

L 51987-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012207

increase in temperature has an intensifying influence on the embrittlement of polyethylene, and that the temperature factor is independent of the type of stress condition present. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 68 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovekiy Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

REB: 00 MT

NO REF S/W: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 51986-65 EWT(m)/EPF(e)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pe-4 Wd/ZK
ACCESSION NR: AT5012208 UR3078/64/028/000/0151/0164

20
19
B+1

Author: Bakhtinskaya, N. A.; Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

TITLE: Static fatigue of polyethylene in sodium hydroxide and sulfuric acid

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroeniya. Trudy, v. 28, 1964. Korroziya khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 151-164

Keywords: polyethylene, plastic strength, plastic corrosion, fatigue strength, plastic creep

ABSTRACT: High pressure (PE-150) and low pressure ("P") polyethylene were tested for creep and fatigue in 1, 10, 20, and 30% NaOH solutions at 40, 60, and 80C, and in 5, 30, and 60% H2SO4 solutions at 60C. The chemical stability of polyethylene without load was studied at 20 and 60C in alkaline and acid solutions. It was found that the creep of polyethylene may be generally represented by a three-segment nonlinear relation taking into account the instantaneous elastic deformation, the build-up highly elastic strain, and the long-term creep. An analytical expression was obtained relating the creep of polyethylene to the chief external factors: stress, time, concentration of the NaOH and H2SO4 solutions, and temperature. The time dependence of the strength of polyethylene is described by a power function which takes into account the influence of temperature and of

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ACCESSION NR: A15012208

the surrounding medium. It is suggested that in NaOH solution, an increase in concentration up to the critical value is associated with a decrease in surface tension, and hence, in the strength of polyethylene. These quantities then increase again. In sulfuric acid, the surface tension and hence the strength increase with the concentration. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 2 tables, and 24 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ink
Card 2/2

GLADYREVSKAYA, S.A.; MEANDROV, L.V.; GOLOVANENKO, S.A.; BYKOV, A.A.;
KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., rensent;
BLAGOSKLONOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red.

[Two-layer steel in chemical machine building] Dvukhsloinnye
stali v khimicheskom mashinostroenii. Moskva, Mashinostroenie,
1965. 151 p. (MIRA 18:5)

FORM 1 (Rev. 11-15-63) (EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t) JM/MJM/ID/M/R

FORM 16

S/0314/65/000/002/0031/0001

Author: V. S. (Engineer), Zaretskiy, Ye. M. Klinov, I. Ya.

Influence of the temperature of the aggressive medium on the corrosion behavior of Kh17-type stainless steel

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 31-35

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, steel corrosion, nitric acid, corrosion temperature, Arrhenius equation / Kh17 steel

ABSTRACT: The influence of the temperature of nitric acid solutions of various concentrations (5, 10, 20, 40, and 56%) on the corrosion of Kh17, Kh17N, 1Kh17N2 steels was investigated. The tests were carried out at 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50°C for a period of 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, and 400 hrs. It was found that the rate of the corrosion process reaches a steady value in all cases, but the time necessary to reach this constant rate varies with the conditions. Graphs were plotted for the influence of temperature on the corrosion rate of the various steels at the various temperatures and at a time of 400 hrs. A particularly sharp increase in corrosion rate

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007136

with rising temperature was observed above 60C. The temperature dependence of the
steels in solutions of all concentrations was found to obey
the Arrhenius equation

$$\log K = A - \frac{E}{2.303R} \cdot \frac{1}{T}$$

where K is the corrosion rate, A is a constant, E is the activation energy, R is
the gas constant, T is the temperature of the corrosion medium in degrees
Kelvin, and the average effective activation energies of the corrosion processes at
temperatures above 60C were determined for each type of steel. This article has
formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

SEARCHED: 19

OTHER: 010

68-6 2 2

L 61703-65 EPP(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/ENA(d)/EWP(t) IJF(c) RM/WR/MLN/JD
ACCESSION NR: AF5015967 UR/0314/65/000/006/0037/0038
669.15-194 : 669.24'26 : 620.193.47

AUTHORS: Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences); Levin, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kochergina, D. G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Intercrystalline corrosion of 21-5 steels in the solutions of formic and acetic acids

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1965, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: steel, corrosion, corrosion resistance, acetic acid, formic acid/ Kh21N5 steel, Kh21N6M2 steel, Kh21N5T steel, Kh21N6M2T steel

ABSTRACT: Tendencies of steels Kh21N5, Kh21N6M2, Kh21N5T, and Kh21N6M2T to intercrystalline corrosion in a standard sulfur-copper solution and in boiling 50% formic and acetic acids were investigated. Some of the specimens were heated before the acid test at 1250C for 15 sec. After they remained in the solutions for 100 hours they were bent at a 90° angle, and the bend was studied microscopically for the appearance of intercrystalline fissures. Experiments with the standard solution revealed that the preliminary heating and the titanium content in steel increased its tendency to corrosion. Only titanium-free steel Kh21N5 proved resistant to formic acid. Corrosion-inducing activity of acetic acid was lower than that of the
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ACCESSION NR: AP5015967

formic. Speed of intercrystalline corrosion was determined metallographically in the specimens which underwent additional heating for different periods of time. The relation of the corrosion depth to the time of additional heating is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. It was noted that in the ferrite-austenite steels Kh21N5? and Kh21NbM2 corrosion proceeded rapidly and to a greater depth. Steels Kh21N5 and Kh21NbM2 containing 0.04-0.09% carbon had the strongest resistance to intercrystalline corrosion. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION IR: AP5015967

ENCLOSURE: 01

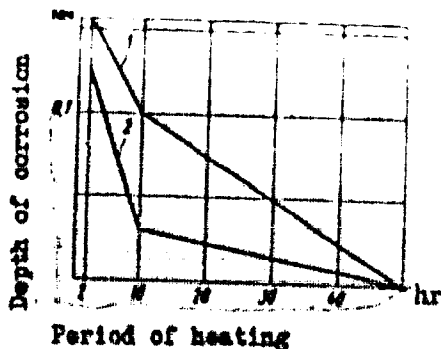


Fig. 1. Variation in the depth of intercrystalline corrosion in steel Kh21N5T (melt No. 15) with respect to the time of additional heating at 600C after testing: 1) in standard solution during 48 hours; 2) in 50% formic acid during 100 hours

Card 3/3

KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk; GORYAINOVA, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

New nonmetallic materials for chemical machinery manufacture.
Khim.i neft. mashinostr. no.8:9-13 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

CHEREPAKHOVA, G.L.; KIJNOV, I.Ya.; SHREYDER, A.V.

Corrosion resistance of aluminum alloys in the condenser
refrigerating equipment of petrochemical industries.

Trudy MIKHM 23:117-126 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

MOSKVICHEVA, A.F.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KLINOV, I.Ya.

Electrochemical and corrosion characteristics of stainless
steel with a reduced nickel content in acetic acid solutions.
Trudy MIKHM 28:21-37 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

PAKHOMOV, V.S.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KLINOV, I.Ye.

Effect of the temperature and concentration of nitric acid solutions on the stationary potentials of type X17 stainless steel. Trudy MIKHM 28:91-104 '64.

(MIRA 19a1)

VASHIN, G.S.; KLINOV, I.Ya.

Development of corrosion-resistant materials for the
manufacture of heat exchange equipment of the azo dyes
industry. Trudy NIIEN 28:103-116 '64.

(NIDA 19:1)

VOROB'YEVA, M.A.; KLIMOV, I.Ya.

Studying the corrosion of various alloys in fatty acids.
Trudy NIKHEM 28:55-69 '64. (NIRA 19:1)

KOCHERGINA, D.G.; KLINOV, I.Ya.; LEVIN, I.A.

Determining the structural component responsible for the
formation of the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion
in ferrite-austenitic steels. Trudy MIKHM 28:87-90 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

RASTREPIN, V.N.; KLINOV, I.Ya.

**Studying the electrochemical corrosion of structural carbon
steel in the production of activated carbon black. Trudy
NIIKH 28:30-34 '64. (NIM 19:1)**

BOKSHITSKIY, N.N.; ELINOV, I.Ya.

**Effect of the type of the state of stress on the mechanical strength of polyethylene. Trudy MIKHN 28:132-150 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)**

KLINOV, I.Ya.; FABRIKANT, T.L.

Carbon tiles for the lining of digesters in the sulfite
pulp industry. Trudy MIKHM 28:221-227 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

L 19360-66 NWT(m)/NVA(d)/NWP(t) NJW/JD/VB

ACCESSION NR: AT3012205

UR/3078/64/028/000/0091/0104

20

18

AUTHOR: Pakhomov, V. S.; Zaretskiy, Ye. M.; Klinov, I. Ya, (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

TITLE: Influence of the temperature and concentration of nitric acid solutions on the steady-state potentials of type Kh17 stainless steels

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Trudy, v. 28, 1964. Korroziya khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 91-104

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, steel corrosion, nitric acid corrosion, steady state potential, chromium steel, electrode potential, steel passivation / Kh17 steel

ABSTRACT: The behavior of chromium stainless steels Kh17, Kh17N, 1Kh17N2, and Kh17N5 and steel Kh18N9T (for comparison) was studied in solutions of 5, 10, 20, 40, and 58 wt. % HNO_3 at 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100C. The apparatus designed and constructed for the measurement of the steady-state potentials is fully described. The kinetic curves of the electrode potentials of spontaneous dissolution in nitric acid solutions shift monotonically toward the positive side with time. The time required for the establishment of steady-state potentials decreases with increasing acid concentration and rising temperature. A similar relationship was

BOGDANOVAYA, N.A.; KLEINOV, I.Ya.

Static fatigue of polyethylene in NaOH and H₂SO₄. Study MIIIM
28:152-164 '64. (MIRA 19:12)

42147-51 EMI(m)/EHP(t)/EII DP(c) 1/2/3

ACC NR: AP6028579 SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/008/0028/0030

AUTHOR: Ruskul, Yu. S. (Engineer); Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Crevice corrosion of titanium alloys in acids

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya i neftyanaya mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1966, 28-30

TOPIC/TAGS: *T alloy, Hydrochloric acid, ~~hydrochloric acid~~*
~~titanium alloy, titanium alloy corrosion, crevice corrosion, titanium alloy crevice corrosion, crevice corrosion rate / VT1 alloy, VT5 alloy, OT4 alloy, VT14 alloy~~

ABSTRACT: The resistance of VT1 titanium and VT5, OT4 and VT14 titanium alloys to crevice corrosion has been tested in hydrochloric and sulfuric acid solutions of various concentrations. It was found that the crevice corrosion rate depends upon the alloy composition, acid concentration, crevice width, and material of the crevice walls. In most cases, the rate of corrosion in a titanium-titanium crevice was higher than in a titanium-inert material crevice. The corrosion rate decreased with decreasing acid concentration. For instance, the rate of crevice corrosion in a VT14-alloy titanium-titanium crevice 0.3 mm wide was

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.193.41:669.295

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L 42147-56

ACC NR: AP6028579

0.415 mm/year in a 1.75 N solution of sulfuric acid, 0.360 mm/year in a 1.25 N solution, 0.3 mm/year in a 0.75 N solution, and 0.22 mm/year in a 0.5 N solution. VT14 alloy is the most resistant to general corrosion while OT4 alloy is most resistant to crevice corrosion in sulfuric acid. With increasing crevice width, the rate of crevice corrosion usually decreases. At low acid concentrations, the corrosion rate is higher in narrow titanium-inert material than in titanium-titanium crevices. In both acids, corrosion mainly affects the entrance of the crevice rather than the bottom. This can be explained by a higher concentration of ions of tetravalent titanium at the crevice bottom than at its entrance. Generally, the rate of crevice corrosion was found to be one hundred times higher than that of the general corrosion, which varies in the alloys tested within 0.001—0.002 mm/year. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007
 ATD PRESS: 5063

Cord 212/11LP

L 06084-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/BTI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/WB/JH

ACC NR: AF6028095

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/006/0023/0026

AUTHOR: Cherepakhova, G. L. (Engineer); Shreyder, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences) 29 26 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of the composition of the cooling water on the corrosion resistance of AMg alloy under the working conditions of condensers in oil refining plants

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1966, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, magnesium containing alloy, manganese containing alloy

ABSTRACT: For the purposes of the tests a synthetic fresh water was prepared, with the following composition: 116 mg/liter NaCl; 49 mg/liter Na₂S; 2740 mg/liter Na₂SO₄·10 H₂O; 10 mg/liter Fe₂(SO₄)₃·9H₂O; 266 mg/liter MgSO₄·7H₂O; 516 mg/liter CaSO₄·2H₂O; 336 mg/liter NaHCO₃. The permissible content of CuCl₂ was up to 1 mg/liter. The pH was 6.5 in chloride solutions, 6.7-6.9 in sulfide solutions, 8.1-8.9 in bicarbonate solutions, and 8.2-9.3 in sulfate solutions. The pH practically did not change during the corrosion tests. The corrosion tests were carried out on samples of AMg alloy (2.4% Mg, 0.4% Mn) at temperatures of 20 and 45°C which corresponds to the actual operating temperatures of condenser tubes. The duration of the tests was 360

UDC: 620.193:665.55.001.5

Cord 1/2

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ACC NR: AF6028095

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hours. It was found that the weight loss of AMg alloy increases somewhat with an increase of the chloride content in the distilled water; with an increase in temperature from 20 to 45°C, the loss increases by 10 times and more. The greatest weight loss was observed in sulfide solutions at a temperature of 45°C. Detailed results are shown in a series of figures and tables. However, analysis of sludges from condensers indicates that these sludges contain up to 8.46% iron. This indicates that the main reason for the corrosion of condenser tubes is a high content of iron ions in the cooling water; this iron is a result of the corrosion of the tubes themselves. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. 16

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 *cyh*

KLINOV, N.(Vladimir).

**Benzine cleaning tanks with automatically closing covers. Posh,
delo 3 no.3:19 Nr '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Cleaning machinery and appliances)**

KLINOV, S. I.

Track alignment by specialised track forces. Put' i put. kbos.
6 no.8:11 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

PAVLOV, P.O.; KLINOV, S.I., insh.

Providing excellent maintenance of the continuous rail track
in a high-speed section. Put' 1 put. khos. 8 no.9:10-12 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Nachal'nik distantsei puti, stantsiya Moskva-Oktyabr'skaya
(for Pavlov). 2. Stantsiya Moskva-Oktyabr'skaya (for Klinov).

PAVLOV, F.G.; KLINOV, S.I., inzh.

Improving the technology of stress relieving. Put' 1 put. khoz.
9 no.124-6 '65 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik distantcii puti, stantsiya Moskva-Okt'yabr'skaya
(for Pavlov) 2. Stantsiya Moskva-Okt'yabr'skaya (for Klinov).

KLINOVA V.
ZANIN, V., podpolkovnik; CHERKASOV, M., leytenant; ~~KLINOVA, I., starshiy~~
leytenant; DITS, G., mayor; LEBEDOV, I., mayor; PEDUROV, N., mayor;
POTAPOV, A., gvardii starshina; BORISENKO, P., gvardii polkovnik.

Markings for cross-country routes and passages through ob-
structions; suggestions from engineering units. Voen.-inzh.
zhur. 101 no.4:28-33 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Obstacles (Military science))

KLINOV, V. I PRUDKOVSKIY, P.

19978 KLINOV, V. I PRUDKOVSKIY, P. Imeni Il'icha. [Kolkhoz Dobrin. rayona
Voronezhsk. obl. Ochesk/.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949.

KLINOV, Y.

"Substitute Materials for Non-Ferrous Metals," Za Ekon Mater., 4, pp 30-37, 1953

XXV

SILICH, M.I.; SIDOROV, I.P.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; BUKAROV, A.R.;
YULISOV, A.A.; KISIL', I.M.; Primalni uchastiye: KIRKOVA, O.N.;
YEROFEYEVA, A.D.; MAJGINA, N.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.I.; ZAYTSEVA, A.M.
YELISOVA, T.V.; BUSYGINA, A.I.

Improved technological system with a suspended catalyst
for the production of alcohol by oxo synthesis method. Khim.i
tekh.topl.i masl 6 no.8:19-24 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti; LKhK;
Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro po avtomatike.
(Alcohols) (Oxo process)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism.

U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4186

Author : Kashovnik, L.D., Sal'nik, B.Yu., Klinova, N.I.

Inst : Tomsk Medical Institute, Tomsk University.

Title : Data on the Biochemistry of Cancer. Report I. Glycolytic Activity of the Blood in Cancer Disease

Orig Pub : 5-y Pavlovsk. sb. Tomskiy med. in-t, Tomsk. Un-t, 1956, 81-84.

Abstract : Washed erythrocytes were investigated in the Warburg apparatus in patients with cancer of the stomach, along with the glycolytic activity of defibrinated blood and also of thrice-washed erythrocytes to which glucose was added. The glycolytic activity of the blood, as determined by the three methods, significantly higher in the ill than in the healthy subjects. -- Ye.A. Sherstnev

Card 1/1

~~KLINOVA, N.I.~~ FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130011-3

Use of materials of the hydrometeorological service in working out projects in the water economy; a summary of the report. Trudy Kazan. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. energ. i vod. khoz. no.4:14-19 '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut Gирpospetsneft' Ministerstva sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti RSFSR.

(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Petroleum industry—Water supply)
(Hydrology—Tables, calculations, etc.)

KLINOV, Yu.I. VOLKOVA, O.A.

Glue for the affixing of labels made from cellulose esters.
Fern. i spirt.prom. 30 no.4:36-37 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy
promyshlennosti Khar'kovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva
(for Klinov). 2. Khar'kovskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod (for
Volkova).

KANLYBAYEVA, Zh.M.; ZHUKOVA, S.G.; KLINOVITSKIY, F.I.; SARSEMBAYEV, A.A.

Some results of using radioactive isotopes in observations of rock shifts in a layer of a massif. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 9:40-57 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)
(Earth movements) (Coal mines and mining)

KANLYBAYEVA, Zh.M.; KLINOVITSKIY, F.I.

Displacement of rocks during secondary underworking in the Kara-
ganda Basin. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 14:72--80 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

KLINOWICZ, Wladyslaw

Treatment of injuries of tendons of flexors of the hand. Polski
przeegl. chir. 27 no.6:593-599 Je '55.

1. Z Oddzialu chirurgicznego Miejskiego Szpitala w Gdyni. Ordynator:
dr B. Hryniewiecki. Gdynia, ul. Czerwonych Kosznicow 107, m. 4.

(HAND, muscles,
flexor tendons, inj., surg.)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES
hand flexor tendons, surg.)

KLINOWSKA, W.; WIERZBOWSKA, M.

Epidemic diarrhea in newborns. *Pediat. polska* 26 no. 10:1093-1115 Oct. 1951. (CINL 21:3)

1. Of the Newborn Infants Department (Head--Prof. M. Wierzbowska, M. D.) of the Obstetrical Clinic (Head--Prof. S. Krsystoporski, M. D.) and of the First Pediatric Clinic (Head--Prof. H. Hirsfeldowa, M. D.), both of Wroclaw Medical Academy.

KLINOWSKA W.

CZYRWSKA, J.; KLINOWSKA, W.; RUDOBILSKA, M.

Two cases of paragonimiasis in Korean children. *Pediat. polska*
29 no.8:799-804 Aug 54.

1. X I Kliniki Peidatrycznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu.
Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Hersfeldowa.
(PARAGONIMUS, infections,
in Korean child. living in Poland)

KLINOWSKA W.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol. 11/11 Pediatrics Nov 57

2866. KLINOWSKA W. Klin. Diagn. Ped. A. M., Wrocław. *Krwaki podwardów-
kowe u dzieci. Subdural haematomas in children PEDIAT. POL.
1956, 31/4 (423-430) Tables 1 illus. 4

Description of a case of post-traumatic subdural haematoma in a 5-month-old boy
treated by means of continual catheterization with favourable results. Contem-
porary views on aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and surgical treatment
are given. (VII.8*)

KLINOWSKA, W.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/3 Cardiovascular Mar 57

703. *KLINOWSKA W.* Klin. Diagnost. Odd. Ped., Wroclaw. *Hepatitis rheumatica*
Hepatitis rheumatica *Pediat. pol.* 1956, 31/8 (887-892)
A possible complication of rheumatic fever is hepatic damage, as ascertained from
pathological anatomical studies. All the essential liver functions can be implicated,
including — though rarely — the biliary chromogenic metabolism with resultant
jaundice. Four cases of jaundice of rheumatic aetiology are discussed. (XX, 7, 18)

KLINOWSKA, Wanda; KOWALSKI, Romuald

Formation of pulmonary abscesses from bullous emphysema in children.
Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.39:1487-1492 Sept 57.

1. Z I kliniki Pediatricznej A. M. we Wroclawin; kierownik prof. dr
Hanna Hirszeleldowa. Adres: Wroclaw, ul. H. Wroslawo 13c I klin.
Pediatriczna A. M.

(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, in infant and child
bullous, causing abscess (Pol))

(LUNGS, abscess,
in child., caused by bullous emphysema (Pol))

KLINOWSKA, Wanda

Central nervous system changes in rheumatic fever in children:
Pediat. polska 33 no.1:13-19 Jan 58:

1. Z Kliniki Diagnostyki Chorob Dzieci Oddz. Ped. A.M. we
Wroclawiu. Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Hirsfeldowa. Adres:
Wroclaw, ul. Hoene-Wronskiego 13c I. Klin. Ped.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, manifest:

CNS (Pol))

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various dis:

rheum. fever (Pol))

KLINOWSKA, Wanda; ZAWARTKA, Maria

Infectious eosinophilia. *Pediat. pol.* 37 no.4:427-431 Ap '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr
med. H. Hirsfeldowa.

(EOSINOPHILIA in inf & child)

KLINOWSKA, Wanda; BELDA-MICHALAK, Janina; JAWORSKA, Janina

2 cases of collagenosis. *Pediat. pol.* 37 no.7:741-746 J1 '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof. dr med.
H. Hirsfeldowa Ordynator Oddziału: dr med. W. Klinowska.
(SCLERODERMA in inf & child) (DERMATOMYOSITIS in inf & child)

KLINGOWSKA, Wanda; PELLAR, Jan

Urticaria pigmentosa. *Pediat. pol.* 38 no.9:763-767 Ag'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof.
dr. med. H. Hirszfelдова.

*

KLINOWSKA, Wanda, doc. dr. med.; ZAWARTKA, Maria.

Further observations on infective eosinophilia. *Pediat. Pol.* 40
no.3:245-251 Mr '65

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T.K.Nowakowski) i z II Kliniki
Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu (p.o. Kierownik:
doc. dr. med. W. Klinowska).

BORON, A.; BORON, Z.; CHRZANOWSKA, M.; CZYZEWSKI, Kazimierz; KLINOWSKA, Wanda

An as yet unknown mechanism of functional portal hypertension.
Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.24:890-891 14 Je '65.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM we Wroclawiu (p.o. kierownik:
doc. dr. Wanda Klinowska) i z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we
Wroclawiu (kierownik: prof. dr. Kazimierz Czyzewski).

KLINSHOV, Ye.

~~Fixing large-panel partitions. Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no.4:27 Ap '58.~~
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Starshiy proizvoditel' rabot stroitel'nogo uchastka - 2 treata
Mosshilstroy.
(Walls)

PISKUNOV, A.E.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; STEPANOV, B.I.; KLISHPOVT, E.R.

Paramagnetic resonance of solutions of certain oxazo copper compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.4:871-874 P '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova i Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleevaya. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.
(Copper compounds—Spectra)

KLINSKAYA, K. S.

"Removal of Organic Nonelectrolytic Toxins From the Organism by the
Urine." Cand Med Sci, Sci-Res Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases,
Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KLINSKAYA, K.S.

LAZAREN, N.V.; ALKHANDROV, I.S.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKHEBRO, I.I.; ZAKA-
BUNINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBYAKOVA, N.S.; KREPS, I.F.; KARSIK,
V.M.; LEVINA, E.N.; DANISHNEVSKIY, S.L.; YEGOROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, I.L.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOV, B.D.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; LYKHINA,
Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDLYAND, I.G.; DANITSKAYA,
O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.; MIKHIL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRANOVA, Zh.I.,
ORIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology.

Farm. i toks. 16 no.2:59-62 Mr-Ap '53.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Poisons)

KLINSKAYA, K. S.

Chem Abs V49

1-85-59

Pharmacology

(2)
Toxicology Lab,

The estimation by the nitroson of chloran, 2-chloranil, and 4-methyl-2-chloranil. K. S. Klinskaya (N.Y. Gov. Leningrad). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 18, No. 4, 33-4 (1955).

The data of chloran (I), 2-chloranil (II), and 4-methyl-2-chloranil (III) in the urine and blood is based on the combination of a $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group with the Greiss reagent to give a blue color which can be measured colorimetrically. The mechanism of the reaction: Na nitroprusside in alk. medium is reduced by hydroxylamine to $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ which with Br goes into in an unknown combination with substance containing the $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group. The concn. in urine exceeds the concn. in blood plasma. Expts. were done on dogs (the substance was introduced in food) and rabbits (subcutaneous injection). Leon Goldenberg

Klinskaya, K. S.
USSR/Medicine - Pharmacophysiology

FD-853

Card 1/1 Pub.30 - 14/18

Author : Klinskaya, K. S.

Title : Concerning the elimination of urethane by the kidneys

Periodical : Farm. 1 toks, 17, 52-54, Jul/Aug 54

Abstract : As part of a series of experiments to determine the final disposition of urethane in an organism, the elimination of urethane by the kidneys was investigated exhaustively. The capacity of the kidneys to concentrate urethane in the urine was measured by means of a concentration index. This index represents a ratio of the concentration of urethane in a sample of urine to that in a sample of blood (both taken simultaneously). The results of the experiments are presented in 2 charts. No references are cited. The works of three non-Soviet researchers are mentioned.

Institution : Toxicology Laboratory (Head - I. D. Gadaskina,) Dr Biol Sci of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Leningrad)

Submitted : --

KLINSKAYA, K.S. (Leningrad)

Excretion of some organic substances in urine. Gig.truda i prof.
sab. 1 no.2:18-43 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Is toksikologicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta
gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

REMBEZ, Ivan Nikolayevich; KLINSKAYA, Tat'yana Petrovna;
PETRUS, V.S., dots., otv. red.

[Ligation of the main arteries of the small pelvis for
the purpose of stopping a hemorrhage, abstracts of
lectures] Perevliaska magistrals'nykh artorii malogo taza
s tsel'yu ostanovki krovotocneniia; konspekty leksii.
Uzhgorod, Uzhgorodskii gos. univ., 1962. 134 p.
(MIRA 18.5)

KLINSKAYA, Ye. F.

Epidemiological Sector of the Turkmen Sci. Research Inst. Epidemiology and Microbiology
at Ashkhabad, (-1944-).

"The role of the complex of the visual and avisual forms of paratyphous-bacteria and
their galactate as an antigens,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 4-5, 1944.

KLINSKAYA, Ye. F.

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KLINSKI, T.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1953.

KLINSKI, T. Remarks on preparing the hydrogeologic documentation. p. 177.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC Vol. 8, no. 4
April 1959, Unclass.

KLINSKI, T.; OLENSKI, W.

The hydrogeologic observations concerning drilling for mineral raw material.
p. 159

PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Geologiczne)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EAI) LC. Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

NIEDZIELSKI, Henryk; WIECZYŃSKI, Artur; KLINSKI, Tadeusz

The need for unification of hydrogeological methods of documentation. *Przełogi geologiczne* 10 no.7:354-357 J1 '62.

1. Hydrologiczny Instytut, Politechnika, Krakow (for Niedzielski and Wieczyński). 2. Dyrektor Departamentu Hydrogeologii, Centralny Urząd Geologii, Warszawa (for Kliniski).

BYKOV, V.A. (Sverdlovsk); VOLKOV, S.D. (Sverdlovsk); KLINSKIY, N.A.
(Sverdlovsk)

Distribution of the elasticity constants in hexagonal
polycrystals. PMTF no.4:69-72 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Metal crystals)
(Elasticity)

S/020/62/146/003/007/019
B172/B186AUTHORS: Volkov, S. D., Klinskikh, N. A.

TITLE: Distribution of the elastic constants in quasisotropic polycrystals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR., Doklady, v. 146, no. 3, 1962, 565-568

TEXT: In a quasisotropic medium (large-scale isotropic and small-scale anisotropic) the components a_{ij} (b_{ij}) of the elastic constants related to a fixed (x, y, z) -system are random quantities. In a single-phase polycrystal, the characteristic values a'_{ij} (b'_{ij}) of a_{ij} (b_{ij}) in a crystallographic (x', y', z') -system can be determined empirically. Transformation formulas of the type

$$a_{ij} = \sum_{m,n=1}^6 a'_{mn} q_{mi} q_{nj} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 6) \quad (1)$$

are valid between a_{ij} and a'_{ij} , where q_{mi} , q_{nj} are known functions of the direction cosines q_{ks} ($k, s = 1, 2, 3$) of the crystallographic axes with

Card 1/2

Distribution of the elastic...

3/020/62/146/003/007/019
B172/B186

respect to the (x, y, z) -system. a_{ks} are random quantities which can be expressed by the Eulerian angles φ, ψ, θ with the common distribution density

$$p(\theta, \psi, \varphi) = \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sin \theta \quad (8).$$

Thus the distribution moments of a_{ij} can be calculated from the distribution moments of θ, ψ, φ . First-order and second-order moments are calculated by this method for quasisotropic polycrystals showing cubic symmetry of the crystal lattice such that (1) has the form

$$a_{ij} = a'_{ij} + \Lambda \cdot \nu_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 6) \quad (9).$$

where $\Lambda = 2(a'_{11} - a'_{12}) - a'_{44}$ and $\nu_{ij} = \nu_{ij}(a_{ks})$. Based on the method here adopted, moments of higher order can also be calculated with no fundamental difficulty. There is 1 figure.

PRESENTED: April 11, 1962, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1961

Card 2/2

S/126/62/014/006/009/020
E193/E441

AUTHORS: Rybalko, F.P., Klinskikh, N.A., Volkov, S.D.

TITLE: On the linear approximation in the theory of elasticity of polycrystalline aggregates

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.14, no.6, 1962, 857-863

TEXT: The present paper is concerned with the problem of evaluating the degree of approximation which the conditions of quasi-homogeneity introduce in the solution of the statistically generalized problem of determining, from a given set of conditions, the distribution of moments (of at least the first two orders) of the stress and strain components in a polycrystalline body. The first order moments, i.e. the microscopic stresses and strains, are determined by solving equations of the classical elasticity theory. The second order moments can easily be determined if the conditions of quasi-homogeneity are fulfilled, i.e. if the nonlinear (in the statistical sense) equations of the generalized Hooke's law are replaced by linear equations which do not contain any products of random magnitudes. To attain this linearization of the equations of the generalized Hooke's law, it is assumed that
Card 1/3

On the linear approximation ...

S/126/62/014/006/009/020
E193/E441

the coefficients of variation of the elastic constants are negligible in comparison with the coefficients of variation of stresses and strains; as a result, the elastic constants become determinable and the nonlinearity in the Hooke's law disappears. The basic shortcomings of such an approximate solution consist of the fact that identical dispersion of longitudinal and transverse microstresses is obtained for any given macrostresses. In other words, the tensor of the second order central moments of the microstresses and microstrains in a quasi-isotropic medium, under any given load, is "isotropic", similar to the tensor of macroscopic elastic constants. The object of the present investigation was directly to compare the coefficients of variation of strain and elastic constants and to establish to what extent the actual tensor of the second order, central moments of microstrains in polycrystalline aluminium differs from the "isotropic" tensor obtained from the approximate solution, based on the conditions of "quasi-homogeneity". The experimental work was carried out on flat cold rolled aluminium specimens with an average grain size of 3 to 5 mm. A network of coordinates with
Card 2/3

VOLKOV, S.D.; KLINSKIKH, N.A.

Distribution of elastic constants in quasi-isotropic polycrystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.3:565-568 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavlenko akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Elasticity) (Crysallography, Mathematical)

K. IREKIKH, N.A.

Distribution of the elastic constants in single-phase quasi-isotropic polycrystals. Mat. zap. Ural.mat. ob-va UrOv 4 no.2:69-79 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

S/126/63/015/002/019/033
E081/E441

AUTHORS: Volkov, S.D., Klinckikh, N.A., Komissarova, M.L.

TITLE: Stresses and strains in polycrystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.2, 1963, 274-279

TEXT: The connection is discussed between structural (microscopic and macroscopic) stress components and the corresponding strains. It is shown that if the microstresses and microstrains are given in a determinate coordinate system, their mean (mathematically) values coincide with the macroscopic values determined for the whole polycrystal. If, however, the microscopic values are given in a random coordinate system and averaged over all possible orientations of the random coordinates, the mean values do not coincide with the macroscopic values. Accordingly, in contradiction to the assertion of E. Kröner (Zs.Phys., v.151, no.4, 1958, 504; Acta met., v.9, no.2, 1961, 155) the method considered by him for the calculation of macroscopic elastic constants appears to be inaccurate. There also appears to be an error in the initial assumptions of S.B. Batdorf and B. Budiansky (J. Appl. mech., v.121, no.4, 1954, 323) in which a
Card 1/2

Stresses and strains ...

S/126/63/015/002/019/033
E081/E441

theory of plasticity allowing for structural effects is proposed.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M.Kirov)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1962

Card 2/2

VOLKOV, S.O.; KLINSKIKH, N.A.

Theory of the elastic properties of polycrystals. Fiz. met. i
metalloved. 19 no.1:25-32 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

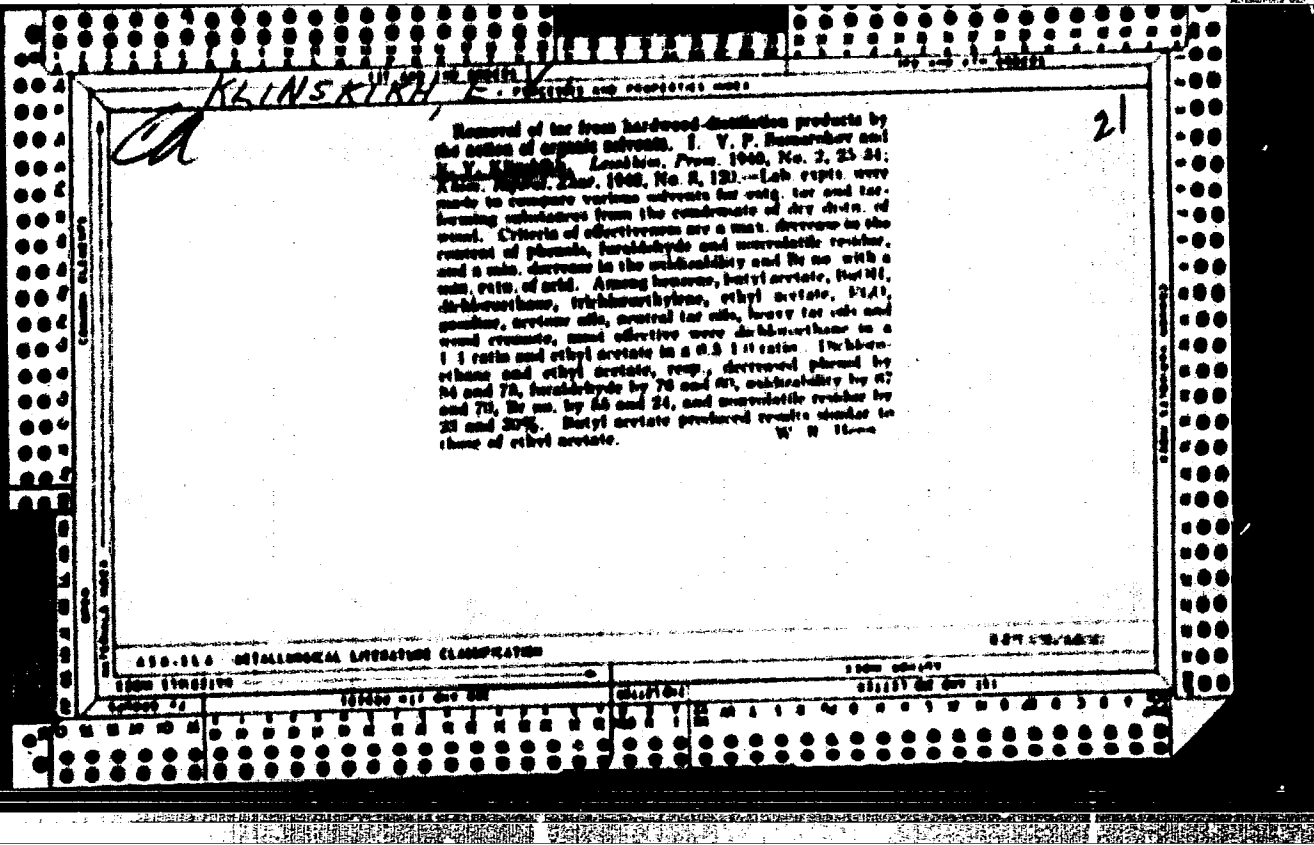
1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova.

KLINSKIKH, N. V.

See: SUMAROKOV, V. P., ZARAKOVSKAYA, A. I.

Sumarokov, V. P., Zarakovskaya, A. I., and Klinskikh, N. V.
"The determination of lower aliphatic alcohols in the presence of ethers and other organic compounds by the Wimmer method", (Report), Soobshch. o nauch. rabotakh chlenov vsesoyuz. khim. o-va im. Mendeleeva, 1949, Issue 1, p. 18-19.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).



KLINSKIKH, Ye. V.

32356

SUMAROKOV, V. P. i KLINSKIKH, Ye. V. O Raspryedenii mytilovogo Spirita v Nyebotory
Drukhsnykh sisteyakh. Zhurnal Prikl. Khimii, 1949, № - e. 1087-93

Bibliogr: 7 NAZY.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44

CA

KLINSKIHX, E.V.

2

Distribution of methyl alcohol in some two-phase systems.
 V. P. Samozubov and E. V. Klinskikh, *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1067 (1949). The ratio r of the mol. concn. of MeOH distributed between H₂O and Et₂O, at 20°, starting from aq. concn. of 0.8, 1.8, 3.2, 6.6, 12.8, 19.2, 25.6 g. MeOH/100 ml., was found to be 10.5, 3.00, 5.20, 4.00, 3.00, 2.77, 2.20, resp. Between H₂O and AcOH, at 20°, $r = 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20, 0.20$. Between H₂O and AcOEt, at 20°, initial concn. of the aq. concn., 7.10, 0.70, 12.65, 21.31, 29.25 g. MeOH/100 ml., $r = 10.5, 10.5, 10.5, 10.5, 10.5$. Significant concn. of MeOH (i.e. concn. beyond 10%) from H₂O takes place, with MeOH, at a MeOH concn. not less than 1.8, with AcOH at not less than 12.8, and with AcEt at not less than 25.6 g. MeOH/100 ml. Above these concns., r varies nearly linearly with the concn. of the initial aq. concn. N. Thus

KLINSKI KH, E.V.

2

CA

Distribution of acetic acid between water and some organic solvents. V. P. Kuznetsov and E. V. Klinskikh. *Zh. Prikl. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 21: 941-9 (1948). The distribution coeff. $d = c_2/c_1$, where c_1 and c_2 are the concns. of AcOH in H₂O and in the org. solvent, was detd. in 20-expt. expts. of 10³ g. runs over the conc. when the org. solvent was kept longer, up to 1-3 hrs. With EtOAc as solvent, at the total concn. $c = c_1 + c_2$ (practically equal to the initial concn. of AcOH in H₂O) - 0.2, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 *N*, $d = 1.000, 1.100, 0.900, 0.800, 1.0$. d falls with increasing c up to about 2 *N*, then remains const. With EtOAc, $c = 0.2, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0$, $d = 2.700, 2.000, 2.100, 2.010$, i.e. d falls regularly with increasing c . With EtOAc, $c = 0.2, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0$, $d = 3.000, 2.000, 1.700, 1.500$, i.e. falling. With EtOAc, at the concn. $c = 2.100, 2.000, 2.000, 1.000$. Addn. of EtOH to EtOAc improves the solv. capacity for AcOH from H₂O at least at lower c than with EtOAc alone + EtOH. With $c = 0.2, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0$, $d = 1.200, 0.900, 0.800, 0.800$. In order to ensure a high solv. ability of the test EtOAc, it is necessary to use it as far as possible from esters of higher fatty acids. W. Thies

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KLINSKIY, Ye.V.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Methods for rapid determination of the moisture content of
wood. *Gidrolis. i lesokhim. prom.* 9 no.8:28 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
lesokhicheskogo instituta.
(Wood)

SUMAROKOV, Viktor Pavlovich; VOLODUTSKAYA, Zinaida Mikhaylovna; VYSOTSKAYA, Varvara Afonse'yevna; KLINSKIKH, Yevgeniya Yasil'yevna; KHOVANSKAYA, A.P., red.; VOLOKHONSKAYA, L.V., red.,isd-vs; RACHURINA, A.M.,... tekhn.red.

[Methods for the analysis of products of pyrogenic wood processing]
Metody analiza produktov pirogeneticheskoi pererabotki drevessiny.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 25) p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut
(for Sumarokov, Volodutskaya, Vysotakaya, Klinakikh).
(Wood--Chemistry)

KORYAKIN, V.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.; Prinsipali uchastiya; VODOLAZOV, P.N;
Zabolotskiy, M.V.; ZAKHAROVA, A.V.; KLINSKIY, Ye.Ya.

Dry distillation of wood as a potential source of furfural.
Gidrolis.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.5:3-6 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskoy institut.
(Furaldehyde) (Wood distillation)

SUMAROKOV, V.P.; KLINSKIKH, Ye.V.

Thermal stability of wood tar oils extracted from the tar of
softwood species. Sbor.trud.TSNILKHI no.14:53-59 '61.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Tar oils--Testing)

(Wood distillation)

KLINSKIY, A.

In the Academic Council on the Improvement of the Methods and
Indices of National Economic Planning of the Academy of Sciences
of the U.S.S.R. Vop. ekon. no.8:151-154 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Russia--Economic policy) (Economic research)

VLINSKIY, A.I., inzhener.

Raising the quality of block peat for gas generators. Standartizatsiya no.2:62-65 Mr-Ap '56. (MLBA 9:5)

1. Komitet standartov, ser 1 izmeritel'nykh priborov.
(Peat)

KLINSKIY, A. I.

- 1) A. I. Klinskiy, A. I. Klinskiy, and A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 2) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 3) The method of the solution of the inverse problem for a system of the inverse problem, *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 4) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 5) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 6) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 7) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 8) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 9) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 10) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 11) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 12) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 13) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 14) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 15) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 16) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
- 17) A. I. Klinskiy, "On the Problem of the Solution of the Inverse Problem for a System of the Inverse Problem", *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 1962, No. 2, pp. 1-10.
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