

KLICH, Antoni, mgr. ins.; KROK, Franciszek, mgr ins.; MELOWSKI, Marian, mgr ins.;  
PODGORSKI, Alfred, ins.

Blasting in nonferrous ore mines. Rudy i metale 9 no.12:649-655 D  
'64.

KLICH, Antoni, mgr ins.

Mining of nonferrous ores. *Prace i metalurgia* 9 no.7:343-345 J1 '64.

1. Chief Mining Engineer, Association of Nonferrous Mining and Metallurgy, Katowice.

BATTAGLIA, Darrzej, doc. dr inz.; KLICH, Piotr, mgr inz.;  
KOROL, Dionisy, prof. mgr inz.

Development basis and trends of coal dressing in Poland.  
Przeegl gorn 19 no.4:148-157 Ap '63.

KLICH, Piotr, mgr ins.; BATTAGLIA, Andrzej, doc. dr ins.

Enterprises visited by the Polish delegation. Przegl gorn  
19 no.4:191-194 Ap '63.

**KLICH, S.M.**

Remarks on R.D.Veglein's article "Some limitations in improving  
the noise factors of a parametric amplifier." Radiotekh. i elektron.  
9 no.2:362-363 P '64. (MIRA 17:3)

L 09338-67 ENT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD  
 ACC NR: AP6027525 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/005/0058/0058

29

AUTHOR: Klichka, Ya.

ORG: None

TITLE: Phosphating coating of steel

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 5, 1966, 58

TOPIC TAGS: *corrosion resistant metal, steel corrosion,*  
 corrosion protection, protective coating, phosphate / Sinfat-P phosphate

ABSTRACT: Various parkerizing and rustproofing processes used in Czechoslovakia are reviewed. Steel parts are usually immersed in a solution containing phosphoric acid, secondary zinc phosphate and zinc nitrate with addition of nitrites and polyphosphates. In order to increase the hydrolytic stability and avoid the formation of residue, the secondary phosphates of alkali metals and ammonium can be used. The thickness of phosphate layers usually is from 1 to 3 microns. The thickness can be increased by adding nitrites, sulfites, chlorites and other oxidizing agents. The improvement of film adhesion is also considered and an addition of molybdic or tungstic acids is recommended. The use of a special accelerating solution of "Sinfat-P" trademark is also recommended. It was studied and tested by the State research institute for protection of materials in G. V. Akimov and is now prepared by VkhZ Sinteziya Ugrahineves [Russian transliteration]. The solution contains 98% of secondary ammonium phosphate, 1% of ammonium molybdate and

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1% of Kortan QDS [Kortan-Russian transliteration, QDS-Latin letters]. Kortan QDS is a synthetic tanning agent made of dispersed bivalent phenol resin in a condensate of sulfonated 2-naphthol. The process of phosphating by immersion and spraying is briefly explained. A pH solution acidity of 3.5 to 5.2 is recommended for obtaining high resistant coatings of 6 to 12 mg/sq dm. This material is widely used for applying rustproof coatings to automobile bodies.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: None

Cord

2/2 1/2

KOROTCHAYEV, D.I.; KLICHKO, V.I.; KOPYLOV, S.Ye.; MASHCHENKO, P.F.; GIBSHMAN, A.Ye., doktor ~~tskh.~~ nauk, prof.; ZELIKOVICH, I.I., kand.ekonom. nauk; SHRAYBER, S.B., insh.

Organizing the direction of the construction of the Shush'-Kiya-Shaltyr' line according to a graphic work schedule. Transp. stroi. 15 no.7:3-4 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya Abakanstroyput' (for Korotchayev). 2. Glavnyy insh. stroitel'stva Abakanstroyput' (for Klichko). 3. Glavnyy tekhnolog stroitel'stva Abakanstroyput' (for Kopylov). 4. Nachal'nik stroitel'no-montazhnogo poyezda No.268 (for ~~Mashchenko~~).



L 54856-60  
RJ-1/PJ-4

ENT(d)/ENT(l)/ENP(m)/ENT(m)/FA/EPF(s)-2/FA(b)/ENA(d)/T-2/ENA(w)

ACCESSION NR: AF5015923

UR/0229/65/000/005/0012/0018  
629.12:532.58.039

AUTHOR: Klichko, V. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Hydrodynamic resistance of air cushion vessels

35  
B

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 5, 1965, 12-18

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, hydrodynamics, marine equipment

ABSTRACT: Hydrodynamic resistance R is by far the greater part of the total resistance of an air cushion vessel (ACV) operating over water and the most important consideration in its design. This article gives theoretically and experimentally derived values of R. These are shown by the dimensionless plotting of the ratio R/G (G: weight of the model or load) against the relative speed or Froude's number Fr or R<sub>max</sub><sup>1/2</sup> (R<sub>max</sub> is the maximum wave resistance) plotted against the load parameter

$$\delta = \frac{G}{\rho g S_0^3}$$

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L 54586-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015923

$\ell$  is the perimeter of the air cushion in m,  $\rho$  is the mass density of water in  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{sec}^2/\text{m}^4$ ,  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity,  $0.81 \text{ m}/\text{sec}^2$ , and  $S_n$  is the area of the air cushion in  $\text{m}^2$  (see Fig. 1).

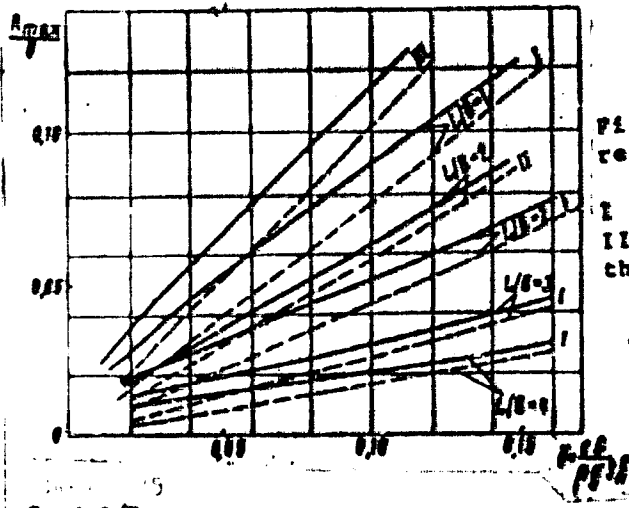


Fig. 1. The effect of maximum wave resistance on load

I - Rectangular plan shape of ACV; II - ellipse; III - circle; ---- - theory; ——— - experiment.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015923

The curves permit the theoretical prediction of wave resistance  $R_w$  if applied to an ACV of similar configuration with respect to the plane shape of the air cushion and its length/width ratio  $L/B$ . As shown,  $R_{max}$  increases with increasing load and decreases with increasing  $L/B$ . For an ACV flying above the water without touching it, wave resistance  $R_w$  can be theoretically determined with sufficient accuracy by using the method of moving-pressure distribution. The role of  $R_w$  and the remaining resistance components (frictional resistance, form resistance, and spray resistance) in forming hydrodynamic resistance  $R$  depends on the ACV's configuration, operating conditions, load, initial and operation trim angle, air-cushion height, and speed. Due to the difficulty of determining the wetted surface of an ACV from model experiments, the approximate value of frictional resistance must be determined theoretically using the formula

$$R_f = \zeta \cdot \rho \cdot v^2 \cdot S$$

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0

where  $\tau$  is the friction coefficient of an equivalent plate and  $S$  is the wetted surface. Systematic experiments with ACV models of various configurations give valuable information on hydrodynamic resistance under actual operating conditions.

The article indicates that the following conclusions can be made: 1) At Froude numbers  $Fr < 1$  and ratios  $L/B < 2.0-2.5$ , wave resistance and resistance due to direct contact with water represent the greater part of the hydrodynamic resistance encountered by all ACV configurations. Under actual operating conditions it can be considerably greater than the theoretically obtained maximum wave resistance; 2) At Froude numbers  $Fr < 1$ , but with high  $L/B$  ratios of  $L/B > 2.5$ , and in the presence of such submerged parts as skegs, frictional resistance is the predominant factor; 3) At Froude numbers  $Fr > 1.5$ , frictional and spray resistance are the predominant factors. In the latter case, the nature of the change in resistance at

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015923

higher speeds depends on the ACV's configuration and the type of air cushion produced. On the peripheral-jet-type streamlined ACV, resistance decreases with increasing speed. On the unstreamlined ACV, bottom ribs and flexible curtains increase resistance; 4) On labyrinth-seal-type ACV's, resistance always increases with an increase in speed. 5) The way in which resistance rapidly increases with increasing speed and high L/B values, on ACV's with such submerged parts as skegs, is similar to the manner in which resistance increases on surface ships. Orig. art. has: 11 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NR REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: MS, ME

ATD PRESS: 4024-F

Card 5/5

ACC NR: AR6032148 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/006/D012/D012

AUTHOR: Klichnikov, V. A.; Etinger, V. R.

TITLE: Geophysical research in the South Eastern part of central Kazakhstan

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6D84

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. issled. v Kazakhstane. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1965, 109-119

TOPIC TAGS: nonferrous metal, geophysical research, geologic research, gravimetric survey, prospecting, metallometry, rare metal deposit, gravitation prospecting/Kazakhstan ...

ABSTRACT: Gravimetric survey, deep seismic sounding, and materials from airborne magnetic work (scale: 1:200,000—1:25,000) are being used in the stage of regional research (1:200,000 and smaller). More extensive information on the depth of a regional structure is yielded by data from gravimetric surveys which are used as the basis for tectonic zoning and metallogenic plottings. In the stage of estimating the occurrence of ores large-scale work involving gravitation prospecting with variometers and gradiometers, and mine sampling and drilling operations

UDC: 550.830(574.3)

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ACC NR: AR6032148

is being carried out. In searches for rare metal deposits (molybdenum, tungsten, bismuth, etc.), use is being made of gravitation prospecting, magnetic prospecting, electric prospecting, and metallometry. The method of induced polarization will be more widely applied. Several rare metal deposits were discovered by complex geological-geophysical research in conjunction with metallometry. Geophysical investigations yield their best results in prospecting for Skarn-type polymetallic and copper deposits, the majority of which are accompanied by anomalies in their magnetic, electric, and gravitational fields. Geophysical methods were found to be sufficiently effective for prospecting and detailed studies of non-ferrous metal deposits occurring in magnetic rock. The method of induced polarization is applied in prospecting for impregnated sulfide mineralization. The development of methods for prospecting of nonferrous metal deposits in sedimentary deposits is regarded as one of the tasks of further research. Six illustrations. Bibliography of 11 titles. Yu. Kaznacheyeva. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 08/

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S/169/63/000/001/038/062  
D263/D307AUTHOR: Klichnikov, V.A.

TITLE: The application of metallometric surveying in the south-eastern part of Central Kazakhstan

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 8, abstract 1045 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, 1962, no. 1 (35), 64-68)

TEXT: A metallometric survey was carried out, on a scale of 1:500,000, over the 100,000 km<sup>2</sup> area lying within the boundary of the Dzhungaria-Balkhash geosyncline. The best results were obtained during the analysis of elluvio-delluvial deposits for Pb, Zn, Cu, W, Mo and Sn. Anomalous concentrations of these elements are a few tenths of a percent for Zn and Cu, and a few thousandths of a percent for W, Mo and Sn. Metallometric anomalies in porous deposits are as a rule indicative of ore-formation in the fundamental rock, with an almost negligible deviation. Concentration of the metals in the aureole diminishes progressively as the distance from the source

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The application of ...

S/169/63/000/001/038/062  
D263/D307

rock is increased, merging into the background concentration at distances as short as a few hundred meters. The dispersion aureoles are most clearly defined by lead, and least clearly by zinc. For better prospecting efficiency, in promising regions the survey should be more detailed, on a scale of 1:10,000, 1:5000, and 1:2000. As a result of the work carried out in Central Kazakhstan a number of ore exposures were located together with a series of deposits of rare and non-ferrous metals. Data derived from metallometric surveys may be employed not only for prospecting and detailed studies of ore deposits but also to establish the genetic connection between these deposits and the known complexes of magmatic rocks, for geological mapping, and for a correlational study of intrusions with specific metal contents. A disadvantage of the method is the limited depth tested.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KLICKA, Eduard; KLOUCEK, Frantisek

The structure of the front surface of the iris. Cs morfologie 10 no.2:  
234-241 '62.

1. Histologický ústav fakulty všeobecného lékařství university  
Karlovy, Praha; Oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství university  
Karlovy, Praha.

\*

KLICKA, Jan, ins.; VESELY, Karel

Inhibitors in steel pickling in sulfuric acid at higher temperatures. Hut listy 18 no. 12:866-870 D '63.

1. Statni vyskumny ustav ochrany materialu, Praha.

MARCOLISOWA, Anna; SWIDOWSKA, Irena (Lagiewniki); Wspolpracownicy:  
DADLEZ, Zygmunt (Istebna); DUTKOWSKA, A. (Rabka); BURNO-KINDT,  
Zofia (Jaworze); PECHEREK, Kasimierz (Lodvikowo); HOFMAN, D.;  
KLICKA, M.; PANLOWSKA, Elsbietta; SZUSTER, Irena (Lagiewniki)

Relapses of lymph node-pulmonary tuberculosis in children  
during institutional therapy. Gruslica 30 no.6:569-577 '62,

(TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE)  
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY)  
(TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD)  
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS)

Klicepra, J.

Klicepra, J. France; prefabricated buildings. p. 30.

Vol. 35, no. 1, Jan. 1957

STAVIVO

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957  
No. 5

KLICH, A.: KRAUS, R.: ADAMCZYK, A.

The effectiveness of investments in Polish-iron-ore mining, P. 222

PROBLEMY PROJEKTOWE HUTNICTWA. (Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Hutniczego, Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Stalowego i Biuro Projektow Przemyslu Metalowego), Gliwice, Poland, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959  
Uncl.

KLICKI, P.

P O L .

1949

66.947.3 : 622.763

Klicki P. Thermal Drying of Flotation Concentrate.

"Termiczne suszenie koncentratu flotacyjnego". Przegląd Górniczy. No. 5, 1954, pp. 167-173, 6 figs., 2 tabs.

Description of the "Sahut Conteur" vertical drier with which experiments were made. The quantitative balance sheet of drying flotation concentrate comprises the quantity of wet coal, dried coal and water driven off in the form of steam (208 kg of evaporated water per ton of dry coal). The thermal balance sheet of the drying process shows fuel coal consumption amounting to 31.3 kg per ton of coal dried. Computation of flue losses, quantity of gases and fan performance. The drier is 65.10 per cent efficient.

KLICH, P.

Klich, P. Adaptation of the Flow-Sheet of Coking Coal Preparation to Requirements of a Coking Plant.

„Dostosowanie schematu mechanicznej przeróbki węgla koksowego do wymagań koksowni”. Przegląd Górniczy. No. 7—8, 1954, pp. 267—271, 3 figs.

The use of all sizes of coking coal for the production of coke makes it possible to simplify the flow-sheet for obtaining a single size 0—80 mm. Flow-sheet and water circuit lay-out. Such a solution greatly reduces investment costs and, at the same time, meets the requirements of the coking plant as to obtaining suitable blends of constant ash and water content.



KLICH, P.

Mechanical preparation of coal in a mine with hydraulic machinery. p.462  
(PRZEGLAD GORNICZY, Vol. 12, No. 12, Dec. 1956, Stalinograd, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

KLICH, Piotr, mgr., ins.

Methods for coal cleaning in France. Przegł gorn 17 no.9:487-489  
8 '61.

KLICHEV, V. N.; KUPENMAN, M. B.; Engs.

Grinding wheels

Selecting grinding discs for processing instrument bearings. Podshipnik No. 1, 1953

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

**SOKOLYANSKIY, G.G.; KLICHIKOV, V.N.**

**Clinical nature and pathogenesis of convulsive manifestations in  
Kojevnikoff's epilepsy. Zh. nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 52 no.1:  
21-29 Jan 52. (CML 21:5)**

- 1. Professor for Sokolyanskiy and Assistant for Klyuchikov.**
- 2. Of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases, Yaroslavl' Medical  
Institute (Director--Prof. G.G. Sokolyanskiy).**

**KLICHKIN, A.L.**

**Thermodynamics**

**Equivalence of a multiprocess isobaric cycle with staggered compression and expansion to a 4-process isobaropolytropic cycle. Dokl. AN SSSR 85, No. 1, 1952**

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

CHORAZAK, T.; KOCHANOWICZ, T.; KLICHTA, M.

Effects of quartz lamp irradiation on the development of experimental staphylococcal lesions in rabbits. Med. dew. mikrob. 9 no.2:205-210 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Zabrsu Dyrektor: prof. dr. Cherasak.

(RADIATIONS, eff.

quartz lamp irradiation on develop. of exper. micrococcal lesions in rabbits (Pol))

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, exper.

eff. of quartz lamp irradiation on develop. of lesions in rabbits (Pol))

KLICKA, J.

Introducing business accounting in the machine-tractor stations.

p. 89  
Vol. 6, no. 5, Mar. 1956  
MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI  
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12  
December 1956

KLICKA, J.

Flakes in steel. p. 228.

HUTNIK. Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

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



Z/032/61/011/002/004/013  
K073/E235

**AUTHORS:** Klička, J. and Mudroch, O.

**TITLE:** Electrolytic Method of Removing Grinding and Polishing Pastes in Electroplating

**PERIODICAL:** Strojirenstvi, 1961, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 119- 125

**TEXT:** The authors have studied the efficiency of individual cleaning operations, particularly of electrolytic cleaning, for removing grinding and polishing pastes and also the influence of the operating conditions on the efficiency. They used a new test method, namely, extreme contamination of the test specimens by depositing grinding and polishing pastes by means of a spatula onto a pickled surface. A specimen of a certain surface area was first perfectly cleaned and weighed. Then, grinding and polishing paste was deposited in an extremely large quantity, which was determined gravimetrically. The most suitable method of uniform deposition of the paste was by means of a spatula onto a pickled surface. The thus contaminated specimens were then degreased in the test bath under well-defined conditions. The degree of cleanliness was determined in percentage of the original quantity of the deposited paste on the basis of the loss in weight



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determined by weighing. It was found that the layer of the deposited paste is composed of a relatively loose part (about 10% of the deposited quantity) which is usually removed in current-less alkali cleaning and a layer that adheres to the specimen and is not removed during such cleaning. Use of a pickled surface of the specimen in contrast to ground or lapped surfaces used in practical work means that the conditions of degreasing during the tests were more stringent. For determining the accuracy of the method deviation of the arithmetic mean of the quantity of deposited paste was determined for 200 specimens. It was found that the difference in the quantity of the deposited paste was not large enough to affect the reproducibility of the results during cleaning. In the experiments steel sheet specimens 1001 x 50 x 1 mm were used. These were first thoroughly cleaned and then a grinding paste containing mineral greases and oils (Paste A) or a polishing paste containing saponification greases (Paste B) was applied. The quantity of the paste on the specimens was determined gravimetrically with an accuracy of 0.1 mg. The specimens were then subjected to degreasing by immersion in an alkali bath of the type P<sub>3</sub>HK, an



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**Electrolytic Method of Removing Grinding and Polishing Pastes in Electroplating**

alkaline spray bath and in an electrolytic bath. The degree of cleaning was evaluated as the percentual ratio of the drop in the weight of the paste after cleaning to the paste originally present on the specimens. It was found that the alkali immersion bath is totally unsuitable for degreasing even at 95°C and with intensive mixing. The spray bath is more favourable provided the pressure and temperature are sufficiently high and the mechanical effect of the incident liquid is strong enough. The most effective method for rough cleaning proved to be cathodic degreasing, provided it is carried out for at least 40 sec. at a temperature not less than 90°C and a current intensity of 10 A/dm<sup>2</sup>. Anodic degreasing is much less effective than cathodic degreasing for the same electrolyte. For the final degreasing the anodic method is more suitable. This is due to the fact that saponification products of some of the fats and greases become concentrated; these colloidal soap particles adsorb easily on the metal surface, forming a monomolecular layer, the active part of which is orientated towards the metal, whilst the hydrophobous residue is orientated towards the solution

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E073/E235

Electrolytic Method of Removing Grinding and Polishing Pastes in Electroplating

and, as a result, the surface cannot be wetted. These adsorbed monomolecular layers can be removed either by long immersion in a soap-free alkali bath or by a short anodic degreasing. Consequently, the technological process of degreasing should be as follows: cathodic decreasing (rough cleaning) followed by anodic degreasing (final cleaning). The optimum conditions are the same for any bath: minimum temperature 90°C, current intensity 10 A/dm<sup>2</sup>, duration of each operation at least 40 sec. The bath composition is not decisive, provided the electric conductivity is high enough and the pH is at least equal to 10. The most frequently used baths are: NaOH, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>. It is advantageous to use baths of the same composition for the rough and finish cleaning so as to eliminate intermediate flushing. The correctness of the laboratory results is proved by the fact that TDV, n.p., Mělník has been using over a number of years electrolytic degreasing for rough cleaning and also by the experience gained with automatic plating equipment produced by Messrs. Blasberg, West Germany and now operating at

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**Electrolytic Method of Removing Grinding and Polishing Pastes in Electroplating**

AZNP Mlada Boleslav. The sequence is as follows: 1) Degreasing by immersion in an alkaline bath with a concentration of 100 g/l at 98°C for 7 min. (5 sequences). 2) Degreasing by spraying with an alkaline bath of 25 g/l concentration at 60°C for 3.5 min. (3 sequences). 3) Spray flushing with water. 4) Cathodic degreasing in an alkaline bath with a concentration of 100 g/l at 60°C and a current intensity of 5 A/dm<sup>2</sup> for 70 sec. (1 sequence). 5) Anodic degreasing in a bath of equal composition at 60°C and a current intensity of 5 A/dm<sup>2</sup> for 70 sec. (1 sequence). 6) Flushing by submersion in water that has been mixed with air. The composition of the cathodic and the anodic baths was the same, namely: NaOH - 48 g/l; Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> - 35 g/l; Na<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub> - 15 g/l; Na<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> - 2 g/l; Wetting agent - 0.03 g/l. In some cases components could not be sufficiently degreased on the automatic lines and some of the paste still remained. On the basis of the results of the investigations described in this paper, the technological conditions in the automatic degreasing line was changed as follows: the temperature in the electrolytic parts of the line was increased to

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a minimum of 90°C; the current density was increased to 10 A/dm<sup>2</sup>; the cathode and anode cycles were made longer by one sequence, i.e. to a total duration of 2 min. 20 sec.; the concentration in the electrolytic bath was increased to 120-150 g/l; the spray washing with water was eliminated; the temperature of the alkali spray bath was increased to 70°C. In agreement with laboratory tests, immersion degreasing proved to eliminate only an insignificant quantity of the paste from the surface of the specimen. Degreasing by spraying proved more effective; however, due to the excessively fine atomization of the solution only about 50% of the entire paste was removed, the remainder was removed in the cathodic cycle. About 6 m<sup>2</sup> of surface could be degreased with one litre of bath liquid without affecting its activity. Then the fluid was replaced and it was found that a layer of paste residues, about 15 cm thick, collected at the bottom of the bath. This is sufficient to prove that the service life of the degreasing bath is extremely high and that the baths operate reliably even at high degrees of contamination. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 4 references: 3 Czech Card 6/7

Z/032/61/011/002/004/013  
E073/E235

Electrolytic Method of Removing Grinding and Polishing Pastes in  
Electroplating  
and 1 non-Czech.

ASSOCIATION: SVÚOM, Prague (Klička) and AZNP Mladá Boleslav  
(Mudroch)



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21289

Z/032/61/011/008/008/009  
E073/E535

15.6100

AUTHOR: Klička, J.

TITLE: Oxalate treatment of stainless steel

PERIODICAL: Strojírrenství, 1961, Vol.11, No.8, p.635

TEXT: In combination with soap, the oxalate layer has the lowest friction coefficient so that the required forming forces are almost halved. Pilot plant tests confirmed that a reduction of 50% in two draw passes can be realized without intermediate annealing by using this method. A suitable bath and operating conditions for forming the oxalate layers are proposed. A layer weighing over 100 mg/dm<sup>2</sup> can be formed in 10 to 15 min. X

1960, Prague: SVUOM 5/60.

[Abstractor's Note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1



KLICMAN, J.

Our big constructions of sewage systems. p. 43.  
(VODA., Vol. 33, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress,  
August 1953 uncl.

KLICMAN, J.

"Purification of Waste Water." (To be contd.) p. 222 (Voda, Vol. 33, no. 9, Sept. 1953, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of <sup>East European</sup> ~~Russian~~ Acquisitions, <sup>Vol. 3, No. 3</sup> /Library of Congress, March <sup>1954</sup> ~~1953~~, Uncl.

KLICMAN, J.

"Purification of Waste Waters." II. "Conditions for the Proposed Purification Station."  
(To be contd.) p. 252 (VODA, Vol. 33, No. 10, Oct. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,  
April 1954. Unclassified.

KLICMAN, J.

Purification of waste water VII. Sewage treatment. (To be contd.)

p. 11  
Vol. 5, no. 1/2, Mar. 1955  
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI  
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (KEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3  
March 1956

KLICMAN, J.

KLICMAN, J. Purification of waste water. VII. Sludge treatment.  
(To be contd.) p. 100.

Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1955

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI

TECHNOLOGY

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

KLICHAL, J.

KLICHAL, J. Purification of waste water VII. Sludge treatment. (Conclusion)  
p. 133.

Vol. 5, No. 4, Apr. 1956

VOENI HOŠPICHARSTVI

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

KLIWAN, J.

We are building sewage treatment plants; the plant in Brno. p. 12.  
VODA. (Ustredni sprava vodniho hospodarstvi) Praha. Vol. 35, no. 1,  
Jan. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

KLICMAN, J.

We are constructing sewage-treatment plants; sewage-treatment plant  
in Kurim, p. 87.  
VODA, Prague, Vol. 35, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (KEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,  
June 1956, Uncl.



KLIEMAN, J.

Sewage treatment plants under construction in the Ostrava region. p. 272

VOEA (Ustredni sprava vodniho hospodarstvi)  
Vol. 35, No. 9, Sept. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

KLICMAN, JOSEF.

Cistirny mestskych odpadnich vod. (Vyd. 1.)

Praha, Czechoslovakia      Statni nak., technicke literatury, 1958. 464 p.

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

KLIKAR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry, Synthetic Organic Chemistry G-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7858

Author : Adamek, Klicnar, Novotny

Inst : Not given

Title : The Hydrazinolysis of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 1, 175-176

Abstract :  $H_2N(CH_2)_5CONHNH_2$  (I) was produced by the hydrazinolysis of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam (II) and separated in the free state of as  $C_6H_{15}ON_3 \cdot C_4H_6N_6S_4 \cdot Cr$ . 0.1 mol of II, 0.12 mol  $NH_2NH_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$  and 80 gm of anhydrous  $NH_2NH_2$  (III) were boiled for 12 hr, III was distilled off at 40 C (under vacuum), the residue was boiled with 100 ml of petroleum ether, dried under vacuum, and let stand over 18 gm of BaO in 20 ml of water for 6 days. The filtrate was freed from  $BaSO_4$ , water, and III.

Card 1/2 Higher Chem-Technol School, Pardubice, Czech

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry, Synthetic Organic Chemistry G-2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110007-0

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7858

Abstract : II was again extracted with petroleum ether and the residue crystallized out for 30 days at -10 to -30 C. 10 gm of crude I were extracted with 110 ml of benzene for 14 hr, the I yield was 21%, the m/p. 109-110 C. 3.25 gm of crude I in 35 ml of water were added to 9.6 gm of "Reynke" salt in 196 ml of water and the mixture was acidified; the yield of  $C_6H_{15}ON_3 \cdot C_4H_6N_6S_4 \cdot Cr$  was 63 %, temperature of decompositions 137-139°C. 0.3 gm of I and 0.34 gm of  $n\text{-BrC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COCH}_3$  were boiled in an alcohol solution for 3 hr and 0.33 gm of  $H_2N(CH_2)_5CONHNH_2 \cdot C(CH_3)_2C_6H_4Br$ , m.p. 225-226 C, were produced.

Card 2/2

FRACMER, M.; KLICHAR, J.

Technic of collecting data on morbidity and trauma. Cesk. zdravot.  
7 no.4:208-210 May 59.

1. Vyskumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne.

(VITAL STATISTICS,

morbidity & accid. statist., collecting technic (Cs))

KLICNAR, J.; KOSEK, F.; PANUSOVA, S.

Synthesis and electric conductance of the 2,3-distyryl-6-nitro-  
quinoxaline. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:206-213 Ja'64

1. Institut für organische Chemie und Institut für Physik,  
Technische Hochschule für Chemie, Pardubice.

KLICNAR, Jiri; KOSEK, Frantisek; PANUSOVA, Sona; VETESNIK, Pavel

Preparation and electric conductivity of 6-nitroquinoxaline methyl derivatives. Sbor VSCM, Pardubice no.1:103-110 '64.

1. Chair of Organic Chemistry and Chair of Physics of the Higher School of Chemical Technology, Pardubice. Submitted October 19, 1963.

KLICNIK, Vladimir, ins.

Production line for making "Moravian Loaf" cheese. From potraviny  
13 no.9:480-481 8 '62.

1. Lactum, n.p., Brno.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Neuro-muscular  
Physiology.

T-9

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3728

Author : Klicpera, M.; Drahota, Z.; Zak, R.

Instit : Not given

Title : Determination of Glycogen in the Muscle

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. fysiolog., 1957, 6, No 4, 544-547

Abstract : According to the studies of Karroll, Longli and Ho,  
(J. Biol. Chem., 1956, 220, 583), in glycogen deter-  
mination in an alkaline hydrolysate along with glycogen  
there also is present a non-glycogen substance of the  
nature of a glycoside. When (in the presence of KOH and  
boiling) hydrolysis was continued for 2 more hours,  
complete decomposition occurred. Presence of protein  
fragments and of other matter in the muscle hydrolysate  
did not prevent complete decomposition. Following a 2-

Card 1/2



KLICPERA M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Carbohydrate  
Metabolism.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 69826

Author : Klitspora, M.; Dragota, A.; Zhak, R.

Inst : ~~NOT GIVEN~~

Title : Observations on the Determination of Glycogen in Muscle

Orig Pub : Physiol. bohemosl., 1957, Vol 6, No 4, 569-572

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

Milan Klicpera

✓ Changes in the isolated rat diaphragm. I. Washing out of proteins and amino acids during incubation *in vitro*. Milan Klicpera, Zdeněk Dostálek, and Zdeněk Dostálek. *Physiol. Bohemoslovaca* 1967, 16: 1-10. The amount of the isolated rat diaphragm proteins and amino acids washed out into the incubation medium during ventilation *in vitro* is relatively low, being 8.2% after 3 hrs of incubation. Washing out is caused in the later stage by the damage to the cells during resting. In the later stage by metabolic changes. (10/11/67)

KLICHERA, M.; BRAHOTA, Z.; PAK, R.

"Changes in the isolated rat diaphragm. I. Washing of proteins and amino acids during in vitro incubation." (In German)

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czechoslovakia.  
Vol. 23, no. 11, Nov. 1958

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAJEK, I.; KLICPERA, M.; Department of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Fysiologicky ustav CSAV), Prague.

"Protein Synthesis in Normal and Denervated Cat Muscle."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 1965; p 347.

Abstract: Study of incorporation of radioactive methionine into contractile proteins, albumins, globulins and stromal proteins before and 7 days after denervation revealed that denervation decreases proteosynthesis in contractile proteins in favor of globulins and stromal tissue proteins. Graph, 4 Western, 2 Soviet and 1 Czech reference. Paper presented at the 15th Physiology Days, Olomouc, 27 May 65.

1/1

- 51 -

KLICZA L.

Poland

0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE SEP 09/18/2001 <sup>Biologia, No. 22, 1958, No 95671</sup> CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110007-0

Author : Klicza, L.  
 Inst : ~~NOT GIVEN~~  
 Title : Organophosphate Insectides in the Control of Flies.  
 Orig Pub : Polskie pismo entomol., 1957, B.No.1,53-56  
 Abstract : A survey of data of the literature on the application of DDT, malathion, diazinon and other insecticides against flies. It is noted that DDT and the organophosphate insecticides were not used for this purpose in Poland until now.

Card 1/1

35

KLIDZHIAN, N.A.; SIDOROV, A.K.

Improvement of assembly line production, leg. prom. 17 no. 5:43-45  
My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Tbilisskoy obuvnoy fabriki No.1 (for Klidshyan).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Tbilisskoy obuvnoy fabriki No.1  
(for Sidorov).

(Assembly line methods)

KLIDZHIAN, N. A. ; KARAPETYAN, S. S.

New double-line conveyer. Kosh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.4;28-30 Ap  
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Tbilisskoy obuvnoy fabriki No.1 (for Klidzhyan).
2. Starshiy instruktor Tbilisskoy obuvnoy fabriki No.1 (for Karapetyan).

(Conveying machinery)

KLIEFOTH, W.; DOLINSZKY, Tamas [translator]

More recent designs for gas-cooled reactors. Atom taj 2 no.4:34-36  
159.

1. Atomtechnikai Tajekostato<sup>n</sup> szerkesztoje.

KLIEGL, L.

"Use of standards for drawing in the designing office." p. 107

SZABVANYUGYI KOZLEMENYEK (Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal) Budapest, Hungary  
Vol. 7, No. 5/6, May/June 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959  
Uncl.



KLIER, E.

M

11 \*

**Russian Opinions on Evaluation of Metals by Mechanical Tests.** E. P. Klier (*Metal Progress*, 1966, 87, (3), 320-322, 372, 374-375).—A review is given of opinions put forward by nine Russian specialists in response to questions asked by the editors of *Zovod. Lab.* (1965, 14, 448-450). The questions were grouped as dealing with: (a) the general nature of mechanical properties, (b) evaluation of the structural behaviour of materials as a result of mechanical tests, (c) evaluation of the fabrication characteristics as a result of mechanical tests, and (d) quality control. There was considerable conflict of opinion.—F. A. F.

Feb. 1957

KLIER, B.

Vector solution of Lagrange's special cases in the problem of three bodies [in English with summary in Russian]. *Bul.astron.inst.Chekh.* 5 no.2:25-32 Ap '54. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Czechoslovak Astronomical Society, Pisen Section.  
(Problem of three bodies)

**KLIER, E.**

**Fundamental extensional mode of circular quartz plates [in English with summary in Russian]. Chekh.fis.sbur. 3 no.1:72-84 Nr '53.  
(MIRA 7:6)**

**1. Institute of Physics, Charles University, Prague.  
(Oscillators, Crystal) (Quartz)**

The paper describes a new mode of vibrations found on Yθ-cut quartz plates which can be used for the control of oscillators. It is possible to find an orientation in which this mode has zero temperature coefficient of frequency.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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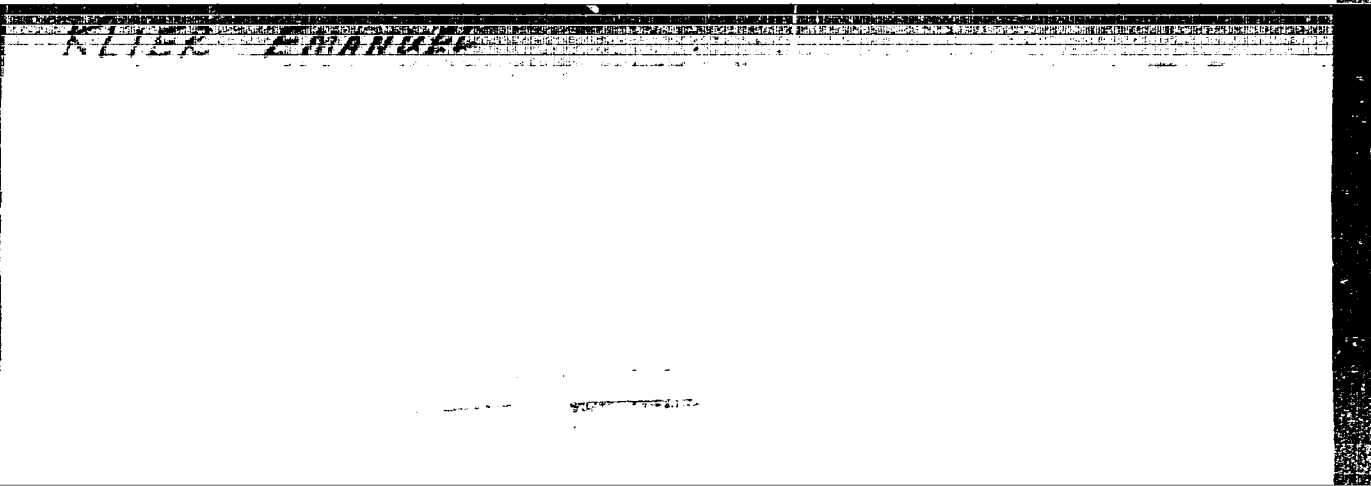
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... was noted for various ...  
... of change of diameter or frequency, or of  
... and vibrational amplitude were ...





KLIEB, Emanuel

9

Effect of preliminary illumination on the conductivity and photoconductivity of ammonium salts. Emanuel Klieb, Nathan Kohn, and Emil Farkas (Columbia Univ., GRACE). *Lochessie, J.* 1931, 3, 421-4 (1936) (in Russian); *J. Brit. Chem. Soc.* 46, 857. The cond. (C) and photocond. (P) at temps. (T) from -180 to +450° were measured on samples of  $\text{CaO}$  (1 mm. thick) prepd. in a described manner. The plotted C of a certain sample (I) was in accord with the equation  $C = C_0 e^{-E/RT}$ , where E varies from 0.485 e.v. at 30° to 1.86 e.v. at 450°, k is Boltzmann's const., and  $C_0$  is a const. After 4 hrs. exposure to intense light from a Hg lamp the C at 30° was over 4 times its previous value. The given equation was applicable at temps. up to 70°, but E at 30° was 0.234 e.v. From 70 to 130° C decreased; at E above 130° C was equal to its previous value and remained so on cooling to 30°. A stable increase of C could be obtained with light of wave length 0.7-0.85  $\mu$  but not with ultraviolet light. The P at 30° was measured on a sample (II) which had been heated 3 hrs. at 120° and slowly cooled; P was plotted as a function of the wave length of the incident light. Max. of P were observed having relative values of 112, 106, and 370 at 0.83, 0.78, and 0.85  $\mu$ , resp. After 10 hrs. exposure of II to strong light max. were observed at the same wave lengths, but the corresponding values of P were 100, 96, and 100. At 130° when a sample was exposed to light of moderate intensity, its C rose; when the exposure ceased, C fell to its original value. The rise and fall of C were both exponential; the time const. was about 8 min. for each, as is shown graphically. These effects may be due to metastable levels of attachment in the forbidden zone as well as the normal lattice defects.

J. W. Lowry, Jr.

Small [initials]



**KLIER, Emanuel; STINGL, Jaroslav**

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Graphic investigation of a solar eclipse. Pokroky mat fyz astr 5 no.  
1:75-83 '60.

1. Oblastni lidova hvezdarna v Plzni.

KLIER, J.

"Disconnecting direct-current short circuits by means of quick-break switches."

Elektrotechnicky Obsor. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 47, No. 10, Oct. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

**KLIER, J.; REJNEK, J.**

Our experiences with electrophoresis with the saccharose density gradient. Cesk. farm. 13 no.1:11-14 Ja'64.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse, Praha.

\*

L 40862-66

ACC NR: AP6030192

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/66/055/004/0189/0194

AUTHOR: Klier, Jaroslav (Docent; Engineer)

ORG: none

29  
8

TITLE: Capacitor circuit for substitute short-circuit tests

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 55, no. 4, 1966, 189-194

TOPIC TAGS: electronic circuit, electric equipment

ABSTRACT: Certain tests of electrical equipment which is to function at short-circuit do not require expensive installations such as are employed, for example, for load-breaking tests, but can be conducted by means of an inexpensive capacitor circuit. The theoretical conditions for the discharge of the capacitor into the circuit are given, and criteria are introduced according to which the quasi-a-periodic course of the discharge current can be used for tests. Various courses are compared with the so-called critical course, for which especially simple mathematical relations can be determined. The paper is supplemented by a numerical example. This paper was presented by Docent, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences D. Mayer. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 32 formulas and 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,811]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 09Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006

Card 1/276

UDC: 621.317.2: 621.319.4

0918 1034

*KLIER K.*

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110007-0"

*FLTER KAMIF*

*Preparation of highly active pure powder and liquid hydro-*  
*genation catalysts*

*CM*



KIKKX

1503 Polarographic behavior of some  
 M. Matsuda and S. Ito  
 J. Polym. Sci. Polym. Chem. Ed. 12: 1091-1094 (1974)  
 The authors report the results of their studies on the  
 and it was found that the  
 in some cases the rate of  
 the N.C.I. The  
 of some of the  
 The authors also investigated the  
 and the rate of polymerization of these  
 were measured. These findings were of value in  
 analyzing reaction mixtures formed by the  
 polymerization of vinyl cyanide with  
 azobisisobutyronitrile.

5  
1091-1094

mm

KLIER, K.

Production of highly active powder form of...  
... ..



KLIER, K.; BARRY, T.I.

Kinetics of radiation induced conductivity changes in zinc oxide.  
Coll Cs Chem 27 no.5:1320-1322 My '62.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of  
Sciences, Prague (for Klier). 2. National Chemical Laboratory,  
D.S.I.R., Teddington, Middx., Great Britain (for Barry).

44860

8/081/62/000/024/019/073  
B117/B186

54400

AUTHOR: Klier, K.

TITLE: Kinetics of adsorption on semi-conductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 145, abstract  
24B990 (Collect. Czechosl. Commun., v. 27, no. 4, 1962,  
928-930 [Ger.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: An experimental study was made as to the applicability of the boundary layer theory to the equation of Yelovich for the adsorption kinetics on semi-conductors. To this end the kinetics of O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> adsorption was investigated on ZnO with a specific surface of 20 m<sup>2</sup>/g at 0°C. It was concluded that the equation of Yelovich cannot be established with the aid of the boundary layer theory in the case of ion adsorption and chemisorption, frequently accompanying catalysis and adsorption. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 1/1

KUCHYNKA, K.; KLIER, K.

Adsorption of oxygen on nickel oxide. Pt.1. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.1:  
148-158 Ja '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Prague.

KLIER, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLIER, K.

Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy  
of Sciences, Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 11, 1963, pp 2996-3004

"Adsorption of Carbon Monoxide on Nickel Oxide. I. Low  
Pressures."

KLIER, K.

Absorption of carbon monoxide on nickel oxide. Pt.1.  
Coll Cs Chem 28 no.11:2996-3004 N°63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy  
of Sciences, Prague.



KLIER, Kamil

Chemical bond and physical properties of solids. Chem listy 58  
no. 6:621-642 Je '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of  
Sciences, Prague.

KLECH, K.; HUBMAN, Z.

Exchange reactions of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide with  
nickel oxide. Coll. Cz. Chem 29 no. 10:2550-2558 0 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of  
Sciences, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAJBAR, M; KUCHYNKA, K; KLIER, K.

Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy  
of Sciences, Prague (for all, present address of Hajbar  
Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Jagellonian Univer-  
sity (Katedra chemii nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu Jagiel-  
lonskiego), Krakow, Poland

Prague Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,  
No 5, March 1966, pp 959-969

"Kinetics of carbon monoxide oxidation by  $\text{MnO}_2$ -based  
catalysts at low pressures."

Plating applied in the sock automatens. Tr. from the German. P. 69  
ODZIEZ. (Centrálne Zarządy Przemysłu Dzierwiarskiego, Odzieżowego  
i Poczoznizczego) Lodz.  
Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1956

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1956

KLINR, E.

Flating applied in sock automations. Tr. from the German.  
(Conclusion) p. 93

ODZIEZ vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 1956

Poland

so. EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

STINGHE, D., ing.; SIMIONESCU, T., ing.; KLIFER, Hilda, ing.; WEIBERGER-  
PRELOIU, St., ing.; SUSAN, R., ing.

A high-tension drawing frame for finishing machines. Ind text  
Rum 14, no. 11: 512-519 N°63

KLICE, N.N., inzh.

Resistance to digging of rotary bucket excavators. Stroi. i dor.  
mesh. 9 no.1:11-14 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KLIGZ, N.H., kand. tekhn. nauk

Relationship between physico-mechanical properties of soils  
and specific resistance to digging with wheel-type excavators.  
Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.1:21-22 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

KLIGE, N. N.,

"Field and laboratory test methods concerning paddle wheel dredgers while using the modeling process"

report to be submitted for the 4th Intl. Conference on Earthwork, Prague, Czech.,  
9-15 Oct 63.



KLIGE, N.N., inzh.

Mechanical device for determining the stress on the scoop of a rotary excavator. Mekh. stroi. 21 no.1:19-20 Ja '64.

KLIGE, R.K.

Distribution of the average perennial runoff on the territory of  
southeastern Transbaikalia. Vest. Moak. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17  
no.4:65-67 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Transbaikalia--Runoff)

KLIGE, R.K.

Characteristics of the formation of the minimum runoff of  
the rivers in the western part of the Northern Caucasus  
(Kuban River basin). Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5:Geog. 18 no.5:  
32-37 8-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra gidrologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

KALININ, M.N., inzh.; KLIGER, B.A., inzh.; PSHECHENYY, A.Ya., inzh.

Shaft lining plumbob with a lifting device inside. Shakht.  
stroil. 8 no.8:15 Ag '64. (HIRA 17:9)