KISELEV, P.N.; OKULOV, N.M. [deceased]

Disorders in the absorption of various substances from the gastrointestinal tract in radiation sickness. Vop.radiobiol. 2:199-212 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudniki TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ALIMENTARY CANAL)

KISELEV, P.N., prof.; SEMINA, V.A.

Some immunological self-protective mechanisms of the organism against ionizing radiations. Vop.radiobiol. 2:356-363 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudniki TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(IMMUNITY) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KISELEV, P.N., prof.; RABINOVICH, R.M.; METER, I.D.

Course and treatment of experimental pneumonia in animals with radiation sickness. Vop.radiobiol. 2:364-372 '57.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudniki TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (PNEUMONIA)

Kiselev, P.N.

KISELEV, P.N.

Some results of studying the effect of ionizing radiations on infection and immunity [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 2 no.5:55-64 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz bakterio-serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. P.N.Kiselev) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(IMMUNITY, effect of radiations, ionizing, review (Rus))
(INFECTION, experimental, eff. of ionizing radiations, review (Rus))
(RADIATIONS, effects, ionizing, on exper. infect. & immun., review (Rus))

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84713

Author : Kiselev, P. N.
Inst : No institute is given
Title : The Protective Role of Tissues of the Organism against its Own Denatured Proteins

Orig Pub : Zh. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., 1957, No. 6, 104-111

Abstract : The formation of antibodies against the organism's own denatured proteins (AODP) has been demonstrated with the aid of the RSK [Blood Serum Reaction] in which the antigen was the animals' own serum proteins, partially denatured by three-hour heating at 60 degrees or a 24-hour exposure to the action of 50-percent alcohol. In animals with inflammation due to turpentine irritation (aseptic) or to staphylococci, the titer of AODP is higher the greater the inflammation and necrosis of the

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84713

Abstract : tissues. In a number of experiments the protective significance of the AODP was established: upon repeated administration of turpentine to the skin of guinea pigs, observation was made of the formation of AODP and a corresponding subsequent diminution in the size of the focus of inflammation and necrosis and a shortening of the healing time of the focus by an average of nine days following the second or third injection. Elevation of the resistance of mice upon repeated X-irradiation was also accompanied by the appearance of AODP in titers which were greater the higher the survival rate of the animals. Upon single irradiation of various parts of the body of mice with 130 r, there was a direct relationship between the percentage of surviving animals and the antibody titer. Immunization of the mice with homologous denatured protein led to the formation of AODP in a titer of 1:50 (on the average) and to an increase of two times in the

Card 2/2

KISELEV, P.N.; RABINOVICH, R.M.; METER, I.D.

Treatment of staphylococcal pneumonia in radiation sickness [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 3 no.4:41-46 Jl-Ag '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PNEUMONIA, experimental,
micrococcal, in radiation sickness, eff. of antibiotics (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
on exper. micrococcal pneumonia in radiation sickness (Rus))
(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, experimental,
pneumonia in radiation sickness, eff. of antibiotics (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
total body, eff. of antibiotics on assoc. pneumonia in animals (Rus))

KISELEV, P.N.; RABINOVICH, R.M.; METER, I.D.

Principles of the development, course and outcome of experimental pneumonia in acute radiation sickness. Med.rad. 3 no.6:3-10 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz bakterio-serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kiselev) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PNEUMONIA, exper.
eff. of exper. radiation sickness (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on exper. pneumonia, radiation sickness dose (Rus))

KISELEV, P.N.; SIVERTSEVA, V.N.; KARPOVA, Ye. V.

Characteristics of the course of infectious processes as effected by ionizing irradiation of the body. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.10:21-29 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya, SSSR.

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, exper.
eff. of X-rays (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on exper. micrococcal infect. (Rus))

KISELEV, P.N.; SEMINA, V.A.

Some immunological mechanisms of autoprotection of the organism from the effect of ionizing radiations. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun. 30 no.1:44-40 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(IMMUNITY,
eff. of bact. toxins on radio-sensitive & radio-resist. animals (Rus))
(RADIATIONS, effects,
same)

KISELEV, P.N.

880 Experiences with Irradiation of Patients with Cerebral Tumours

GALPERIN, M.D. Leningrad (Sowjetunion)

At present, surgical as well as irradiation treatment are regarded as being the most effective therapy. The combined methods occasionally prove to be highly beneficial.

The pre-requisite for the success of either method of treatment of tumours is early diagnosis.

For the successful treatment of brain-tumours, the choice of the method is all-important. The surgical and irradiation treatments are not competitive. Taking into consideration the position of the tumour, its extent, its histological structure, the characteristics of the clinical course and the general conditions of the patient, preference should be given to one or the other method.

The author examined recent and past results of irradiation and combined irradiation and surgical treatment of brain-tumours during 1935—1958. 599 case-histories of patients of the Roentgen-Radiological Department of the Bechterew Institute of Neuro-Psychology were evaluated.

Irradiation was performed on patients with tumours of varied localisation and of different histological structure. Comparative assessment of the results of the different methods of irradiation in the patients was carried out, depending on the histogenesis of the tumour.

Analysis of these case-histories indicates that the elaborated and applicable methods of irradiation of brain-tumours prolong considerably the life of the patients and have an immediate, marked curative effect.

The complications occurring during treatment as well as afterwards were also studied. Clinical indications and contra-indications of irradiation of patients with brain-tumours were elaborated.

886 Effect of the Chronic Influence of low Doses of Ionizing Irradiation on the Humoral and Cell-Linked Immunity in Animal Experiments

KISSELEV, P.N. KISELEV Leningrad (Sowjetunion)
RUZINI, P.A. Leningrad (Sowjetunion)

The authors investigated the changes in natural immunity and immunogenetic processes in laboratory animals under chronic irradiation with low doses of the gamma rays of Co^{60}. The dose-performance of the irradiation was 1.6—4.2 r/day. The period of irradiation lasted from 50 days to 2.3 years. The total dose was 50—3,500 r. The effect of these irradiation doses led to the development of chronic radiation illness. On this basis the disorder in the humoral and cellular natural immunity and immunogenesis was investigated, with the following results:

1. Under chronic, uninterrupted action, lethal radiation disease develops through auto-infection. The total lethal dose exceeds the single dose by 2—4 times. Chronic radiation illness is accompanied by negligible leucopenia, preceded by a phase of leucocytosis.

2. Under chronic irradiation natural immunity and immunogenesis are disturbed. Reduction of natural immunity appears after 9—10 months and becomes manifest by a reduction of bactericidity of the blood, leucopenia and reduction of phagocytic activity of the leucocytes. A change in the titre of the complement was observed only as late as after 18—19 months. Bacteraemia is preceded by reduced bactericidity of the blood.

3. The disturbance of cellular immunity is indicated by an increased sensitivity to toxins, by an enhanced reproduction of virus, by a lessening of the suppurational and digestive capability of the reticulo-endothelial cells.

4. The most marked reduction of natural immunity occurs in young animals born of irradiated parents and subjected during the period of embryogenesis to the effect of irradiation.

5. Chronic irradiation of an organism leads to disturbance of immunogenesis. However, at an irradiation dose equal to a single one, the production of antibodies is less suppressed. These differences are connected with the adaptation mechanisms and reparative processes in the tissues producing the antibodies.

6. The phase of suppression of natural immunity and immunogenesis may be preceded by a period of their stimulation. At a total dose of 50—100 r, the following is observed: Increase of bactericidity of the blood, increased phagocytic activity of the leucocytes, of the cells of the reticulo-endothelial system; reduction of sensitivity to toxins; stimulation of anti-body formation.

881 Irradiation of Cancer of the Oral Cavity, the Nasopharynx, and the Antrum

KOSLOWA, A.W. KOZLOVA, A.V Moskau (Sowjetunion)

Early results of the use of radio-active preparations (radium, radio-active cobalt, gold, chromophosphate) in the treatment of 721 patients are presented. Among these 224 patients there were 67 with malignant tumours of the oral cavity, 35 with malignant tumours of the nasopharynx, and 111 patients with malignant tumours of the antrum.

Growths in the 1st and 2nd stages were found in 66 patients, stage 3 in 108 and stage 4 in 56 patients.

Treatment consisted in the combined method of ray therapy (radium surgery, cavity therapy, applicative therapy and telegamma therapy).

The patients were under observation over 5—10 years. Recovery was observed in 44 % of the patients with malignant tumours in all 4 stages.

In some of the patients irradiation was followed by complications. The methods and the results of treatment are discussed.

882 Radiological Investigations and Rational Means of Reducing the Dose During these Investigations

POSEDINSKY, M.N. Leningrad (Sowjetunion)

During recent years the natural level of radiation has risen continuously. One of the factors raising this level are the radio-diagnostic examinations, which, according to reports from foreign authors, increase the amount of radiation acting on the population by 22 % — 50 %.

Particular attention should be given to the effect of radiation on the sex glands. Genetic sequelae of radiation may occur even with very low doses.

In X-ray exposures and fluoroscopy the tissue dose of the radiation striking the sex glands may be 100—4,000 mrad. The variations in dose depend on the conditions of radiation and also on the part of the body to which radiation is directed. The highest doses affecting the sex glands occur in examinations of the pelvic region, the hip and the abdomen, especially when repeated.

The necessity for an ever-increasing extension of radio-diagnostics for the population, and the new methods of radiological examinations in practice, requires research into means for reducing the radiation dose acting on the sex glands during X-ray exposures and fluoroscopy. In order to reduce the radiation dose and to prevent noxious radiation effects, the following is required: Highly qualified medical staff carrying out the radio-diagnostic examinations; knowledge of the radiation dose to which the patient is subjected and registration of the dose in the patients' card-index. The examinations should be performed with harder rays, using heavier filtration and increased voltage, as well as short focal distances.

In fluoroscopy the following is required: Satisfactory adaptation of the eyes of the examiner, organisation of the working hours and low amperage. In addition, the advantages of working with narrow beams should be made use of.

In radiological examination of the pelvic region, the hip and the abdomen, the sex glands must be protected from direct radiation.

Presented at the Ninth International Congress of Radiology, Munich, 23-30 July 1959.

KISELEV, P. N., SIVERTSEVA, V. N., KARPOVA, YE. V.

"Basic rules of development of infectious processes upon the effect of large doses of ionizing radiation on the organism."

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

KISELEV, P.N.; BUZINI, P.A.

Effect of chronic uninterrupted ionizing radiation on immunity.
Med. rad. 4 no.4:36-44 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz bakterio-serologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kiselev) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(IMMUNITY,
eff. of gamma rays on immunogenesis in animals (Rus))
(GAMMA RAYS, effects,
on immunogenesis in animals (Rus))

KISELEV, P.N., prof.; SMORODINTSEV, Al. A.

"Effect of ionizing radiation on immunity" by V. L. Troitskii, M.A. Tumanian. Reviewed by P. N. Kiselev, A.A. Med. rad. 4 no.5:91-93 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(IMMUNITY) (RADIATION SICKNESS) (TROITSKII, V.L.) (TUMANIAN, M.A.)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5435

Kiselev, P. N., Professor, G. A. Gusterin, and A. I. Strashinin, Eds.

Voprosy radiobiologii. t. III: Sbornik trudov, posvyashchennyy 60-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya Professora M. N. Pobedinskogo (Problems in Radiation Biology. v. 3: A Collection of Works Dedicated to the Sixtieth Birthday of Professor M[ikhail] N[ikolayevich] Pobedinskiy [Doctor of Medicine]) Leningrad. Tsentr. n-issl. in-t med. radiologii M-va zdravookhraneniya SSSR, 1960. 422 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Peleshuk.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for radiobiologists.

COVERAGE: The book contains 49 articles dealing with pathogenesis, prophylaxis, and therapy of radiation diseases. Individual articles describe investigations of the biological effects of radiation carried out by workers of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health, USSR. [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR] during 1958-59. The following

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topics are covered: various aspects of primary effects of radiation; the course of some metabolic processes in animals subjected to ionizing radiation; reactions in irradiated organisms; morphologic changes in radiation disease; and reparation and regeneration of tissues injured by irradiation. Some articles give attention to the effectiveness of experimental medical treatments. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany almost all of the articles.

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Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.) 807/5435

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QH652.V6)

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KISELEV, P.N.; NAKHIL'NITSKAYA, Z.N.

Some results of a study of the effect of ionizing radiations on tissue permeability. Med. rad. 5 no.9:73-82 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TISSUES—PERMEABILITY) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KISELEV, P.N.; KARPOVA, Ye.V.; SIVERTSEVA, V.N.

Disorders of the humoral mechanism in detoxication of the organism in ionizing radiation injuries. Med. rad. 5 no.11:30-36 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

KISELEV, P.N.; SIVERTSEVA, V.N.; NIKITINA, K.I.

Detoxication disorders of the body in radiation sickness. Med. rad. 6 no.4:41-48 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

KISELEV, P.N.; KASHKIN, K.P.; BOLTAKS, Yu.B.; VITOVSKAYA, G.A.

Acquisition of resistance to radioactivity by a microbe cell kept in a medium with a high natural radiation level. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.2:207-213 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii i Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut, Leningrad.
(BACTERIA) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KISSELEV, P.N.

(d)

2

Changes in Cellular Immunity Under the Influence of Chronic Continuous Exposure to Relatively Small Doses of Ionizing Radiation

P. N. Kisselev and P. A. Bujini

The influence of chronic continuous exposure to small doses of ^{60}Co γ-rays on the humoral and cellular immunity of the organism has been studied. The investigations were carried out on different experimental animals (mice, rats, guinea-pigs and rabbits). The dose rate varied from 0.5 to 3.5 r/day. Irradiation was protracted from 30 days to 5 yr. The total dose was 100-2000 r.

Such an exposure resulted in the development of chronic radiation disease manifested in different degrees. The observed changes in the humoral immunity were of a phasic type and manifested themselves in stimulation and subsequent inhibition which were accompanied by the development of auto-infectious processes.

The experiments have shown that chronic continuous exposure to small doses of ionizing radiation brings about a disturbance of the cellular immunity. These changes also are of a phasic type and characterized by the same regularities. The increase in the immunity is always less manifest than its subsequent inhibition. The decrease in the cellular immunity is expressed: (1) in reduction of function of the reticulo-endothelial system, occurring rather late also in the case of sufficiently large total doses; (2) in changes of absorbing and digesting functions of the leucocytes; (3) in increasing the sensitivity of the organism towards exo- and endo-toxins; and (4) in changing the capability of somatic cells to remove heterogeneous particles and to inhibit the growth of viruses. A certain stimulation of the organism preceding its weakening is revealed in a lesser delay of the growth of influenza virus in the organism, stimulation of a RES function and increasing the phagocytic capability of the leucocytes.

The Central Research Institute of Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR, Leningrad.

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810009-2"

KISELEV, P.N.

Influence of the endocrine system on the localization of infectious processes in the body. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.13:57-62 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. prof. P.N.Kiselev) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS) (INFECTION)

40924

27.1220

S/241/62/007/008/001/001
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Kisilev, P. N. and Buzini, P. A.

TITLE: Changes in cell immunity upon chronic continuous exposure to ionizing radiation

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 8, 1962, 59–65

TEXT: The effect of chronic ionizing radiation on the mechanism of immunity has not been sufficiently studied. This is the continuation of a previous study. Rabbits, guinea pigs, albino mice, and rats were subjected to an irradiation of 50–4000 r with Co^{60} gamma rays at 0.5–4.3 r/24 hrs. The observations continued for 5 years. A dose of 465 r did not alter the properties of WBC, RES, and somatic cells. The phagocytosing and digesting properties of WBC were distorted after larger doses of irradiation and up to a dose of 700–1000 r there was a definite dependence between these factors. Irradiation during embryogenesis brought about the development of nonphagocytosing WBC, even after a total dose of 200 r. The RES function was studied with S^{35}-labelled B. coli and collidal Au^{198}. The RES function was evaluated by the method of Benacerraf, Halpern, et al. A chronic continuous irradiation at relatively small doses (2.4 r/24 hours) brings about a suppression of the RES function following a prior stimulation. The sensitivity of somatic cells to bacterial toxins and viruses was also altered in chronic continuous irradiation (950 r at 1.29 r/24 hrs), Sensitivity was estimated by determination of LD^{50} in both control and experimental animals. The increased sensitivity

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of cells to endo- and exotoxins was preceded by a decreased sensitivity (up to a total dose of 285 r). Thus, chronic irradiation with small doses affects both the humoral and cellular immunity simultaneously and with the same characteristics. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii (zav.-prof. P. N. Kiselev) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatels'kogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (dir.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk E. I. Vorob'yev), Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Laboratory of Radiation Microbiology and Immunology [headed by Prof. P. N. Kiselev], Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology [directed by Candidate Medical Sciences E. I. Vorob'yev], Ministy of Health, USSR.)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1962

L 13066-63 EWA(b)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS AMD/ASD/AFFTC/APGC Pa-4 AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3000257 S/0241/63/008/005/0033/0039

AUTHOR: Kiselev, P. N. (Director); Sivertseva, V. N. 63 62

TITLE: Change in capacity of irradiated animal tissues to destroy microbe toxins 19

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 5, 1963, 33-39

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, microbe toxin, endotoxin, spleen, reticuloendothelial system, detoxicating mechanism

ABSTRACT: An organism with radiation injuries is highly sensitive to microbe toxins, particularly to endotoxins in tissues, because its detoxication mechanisms are impaired. Humoral factors are important in exotoxin destruction in the blood, but how can the endotoxins in tissues be destroyed? Sources in the literature have suggested that the reticuloendothelial system (15% of the body) may play an important role. This is a study of the effect of the reticuloendothelial system as represented by mice spleens on endotoxin destruction in tissues. Mice were subjected to sublethal doses of X-ray irradiation and spleen extracts were prepared. Dry endotoxin (S. Breslav type) was dissolved in extract solutions and incubated. Cortisone in

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000257

varying doses was used to stimulate the spleen. Results show that the spleen has a remarkable capacity for destroying endotoxins in pure form or in the form of microbe bodies. Spleen extract prepared from mice at the height of radiation sickness is two times less effective in destroying endotoxins than extracts from nonirradiated mice. Use of cortisone strengthens the detoxicating mechanisms and makes them more resistant to endotoxins (Figs. 4, 5, 6). The author concludes that the reticuloendothelial system's capacity to destroy endotoxins is apparently of an enzyme nature. Endotoxins can be destroyed in the tissues by activating natural detoxication mechanisms with cortisone (and probably other stimuli), but only to a certain degree because in advanced stages of radiation sickness the mechanisms are totally impaired. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy mikrobiologii i immunologii, Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii, Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Laboratory of Radiation Microbiology and Immunology of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Medicine of the Ministry of Public Health SSSR)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038943 S/0241/64/000/005/0050/0058

AUTHOR: Kiselev, P. N.; Buzini, P. A.

TITLE: Remote immunologic sequelae of the effect of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 5, 1964, 50-58

TOPIC TAGS: immunologic sequelae, ionizing radiation, immunogenesis, immunity retention, Salmonella enteridis Gartneri, Salmonella breslau, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, endotoxin sensitivity, bacteremia, phagocytosis, delayed postirradiation infection, mononuclear phagocyte, polynuclear phagocyte, infection resistance, antibody synthesis, vaccination

ABSTRACT: The duration of retention of natural immunity and immunogenesis acquired during acute radiation sickness was studied in guinea pigs and white mice which received 200 r ($LD_{30/30\ days}$) and 465-500 r ($LD_{50/30}$) respectively. Resistance to infection was tested 3-28 months after irradiation, in either spontaneously infected animals or by infection with Salmonella enteridis Gartneri, Salmonella breslau or Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Endotoxin sensitivity was investigated by introducing

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038943

the endotoxin in a $LD_{50/3\ days}$ dose and the bacteremia determined by microbial count in blood and organs. The number of leucocytes in peripheral blood, phagocytic activity in peritoneal exudate, etc. served as immunologic indicators. Spontaneous infection of the mice with Salmonella enteridis Gartneri after 5½ months led to the death of 58% irradiated against 18% of non-irradiated animals. Experimental infection with 100 million bodies of the same agent in 380 mice, half of which had been irradiated 6 months earlier, led to death of 72% of the irradiated, 38% of the control mice. Salmonella breslau infection under the same conditions yielded the corresponding figures of 97 against 65%. Spontaneous infection of guinea pigs with Pseudomonas aeruginosa 19 months after irradiation led to death of 32 against 14%. Experimental infection with the same agent in a group of mixed age was performed 3, 6, 9, 12, 19 and 28 months after irradiation. Increased sensitivity to infection (compared to controls) decreased only after the 19th month, to return to normal after 28 months. A study of the reasons for such increased sensitivity comprised testing the bactericidal property of the blood against Salmonella typhi murium, the complement titer, phagocytic activity of leucocytes, bacteremia in mice with acute and chronic radiation sickness, as well as in controls 6 months after irradiation. Microbe lysing activity was found decreased

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038943

despite close to normal counts. Similar studies with Pseudomonas aeruginosa in guinea pigs 3-28 months after irradiation showed e.g. a decrease in mononuclear and increase in polynuclear phagocytes, their numbers returning to normal only after 28 months. Microbial count in guinea pig blood at various periods following irradiation confirmed the decreased phagocytic activity as late as 19 months after irradiation. Mouse sensitivity to Salmonella typhi abdominalis endotoxin was 2.6 times that of controls after 2½ months, 1.6 times after 5½ months. The development of antibodies to Salmonella breslau under these conditions was determined in guinea pigs vaccinated 3, 12 and 19 months after irradiation. No distrubance of immunogenesis was found; thus antibody synthesis is only disturbed during acute radiation sickness. Decreased anti-infective properties of the tissues however, although not irreversible, persist during half of the life span of guinea pigs and white mice. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Allergologicheskaya laboratoriya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa (Allergy Laboratory, Scientific Research Institute of Ear, Throat and Nose)

KISELEV, P.N.; NIKITINA, K.I.; CHEN SHAO-CHAN; KARMANOVA, Z.P.

Role of autoinfection in the development of hemorrhagic syndrome in acute radiation sickness. Radiobiologiia 4 no.5:790-793 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

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

KISELEV, P.N.; SEMINA, V.A.

Ways of normalizing immunogenesis disturbed by the action of ionizing radiations. Med.rad. 9 no.9:61-67 S '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy immunologii (zav. - prof. P.N. Kiselev) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgenoradiologicheskogo instituta (dir. Ye.I.Vorob'yev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

KISELEV, P.N.; NIKITINA, K.I.; CHEN SHAO-CHAN

Significance of the formation of antiendotoxins against Escherichia coli in the involution of hemorrhagic syndrome in radiation sickness. Radiobiologiia 5 no.1:87-92 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KISELEV, P.N.; KARPOVA, Ye.V.

Role of the sulfhydryl (SH) groups of proteins in the block and the fixation of the complement. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.11:43-48 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

KISELEV, P.N.; KARPOVA, Ye.V.

Significance of the changes in the activity of tissue hyaluronidase in disorders of tissue permeability under the effect of ionizing radiation. Med. rad. 10 no.1:54-61 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.

L 08597-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6033869 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/005/0763/0765

AUTHOR: Kiselev, P. N.; Sivertseva, V. N.

ORG: X-Ray Radiological Institute, MZ SSSR, Leningrad (Rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut MZ SSSR)

TITLE: Effects of oxidation and phosphorylation on the microbial toxin sensitivity of irradiated animals

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 763-765

TOPIC TAGS: biologic oxidation, biologic phosphorylation, metabolic effect, irradiation, toxin, microbial toxin, toxin effect, toxicology, radiation biochemical effect

ABSTRACT: Disturbance of oxidation and phosphorylation processes is one of the possible reasons for the increased sensitivity of an irradiated animal to toxins. Reducing substances also lower toxin resistance. Animals receiving injections of alpha-dinitrophenol became more resistant to endotoxin. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 09Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 577.391:612.017.1

I 08596-67

KISELEV, P.P.

86-9-14/36

AUTHOR: Kiselev, P.P., Col.

TITLE: Bombing the Small-Size Targets from a Fighter-Bomber (Bombometaniye s istrebitelya-bombardirovshchika po malorazmernym tselyam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 9, pp. 40-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author recommends that a sighting-aiming device should be installed in fighter-bombers, in order to train the flying personnel in accurate bombing of point targets and small-size targets. The bombing from medium and low altitudes at diving angles of 30 - 60° and at lead angles of 5 - 11° is difficult, because the point of aim, when ASP-3n sight is used, should be moved forward from the center of the target by the amount of lead allowance. In view of the fact that the aiming allowance changes within a wide range (from 200 - 800 m), when point targets or targets of small dimensions are bombed, the visual determination of the aiming point is associated with considerable errors. The device, suggested by the author, permits to aim directly at the center of the target regardless of its size. The device consists of

Card 1/2

86-9-14/36

Bombing the Small-Size Targets from a Fighter-Bomber (Cont.)

the sighting frame installed in the pilot's cabin, of a pin for the directional control which is fastened to the upper cowling of the nose part of the fuselage, and of a vertical course line with marks on the front bullet-proof glass of the cabin enclosure. Among others, it is mentioned that the bomb fuzes, type MDV-1, operate without fail when the time of bomb fall is not lower than 11 - 11.5 seconds. Four diagrams, 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KISELEV, P.P.

Specifications for part drawings. Standartizatsiia 27 no.10: 46 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KISELEV, P.S., gvardii general-mayor aviatsii

Birth of a guards regiment. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 41 no. 6:66-73 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Aeronautics, Military)
(Fighter planes)

KISELEV, P.V.

Our workers are our gold assets. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.4:19-21 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik Bureyskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Zabaykal'skoy dorogi.

KISELEV, P.Ya. (Kiyev)

Approximation of analytic functions by polynomials in a finite number of regions. Ukr.mat.zhur. 14 no.2:202-205 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Functions, Analytic) (Polynomials)

KISELEV, P. Ya

S/021/63/000/001/002/012
D251/D308

AUTHOR: Kysel'ov, P. Ya.

TITLE: On the approximation of analytic functions in the mean in a finite number of regions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 1, 1963, 6-9

TEXT: The author considers a region D of the complex z-plane, bounded by a closed rectifiable Jordan curve Γ. If a function $f(z)$ is analytic at interior points of D and possesses in $\bar{D}$ a k-th derivative $f^{(k)}(z)$ belonging to class E_p in D and satisfying the generalized Lipshits condition of order α on Γ, the function is said to be of class $E(k, p, \alpha)$. A set E bounded by a finite number of mutually external smooth Jordan curves Γ_j, $j = 1,2,\ldots,\nu$ on each curve of which the angle $\theta(s)$ which the tangent makes with the real axis has, considered as a function of the arc-length s, a modulus

Card 1/3

On the approximation of ...

of continuity $j(h)$ which satisfies

$$\int_0^c \frac{j(h)}{h}\,dh < \infty \qquad (1)$$

It is proved that if a function $f(z)$ is of class $E(k, p, \alpha)$, $p>1$, $0<\alpha\leq 1$ in such as set E, then there exist polynomials $\Pi_n(z)$ of degree n which satisfy

$$\|f(z) - \Pi_n(z)\|_\Gamma = \left\{\int_\Gamma |f(z) - \Pi_n(z)|^p |dz|\right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} < \frac{M_3}{n^{k+\alpha}}$$

where M_3 is a constant which is dependent only on E and p. The proof is based on the use of a function $w = \varphi_j(z)$ which effects a

Card 2/3

On the approximation of ...

S/021/63/000/001/002/012
D251/D308

one-one conformal transformation of the outside of Γ_j onto the outside of the unit circle, on Walsh's lemma, and on Mynkivs'kyy's inequality.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut matematyky AN URSR (Institute of Mathematics of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: by Yu. O. Mytropol's'kyy, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1962

Card 3/3

KISELEV, P.Ya.

Some problems involving harmonic interpolation. Trudy Sem. po prikl. mat. 1 no.1:72-83 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut matematiki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

KISELEV, P.Ya. (Kiyev)

Approximation of analytic functions by Faber-Walsh polynomials.
Ukr. mat. zhur. 15 no.2:193-199 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

KISELEV, R.A.; NIKOLAYEV, V.I.

Electromyographic picture of the functional transformation of the motor apparatus following tendon transplantation. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 6:75-85 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Khirurgicheskiy sektor (zaveduyushchiy V.I. Sazonov), Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy V.Ye. Delov) i Travmatologicheskiy institut im. R.R. Vredena (direktor V.I. Sazonov).
(MUSCLES--TRANSPLANTATION)

LEVI, M.I.; GUSEV, V.M.; KISLYAKOVA, L.N.; CHUYEVA, G.I.; KISELV, R.I.; DERKACH, V.S., professor, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' direktora; ABRAMOV, S.G., zaveduyushchiy.

Natural nidi of lymphocytic choriomeningitis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:76-81 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut epidemiologii im. I.I.Mechnikova (for Derkach).
2. Khar'kovskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya (for Abramov).
(Meningitis, Cerebrospinal)

KISELEV, R.I.

Certain problems in the epidemiology of vesicular (pox-like) rickettsiosis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.1:46 Ja '54.
(MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Mechnikova.
(Rickettsia)

KISELEV, R.I.; VOLCHANETSKAYA, G.I.

Overall eradication of rodents and insects as a method of control of rickettsialpox. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.12:28-33 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir. kandidat miologicheskikh nauk B.P.Cherkas)

(RICKETTSIALPOX, prevention and control, continuous disinfect. & deratization)

(RATS, control in rickettsialpox prev.)

VOLCHANETSKAYA, G.I.; KISHLEV, R.I.

Biology of Allodermanyssus sanguineus Hirst. Zool.zhur. 34 no.5: 1090-1093 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(Mites)

KISELEV, R. I., Doc of Med Sci -- (diss) "Small-pox-like rickettsiosis (Etiology, epidemiology, and measures for control)." Khar'kov, 1957, 14 pp (Khar'kov Scientific Research Institute of Vaccine andSera im Mechnikov), 200 copies (KL, 35-57, 108)

KISELEV, R.I., BEKKER, M.L.

An allergic component in Rickettsia causing a pox-like rickettsial infection [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 3 no.3:142-145 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(RICKETTSIA,
allergic fraction causing pox-like rickettsial infect. on inoculation into guinea pigs (Rus))

LESHCHENKO, P.D., kand.med. nauk, otv. red.; CHERKAS, G.P., prof., red.; PALANT, B.L., prof., red.; PEDENKO, A.I., kand. med. nauk, red.; KISELEV, R.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; KOSHEL', N.G., red.

[Diphtheria; transactions] Difteriia; sbornik trudov. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1963. 155 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Respublikanskaya nauchno-prakticheskaya konferentsiya po likvidatsii difterii v USSR. 2. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya Ukr.SSR (for Leshchenko). 3. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. I.I. Mechnikova (for Pedenko).

KISELEV, Rostislav Il'ich; ZATULOVSKIY, B.G., red.

[Rickettsialpox] Ospopodobnyi rikketsioz. Kiev, Zdorov'e, 1964. 103 p. (MIRA 17:11)

KHAYKINA, A.S.; DUBRAVINA, G.I.; RACHINSKAYA, A.Z.; PETRENKO, M.D.; MITEL'MAN, P.M.; KHODOROVA, Z.N.; KATS, F.M.; KISELEV, R.I.; GAYDAMAKA, M.G.; VOLOVICH, B.I.; BEKKER, M.L.; GORDIYENKO, Ye.G.; VYSOCHINENKO, Ye.K.; TELESHEVSKAYA, M.A.; NAYDEROVA, Yu.T.

Production of the active fraction of hyperimmune horse sera by means of the alcohol precipitation method under a low temperature. Nauch. osn. proizv. bakt. prep. 10:159-167 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova.

KISELEV, R.M.

All-metal saw-toothed card clothing with decreased height of teeth on the main drum of the carding machine. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh. tekst.prom. no.2:75-79 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Carding machines)

KISELEV, R.M.

Saw-toothed mounting with lowered tooth height used on receiving drums of carding machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no. 3:82-87 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Carding machines)

KISELEV, R.M., inzh.

Operating conditions of the winding cylinder on a flat carding machine. Tekst.prom. 18 no.4:21-23 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Carding machines)

KISELEV, R.M.

Studying the expediency of the installation of two doffer comb pairs under the taking-in roll of a small carding machine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.4: 68-74 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni M.V. Frunze.

KISELEV, R.M.

More about the design of the fillet for the receiving drums of carders. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.1:60-65 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni Frunze.

SOV/85-58-9-22/33

AUTHOR: Kiselev, S., Sportsman 1st Rank (Sverdlovsk)

TITLE: New Sports Parachute (Novyy sportivnyy parashyut)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 9, pp 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the essential features in a sports parachute and refers to the general opinion that at high altitudes a parachute requires an easily managed canopy to provide adequate speed in horizontal shifts. At low altitudes, the canopy of such a parachute should be able to develop greater of lesser speed when shifting in any direction at the will of the parachutist. It is also generally agreed that the T-2 parachute is well adapted for maneuvering and approaching a target from a rela-

Card 1/2

New Sports Parachute

tively high altitude, while the PT-1 parachute has greater target accuracy at low altitudes. The author describes his own improved version of the PT-1 parachute cupola as combining both features. There are 6 drawings.

S/085/60/000/009/003/003
A153/A029

AUTHOR: Kiselev, S., Master of Sports

TITLE: A New Sport Parachute

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1960, No. 9, pp. 20-21

TEXT: Having enumerated a number of shortcomings of the standard Soviet T-2 (T-2) sport parachute, the author praises the advantages of a double-slotted PT-1-2 sport parachute: a greater speed of horizontal movement and angular rotation, an elimination of sidewise "drift" of the canopy during turns, a higher suitability for jumps aiming at accuracy of landing at the target, etc. The canopy of this novel parachute is round, consisting of 28 conical panels, each one sewed together from four sections. It has a round central vent, reinforced upper and lower brims, 14 shroud lines running through the whole canopy in radial seams. The parachute has two Γ-shaped slots located between the 3d-5th and 24th-26th shroud lines (Fig. 1). The control shroud lines are 1,300 mm long, attached to shroud lines No. 5 and 24. By using the front harness straps it is possible to quickly turn about (to the left by using the right strap and vice versa). The use of the rear straps is not effective unless they are braced by

Card 1/3

S/085/60/000/009/003/003
A153/A029

A New Sport Parachute

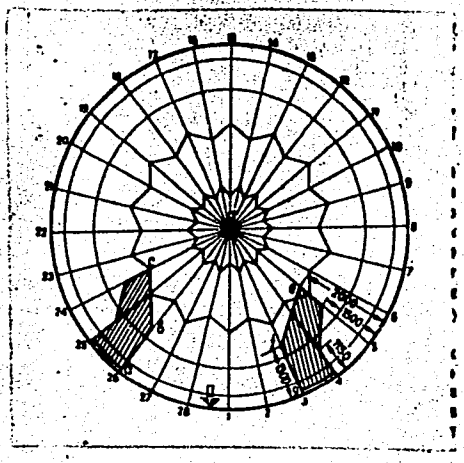
two 2m-long additional shroud lines: one such line connects the shroud line No. 26 with the semi-ring of the right rear strap, the other connects the shroud line No. 3 with the semi-ring of the left rear strap. The pilot parachute is round; the parachute pack is made of a caprone cloth. Tested by a state commission, the novel parachute has shown the following characteristics: speed of descent 5.2m/sec., speed of horizontal movement in the air 3.5m/sec., one turn round the vertical axis 5-7 sec. The sensitivity of this parachute calls upon its user to be very attentive and capable of quickly evaluating his position with respect to the ground. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/3

S/085/60/000/009/003/003
A153/A029

A New Sport Parachute

Figure 1:



Card 3/3

KISELEV, S., master sporta

The stratosphere submits to the brave. Kryl. rod. 16 no.12:8-10 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

Kiselev S.I.

BARKHATOV, G.V.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; KISELEV, S.I.; TIKHOMIROV, Yu.P.

Oil- and gas-bearing potential of the Verkhoyansk piedmont fault and basic trends in prospecting this region. Geol. nefti 1 no.4: 1-7 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Verkhoyansk Range--Petroleum geology)
(Verkhoyansk Range--Gas, Natural--Geology)

BARKHATOV, G.V.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; GRISHIN, G.L.; KARASEV, I.P.; KISELEV, S.I.; KRAVCHENKO, Ye.V.; MORDOVSKIY, V.T.; TIKHOMIROV, YU.P.; CHEPIKOV, K.R.; YUNGANS, S.M., ved.red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Oil and gas in the eastern Siberian Platform] Neftegazonosnost' Vostochno-Sibirskoi platvormy. Pod red. K.R. Chepikova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 130 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chepikov).
(Siberian Platform--Gas, Natural)
(Siberian Platform--Petroleum)

KRASTOSHEVSKIY, L.S., inzh.; SHEVTSOV, A.Yu., inzh.; KISELEV, S.I., inzh.

Searching for a design of precast reinforced concrete lining for shafts sunk by boring. Trudy VNIIOMSHSa no.15:64-93 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KISELEV, S. K.

Oborudovanie i eksploatatsiia rudnichnykh pod"emnykh ustanovok. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1943, 239 p. illus.

Bibliography: p. 237.

Equipment and operation of mine hoisting units.

DLC: TN339.K5

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

KISELEV, S.M.

For an increase in labor productivity. Transp. stroi. 8 no.11:7 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Machine-shop practice)

ZAGRYATSKIY, I.V.; FROLOV, I.M.; KISELEV, S.M.

Drying enameled ware by combustion gases. Prom.energ. 11 no.8: 19-21 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Enameled ware) (Drying apparatus)

KISELEV, S.M.

Using the products of natural gas combustion for heating air in air-heat screens and tributary systems. Gaz. prom. 7 no.8:27-29 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

KISELEV, S.N.; IGRUNKOVSKIY, M.T.

Universal machine for drilling oil drains in piston grooves. Biul. tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:16-18 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

KISELEV, S.N.

Lathe chucks with an electromechanical drive. Mashinostroitel' no. 1:45-47 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

L 46571-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m) /EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW/EM

ACC NR: AP6019432 SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/006/0034/0035 19 18 B 6 16

AUTHOR: Kiselev, S. N. (Engineer); Pichugin, V. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Down-hand and all-position inert gas-shielded arc welding of avial alloy pipe joints

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1966, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: welding, shielded arc welding, aluminum alloy, magnesium containing alloy, silicon containing alloy, alloy pipe welding, weld property

ABSTRACT: Annealed and aged pipes, 115x3.5 or 128x3.9 mm in diameter, from the avial-type aluminum alloy of the Al-Mg-Si system containing 0.90% Si and 0.65% Mn, were MIG welded with a consumable electrode either in argon atmosphere or in a mixture of argon with 60—70 He. X-ray inspection revealed that pipe joints welded in a fixed position had pores up to 0.6 mm in diameter and tungsten inclusions 0.2—0.3 mm in diameter, while down-hand welded joints, as a rule, had no defects. The welds made with the Ar-He mixture had a tensile strength of 19.7 kg/mm^2 and a bend angle of 86.3 deg; the corresponding figures for the welds made with argon were 17.3 kg/mm^2 and 59.5 deg. Welds made with the Ar-He mixture also had lower porosity. Generally, the strength of the gas-mixture welded joints was 70—80% of the strength of the base

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.753.9:546.29.62.462:669.715

L 46571-66

ACC NR: AP6019432

metal, compared with 65—70% for argon welded joints. Also, softening of the heat-affected zone was much less pronounced in gas-mixture welds. The higher strength of the gas-mixture welded joints is explained by a lower specific heat input, and the greater bend angle, by the higher homogeneity of welded metal. Prolonged aging at 100C increased the weld tensile strength to 24.6—25 kg/mm^2, but decreased the bend angle to 28—29.2 deg. In tests, all unaged joints failed in the heat-affected zone, but after aging at 100C for 1000 hr the joints failed predominantly along the weld metal. This is because the weld metal strength is lower than the strength of the aged base metal and also because of weld defects. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5028

Card 2/2

L 27263-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6009524 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0048/0048

AUTHORS: Kiselev, S. N.; Dedkov, L. K.; Schetchikov, B. A.; Pichugin, V. S.; Prosvirin, A. P.; Gamatudinov, B. I. 33 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic welder. Class 21, No. 179402 18

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 48

TOPIC TAGS: welder, butt welding, seam welding 14

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an automatic welder, using a nonmelting electrode in a protective atmosphere for ring and seam pipe welding. The welder includes an inlet port, ring-shaped rotator, welding head, system of roller supports, mechanisms for moving and correcting the welding head, electrode wire supplies, programmed current switching, and remote control equipment. To permit welding of variable diameter pipe and welding of flanges and rings, the rotator is equipped with a mechanism for displacement in the vertical plane, allowing a rotator body angle of 0--105° with respect to the horizontal. The centering mechanism consists of a fixture which is equipped with grips and shimming rings and a conical screw-driven compensator (see Fig. 1). A second feature has two perpendicular worms as

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L 27263-66

ACC NR: AP6009524

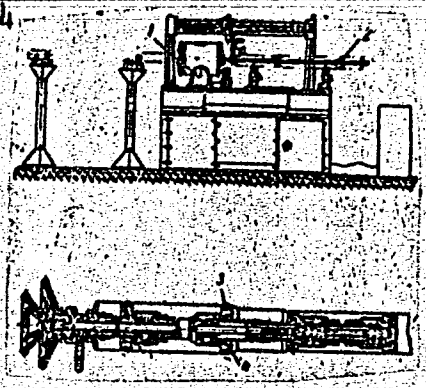

Fig. 1. 1 - vertical displacement mechanism; 2 - centering mechanism; 3 - ring; 4 - conical compensators.

the rotator moving mechanism. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun64/

Card 2/2 CC

ACC NR: AP7001836 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/012/0006/0008

AUTHOR: Kiselev, S. N.; Khavanov, V. A. (Engineer); Skornyakov, L. M (Engineer); Grechishkin, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Pattern of distribution of residual surface stresses in welded plates of avial alloy

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1966, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: welding equipment, metal stress, internal stress, weld evaluation, strain gage / Sv-AK-5 welding rod

ABSTRACT: The increasing use of avial-alloy-type structural elements and weldments of considerable thickness in which residual welding stresses combine with the scale factor as well as with the mechanical, chemical and structural heterogeneity of welded joints and the changes in plasticity of the material owing to aging processes, makes increasingly imperative an investigation of these stresses. Accordingly these stresses were measured in plates 30-, 40-, 70-, 90-, 140-, 220- and 300-mm thick of an avial type alloy containing 0.8-0.85% Si and 0.6-0.7% Mg in hardened and artificially aged state, with the aid of strain gages having a base of 5 mm and a resistance of the order of 50 ohm. The strain gauges were attached at intervals

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.011:669.715

ACC NR: AP7001836

of 100 mm each to the welded plates (which were 500 mm wide each half, and 500 and 1500 mm long) along the weld line in both directions from the center (in the direction of the principal axes of deformation). Findings: the pattern of distribution of residual surface stresses the welded joints of avial type plates differs from the pattern observed for low-carbon steels. Thus, in avial-type plates the residual welding stresses reach their maximum in the near-weld zone whereas in low-carbon steel plates these stresses reach their maximum at the weld center. This is attributable to the mechanical heterogeneity of the welded joints of avial-type alloys (the use of Sv-AK-5 welding rod, which contains 5% Si, and the softening of the base as well as to the features of formation of residual stresses, which are also determined by the thermophysical properties of the material: the high thermal conductivity of aluminum alloy leads to the elastic deformation of the metal in the near-weld zone. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 27380-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JH

ACC NR: AP6015242 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/005/0016/0019

AUTHOR: Kiselev, S. N. (Moscow); Khovanov, V. A. (Moscow); Malyukov, V. A. (Moscow); Skornyakov, L. M. (Moscow); Matyunina, A. T. (Moscow)

ORG: none

335

B

TITLE: Mechanical properties of heavy welded avial-type alloy specimens

18 18 19

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1966, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, alloy weld, weld property, avial alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of the size factor on the mechanical properites of heat-treatable avial-type aluminum-base alloy (0.74—0.90% Si, 0.59—0.70% Mg) welds and base metal has been studied. Specimens 10x10x100, 30x30x450, 40x40x500, 60x60x600, and 120x120x1000 mm (respective size factors 1,3,4,6 and 12) were made from plates 40,70,90,220 and 330 mm thick. Welding was done with a consumable SvAK-5 electrode in an argon-helium atmosphere. The base metal in the heat-treated condition (annealing and aging) had a tensile strength of 20—25 kg/mm^2, a yield strength of 10—14 kg/mm^2, and an elongation of 20—25%; corresponding figures for welded specimens were 16—19 kg/mm^2, 8—10 kg/mm^2, and 10—12%. Fracture in most cases was in the weld. Bend tests (on specimens with the Charpy-type notch) showed that with increasing size factor, the bend angle (measured at the appearance of the first crack)

UDC: 621.791.053:620.172

Card 1/2

L 27380-66

ACC NR: AP6015242

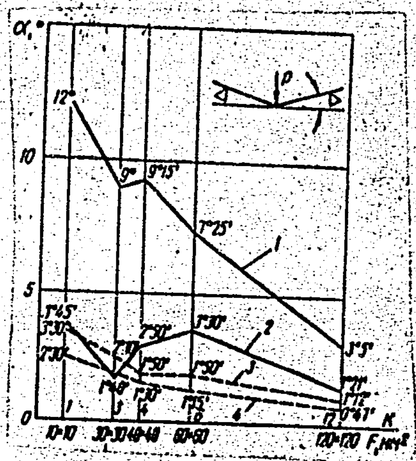

Fig. 1. Effect of the size factor on the bend angle of avial-type alloy base metal in the heat-treated condition (1) and aged at 130C for 200 hr (2); and in as-welded alloy welds (3) aged at 130C for 200 hr (4)

dropped. The values of bend angle in welded specimens were much lower than in base metal (see Fig. 1). Aging at 100 C for 1000 hr brings about a further drop in the ductility of welded specimens. After this treatment they failed in a brittle manner. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [AZ]

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25(2) SOV/117-59-5-13/30

AUTHORS: Kiselev, S.N., Engineer, and Gribakin, M.N.

TITLE: A Hydraulic Device for the Scrap-Less Cold Rolling of Bar Stock for Making Keys

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 5, pp 23-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To cut down metal losses into chips, and the high machining costs in making keys, some plants are using cold rolling of bars in broaching machines. The rolled bars are then machined, so that there is still some machining and waste. The Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Design and Technology Institute of Heavy Machine Building), jointly with the Mogilevskiy zavod pod"yemno-transportnogo oborudovaniya (Mogilev Materials Handling Machine Plant) have developed a special hydraulic device (Figure 2) for the "7510" broaching machine, with a 10-ton drawing effort. The exchangeable rollers of the device permit the obtaining of key bars of 8x10, 6x6 and 5x5 mm sections. The device is to be placed on the transition faceplate of the machine. The special chuck (Figure 3), fixed

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A Hydraulic Device for the Scrap-Less Cold Rolling of Bar Stock for Making Keys

in the machine slider, grips and pulls the rods in the rolling process. Design details are given. The application of the device at the Mogilev Plant has fully eliminated the forging and machining (planing and grinding) of keys, reduced by 25 to 30% the metal consumption, and improved the dimensions, accuracy and the mechanical properties of keys. There are 3 sets of diagrams.

L 00996-66 EWT(d)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) EM/MJW/JD/HM

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AUTHOR: Kiselev, S. N. (Engineer) (Moscow); Khovanov, V. A. (Engineer) (Moscow); Skornyakov, L. M. (Engineer) (Moscow); Malyukov, V.A. (Engineer) (Moscow)

TITLE: Welding thick plates of SAB-1 aluminum alloy

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1965, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, aluminum alloy thick plate, thick plate welding, edge groove geometry, welding electrode, weld metal property, heat treatment effect

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to develop an improved technique for welding thick plates of SAB-1 aluminum alloy, an age-hardenable alloy of the Al-Mg-Si system with Si:Mg > 1. Plates, 40, 80, and 140 mm thick, of SAB-1 alloy containing 0.81% Si and 0.48% Mg were inert-gas arc welded with a consumable electrode of the SvAK-5 type, 2, 4, or 5 mm in diameter, using a mixture of 30—40% Ar and 60—70% He for arc shielding. The use of helium made it possible to increase the temperature of the molten metal pool, to raise the voltage, and to ensure good weld formation. The best groove geometry was a double-V without root opening. In the experiments, the welding current was 450—520 amp, the arc voltage was 29—32 v, the Ar consumption

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was 30—35 l/min, and the He consumption was 50—60 l/min. The welding speed varied from 11.5 to 18.2 m/hr, and the number of passes was 6, 12—14, and 26—28 for plates 40, 80, and 140 mm, respectively. Welding with 4-mm electrode wire produced the least porous weld metal. Prior to heat treatment, the hardness of the heat-affected zone in 40-mm plates decreased by 15—18 HB compared with the parent metal, with the maximum decrease taking place at a distance of 12—15 mm from the fusion line. The corresponding figures for 80-mm plates were 10—12 HB and 8—10 mm, and for 140-mm plates, 5—8 HB and 5—6 mm. Subsequent heat treatment leveled to some extent the mechanical properties of the metal in the heat-affected zone, but did not improve them in the weld metal. Development of special electrode wire for welding SAB-1 type alloys is recommended to obtain welded joints which, after heat treatment, would have the strength of the parent metal. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

[MS]

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