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SUB CODE: 00, A7

REF ID: A15011385

OTHER: 000

Card

12  
3/3

Author: [illegible]

Author: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible] Report, 14th Annual Conference

SOURCE: [illegible] Izvestiya Seriya Fizicheskaya, v.20, n. 2, 1977

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible] physical, form liquid, nuclear model, liquid

ABSTRACT: The author sets himself the task of introducing a new model of the nucleus, which is based on the idea of a liquid nucleus. The model is based on the idea of a liquid nucleus, which is based on the idea of a liquid nucleus. The model is based on the idea of a liquid nucleus, which is based on the idea of a liquid nucleus.

... the potential energy of the particles. An expression is given for

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ACCESSION NR: AP500-59-7

of the scattering amplitude, which is similar to the scattering amplitude in a liquid, but with the scattering amplitude in a liquid being a function of the scattering angle, or the matrix elements of the interaction potential in the liquid. The question concerning the kinetic energy is shown to be valid for the electron gas in a metal, and its validity in nuclear matter and liquid  $He^3$  is discussed at some length. It is shown that the kinetic energy assumption is valid provided the renormalization constant  $Z$  is unity and the non-polar part of the Green's function can accordingly be neglected. The applicability of the resulting "polar approximation" to the nuclear model of A.B.Migdal (Zhur.eks.p.i teor.fiz.43,1940,1962; 44,342,1963) is discussed briefly. Orig.art.has: 23 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy goudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, NF

NR REF BOM: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KADMENSKIY, S.G.

Associations in light nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 30  
no.1:138-143 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 44265-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6020212 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/006/1565/1572

AUTHOR: Kadmskiy, S. G.

40  
B

ORG: Voronezh State University (Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Rotation of normal and superfluid Fermi systems

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 6, 1966, 1565-1572

TOPIC TAGS: constant magnetic field, Fermi system, Larmor frequency, fluid property, atomic nucleus

ABSTRACT: A self-consistent calculation method has been developed for investigating the rotation of Fermi systems, which takes into account the internal magnetic field of currents arising during rotation. A generalized Larmor theorem has been formulated. The rotation of normal and superfluid systems is investigated in detail in this method. It has been shown that the moment of inertia of a London superfluid system is zero. The effect of normal and superfluid interactions on the moment of

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KADMOV, K.N.  
BCS

*Manufacturing Process  
Mining, Res., Shyany*

1467. Improvement of refractory raw materials is the most important task of the refractories industry.—K. N. KADMOV (*Uspenyye* No. 9, 412, 1980, abstracted in *Soviet*, 28, 363, 1980). A high  $Fe_2O_3$  content in quartzite, clay and kaoline reduces their value considerably. They can be purified by various methods, e.g. the improvement of kaoline and clays is based on preliminary dilution of a slip by addition of basic electrolytes, or, another method, the raw material is injected into a rotary kiln as a slip. The most usual method is air separation of the raw material and its subsequent treatment in an electrolyte bath. Flotation and magnetic separation can be used only to improve certain types of clay. Magnesite may be improved by the wet suspension process. Lime and ground  $FeSi$  suspended in  $H_2O$  are very useful as a flotation agent: in these suspensions, magnesite settles at the bottom, whereas quartz, dolomite, sand and other impurities rise to the surface.

KAD'MOV, K. N.

233763

USBR/Metallurgy - Nonferrous Castings, Vol. 52  
Porosity

"Elimination of Porosity in Nonferrous Castings,"  
K. N. Kad'mov, Eng'g

"Litsey Proizvod" No 7, pp 28, 29

Discusses various methods for porosity preven-  
tion, such as freezing of metal with subsequent  
remelting, refining with zinc chloride, and mod-  
ification with sodium salts and metallic sodium.  
Suggests impregnation with bakelite and lead as  
measures for improving porous castings. Homo-  
genizing process is discussed in detail as ef-  
fective measure against porosity in castings of

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silicon brass. Emphasizes, however, that lowest  
possible temp of metal melting is still principal  
condition for porosity prevention.

233763

KADNEN, I.I.; DIA, T.A. [DLA, T.O.]; GAYVORONSKAYA, V.K. [Gaiavorons'ka, V.K.]

Methods for determining the porosity of lacquer films on tin plate.  
Khar. prom. no.3:35-36 J1-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)



20(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

CZECH/2372

Kádner, Otakar E.

Astronomická navigace pro letce (Astronomical Navigation for Airman) Praha, S.N.T.L., 1954. 311 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: Zdeněk Svátek and Jiří Bouška, Doctor; Editor: Tomáš Zeman, Engineer; Managing Ed. for literature on transportation: Antonín Železný, Engineer (Chief Ed.).

PURPOSE: The book is intended for air navigators, aviation instructors, and other flight personnel; it can be used as a textbook.

COVERAGE: The book surveys the fundamentals of navigational astronomy, mainly the theory of celestial coordinates, apparent positions and motions of celestial bodies, time units, and measuring aids and methods. Tables are included to compute the position of aircraft from celestial observations. Systems of coordinates and measurement techniques on the celestial sphere are the subjects of Chapters 2 and 3. Solar and sidereal time, conversion of time units, date lines, and time signals are dealt with in Chapter 4. Corrections for refraction, parallax corrections, Coriolis acceleration

Card 1/5

## Astronomical Navigation (Cont.)

CZECH/2372

and correction of altitudes are discussed in Chapter 5. Instruments, aids, almanacs and methods of computation and determination of position are surveyed in Chapters 6, 7 and 8. Flights along a great circle line, plotted on a gnomonic chart, are discussed in Chapter 9. The last chapter mentions Wild's method of finding the meridian by night. None of the instruments described is Czech. The author thanks Engineer S. Konečný and Doctor B. Hrnak. There are numerous tables, 146 figures, 21 appendices, 3 inserts (maps), and 26 references: 8 English, 7 Czech, 7 Soviet, and 4 German.

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CZECH/2372

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	MM/fal 10-12-59
Card 5/5	

KADNER, O.

KADNER, O.

Do we make mistakes in measuring "from the highest of instruments"? p. 73.  
(Zememerictvi. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1954)

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Electronic calculating machines. p. 121. KARTOGRAFICKY PRŮHLÉD.  
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"Approximate Construction of Mercator's Chart." p. 162,  
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Geographical interpretation of aerial photographs. p. 83

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(MEDICINE MILITARY AND NAVAL,  
fluorography, organis. (Rus)

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RUSSIYAN, S.V.; SKOBNIKOV, K.M.

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in the Light of the Tectonic and Analysis of Deep  
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / USA

WEISS, T.R.; ~~KADO, R.T.~~; ADEY, W.R.; Laboratory of Neurocybernetics  
Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague;  
[Orig. version not given]; Brain Research Institute UCLA, Los An-  
geles.

"Impedance and DC Potential Shifts During Cortical Spreading De-  
pression."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 2, Jun 66, pp 194-195

Abstract: Experiments were conducted on 17 rats either anesthetized  
or immobilized (by Gallamine) and artificially respired during  
spreading depression (SD). An increase of the impedance occurs  
during the SD; it is caused by the increase of the equivalent resist-  
ance and capacitive reactance. The impedance shift starts later  
and lasts longer than the negative DC potential accompanying the  
SD wave. Depolarization and repolarization of the gross cortical DC  
potential is caused by depolarization and repolarization of the  
membranes of the neurons due to changes in permeability; this is  
accompanied by an increase of the impedance of the brain tissue. 1  
Figure, no references. Submitted at the 4th Intradisciplinary Conf.  
of Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Mar. Lazne,  
1/1 12-15 Oct 65. Article is in English.

ZHILKIN, V.B.; Primalni uchastnye: ITEL'SON, G.M.; KALGANOV, D.K.;  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000519830008-7"  
M.K.; KONYASHIN, Ye.I.; LASKIN, R.L.

Experimental use of titanium in hydrometallurgy. Titan i ego  
splavy no.8:273-278 '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Hydrometallurgy--Equipment and supplies)  
(Titanium--Corrosion)



KOSTRYKIN, Mikhail Iosifovich; LUKASHIN, Tikhon Alekseyevich;  
VAVILOV, Mikhail Andreyevich; MAKIYENKO, N.I., inzh.,  
retsenzent; BOLOTIN, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KITAYEV,  
V.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; KADOBNOV, V.F., inzh.,  
retsenzent; BORZOV, K.V., inzh., retsenzent; ORLOV, M.P.,  
inzh., otv. red.; KRASNYANSKIY, Ye.A., inzh., red.;  
SILINA, L.A., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Metal work shop and electric equipment installation operations] Slesarnoe i elektromontazhnoe delo. Moskva, Gosgor-  
tekhizdat, 1963. 182 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Electric wiring) (Metalwork)

SOV/32-24-10-42/70

**AUTHORS:** Danilov, Yu. S., Kadobnova, N. V., Mironov, L. G.

**TITLE:** An Apparatus for Compression Tests of Plane Samples (Pribor dlya ispytaniya ploskikh obraztsov na szhatiye)

**PERIODICAL:** Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1271-1272 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** An apparatus was constructed (the diagram of which is given) which makes it possible to determine in a compression the elasticity modulus as well as the limit of proportionality and of the flowing quality of plane samples of a thickness of 1-5 mm at room temperature and higher temperatures. The main parts of this apparatus are the mounting device for the sample and the lever tensiometer with the indicator of the "Krasnyy Instrumental'-shohik" factory. A two-section furnace with a maximum heating temperature of 500° was used in these investigations. The temperature is exactly controlled by an electronic potentiometer ~~EPD~~ 17 with an accuracy of  $\pm 3^\circ$ . The recording of the temperature is carried out by a potentiometer PP 1. Samples of an aluminum alloy ~~Al~~ 16T and steel ~~YAT~~ were investigated. The mechanical properties of these materials were determined in an expansion for purposes of comparison. The investigations re-

Card 1/2

An Apparatus for Compression Tests of Plane Samples

SOV/32-24-10-42/70

vealed that under compression the limits of proportionality and flowing quality of the D 16T-alloy are somehow higher than in the case of expansion, whereas these values are practically the same with ~~steel 1332~~. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2



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SOV/32-25-6-27/53

AUTHORS: Danilov, Yu. S., Kadobnova, N. V.

TITLE: Role Played by Stress Frequency on Tests of Fatigue Strength  
(Rol' chastoty nagruzheniya pri ispytaniyakh na vynoslivost')

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 727 - 731 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In contrast to a widely spread assumption it was found (Ref 4) that the decrease in strength under repeated heavy stresses is not only caused by the magnitude and duration of the stress but also by the frequency of the latter. Various construction materials were investigated under the effect of cyclic stresses that were applied with frequencies of 7.6 to 4750 cycles/minute. Experiments were made with a fatigue testing machine of the Veler type. The latter was remodeled by fitting in an AC current electromotor (with three speeds), a single-step helical reducer and two-step belt transmission; thus, six more stress frequency ranges were obtained in addition to the abovementioned frequency range. 30KhGSA steel and alloy D16 and V95 were tested by using cylindrical samples (Fig 1). Test results are given (Tables 1-4). Among other things they led to the following conclusions: In the case of alternated stresses the strength of the metal also

Card 1/2

Role Played by Stress Frequency on Tests of Fatigue  
Strength

SOV/32-25-6-27/53

depends on the frequency of stress. The decrease in frequency from 4750 to 7.6 cycles/minute effects a 100-500 fold lengthening in the testing duration, in which case the fatigue strength drops by 1.5 - 5 times with respect to the number of cycles. The passage to low frequencies leads to narrower limits of fatigue strength. The decrease occurs on the basis of  $N = 30000$  cycles by about 90% in the case of a decrease in frequency from 4750 to 7.6 cycles/minute. The zones of fatigue fractures do not depend on the frequency of stress and occur, with equal stresses, on very closely situated planes. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

L 40953-66

ACC NR: AT6024920 (A) EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) EM/JH/HW/JD  
SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0112/0119

AUTHOR: Kishkina, S. I.; Zilova, T. K.; Kadobnova, N. V.; Drozdovskiy, B. A.; Bubenshchikov, V. S.; Surkova, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stress-concentration and crack sensitivity of ATsM, ATsMU and AMg6 alloys and their welds

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat-resistant and high-strength alloys), 112-119)

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, high strength alloy, stress concentration, notch sensitivity, metal property, / ATsM aluminum alloy, ATsMU aluminum alloy, AMg6M aluminum alloy, AMg6N aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: Hot-rolled ATsM, ATsMU, AMg6M and AMg6N alloy plates 10 mm thick, ATsM and ATsMU alloy forgings, ATsMU and AMg6M alloy extruded shapes, and welds of these alloys have been tested for stress-concentration and crack sensitivity. The sensitivity to stress concentration was evaluated on the basis of tensile tests with notched specimens stressed under an angle of 4-8° to the axis. Crack sensitivity was tested with Mesnoger specimens having artificial cracks 1.5 mm deep. In all cases, specimens of ATsM and ATsMU alloys were tested after

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ACC NR: AT6024920

aging at 90—100C for 100 hr. It was found that plates and extruded shapes of AMg6M alloy and their welds had low sensitivity to crack and stress concentration. The 20% strain-hardened AMg6N alloy plates were found to be crack and stress-concentration sensitive. The AMg6N alloy welds, however, had a low sensitivity to cracks and stress concentrations, identical to that of annealed plates and welds. Welds of high-strength ATsM alloy (tensile strength over 43 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) were found to be stress-concentration and crack sensitive. The results of these tests led to the conclusion that AMg6N (strain-hardened AMg6) can be used in large welded structures. The ATsM alloy is less suitable for such structures because of high sensitivity to stress concentrations and cracks. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5056

Card 2/2 hs



*KADOCHKIN, L.N.*

**SERGIYEVSKIY, M.V.:** ~~KADOCHKIN, L.N.~~

Work practice of the joint Department of Psychology and Physiology.  
Vop.psikhol. 2 no.5:189-192 S-0 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Psychology)

(Physiology)

SERGIYEVSKIY, M.V. (Kuybyshev); KADOCHKIN, L.H. (Kuybyshev)

Critical comments on the journal "Voprosy psikhologii." Zhur. vys.  
nerv. deliat. 6 no. 4: 634-644 J1-Ag '56. (MLR 9:11)

(PERIODICALS,

Voprosy psikhologii, Moskva (Rus))

(PSYCHOLOGY,

periodical Voprosy psikhologii, Moskva (Rus))

KADOCHNIKOV, A.

Treated as a stepson. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.12:19 D  
'62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' Permskogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'-  
nogo soyusa rabotnikov, svyazi, rabochikh avtomobil'nogo  
transporta i shossnykh dorog.  
(KLIUCHI (PERM PROVINCE) - HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

KADOCHNIKOV, A.

Consolidation of automotive transportation units. Avt. transp. 42  
no. 12:4-5 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KADOCHNIKOV, A.

Toward a perfect organization of labor. Avt. transp. 43 no.2:  
6-7 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Predsedatel' Permskogo oblastnogo komiteta Professional'nogo  
soyuza rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtomobil'nogo transporta i  
shosseynykh dorog.

21802

S/103/61/022/004/009/014  
B116/B212

9.2530  
9.6000 (1040, 1089, 1067)

AUTHORS: Kadochnikov, A. I., Fridman, L. A., Yanus, R. I. (Sverdlovsk)

TITLE: Theory of the selective rectification of even numbered potential harmonics by using symmetrical non-linear electric resistors

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 4, 1961, 501-508

TEXT: In the present paper one of the circuits (Fig. 2) for selective rectification of even numbered potential harmonics is investigated. This is built with symmetrical non-linear resistors. The application of this circuit is shown in the output circuit of a ferro-probe (or a magnetic amplifier of a type with even numbered harmonics). In order to rate the sensitivity of such a ferro-probe a simple formula has been derived. Experimental data are brought that confirm the theoretical conclusions. A discontinuity near a certain point on the static characteristic of the symmetric non-linear resistors will have an essential influence on the sensitivity of this circuit. A circuit of symmetrical non-linear resistors which has been brought by R. Ya. Berkman (Ref. 9: "Fazovyy detektor na kratnyye

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21802

S/103/61/022/004/009/014  
B116/B212

Theory of ...

chastoty." (Phase discriminator for multiple frequencies). Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 19, no. 4, 1958) is very advantageous in this respect. But his formula can only be applied to some special cases. This paper brings a sufficiently accurate and also simple solution for that circuit, its correctness has been proved by trial. It is shown that the constant component of the current flowing through the load resistance  $R_B$  will be proportional to the mean value of the sum of the even numbered harmonics which belong to the potential measured in the band width  $\tau$ . The circuit investigated may also be used to rectify the even numbered harmonics of the emf generated in the output coil of the ferro-probe (or of a magnetic amplifier of the type with even numbered harmonics). The constant current component, which has been described above, is essentially a function of the load resistance  $R_B$  and the resistance  $R_C$  where the blocking potential originates. The sensitivity of the ferro-probe may be approximately calculated with the formula

$$\frac{I}{H_0} \approx \frac{nS\mu_d \cdot \max f}{\sqrt[3]{R_B^2 (R_G + R_{G1})}} \quad (25);$$

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B116/B212

Theory of ...

and the approximate calculation of the current gain for a magnetic amplifier having an equivalent output circuit may be done with

$$\frac{I}{I_0} \approx - \frac{\frac{S}{l} n n_0 \mu_{d,max} f}{\sqrt{R_B^2 (\bar{R}_G + R_{\sigma 1})}} \quad (26),$$

where  $R_{\sigma 1}$  and  $R_{\sigma 2}$  denote the load resistances;  $R_{\sigma 1}$  contains half of the ohmic resistance of coil II;  $\bar{R}_G$  represents a certain mean value of the resistance of the rectifier component;  $\mu_d$  denotes the differential permeability of the core;  $n$  the number of turns of the indicator coil;  $S$  the area of the core cross section;  $f$  the exciting frequency;  $I$  the control current;  $n_0$  the number of turns of the control coil;  $l$  the length of the magnetic path of the core;  $H_0$  the "control" field. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Miles I. G. Types of Magnetic Amplifiers Survey. Trans. AIEE, vol. 71, 1952; Frost-Smith E. H. The Study

Card 3/4



21802

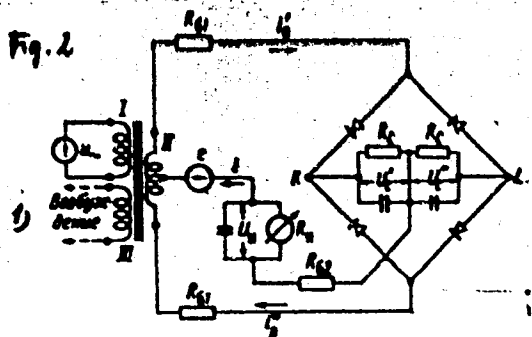
S/103/61/022/004/009/014  
B116/B212

Theory of ...

of a Magnetic Inverter for Amplification of Low - Input - Power D. C. Signals. IEE, vol. 100, no. 76, Part II, 1953.

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1960

Legend to Fig. 2:  
1) Excitation.



Card 4/4

S/103/62/023/006/009/012  
D208/D308

AUTHOR: Kadochnikov, A.I. (Sverdlovsk)  
TITLE: Measurement of maximum dynamic differential permeability  
PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 6, 1962, 795-801

TEXT: The author considers a magnetic circuit with a secondary winding of  $n_2$  turns and a primary winding of  $n_1$  turns with a resistance  $R > \omega L_{\min}$ ,  $L_{\min}$  being the minimum value of the differential inductance of the magnetizing winding  $L = n_1^2(S/l)\mu_d$  where  $S$  is the cross-section and  $l$  - length of magnetic path,  $\mu_d$  - magnetic differential permeability. The primary winding is connected with an a.c. source -  $U_m \sin \omega t$ .  $e$ ,  $i$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $di/dt$  and  $d\alpha/dt$  are plotted vs.  $t$  and  $\mu$  vs.  $H$ . Formulas are then discussed for  $e_{\max}$  and  $\mu_d \max$  in terms of the above parameters, and methods are described for their oscillographic measurement. The effect of permeability

Card 1/2

Measurement of maximum dynamic ...

S/103/62/023/006/009/012  
D208/D308

inertia, usually neglected, is considered and it is shown that the max. dynamic differential permeability is reached between the instant when  $di/dt$  reaches its maximum and the instant when  $di/dt$  and  $d\alpha/dt$  responses cross each other. A formula is given for the interval between the  $i'$  and  $\mu_d$  maxima. A method of combining peak measurements (by oscilloscope or peak voltmeter) and calculations in order to obtain  $\mu_d$  are treated and compared with experimental verifications undertaken in the frequency range of 20....4000 cps and  $R/\omega L_{min}$  range of 0.1....40; the agreement is within 7%. There are 4 figures and 1 table. ✓

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1961

Card 2/2

KADCOHNIKOV, A.I.

Electromagnetic processes in a conductive plate under the action of  
a pulsed magnetic field. Defektoskopija no.1:15-19, '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

VDOVIN, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, nauchnyy sotrudnik; KADOCHNIKOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, assistant

Rectangular voltage wave generator. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
elektromekh. 5 no.5:557-559 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (for Vdovin). 2. Kafedra  
eksperimental'noy fiziki Ural'skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta  
(for Kadochnikov).

(Electric generators)  
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

KADOCHNIKOV, B.F.

Osteoid osteoma of the maxilla. Stomatologia 39 no.1:42-44 Ja-F  
'60. (MIRA 14:11)

(JAWS—TUMORS)

KADOCHNIKOV, B.F.

Sialography. Stomatologia 39 no.6:64 N-D '60,  
(SALIVARY GLANDS...RADIOGRAPHY)

(MIRA 15:1)

KADUCHIKOV, P. F. Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service--Methods of  
Ostosyntheses of Fractures of the Lower Jaw.

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 11, 1961, pp. 70-79.



KADOCHNIKOV, E.F., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Methods of osteosynthesis in fractures of the mandible.  
Voen.-med. zhur. no.11:74 N 161. (MIRA 15:6)  
(JAWS—FRACTURE)

KADOCHNIKOV, B.F.

Setting of shoulder dislocations. Vest. khir. 91 no.7:87-88  
Jl'63 (MIRA 16:12)

KADOCHNIKOV, N., kand. biolog. nauk

Useful activity of rooks. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.2:  
49 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

KADOCHNIKOV, N. A., brigadir

We make wide use of small machinery. Transp. stroi. 13 no.4:43  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Altaytransstroy.

(Painting, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)  
(Plastering--Equipment and supplies)

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P.  
CA

15A

Effects of chemical treatment of field-protective forest strips on the bird population. N. P. Kadochnikov. *Zool. Zhur.* 30, 207-10 (1951).—Aerial dusting with 12% benzene hexachloride dust while giving good results on leaf-eating insect pests does not appear to have a neg. effect on the bird population of the treated areas. The birds feed on both the surviving insects and on those killed by the insecticide. The latter did not appear to cause deaths among the birds

observed. Exptl. data show that common birds develop toxic symptoms when fed insects that had been mixed with as much as 1.6-6.6% insecticidal dust; sparrows were the most resistant. G. M. Kosolapoff "

КАЛОЧНИКОВ, Н. П.

MAL'CHEVSKIY, A. S.; КАЛОЧНИКОВ, Н. П.

Birds, Injurious and Beneficial

Method of in vivo study of the feeding of nestlings of insectivorous birds. Zool.  
zhur. 32, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P.

Interrelation of predatory birds and the field vole in the steppes of Azerbaijan. Zool.zhur. 32 no.6:1222-1233 N-D '53. (MIRA 6:12)

1. Laboratoriya prognozov razmnosheniya massovykh vreditel'ey sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh kul'tur, Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zashchity rasteniy, Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i elektrofikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Azerbaijan--Field mice) (Field mice--Azerbaijan) (Azerbaijan--Birds of prey) (Birds of prey--Azerbaijan)

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P.; NYGELIS, Yu.K.

Experimental test of the effect of powdered pesticides (DDT, benzene hexachloride, sodium fluosilicate) on small insect- and grain-eating birds. Trudy VIZR no.6:185-199 '54. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Pesticides) (Birds, Injurious and beneficial)



**KADUCHENKO, N.P.; BYGELIS, Yu.K.**

Feeding habits of European jay nestl AGS (*Garrulus glandarius*  
L.) in artificial pine and oak plantations of the Saval'skoye  
Banger District in Voronezh Province. Zool.snar.33 no.6:  
1349-1357 N-D '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity  
rasteniy VASKhNIL i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Voronezh Province—Jays)

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P.

Attraction of the cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus* L.) to pine plantations in  
Balashov region [with English summary in insert]. Zool.shur.35 no.8:  
1223-1228 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy.  
(Balashov region--Cuckoos)

KADOCHNIKOV, N. P., kand. biol. nauk

Birds of the Savala forestry district in Balashov Province.  
Trudy VIZR no.8:173-219 '57. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Balashov Province--Birds) (Forest fauna)

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Materials on the feeding of nestlings of insectivorous birds in the Savala Forestry, Voronezh Province, and their evaluation from the point of view of silvicultural importance of birds during their nesting period. Trudy VIZR no.15:225-316 '60. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Voronezh Province—Forest insects) (Birds—Food)

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P.

Experiments in transferring nests of the greater titmouse (*Parus major* L.) and the redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus* L.) from one place to another. Zool. zhur. 39 no.11:1684-1689 N '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. All-Union Research Institut of Plant Protection, Leningrad.  
(Titmice) (Redstart) (Birds--Behavior)

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P.

Observations on nesting and feeding of the boreal owl (*Aegolius funereus* L.). Zool. zhur. 41 no.3:465-467 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. All-Union Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad.  
(Owls)

KADOCHNIKOV, N.P.

Biology of the reproduction of the scops owl in Voronezh  
Province. Ornitologia no.6:104-110 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

RUBANIK, V.G.; KADUCHNIKOVA, A.A.

Organizing expositions of vegetation zones at the Alma-Ata  
Botanical Garden. Trudy Alma-At.bot.sada 5:20-34 '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(Alma-Ata--Botany--Exhibitions)



KADOCHNIKOVA, A.A.

Notes on the expedition to the Far East. Trudy Alma-At.bot.  
sada. 5:179-182 '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Alma-Ata--Plant introduction)

BARCH, I.Z., inzh.; KUTOV, E.N., inzh. Prinsipialni uchastiye: KADOCHNIKOVA, G.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, G.F., starshiy laborant; BLOKHA, L.A., starshiy laborant; KONYUSHEVSKIY, Ye.I., red.; DONSKOY, Ya.Ye., red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Construction cranes] Stroitel'nye krany; spravochnoe posobie. Pod red. E.I. Konyushevskogo. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 409 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kharkov. Yuzhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennogo stroitel'stva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Konyushevskiy). (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KADOCSA, F.

Spring weather following severe winters. p. 119. Vol. 60, No. 2 Mar/Apr.  
1956. Budapest, Hungary. IDOJARAS.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1  
January 1956.

KADCCSA, GY.

Epidemic of owl moths in 1954. p. 89.  
KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest. Voll 8, No. 1/2, 1955.

SOURCE: EEAL Vol. 5, No. 7 July 1956

KADOCSA, Lajos, mérnök

Railway development on the basis of modern science and  
technology. Magyar vasut 8 no.491 15 P '66.

S/131/60/000/008/007/009/XX  
B021/B054

AUTHORS: Karev, B. D. and Kadolin, A. S.

TITLE: Mechanization of Time- and Power-consuming Work, and Use of Air Blast in Cupola Furnaces

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, <sup>25</sup> No. 8, pp. 371-373

TITLE: At the Yamskiy Kombinat (Yam Combine), the cupola furnaces were operated with natural air current and manual discharge of the burned dolomite, which required a great number of workers. The capacity of the cupola furnaces was 80,000 t a year with a staff of 230 workers. Mechanization of production was started in 1955. Upon suggestion by B. D. Karev, devices for discharging the burned dolomite were installed. On the authors' suggestion, the cupola furnaces were adjusted for low-pressure blowers in 1958-59. Mechanization and conversion to blowers ensured a continuous discharge of dolomite. The formation of melts was eliminated, fuel consumption reduced by 35%, and the capacity of furnaces was increased. The output of the department increased by 300%. More than 2,000,000 rubles

Card 1/2

Mechanization of Time- and Power-consuming Work, and Use of Air Blast in Cupola Furnaces S/131/60/000/008/007/009/XX  
B021/B054

a year were saved owing to the above-mentioned measures. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Yamskiy dolomitny kombinat  
(Yam Dolomite Combine)

✓

Card 2/2

VLASKO, Yu.; KADOLKO, L.

Dump truck trains for transportation of bulk construction materials.  
Avt. transp. 42 no.9140-42 9 '64. (MIRA 17:11)



DANILEVSKIY, N.F., kand.med.nauk., KADOLQ, H.A., kand.med.nauk,  
MARCHENKO, A.I., kand.med.nauk

(Clinical and histological study of the effect of AST-2 plastic  
on the dental pulp. Stomatologiya 37 no.5:15-17 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. I.O.  
Novik) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent I.P.  
Alekseyenko).

(PLASTES - PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(DENTISTRY)

KADOMGEV, B.B. [Kadomtsev, B.B.]; BRAGINSZKIJ, S.I. [Braginskiy, S.I.];  
KOCZOGH, Akosne [translator]

Plasma stabilization with nonpermanent magnetic field. Atom taj 2  
no.2:103-119 Ap '59.

SOY/112-58-2-2122

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 2, p 54 (USSR)

**AUTHOR:** Kadomskaya, K. P.

**TITLE:** Limiting Internal Overvoltages by Application of 2-Step Circuit Breakers  
(Ogranicheniye vnutrennikh perenapryazheniy pri primenenii vyklyuchateley  
dvukhstupenchatogo deystviya)

**PERIODICAL:** Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957,  
Nr 1, pp 20-29

**ABSTRACT:** Overvoltages are analyzed in a main electric transmission line circuit where the line proper is replaced with P and T circuits at normal frequencies; resistances are neglected; transients are examined in a single-phase circuit; it is assumed that a transient due to the first step of switching is damped by the beginning of the second switching step; a receiver system is represented by an equivalent reactance, the EMF of which is assumed to be constant. Analytical expressions are submitted for calculating the internal overvoltages in these cases: switching on a no-load line, switching off a short-circuit, a

Card 1/2

SOV/112-58-2-2122

**Limiting Internal Overvoltages by Application of 2-Step Circuit Breakers**

circuit-breaker operation, switching off the line because of out-of-step conditions. In the above cases, the effect of the damping-resistor value on first- and-second-step overvoltages is determined for a 330-km transmission line. The calculated results obtained are compared with experiments on an electrodynamic model. The damping resistor value corresponding to a minimum overvoltage is different for various cases, and lies within 200-500 ohms in the above cases. With a 500-ohm resistor, internal overvoltages are 1.6 times normal or less.

I.F.P.

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress

Card 2/2