PTH

4

1134 669.131.822

Kniaginin O. The Technology of Obtaining Inoculated Cast Iron, and the Possibilities for the Production of Such Cast Iron in Poland.

„Technologia otrzymywania żeliwa modyfikowanego oraz możliwości produkcji tego żeliwa w Polsce". Przegląd Odlewnictwa. No. 2. 1951, pp. 36—42, No. 3, 1951, pp. 77—79, 6 figs., 4 tabs.

Review of the methods of obtaining inoculated cast iron. Heat treatment of inoculated cast iron. Specification of equipment required for the production of inoculated cast iron. The possibilities, with a minimum of technical equipment necessary for this purpose, of converting Polish foundries to the production of inoculated cast iron.

KNIAGININ, I.

J. of the Iron & Steel Inst.
V-176 Feb 1954
Foundry Practice

0 met

Stresses in Steel Castings, Cracks and Methods for Their Prevention. O. Kniaginin. (*Przegląd Odlewniczy*, 1953, 3, (5), 229-237). [In Polish.] Stresses in steel castings and their causes are discussed. The appearance of hot and cold cracks and methods of elimination are outlined.—v. e.

KNIAGININ, G.

POL.

1/69 [illegible] 621.141.25 621.744.1? 62.00.2

Kniaginin G. Influence of Steel Castings Design upon Internal Stresses.

[illegible] Przegląd Odlewnictwa [illegible]

22 figs, 3 tabs

The author deals concisely with the occurrence of internal stresses in castings and quotes examples of various constructional solutions. He suggests the adoption of the reduced wall thickness of castings as the criterion for estimating the occurrence in castings of internal stresses. He also quotes a number of particular recommendations for avoiding internal stress.

KNIAGININ, G.

KNIAGNIN, G. Selecting the most economical shape for an average mold for various steel castings and determining the size of a casting. p. 202.

Vol. 5, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1955
PRZEGLAD ODLEWNICTWA
TECHNOLOGY
Krakow, Poland

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

KWIATKOWSKI, O.

Scientific and technical conference entitled "Scientific Principles of Founding." p. 325.

PRZEGLAD ODLEWNICTWA. (Stowarzyszenie Technicznie Odlewnikow Polskich) Krakow, Poland, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

Distr: 4E2c

1604 669.186:621.741.4

Kniaziew G. Cast Steel Founding and Carbon Cast Steel.

"Odlewnictwo staliwa, staliwo węglowe". Warszawa, 1954, PWT, 16°, 282 pp., 235 figs., 67 tabs.

Mechanical, physical and chemical properties of carbon cast steel, methods of solidifying molten metal in moulds and counteracting appearance of faults. Methods of calculation and designing of pouring systems and casts on, together with theoretical knowledge concerning steel casting.

KHYAGININ, G.K., professor.

Critical appreciation of methods for evaluating riser heads on steel castings. Lit.proizv. no.4:24-25 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Founding) (Steel castings)

[illegible] [illegible]

Kaidapin O. Further Remarks on Hot Cracks in Steel Castings.

„Jeszcze o pęknięciach na gorąco w odlewach staliwnych". Przegląd Odlewnictwa, No. 5, 1958, pp. 131–[illegible], 11 figs.

Discussion of the scope and causes of the formation of hot cracks. Hot cracks form principally during the solidification of cast steel, whereas the size of such cracks is influenced by stresses during the period of the further cooling of cast steel. The phenomenon of the forming of hot cracks is considered, account being taken of: moulding and core sands properties at the temperature existing in the mould after the pouring of the metal; the cast steel structure and its chemical analysis; and also the casting design (thermal points), chills and contraction ribs. It is emphasized that in the forming of hot cracks not only the resistance to the casting contraction displayed by the mould and core is of principal importance, but above all the dilatability of moulding and core sands over the range of temperatures at which these cracks form. The author is of the opinion that thermal and phase stresses, although they do not as a rule cause hot cracks, may however, together with contraction stresses, cause the formation of cracks. It was found experimentally that a most efficient way of preventing hot cracks is to apply outside chills at points exposed to the danger of the formation of such. It is stressed that when comparing the rate of cooling of the casting, one may use the term $\left(R = \frac{V}{F}\right)$, expressing the wall thickness of the casting only in cases where the intensity of heat exchange, which is characterized by the Biot criterion, is very small ($Bi \leq 0.1$).

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Further remarks about hot cracks in steel castings. [illegible]. *Przeglad Odlewnictwa* [illegible], 131-9(19[illegible]); [illegible].—The causes of hot cracks are discussed. They are formed mainly during the solidification of cast steels and the size of these cracks is influenced by the [illegible] occurring during the further cooling of the castings. Connections are sought between the formation of hot cracks and the properties of the molds, of the core sands, the temp. of the mold after pouring, how the cast steel structure and the chem. analysis is of influence, and how the design of the casting shows an action, near chills or contraction ribs. The power of expansion of the molds and of the core sands has the greatest influence upon the crack formation; thermal stresses and the ones introduced by phase transformations will not cause hot cracks by themselves, but may do so if their force becomes enhanced by a superposition of a contraction stress. The earlier opinion that hot cracks can be prevented by placing outside chills at spots where they are apt to occur, is verified. 28 references. W. Jacobson

Distr: 4E2c/4F

18(5,7)
AUTHOR: Knyaghin, G., Professor

SOV/128-59-7-25/25

TITLE: Krakow Conference of Polish Foundrymen

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 7 pp 47-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On November 20 and 21, 1958 at Krakow the conference of Polish Foundrymen was held under the guidance of the Committee of Metallurgy of the Polish Academy of Sciences and of the Technical Society of the Polish Foundrymen. Representatives from USSR, from Czechoslovakia, from Hungary and from Yugoslavia have participated. The papers held during the Conference have been published in "Przeglad Odlewnictwa", 1958, Nr 10 and 11. The author opened the Conference with his paper. After WW II the production of foundry goods in Poland increased 6-fold, it will increase to 7-fold during 1960. A special Institute of Casting has been founded at Krakow. At six Poly-Technical High-Schools professorship have been instituted. At the steel works and at the Metallurgical Academy at Krakow special Faculties have been created. The author explains his

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Krakow Conference of Polish Foundrymen SOV/128-59-7-25/25

paper and explains the reports given by the other speakers. The next conference will be held during 1960

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-61156

KNIAGININ G.

Effect of chemical composition and melting practice on hot crack formation of Hadfield steel. G. Kniaginin and W. Longa. *Przegląd Odlewnictwa* 1959, 197–200.—The various hypotheses on the causes of hot crack formation in Hadfield steel were briefly discussed, and the results of expts. on that grade of steel prepd. in a 6-ton or 0.75 ton-elec. arc furnace with basic lining were described. The effect of burning rate of C, oxidn. practice, the Mn:C ratio, and C and Si contents on the sensitivity of Hadfield steel toward hot crack formation was stated, by a technological test involving the mech. restraining action of the mold against metal shrinkage during solidification. The high burning ratio of C, 0.6–0.7 %/hr., resulted in the lowest hot crack sensitivity of steel. For un-complex castings and wall thickness <100 mm. the following chem. compn. of Hadfield steel was recommended: C 1.0–1.3, Mn 10.0–14.0, Si <0.7, P <0.09, and S ≤ 0.03%; the Mn:C ratio 10–11; Al addn. to the ladle as much as 0.4 kg./ton of steel. For complex castings or castings with wall thickness above 100 mm. the chem. compn. of Hadfield steel should be as follows: C 0.95–1.2, Mn 10.0–13.5, Si <0.8, P <0.09, and S <0.03%; the Mn:C ratio above 10; Al addn. to the ladle same as above.

W. Tomaszczyk

KNIAGININ, Gabriel; LONGA, Wladyslaw

Choice of the optimum size and shape of conventional gravitational weld reinforcements according to the time of cast solidification. Metal i odlew 38 no.8:61-97. '61.

1. Katedra i Zaklad metalurgii i Odlewnictwa Staliwa Akademii Gorniczo-Hutniczej.

[redacted], Gabriel, prof.,mgr.,ins.

Austenic manganese cast steel wear resistant. Przegl odlew 12 no.2:41-49 '62.

1. Redaktor dzialowy miesiecznika "Przeglad Odlewnictwa".

KNIAGININ, Gabriel; LONOA, Wladyslaw

Mechanism of overheating of metal in exothermic heads and determination of methods for measuring the heat efficiency of the mass of exothermic lining. Archiw hutn 7 no.1:97-116 '62.

KNIAGININ, Gabriel

Influence of the steelmaking practice in a basic arc furnace on the quality of Hadfield's cast steel. Archiw hutn 8 no. 4: 313-346 '63.

KNIAGININ, Gabriel, prof, ins.

Laboratory research on the wear resistance of austenitic manganese cast steel. Przegl odlew 13 no.1:7-12 Ja '63.

KNIAGININ, Jerzy

World trends in the shape of industrial building. Problemy proj hut masyn 12 no.1:23-26 Ja '64.

1. Biprostal, Krakow.

KOLAKOWSKI, Mieczyslaw; KHIAGININ, Jerzy

New type of industrial hall. Problemy proj hut masyn 10 no.10:312-315 O '62.

1. Biprostal, Krakow.

KNIAZOV, P., inzh.

The V0b-630 pneumatic hammer. Mashinostroenie 13 no.6:39-40 '64

KNICHAL, V.

"Kirchhoff's Laws." p. 13. (Matematicko-Fyzikalny Sbornik. Vol. 2, no. 3/4, 1952. Bratislava).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6. Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

KNICHAL, V.

"Study trip of Professor Vladimir Knichal to Hungary", P. 386., (SBORNIK-TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 79, No. 4, Dec. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia) Casopis Pro Pestovani Matematiky

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

KNICHAL, V.

BAUER, Frantisek [Bauer, Frantisek], dots., inzh.doktor; MAREK, Yindrzhikh [Marek, Jindrich], doktor yestestv. nauk; KNICHAL, Vladimir [Knichal, Vladimir], prof., doktor, retsenzent; LEBDUSHKA, Yaroslav [Lebduska, Jaroslav], inzh., retsenzent; PESHEK, Rudolf [Pesek, Rudolf], prof., inzh.doktor, nauchnyy red.

[Isentropic gas-flow; tables and Correction Nomograms] Isentropicheskoe techenie gazov; tablitsy i popravochnye nomogrammy. Izd-vo Chekhoslovatskoi Akad. nauk, 1961. 643 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Issledovatel'skiy institut matematicheskikh mashin, Prague (for Marek). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Chekhoslovatskoy akademii nauk (for Peshek).

(Gas dynamics)

SORM, F., KNICHAL, V.

On proteins. Part 77 : Mathematical approach to the evaluation of similarities in protein structures. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.8:1988-1996 Ag '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry and Mathematical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KNIEWALD, Jvana, ins.; MILDNER, Pavao, prof. dr ins.

Determining the B-complex vitamin in Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
Kem ind 11 no.11:639-642 N '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet, Zavod za biokemiju, Zagreb.

KNIEWALD, Zlatko, ins.; MILDNER, Pavao, prof. dr ins.

Nicotinamide adenosine dinucleotide (NAD+) in baker's yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae). Kemija u industriji 11 no.4:171-174 '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet, Zavod za biokemiju, Zagreb.

KHARIN, S.Ye.; KNIGA, A.A.

Water-sugar solutions. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.5:47-51 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

KNIGA, A.G.

USSR

1749 Use of chromatography in the detection of heavy metals. A. G. Kniga and V. I. [illegible] [illegible] 1953 [illegible] 154-159; Referativnyi Zh. [illegible] 1954 Abstr. No. 39,989. – The following combinations of heavy metals are separated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Co, Fe and Cu, Fe, Ni and Co, Fe[II] and Fe[III], Hg[I] and Hg[II] [illegible] [illegible] must be [illegible] with [illegible] water. The methods are suitable for the detection of small amounts of [illegible] in [illegible] reagents and in minerals.

1N H_2SO_4, followed by drying at room temperature [illegible] The dehydration of I at 700-900°
was prepared by usual methods.
gave anhydrous $CaSO_4$ (III). I, II, and III can be distinguished
by a microchemical method based on the differences in the rate of
[illegible] formation when these sulfates react with various reagents.
Thus when III is reacted with $AgNO_3$, rhombic [illegible]
are formed quickly; in the case of II, crystallisation proceeds at
a slower rate; crystallisation is least rapid in the case of I.
KIO_3 and III quickly form hexagonal and cubic crystals; the reaction

Card : 1/2

Category: USSR C

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7759

with II is slower, and with I no crystal formation at all occurs. Of all the calcium sulfates which were treated with a solution of CH_3COONH_4 and then with $(NH_4)\ C_2O_4$, II is quickest to form crystals. I reacts fastest with $HgNO_3$ and Rochelle salts. II is most soluble in a 2-10% H_2SO_4 solution; I is next in solubility and III is nearly insoluble. The sulfates can be arranged in the following series in the order of decreasing solubility in CH_3COONH_4: I II III; III dissolves only upon heating. The chemical activity of I, II, and III can be characterized by the nature and rate of the change in pH produced by the reaction of sodium bicarbonate or sodium acid phosphate solutions with these sulfates in the presence of phenol red

Card : 2/2 -6-

KNIGA, A. G.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8576

Author : Kniga, A. G. and Ustinskaya, V. I.
Ints : Leningrad Technical Institute of the Food Industry.
Title : Application of the Chromatographic Method to the Identification of Anions by Spot Tests

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta pishch. prom-sti, 1955, Vol 12, 253-257

Abstract : A method is described for the preparation of special sensitized papers suited for the identification of reducing ions and oxidizing anions. The Cl^- ion is easily identified using paper impregnated with Ag_2CrO_4. A specific spot test has been developed for the SO_4^{--} ion in the presence of alkali and heavy metals.

Card 1/1 -8-

KNIGA, A.N.

EL'BERT, B.Ya, professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; RUBINSHTEYN, I.S., dotsent; SAKOVICH, A.O., dotsent; VILENCHIK G.Yu., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GUREVICH, G.TS, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; IZRAITEL', N.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KNIGA, A.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; LEVINA, P.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MARCHENKO,L.O., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RABINOVICH, Ye.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RUBINSHTEYN, B.B, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SAMOKHINA, Z.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV: A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KHUSHKU, L.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NISENBAUM, I.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLOV'YANCHIK,S.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SUSLOVA, N.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; POL'SKIY, S., redaktor; KUPTINA, P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; KALECHITS, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practical manual on medical microbiology and bacteriological methods of sanitation research] Prakticheskoe posobie po meditsinskoi mikrobiologii i sanitarno-bakteriologicheskim metodam issledovanii. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Redaktsiia nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1957. 356 p. (MIRA 10:6)
(MICROBIOLOGY)

KNIGA, A.N.

Cytological diagnosis of scleroma. Tsitologiia 5 no.4:452-455 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Skleromnaya laboratoriya kafedry mikrobiologii i klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KNIGA, A.N.

Supplementary medium for the identification of the scleroma bacillus. Lab. delo no. 11:695 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.P. Kniga) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KNIGA, A.N.

Bacteriostatic action of some stains on the Friedländer-Volkovich bacillus and other capsular bacteria. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.11: 94-95 N '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KNIGA, A.M.

Some problems in the etiology of angina and chronic tonsillitis. Zdrav.Belor. 4 no.3:16-17 Mr '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.Ya. Mil'bert) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TONSILS--DISEASES)

KNIGA, A.N.

Microflora of the palatine tonsils in chronic tonsillitis; author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.9:28-29 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TONSILLITIS, microbiology,
(Rus))

KNIGA, A.N., kand.med.nauk

Morphology and specificity of Mikulicz's cells in scleroma. Zhur. ush. nos. i gorl. bol. 21 no.4:49-57 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Is kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. B.Ya.El'bert) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CELLS) (RHINOSCLEROMA)

KNIGA, A.N.

Formol reaction in scleroma. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.1:51-53 J'63.
(MIRA 16:8)
1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. B.Ya. El'bert') i Otorinolaringologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.P.Kniga) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(FORMALDEHYDE) (RHINOSCLEROMA)

KNIGA, G.A.

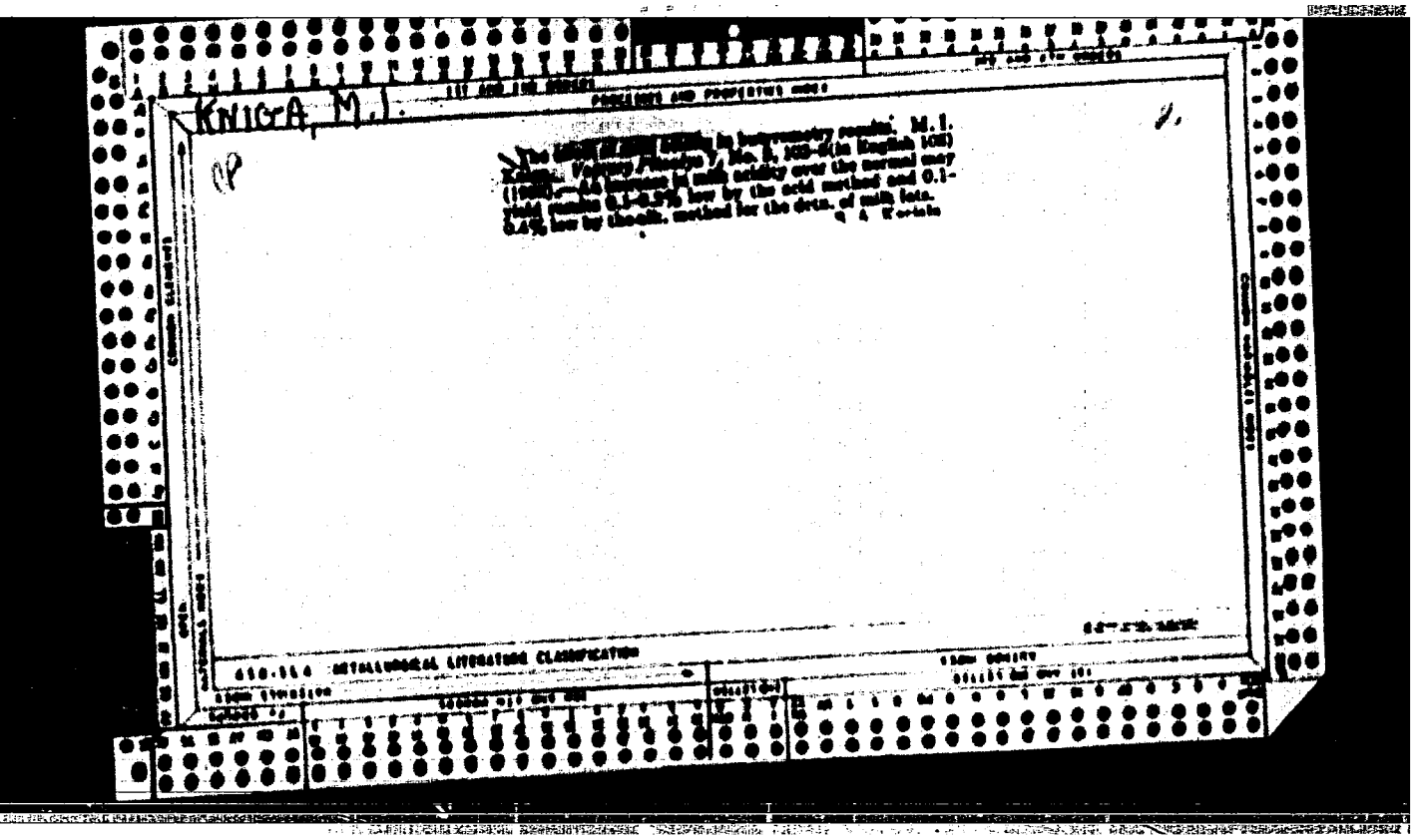
In the Tallin technical school for locomotive engineers.
Mlek. i tepl. tiaga 3 no.4:25-26 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Nachal'nik Tallinnskoy tekhnicheskoy shkoly mashinistov.
(Tallinn-Locomotive engineers--Education)

KNIGA, L. P.

"Microscopic Structure of the Human Superior Mesenteric Plexus During Various Periods of Life." Cand Med Sci, Minsk State Medical Inst, Minsk, 1954. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16)



KNIGA, M. I.

Milk

Raising the quality of milk by feeding milch cows sugary feeds. Sov. Zootekh., 7, No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

Card 1/1

KNIGA, M. I.

KNIGA, M. I. --"Materials on the Significance of the Sugar Content of Feed in the Lactation of Cows." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Kharkov Veterinary Inst, Kharkov, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No.25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences

KNIO, Moisey Ivanovich

(Khar'kov Zoological Technical Inst), Academic degree of Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, based on his defense, 14 June 1955, in the Council of Khar'kov Veterinary Inst, of his dissertation entitled: "Materials concerning the importance of sugar feeding for the milking of cows."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctors of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 4, 25 February 1956, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 1, January 1957, Moscow, pp. 14-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-440

KNIGA, M.I., prof.

The amount of fat in feed most favorable for obtaining high yields. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.6:54-57 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I. Lenina, direktor Khar'kovskogo zootekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Cows--Feeding and feeding stuffs)
(Fat)

KNIGA, M.I., prof.

Radical improvement in the training of professional zootechnicians.
Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.9:82-84 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Direktor Khar'kovskogo zootekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Kharkov--Stock and stockbreeding--Study and teaching)

KHIOA, M.I.

Changes in the butterfat of milk depending on the amount of proteins and fat in feeds. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 24 no.11:3-6 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina, Khar'kovskiy zootekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cows--Feeding and feeds) (Butterfat)

KNIGA, Moisey Ivanovich [Knyha, M.I.], prof.; SHMATOK, Yu.O. [Shmatok, IU.H.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; YEROSHENKO, T.O. [Ieroshenko, T.H.], khudozh.-tekhn.red.

[Dairying] Molochna sprava. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1960. 155 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kniga).
(Dairying)

GORB, T.V. [Horb, T.V.], doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; TKACHENKO, F.K., kand.biolog.nauk; BOGAYEVSKIY, O.T. [Bohaievs'kyi, O.T.], kand. veterin.nauk; POTYOMKIN, M.D. [Pot'omkin, M.D.], akademik; KNIGA, M.I. [Kyha, M.I.]; POPOV, O.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KHMELIK, G.G. [Khmelyk, H.H.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SHRAM, I.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk [deceased]; KOPIL, A.M., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; TSELYUTIN, V.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BOZHKO, P.Yu., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; KROMIN, S.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ZEMLYANSKIY, V.M. [Zemlians'kyi, V.M.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BORISENKO, A.M. [Borysenko, A.M.], kand.biolog.nauk; ZAKHARENKO, V.B., kand.biolog. nauk; SMIRNOV, I.V. [Smyrnov, I.V.], kand.biolog.nauk; KHRABUSTOVSKIY, I.F. [Khrabustovs'kyi, I.F.], kand.biolog.nauk; TORSTYANETSKAYA, M.N. [Trostianets'ka, M.N.], assistent; ALESHKO, P.I., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, Vasyl'iev, O.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUGAYENKO, I.I. [Buhaienko, I.I.], starshiy prepodavatel'; TRAKHTOMIROVA, O.O., kand.ekonom.nauk; BUTKO, S.D., kand.ekonom.nauk; TELESHIK, K.G. [Teleshyk, K.H.], doktor ekonom.nauk; YAROSHENKO, V.D., kand.ekonom.nauk; LISIY, I.Y. [Lysyi, I.I.], red.; IKROSHENKO, T.G. [Ikroshenko, T.H.], tekhn.red.

[Handbook for zootechnicians] Dovidnyk zootekhnika. 2., dopovnene i pererobleno vyd. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1960. 728 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina (for Potomkin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kniga).
(Stock and stock breeding)

KNIGA, M. V.

KNIGA, M. V.- "Study of the Energy of Interaction Between Kukersite Shale and Certain Solvents." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KHIGA, M.V.; MISHCHENKO, K.P.

Ice calorimeter with electrical calibration. Zhur. prikl. khim. 30 no.11:1708-1711 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Moldavskoy SSR.
(Calorimeters)

KNIGA, M.V.; VASIL'YEVA, T.M.; MISHCHENKO, K.P.

Possibility for evaluating the specific surface of kukersite shale on the basis of its heat of interaction with liquids. Zhur.prikl. khim. 30 no.12:1866-1868 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Institut khimii Estonskoy SSR.
(Oil shales)

KNIGA, N.P.

Results of streptomycin therapy of scleroma. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no.2:63-64 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director -- Prof. S. M. Aluker), Minsk Medical Institute.

KNIGA, N. P.

"Streptomycin Therapy of Scleroma." Dr Med Sci, Minsk State Medical Inst, Minsk, 1954. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KNIG, Nikolay Pavlovich

Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense, 10 March 1955, in the Council of the Minsk State Medical Inst, of his dissertation entitled: "Streptomycin Therapy of Scleroma."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 25, 10 Dec 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, Uncl. JPRS/NY 548

KNIGA, N.P., dokter med.nauk; GAPANOVICH, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Incidence of chronic tonsillitis in the enterprises and in children's homes in Minsk. Zdrav.Belor. 4 no.3:7-9 Mr '58. (MIRA 13:7)

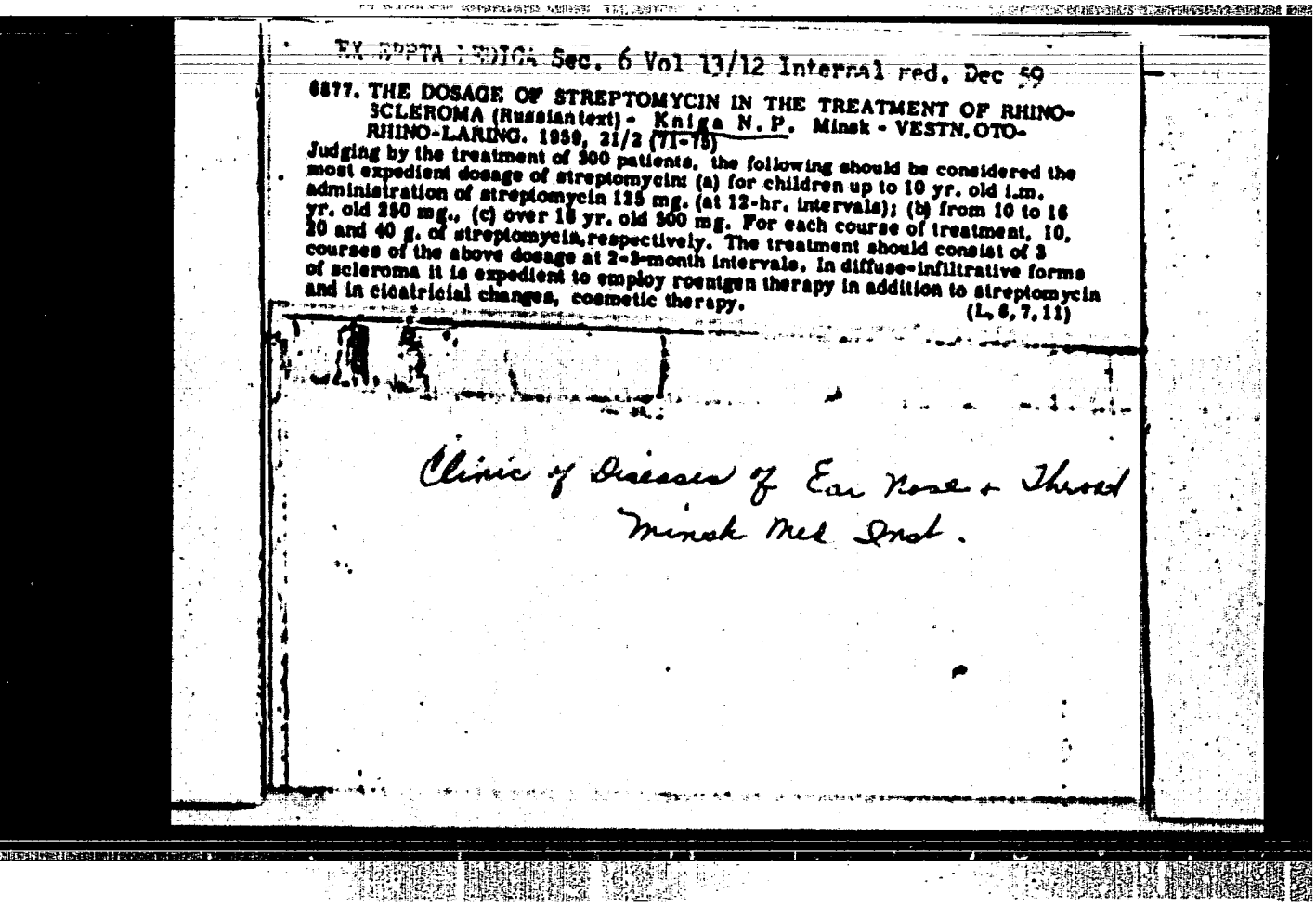
1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla, nosa Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MINSK--TONSILS--DISEASES)

KNIGA, N.P.; KOSTROVA, K.M.

Late results of tonsillectomy. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.2:9-10 F '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Minskogo med. instituta.
(TONSILS--SURGERY)



EX CERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol 13/12 Internal med. Dec 59

6877. THE DOSAGE OF STREPTOMYCIN IN THE TREATMENT OF RHINOSCLEROMA (Russian text) - Kniga N. P. Minsk - VESTN. OTO-RHINO-LARING. 1959, 21/2 (71-75)

Judging by the treatment of 300 patients, the following should be considered the most expedient dosage of streptomycin: (a) for children up to 10 yr. old i.m. administration of streptomycin 125 mg. (at 12-hr. intervals); (b) from 10 to 16 yr. old 250 mg., (c) over 16 yr. old 500 mg. For each course of treatment, 10, 20 and 40 g. of streptomycin, respectively. The treatment should consist of 3 courses of the above dosage at 2-3-month intervals. In diffuse-infiltrative forms of scleroma it is expedient to employ roentgen therapy in addition to streptomycin and in cicatricial changes, cosmetic therapy. (L, 6, 7, 11)

Clinic of Diseases of Ear Nose & Throat
Minsk Med Inst.

VOYACHEK, V.I., prof.; UNDRITS, V.F., prof.; K'YANDSKIY, A.A., prof. zaslu-
shennyy deyatel' nauki RSFSR; KNIGA, M.P., doktor med.nauk

Professor Ignatii Anatol'evich Lopotko; on his 60th birthday. Vest.
otorin. 21 no.5:104-106 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Voyachek). 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR (for Undrits).
(BIOGRAPHIES)

KNIGA, N.P.

Problem of the interrelationships of bronchial asthma and scleroma.
Khim. med. 38 no.5:117-118 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ASTHMA) (RHINOSCLEROMA)

KNIGA, N. P.; SVIRNOVSKAYA, S. M.

Embichine therapy in neuritis of the acoustic nerve. Vest. otorin. no.2:78-81 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. N. P. Kniga) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(EMBICINE) (ACOUSTIC NERVE—DISEASES)
(NEURITIS)

KNIGA, N.P., prof.; MYAKINNIKOVA, M.V., dotsent

Sixth Scientific Conference of Otorhinolaryngologists of White Russia. Vest. oto-rin. 25 no.4:100-104 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

S/080/63/036/001/011/026
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Mitkevich, E.M., Karpenko, V.G., Knigavko, I.P. and Grom, L.S.

TITLE: Corrosion of apparatus during the production of potassium by the alkali method

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1963, 109 - 114

TEXT: The main corrosive agents in the apparatus (M.I. Klyashtornyy, ZhPKh, 31, 5, 684 (1958)) which are considered are KOH, K and K_2O_2. Since the effects of KOH + K, KOH + + K_2O_2 , and KOH + K_2O_2 + K mixtures on metals are largely unexplored, the effects of (a) pure dehydrated KOH, (b) pure dehydrated KOH + 10 % K, (c) ditto KOH + 0.5 % of active oxygen and (d) ditto + air, were studied on Ni, steel-3, and Cr-Ni steels ЭИ-628 and ЭИ-943 (EI-628 and EI-943), at 500°C. The temperature was maintained to ± 5°C; experiments with (a) and (b) were carried out under nitrogen, (c) and (d) in the presence of

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air, over 100 hours. The results are expressed as weight-loss per unit area. The most corrosive mixture causing the rapid corrosion of the apparatus appears to be the KOH + K_2O_2 + K mixture, owing to the simultaneous presence of oxidizing and reducing agents. The least affected metals were steel-3 and Ni in KOH and Ni and EI-943 in KOH + K; Ni was also practically unattacked in KOH + K_2O_2. In KOH, the corrosion of all the metals tested practically ceased after 24 hrs. On the basis of these results, industrial tests were carried out, with the assistance of plant employee Ya.M. Verblyunskiy, to test the relative corrosion rates of steel-3, Ni and EI-628. Full confirmation of the experimental work was achieved, particularly w.r.t. the importance of the absence of air (and therefore of K_2O_2). There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii (Scientific Research Institute of Basic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1961

Card 2/2

KNIGAVKO, I.P. [Knyhavko, I.P.]; KARPENKO, V.G. [Karpenko, V.H.]

Density of the melts of sodium hydride in sodium hydroxide at high temperatures. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:15-17 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KNIGAVKO, I.P. [Knyhavko, I.P.]; KARPENKO, V.C. [Karpenko, V. H.]

Viscosity of the melts of sodium hydride and sodium hydroxide.
Khim. prom. no.4:16-17 O-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KNIGAVKO, I.P. [Knihavko, I.P.]; KARPENKO, V.G. [Karpenko, V.H.]

Elasticity of the dissociation of the products of hydrides.
Khim. prom.[Ukr.] no.1:29-30 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KNIGEL', V.A., inzh.; FAYGENBAUM, D.S., inzh.; PETUKHOV, V.I., inzh.

The ADA-300 automatic machine for argon-arc welding of a current collecting unit of the TZhN-type battery. Svar. proizv. no.9:42-43 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya.

KITOVER, A.B., inzh.; KNIGEL', V.A., inzh.; PETUKHOV, V.I., inzh.

Universal gun for argon arc welding. Svar. proizv. no.1:40 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya.

KNIGHT, C.J. (Sheffield)

Weak products of [illegible] and complexes. Fund math 53 no.1:1-12 '63.

KNIGIN, M. I.

5A

621.316.718

2714. Calculation of the change-over process of electric drives on the [Ward] Leonard system, using three-winding exciter fields. Knigin, M. I. Elektrichestvo (No. 9) 36-43 (Sept., 1948) In Russian.—Owing to the increase in the use of "tetrafield" exciter control of the motor in Ward-Leonard systems, the problem of calculating the conditions existing during the change-over process becomes important. By assuming the no-load curve of the generator to consist of a series of straight lines and neglecting the armature inductance, it is found possible to calculate the current and voltage of the motor during a change from approx. 670 r.p.m. forward, to 310 r.p.m. reverse in 0·8 sec. Connection diagrams, 3 tables of figures and a graph are given. A comparison of calculated and practical results shows good agreement. M. B.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3560
S/166/62/000/001/006/009
B125/B104

26.1512

AUTHORS: Daletskiy, G. S., Knigin, P. I., Landsman, A. P., Plyushch, O. P., Shavrin, N. V., Yagudayev, M. D.

TITLE: Effect of solar energy concentration upon the operational properties of (silicon) solar photopiles

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1962, 49-52

TEXT: A joint investigation with the VNIIT was conducted by the authors in Tashkent from April to June, 1961 on the output power of silicon photoconverters of luminous flux. The aim is to collect data for the construction of a solar power station. The Sun's light was concentrated through an ordinary parabolic cylindrical mirror onto the 288-cm^2 water-cooled silicon photopile constructed at the above Institute. The angle of incidence of the Sun's rays was of no practical significance for the present purpose. The maximum yield function of the piles rose, although somewhat more slowly, even at photocurrents of 6600-7700 watts/m^2, at surface temperatures from 10°C to 70°C and air temperatures from 8 to 15°C (i.e.,

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under practical operational conditions). This also holds in the case of considerable temperature differences between the pile and the surrounding medium. It probably takes higher luminous fluxes for saturation to be brought about. The maximum output power was 4-4.2 watts. At an increase of the luminous flux from 0 to 7000 kcal/m·hour, the pile emf rose by only 5-6%. Since pile heating by luminous flux produces a linear power reduction, it is necessary to develop efficient cooling systems. The reciprocal exchange of photoconverters in the pile would also serve to check this power drop. Since the temperature difference between pile and air can attain rather high values in the extremely hot summers of Soviet Central Asia, the power drop can be considerable. The yield function of solar power stations could be augmented to the eight to tenfold by improving the cooling system, by providing uniform illumination all over the pile surface, and by ensuring optimum commutation conditions. There are 6 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the AS Uzbekskaya SSR). Vsesoyuznyy n.-i. institut istochnikov toka (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Current Sources)

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1961

KNIGIN, P.I.; DUBROVSKIY, L.A.

Operation of silicon photocells in the case of large fluxes of solar energy. Izv. AN Us. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.3: 39-44 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.
(Photoelectric cells)

DUBROVSKIY, L.A.; KNIGIN, P.I.

Optimum operating conditions for silicon phototubes in case of large luminous fluxes. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.4:57-61 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.
(Photoelectric cells)

L 11044-63 EWT(l)/EWD(k)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pz-4 AT/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AT3002911 3/2927/62/000/000/0061/0065 66 65

AUTHOR: Avak'yants, G. M.; Knigin, P. I.; Luneshev, S. P.

TITLE: Behavior of an ohmic contact in strong electric fields in the presence of a cross magnetic field [Report at the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices, Tashkent, 2-7 October, 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dyrochnyye perekhody v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 61-65

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor-metal ohmic contact

ABSTRACT: Experiments with a semiconductor-metal contact placed in a magnetic field and passing square pulses are reported. Germanium samples 1-1.5-cm thick, 3-4 sq mm cross-section, with a resistivity of 20-40 ohms-cm were equipped with tin contacts. Voltages up to 100 v were applied as square pulses of 10-100-microsec duration with a repetition rate of 1 cps to 10 kc. At voltages up to 20 v, the pulses retained their square shape. At higher voltages, leading and trailing pulse edges differed widely; an explanation is offered in terms of nonequilibrium carriers. Current-voltage characteristics plotted for the leading pulse edge are linear; those for the trailing pulse edge, exponential. Further experiments involved cross magnetic fields up to 1,400 oerst. The magnetic field caused a

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L 11044-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002981

decrease in the current-pulse trailing edge and did not affect the leading edge. The phenomenon is explained by deviation of carriers by the magnetic field which varies the interelectrode distance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akad. nauk SSSR(Academy of Sciences SSSR); Akad. nauk UzSSR(Academy of Sciences UzSSR); Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 00

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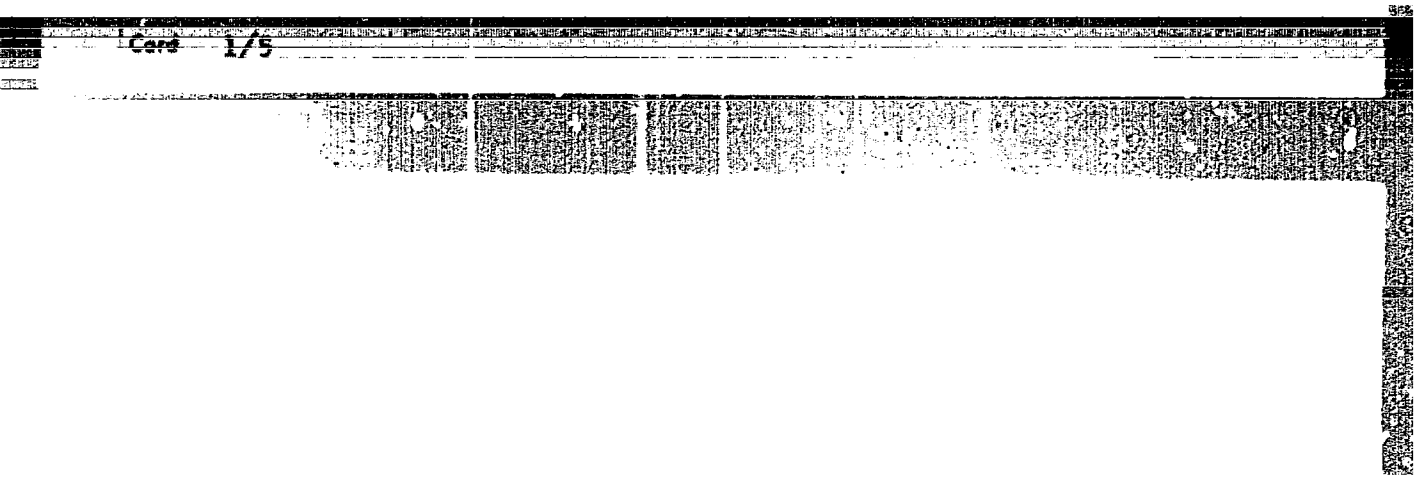
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723320009-5"

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, recombination phenomenon, recombination cross



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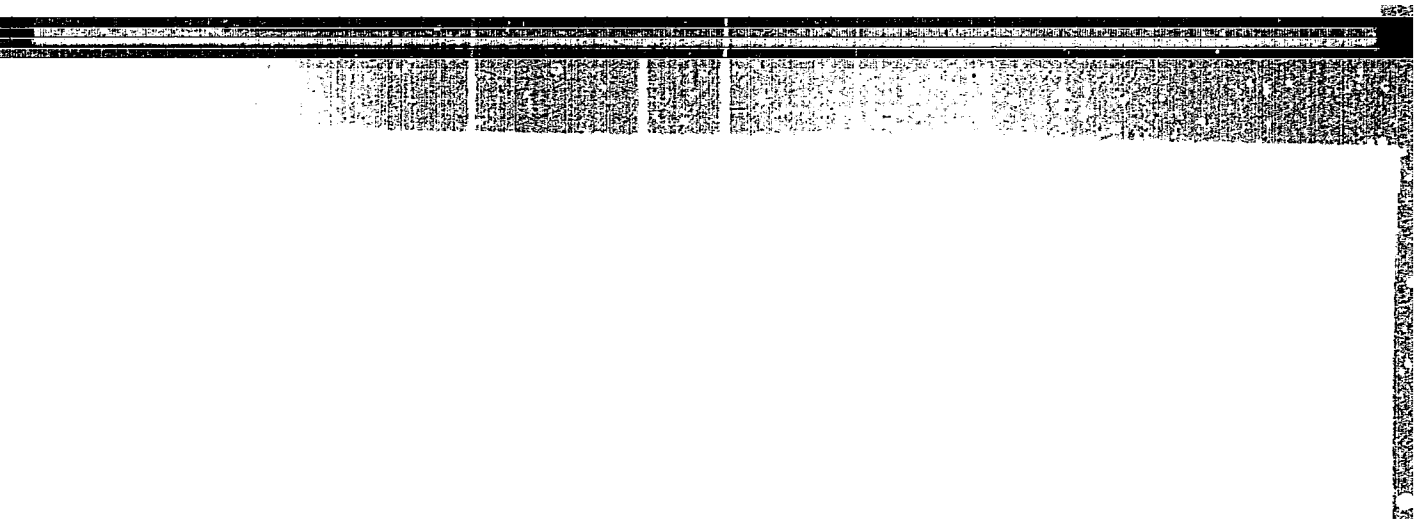

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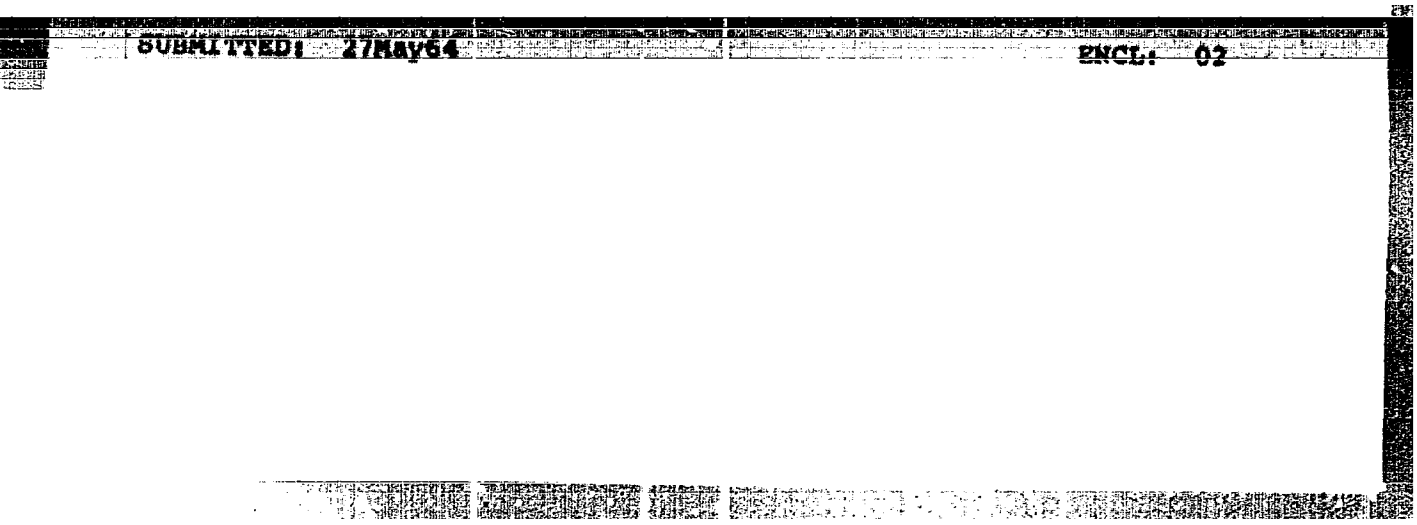

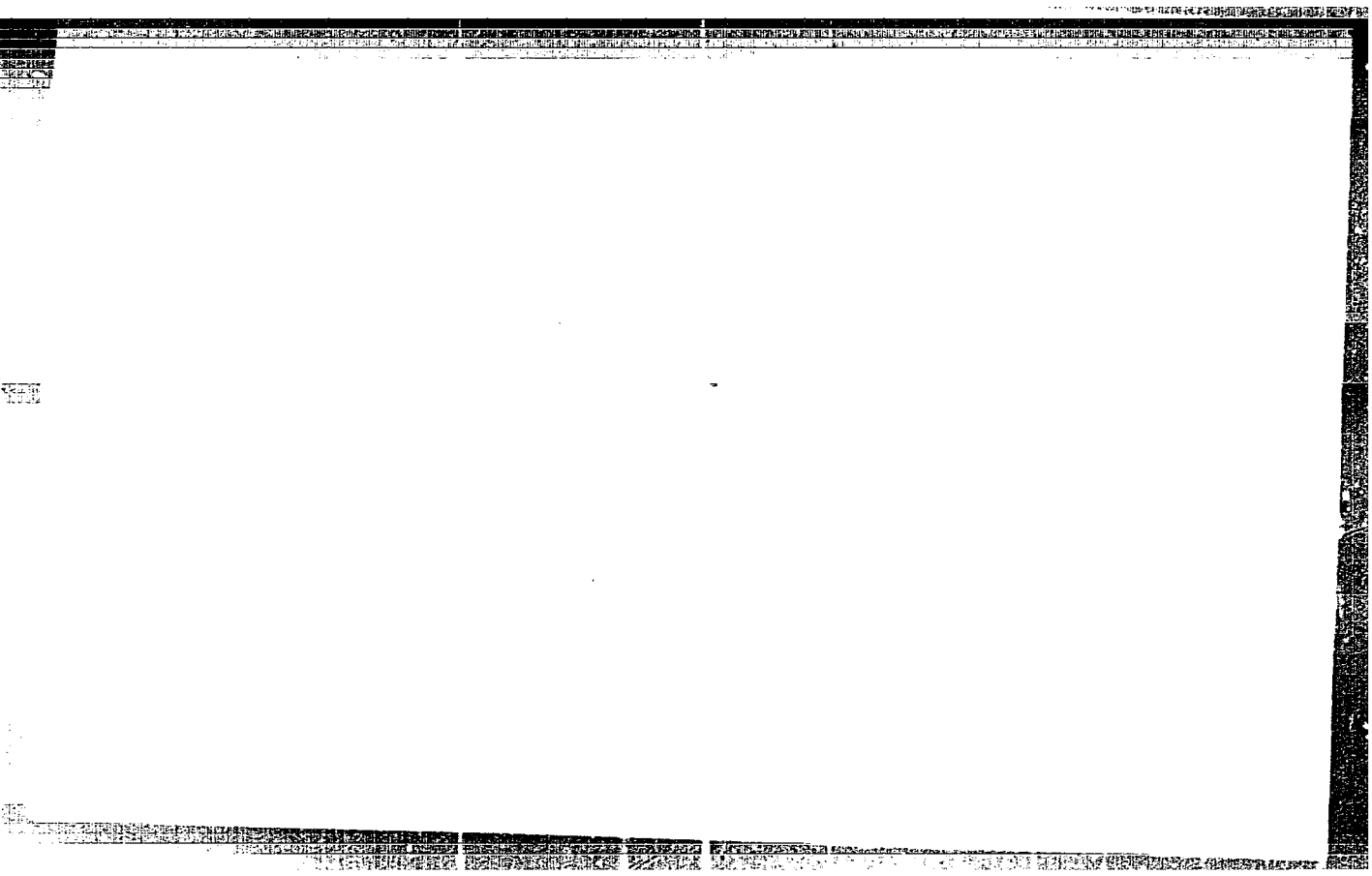

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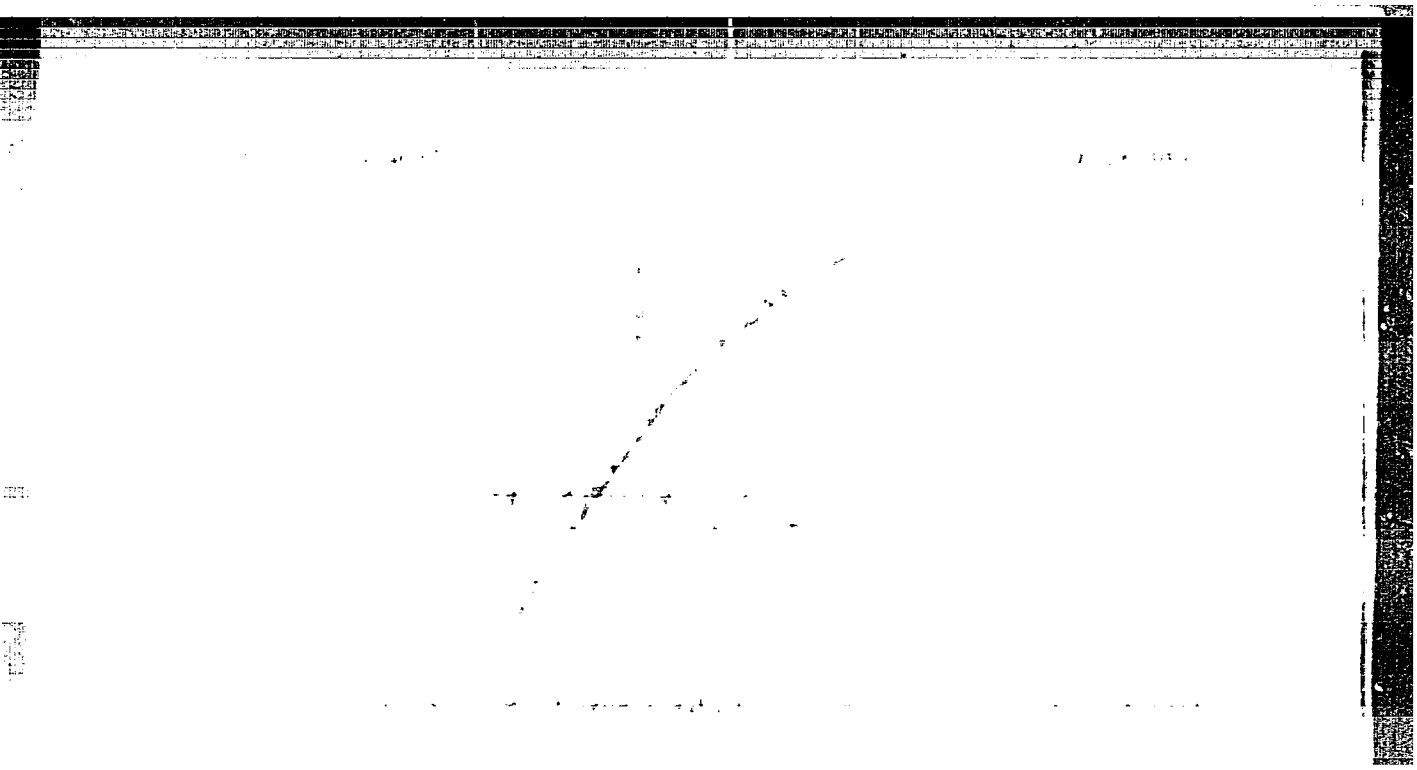

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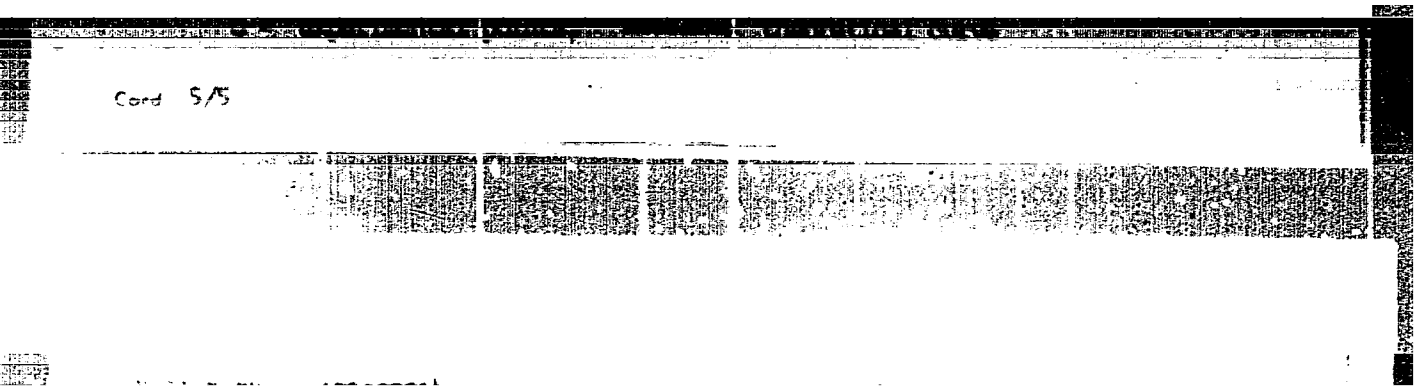

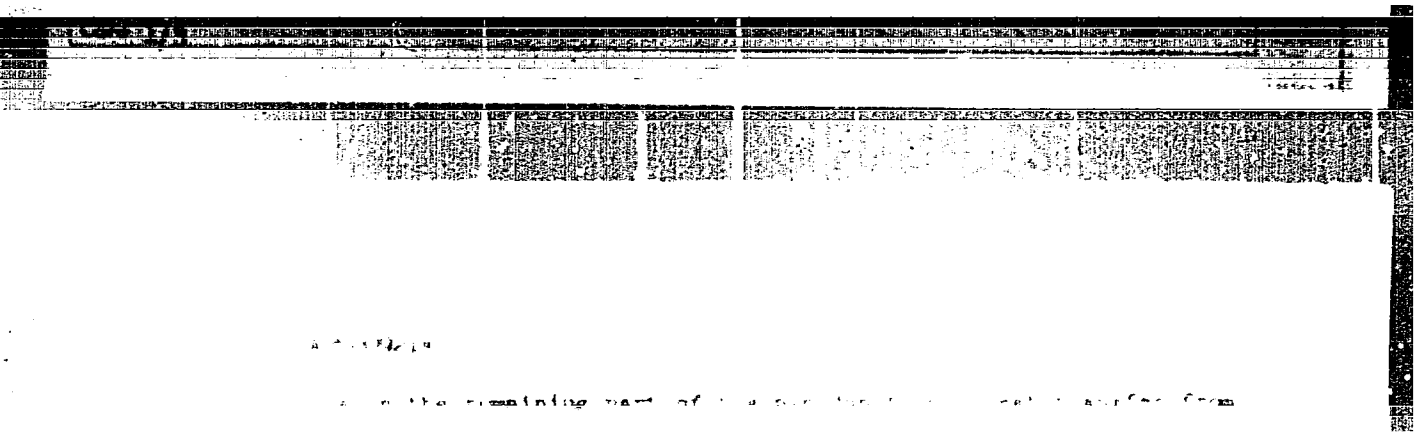

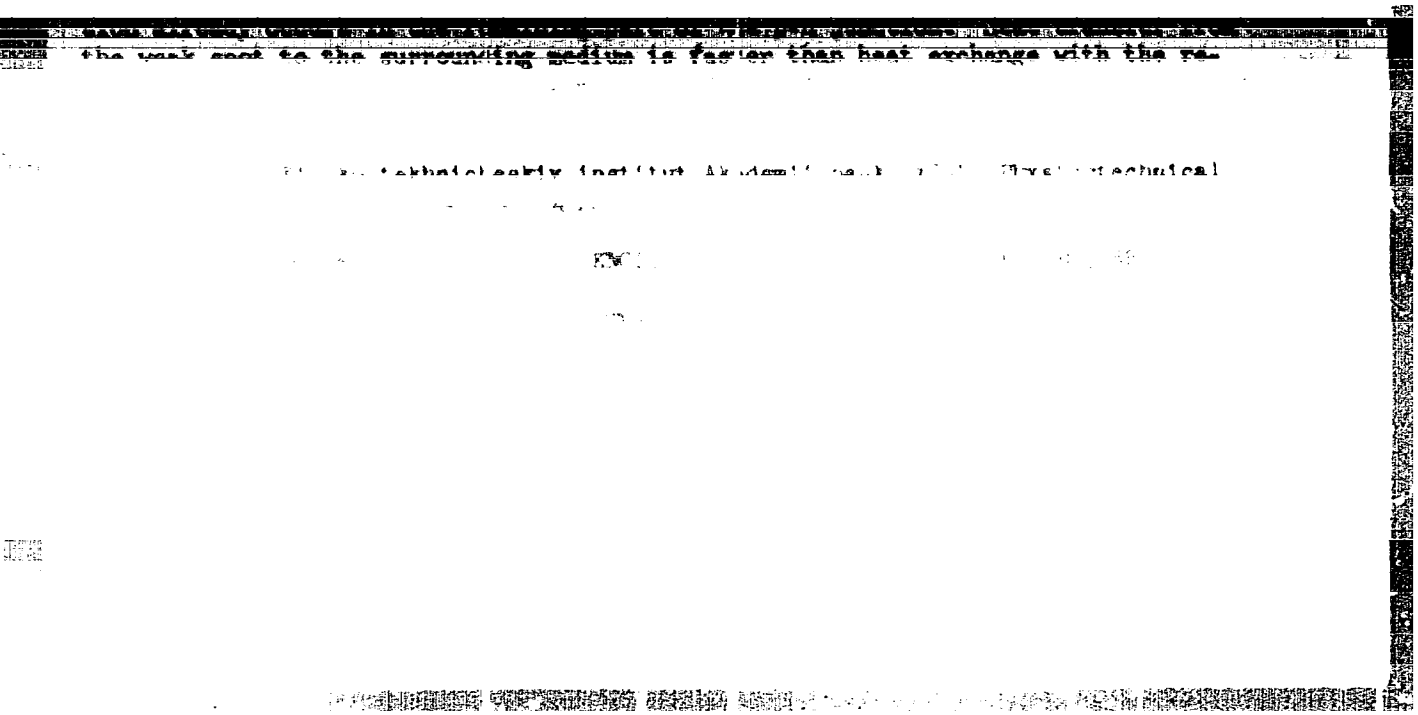

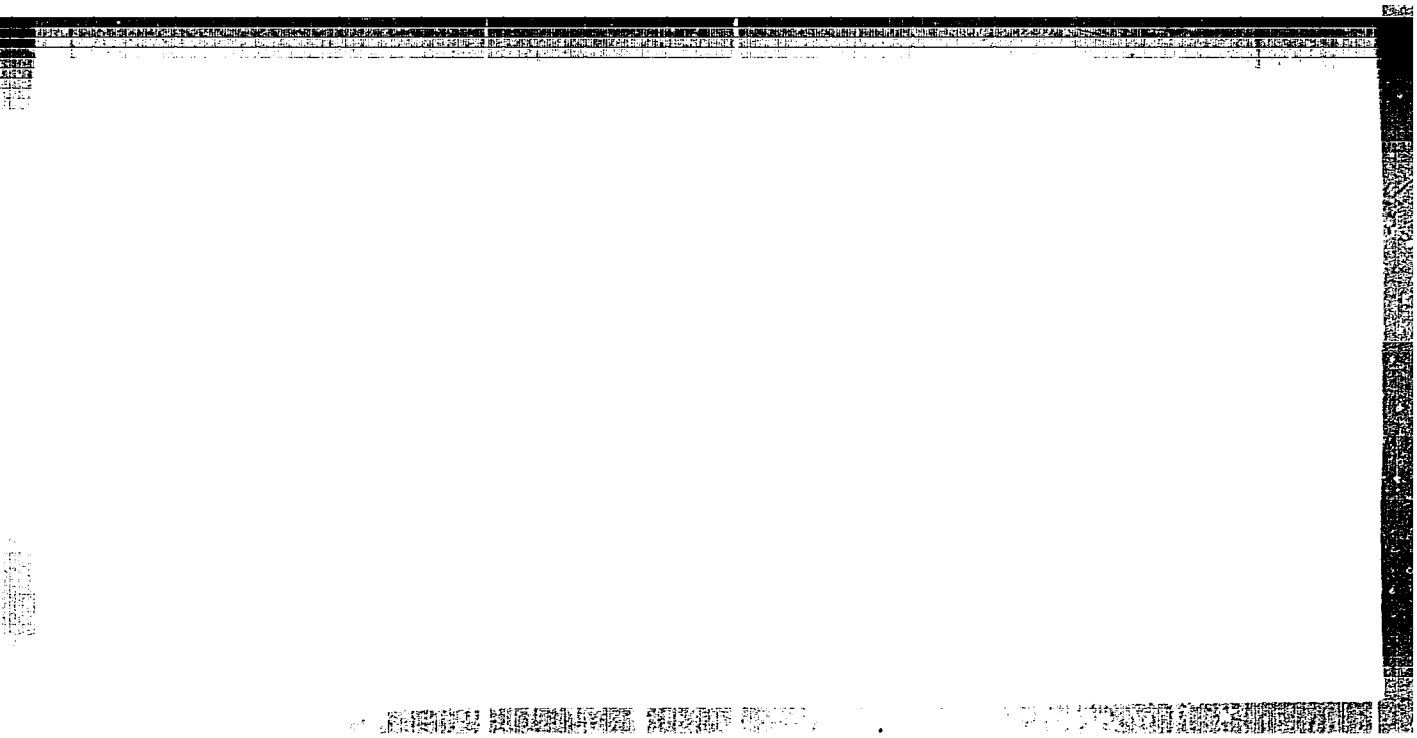

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USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31222

Author : Knige P.P.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Sources and Development of the Nervo-Fibrous Component of the Anterior-Mesentery Network of Man.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta eksperim. med. AN Latv. SSR, 1956, 11, 91-103

Abstract : Formation of the start of the anterior-mesentery network of man was studied in a series of sagittal cuts of a human embryo 12-30 mm in length, impregnated withsilver according to the method of Bil'shovskiy-Buldco. The start of the anterior-mesentery network was studied in the human embryo, with a length of 20-23 mm; in the formation of the start of this network, clusters of nerve fibers are present running parallel to a similar artery from the side of the solarplexus, and also mesentery branches are present at the posterior cord of the vagus nerves.

Card : 1/1

KHLOIN, M.I., insh.; PROTOPOPOV, L.A., insh.

Automatization of storage battery setups. Elek. sta. 29 no.10:70-74 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Storage batteries) (Automatic control)

1. KNIGINA, G. I. : ANTSELEVICH, V. I. : VDOVENKO, I. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Building Materials - Kuznetsk Basin

7. Building materials from burn ores of the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 27 no. 10, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953, Unclassified.

KNIGINA, O.I.

Kuzbas coal industry waste as raw material for brick production. Ugol' 28, No.3, 17-21 '53. (MLRA 6:2)
(CA 47 no.14:7191 '53)

KNIGINA, O.I., inzhener.

An unfinished book ("Production of artificial stones for use in mine construction." F.V.Makunov, N.G.Chibunovskii. Reviewed by O.I.Knigina). Ugol' 29 no.1:46-47 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)
(Ceramic industries) (Building materials)
(Makunov, F.V.)

KNIGINA, G. I.

"Aluminum-silicate facing materials from Kuzbass cinders."
Min Higher Education USSR. Gor'kiy Construction Engineering
Inst imeni V. P. Chkalov. Novosibirsk, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

PICHUGIN, A.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; BOCHAROV, Ye.V., insh.. Prinimali uchastiye: KUZ'MINSKIY, A.G., insh.; VORONKINA, M.A., insh.; FEDOROV, A.A., insh.; BELOUSOV, M.A., insh.ekonomist; PROSVIRNIN, G.V., insh.; KNIGINA, G.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LESNIKOV, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SIDOROV, A.K., dotsent, kand. arkhitektury; KARTASHOV, A.A., arkhitektor; BARITSKIY, F.F., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KULISHOV, D.A., prof.; ZIMSENKO, G.M., kand.tekhn. nauk; ALEKSANDRENKO, A.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; STREL'NIKOV, G.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKHYAYEV, V.A., assistent; CHERKPKO, P.A., dotsent. SUSHINSKIKH, A.F., insh., retsenzent; MEN'SHIKOV, P.N., red.; SUBBOTINA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Manual for rural builders] Spravochnik proizvoditelia rabot sel'skokhoziaistvennogo stroitel'stva. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1959. 673 p. Vol.2. 1959. 677-1191 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Farm buildings)

KNIGINA, Galina Ivanovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; BALIBALOV, I.A., red.; GERASE-VICH, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Building materials made of waste rock from the Kuznetsk Basin] Stroimaterialy iz gorelykh porod Kuzbassa. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 127 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Building materials)

KNICINA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using waste rocks in construction. Stroi. mat. 6 no.12:35-36 D '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Building materials)

KNIGINA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Optimum compositions of fine-grained cementless concretes made of ferrous waste rock. Stroi.mat. 7 no.6:15-18 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Concrete)

KNIGINA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Properties of non-autoclaved fine-grained concrete based on waste rock. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.5:231 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Concrete)

KNIGINA, G. I., doktor tekhn. nauk; TIMOFEYEVA, L. G., inzh.

Gypsum-cement binding materials based on non-calcined gypsum. Stroi. mat. 8 no.9:18-19 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Gypsum) (Binding materials)

KNIGINA, G.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; GORBACHEVA, L.N., inzh.

Study of the process of gas generation during the expansion of easily fusible clay. Stroi. mat. 9 no.4:28-29 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Clay)