformation values. Test results should be analyzed by methods of mathematical statistics. Method I is recommended for studying the nature of thermal fatigue and to determine a quantitative relationship between the parameters determining thermal fatigue resistance. Method II is recommended for determining thermal fatigue. There are 5 figures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

ACCESSION NR: AT4014051 S/3073/63/000/000/0225/0236

AUTHOR: Kononchuk, N. I.

TITLE: Influence of size and manufacturing factors on fatigue strength of materials

SOURCE: Prochnost' metallov pri peremenny*kh nagruzkakh; materialy* tret'yego soveshchaniya po ustalosti metallov, 1962 g. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 225-236

TOPIC TAGS: plastic material, heat resistant material, fatigue strength, fatigue test, heat resistant alloy, material life

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made to determine the influence of size and manufacturing factors on fatigue strength of plastic heat-resistant materials, to clarify the differences in fatigue characteristics obtained from tests with specimens of different size, form, and surface finish, or prepared by different technologies, and to explain the phenomenon that some alloys exhibit higher fatigue strength in notched specimens than in smooth specimens. Fatigue tests were carried out on 300 specimens of a commercial grade, formable heat-resistant alloy, to which two types of machine-finish were applied. The tests were conducted at σ_{-1} = 35 kg/mm^2 and t = 700C. On the basis of the test results, it has been concluded that: (1) properties of the surface layer which depend on the technology of finishing operations have a great influence on the probability of failure of specimens which

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are bent in a symmetric cycle; and (2) the observed distribution of fatigue life is not a normal distribution. The real distribution is determined by the dissimilar character of defects. In the short-life region, failures are related to defects which do not become "strengthened" under the action of σ_{-1} or of residual stresses. In the long life region, such defects apparently become "strengthened" by discrete redistribution of stress conditions along separate defective spots. Statistical methods have been used by the author to find an expression for life distribution which agrees with real distributions. The following basic equation representing life distribution has been used:

$$n(t) = n_0 e^{-\int \overline{N}(t)dt} \qquad (1)$$

where n = number of nonfailures at elapsed time t; n_0 = number of tested specimens; $\overline{N}(t)$ = mean density of defects related to one specimen, as a function of time. Assuming that

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values far to the right along the time axis are not important, the following law of defect distribution has been used:

$$\overline{N}(t) = kt^q$$

Hence,

$$n(t) = n_0 e^{-\frac{kt^{q+1}}{q+1}} \qquad (2)$$

and the curve of failure distribution over time can be drawn according to:

$$d\,n(t) = -n_0 k t^q e^{\frac{-kt^{q+1}}{q+1}}\,dt \qquad (3)$$

This expression is well adapted to represent real distribution of specimen failures over the life. From $\frac{\partial[dn(t)]}{dt} = 0$ the time corresponding to the probability of maximum density of failures can be obtained as

$$t_p = \sqrt[q+1]{\frac{q}{k}} \qquad (4)$$

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The time corresponding to the probability of non-failure of a certain percentage of specimens has also been derived on the basis of expression (1). For example, for 50% non-failure probability and

$$e^{-\frac{kt^{q+1}}{q+1}} = 0.5$$

$$t_{0.5} = \sqrt[q+1]{-\frac{(q+1)\ln 0.5}{k}} \approx \sqrt[q+1]{0.7\,\frac{q+1}{k}} \qquad (5)$$

With a smaller surface of equally stressed fatigue-endangered zone, a shift of the failure distribution curve occurs to the right of the time axis, and vice versa. The curve representing the density of defects can be obtained on the basis of many fatigue tests (several hundred), with the aid of expression (1) and (2). If, beside the adopted technological process applied to the manufacture of specimens, another process is applied warranting a "sterile" condition of surface layer, the influences of technological and metallurgical processes can be separated with respect to fatigue strength. From the tests made, it has been found that in the short-life region, specimens with a ground surface failed faster than specimens with a polished surface. Residual stresses in surface layers have been found

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higher in the polished specimens, and have been determined by radiographic methods. Microhardness differences have not been significant on specimens with different fatigue life. A relation between grain size and fatigue life could not be established. Specimens with a larger working surface will more frequently exhibit detrimental defects. This is a partial explanation of the earlier mentioned phenomenon that higher fatigue strength has been observed on notched specimens of a cast heat-resistant alloy, than on smooth specimens of the same material with the same loading conditions. When peculiarities of surface layer conditions substantially distort the distribution curve, another suitable argument can be used instead of t, as has been shown by the author. By introducing a value representing the "relative probability" of short-life specimen failure, it has been shown that conditions of surface layer can have a relatively small influence on the mean life of specimens, and can increase by 5 to 10 times the probability of failure in the short-life region. This property of the distribution law can be used to discover quantitatively and predict the probability of failures (non-failures) in the short-life region and can be used for comparative evaluation of influences produced by alloying elements, technological factors, stress levels, size of specimens, etc. on the operational reliability of details involved in fatigue. Such a possibility is not offered by the frequently used methods of normal distribution or of log N normal. An approximate method is proposed to obtain a distribution curve according to equation 3, based on evaluation of a limited number of fatigue tests. It has been stated

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ACCESSION NR: AT4014051

that for correlation of experimental data, a "standard" surface of specimens should be used, involving a certain test temperature, certain standard stress conditions, and a "standard" volume of material. The use, as such a standard surface $S_0 = 1\ cm^2$, a specimen of 7.5 mm diameter, and a standard volume $V_0 = 0.2\ cm^3$ corresponding to about 4 mm of working zone length is proposed. For the evaluation of notch sensitivity, the author proposes to use a radius of r = 0.4 mm at the bottom of the notch. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,MT NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 6/6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

L 14280-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW/GS

ACC NR: AT6008666 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0228/0235

AUTHORS: Akimov, L. M. (Kiev); Kononchuk, N. I. (Kiev); Skladnov, I. K. (Kiev); Zverev, N. I. (Kiev); Pliskin, S. M. (Kiev); Krivenko, M. P. (Kiev); Smirnov, Yu. N. (Kiev); Lazareva, N. M. (Kiev)

ORG: none

60
B+1

TITLE: Investigation of the effects of several factors on the fatigue characteristics of heat resistant alloys used for turbine blade manufacture 18

18 26

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i dinamicheskoy prochnosti materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov pri vysokikh i nizkikh temperaturakh, 3d. Termoprochnost' materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov (Thermal strength of materials and construction elements); materialy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 228-235

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant alloy, metal property, metal fatigue/ EI437B alloy, EI617 alloy, EI867 alloy

ABSTRACT: The effects of several factors on the fatigue characteristics of heat resistant alloys EI437B, EI617 and EI867 were investigated and compared with

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ACC NR: AT6008666

results obtained with a normal cylindrical fatigue specimen. The specimen shown in Fig. 1 was used to obtain fatigue curves ($< 2 \cdot 10^7$ cycles) showing the effects

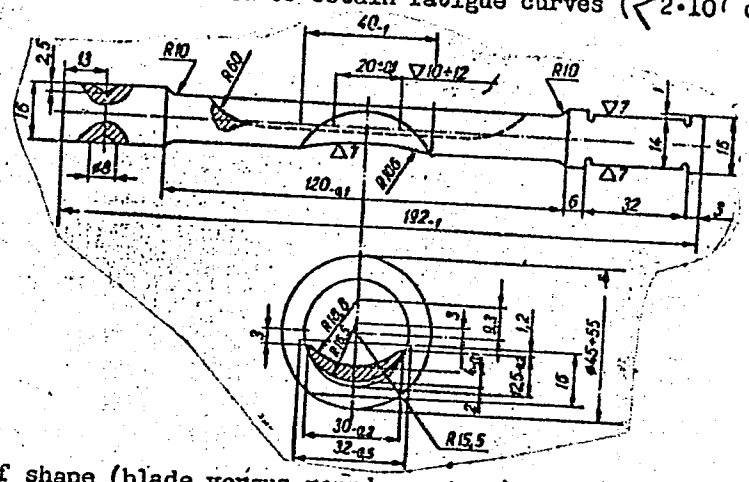

Fig. 1. Specimen geometry.

of shape (blade versus round specimen), environment (air and combustion products), cyclic heat loading, surface plating (calorizing), and temperature (373, 600, 873,

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ACC NR: AT6008666

1070K) on the fatigue properties. It was found that the above factors had the following average effects on the fatigue strength: shape--20-30% lower than round specimen; combustion products--about 25% lower than in air; cyclic heat loads--EI437B (973-473-973K)--30% lower, EI617 (1073-473-1073K)--10% lower, EI867 (1173-473-1173K)--15% lower, calorizing--15% higher; decreased strength with increasing temperature. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 21/ SUBM DATE: 19Aug65

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

ACC NR: AM6015392 Monograph

Kononchuk, Nikolay Isidorovich

Methods of calculating the fatigue limit of heat resistant alloys (Metody otsenki vynoslivosti zharoprochnykh splavov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Metallurgiya", 66. 0244 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 6,100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, high temperature alloy, heat resistant alloy, alloy composition, metal heat treatment

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book describes the correlation and probability theory application methods in the evaluation process of fatigue limit of heat resistant alloys based on a limited number of experimental data. The methods of application serve also in the evaluation and optimal factor correction effecting the theory. Presented are examples taken from the actual processing of experimental material. The book is intended for workers in scientific research organizations, laboratories and construction bureaus of metallurgical and machine-contruction industries.

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I. Introduction—5
II. Basic information on distribution order, correlation theory and statistical indicator errors—17
III. Complex example of use of correlation analysis (effect of chemical composition and other factors on the fatigue limit of heat resistant alloy EI617)—182

UDC:669.018.4:620.17

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ACC NR: AM6015392

IV. Selection methods of samples for the testing—191
V. Experimental data of the alloy mechanical and thermocyclic testing—217
VI. Correlation of variable $\sigma_{st}-\sigma_{1,\sigma t}$ and termination of the line and surface of fatigue limit—234
Bibliography—247

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001

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KONONCHUK, N. P.

Instructions for the engineer-standards specialist. Moskva, 1948. 70 p. (49-53763).

TL725.2.K6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

10027* (Russian) [illegible]
[illegible]
Elektrokhimicheskoe vydelenie istnka na [illegible]
katodakh i razlichno [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONCHUK, T.I. Cand Tech Sci (diss) "Oxygen depolorization in metal subgroups of vanodium," Kiev, 1960, 14 pp (Kiev Polytechnical Institute)

(KL, 39-60, 115)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

87507
S/073/60/026/001/004/021
B004/B054

5.4600 1273, 1043, 1145

AUTHORS: Kononchuk, T. I. and Barmashenko, I. B.

TITLE: Electrochemical Behavior of Metals of the Vanadium Subgroup 1. Hydrogen Overvoltage

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 25-30

TEXT: The hydrogen overvoltage of V, Ta, and Nb was studied in connection with the investigation of depolarization by oxygen. The authors used smooth wire electrodes and porous, disk-shaped electrodes molded from metal powder (grain size about 50 μ) with addition of NH_4HCO_3 at recrystallization temperature in vacuo (10^{-4} mm Hg), which were fused into glass funnels and could be blown through the H_2 (the production of smooth wire electrodes with V was impossible). The authors used 99% Nb, 98% Ta, and 99.7% V. 1 N H_2SO_4 or 1 N NaOH served as electrolyte. Platinum net was used as anode. It was found that a constant potential was established

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87507

Electrochemical Behavior of Metals of the Vanadium Subgroup. 1. Hydrogen Overvoltage

S/073/60/026/001/004/021
B004/B054

very slowly, and that the reproducibility was influenced by many factors. The curves for the first polarization were shaped differently from the curves for repeated polarization. Therefore, mean values from several experiments were taken. The steady state of the electrode is that with an oxidized surface. The potential of polished, smooth electrodes approaches slowly that of the cathodically oxidized electrode. Hydrogen overvoltages measured are shown in Fig. 5 (H_2SO_4) and Fig. 6 (NaOH). The inclination coefficient of Ta and Nb in the acid electrolyte is 0.12, in the alkaline electrolyte 0.14 and 0.15, respectively. The same inclination of the straight line in the case of porous and smooth Ta and Nb permitted a calculation of the true surface of porous electrodes. It was 200 times larger than the geometric surface in the case of Ta, 300 times larger in the case of Nb. Vanadium electrodes showed a potential jump. The inclination of the first section is 0.04, that of the second, 0.14. This is explained by two processes: dissolution of the metal in the electrolyte, and change of the cathode surface during polarization. Porous Nb and Ta electrodes in an alkaline medium showed a nonlinear relationship between H overvoltage and logarithm of current density. V. V. Stender is mentioned.

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87507

Electrochemical Behavior of Metals of the Vanadium Subgroup. 1. Hydrogen Overvoltage

S/073/60/026/001/004/021
B004/B054

There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev "Order of Lenin" Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1958

Legend to Fig. 5: 1: V, porous, 2: Ta, porous, 3: Nb, porous, 4: Ta, smooth, 5: Nb, smooth.

Legend to Fig. 6: 1: V, porous, 2: Nb, smooth, 3: Ta, smooth.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

87620
S/073/60/026/002/006/015
B023/B067

54600 1087, 1273, 1305

AUTHOR: Kononchuk, T. I.

TITLE: Electrochemical Behavior of the Metals of the Vanadium Subgroup. 2. Oxygen Depolarization

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 188-194

TEXT: The author studied the oxygen depolarization in metals of the vanadium subgroup (tantalum, niobium, vanadium). The electrochemical behavior of these metals is best reproduced by electrodes which had been subject to primary polarization. In the cathodic polarization of the electrode in oxygen or atmospheric medium the electrode surface may change in two directions: cathodic reduction of the surface oxides and an inverse process: oxidation under the action of oxygen. On the basis of the polarization curves (Fig. 1) the author states that the surface of the tantalum electrodes concerned is not subject to reduction but to oxidation. This is obviously the case when determining the steady potential with repeated polarization of the electrode. As a result, the potential decreases

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONCHUK, T.I.; PRIKHODCHENKO, V.G.; BONDARENKO, N.V.

Photochemical dechlorination of anolyte. Khim. prom. no.6:429-431. Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

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KONONCHUK, T.I.; RED'KO, L.P.; KORCHEV, M.A.; PUSTOVIT, V.T.; BONDARENKO, N.V.

Effect of the addition of polyacrylamide to the brine on the electrolysis process with a mercury cathode. Khim. prom. 41 no.8:599-600 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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KONONCHUK, V.

Building

Wider industrialization of repair and construction work. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 2, no. 4, April 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Uncl.

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1. KONONCHUK, V., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Construction Industry

7. Improving the work of repair and construction organizations of the Main Administration of Repair and Construction Trusts. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 3, no. 1, 1953.

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KONONCHUK, V., inzhener.

Shield tunneling. Shil.-kom. khoz. 7 no.2:23 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
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KONONENKO, A.

PA 56/49T 40

USSR/Engineering
Refrigeration
Machine Building

Oct/Dec 48

"Production of Low-Power Freon Refrigeration Units," A. Kononenko, Engr, Khar'kov Mach-Bldg Plant No 171, 1 p

"Kholodil' Tekh" No 4

Khar'kov Mach-Bldg Plant No 171 has produced first series of low-power freon refrigeration units. Productivity of the unit is 600 cal/hr. The F_{12} obtained so far from "Rulon" Plant has not been suitable for use. Same holds true for the freon oil, SAG-1, produced by Plant imeni Koshkin.

56/49T40

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KONONENKO, Aleks, ing. (Zagreb)

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STRELEC, Vladimir, ing.; KONONENKO, Aleksej, ing.

Automatization of machines in packaging technology. Automatika 2 no.3:147-154 Ag '61.

(Automation) (Packaging)

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KONONENKO, A. A., (Engr.) and KISHLALVANTS, S. A. (Engr.)

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KONONENKO, ALEKSANDR ANDREYEVICH

KONONENKO, Aleksandr Andreyevich; SLEDNEV, I.P., redaktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Atomic weapons in the military plans of the U.S.A.] Atomnoe orushie v voennykh planakh SSHA. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1957. 77 p. (MLRA 10:9)

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"Effect of Changes in the Functional Condition of the Central Nervous System on the Restoration of the Blood Pressure During Hemorrhage." Cand Med Sci, Kharkov State Medical Inst, Kharkov, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

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SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

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BELYAKOV, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONONENKO, A.A., inzh.; CHERNYAVSKIY, A.T., inzh.

Selection of parameters and plans of operation of a stacker with a productivity of 500 M^3/hr. Nauch.zap.Ukrniiproekta no.5:112-118 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Conveying machinery)

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Relationship between the structure and function of ferroporphyrin enzymes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 31 no.1:76-83 Ja-F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

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Continuous action equipment complex for open-pit mining. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.10:22-25 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Coal mining machinery) (Strip mining)

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AKSENOV [illegible] tekhn.nauk; BELYAKOV, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONONENKO, A.A., inzh.

Technological bases of programming the operations of a rotary excavator. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:gor.zhur. 7 no. 1:45-52 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti UkrSSSR.

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KONONENKO, A.D.; PIDGAYKO, M.L.; RADZIMOVSKIY, D.A.

Materials on the ecologic characteristics of ponds of the wooded steppe belt in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Vop. ekol. 5:101-103 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut gidrobiologii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(Ukraine—Fishponds)

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MIKHAYLENKO, V.Ye. (Kiyev); KONONENKO, A.F. (Lubny).

"Elements of descriptive geometry in school" by N.V. Zelenin. Mat. v shkole no.3:81-83 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Geometry, Descriptive)
(Zelenin, N.V.)

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MIKHAYLENKO, V.Ye., (Kiyev); KONONENKO, A.F. (Lubny).

Textbooks for students from the sevent to the tenth classes of secondary schools. Mat v shkole no. 6:67-69 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Geometrical drawing--Textbooks)

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

B C

KONONENKO, A. F.

Reactivity of coke impregnated with solutions of various salts. P. P. [illegible], L. A. Viksvo, and A. F. [illegible] (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1933, 3, [illegible]) [illegible] of coke with salts of Fe considerably augments its reactivity with CO_2 to yield CO; Cu, Mn, and Cu have a much feebler action. Treatment of coke with dil. HCl has an analogous effect, probably due to dissolution of inactive Fe sulphides, with subsequent adsorption of Fe". R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

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KONONENKO, A.F.

2

Surface tension in binary and ternary mixtures of oxides. P. P. Kosakevich and A. F. Kononenko. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 1118-27(1940).—Expt. data for the systems FeO-SiO_2, FeO-TiO_2, FeO-CaO, FeO-MnO, FeO-Al_2O_3, FeO-Cr_2O_3 and FeO-Fe_2O_3 at temps. near 1400° are shown in tables and graphs, and for the systems FeO-SiO_2-CaO, FeO-SiO_2-MnO in ternary diagrams.
P. H. Rathmann

Physics Chemical Lab, Inst. of Metals, Kharkov

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BARMOTINA, Z.G.; DUSHSKAYA, R.Ye.; KOGAN, R.B.; KOMAR', Ye.P.; KONONENKO, A.F.; ORLOVA, R.S.

Analysis of chromites. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:264-272 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Chromites) (Metallurgical analysis)

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KONONKOV, A.F.

First Inter-college Conference on the Methodology and Technique of Lecture Demonstrations in Physics. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.3: Fiz., astron. 17 no.1:91-93 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Physics--Study and teaching--Congresses)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.G. [Kononenko, A.H.]

Diagnosis of male sterility in the common onion. (Allium cepa L.). Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no.3:54-58 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya, Khar'kov.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

~~BELIKOV~~, P. YA. KONONENKO, A. G.

123-1-417

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957, Nr 1, p. 71 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Belikov, P.Ya., Bolotov, A.N., Kononenko, A.G.

TITLE: Production of High-strength Cast Iron (Opyt polucheniya vysokoprochnogo chugana)

PERIODICAL: In sbornik: Opyt proizva otlivok. Khar'kov, Oblizdat, 1955, pp. 72-87.

ABSTRACT: The production of high-strength cast iron by treatment with technically pure Mg or with an alloy having a high Mg content is accompanied by a bright flash and a splashing of molten metal from the ladle. As experimentally established, an alloy composed of 5 to 7% Mg, 40 to 50% Si, the rest Fe has the optimum casting properties and produces a minimum flash. The cast iron produced with this alloy is characterized by its excellent technical pro-

Card 1/3

123-1-417

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Production of High-strength Cast Iron (Cont.)

perties, a high fluidity and low shrinkage. It can be cast without refining into intricate castings of close-grained texture in all joints and passages and with wall thicknesses of 5 to 6 mm. Tempering for 1.5 to 2 hours at 750-800° produces pearlite-ferrite iron which has the characteristics of malleable ferrite iron. The initial cast iron smelted in a cupola has the following composition (in %%) - 3.0 -3.6 C; 1.5-2.2 Si; 0.4-0.6 Mn; 0.09-0.12 S; up to 0.2 P. Cast iron with an upper limit of C and Si content is recommended for castings having walls <10 mm thick, and for castings having walls > 40mm thick a cast iron with a lower limit C and Si content is advised. The alloy is added in pieces weighing from 4 to 10 kg in quantities equalling from 1.5 to 2% of the molten iron by weight, using a hopper and ordinary

Card 2/3

123-1-417

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.G.

Automatically controlled hoisting machine operations. Ogneupory 27 no.3:146-147 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy.
(Hoisting machinery) (Automatic control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A. I.

AUTHOR: Bilimovich, G. N.

SOV/75-14-4-30/30

TITLE: Section of Analytical Chemistry of the VIII Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 4, pp 511-512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Approximately 300 persons participated in the work of the Department of Analytical Chemistry, among them representatives of various scientific research institutes, higher schools and industrial enterprises in Russia, scientists from China, Bulgaria, the CSR, Poland, Hungary, and Italy. Approximately 70 reports were heard. In his opening speech I. P. Alimarin reported on the achieved results and on modern problems of analytical chemistry. I. V. Tananayev reported on the application of physico-chemical analysis in heterogeneous systems for the solution of a series of problems of analytical chemistry. V. I. Kuznetsov reported on modern aims in the use of organic reagents; A. K. Babko showed at the example of halide and thiocyanate complexes the correlation between the stability of complexes and the position of the corresponding central atoms in the periodic system. V. M. Peshkova and V. M. Bochkova lectured on the stability of oximates of Cu, Co, and Ni as depending on the structure of the oxime molecule. V. P. Toropova lectured on the double character of reaction of some compounds in the formation of complexes. The problem of the application of heteropolyacids in analytical chemistry was dealt with in the lectures of K. P. Shakhova and co-workers, and A. I. Kokorin and N. A. Polotebnova. A large number of lectures dealt with the use of new organic reagents in analysis: A. I. Busev and M. I. Ivanyutin reported on the application of dialkyl and diaryl dithiophosphoric acid for the separation of elements, A. I. Portnov used aryl arsonic acid and aryl phosphinic acid. R. P. Lastovskiy and his co-workers treated some properties of new complexons. The lectures of V. A. Nazarenko, G. G. Shitareva and A. I. Kononenko dealt with the photometric determination of a series of elements using fluorine derivates. A. I. Cherkesov lectured on the use of halochromation in analytical chemistry. B. M. Dobkina and T. M. Malyutina lectured on the determination of tantalum using differential spectrophotometry. Yu. V. Morachevskiy and I. A. Stolyarova reported on new highly sensitive analysis methods using an ultraviolet microscope. Several lectures dealt with methodical and theoretical problems of spectrum analysis (N. F. Zakhariy and G. A. Sheynin; E. Ye. Vaynshteyn and co-workers). N. S. Poluektov and M. N. Nikonova treated the perfection of flame photometry. Several lectures dealt with the determination of elements by polarography (S. I. Sinyakova; Z. B. Rozhdestvenskaya and I. A. Yarovoy; Ya. F. Gokhshteyn). New results in using fixed electrodes were reported by I. D. Panchenko and Yu. S. Lyalikov and co-workers. The lecture of N. I. Udal'tsova and P. N. Palay treated the use of amperometric titration with two electrodes in the chemistry of uranium and thorium. M. M. Senyavin showed possibilities of predicting the conditions of chromatographic separation of elements based on their position in the periodic system. T. A. Belyavskaya reported on the use of ion exchange in the investigation of the state of substances in solutions. A. S. Vernidub and V. I. Petrashen' lectured on the chromatographic separation of a series of elements, N. G. Polyanskiy reported on adapting the properties of ion exchanger resins, F. M. Shemyakin and associates reported on the chromatographic proof of sulfanilamide preparations in liquids of the organism. G. L. Starobinets and associates treated the application of high polymers in chromatographic analysis. The lecture of A. A. Zhukhovitskiy and N. M. Turkel'taub, G. Shay dealt with gas chromatography. Several lectures treated the use of radioactive isotopes for the chromatographic investigation of complex formation (D. I. Ryabchikov and associates), for the investigation of the co-precipitation mechanism of ions of rare metals with sulfides (N. A. Rudnev) and for determining rare elements by means of isotope dilution (I. P. Alimarin, G. N. Bilimovich). In the field of elementary organic microanalysis the lectures of N. O. Korshun, N. E. Gel'man and V. A. Klimova with associates have to be mentioned, who treated the elaboration of rapid micromethods for the simultaneous determination of several elements from one weighed portion of boron, fluorine and silicium-organic compounds.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich[deceased]; SIROTA, Yu.A., red.izd-va; VORONOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Calculations on an abacus; practical aid for teachers and accountants]Vychisleniia na schetakh; prakticheskoe posobie dlia prepodavatelei i schetnykh rabotnikov. Khar'kov, Izd-vo knizhnoi palaty USSR, 1961. 128 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Abacus)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

BABKO, A.K.; MIKHEL'SON, P.B.; VASILENKO, V.T.; KONONENKO, A.G.

Composition of the rhenium complex with dimethylglyoxime in the presence of tin dichloride. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.3: 309-310 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.I.

Improvement of regional planning for Moscow region. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 36 no.11:20-25 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik Arkhitekturno-planirovochnogo upravleniya, glavnyy arkhitektor Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Moscow region—Regional planning)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

ACC NR: AP6011422 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/004/0739/0742

AUTHORS: Kononenko, A. I.; Mil'man, V. D.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute for Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Numerical method for finding asymptotically stable solutions to a system of ordinary differential equations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 4, 1966, 739-742

TOPIC TAGS: ordinary differential equation, asymptotic property, numeric analysis

ABSTRACT: Asymptotically stable solutions are searched for the system of ordinary differential equations given by

$$dx/dt = f(t, x) \quad (f = (f_i)_{i=1}^n, \quad x = (x_i)_{i=1}^n). \tag{1}$$

The goal is to find the algorithm for the asymptotically stable solution in the domain G, or

$$x^0(t) \quad (\|x^0(t)\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i^0(t)|^2 < M). \tag{2}$$

The proof is carried out by showing that a Lyapunov function F(t,x) exists for the above system with the following properties: a) a continuous function $W_1(x)$ exists such that

$$W_2(x) \geq V(t, x) \geq W_1(x), \quad \text{where } W_2(x^0(t)) = 0, \ W_1(x) > 0 \text{ at } x \neq x^0(t) \tag{3}$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 518:517.91/94

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

GRAYEVSKAYA, B.M.; KONOMENKO, A.M.; MANOYLOV, S.E.

Distribution of radium in the body of a rat and its excretion rate. Vest.rent. i rad. no.2:10-16 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz biokhimicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.--prof. S.Ye.Manoylov) i radiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.A.Bashilov) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (dir.--prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RADIUM, metabolism,
distribution & excretion rate in rats)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A. M.

Determining the concentration of alfa-radioactive substances and the equilibrium dosage in tissues on the basis of activity measurements in histological sections. (DNLM) Vop.radiobiol. 2:496-501 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(ALPHA RAYS) (AUTORADIOGRAPHY) (RADIOACTIVITY--MEASUREMENT)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A. M., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Certain problems of dosimetry of alpha-radiation during distribution of radioactive substances in the tissues." Len, 1957. 15 pp (Central Sci Res Roentgenoradiological Inst, Min of Health USSR) (KL, 16-58, 118)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONOHEKO, A.M.

Calculation of the dosage rate created by -radiation when a radioactive substance spreads inside the organism [with summary in English] Biofizika 2 no.1:94-111 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. TSnetral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.
(ALPHA RAYS) (RADIATION--MEASUREMENT)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KOMONENKO, A.M.; PETROV, V.A.

Some problems in the dosimetry of ditributed β-radiation sources. Biofizika 5 no. 2:217-224 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.
(RADIATION—DOSAGE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.M.; PETROV, V.A.; YAKHONTOVA, V.Ye.

Dose distribution along the axis of a flat beta-applicator. Radiobiologiia 1 no.3:452-460 '61; (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii, Leningrad.
(BETA RAYS—MEASUREMENT)

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KONONENKO, A.M.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6333

Bochkarev, V. V., ed.

Tekhnika izmereniye radioaktivnykh preparatov; sbornik statey (Techniques for the Measurement of Radioactive Preparations; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 4600 copies printed.

Eds.: A. M. Smirnova and M. A. Smirnov; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Popova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists in nuclear instrumentation.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of articles on recent developments in 1) measurement of the activity and 2) analysis of the composition of emissions of radioactive preparations. The methodology and apparatus used in these studies are described in detail. References are given at the end of each article.

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Techniques for the Measurement (Cont.) SOV/6333

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Levochkin, F. K. Measurement of the Activity of Thick β-Sources 83

Kononenko, A. M., V. A. Petrov, and V. Ye. Yakhontova. Dose Distribution Along the Axis of a β-Emitting Plane Disk 100

Bazhenov, V. A., V. V. Bochkarev, and T. N. Sokolova. Measurement of the Activity of Gaseous Preparations by Means of a Gas-Filled Counter 115

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

YAKHONTOVA, V. Ye.; KONONENKO, A.M.; PETROV, V.A.

Dosage distribution along the axis of the plane beta applicator. Report no.2: Multicomponent medium. Radiobiologiia 2 no.1: 166-169 Ja '62 (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.M.

Taking the irregularity of specific energy loss into account in the calculation of medium alpha irradiation doses. Radiobiologiia 3 no. 6:915-919 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

ALEKSANDROV, S.N.; KONONENKO, A.M.

Dynamics and kinetics of cell population of the intestinal epithelium. Biofizika 10 no.4:716-717 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.

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KONONENKO, A. P., DERKACH, V. S., SAVCHENKO, A. M., SOGOMONOV, S. A., MUKHINA, N. A., GORGUNKEL', D. M., LEYBOVA, I. M., BALGODETELEVA, V. A., PISKAREVA, YE. V., AVTONOMOVA, L. V.

"The study of antitumor substances formed by microorganisms."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.P.

Macrofluorescent method of detecting dysentery and typhoid fever bacteria. Lab. delo 5 no.1:51-53 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskog instituta.
(TYPHOID FEVER--BACTERIOLOGY) (DYSENTERY--BACTERIOLOGY)
(FLUORESCENCE)

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KONONENKO, A. F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4973

Soveshchaniye po lyuminestsentsii, 8th, 1959

Metody lyuminestsentnogo analiza; materialy soveshchaniya (Methods for Luminescence Analysis; Materials of the 8th Conference) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 147 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziki.

General Ed.: N. A. Borisevich; Ed.: L. Timofeyev; Tech. Ed.: N. Siderko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and physicists interested in molecular luminescence, and for scientific personnel concerned with applications of this and related phenomena in research in the life sciences.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 28 papers read at the Eighth Conference on Luminescence, which took place 19-24 October, 1959 [place of conference not given]. These studies are concerned principally with the development of new luminescence methods for quantitative and qualitative chemical analysis, and with the applications of luminescence in medical and biological research. They discuss luminescence methods for the determination of uranium, mercury, magnesium, aluminum, boron, and other elements, as well as luminescence methods for the diagnosis of skin cancer and the detection of grippe virus, pathogenic microorganisms, etc. The structural design of new instruments for luminescence analysis is described. The conference was not concerned with studies on the phosphorescence of crystal phosphores. There is a discussion of the contributions of Soviet specialists in molecular luminescence in the course of the year and a half preceding the conference. The articles of V. K. Matveyev (p. 75) and of V. V. Patrikeyev (p. 79) have been annotated because of their importance. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

Yudilevich, M. M. Luminescence Method and Device for the Analysis of Water-Oil Emulsions 87

Faydysh, A. N., L. Ye. Chechik, A. D. Chugay, and M. I. Przhebyl'skiy [TsCL Kiyevskogo zavoda "Krasnyy Rezinshchik," Kiyevskiy universitet (TsCL of the Kiyev Plant "Krasnyy Rezinshchik," Kiyev University)]. Luminescence Analysis of Rubbers 90

Berman, M. L. [Tashkentskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Tashkent Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry)]. Investigation by the Luminescence Method of the Diffusion of Liquids in Rubbers 94

Provorov, V. N., and V. D. Zaytseva [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Products)]. Luminescence Properties of Ingredients and Rubbers Made From Natural Rubber 98

Brumberg, Ye. M., M. N. Meysel', and A. V. Gutkina [Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR)]. Luminescent Microscopy of Living Organs 103

Anestiadi, V. Kh. [Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (Kishinev State Medical Institute)]. Luminescence Microscopic Analysis of Skin Cancer 107

Kononenko, A. F., and K. M. Yachenko-Lipnik. Study by the Luminescence Microscopy Method of the Morphology of Certain Sporogenous and Asporogenous Bacteria 111

Rubinshteyn, Yu. I. [Institut pitaniya AMN SSSR (Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR)]. Experimental Use of Luminescence Microscopy in Mycology 118

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.P.

Detection, by the fluorescence method, of bacterial enzymes splitting up amino acids. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 40 no.5:117-121 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.P.

The KZ-1 bottom conveyer. Izobr.i rats. no.8:30 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Conveying machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A.P.

Pneumatic mine lamps. Shakht. stroi. no.9:27 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Mine lighting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

FOMICHEV, I.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KONONENKO, A.P.

Using polymer materials in the construction of ore mining machinery. Met. i gornorud. prom. no. 2:43-47 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A. S.

MOSHCHANSKIY, N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KONONENKO, A., inzhener.

Improving the durability of silos. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.8:16 Ag '57.
(Silos) (MLRA 10:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

SOV/97-59-1-14/18

AUTHORS: Moshchanskiy, N.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Kononenko, A.S., Engineer

TITLE: Increase of Durability of Internal Surfaces of Silos (Povysheniye stoykosti ograzhdeniy v silosokhranilishchakh)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 1, pp 42-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In affording protection to the internal surfaces of silos it is necessary to take into account silo levels. For the upper zones clay tiling can be used, bedded in cement-sand mortar, or the surfaces can be white-washed. The lower levels require much greater protection: either clay tiling which has been soaked in a solution of petrolatum or bitumen Mark 3; or rendering of cement/sand mix 1 : 2 with steel chips trowelled into the surface further protected by vegetable oil, linseed oil, paraffin solutions or colophony. Bitumen Mark 4 should be used for floors and lower levels. White-washing of surfaces is advocated: the white-wash neutralizes the acid and protects the protective coating and the walls. An added advantage of a lime white-wash is its disinfectant property. It is undesirable to use the following compounds on internal surfaces of silos due to

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SOV/97-59-1-14/18

Increase of Durability of Internal Surfaces of Silos

evaporation, particularly when they are badly ventilated: lacquers, enamel paint, coal derivatives containing toxic solvents (benzene, toluene, carbon bisulphide, benzine). Investigations carried out by the authors in the Institute for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, ASiA SSSR (Institut beton i zhelezobeton ASiA SSSR) are described and recommendations made for increased length of life of silo constructions. In many cases silo constructions have to resist considerable pressure, especially when materials of 70-75% water content are stored. In such materials an acidic liquid separates out filling the silo to about one-quarter of its height. Fig.1 illustrates graphically the neutralization of lactic acid, and Fig.2 shows the facing of internal surfaces with clay tiles. There are 2 figures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

MOSHCHANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;KONONENKO, A.S., inzh.

Heating concretes in hot petrolatum. Trudy NIIZHB no.9:143-148 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Concrete)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

KONONENKO, A. S., insh.

Increasing the stability of silos. Trudy NIIZHB no.15:95-102 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Silos) (Concrete--Corrosion)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824310015-7

Kononenko, A.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4491

Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona

Korroziya zhelezobetona i metody zashchity (Corrosion of Reinforced Concrete and Methods of Protection Against It) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1960. 131 p. Errata slip inserted. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 15) 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.M. Moskvin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Building and Architecture USSR, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: N.N. Khrustsova; Tech. Ed.: E.M. Il'kina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific research workers and construction engineers specializing in reinforced-concrete structures.

COVERAGE: The collection of 9 articles deals with corrosion processes which occur in reinforced concrete and methods of combating them. Increasing the durability of reinforced concrete through the use of admixtures of organosilicon compounds or by using protective coatings with lacquers and enamels is analyzed. Ways of avoiding deformations in reinforced concrete caused by frost are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

X Alekseyev, S.N. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Protection of Reinforcing Parts Against Corrosion in Cellular Concrete 58

Kornfel'd, I.A. [Engineer], and V.A. Pritula [Engineer]. Electrocorrosion in Reinforced Concrete 72

Shchechenskiy, N.A. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor], and Ye. A. Pechnina [Junior Scientific Worker]. Protective Plasterings and Coatings for Layings and Concretes in a Hydrogen Chloride Environment 80

Kononenko, A.S. [Engineer]. Increasing the Stability of Silos 95

Pimenyuskaya, N.N. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Protective Coatings on the Basis of Hydrofobic Materials, Perchlorovinyl and Epoxide Lacquers and Enamels 103

X Moskvin, V.M., and A.N. Podvalnyy. Frost Resistance and the Durability of Reinforced-Concrete Structures 110

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

JA/dwm/mas

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(Aggregates (Building materials))

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