KABO, R. M.

"High Mountain Steppes of the Chuyskaya Valley in the Altay Mountains, Nature, and Population," Voprosy Geografii, 5th Symposium, 1947

KABO, R. M.

16082

USSR/Topography 6805.0100 1947
Regional Studies 5108.0100

"High Mountain Steppes of Chuyskaya Valley of the Altay Mountains (Nature and Population),"(1) R. M. Kabo, 60 pp

"Voprosy Geografii" Fifth Symposium

Describes valleys of Altay range and uplands of southeast region. Gives statistics on topography, climate, soils, vegetation, and detailed description of Chuyskaya Valley population. Cites status of animal husbandry, agricultural use of uplands, irrigation and agricultural use of Chuyskaya upland, and collective farms and their territorial arrangement in this area.

LC 16082

USSR/Topography 6805.0100 (Contd) 1947

Concludes with information on settlement along territory of Chuyskaya Valley, types of populated points, and mode of living.

16082

LC 16082

KABO, Rafail Mikhailovich.

KABO, Rafail Mikhailovich. Goroda Zapadnoi Sibiro; ocherki istoriko-ekonomicheskoi geografii (XVII- pervaia polovine XIX vv.). Moskva, Gosizdat geogr. lit-ry, 1949. 217 p. Bibliographical footnotes.

DLC: UNCLASS

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified.

KABO, R. M.

24015 KABO, R. M. Tseli, zadachi i organizatsiya kompleksnoy praktiki studentov-geografov. Uchen.zapiski (Mosk. Gos. Ped. In-T im. Lenina), T. LIV, 1949, S. 23-47.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

KABO, R.M.

Objective relations among the development of the national economy, the distribution of industry, and the process of district formation. (Izv.Vses. geog. ob-va 88 no.1:65-73 Ja-F '56) (MLRA 9:6)
(Russia--Economic policy) (Industries, Location of)

KABO, V. R.

"K probleme etnogeneza aborigenov Avstralii."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

KABO, V.R.

Baining, the primitive land cultivators in Oceania; an ethnographic study. Strany i nar. Vost. no.3:42-68 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

KARODY, Jozsef

Working out the "Directions for introducing standards" at enterprises. Szabvany kozl 13 no.1:14-15 Ja '61.

KABOKIN, A.N.; CHUKANOV, A.A.

Calculation and forecast of fracturing in rocks. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.2:68-77 Mr-Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, gorod Karaganda.

KABOKIN, A.N.

Classification of the rocks of the roof of commercial coal seams in the Karaganda Basin from the point of view of mining geology. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.5:35-42 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KABOLDY, A.

Export and production of rolling stock in Hungrary. p.9. HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRIES. Budapest. No. 19, Spring 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

KABOS, Erno

Historical tableaux; exhibition from the history of Hungarian labor movement. Munka 12 no.1:20-21 Ja '62.

1. "Magyar Szakszervezeti Szemle" szerkesztoje.

KABOS, Erno

Soviet scholars are studying the history of the Hungarian people. Munka 9 no.2:18 F '59.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa munkatarsa.

KABOS, Erno

"Beginnings of trade-unionism in Hungary" by Tibor Erenyi. Reviewed by Erno Kabos. Munka 12 no.11:20-21 N '62.

1. "Magyar Szakszervezeti Szemle" szerkesztoje.

OBOL'NIKOVA, e.A.; DAVYDOVA, L.F.; KABOSHINA, L.N.; VALASHIN, I.Ye.; YANOTOVSKIY, M. TS.; SAMOKHVALOV, G.I.

Synthetic studies of polyene compounds. Part 23:Synthesis of 4-methyl-4-nonene-1-ol-8-one diisoprenoid keto alcohol according to the Wittig reaction. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.12:3975-3979 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.

KOTLYAROVA, M.V.; KABOSHINA, Ye.S.; PERSIDSKAYA, K.G.

Producing extraction oil from azalea flowers. Trudy VNIISNDV no.4:175-177 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Essences and essential oils)
(Azalea)

KABOSHINA, Ya.S.; OSIPOVA, V.P., kand.khim.nauk

Problem of the retaining of odor. Masl.-zhir.prom. 25 no.5:34-37 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskiky i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.
(Perfumes)

KABOSHINA, Ye.S.; LIVSHITS, A.G.; OSIPOVA, V.P.; IVANOV, P.V.; AGAFONOVA, K.I.

Some new synthetic odorous substances. Trudy VNIISNDV no.6:85-90 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KABOSKIN, A.

In Fergana. Pozh.delo 7 no.6:26 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Inspektor Otdela pozharnoy okhrany, g. Fergan.
(Fire prevention—Study and teaching)

KABOSKIN, A.

Young firemen from Fergana. Pozh.delo 6 no.10:27 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Inspektor Otdela pozharnoy okhrany, Fergana.
(Fergana--Fire extinction)

AUTHORS: Kabot, F. F., Lyzo, I. T.

SOV/50-58-8-12/18

TITLE: On the Working Experience of the Aerological Station Brest (Iz opyta raboty aerologicheskoy stantsii Brest)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 47-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Technical instruction was given systematically in the station. With the knowledge of the assistants rose as well the quality of the observations (since 1952 - "excellent"). The altitude of sounding was gradually increased, especially after the introduction of wetting the balloon cover with mineral oil. This altitude was 16 400m in 1955, and 21 800 m in 1956 (second half). The conservation method and preparation of the balloon covers for the flight is described. The measuring devices are controlled and rechecked before being used. I. S. Pilipovich worked out special tables which save multiplications. In connection with sounding the temperature course, above all in the level 500 mb is watched carefully in order to eliminate wrong observations. In cases of doubt a second sound is launched immediately. During the reception of the signals and their treatment the radiosondist and his assistant relieve each other by turns in order to prevent faults. The detected faults are ana-

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lyzed and who caused them will be informed. The assistants of the station constructed several buildings without building experts. An underground cable was led from the city supply system in order to eliminate disturbances. The telephone lines are as well underground. A barochamber BK-1 was mounted in an especially practical way which guarantees greatest simplicity and convenience in the work. The device UPIR-56 is used for the preparation of the radiosondes. It is a combination of an ultra-high-frequency receiver which makes possible a tuning of the ingots PRB to a desired frequency and at the same time the qualitative control of the signals. In the case of a breakdown of the electric city supply system the station has its own power plant at its disposal. It is put into operation during the observations. Beside the instruction in the station several assistants take part in the corresponding courses.

KAROUREK, A. ; A[illegible], S; CHRO[illegible]CKY, S.

Construction of a cowshed in Zahnasovice assembled from prefabricated elements. p. 18.

POZEMNI STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi)
Praha, Czeckoslovakia Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European accession, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000519810012-4"

KABOUREK, Yan [Kabourek, J.]

Struggle for the reduction in hours of work and the International Labor Office. Vsem. prof. dvizh. no.8/9:44-48 Ag-S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(International Labor Office)

KABAUREK, Yan [Kabourek, Jan]

For prevention of industrial accidents and diseases in mining.
Vsesm.prof.dvizh. no.2:41-45 F '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskiy otdel Vsemirnoy federatsii truda.
(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)
(Trade unions)
(Coal mines and mining--Hygienic aspects)

KABOUREK, Yan

Will the International Labor Organization find a way out of its contradictions. Vsem. prof. dviah. no.8/9:36-38, 45 Ag-S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskiy otdel Vsemirnoy federatsii profsoyuzov.
(International Labor Organization)

L 32591-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR5023720 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/013/L039/L039

AUTHOR: Pasakh, Ye. V.; Yegorov, V. I.; Kabova, Ts. G.

TITLE: Intensification of a zinc electroplating process by means of ultrasonic oscillations

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 13L278

REF SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 118-122

TOPIC TAGS: zinc plating, electroplating, electroplating equipment, electrolyte, zinc plating, ultrasonic effect

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the intensification of a zinc-plating process by means of ultrasonic oscillations in an 800 l plating tank. A diagram is given of the distribution on its bottom of submerged magnetostriction transformers and of the values of sonic pressure on the liquid along the entire mirror of the tank. The irregularities of the plating and the given irregularities of sonic pressure did not exceed 15%. The zinc-plating was done using an electrolyte of the following composition: (in h/l) ZnO 10-14; NH_4Cl 240-260; joiners'

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glue 1-2; pH 6.2-6.8, temperature 18-24°. No satisfactory visible results were obtained in Zn deposits in the 800 l tank under the condition developed for zinc-plating in tanks of 20 and 80 l capacity. An increased electrolyte concentration and a change of pH to 7.2-8.5, allowed increasing D_k to 5 a/dm^2. Under these conditions good-quality deposits were obtained, but the anodes were passivated. In order to minimize the passivation, the anode surface was enlarged. It was noted that in plating metals using ultrasound, the mounting of parts and their orientation in relation to the radiating surface of transformer and anodes are of great importance. Tests under industrial conditions, of this electrolyte with applied ultrasound showed that the work of this electrolyte was steady and that the productivity increased by 5 times. N. Balasheva

SUB CODE: 13,09/ SUBM DATE: 10Jul65

Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

Proteo-vitamin paste as substitute for animal derivative feed in the ration of growing pigs and calves. S. M. Kabozov., Korm. baza, 2, no. 12, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. PRAKHIN, M.YE, KABOZOV, SM, ZHURAVEL, A.A., (Prof.)

2. USSR (600)

4. Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

7. Oil cake and coarse meal of the castor plant rendered harmless by factory treatment as a new protein feed for domestic animals. Sov.zootekh., 7, No. 6, 1952.
Kandidat Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Nauk Vsesoyuznyy

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

Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Kormleniya

1. KABOZOV, S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Ensilage

7. Ensilage of potatoes for fodder. Kolkh. proizv. 12 No. 10, 1952

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

TOMME, M.F., SIMON, E.I., KONDYREV,V., KABOZOV,S., BEREZOVSKIY, A.

Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

Feeding chaff to horses. (Preparation of feed stuffs for feeding." Prof. M.F.Tomme, E.I. Simon: "Organize the preparation of feed stuffs on every farm." V. Kondyrev, S. Kabozov, A. Berezovskiy. Reviewed by N.A. Leyzerson). Konevodstvo 22 no. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress November 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

KABOZOV, S.M., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Potatoes as feeding stuff for cattle. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.2:24-26 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)

(Cattle--Feeding and feeding stuffs) (Potatoes)

KABOZOV, S.M., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DUSHENKOVA, L.I.

Protein-vitamin paste as a substitute for feeds of animal origin in livestock and poultry rations. Trudy VNIIK 3:260-278 '56.
(Feeding and feeding stuffs) (MLRA 10:4)

KABOZOV, S.M., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Installation for the preparation of protein-vitamin paste. Trudy VNIIK 3:300-303 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Feeding and feeding stuffs) (Agricultural machinery)

CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
The Swine.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No.12089

AUTHOR : Kabozov, S. M.; Antonov, A. A.
INST. :
TITLE : The Nutritive Value of Siloed Corn Ears.

ORIG. PUB. : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1958, No 2, 141-149

ABSTRACT : When at Dubrovitsa (near Moscow) pigs were fed silage prepared from whole ears, the outer part and the core were not consumed. Fragmented silage in the amount of 30 percent of the nutritive ration mixed with other feeds was consumed well. The digestion of the silage's organic matter amounted to 64 percent. At a moisture of 68.5 percent, 1 kg of silage contained 202 g of digestive organic matter and at 74.5 percent 163 g. The dry substance contained 10.4 percent of protein, 3.5 percent

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GERASIMOV, Serafim Yakovlevich; PUSEN, Feodosiy Avdeyevich, kand.sel'skho-khoz.nauk; KABOZOV, S.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, spetsred.; FEDOSOVA, N.L., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn.red.; GOLUBKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Mixed feeds] Kombinirovannye korma. Spetsred. S.M.Kabozov. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn.i ekon.lit-ry po voprosam mukomol'no-krupianoi, kombikormovoi promyshl. i elevatorno-skladskogo khoz. Pt.1. 1959. 140 p. Pt.2. 1959. 93 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Feeds)

D'YAKOV, Mikhail Iudovich, akademik [deceased]; BELEN'KIY, N.G., obshchiy red.; DMITROCHENKO, A.P., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk, obshchiy red.; KONDYREV, V.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, obshchiy red.. V redaktirovanii prinimali uchastiye: GOLUBENTSOVA, Yu.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red. [deceased]; MYSYUTKINA, M.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; YEFIMOV, F.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; KABOZEV, S.M., kand.sel'skhokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; BEDNARSKAYA, G.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Selected works in two volumes] Izbrannye sochineniia v dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1959. 515 p. Vol.2., 1959. 647 p. (MIRA 13:1)

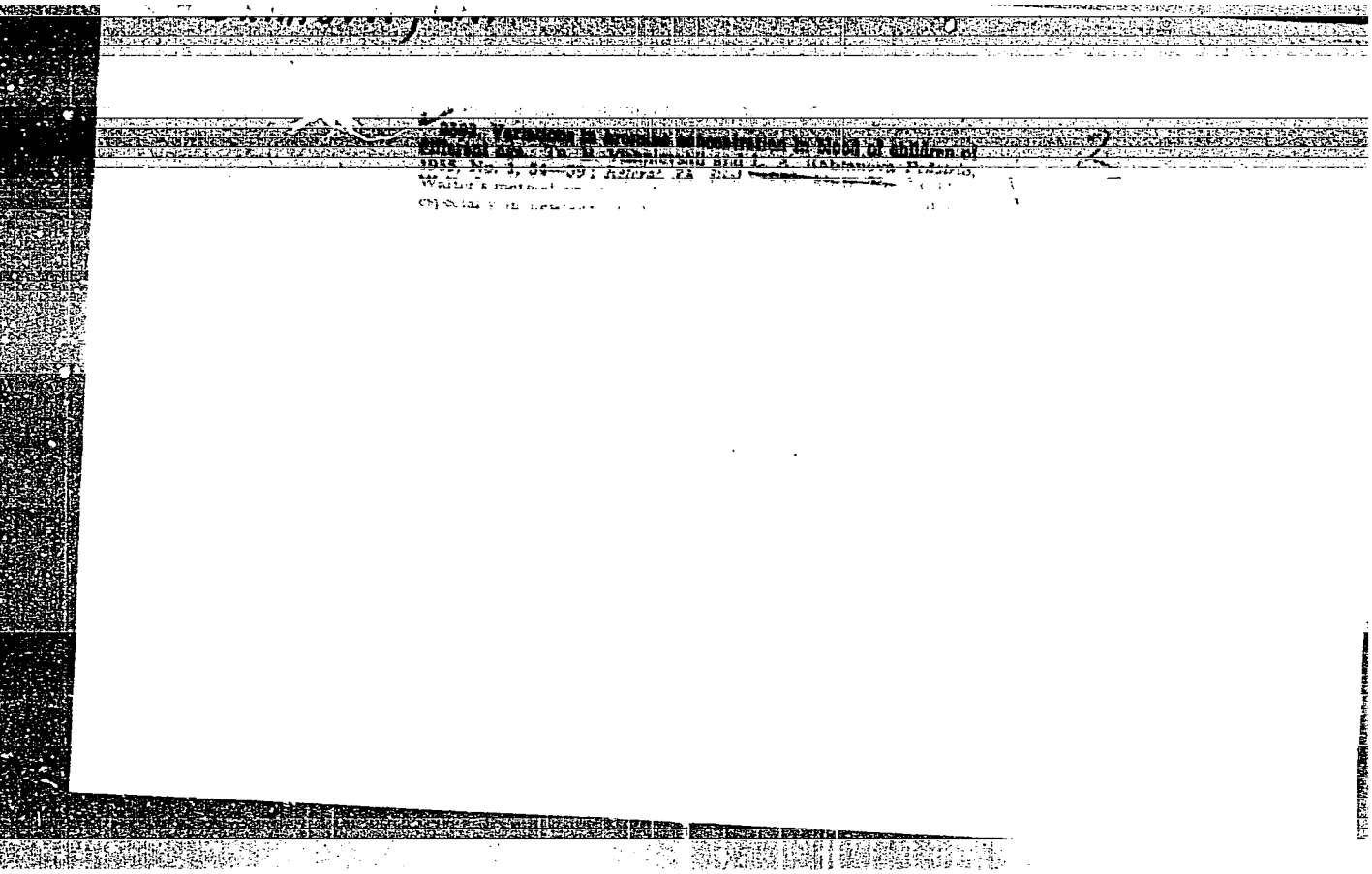
1. Vsesoyuznaya akdemiya sel'skokhoz.nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for D'yakov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Belen'kiy). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormleniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh (for Golubentseva, Mysyutkina, Yefimov, Kabozev).

(Agriculture)

KABOZOV, S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TARASINSKIY, G.; YERMILOV, N.

Using synthetic urea and manganese in mixed feeds. Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.7:21-22 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Orenburgskogo kombikormovogo zavoda (for Tarasinskiy). 2. Nachal'nik otdela tekhno-khimicheskogo kontrolya (for Yermilov).
(Feeds) (Urea) (Manganese)



DAKHNOV, V.N., professor, doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk;
KABRANOVA, V.N., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Using data of industrial geophysics for studying reservoir properties and petroleum saturation of productive beds of terrigenous Devonian strata in western Bashkiria. Trudy MNI no.12:21-32 '53. (MLRA 9:8)

(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)

PELOVA,N.; FERNANDES,A.; MEIIA,F.; KABRERA,A.

Leiomyosarcoma of the ileum. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 16 no.12: 1124-1126 '63.

1. Iz patologoanatomichnoto otdelenie na provintsialnata bolnitsa "Manuel Askunse" Kamaguei, Kuba).

69268

18.1150

Z/034/60/000/04/002/028
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Vyklický, Miloslav, Engineer and Kabrhel, Adolf, Engineer

TITLE: Manufacture and Properties of New Iron and Aluminium Alloys

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 4, pp 260-266

ABSTRACT: In the first part of the paper the authors review data given in the literature, predominantly American, on the manufacture and properties of Fe-Al alloys, mainly those marketed under the trade names Alfenol, Thermenol and Ferral. In the latter part of the paper the authors give some results of their own experiments obtained with two heats containing about 9 and 13% Al and one heat containing about 16% Al and 4% Mo. The chemical composition of these alloys were:

Nr 1	0.03% C	8.81% Al	
Nr 2	0.03% C	13.12% Al	
Nr 3	0.04% C	16.56% Al	4.09% Mo

The material was cast into raw sand moulds to obtain rods of 8 and 20 mm dia. The chemical properties in the as-cast state and in the worked and heat treated states (Tables 5 and 6) were determined, and also the heat resistance and

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Z/034/60/000/04/0C2/028
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Manufacture and Properties of New Iron and Aluminium Alloys

resistance to corrosion. The plots (Figs 1 to 8) are based almost exclusively on literary data, the plot (Fig 9) - weight increase as a function of time at elevated temperatures - is based on data obtained by the author of this paper. The results of the heat resistance tests can be summarised thus:

1. Fe-Al alloys containing 13% Al have a considerably better resistance to oxidation at 1150°C than the steel ČSN N7 161; it can be seen from the plot (Fig 9) that the maximum permissible operating temperature of 1200°C specified by the manufacturer is excessive.
2. The resistance to oxidation of the alloy containing 16% Al and 4% Mo at 1000°C is somewhat lower than for the alloy containing 9% Al; this result seems to indicate that Mo has a harmful influence but this is not confirmed by data in the literature.
3. Alloys containing 13% Al can be used for temperatures up to 1150°C while an alloy containing 16% Al and 4% Mo can be used only up to 1000°C. These data do not agree with other published data which generally are more optimistic.

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E073/E335

18.1130

AUTHORS: Vyklický, Miloslav, Löbl, Karel, Kabrhel, Adolf, Tůma, Hanuš, Čihal, Vladimír and Prazák, Milan

TITLE: Influence of Molybdenum and Copper on the Properties of Stainless Chromium

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No. 8, pp. 553 - 560

TEXT: According to data published in the literature (Ref. 2 - Copper in Cast Steel and Iron. Copper Development Association, London), high-alloy chromium steels containing 2-3% Si and 1.5-2% Cu have a high resistance to alum and are extensively used in the food-processing industry. An increased C content in chromium steels reduces their resistance to corrosion, particularly after unsuitable heat-treatment. However, low-carbon chromium steels cause difficulties in the manufacture of castings of complex shapes. Therefore, higher C contents are used and the unfavourable influence of the C content is compensated by adding Cu. Although the effect of Mo on chromium steels is known, the authors are not aware of any published information on the combined influence of Cu and Mo

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on the properties of chromium steels. This is in spite of the fact that such steels are being manufactured, for instance - the Czech steel Poldi-AK1BC (chemical composition: 0.12% C, 0.50% Mn, 0.25% Si, 16.15% Cr, 0.20% Mo and 1.75% Cu) and the ferritic chromium steel for use in the chemical industry, containing 0.6-0.8% C, max. 0.7% Mn, max. 2% Si, 28.0 - 30.0% Cr, 2.0 - 2.5% Ni, 2.0 - 2.5% Mo and 2.0% Cu. The authors considered it interesting to investigate the influence of Cu and Mo on the properties of chromium steel and this paper contains the results of these investigations. A total of 11 heats was produced with chemical compositions varying between the following limits: C 0.6 - 0.11%; Cu 0 - 6.11%; Cr 14.58 - 26.6% and Mo 0 - 3.91%. The heats were produced in a 20-kg high-frequency furnace, using as a charge: low-carbon steel, low-carbon ferrochromium, low-carbon ferromolybdenum and copper. Of the mechanical properties only the hardness was measured. In agreement with data published in the literature, heats with higher copper contents showed a higher hardness, both

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in the as-cast and in the annealed states; metallographic tests showed that addition of Cu brought about pronounced structural changes. The corrosion tests were carried out in a number of corrosive media, subdivided into the following groups:

A. Media with free SO_2

1. H_2SO_3; 2%; 20 °C
2. $NaHSO_3$; 5%; 20 °C

B. Organic oxides

3. lactic acid; 10%; 20 °C
4. oxalic acid; 10%; 80 °C
5. citric acid; 10%; 80 °C
6. tartaric acid; saturated solution; 80 °C
7. acetic acid; concentrated; 80 °C

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C. Inorganic non-oxiding acids

8. hydrochloric acid; 8%; 20 °C
9. phosphoric acid; 65%; 80 °C

D. Inorganic Oxiding acids

10. nitric acid; 65%; 80 °C .

A detailed analysis allowed grouping the time dependence of the weight loss due to corrosion into three basic groups: linear dependence (in hydrochloric acid and, in some cases, also in nitric acid at 80 °C); parabolic dependence with steepness increasing with time ($NaHSO_3$ solution) and, finally, corrosion rate decreasing with time and characterised by a curve which flattens out. The corrosion tests have shown that steel containing 25% Cr, 2% Mo and 2% Cu had the highest resistance to corrosion, which almost equalled the Czech steel ČSN 17241. This type of steel was not investigated in the group of the 17% chromium steels. In the latter steel,

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Mo improved the resistance to corrosion in solutions with free SO_2 , whilst Cu improved the resistance to corrosion in organic acids. On the basis of laboratory results, SONP Kladno produced two 50-kg heats in a high-frequency furnace with chemical compositions which proved the most favourable in the laboratory tests. The compositions of these heats (in %) were as follows:

Heat	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Mo	Cu
A 3829	0.13	0.53	0.37	0.019	0.021	15.52	2.05	2.01
B 3830	0.10	0.54	0.30	0.026	0.017	24.75	1.75	1.95 .

The ingots from both heats were forged into 250 x 600 x 20 mm blanks and then rolled down to 1 mm thick sheet. These hot-rolled sheets were then used in mechanical and corrosion tests and in weldability tests. The most favourable heat-treatment for these steels proved to be the following:

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Heat A ... 800 °C/0.5 hrs/air
" B ... 900 °C/0.5 hrs/air.

The mechanical properties of thus heat-treated steels do not differ substantially from the properties of semiferritic steels containing 17% Cr (ČSN 17041). After this heat-treatment, both heats proved satisfactory in double-bending tests; in Erichsen tests both heats achieved the value of 7.9 mm. Welding tests were carried out by arc-welding in an argon atmosphere; the weldability of Heat A was better than that of Heat B. Potentiostatic polarisation curves were determined to obtain information on the corrosion behaviour of the steels. The following conclusions were reached: Additions of 2% Mo and 2% Cu proved the most suitable. The resistance-to-corrosion of steels with 17% Cr, 2% Mo and 2% Cu is higher than the resistance-to-corrosion of the same type of steel without Mo and Cu. Very good results were obtained with steel containing 25% Cr and an addition of Mo and Cu which, for most corrosive

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Influence of Molybdenum ....

media, will have the same resistance-to-corrosion as the austenitic CrNi steel ČSN 17241. According to the achieved results, the steel with the lower Cr content can be used for less aggressive corrosion media and in cases in which the steel ČSN 17041 cannot be used owing to its lower resistance-to-corrosion or its poor weldability. Steel with a higher Cr content (Heat B) can be used as a substitute for the steel ČSN 17241 but the plasticity and weldability of this material are not as good as those of steel ČSN 17241.
There are 17 figures, 7 tables and 12 references: 6 Czech and 6 non-Czech. The four English-language references quoted are: Ref. 1 - Loring - Metals Handbook, pp. 462 - 465; Ref. 2 - (quoted in text); Ref. 3 - Saklatwalla - Dammler, Trans. Am. Soc. Steel. Treat. 15, 1929; Ref. 4 - Daniloff - The Alloys of Iron and Copper. New York and London, 1934.

Z/034/61/000/008/001/005
E073/E335

Influence of Molybdenum ....

ASSOCIATIONS: Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu a technologie v Praze (State Research Institute for Materials and Technology, Prague)
Státní výzkumný ústav ochrany materiálu G.V. Akimova v Praze (G.V. Akimov State Research Institute for the Protection of Materials, Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1960

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Z/034/62/000/001/006/011
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Kabrhel, A.

TITLE: Research on the steel type Cr16Mn7Ni2.5NO.15 with possible additions of other elements, in the shaped and as-cast states

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no.1, 1962, 61

TEXT: The research was carried out at the request of MTS for assessing the possibility of further savings of nickel. The properties of the steel type Cr16Mn7Ni2.5NO.15 in the shaped and as-cast states were studied. It was found that the proposed type of steel can, in practice, be as good as the steel ČSN 17460 although it contains 20 to 25% less nickel and 30 to 40% less manganese. A further reduction of these elements would result in the austenite becoming transformed into martensitic ferrite. Due to its good resistance to corrosion, this steel could be used in the manufacture of transportation equipment and equipment for the food industry.
Research Report SVÚMT Z-60-937.
58 pages, 35 figures, 13 tables.
Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Z/032/62/012/001/004/007
E073/E435

AUTHOR: Kabrhel, A.

TITLE: Investigation of steel of the type Cr 16 Mn 7 Ni 2.5 N 0.15 with the possible addition of further elements in the as-formed and the as-cast states

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, v.12, no.1, 1962, 72

TEXT: The investigations were carried out for the purpose of studying the possibility of reducing further the nickel consumption. The properties of steel of the type Cr 16, Mn 7, Ni 2.5, N 0.15 in the as-formed and in the as-cast states were investigated and it was found that the proposed type of steel could be practically equivalent to the steel ČSN 17 460 although it contains 20 to 25% less Ni and 30 to 40% less Mn. The consequence of a further reduction in these elements would be that the austenite would become transformed into martensitic ferrite. Due to its high resistance to corrosion this steel is suitable for means of transportation and for equipment used in the food industry.
Research Report Z-60-937, SVUMT, Prague, 1961.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Z/020/63/000/001/003/005
D006/D102

AUTHORS: Löbl, K., Vyklický, M., Kabrhel, A., and Šustek, A.

TITLE: Research on economical stainless austenitic-ferritic steels for service in the chemical industry

PERIODICAL: Energetika, no. 1, 1963, 54

TEXT: The paper is concerned with the problem of nickel saving in austenitic chrome-nickel steels used for production of welded machine equipment for the chemical industry. Using Soviet sources and results of own research, a total of four economical steels was developed in which nickel content was reduced practically to one half compared with the scarce steels they are to replace. The economical chrome-nickel austenitic-ferritic steels can replace the classic austenitic steels in most applications except for cases involving corrosive or active environments. Also, in designing machine equipment advantage can be taken of their better mechanical properties, especially higher yield point, as compared with the currently required chrome-nickel austenitic steels. [Abstracter's note: This is a complete translation of an abstract from the Výskumná správa SVÚMT (SVUMT Research Report) no. Z-61-1003, Prague, 1961.]

Card 1/1

VRBIK, Vl.; DRAPAL, S.; KRAUS, Vl.; LOBL, K.; VYKLICKY, M.; KABRHEL, A.; SUSTEK, A.; SLABA, J.; STETINA, K.; SCHREIBER, B.; PRUDKY, J.

Information on the reports of the State Research Institute of Material and Technology. Energetika Cz 13 no.1:53-54 Ja '63.

Z/032/63/013/002/004/004
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Vyklický, M., Löbl, K., Potůček, B. and Kabrhel, A.

TITLE: Introduction of economy stainless refractory steels and facing elements

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, v. 13, no. 2, 1963, 155

TEXT: The possibility was examined of substituting expensive and scarce steels by economy steels of the type Cr18Ni5Mn9N and Cr18Mn15N and satisfactory progress was made in introducing the proposed alloys as substitutes for the steels Real 095 and 096. Furthermore, the possibility was considered of using the steel Cr18Mn15N for a number of corrosive media under current welding conditions. Work has progressed in obtaining more accurate data on the properties of the oxidation-resistant austenitic chromium-nickel steels used for casting components of fittings, turbines, etc. Draft data sheets were worked out for the steels ARM4 and ARM 6.
Report Z-61-987, SVÚMT, Prague, 1961.
[Abstracter's note: complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VYKLICKY, M.; LOBL, K.; POTRUCEK, B.; KABRHEL, A.

Introduction of economical, stainless, fire-resistant steels and welding-on alloys into production. Energetika Cz 13 no.7: 386 Jl '63.

LOBL, K.; VYKLICKY, M.; KABRHEL, A.;

Introduction of new stainless, fireproof, and fire-resisting steels and alloys in industrial production. Energetica Cz 13 no.8:440 Ag '63.

POTUCEK, B.; VYKLICKY, M.; KABRHEL, A.

New possibilities for using the economical stainless steels Cr18Ni5Mn8N (17460), Cr17Ti (17046), and Cr18Mn15N (17471). Energetika Cz 13 no.9:500 S '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272 Z/0032/64/014/007/0509/0517

AUTHOR: Vyklicky, M.(Engineer); Mericka, M., Kabrhel, A. (Engineer); Tuma, H. (Engineer); Kopal, V.(Engineer); Mursec,M.(Engineer);Dvorak,K.(Engineer); Valtr,V.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of steel with a two-phase structure of the type Cr21Ni5

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 14, no. 7, 1964, 509-517

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, nickel steel, stainless steel, corrosion resistance, phase structure, alloy steel, alloying, phosphorus, titanium

ABSTRACT: Extensive experiments have been carried out to test corrosion resistance of newly introduced non-rusting steels with a two-phase structure of the type Cr21Ni5, which are mainly utilized in equipment of the chemical industry. The tests were carried out in the laboratory and confirmed by experiments in industrial plants, and included comparisons with classical steels which the new types

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

were to replace. Laboratory tests of the usual type were carried out on 30 x 80 x 2 mm (and also 1 mm) samples and plant tests on 20 x x 100 x 2 mm samples. The results of the experiments are in agreement with corrosion theory. Increased phosphorus content lowers the corrosion resistance. The varying effect of titanium added to Cr21Ni5 and Cr18Ni9 in different acids is discussed. In general it is found that the optimal types of two-phase steels have a corrosion resistance similar to that of classical austenite steel while being more economical than the corrosion resistant CSN 17460 and 17471 steels, and exhibiting a much higher intercrystalline-corrosion resistance. It was found that in the food-processing industry Cr21Ni5Ti can almost fully replace CSN 17246 steel. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 13 tables.

ASSOCIATION: SVUMT, Prague

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

ENCLOSURE: 01

Ocel 1	ČSN 17 234 Cr21Ni18Ti			ČSN 42 2948 Cr21Ni18	ČSN 42 2938 Cr21Ni18Ti	ČSN 42 2943 Cr21Ni18Mo2
výrobek 2	Plechy 3	Tyče 4	Výkovky 5	Odlitky 6	Odlitky	Odlitky
σ_{Kt} [kp/mm²] min.	40	38	38	35	35	35
σ_{Pt} [kp/mm²]	65—90	65—90	65—90	68—90	65—90	65—90
δ_5 [%] min.	23	20	20	18	12	18
ψ [%] min.	35	35	35	15	10	15
R [mkp/cm²] min.	8	8	8	4	2	4
Tvrdost HB ~ 7	—	—	—	180—250	180—250	180—250

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

ENCLOSURE: 02

Svařitelnost 8	zaručená 14	zaručená	zaručená	zaručená
Doporučované elektrody 9	E 389	E 388 E 389	E 389	E 390 E 391
Tepelné zpracování 10	980—1020 °C	1000—1050 °C	980—1020 °C	980—1020 °C
Teplota použití (maximální) 11	250 °C	300 °C	300 °C	300 °C
Nahrazovaná ocel ČSN 12	17246	422931 422932	422933	422942
Obrobitelnost 13	dobrá 15	dobrá	dobrá	dobrá

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042272

ENCLOSURE: 03

Legend for Enc. 01: 1 - steel, 2 - article, 3 - plate, 4 - rod, 5 - forging, 6 - casging, 7 - hardness, 8 - weldability, 9 - electrodes used, 10 - heat treatment, 11 - maximum operating temperature, 12 - replaces CSN steel, 13 - workability, 14 - guaranteed, 15 - good

*With suggested quenching in water or air. Steels with two-phase structure are more workable than conventionalppure austenitic steels.

Card 5/5

ACC NR: AP7003774 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/012/0909/0914

AUTHOR: Vyklicky, M. (Engineer); Kabrhel, A. (Engineer); Mericka, M.

ORG: State Research Institute of Materials, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu)

TITLE: Oxidation resistance of chromium and chromium-nickel [stainless] steels

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 12, 1966, 909-914

TOPIC TAGS: ~~chromium~~ stainless steel, ~~chromium~~ nickel ~~stainless~~ steel, ~~stainless steel oxidation resistance~~ metal oxidation, chromium steel

ABSTRACT: A series of 24 wrought and cast stainless steels, 11 straight-chromium (7.01—27.25% chromium and 0—1.0% aluminum), and 13 chromium-nickel steels (17.5—27.51% chromium, 2.22—38.91% nickel, 0—0.82% titanium) were subjected to oxidation tests in air at temperatures up to 1300C for up to 1000 hr. It was confirmed that the chromium content is the main factor contributing to oxidation resistance. Silicon, aluminum, and nickel, the latter at contents above 20%, also have a beneficial effect. Carbon has a negative effect. Titanium and manganese and the structure of steels (cast or wrought) had no apparent effect on the oxidation resistance under the conditions used. A straight chromium steel with 18.58% chromium and a chromium-nickel steel with 18.58% chromium and 9.22% nickel, after 1000 hr at 950C, had the same weight loss of about 300 g/m^2. However, a chromium-

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7003774

nickel steel with 21.56% chromium and 38.91% nickel and a straight-chromium steel with 23.76% chromium suffered the same weight loss after 1000 hr at 1200C and 1075C, respectively. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

MAMATOV, A.D.; KAZRIN, L.A.; MAYGOV, I.V.

For the lengthening of the service life of coke oven batteries.
Koks i khim. no.12:27-29 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.

KABRIZON, M.M., glavnyy inzhener

Practices of the "Semenovsko-Golokovskaia" Briquet Plant. Ugol' 34 no.12:40-42 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Semenovsko-Golovkovskaya briketnaya fabrika.
(Aleksandriya(Kirovgrad Province)--Briquets(Fuel))

BARANOVA,N.M.; BASS, Yu.B.; BOGDANOVICH, V.V.; VIL'GOS, Ye.F.; GRAZHDANTSEV, I.I.; GRYAZNOV, V.I.; GUTOROVA, Ye.D.; KABRIZON, V.M.; MOLYAVKO, G.I.; MOROKHOVSKAYA, M.S.; NOSOVSKIY, M.F.; ROMODANOVA, M.P.; SOSNOV, A.A.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.S.; USENKO, I.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BONDAR', A.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; SACHENKO-SAKUN, V.N., st. topograf; SHELUKHINA, A.V., st. tekhnik-geolog; STOPIK, M.A., st. tekhnik-geolog; REUTOVSKAYA, E.A., tekhnik; BETEKHTIN, A.G., akademik, glav. red.[deceased]

[Nikopol' manganese-ore basin] Nikopol'skii margantsevo-rudnyi bassein. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 534 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Ukr.SSR (for Baranova, Molyavko, Romodanova, Usenko). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Gryaznov, Nosovskiy). 3. Trest "Dneprogeologiya" (for Bogdanovich, Kabrizon). 4. Trest "Kiyevgeologiya" (for Bass). 5. Trest "Nikopol'-Marganets" (for Vil'gos, Grazhdantsev, Sosnov).

KABRIZON, V.M.

Hydrogeological conditions in the Belozerka deposit. Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.3:38-43 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Trest "Dneprogeologiya".
(Belozerka region (Zaporozh'ye Province)--Water, Underground)

KABRIZON, V.M.

Mining and hydrogeological conditions of open-pit areas of the Nikopol' manganese deposit. Sbor.trud.Inst.gor.dela AN URSR no.5:89-99 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(Nikopol' region (Dnepropetrovsk Province)---Manganese mines and mining)
(Mine drainage)

ZAYEZZHEV, N.M.; BORISENKO, S.T.; IGUMNOV, S.A.; KABRIZON, V.M.; TYAZHLOV, G.T.; SEDENKO, M.V.

Preservation of underground waters in connection with the drainage of ore deposits. Razved. i okh. nedr. 30 no.11: 36-41 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Trest "Dneprogeologiya" (for all except Sedenko). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Sedenko).

KABRNA, K.

[illegible] Hydrogen-cooled turboalternator. [illegible] 621.313 .312

VAZNIC AND L. KABRNA. Elektrotech. Obzor., 43, [illegible] No. 7, 347-57 [illegible] In Czech.

The first Czech hydrogen-cooled 62.5 MVA [illegible] turboalternator is compared with types made in other countries. The physical properties of cooling gases are formulated, hydrogen requiring less powerful fans than air, owing to its superior thermal conductivity. The flow of hydrogen is turbulent in the air gap and it proceeds in layers in the cooling ducts, which results in increased cooling efficiency. In the absence of oxygen, nitrogen and water vapour, the windings in fact do not age at all. [illegible] [illegible] load are [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. A special oil seal of the rotor shaft described enables the purity of hydrogen [illegible] to be [illegible] above [illegible] %, i.e. outside the explosion range. Design and winding particulars of the Czech type, as well as the economy of the oil seal equipment, the circulation system and emergency provisions are discussed. Before filling with hydrogen, carbon dioxide is blown through the alternator to prevent the forming of explosive mixture.

J. C. STARK

(1)

KABRNA, E.

TECHNOLOGY

ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR.

KABRNA, E. Past experiences with the operation of hydrogen-cooled turbo-alternators, no. 413.

Vol. 47, no. 8, Aug, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions(EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

L 20886-66 EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6011065 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/65/054/003/0097/0104

AUTHOR: Kabrna, Eduard (Engineer)

ORG: V.I. Lenin Works, Plzen (Zavody V.I. Lenina)

TITLE: Equipment for the hydrogen and water cooling of the first Czechoslovak 235 Mva turboalternator

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 54, no. 3, 1965, 97-104

TOPIC TAGS: turbine stator, turbine, turbine cooling

ABSTRACT: The 235 Mva "Skoda" turboalternator was described by Engrs K. Havelka and F. Pytlik (ibid, No 2, Feb 65, pp 58-60). This article describes the hydrogen- and water-cooling systems of the turboalternator, in three chapters: (1) Rotor Seals and Sealing Oil; (2) Gas Filling; (3) Water Cooling of Conductors in the Stator Winding. Each chapter reviews the problems that had to be solved in designing and gives a brief description of the manufactured equipment. Experience gained in the operation of hydrogen-cooled turboalternators is presented, and the solutions of other manufacturers for some of the basic problems also are described. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: 07Dec64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 UCR

UDC: 621.313.322.017.72

KABRNA.

TECHNOLOGY

ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR.

KABRNA. Turboalternators of great efficiency, p. 423.

Vol. 47, no. 8, Aug., 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

[redacted], L.

"Problems of using insulated conductors under various conditions."
Elektrotechnik, Praha, Vol 9, No 1, Jan 1954, p. 19

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

KABRNA, L.

Kabrna, L. Methods of establishing heavy-current electric installations. p. 223. ELEKTROTECHNIK. Praha. Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

KABRNA, L.

Laying power cables in molded tracks. p. 325.

ELEKTROTECHNIK. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

KAFRNA, L.

New regulations for the construction of electric lines. p.237

ELEKTROTECHNIK (Ministerstvo tezkeho strojirenstvi)
Praha, Czechoslovakia
Vol.14, no.7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
Nov. 1959
Uncl.

KABRNA, L.

Conductors in electric-power distribution. p. 242.

ELEKTROTECHNIK, Praka, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10
Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

KABRNA, Ladislav, inz. (Praha)

Cables and wires in industrial electric power distribution. Elektrotechnik 17 no.4:102-105 Ap '62.

KAHUNA, L., inz. (Praha); NOVACEK, J., inz. (Praha)

Setting up the electric power lines according to the new Czechoslovak standards. Elektrotechnik 17 no.2:34-37 F '62.

KABRNA, inz.

Maximum strain in power cable stretching. Elektrotechnik 17 no.10:290 O '62.

KABRNA, Ladislav, ins. (Praha)

Protection from dangerous contact voltage by circuit breakers.
Elektrotechnik 18 no.6:160-164 Je '63.

KABRNA, Ladislav, inz. (Praha)

New information of accident dangers from electric current.
Elektrotechnik 19 no.2:36-38 F'64

KABRNA, Ladislav, inz.

Disturbing voltages in power distribution networks with neutral wire protection. Energetika Cz 14 no.8:395-398 Ag '64

KABRNA, Ladislav, inz. (Prague)

Protection from the contact voltage in large plants with different current systems. Elektrotechnik 19 no.11:308-311 N '64.

KABRO, S.I.

Corrugated roofing plates for rural construction. Stroi. mat. 5 no.5:7-8 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Ukraine--Roofing, Concrete)

KABRO, Savva Ivanovich; NESATAYA, K.S.

[The shortened workday in the building materials industry] Sokrashchennyi rabochii den' na predpriiatiiakh promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov. Kiev, Gosstroiizdat, 1960. 75 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Hours of labor) (Building materials industry) (Wages)

KABRT, Antonin

Concentration of loading and unloading is the main task of the third Five-Year Plan. Zel dop tech 9 no.9:270 '61.

(Railroad) (Loading and unloading)

ZABRT, Antonin

Experiences with the OPW cars in the first period. Zel dop tech 12 no.9:230 '64.

KABRT, J.

KABRT, Jan

SURNAME, Given Names

(2)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Chair of the Public Health Organization of the Faculty of General Medicine, KU /Karlova universita; Charles University/ (Katedra organizace zdravotnictvi Fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU), Prague

Director: Prof V. PROSEK, MD

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 13, 1961, pp 604-606.

Data: "Remarks on the New Orthography of Medical Terminology."

193

GPO 981643

KABRT, J.

AGRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: VESTNIK, VOL. 6, No. 1, 1959

Kabrt, J. Nutrition of animals from the veterninary point of view. p. 55.
-Hn. Extraordinary Plenary Session of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. p. 50

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA I), LC, Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Docent Jan KABRT [Affiliation not given.]

"Normalization of Medical Terminology Practices."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 19, 10 May 63; pp 535-536.

Abstract : Discussion of deficiencies in international medical terminology: inconsistencies, tautologies, eponyms; conflicting terms in Czech and Slovak. A new commission has now been established at the CSAV to coordinate medical terminology practices first within Czechoslovakia, then within an international context.

1/1

KABRT, J.,doc.; DUFFEK, J., JUDr.

The development of the Prague Medical Faculty during the past 20 years. Sborn. lek. 67 no.5:133-139 My'65.

1. Oddeleni lekarske terminologie (vedouci: doc. J. Kabrt) a studijni oddeleni (vedouci: JUDr. J. Duffek) fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze.

KABRT, JAROSLAV.

Dietetika; specialni cast vyzivy zvirat. (1. vyd.) Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol)

SOURCE: EEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 10 Oct. 1956

KABRT, Jaroslav

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Docent, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Affiliation: Brno

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 7, 1961, pages 261-263.

Data: "Latest Discoveries Concerning the Relationship Between the Diet of Dairy Cows and Their Fertility and Utility."

GPO 981643