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VYSOTSKIY, D.I.; KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.I.; SABININ, A.A.

[Stock cars in sports competitions] Serijnye avtomobili v skorostnykh sorevnovaniiakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1953. 95 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:8)
(Automobile racing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.A.; DOLMATOVSKIY, Yu.A.; KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.I., inzhener, retsenzent; BAUMAN, I.M., inzhener, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The automobile driver's seat.] Rabochee mesto voditelia avtomobilia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 86 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Automobiles--Design and construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

RUBETS, D.; KLIMKOVSKIYE, O.; PONIZOVKIN, A.

Progressive practice in automobile driving. Avt.transp. 32 no.1: 9-11 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Automobile drivers)

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KLINKOVSHTEYN, G., inzhener

Shortcomings in the organization and regulation of highway and street traffic. Avt.transp.33 no.6:21-22 Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Traffic engineering)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

ZUBCHUK,B.; KLINKOVSHTEYN,G.

The ZIS-127 interurban motorbus. Avt.transp.33 no.8:27-29 Ag'55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta

(Motorbuses)

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YEVDAKOV, A.; KLIMKOVSHTEYN, I.

Seven hundred thousand kilometers without major overhaul. Avt. transp. 33 no.12:16 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Leningrad--Motorbus drivers)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLIMKOVSKIY, Georgiy Il'ich; KHAL'FAN, Yuriy Arkad'yevich;
PAPKEL', S.V., redaktor; DOTSENKO, A.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Automobile cross-country runs; roadability and automobile driving] Avtomobil'nye krossy; prokhodimost' i vozhdenie avtomobilia. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1956. 164 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Automobile racing)

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KLINKOVSHTEYN, A. I. inzhener, sud'ya respublikanskoy kategorii.

Percentages and norms; competitions for economic operation of automobiles. Za rul. 14 no.9:10 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Automobiles--Fuel consumption)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

ZUBCHUK, B.; KLIMKOVSHTEYN, G.

Prospective types of buses. Avt. transp. 34 no.6:25-27 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Motorbuses)

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KLIMOVSHTEYN, G. I.

The Moscow-Minsk-Moscow races. Avt. transp. 34 no.10:30 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Automobile racing)

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KLINKOWSHTEYN, O.

In Czechoslovakia. Za rul. 15 no.1:18-19 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Czechoslovakia--Transportation, Automotive)

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KLINKOVSHTEYN, G., inzhener.

"Skilled motorbus driving" by A.A. Evdakov, S.P. Voiteko. Reviewed by G. Klinkovshtein. Avt. transp. 35 no.8:39 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Machal'nik laboratorii passazhirskikh avtomobiley Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Motorbuses) (Automobile drivers)
(Evdakov, A.A.) (Voiteko, S.P.)

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ZUBCHUK, B.; KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.

Comparison of city motorbuses based on some parameters. Avt. transp. 35 no.11:22-24 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Motorbuses)

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PEVZNER, Solomon, Romanovich; KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.I., red.; LAKHMAN, F.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Driving of automobiles; a manual for instructors] Vozhdenie avtomobilia; rukovodstvo dlia instruktora. Izd.6. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1958. 100 p. (MIRA 11:7)
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KLINKOVSHTEYN, Georgiy Il'ich; SMIRNOVA, V.K., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Effect of basic operation factors on the braking of automobiles] Vliianie osnovnykh ekspluatatsionnykh faktorov na tormozhenie avtomobilia. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1959. 26 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Automobiles--Brakes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLIMKOVSHTEYN, G., inzh.

Investigating and testing braking properties of motortrucks.
Avt. transp. 37 no.7:19-22 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Motortrucks--Brakes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.; KUROPTEV, V.

Pay more attention to the maintenance of motor vehicles. Avt. transp. 37 no.12:39 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

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ILARIONOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLINKOVSHTEYN, G., insh.; STROGANOVA, V., insh.

Methods for scheduling the speed of interurban buses. Avt. transp. 38 no. 12:15-19 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Motorbus lines)

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KLINKOVSHTEYN, G. I., Cand Tech Sci --"Study of the ~~braking~~ breaking ~~suction~~ qualities of ~~automobiles~~ motor vehicles and methods of ~~their check-up~~ checking them in operation." Mos /TsINTI/, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Mos Automech Inst) (KL, 8-61, 244)

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KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.

Improve the quality of traffic safety posters. Avt.transp. 39 no.2: 58 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii bezopasnosti dvizheniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Traffic safety engineering)

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KLIMKOVSHTEYN, Georgiy Il'ich; SKOBOVA, A.P., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

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PONIZOVKIN, A.N.; MITMANOV, S.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, V.V.; SHURKINA, V.S.
Prinimali uchastiye: KRUSYANOVSKIY, N.V.; KOVAL'CHUK, V.P.;
RYTCHENKO, V.I.; KUBERTS, D.A.; KLIMKOVSKIY, G.I.;
PILIN, A.G., red.izd-va; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Brief manual on motor vehicles] Kratkii avtomobil'nyi spravochnik. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1961. 461 p. (MIRA 14:12)

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(Motor vehicles)

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KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.I., otv. za vypusk; YABLOKOV, V.I., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Manual on traffic safety]Rukovodstvo po obespecheniiu bezopasnosti dvizheniia. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 107 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtorobil'nogo transporta.

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ZNAMENSKIY, Aleksey Nikolayevich[deceased]; KLINKOVSHTEYN, Georgiy Il'ich; SHLIPPE, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YABLOKOV, V.I., red.izd-va; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian automotive transportation dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii avtotransportnyi slovar'. Pod red. I.S.Shlippe. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 336 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Transportation, Automotive--Dictionaries)
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ALEKSEYEV, A.P., inzh.

[Road conditions and traffic safety] Dorozhnye usloviia i bezopasnost' dvizheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 188 p. (MIRA 17:7)

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KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk,; AKSENOV, V.A., inzh.; SARKIS'YANTS, E.G., inzh.; SHUMOV, A.V., inzh.; MANUSADZHYANTS, Zh.G., inzh.; TROSHINA, M.Ya., inzh.; STETSYUK, L.S., inzh.; PARSHIN, M.A., inzh.; KARPINSKAYA, I.M., inzh.; FAL'KEVICH, B.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; ILARIONOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLTEV, M.K., inzh.; KOGAN, E.I., inzh.; CHIGARKO, G.T., inzh.; KONONOVA, V.S., red.

[Traffic safety and safety measures in automotive transportation] Bezopasnost' dvizheniia i tekhnika bezopasnosti na avtomobil'nom transporte. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 74 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. 2. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (for Fal'kevich). 3. Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut imeni Molotova (for Ilarionov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Poltev).

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KATAYEV, A.; KLINKOVSHTEYN, G.; OSTROVSKIY, N.

Traffic safety and organization. Avt. transp. 43 no.1:46-48 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

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Traffic organization and safety. Avt.transp. 42 no.12:44-48 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Gosudarstvennoy avtomobil'noy inspektsii Glavnogo upravleniya militsii Ministerstva okhrany obshchestvennogo poryadka RSFSR (for Kuznetsov).

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KLINKOVSKIY, M.; KHLER, O.

Prospects in the use of antibiotics in controlling plant diseases. Zhur.ob.biol. 17 no.3:169-184 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. TSentral'nyy biologicheskiy institut Germanskoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, Berlin i Institut fitopatologii, Aschersleben.

(ANTIBIOTICS) (PLANT DISEASES)

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KLINKOWSKI, M.

Klinkowski (M.) & Behn (J.). Die 'Schwarzbeinigkeit' der Phaseolus-Arten. [The 'black legginess' of *Phaseolus* species.] — *Phytopath. Z.*, 22, 4, pp. 405–420, 10 figs., 3 diags., 1952.

From the Phytopathological Institute of the Martin Luther University, Halle-Wittenberg, the authors describe 'black legginess' or wilt disease of beans [bean mosaic virus: *R.A.M.*, 31, p. 163; 33, p. 12], which has been prevalent since 1948 in central Germany on runner (*Phaseolus* [*multiflorus*]) and occasionally on dwarf beans (*P. vulgaris*). The most prominent symptom at the 'green-ripe' stage is the sudden onset of an often complete wilt. The roots and the base of the hypocotyl turn black and typical necrosis develops in the interior of the roots, the leading and side shoots, the pods, and eventually also in the petioles. The disease is restricted to certain varieties, e.g., Monshacher and Juli among the runners and the dwarf Bernburger Schwarze. The results of microchemical analyses of the pods of diseased plants indicate that the products of necrosis represent substitution or oxidation products of tannins. The disease is transmissible in high percentages through the seed.

Evidence of virus agency in the etiology of the wilt was afforded by needle puncture inoculation and contact grafting experiments.

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"Aspects of the organic chemistry of sulphur" by F. Challenger. Reviewed by Jiri Klinot. Chem prum 11 no.11:600 N '61.

1. Karlova universita.

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KLINOT, J.; VYSTRCIL, A.

Beckmann's regroupment of triterpene-3-ketoximes. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.2:377-386 F '62.

1. Institut fur organische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.

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KLINOT, J.; VYSTRCIL, A.

By-products in the transitions of allobetulin to heterobetulin.
Coll Cz Chem 29 no.2:516-530 F '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Charles University, Prague.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLINOT, J; VYSTROIL, A

Department of Organic Chemistry, Karlova University, Prague - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications No 3, March 1966, pp 1079-1092

"Triterpenes. Part 7: Stereochemistry of 2-bromo derivatives of allobetuline and allobeterobetuline."

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KLINOV, F.Ya.

An optical phenomenon during a snowfall. Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:56-57 Mr '53. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Aviameteostantsiya, Verkhoyansk. (Snow)

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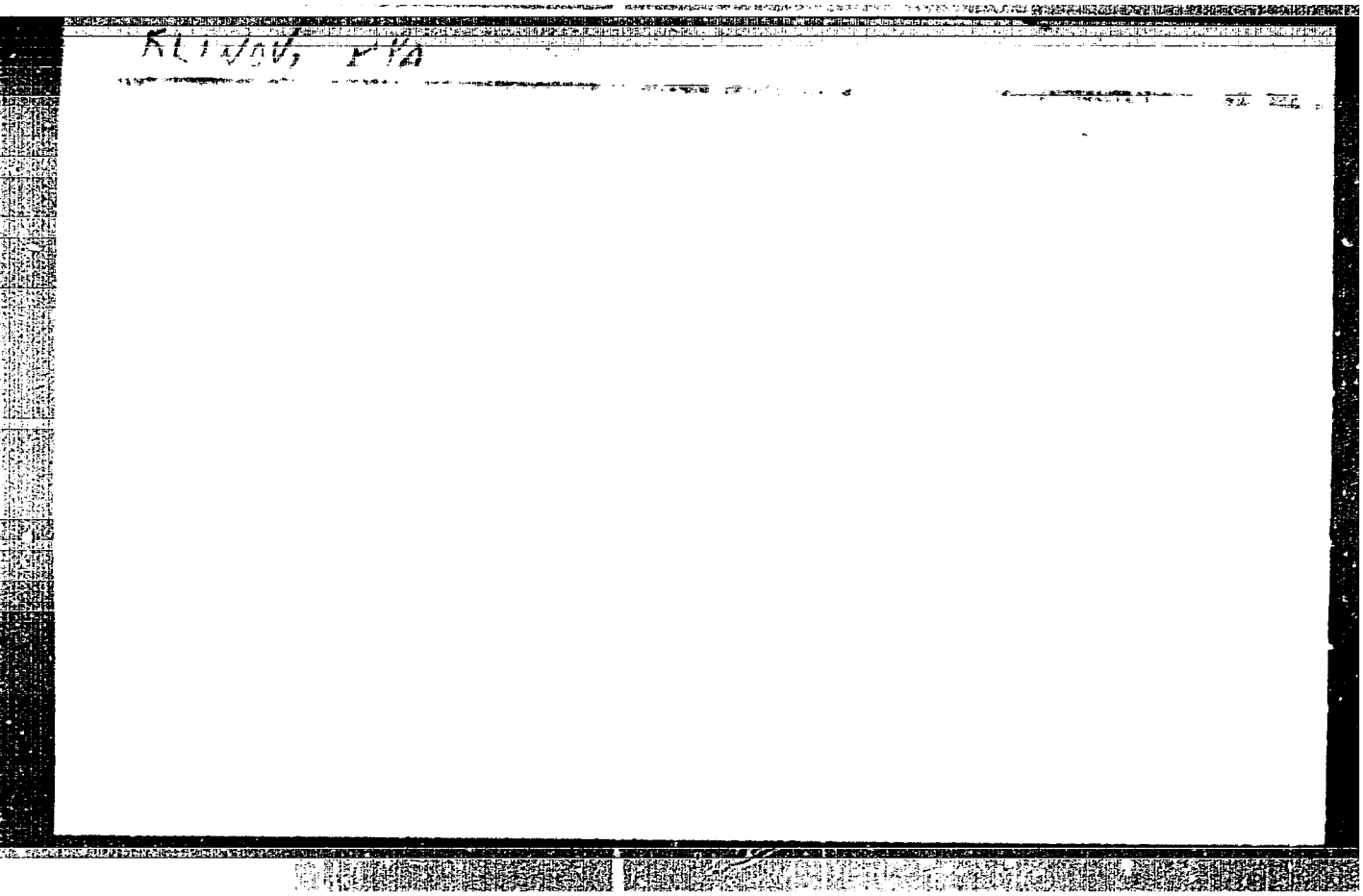

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KLIMOV, F.Ya.

Associated crystallization of water vapor of the atmosphere.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:22-25 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Atmosphere) (Crystallization) (Cryoscopy)

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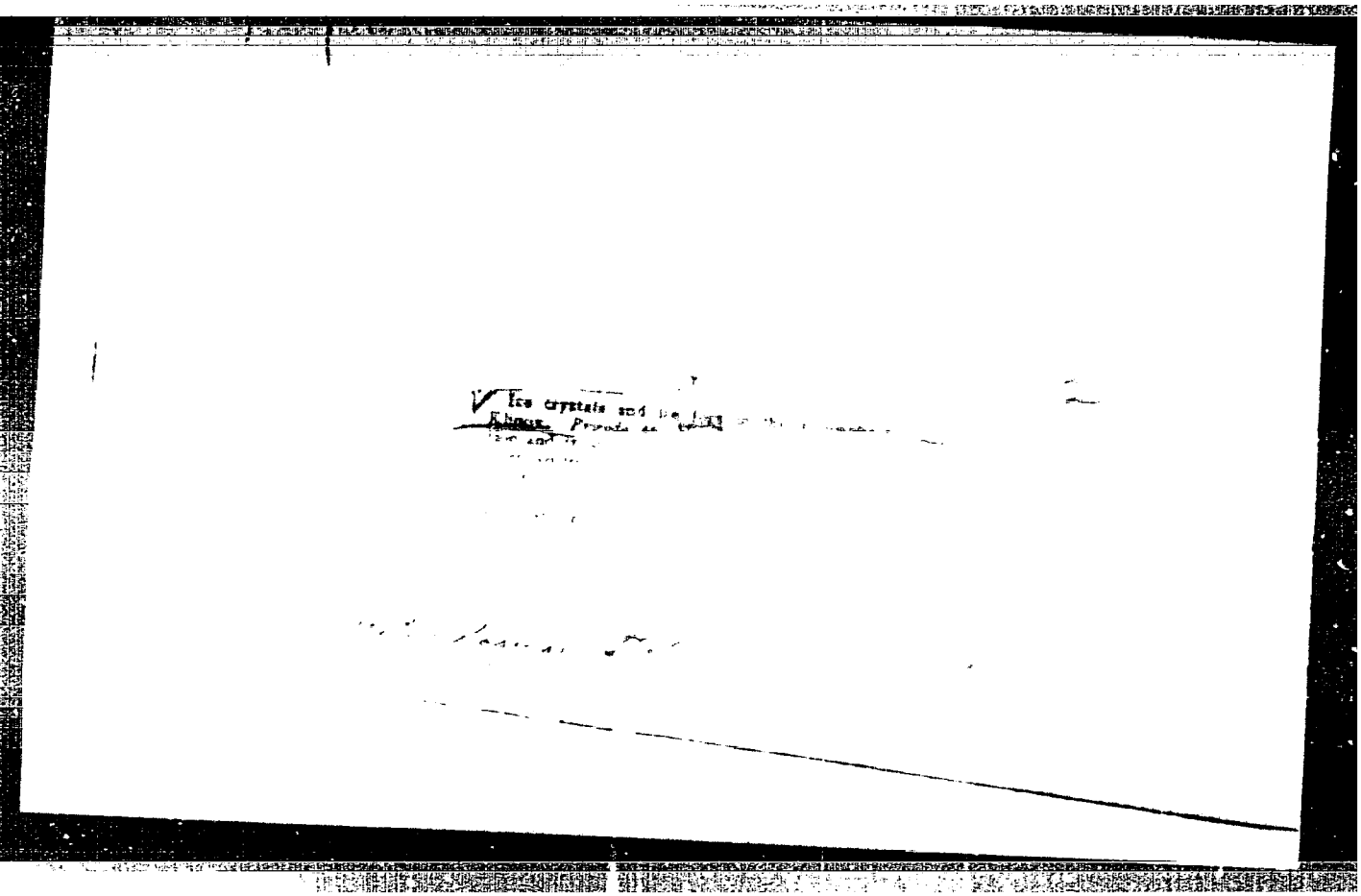

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SOV-49-58-6-11/12

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya.

TITLE: Polar Snow (Polyarnyy sneg)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 796-799 (and 4 plates) (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ice crystals forming the snow flakes in the atmosphere at a temperature less than -40°C differ from those at above -35°C. The structure of the polar ("cold") snow, as observed by the author in Verkhoyansk in 1952-1954 is described below. The most common shapes of the ice crystals at -40°C are shown in Fig.1. They are groups of crystals falling from the free atmosphere. The size of the flakes is 200-800 μ. The different crystalline forms at -50°C were observed in the layer of the atmosphere nearest to the Earth's surface. The size of these is 100 μ or less (Fig.2) It was observed that many of the unusual crystal shapes were mixed with the above mass-produced forms. The most interesting ones are shown in Fig.3 and Fig.4 (too difficult to be photographed). The variety of forms of the snow flakes is caused by the heterogeneous conditions accompanying the production of ice crystals. In the majority of the complicated cases an original "maternal" structure could always be traced

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(with few exceptions, see Fig.1/15). The atmospheric conditions connected with a deep, cold depression near the surface and rather warmer upper air can produce the snow flakes of "slate" type ice crystals. The ice crystals formed in the cold air near the Earth are of small "stalk" shape. When the stalk crystals start growing from the slates (originated in the upper levels), a very elaborate form of snow flakes can be produced, often destroying the original, maternal shape (Fig.3/15). It is possible to forecast the type of falling snow by considering the general synoptic situation. The observations of snow carried out on two occasions during the nights of 11-12 and 17-18 February, 1954 gave very interesting results which could add information to the mechanics of snow formation. The respective air temperatures were -57 to -55°C and -43 to -41°C, the relative humidities 75 and 78%, the water vapour pressures 0.02 and 0.11 mb and the deficiencies of saturation 0.01 and 0.03 mb. The snow flakes were collected on the objective glass which was kept outdoors. The size of the ice crystals was 15-60 μ (Fig.5a). The light scatter from the Moon could be observed. During the first night there was a bright halo of an angle 1°20'. The halo was surrounded by a faint greenish ring. A weak

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Polar Snow.

vertical column could be seen across the Moon. It could be assumed that the vertical column was the moonlight reflected from the minute ice crystals, while the light ring was caused by the diffraction from the particles of frozen droplets and other similar matter. During the second night the Moon was surrounded by a halo and an outer circle of 22°. It was observed that the size of the ice crystals gradually decreased while the dimension of the halo increased from 48' to 2°18'. At the end of the observation time a space between halo and outer ring became tinted violet. The top and the bottom of the outer circle were much more intense than its remaining area. The ice crystals (Fig.5/5) were very small with no trace of larger particles. The position of the individual crystals on the objective glass was observed to

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Polar Snow.

be the same as that during the free fall. Thus the optical phenomena of the sky could be explained by the shape and size of the ice crystals. This kind of observations could lead to better determination of the physical and meteorological effects in the atmosphere when considered together with the general weather conditions. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1957.

1. Snow--Physical properties 2. Snow crystals--Structural analysis

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KLINOV, F.Ya., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Range of speeds and pressures of a free air vortex. Nauch. trudy MPI no.7/8:273-284 '58. (MIRA 14:12)

(Vortex motion)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

SOV/49-59-9-20/25

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya.

TITLE: On Super-Cooled Water in the Atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya 1959, Nr 9, pp 1430-1431 + 2 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A haze with ground visibility 4 to 10 km, but only 1000 m from the aircraft can be sometimes observed in conditions not justified by the humidity. This condition develops when icing occurs above the temperature inversion at heights corresponding to - 35°C which can be up to 1000 m high. Investigations were made with this kind of haze by the author in Verkhoyansk. Samples were collected and photographed. Some of them are illustrated in Figs 1 and 2. It was found that the particles of mist were composed of ice crystals, examples of which are shown in Fig 2a. Their formation can be explained by the presence of super-cooled water in layers of the atmosphere above 400 to 600 m thick at about 900 to 1000 m above the ground level. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

Inst. Applied Geophysics
AS USSR

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5350

Klinov, Filipp Yakovlevich

Voda v atmosfere pri nizkikh temperaturakh (Water in the Atmosphere at Low Temperatures) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 168 p. Errata list on the inside of back cover. 1,800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki.

Resp. Ed.: V. V. Piotrovich; Ed. of Publishing House: G. G. Gus'kov; Tech. Ed.: G. A. Astaf'yeva.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for geophysicists and meteorologists.

COVERAGE: The publication discusses the different phases of atmospheric moisture at low temperatures (-35 to -58°C), and related optical phenomena. The material is based on experiments in the direct crystallization of water vapor, conducted under

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLIMOV, F.Ya.

Observations in the lower atmospheric layer made from towers and masts. Meteor. i gidrol. no.12:37-42 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Meteorology--Observations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLINOV, F.Ya.

Some specific features of the solid phase of water in the atmosphere at temperatures much below the freezing point. Trudy GGO no.104:46-52 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Cloud physics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

IVANOV, V.N.; KLINOV, F.Ya.

Some characteristics of a turbulent velocity field in the lowest 300-meter layer of the atmosphere. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.10:1570-1577 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

An SSSR, Institut prikladnoy geofiziki.
(Atmospheric turbulence)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLINOV, F.Ya.

Optical phenomena observable on ice crystals. Trudy GGO no.109:100-113 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Ice crystals) (Meteorological optics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

L 11128-63 EWT(1)/FCC(w)/BDS/ES(v) AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pe-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT3001260 S/0937/63/000/000/0003/0040

AUTHOR: Klimov, P. Ya.

TITLE: Studying the atmospheric boundary layer with a 300-meter meteorological tower 12 63

SOURCE: Issledovaniye pogranichnogo sloya atmosfery s 300-metrovoy meteorologicheskoy bashni. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 3-40

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, observatory

ABSTRACT: The Institute of Applied Geophysics is systematically making a wide range of automatic meteorological and radiation measurements in the lower 300-m layer of the atmosphere from a specially designed meteorological tower (a welded-steel guy-supported tubular mast 310 m high and 2.4 m in diameter). Measurements are made from two points at the top and from 13 balconies spaced approximately 24 m apart along the mast. Arms 6 m long with sensing elements at the ends extend from each balcony in N, S, E, and W directions. The elements are measured with the following accuracy: wind velocity, 0.2—0.5 m/sec; wind direction, 2—5°; temperature, 0.1°; humidity, ± 3%; temperature fluctuations, 0.01°; wind velocity fluctuations, several cm/sec; and wind direction fluctuations,

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L 11128-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001260

1—3 % of the scale. A small enclosed observatory atop the tower is used for making special observations; measurements are recorded and instruments controlled from a special building at the base of the tower. This article is from a collection of articles describing the tower and its instruments and the results of some of the research carried out at the tower.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 14Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLINOV, F.Ya.

"Electric measurements of aerophysical values" by L.O.Kachurin. Reviewed by F.IA.Klinov. Meteor.i gidrol. no.8:57-58 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

ACCESSION NR: AT4010224 S/3056/63/000/000/0053/0059

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya.; Poltavskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Measurement of wind velocity in the lower 300 meter layer of the atmosphere from a high meteorological tower

SOURCE: Issledovaniye nizhnego 300-metrovogo sloya atmosfery*. Moscow, 1963, 53-59

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, wind velocity, wind velocity measurement, anemometer, lower atmosphere, photoelectric anemometer, wind velocity profile, wind velocity altitude dependence

ABSTRACT: The authors present a block diagram and a detailed description of the operating characteristics of an improved photoelectric anemograph developed on the basis of the remote-controlled anemograph developed at the Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute). This apparatus consists of a system of photoimpulse transmitters situated at various levels of the tower, a converter, consisting of a pulse-shaping cascade, an assembly of individual converting lines, and a terminal amplifying cascade; a relay recorder; and a power unit. A calibration curve for the photoimpulse transmitters is shown. The authors also present some examples of the wind velocity profiles

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

ACCESSION NR: AT4010224

In the lower 300-meter layer obtained by means of their improved apparatus. "N. P. Tofanchuk, V. S. Storozhko, and others took part in the development and perfection of the apparatus." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS, SD	NO REF SOV: 009	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

ACCESSION NR: AT4010226 S/3056/63/000/000/0064/0070

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya.; Andreyev, V. D.

TITLE: Measurement of temperature in the lower 300 meter layer of the atmosphere from a high meteorological tower

SOURCE: Issledovaniye nizhnego 300-metrovogo sloya atmosfery*. Moscow, 1963, 64-70

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, lower atmosphere, atmospheric temperature, temperature measurement, atmospheric temperature measurement, temperature profile, air temperature altitude dependence, thermogradientograph

ABSTRACT: The structure and operating characteristics of a new thermogradientograph developed on the basis of the remote-controlled, automatic instrument at the Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute) are described in detail, with a block diagram illustrating its use to determine the temperatures at various levels of a high meteorological tower. The apparatus consists of transmitters with the operating arms of measuring bridges, a network of relays and a multichannel recorder; the bridges which serve as the sensory elements of the transmitters consist of one copper resistor and 3 manganin resistors. Several temperature profiles obtained with this apparatus

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010226

and a graph relating temperature and time at various altitudes are presented. The results show that the instrument may be used within a temperature range of -40 to +40C. "V. S. Storozhko, B. P. Zotov, L. Ye. Lobova and others took part in the development and perfection of the thermogradientograph." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, SU NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

TSVANG, L.R.; ZUBKOVSKIY, S.L.; IVANOV, V.N.; KLINOV, F.Ya.; KRAVCHENKO, T.K.

Measurement of some characteristics of turbulence in the lower 300 meters of the atmosphere. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geofiz. no.5:769-782 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR.
(Atmospheric turbulence)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

L 23471-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5001817 B/0050/65/000/001/0053/0058

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences) 8 B

TITLE: A 300-meter meteorological tower and its apparatus complex as used to investigate the lower layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 1, 1965, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: meteorological tower, micrometeorology, atmospheric boundary layer

ABSTRACT: An array of equipment for automatic meteorological measurements in the lower 300-meter layer of the atmosphere has been developed at the Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Institute of Applied Geophysics) in accordance with the plan of Ye. K. Fedorov. The tower is a tubular metallic mast, 310 m high and 2.4 m in diameter. A mast at the top extends the total height to 315 m. The tower is made of 6-foot steel units welded together. Steel cables are attached at several heights to serve as guys. Carriers are suspended at different heights for radial observations. There are work areas on the extendable vertical mast at the top (315 m), on the upper platform (310 m), and on 13 other platforms ranging in height from 24.6 m to 310.2 m. These platforms are 1-1.5 m wide. Four booms 6 m long extend from each platform (N,E,S, and W) with sensor arrays

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001617

at the end of each. An elevator operates within the tower, and power lines and recording lines are also strung inside. At various heights automatic readings are made of temperatures, wind velocity, two-dimensional wind direction, humidity, radiation characteristics (total, direct, diffuse, reflected, and radiation balance), and some turbulence characteristics. The automatic records are kept on tape, some directly from the sensors, some in discrete data supplied by computers (as for wind direction). The present equipment provides what is called "passive" measurements. The goal is "active" measurements, i.e., data on variations in time (seasonal fluctuations, trends, and so forth), in order to make better predictions and to understand broader problems. "V. D. Andreyev, V. S. Storozhko, S. P. Luk'yanov, V. V. Poltavskiy, V. G. Stefanova, and others constantly worked with the author to make use of the described installation. The photographs illustrating the present article were made by V. S. Storozhko and V. P. Voronin." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Institute of Applied Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

L 23423-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6012594 SOURCE CODE: UR/3201/65/000/002/0074/0083

24
B+1

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya.; Lobova, L. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Meteorological conditions in an observed case of a frontal storm

SOURCE: Leningrad. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki. Trudy, no. 2, 1965. Pogranichnyy sloy atmosfery (Boundary layer of the atmosphere), 74-83

TOPIC TAGS: micrometeorology, meteorological tower, frontal movement, frontal turbulence lightning, turbulence lapse rate, wind gradient, pressure gradient

ABSTRACT: Continuous measurements made at the 300-m meteorological tower include those carried out during storms. This paper gives a detailed account of the meteorological conditions in the lower 300-m layer of the atmosphere as a front passed the tower on 9 July 1963 between 2000 and 2300 hr. The front approached from the west at a speed of 20—30 km/sec and was connected with a low whose center was in the northern European USSR. Back of ther front, and traveling at about the same speed, was a rather narrow high-pressure ridge. Somewhat west of the high there was another, rather shallow low (1005 mb) moving toward the northeast. The full range of temperature changes took place in 1 1/2 hr and wind-direction changes, in 1/2 hr. Lightning and rain showers preceded and accompanied the frontal passage. Measurements of atmospheric temperature, pressure, and wind direction and speed made at the

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ACC NR: AT6012594

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tower are described, analyzed, and illustrated graphically by diagrams, profiles, and tables. Special features such as turbulence, periods of calm, amount and location of eddying and gusts, and a temperature inversion are identified and their interrelationships indicated. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [KR]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4233

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

L 23424-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6012595 SOURCE CODE: UR/3201/65/000/002/0084/0098

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya. 28 B+1

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Certain characteristics of the meteorological regime of lower 300-meter layer of the atmosphere 12,44.55

SOURCE: Leningrad. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki. Trudy, no. 2, 1965. Pogranichnyy sloy atmosfery (Boundary layer of the atmosphere), 84-98

TOPIC TAGS: micrometeorology, meteorological tower, diurnal lapse rate, diurnal pressure gradient, diurnal wind gradient, atmospheric boundary layer, low level jet stream, atmospheric turbulence

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of a study of mesoscale inhomogeneities in the lower layer of the atmosphere, which took into account the diurnal changes in temperature and wind speed and direction during a period characterized by a stationary summer-time high-pressure area (a time generally considered as least favorable for the development of these inhomogeneities). Three types of inhomogeneities are considered: 1) jet stream in the lower 300-m layer of the atmosphere, 2) eddying in both clear high-pressure weather conditions and in other weather situations, and 3) during the passage of a frontal zone. Data used in the analysis were continuous temperature recordings and measurements of the horizontal component of wind speed and wind

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direction; measurements were registered every five minutes and averaged for the five minutes. Detailed information is given on the daytime and nighttime fluctuations in the meteorological parameter profiles, gradients, degree of turbulence, occurrence of nighttime inversions, and the maximum wind speeds in the jet streams in the lower layer of the atmosphere (generally in the 150—170-m interval, which coincided with the upper limit of the top of the temperature inversion). Examples are presented which show the agreement between the mesoscale changes in the speed and direction of the wind and temperature. Another example presents detailed data for meteorological parameters measured during the passage of a cold front. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 8 tables.

[ER]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 4233

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L 23427-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6012598 SOURCE CODE: UR/3201/65/000/002/0114/0122

29
23
B+1

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya.; Andreyev, V. D.; Poltavskiy, V. V.; Lobova, L. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Measurement of two wind-direction components at the high meteorological tower

SOURCE: Leningrad. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki. Trudy, no. 2, 1965. Pogranichnyy sloy atmosfery (Boundary layer of the atmosphere), 114-122

TOPIC TAGS: micrometeorology, meteorological instrument, meteorological tower, wind measuring set, bivane

ABSTRACT: A wind-direction measuring set is used to measure the horizontal and vertical components of the direction of the wind-velocity vector. The set consists of transducers whose sensing element is a special "bivane," a recorder, a digital printing device, and a power supply; it is installed on the high meteorological tower of the Institute of Applied Geophysics. The bivane consists of a three-arm system balanced on a column, the arms being set 120° apart. A ring stabilizer is mounted on the end of one arm, 320 mm from the system's center of rotation. It was established experimentally that the flow of air is distorted by the transducer casing to a distance not more than 200—250 mm from the casing; thus the stabilizer is within the undisturbed flow, which ensures accurate tracking of wind directions (within the limits of system errors). The instrument and the bivane are described. At

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present, the transducers are installed on 5 levels of the tower; the threshold sensitivity (both vertical and horizontal) of the transducers is about 0.6 m/sec. If the initial mismatch between the bivane and the wind direction is 0° or 180°, the threshold value is higher—1.0—1.3 m/sec. The principle measurement errors are: 1) error in the horizontal orientation of transducers relative to the mire on the working levels—1.5—2.0°; error due to mismatch of the servosystem—1.0—3.0° (transducer selsyn, 0.5—1.0° and sensor selsyn, 0.75—1.5°); 3) error in readings from the diagram tape in the recording system—2.5°. Thus, the total error in measuring wind directions is about 5—7° (see Fig. 1). Some variations in profiles of the wind direction in the lower 300 m of the atmosphere are shown. These profiles were constructed for 30-min intervals, which permitted stable forms of curves that represent "sets" of possible forms of wind-direction profiles in the layer (see Table 1). One group of profiles shows a shift to the right with height in the wind direction throughout the entire layer (I,II), and to the left (XVI—XVIII); in a number of cases, the wind direction was constant throughout most of the entire layer (IV); there were layered conbinations of right and left shifts in the wind along with constant directions (X, XII). The recording bivane was designed and tested under the supervision of G. I. Tsitsurin. N. P. Tofenchuk, V. S. Storozhka, V. G. Stefanov, and G. S. Vasil'yev participated in developing the wind-direction measuring set installed on the high tower and procedures for two-dimensional wind

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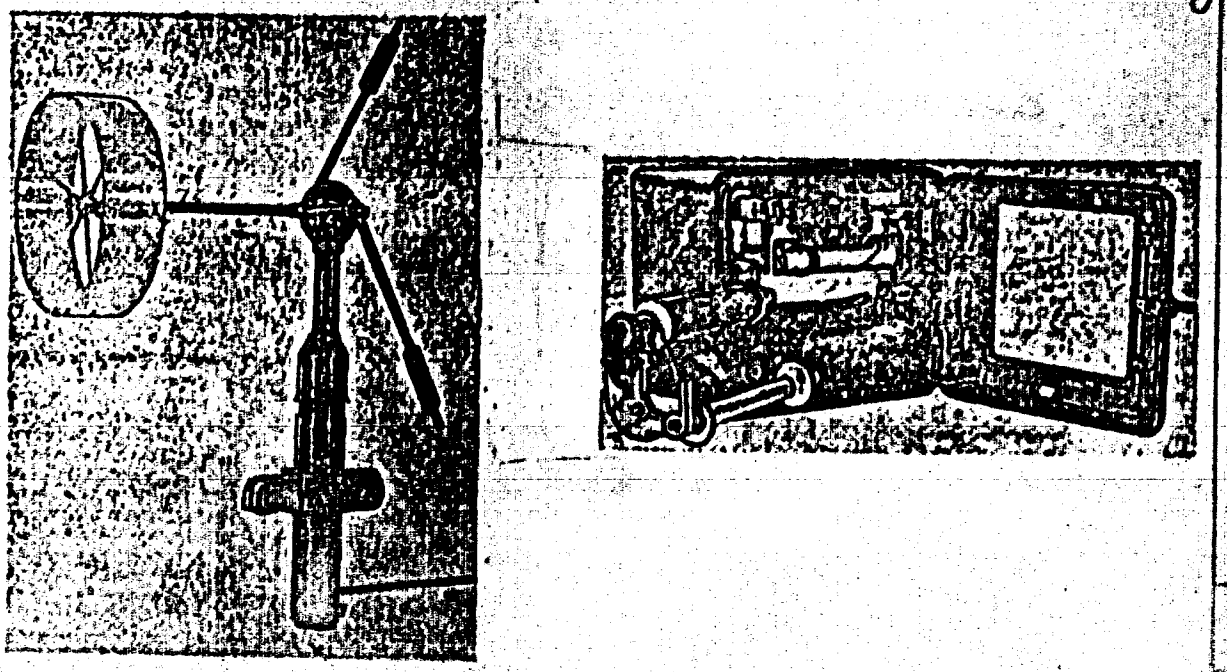

Fig. 1. Wind-direction measuring set and the recording device

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Table 1. Some of the variations in wind-direction profiles in the lower 300 m layer of the atmosphere

Cases	a	b	c	d	e
A_H	80	18	60	70—90	90—180
A_s	10	6	15	40—50	90—150
A_H/A_s	8	3	4	2	1

measurements in the lower 300 m of the air. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables. [ED]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4233

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

ACC NR: AP7010696 SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/008/0023/0028

AUTHOR: Klinov, F. Ya. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences)

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Variability of the height of the upper boundary of a fog and low clouds

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 8, 1966, 23-28

TOPIC TAGS: fog, atmospheric cloud

SUB CODE: 04

ABSTRACT: Study of the variability of the upper boundary of a fog and low stratiform clouds is being carried out on the high meteorological mast of the Institute of Applied Geophysics both visually during ascents to its upper levels and by evaluation variations with time of the principal meteorological elements. This paper describes in detail the analysis of two particular observations, illustrating the observational methods, analytical procedures and the results which can be obtained from such observations. The first case is a thorough analysis of temperature and wind velocity conditions in the lower 300-m layer of the atmosphere during the development, stable state and disappearance of a radiation fog on 29 December 1962 at a time when the mast was

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on the periphery of an anticyclone in a stable air mass. The second case described was observations of stratiform clouds in the lower 300-m layer on 15-16 October 1964 at a number of different heights prior to the appearance of low clouds, during their presence and when they reached the upper boundary of about 300 m with the formation of a fog in this layer. At this time the mast was in the warm sector of a cyclone, behind a warm front. Therefore, the nature of this paper is a methodological study, and the observations described warrant drawing no generalized conclusions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,291]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

BASKOV, Ye.A.; KLINOV, G.I.

Composition and conditions governing the formation of mineral waters in Transbaikalia. Trudy VSEGEI 101:70-88 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLINOV, I.

"The Increasing Production of Substitute Materials." Tr. from the Russian. p. 216 (STROJIRENSTVI, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

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

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

KLINOV, I. O.

"Experimental and Theoretical Investigation of Some Matters in the Prestressing and Mechanical Strengthening of Steel Beams." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Construction Engineering Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhMekh, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130009-6

SOV/137-58-7-15680

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 253 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Klinov, I. G. Cand Tech Sci

TITLE: Experimental Investigation of the Effect of Linear Work Hardening of Low-carbon Steel on its Ductility During Subsequent Deformation in the Opposite Sense (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye vliyaniya lineynogo mekhanicheskogo uprochneniya malouglerodistoy stali na yeye plastichnost' pri posleduyushchem deformirovanii v obratnom napravlenii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 26, pp 224-238

ABSTRACT: Previously stretched cylindrical specimens (S) 22 mm in diameter and having a 320-mm long working section were cut into short cylindrical S which were then subjected to compression; conversely, S 6 mm in diameter were machined from previously compressed cylindrical S 30 mm in diam and 75 mm long for tensile tests. Also studied was the ductility of steel on stretching after double hardening (H), namely, first by stretching and then by compression. It is shown that if the preliminary mechanical H and the consequent loading are of

Card 1/2

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KLIMOV, I.G.

Stability analysis of the flat bending of rolled I-beams beyond the elastic limit. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.2:149-155 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy stal'nykh konstruktsiy Leningradskogo inshenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta.
(Girders)

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KLINOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Stability of plane bending beyond elastic limits. Sbor. nauch. trud. LISI no.3:153-171 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Steel, Structural) (Strains and stresses) (Girders)

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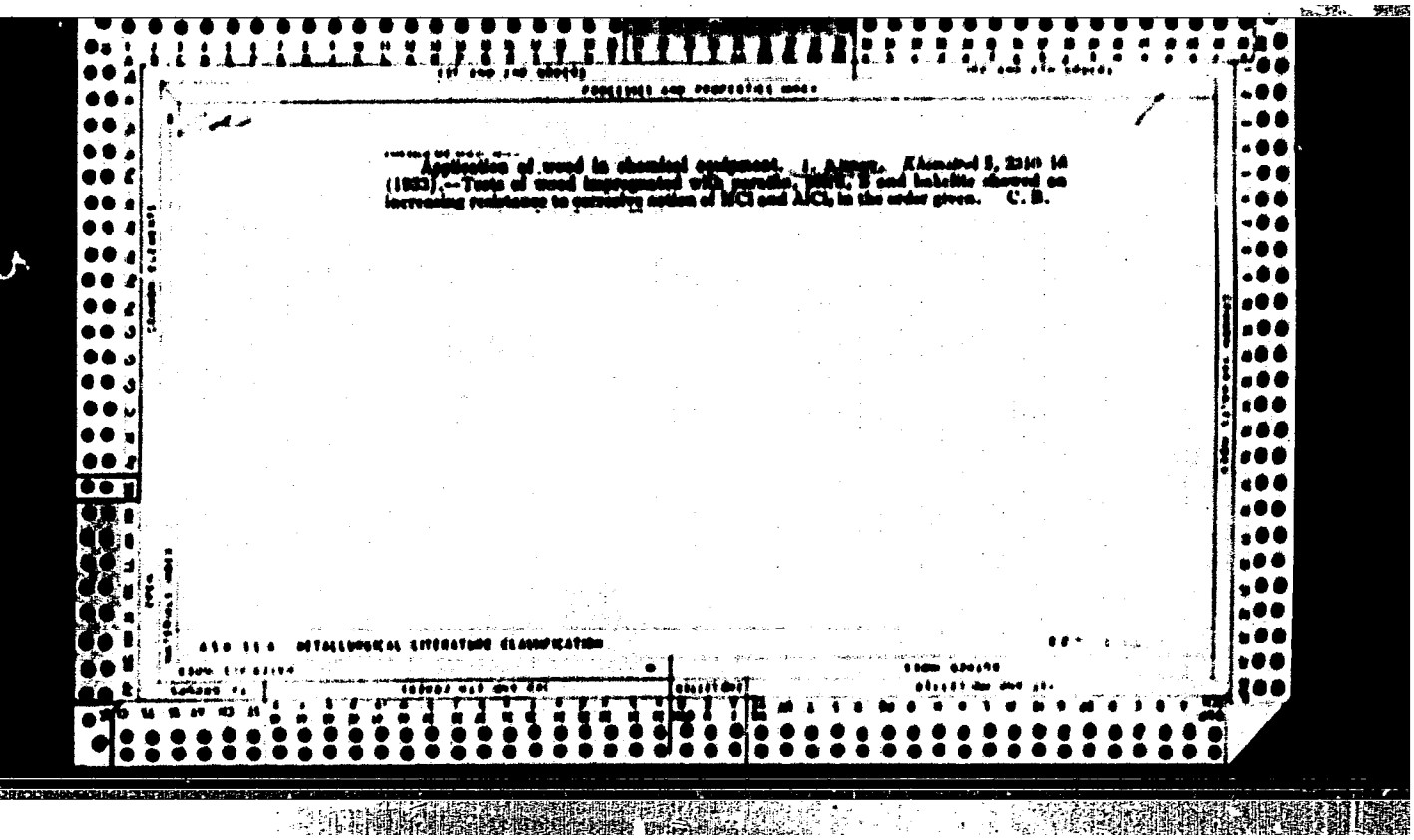

Application of wood in chemical equipment. I. Allyn. [illegible] (1953).—Tests of wood impregnated with paraffin, [illegible] and bakelite showed an increasing resistance to quenching action of MCl and AlCl, in the order given. C. B.

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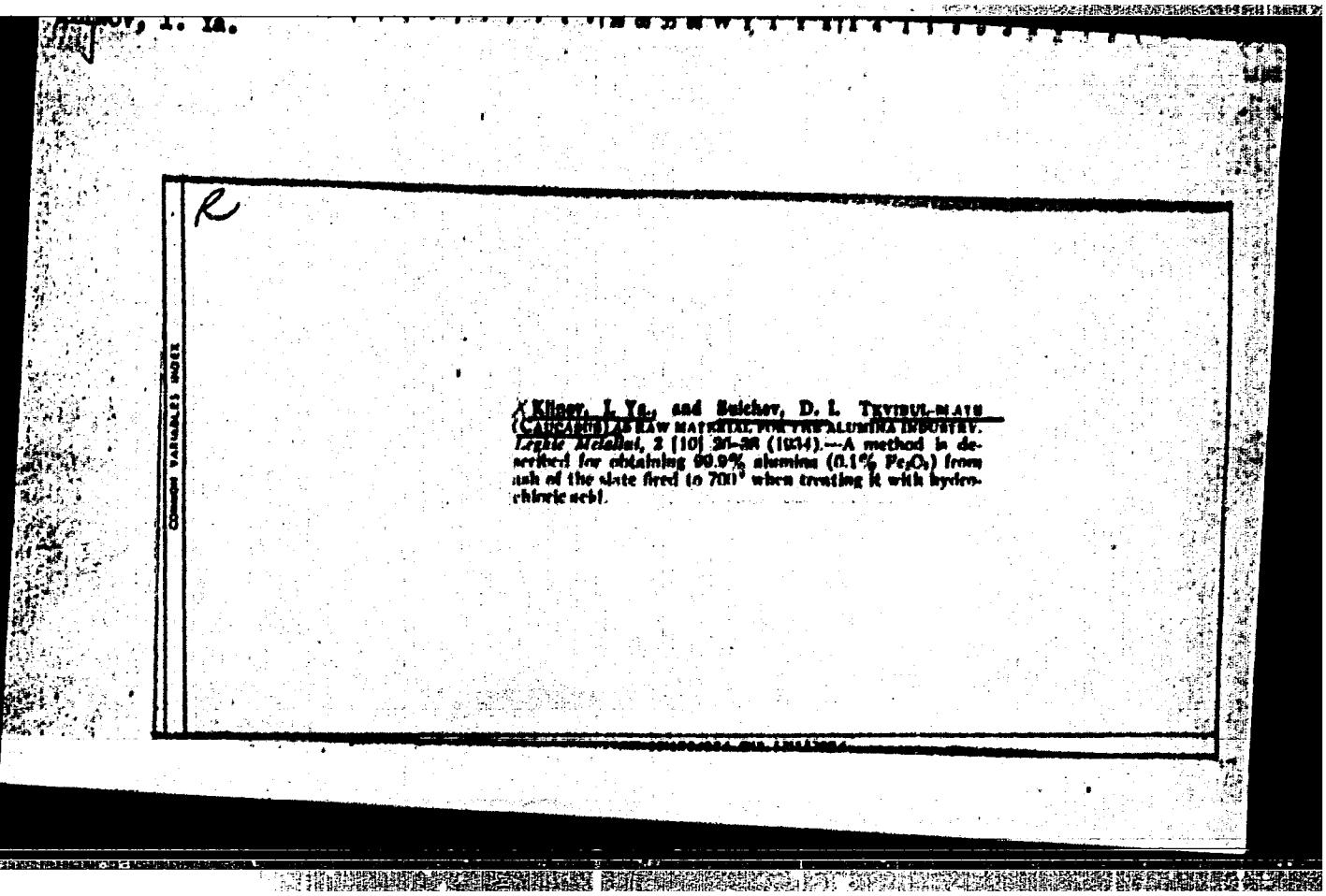

Klimov, I. Ya., and Baichev, D. I. TEKHNOL-MATH (CAUCASUS) RAW MATERIAL FOR THE ALUMINA INDUSTRY. *Legkie Metally*, 2 [10] 31–38 (1934).—A method is described for obtaining 99.9% alumina (0.1% Fe_2O_3) from ash of the slate fired to 700° when treating it with hydrochloric acid.

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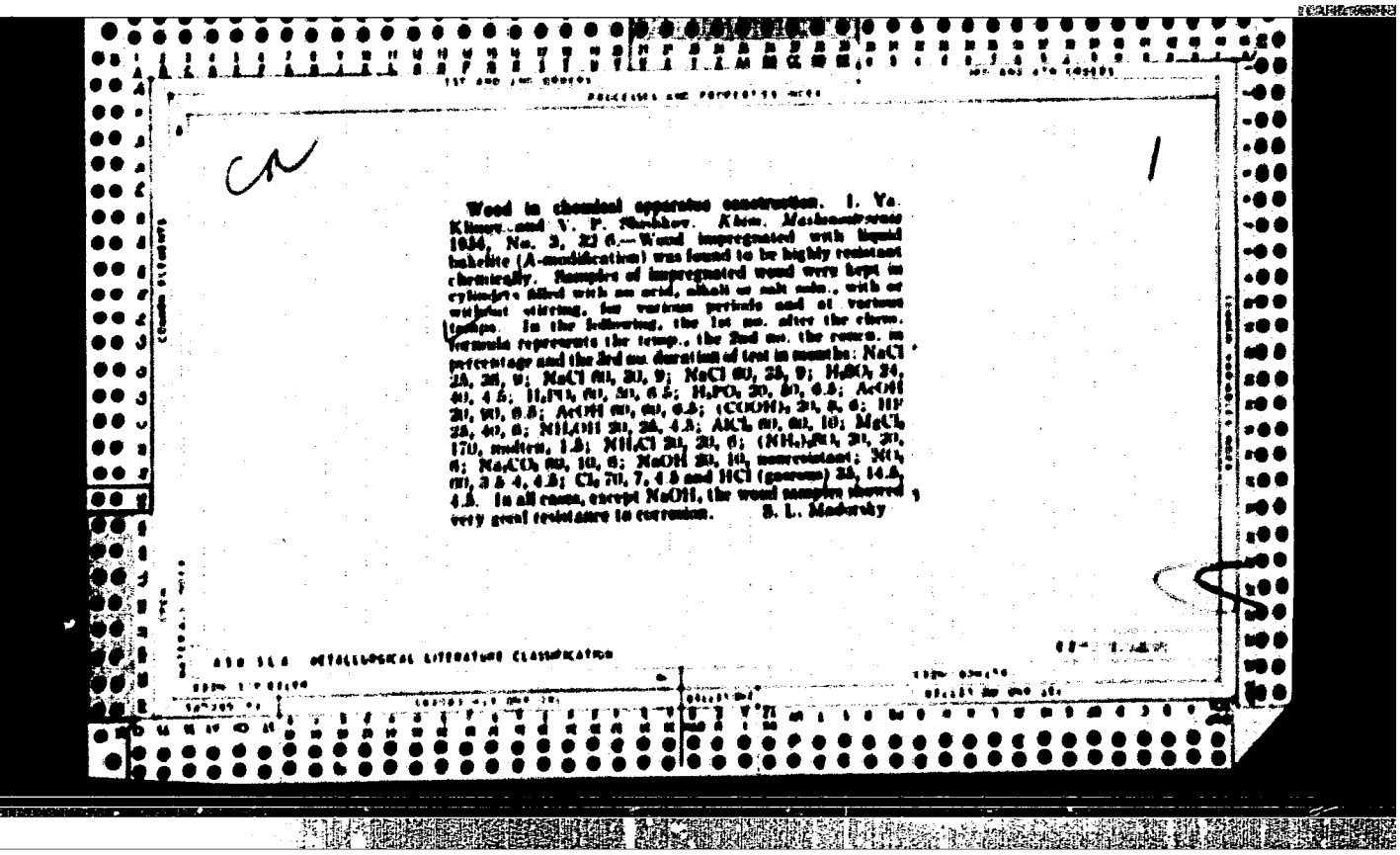

Wood in chemical apparatus construction. I. Ya. Khaev and V. P. Shishkov. *Khim. Mashinostroenie* 1934, No. 3, 22 6.—Wood impregnated with liquid bakelite (A-modification) was found to be highly resistant chemically. Samples of impregnated wood were kept in cylinders filled with an acid, alkali or salt soln., with or without stirring, for various periods and at various temps. In the following, the 1st no. after the chem. formula represents the temp., the 2nd no. the concn. in percentage and the 3rd no. duration of test in months: NaCl 25, 26, 9; NaCl 60, 30, 9; NaCl 60, 25, 9; H_2SO_4 20, 60, 4.5; H_2SO_4 60, 30, 9; H_2SO_4 20, 60, 6.5; H_2SO_4 20, 90, 6.5; AcOH 20, 90, 6.5; AcOH 60, 60, 6.5; $(COOH)_2$ 20, 6, 6; HF 25, 40, 6; NH_4OH 20, 25, 4.5; AlCl 60, 60, 10; $MgCl_2$ 170, molten, 1.5; NH_4Cl 20, 20, 6; $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ 20, 20, 6; Na_2CO_3 60, 10, 6; NaOH 20, 10, nonresistant; NH_4 OH, 3.5 4, 4.5; Cl, 70, 7, 4.5 and HCl (gaseous) 35, 14.5, 4.5. In all cases, except NaOH, the wood samples showed very good resistance to corrosion. S. L. Madorsky

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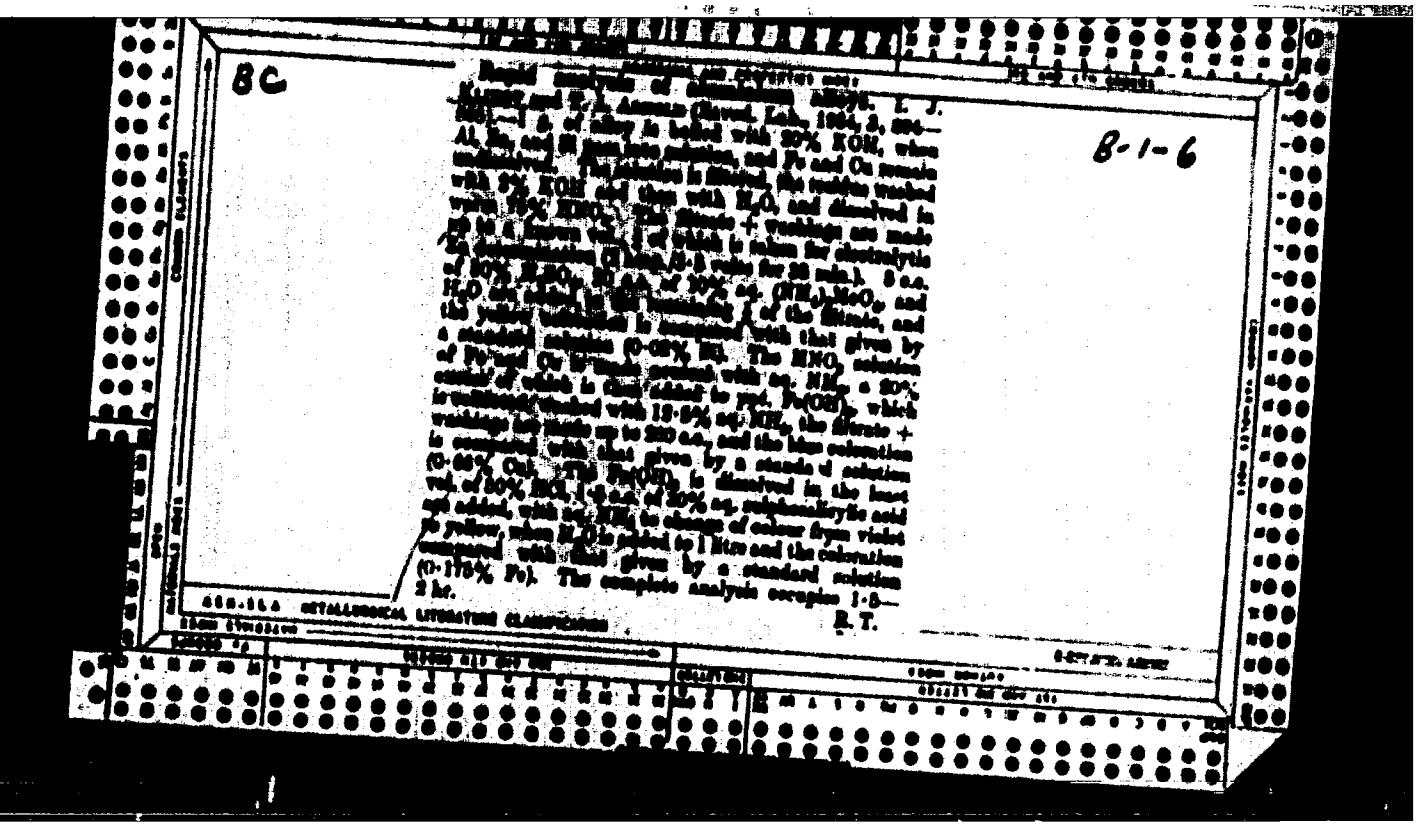

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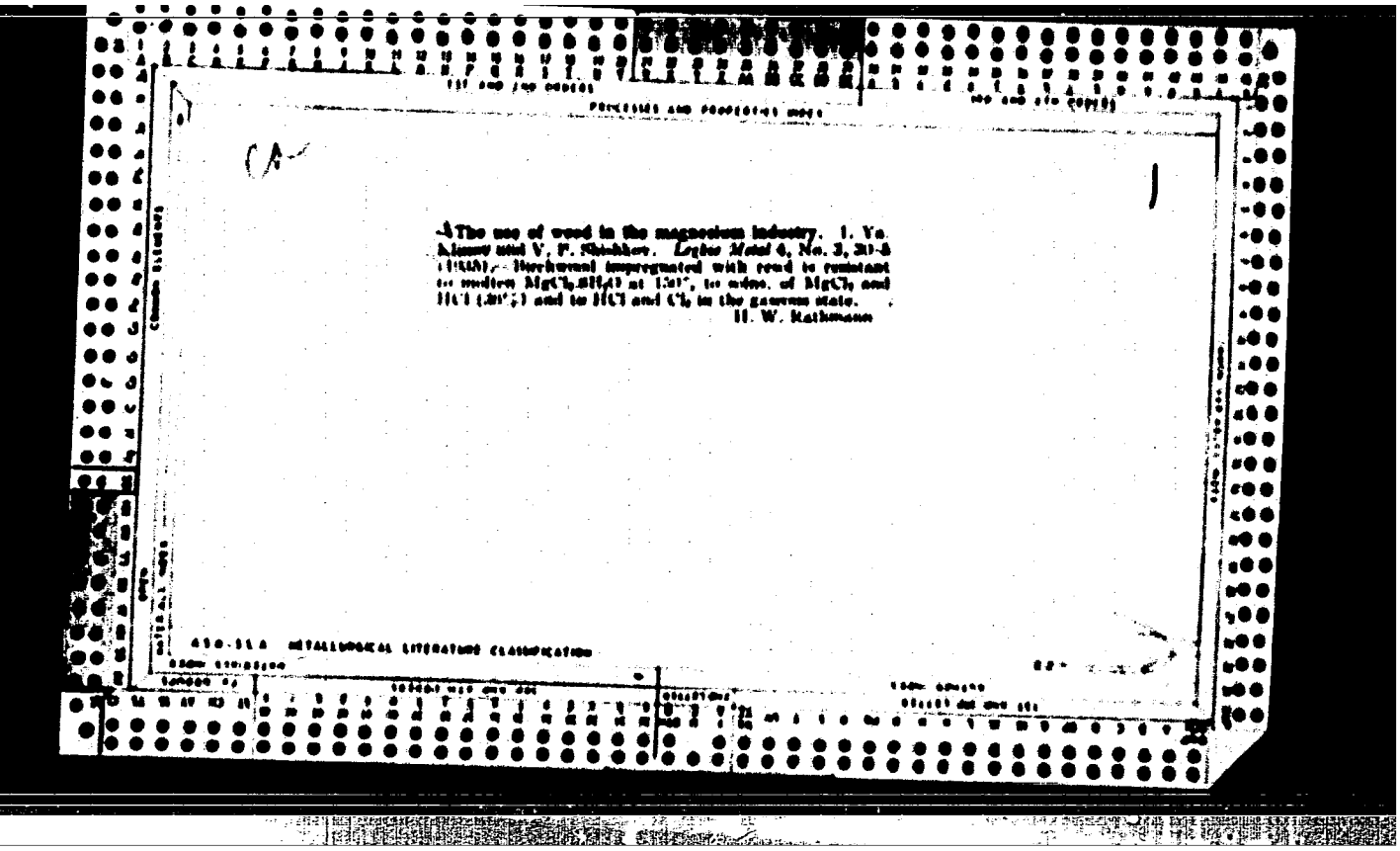

The use of wood in the magnesium industry. I. Ya. Klauzo and V. F. Shishkov. *Legkie Metal* 6, No. 3, 31-3 (1948). Hardwood impregnated with resol to resistant to molten $MgCl_2$-$BiCl_3$ at 1300°, to mixts. of $MgCl_2$ and $BiCl_3$ (20%) and to HCl and Cl_2 in the gaseous state.
H. W. Rathmann

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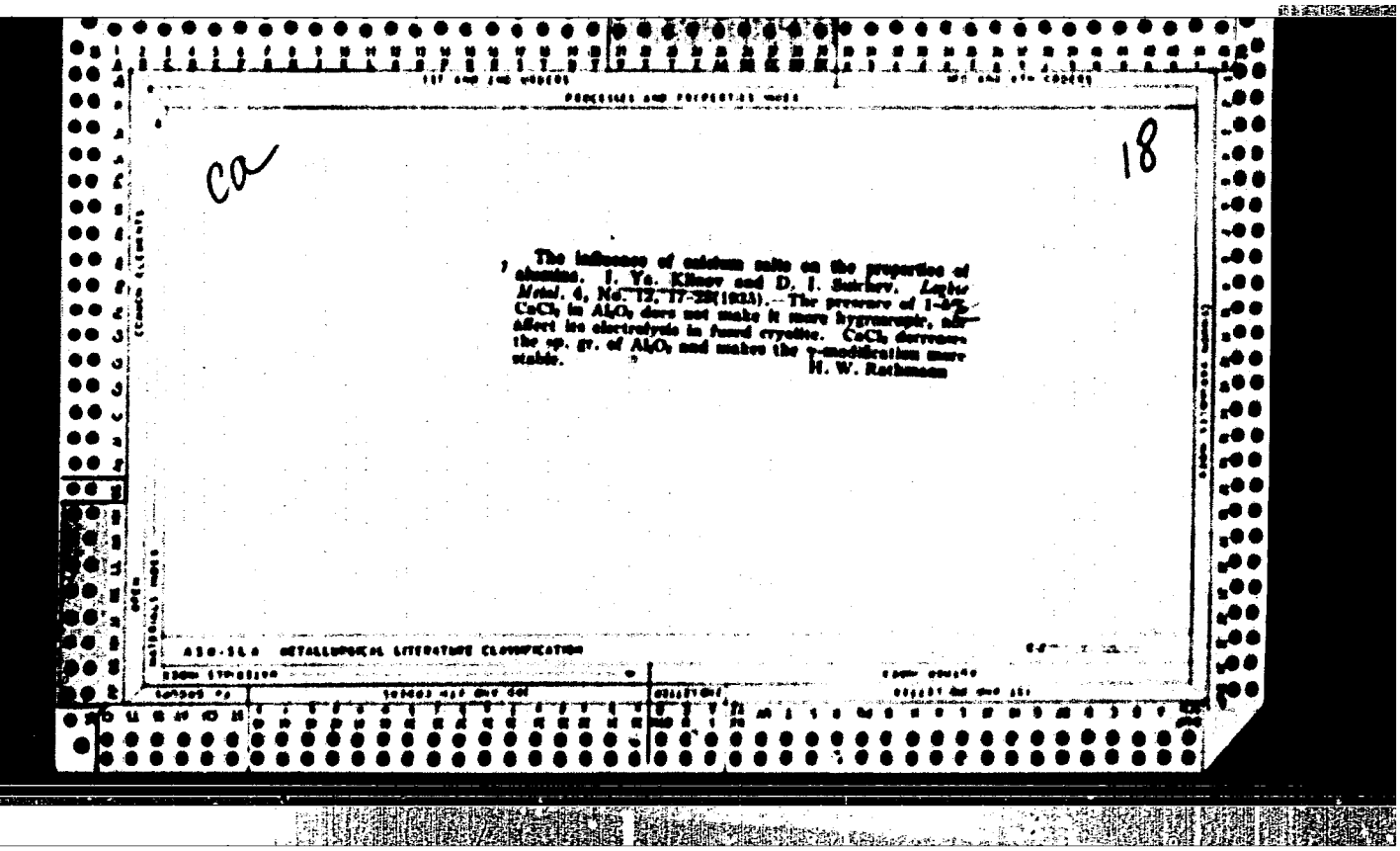

Ca

18

The influence of calcium salts on the properties of alumina. I. Ya. Klinov and D. I. Sutiarv. *Legkie Metal.* 6, No. 12, 17-20(1933).—The presence of 1-3% $CaCl_2$ in Al_2O_3 does not make it more hygroscopic, nor affect its electrolysis in fused cryolite. $CaCl_2$ decreases the sp. gr. of Al_2O_3 and makes the γ-modification more stable.
H. W. Rathmann

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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

Alumina from shale ash. I. Ya. Klimov and D. I. Bulchev. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 289-95 (in German 295) (1935).—Ash obtained in the gasification of shale at 670-700°, is treated (by percolation) in the cold with HCl; there are obtained a residue contg. mainly an active silica (a valuable ingredient for the prepn. of cement) and a soln. contg. mainly $AlCl_3$ and $FeCl_3$. These are sepd. by fractional crystn. The $AlCl_3.6H_2O$ is decomposed in a rotating kiln to Al_2O_3, and the liberated HCl is passed through an absorption plant and returned to the process.

A. A. Boehtlingk

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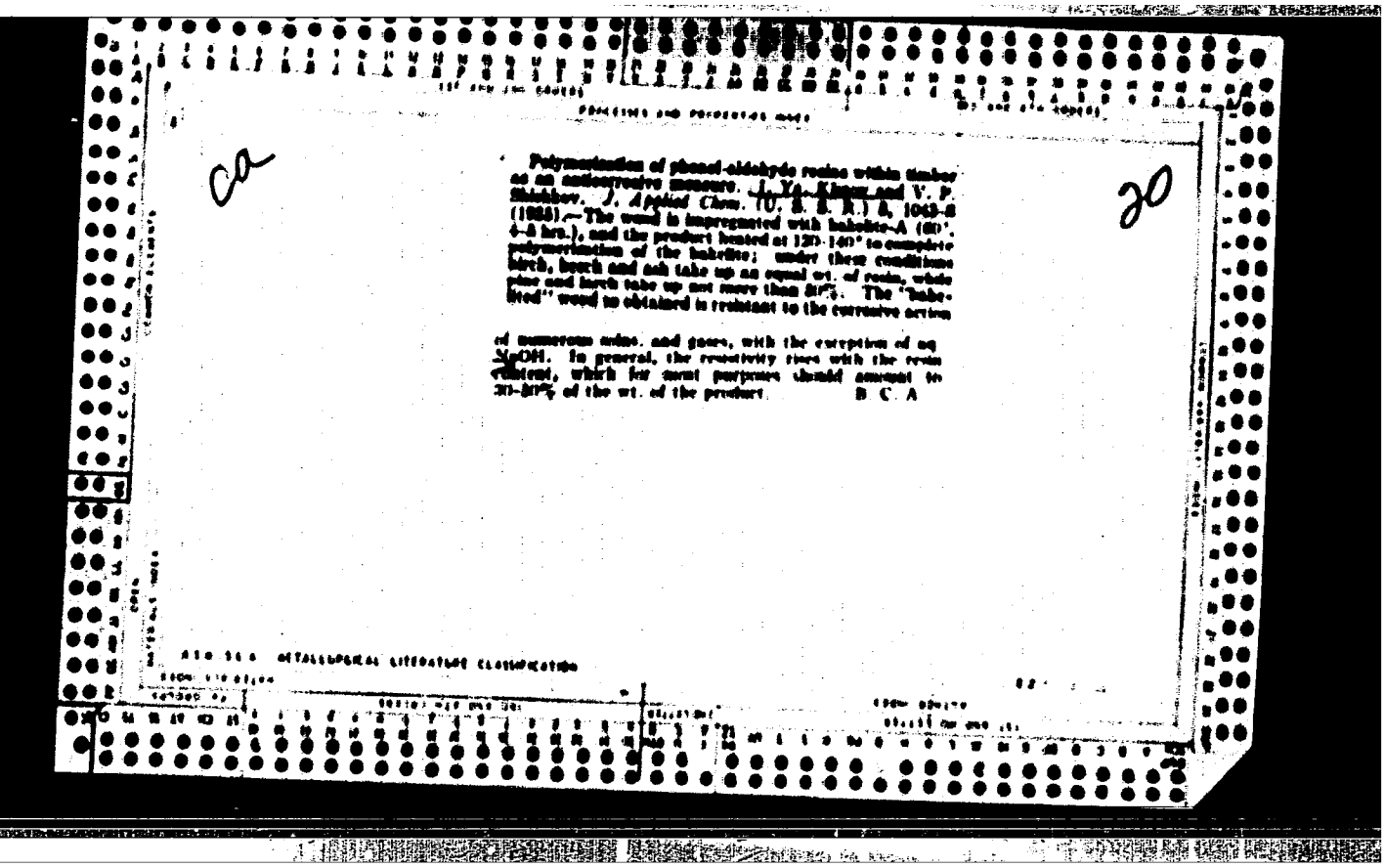

Polymerization of phenol-aldehyde resins within timber as an anticorrosive measure. Yu. Ya. Kimmer and V. P. Shishkov. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 1063-8 (1935).—The wood is impregnated with bakelite-A (II', 4–8 hrs.), and the product heated at 120–140° to complete polymerization of the bakelite; under these conditions birch, beech and ash take up an equal wt. of resin, while pine and larch take up not more than 20%. The "bakelized" wood so obtained is resistant to the corrosive action of numerous acids and gases, with the exception of aq. NaOH. In general, the resistivity rises with the resin content, which for most purposes should amount to 30–35% of the wt. of the product. B. C. A

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18

The determination of the dynamic activity of silica gel with respect to the vapor of benzene. V. A. Kireev, I. Ya. Klinov, and A. M. Romanova. J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow) 12, [illegible]-3([illegible]).—The effect of thickness of SiO_2 layer, size of grains, concn. of C_6H_6 vapor, rate of flow of the gas and temp. on the dynamic activity of a tech. SiO_2 gel is reported. The dynamic activity of the gel is not directly proportional to the thickness of the gel layer.
H. M. Leicester

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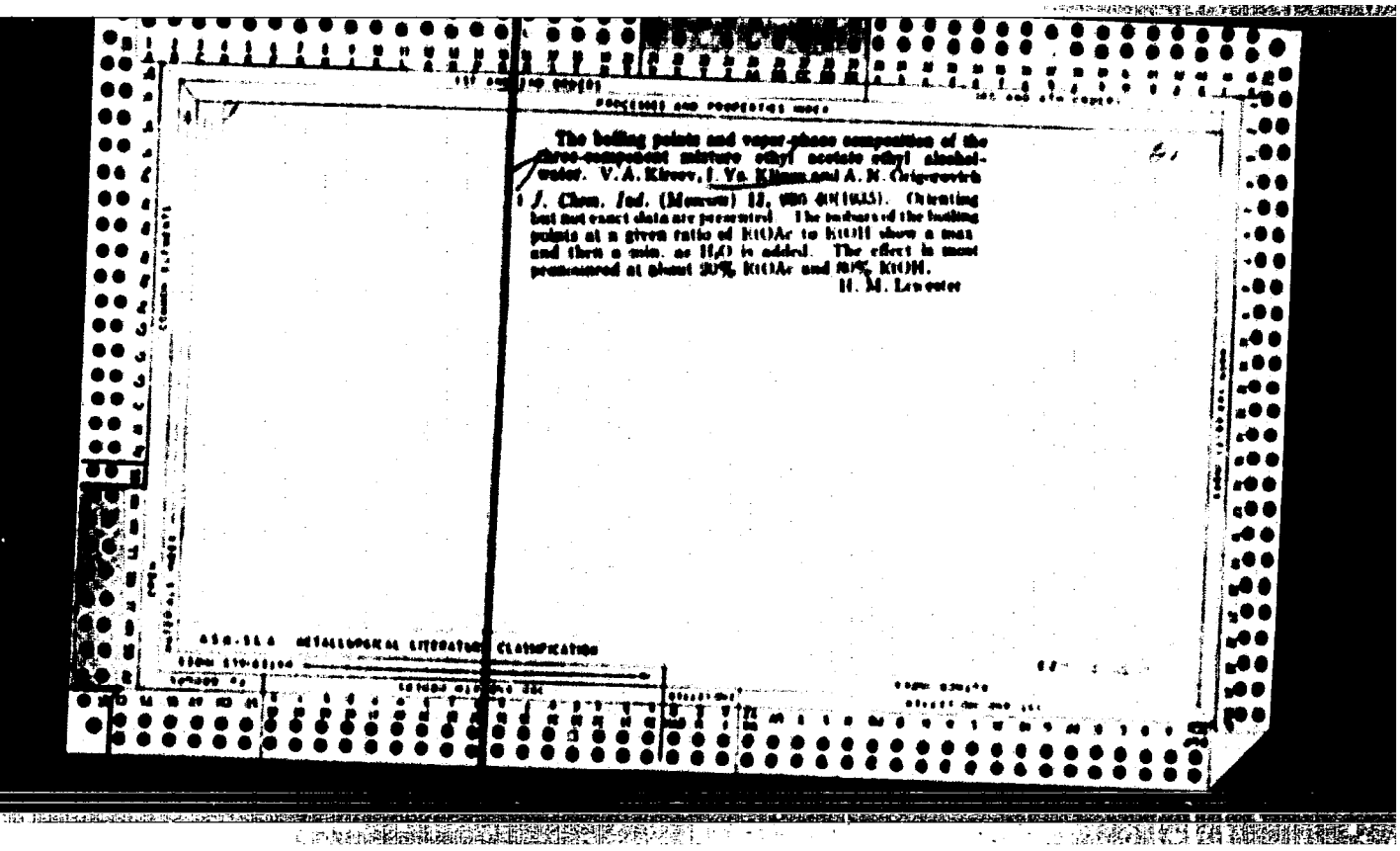

The boiling points and vapor-phase composition of the three-component mixture ethyl acetate ethyl alcohol-water. V. A. Kirsev, I. Ya. Klimm and A. N. Grigorovich
J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow) 12, [illegible] (1935). (In writing but not exact data are presented. The isotherms of the boiling points at a given ratio of KC(O)Ac to KOH show a max. and then a min. as H_2O is added. The effect is most pronounced at about 30% KC(O)Ac and 80% KOH.
H. M. Leicester

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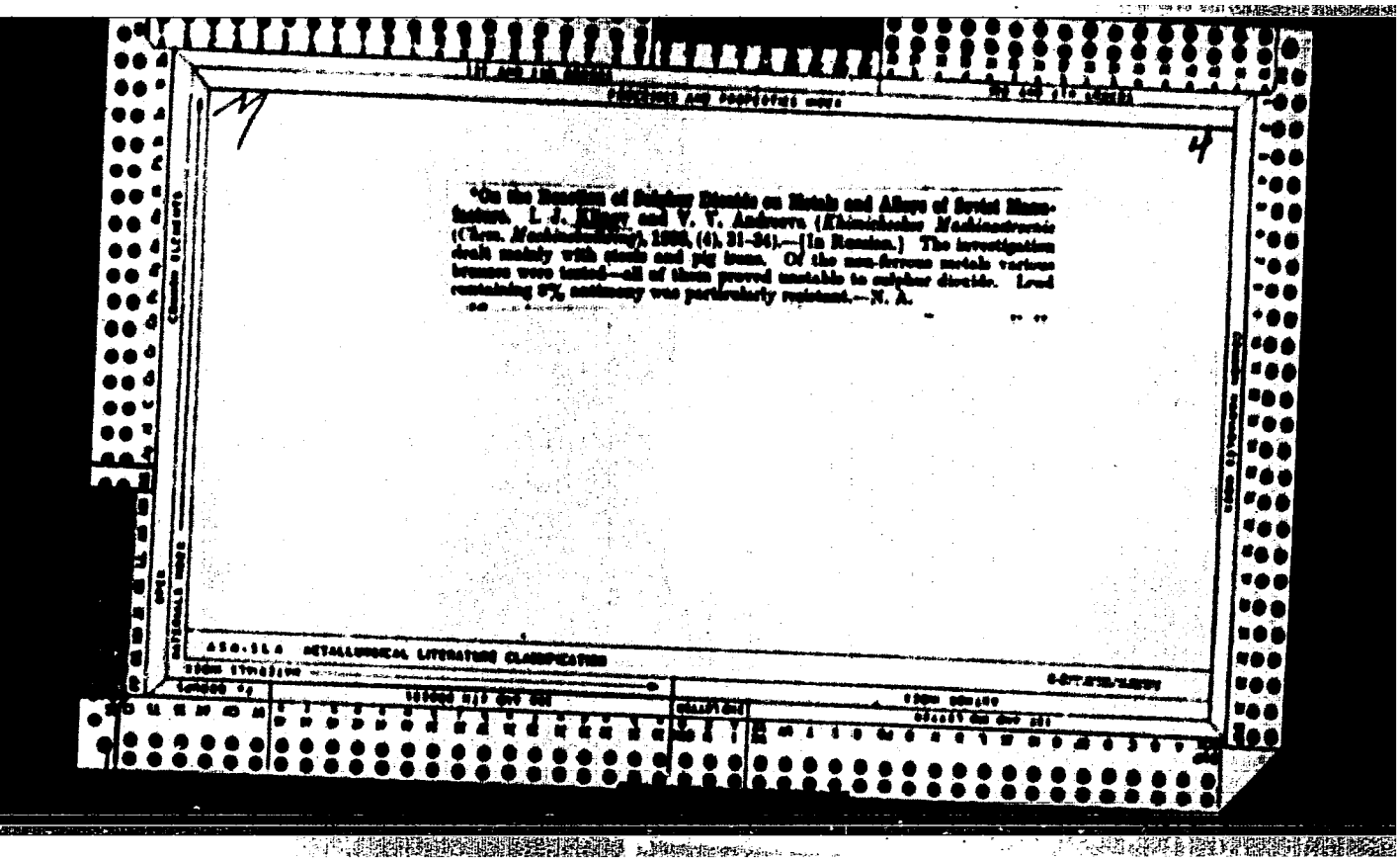

"On the Reaction of Sulphur Dioxide on Metals and Alloys of Soviet Manufacture. L. J. Klinov and V. V. Andreyev (Khimicheskoe Mashinostroenie (Chem. Machine-building), 1938, (4), 31-34).—[In Russian.] The investigation deals mainly with steels and pig irons. Of the non-ferrous metals various bronzes were tested—all of them proved unstable to sulphur dioxide. Lead containing 5% antimony was particularly resistant.—N. A.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Silicate linings for apparatus for carrying out reactions with hydrochloric acid. I. Ya. Klinov and D. I. Sychev. Khim. Mashinostroenie 5, No. 6, 33-6(1936); Chimie & industrie 38, 970.—The material giving best results, as regards acid resistance, porosity and physicomech. properties, is found diabase in the form of plates. The cement to be used with this lining also consists of diabase, mixed with 10% asbestos. A. Papineau-Couture

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Cl

2

Equilibrium in the system $AlCl_3$-$FeCl_3$-H_2O. I. Ya. [illegible] and D. I. [illegible]. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, [illegible](1936).—Isotherms of the system are given at [illegible]. The amt. of $FeCl_3$ contained in the $AlCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ crystals is a linear function of the concn. of $FeCl_3$ in soln. except that at very low concns. it falls off more rapidly.
F. H. Rathmann

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Determination of small amounts of aluminium in presence of aluminium oxide. L. J. [illegible] and T. I. [illegible] (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, [illegible]).—The Al_2O_3, containing 2—10% of Al, is treated with standard $FeCl_3$, and the $FeCl_2$ formed is determined titrimetrically. Gravimetric methods, based on oxidation of Al to Al_2O_3, extraction of Al by dil. HCl, or pptn. of Cu from aq. $CuSO_4$ by Al, gave high results.

R. T.

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Replacing lead by diabase in lining of apparatus used in the saponification of oils. I. Ya. Kh[illegible] and D. Sychev. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* 12, 601-3 (19[illegible]).—Of the various materials tested the best results were obtained by lining saponn. app. with fused Diabase and Metlakh plates and cementing with Diabase cement. 3 3% [illegible]. C. B.

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CA

2

The determination of the boiling point and composition of the vapor of the ternary mixture sulfuric acid-nitric acid-water. V. A. Kireev, I. Ya. Klinov and A. N. Grigorovich. *J. Chem. Ind.* ([illegible]) 13, [illegible](193[illegible]).—Graph data of these properties support the results of Pascal and Garnier (*C. A.* 13, 3155) rather than those of Berthoud and Saussure (*C. A.* 16, [illegible]). H. M. L.

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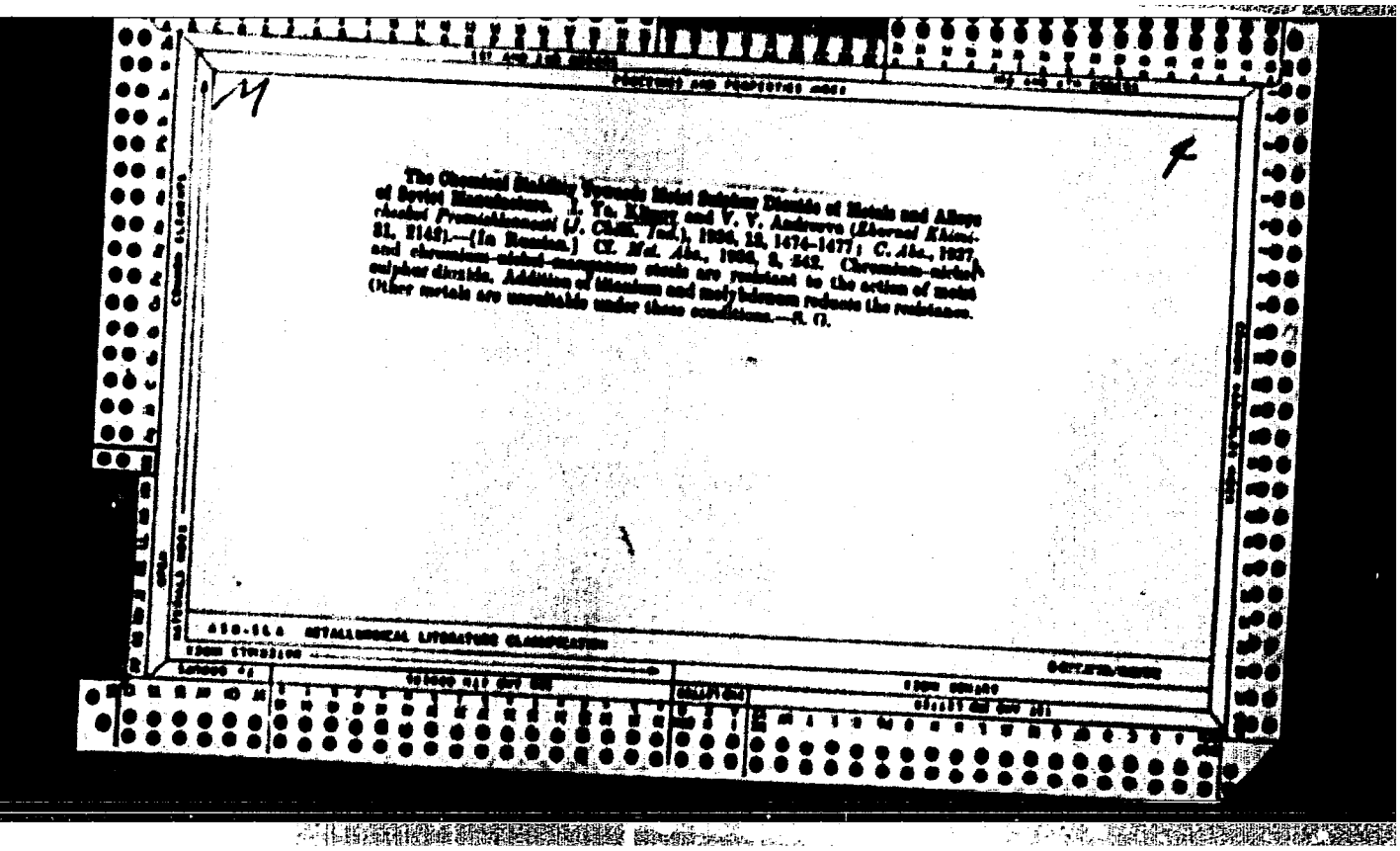

The Chemical Stability Towards Moist Sulphur Dioxide of Metals and Alloys of Soviet Manufacture. [by] Ya. M. Kliger and V. V. Andreyev (*Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost' [U. S.S.R.]*, 1936, 13, 1474–1477; *C. Abs.*, 1937, 31, 2145).—[In Russian.] Cf. *Met. Abs.*, 1936, 3, 542. Chromium-nickel and chromium-nickel-manganese steels are resistant to the action of moist sulphur dioxide. Addition of titanium and molybdenum reduces the resistance. Other metals are unsuitable under these conditions.—R. G.

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The chemical stability of hard filter materials of Soviet manufacture and their construction formulations. [illegible] Klimov and D. I. Sychev. *Khim. Mashinostroenie* 1937, No. 4, 20-4; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 2, 123(1938).—The authors investigated the chem. stability, and the mech. strength of the Bryansk filter plates No. 20, 40 and 60. The 25-mm. cubes cut out of the plates were cleaned from dust in boiling water, and their chem. stability was investigated by boiling, and in the cold, in the following substances: H_3PO_4 9% and H_2SO_4 4.5%, and H_3PO_4 20% and H_2SO_4 5%. The acid stability was calcd. according to the loss of wt. from the following equation: $K = a_1 \times 100/a$, where K = acid stability, a = wt. of sample before and a_1 = wt. of sample after the expt. The exptl. K was 99.5-99.90% of the theoretical. In 12% HCl soln. it varied from 97.8 to 99.1%. The mech. strength was not influenced by the corrosive medium.

W. R. Henn

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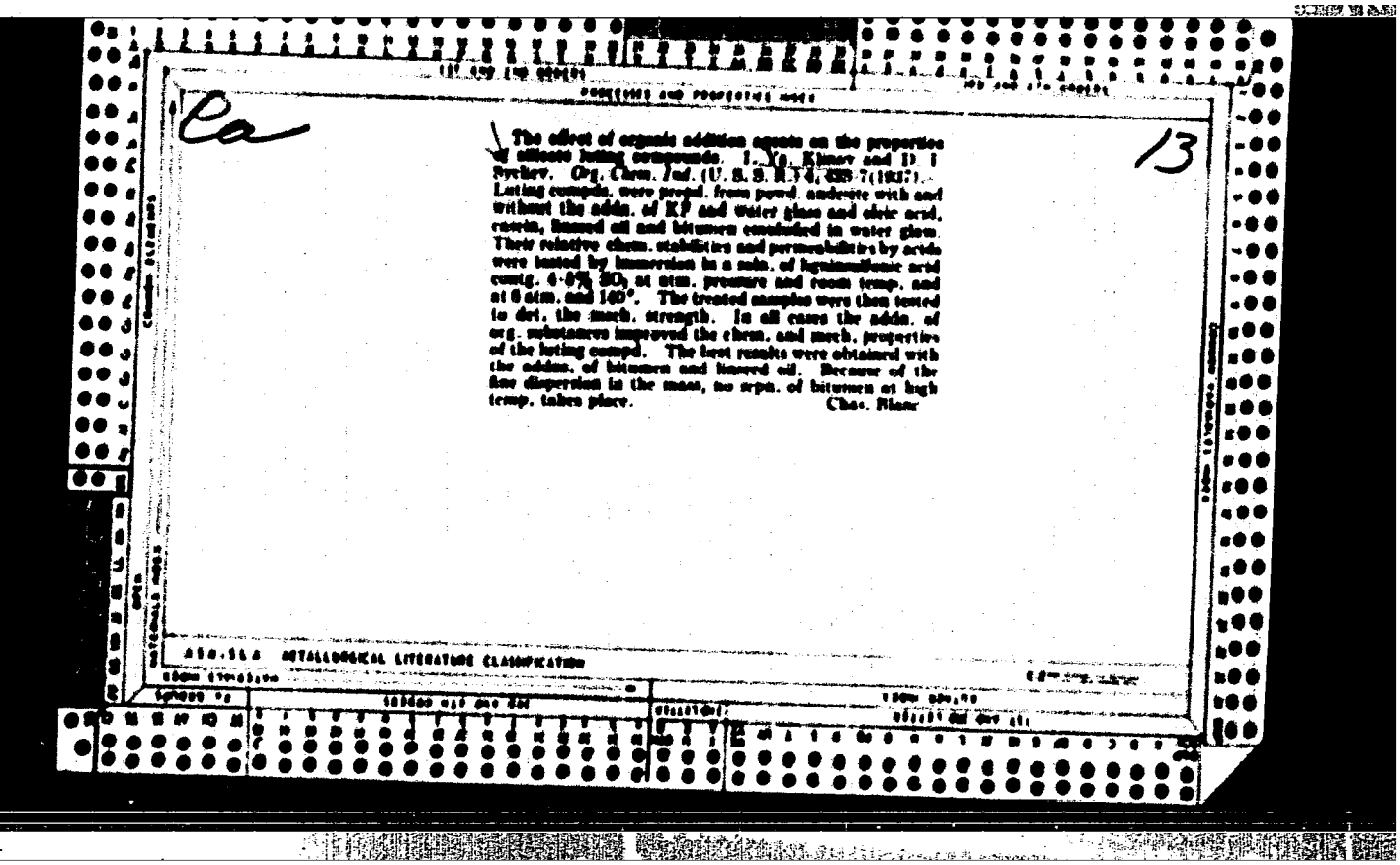

13

The effect of organic addition agents on the properties of silicate luting compounds. I. Yu. Klimov and D. I. Sychev. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 7(1937). Luting compds. were prepd. from powd. andesite with and without the addn. of KF and water glass and oleic acid, casein, linseed oil and bitumen emulsified in water glass. Their relative chem. stabilities and permeabilities by acids were tested by immersion in a soln. of hydrochloric acid contg. 4-6% SO_3 at atm. pressure and room temp. and at 6 atm. and 160°. The treated samples were then tested to det. the mech. strength. In all cases the addn. of org. substances improved the chem. and mech. properties of the luting compd. The best results were obtained with the addns. of bitumen and linseed oil. Because of the fine dispersion in the mass, no sepn. of bitumen at high temp. takes place.

Chas. Blanc

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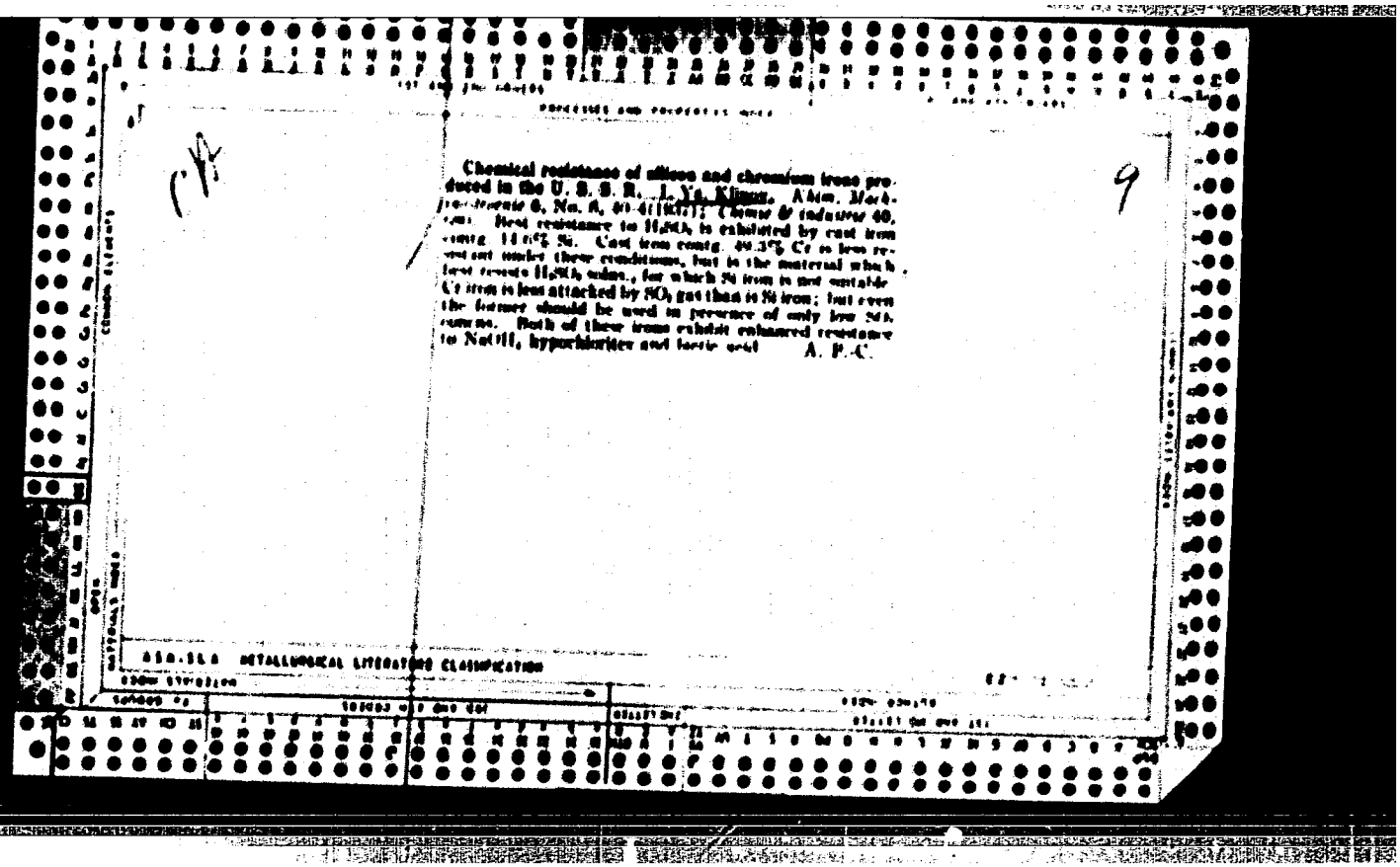

Chemical resistance of silicon and chromium irons produced in the U. S. S. R. I. Ya. Klyuev. *Khim. Mash-*
[illegible] 6, No. 8, 40-4([illegible]); *Chimie & industrie* 40, [illegible]. Heat resistance to H_2SO_4 is exhibited by cast iron containg 11.6% Si. Cast iron contg. 40.3% Cr is less resistant under these conditions, but is the material which best resists H_2SO_4 cons., for which Si iron is not suitable. Cr iron is less attacked by SO_2 gas than is Si iron; but even the former should be used in presence of only low SO_2 concns. Both of these irons exhibit enhanced resistance to Nitrit, hypochlorites and boric acid. A. P. C.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

Chemically resistant materials in the Soap industry. I. Ye. Kliuev and N. K. Grigor'ev. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 7, No. 1, 40-42(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1937, II, 881.—The behavior of ... in 2% NaOH, in H_2SO_4 (d 1.1), and in hypochlorite solns. were studied. Fe alloys contg. C 0.71 and Cr 30.3 and those contg. C 0.51, Si 14.8, Mn 0.46, and P 0.10% were most stable toward these solns. Special steels were less suitable for the purpose. Among nonmetallic materials, Carbolite, Textolite and refined cellulose were satisfactory.

W. A. Moore

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BC

8-I-5

Stability of metallic coatings, applied by spraying on steel, to sea-water and river water. [illegible] (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 1366—1370).—The protective action of Zn and Zn-Cd coatings against corrosion of C steel by sea-H_2O or river-H_2O is > that of Cu, Cu on Zn, or Sn coatings, and also that of Cu on Zn is > of Cu. The rate of corrosion is not ∝ the thickness of the layer of Zn above 0·05 mm., nor appreciably increased by rise in temp. from 18° to 40°. R. T.

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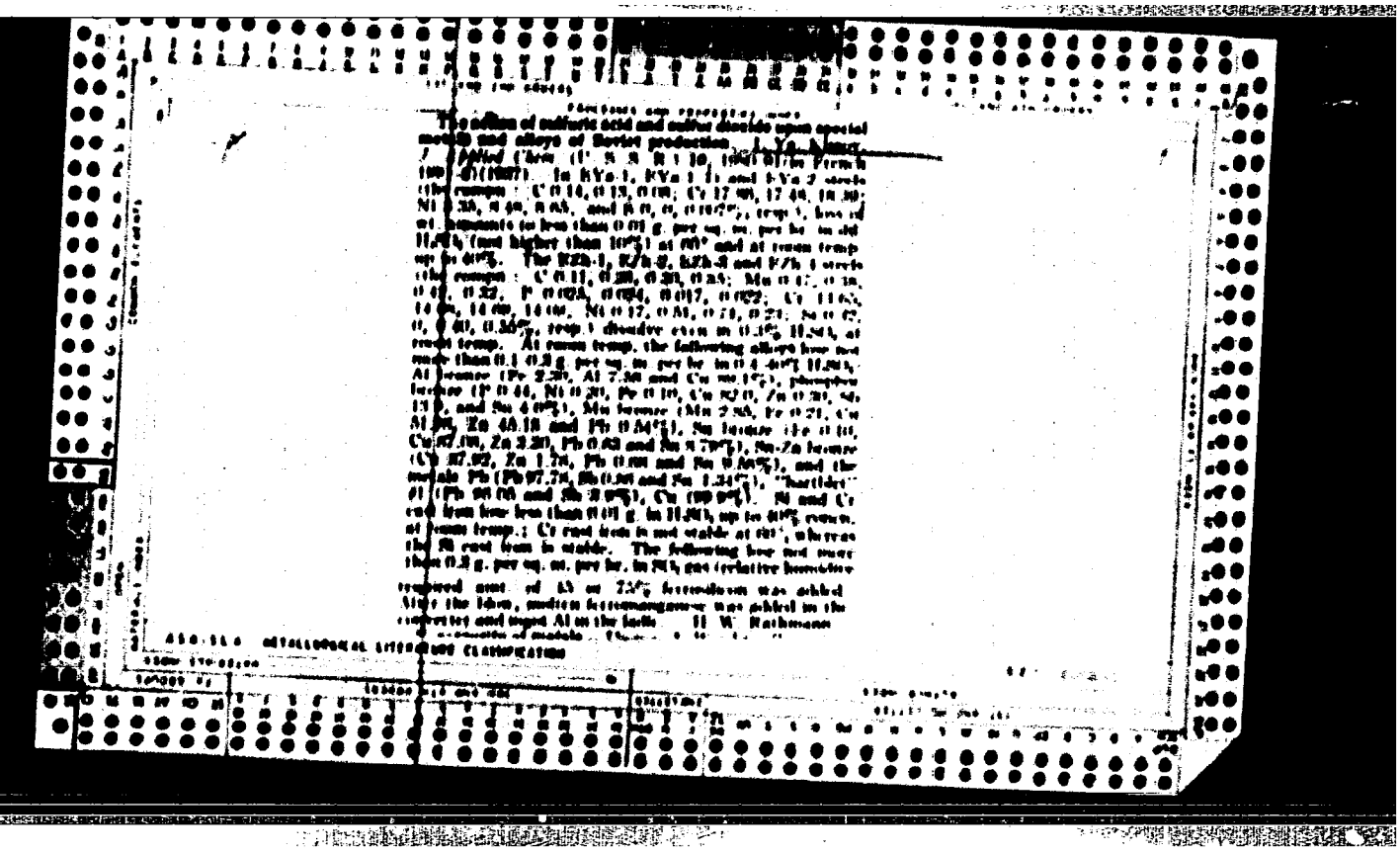

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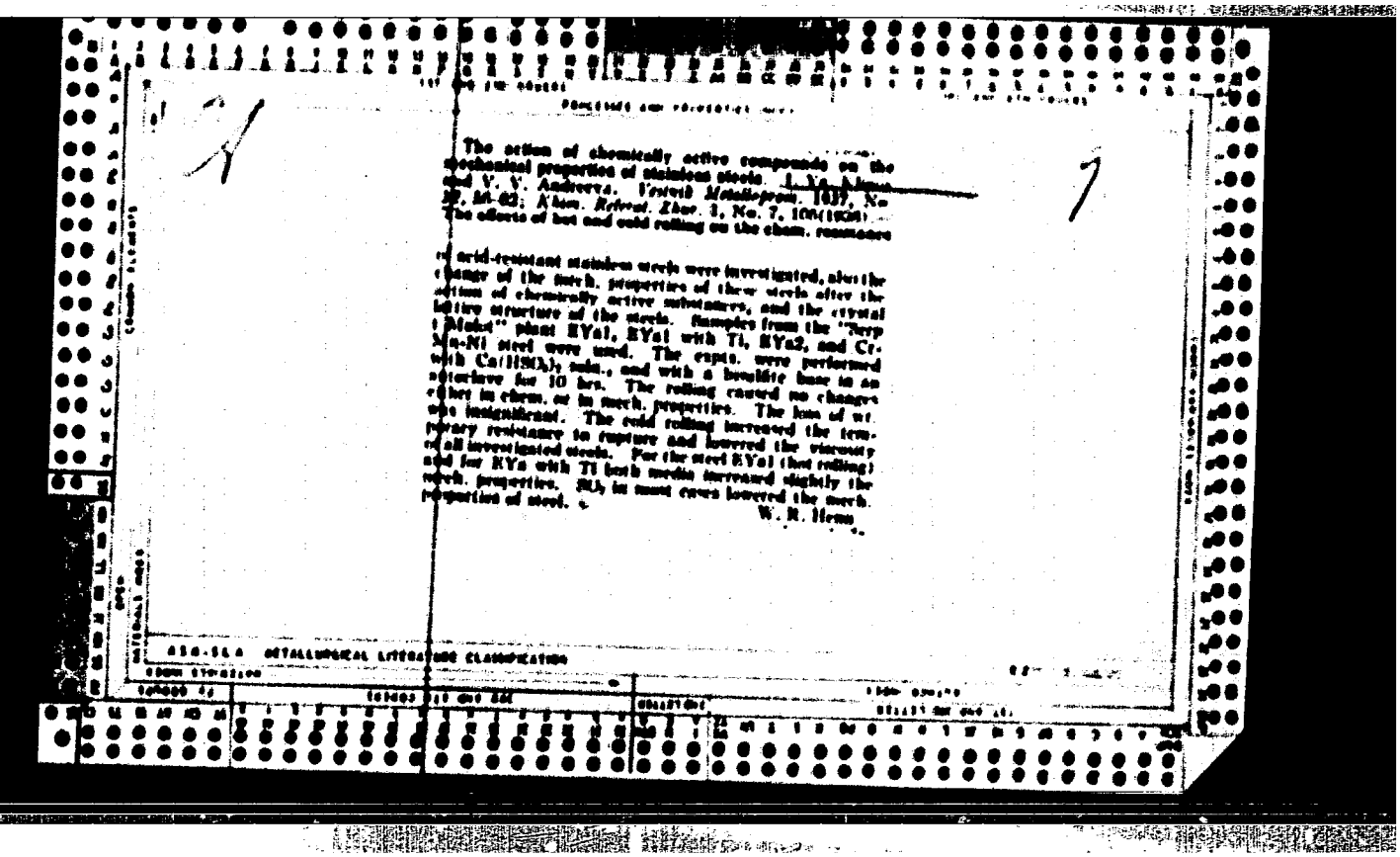

The action of chemically active compounds on the mechanical properties of stainless steels. I. Va. Arkharov and V. V. Andreeva. *Vestnik Metallopromyshlennosti*, 1937, No. 10, 61; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 7, 108(1938). The effects of hot and cold rolling on the chem. resistance of acid-resistant stainless steels were investigated, also the change of the mech. properties of these steels after the action of chemically active substances, and the crystal lattice structure of the steels. Samples from the "Serp i Molot" plant EYa1, EYa1 with Ti, EYa2, and Cr-Mn-Ni steel were used. The expts. were performed with Ca(HSO$_3$)$_2$ soln., and with a bouillie lime in an autoclave for 10 hrs. The rolling caused no changes either in chem. or in mech. properties. The loss of wt. was insignificant. The cold rolling increased the temporary resistance to rupture and lowered the viscosity of all investigated steels. For the steel EYa1 (hot rolling) and for EYa with Ti both media increased slightly the mech. properties. SO$_2$ in most cases lowered the mech. properties of steel.

W. R. Henn

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