

Begin

Reel # 247

Korkhov, SM.

ZAKHAROV, M.K.; BOYAR-SOZONOVICH, S.P.; SHUSTER, A.Ye.; REYNSBURG, A.M.;  
KORKHOV, S.M.

Reducing electric motors of construction finishing machines.  
Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.8:17-19 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KORKHOV, V. I., Prof

PA 10/4ST77

Medicine -- Nerves, Optic  
Medicine -- Hemorrhage, Gastric

Mar/Apr 48

"Partial Atrophy of the Optic Nerve Due to Gastric Hemorrhage," V. I. Korkhov, Prof, Clinic of Faculty Surg, Leningrad State Ped Med Inst and Hosp imeni Khybyshev, Leningrad, 2 pp

"Vest Khirurgii" Vol LXVIII, No 2

Describes case of atrophy of optic nerves caused by acute anemia following a gastric hemorrhage. Discusses mechanism of this rare complication.

10/49T77



KORKHOV, V.J.

Surgical method in the treatment of pancreatic cysts. Khirurgia,  
Moskva no. 1:26-31 Jan 1953. (GML 24:2)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Department of Hospital Surgery of Vil'nyus  
State University.

KORKHOV, V.I., professor (Leningrad, ul. Lenina, d.37-a, kv.23)

Diagnosis and treatment of parathyroid endocrinopathy [with summary  
in English]. Vest.khir. 78 no.4:58-62 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Is kafedry obshchey khirurgii (sav. - professor V.I.Korkhov)  
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PARATHYROID GLANDS, diseases,  
diag. & ther. (Rus))

KORKHOV, V.I., prof.

Results of parathyroidectomy [with summary in English]:  
Khirurgiya 34 no.10:42-49 0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (sav. - prof. V.I. Korkhov)  
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -  
prof. N.T. Shutova).

(PARATHYROID GLANDS, neoplasms  
adenoma, surg., results (Rus))



KORKEOV, V.I., prof. (Leningrad, P-137, ul. Lenina, d.51, kv.23)

Tumors of certain endocrine glands [with summary in English].  
Vest.khir. 81 no.12:31-37 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (sav. - prof. V.I. Korkeov)  
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ADRENAL GLANDS, neoplasms  
diag. & ther. (Rus))  
(PARATHYROID GLANDS, neoplasms  
same)

KORKHOV, Vsevolod Ivanovich, red.

[Traumatism. Problems of endocrinology] Traumatizm. Voprosy endo-  
krinologii. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1959. 229 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(TRAUMATISM) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS)

KORKHOV, V.I., prof. (Leningrad)

Surgical therapy of certain endocrine diseases. Probl. endok. i  
gorm. 5 no.2:64-72 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (sav. - prof. V. I. Korkhov) Lenin-  
gradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.T.  
Shutova)

(ADRENAL GLANDS, neoplasms,  
surg. (Rus))

KORKHOV, V.I., prof. (Leningrad, ul. Lenina, 51, kv.23)

Cure of hyperglycemia by the extirpation of an adenoinuloma of the  
pancreas. Vest.khir. 83 no.8:138-141 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (sav. - prof. V.I. Korkhov) Lenin-  
gradskogo pediatricheskogo instituta.  
(ISLET CELL TUMOR compl.)  
(HYPERGLYCEMIA etiol.)

KORKHOV, V.I., prof.

Minutes of meeting No.1229 of the Pirogov Surgical Society. Vest.  
khir. 83 no.9:142-147 8 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(SURGERY)

KORKHOV, V.I.: prof.

Minutes of meeting No.1230 of the Pirogov Surgical Society. Vest.  
khir. 83 no.10:155-158 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(SURGICAL SOCIETIES)

KORKHOV, V.I., referent, professor

Minutes of the Pirogov Surgical Society. Vest.khir. 83 no.11:140-143  
N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(SURGERY)

KORKHOV, V.I., professor, referent

Minutes of sessions no 1232, 1233 of the Pirogov Surgical Society,  
Vest.khir. 83 no.12:114-118 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)  
(SURGICAL SOCIETIES)



KORIKHOV, V.I., professor, referent

Minutes of sessions no.9-13 of the Anesthesiology Section of the  
Pirogov Surgical Society. Vest.khir. 83 no.12:118-126 D '99.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(ANESTHESIOLOGY)

KORKHOV, Vsevolod Ivanovich

[Surgical parathyropathy] Khirurgia paratireopatii. Leningrad,  
Medgiz, 1960. 189 p. (MIRA 13:9)  
(PARATHYROID GLANDS--SURGERY)

KORKHOV, V.I., prof.

Hormone-producing tumors of the pancreas. Khirurgiia no.3:  
25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I. Korkhov)  
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PANCREAS---TUMORS) (INSULIN SHOCK)

KORKHOV, V.I., professor

Technic for a surgical approach to endocrine tumors of the  
anterior mediastinum. Vest.khir. no.8:14-17 '61.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. -- prof. V.I. Korkhov)  
Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(MEDIASTINUM--TUMORS)

KORKHOV, V.I., prof.

Endocrine disorders of the meduloadrenal function. Trudy LPMI 31 no.2:  
203-210 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

KORKHOV, V.V.

Role of vanadium in the prevention and treatment of experimental atherosclerosis. Farm. i toks. 28 no.1:83-87 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy farmakoterapii (zav. - prof. N.A.Kharauzov [deceased]) otdela farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted May 7, 1963.

KORKHOV, V.V. (Leningrad)

Effect of the sodium salt of phenylethylacetic acid, vanadyl sulfate and their combinations on the pathogenesis and development of experimental atherosclerosis. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.6:35-40 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy farmakoterapii ( zav. - prof. N.A. Kharauzov) otdela farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

IVANOV, I.I.; GAYTSKHOKI, V.S.; KORKHOV, V.V.

Effect of roentgen rays on the motor function of contractile proteins of mobile cells. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 48 no. 12: 47-50 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimi (sav. - prof. I.I. Ivanov) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent ANU SSSR P.A. Beloshapko) ANU SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom ANU SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.  
(SPERMATOZOON radiation eff.)  
(MUSCLE PROTEINS)



KORKHOV, V.V.

Operative treatment of pseudarthrosis of the femoral neck. Vest.  
khir. 85 no. 8:95-100 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(FEMUR—DISEASES) (PSEUDARTHROSIS)

KORNEV, V.V.

Surgical treatment of pseudarthrosis of the long tubular bones.  
Vest,khir. 85 no.12:60-66 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz gosptal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki No. 2 (nach. - prof.  
Ye.V.Smirnov) Vozvmo-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akad'mii im.  
S.M. Kirova.

(PSEUDARTHROSIS)

KORUKOV, V.V.

Stable osteosynthesis in the treatment of pseudarthrosis of  
the leg. Vest.khir. no.4:122-126 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz 2-y gospiatal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (nach. - prof.  
Ye.V. Smirnov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii  
im. S.M. Kirova.

(PSEUDARTHROSIS)

KORKHOV, V.V.

Pyridoxine metabolism in the blood and tissues of cancer patients.  
Vop. pat. krovi i krovoobr. no.5:104-108 '59. (MIRA 15:4)  
(VITAMIN METABOLISM) (PYRIDOXINE) (CANCER)

KORKHOV, V.V.

Therapeutic effect of the sodium salt of phenylethylacetic acid, vanadyl sulfate, and their combinations in experimental atherosclerosis. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.3:724-726 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny ANN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)(VANADIUM SULFATE)(ACETIC ACID)

APANASENKO, B.G.; KORKHOV, V.V.

Causes, frequency and prevention of the breaking of the metallic  
nails used in osteosynthesis. Vest. khir. 93 no.11:84-90 N '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Iz kliniki voyenno-morskoy i gosspital'noy khirurgii (nachal'nik  
- prof. Ye.V. Smirnov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii  
imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

KORKHOV, V.V., kand. med. nauk

Increase of the strength of metal nails for intracaseous fixation  
of the femur. Vest. khir. no.10:64-69 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kliniki voyenno-morskoy i gospital'noy khirurgii (nachal'nik  
- prof. Ye.V. Smirnov) Voyenno-meditzinskoy ordena Lenina akademii  
imeni Kirova.

IKVGALEVSKIY, Albert Abramovich; KULICHKOV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich;  
KORKHOV, Ya.G., red.

[Reducing the time needed for mastering new techniques;  
experience acquired by enterprises of the Administration  
of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy of the Leningrad  
Economic Council] Sokrasheniya srokov osvoeniia novoi tekhniki;  
opyt predpriiatiia Upravleniia chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii  
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
tsentra. Leningrad, 1954. 20 p.

(MIRA 17:11)



KORKHOV, Ya.G.

Role of ventilation in transporting and storing fruit and vegetables. Kons. i sv. prom. 16 no.7:20-22 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota.

(Fruit) (Vegetables) (Ventilation)

KORKHOV, Ya.G.

Conditions of fresh fruit transportation in nonrefrigerator ships.  
Trudy TSNIIMF no.29:97-104 '60. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Fruit—Transportation)

GAS'KOV, L.M., kand. ekonom. nauk; KORNEV, Ya.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
OZEROV, A.S.; FILATOV, Ye.V.

Characteristics of the transportation of whale and vegetable  
oils in merchant marine tank vessels. Trudy TSNITF no.52:  
64-77 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

KORKHOV, Yu.

Motorcycle race-track during two months. Za rul. 17 no.10:12-13  
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Predsedatel' Rovnenskogo oblastnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva  
sodeystviye armii, aviatsii i flotu.  
(Rovno--Motorcycle racing)

KORKHOVA, A.K., agitator; PITKIN, L.M., red.; SMIRNOV, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Prompted by life] Pedagogicheskoe shisn'iu. Lenizdat, 1958. 45 p.  
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Zavod "Elektrosila" (for Korkhova).  
(Efficiency, Industrial)

KORKHOVA, Kh.

Death penalty for violating traffic regulations (from the  
past). Za rul. 17 no.3:32 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Starshiy inspekter Glavnoy avtomobil'noy inspeksii g. Leningrada.  
(Traffic regulations)

BIBIKOV, M.M.; YELISEYEV, N.A.; ZHUCHKOV, Ye.N.; NAZAROV, D.M.;  
SOROKIN, V.O., red.; KORKHOVA, Kh.N., red.; GRIBAKIN, D.V.,  
red. izd-va; GURDZHIYÉVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the study of traffic regulations for sheet  
crossings; traffic diagrams] Posobie dlia izucheniia pravil  
proezda perekrestkov; skhemy dvizheniia. Pod red. V.O.So-  
rokina, Kh.N.Korkhvoi. Leningrad, Gos. avtomobil'naia in-  
spektsiia UVD Lenoblgorispolkomov, 1961. 103 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Traffic engineering)

KORKHOVA, N.I.

Influence of adrenaline, acetylcholine, histamine, and dimedrol  
on the permeability of the vessels and tissues of the eye. Oft.  
shur. 12 no.5:292-296 '57. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (sav. - prof. N.H.  
Zayko) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.  
(EYE--BLOOD SUPPLY)



KORKHOVA, N.I. (Odessa)

Influence of the oculomotor and trigeminal nerves on the permeability of ocular vessels and tissues [with summary in English]. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.6:43-47 H-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (sav. - prof. N.N. Zayko) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(NERVES, OCULOMOTOR, physiol.

eff. of exper. lesions on radiophosphorus eye uptake in animals (Rus))

(NERVES, TRIGEMINAL, physiol.

same)

(EYE, physiol.

radiophosphorus uptake, eff. of exper. oculomotor & trigeminal nerve lesions in animals (Rus))

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive

eye uptake, eff. of exper. oculomotor & trigeminal nerve lesions in animals)

USPENSKIY, B.S., inzhener; VOLNIN, B.A., inzhener; KORKHOVA, V.I., inzhener.

Hydraulic cleaning of the space in front of trash rakes of hydroelectric  
power plants. Gidr.stroil. 22 no.8:37-38 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)  
(Hydroelectric power stations)

ALEKSANDROV, B.K., prof.; prinimali uchastiye: IVANOV-SMOLENSKIY,  
A.V., dots.; KORKHOVA, V.I., inzh.; OBOROTOVA, M.G., inzh.;  
KVIATKOVSKIY, V.S., prof.; ALEKSEYEV, A.Ye., prof.

Hydroelectric power stations with horizontal generating  
units. Gidr. stroi. 30 no.6:1-8' Je.'60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Aleksandrov).  
(Hydroelectric power stations)

BERNSHTEYN, L.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORKHOVA, V.I., red.; KOGAN, F.L.,  
tekhn. red.

[Uniflow and submersible turbines] Priamotochrye i pogruzhennye  
gidroagregaty. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn.informatsii  
mashinostroeniia, 1962. 208 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Hydraulic turbines) (Hydroelectric power stations)

BULANOV, N.G.; KUPRIYANOVA, L.V.; TSUKERMAN, R.V.; BUDNYATSKIY,  
D.M.; GEL'TMAN, A.E.; KOSTOVETSKIY, D.L.; PISKAREV, A.A.;  
TARANIN, A.I.; KORNEYEV, M.I.; MOISEYEV, G.I.; KENDYS,  
P.N.; KIRPICHEV, Ye.F.; RUBIN, M.M.; SOKOLOV, N.V.;  
SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.; KOVALEV, N.N.; BELOV, A.A.; SEREBRYAKOV,  
G.M.; SATANOVSKIY, A.Ye., red.; RODDATIS, K.F., red ;  
KORKHOVA, V.I., red.; CHEREPENNIKOV, B.A., red.; KOGAN,  
F.L., ~~transl.~~ red.

[Manufacture of power machinery abroad] Energeticheskoe ma-  
shinostroenie za rubezhom. Moskva, 1961. 583 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy in-  
formatsii mashinostroyeniya.

(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

BAHALYAN, G.A.; ZEYNALOV, Z.I.; KORKHOVA, Ye.F.; TAIROV, A.I.; AGALAROV, M.S.

An example of flooding of an oil field having bottom water. *Trudy*  
AzNI DN no.3:232-240 '56. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Apsheon Peninsula--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

KORKHOVA, Ye.F.

Changes in physical and physicochemical characteristics of  
petroleums and waters in the Sub-Karmaki series in the eastern  
Apsheron Peninsula. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3  
no.9:9-11 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.  
(Apsheron Peninsula--Petroleum)  
(Apsheron Peninsula--Oil field brines)

KORKHOVA, Ye. F., Cand. Geol-Mineral. Sci. (diss) "Physical-chemical Properties of Waters, Oils, and Gases of Podkirmanskiy and Kalinskiy Formations of Productive Strata of Southeastern Apsheron Peninsula Depending on Geological Conditions of Bedding," Baku, 1961, 13 pp (Combined Councils of Azerbayd. Insti. of Oil and Chemistry) 250 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 258).



SULTANOV, B.I.; KORKHOVA, Ye.F.

Recent data on the waters of the lower division of the productive formation of the Apsheron Peninsula. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.4:13-16 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova. (Apsheron Peninsula--Oil field brines)

KORKHOVA, Ya.F.

Physicochemical properties of waters and petroleum of the  
Kala and Sub-Kirmaki series in the southeastern part of the  
Apsheron Peninsula. Azerb. neft. khoz. 41 no.12:1-3 D '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Petroleum--Analysis)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Oil field brines--Analysis)

KORKHOVA, Ye.f.

Relation between the change in the physicochemical properties of waters and petroleum and the depth of occurrence of the Sub-Kirmakl series. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.8:14 '63.  
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Azerbaydzanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

KORKHOVYI, N. I.

"Experimental Data Concerning the Nervous and Humoral Regulation of the Permeability of Vessels and Tissues of the Eye", a report presented at the Scientific Conference Devoted to the Application of Radioactive Substances in Medicine, Odessa Medical Institute, December 1954, Arkhiv, Patol., No. 2, 1956.

**Abstract:**

Radiophosphorus was used as an indicator by the author in the investigation of permeability. The permeation of proteins into the ocular humor was determined. It was found that acetylcholine upon subconjunctival introduction to cats increases the permeation of radiophosphorus into all the tissues and media of the eye, while adrenalin exerts the reverse effect. The phenomena studied were correlated with the changes in hyaluronidase activity that were observed. The effects of potassium cyanide fluridizin [a glucoside], and monobromoacetic acid on the permeability of the hemato-ophthalmic barrier were investigated.

KORXHOVOY, P.L., assistant

Equivalent characteristics of track profile and their role in  
determining locomotive performance and in standardizing fuel consumption.  
Trudy DIIT no.26:33-35 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Railroads--Grades) (Locomotives--Performance)

(Locomotives--Fuel consumption)

KORKIA, I.

Effect of a tissue extract on the ability of the iris to regenerate in tadpoles of *Rana ridibunda*. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.1:205-206 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut zoologii AN GruzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.  
(Tissue extracts) (Iris (Eye)) (Crystalline lens)

KORKIA, I.R.

Regeneration of the cutaneous-muscular wall of the earth worm  
stimulated by tissue extract. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.2:494-496 N'56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Stalina. Predstavle-  
no akademikom I.I. Shmal'gauzenom.  
(REGENERATION(BIOLOGY)) (EARTHWORMS) (TISSUE EXTRACTS)

KORKIA, I.R.

Effect of removing the outer ectoderm layer on the morphogenesis  
of the eye in the Anura. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 24 no.4:451-457 Ap  
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut zoologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno pochetnym  
akademikom V.V.Voroninym.  
(Eye) (Amphibia)



KORKIA, I.R.

Some data on free cells in the cavity of the embryonic crystalline lens. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 27 no.5:607-612 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut zoologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Gruzinskoy SSR L.P. Kalandadze.  
(Crystalline lens)  
(Embryology)

KRZYSZTOF, E.

Transformer blow lamps for plates of sintered materials and their use.  
p. 9

PRZEGLAD SPRAWNICTWA vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1956

Poland

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

KORKINIEW, R.

Progress in the domestic production of welding equipment; a lecture. p. 127.

PRZEGLĄD SPAWALNICTWA. (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i Techników Mechaników Polskich i Instytut Spawalnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI) LG. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Encl.

KORKIEWICZ, R.

Polish welding equipment. p. 261.

MECHANIK. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.  
Uncl.

KORKIEWICZ, Roman, mgr. ins.; OZAIST, Jerzy, mgr. inz.

A device for automatic hardfacing of mounted axles for reclamation. Przegł spaw 14 no.6:142-146 Je '62.

1. Instytut Spawalnictwa, Gliwice.

KORKIEWICZ, Roman, mgr inż.

Prospects for mechanization of welding in Poland. Przegl spaw  
15 no.5/6:105-111 My-Je '63.

KORKIEWICZ, Roman, mgr inz.

Review of Polish-made machinery and equipment for electric welding and cutting. Przegl spaw 16 no. 4: 90-99 '64.

KORKIEWICZ, Z.; MARCINIAKK, B.; ZELAZNA, I.

Effect of certain factors on formation of L forms. Acta microb.  
polon 5 no.1-2:27-31 1956.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Ogolnej UMCS w Lublinie.

(PROTEUS VULGARIS,

L form, eff. of various factors on formation (Pol))



KORKIN, A.A., laborant

Nerves of the shoulder joint capsule in newborn infants. Preliminary report. Trudy KirgNOAGE no.2:131-133 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. N.N.Lavrov)  
Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PUGACHEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; LEBEDEV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent;  
NESTEROV, P.A., inzh., retsenzent; KORKIN, F.S., dotsent, nauchnyy  
red.; SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Developed area of sheet structure elements] Razvertki elementov  
listovykh konstruksii. Izd. 2., perer. i dop., Leningrad,  
Sudpromgiz, 1963. 319 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Sheet—Metal work) (Shipfitting)

PUCACHEV, Aleksandr Sergeyeovich; KORKIN, F.S., nauchnyy red.;  
SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Standard print inscriptions on drawings] Nadpisi na chertezhakh standartnym shriftom. Izd.4., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Gos. soiuзное izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1961. 117 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(Mechanical drawing--Study and teaching)

FUGACHEV, Aleksandr Sergeevich; SKIBINSKIY, M.D., inzh.;  
retsenzent; KORNI, F.S., dots., nauchn. red.; SOSIPATROV,  
O.A., red.

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S/180/61/000/005/006/018  
E194/E555

AUTHORS: Fogel', A.A., Pavlov, N.A., Korkin, I.V. and Sidorova, T.A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Inductors for heating and melting metals in the levitated condition

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no.5, 1961, 51-61

TEXT: The practice of heating levitated metals suspended freely in an electromagnetic field is increasing, but many practical problems remain unsolved. This article considers the influence of the frequency and configuration of the electromagnetic field on the heating of a metallic body suspended in it. Expressions are written for the relationship between the electromagnetic pressure on the levitated metal and the specific power transmitted to it. The formulae show that by altering the frequency and intensity of the magnetic field the electromagnetic pressure on the metal may be changed without altering the power transmitted to it. In the case of a freely-suspended metallic body, the force applied by the field is equal to the weight of the body.

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Thus, by altering the frequency it is possible to regulate the power transmitted to the metal and so its temperature. The effect is not strictly a surface one, as the metal has some 'transparency' to the field. Elementary consideration is therefore given to the case of induction heating of a metal plate in a longitudinal plane parallel magnetic field. Formulae are derived for the power transmitted per unit surface of plate, for the electromagnetic pressure on the plate and for the ratio of pressure to power. These expressions are used to construct the curves shown in Fig.1 in which the power transmitted to the plate (curve 1), electric field strength (curve 2) and the magnetic field strength (curve 3) are plotted as functions of field frequency with a constant electromagnetic pressure on the plate surface ( $F = \text{const}$ ) and constant plate thickness ( $d = \text{const}$ ). The depth of penetration of the electromagnetic energy  $\Delta = \sqrt{\rho\rho/\pi\mu f}$ . For a levitated body the necessary electromagnetic force is determined by its weight. The power required for heating depends mainly on the temperature required because, as there is no thermal insulation, thermal equilibrium is established very quickly, within two or three minutes. The graph of Fig.1 shows that for a given body

X

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with constant electromagnetic pressure applied to it the power increases with the frequency, so that to raise the temperature the frequency should be raised. The limiting frequency depends on the maximum permissible electrical field intensity at the body surface or on the associated voltage on the inductor. The maximum permissible electrical field intensity should be less than that which causes electrical breakdown and this depends on the properties of the gaseous medium surrounding the inductor. If, with constant electromagnetic pressure, the frequency is reduced then the magnetic field strength must be increased; that is to say, the inductor current must be increased. The limit in this case depends on the permissible current density in the inductor conductors. Thus for a metal body of given size there is a definite range of frequency within which the body can be suspended in the electromagnetic field. The choice of frequency depends on the temperature required and by altering the frequency within this range it is possible to control the limiting temperature of the metal whilst maintaining it in the levitated condition. When a fixed metal body is heated by induction there is a direct

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relationship between the power applied to the inductor and that transmitted to the body. But in the case of a body of levitated metal an allowance must be made for the configuration of the field set up by the inductor, because the configuration determines the nature of the relationship between the power applied to the inductor and that transmitted to the metal. The power transmitted to the metal body is related to the pressure applied to it by the magnetic field. Both the power and the electromagnetic pressure depend upon the magnetic field intensity at the body surface. If the body is levitated, the vertical component equals the weight of the body and the horizontal is zero. Evidently to support the weight of a freely suspended metal body the field intensity under the body should be greater than that above it. In a more uniform field a higher overall field intensity is necessary to support the body. Thus a greater power is transmitted to the body in the more uniform field. If the power applied to the inductor is altered, the position of the body may alter. If it moves vertically but without any change in the field at its surface, there will be no change in the power transmitted to the body. Whereas

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if in moving vertically it passes from a field of one configuration to that of another, then as the power applied to the inductor is increased, that transmitted to the body may increase or decrease, depending upon the configuration of the field. A brief analysis is then made of the field between the two conductors with current flowing in opposite directions. The force acts perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field, so it is the horizontal component of the field that governs the vertical thrust that supports the body, whilst the lateral component of the field causes only a compression of the body. Thus, if the ratio of the horizontal to the vertical component is low, the plate is suspended at a lower level and a greater power is transmitted to it. Further consideration shows that, in the case of a single-loop inductor, as the power applied to the inductor is increased and the metallic body rises, the power transmitted to it first decreases and then rises again. It is important that the metallic body suspended in the field should have lateral stability, which is not achieved in the simple cases so far considered. The inductors of practical interest are those in which the metal can hang stably in the field.

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The metallic body is displaced from a region of strong field to one of weak field, or, as it were, rolls down a 'hollow' in the field. Inductors for melting levitated metals may be classified into three types according to the relationship between the power transmitted to the body and the power applied to the inductor. One type consists of two co-planar rings connected in parallel with currents flowing in opposite directions. In a particular case the rings were of 120 and 210 mm internal diameter and the suspended metal was a disc of 150 mm diameter weighing 460 g. The outer coil was used to stabilise the disc. As the disc moves vertically the field at its surface remains constant; it is horizontal at the lower surface and zero at the upper because the disc thickness is much greater than the depth of penetration of the field. Thus the power applied to the body should remain constant and this is in fact found to be the case. The second type of inductors are those shaped like a boat or cradle consisting of two vertical coils connected in parallel and shaped like a cradle. The ends of the inductor are bent vertically upwards to make the suspended cylindrical body stable in the axial direction. With an inductor of this

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type an increase in the power applied to the inductor reduces the power absorbed by the body. Only after the body has risen a considerable distance above the lower conductors is there an appreciable increase in the power intake of the metal. The third type of inductor again has two vertical loops but one is cross-connected, so that whereas in the second type the upper pair of conductors both carry current in the same direction, in this type diametrically opposite conductors carry current in the same direction. In this type of inductor the metal body undergoes symmetrical compression by the electromagnetic field. As the power applied to the inductors is increased, the field intensity at the body surface increases on all sides and so the transmitted power increases. Comparison of test results for similar specimens at a frequency of 2 500 c/s shows that for a given power applied to an inductor of this cross-connected type, the maximum power transmitted to the body is at least four times greater than that of the 'cradle' type. Thus the cross-connected type should be used to produce high temperatures. The design of inductors for melting metals in the levitated condition has special features.

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In suspending a liquid body it is necessary that the hydrostatic pressure should be equalised by the electromagnetic at every point of the surface. The weight of suspended liquid metal is limited by its surface tension and specific gravity. To increase the efficiency of the system the size of the inductor should be quite small and to avoid the liquid metal sticking to the inductor conductors the field must be symmetrical. The current-carrying leads distort this symmetry and weaken the field in places. To restore the symmetry various devices are used, such as false leads placed opposite the real ones or displacement of the centres of the upper and lower rings of the inductor, and so on. It is desirable that the bottom of the inductors should be at equal potentials, otherwise the metal at the bottom of the inductor will initially short-circuit the portions at different potential, which can cause sparking and contamination of the hot metal by copper from the inductor. A special 'boat' type of construction is used to set up an equipotential bottom. As before, increasing the power applied to the inductor reduces the power transmitted to the molten metal and this somewhat limits its field of application.

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The boat-type inductor is very convenient for series melting but the maximum temperature of the molten metal is lower than in a cross-connected inductor. In experiments with the 'boat' construction at a frequency of 70 kc/s, the metal could be raised to a temperature of 1500°C, and at a frequency of 200 kc/s to 2000°C. Therefore, as previously mentioned, the cross-connected inductor should be used to obtain higher temperatures. Two types have been developed, one with the coils connected in parallel and the other connected in series. In neither type is it possible to develop an equipotential bottom as in the boat conductor. However, the low voltage on the lower coil and the high contact resistance between the inductor conductors and the still cold solid metal practically prevents sticking of the metal to the inductor. At the instant of switching-on, the metal jumps and hangs in the field. In the inductor with parallel-connected coils the maximum potential difference between conductors is less than in that with series coils and, therefore, the parallel construction is more reliable in operation. However, the series connection can give higher temperatures. The limiting temperature for an inductor

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with parallel cross-connected coils at a frequency of 200 kc/s was 2500°C and for the series version 3000°C. This difference arises partly from heavier losses in the leads to the parallel case and partly from the higher magnetic pressure above the suspended metal body in the series case. In the latter the current is the same in both turns whereas in the parallel connection the current in the upper turn is less than that in the lower because of the difference in diameter. The following table gives data on the melting of various metals in inductors of different designs and the weight of the samples.

Metal	Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Melting point, °C	Weight, g	Type of inductor
Titanium	4.5	1720	12	'Boat'
Zirconium	6.5	1850	12	"
Chromium	7.1	1890	15	"
Vanadium	6.0	1910	12	"
Rhodium	12.4	1966	10	"
Niobium	8.5	2420	10	Parallel cross- connected

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(Table cont. next card)

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Molybdenum	10.2	2630	8	Series cross-connected
Tantalum	16.6	3000	8	" " "
Tungsten	19.8	3400	**	" " "

- \* Weight of liquid metal levitated
- \*\* Levitated in solid condition but did not melt.

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SUBMITTED: February 9, 1961

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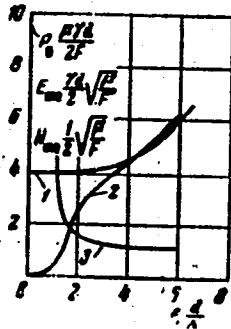


Fig.1

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2. Самарский политехнический институт им. Г.М. Данилова  
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(Microphotometer--Attachments) (Oscillograph)

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31

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

867/5740

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogi, geokhimi i kristalokhimi redkikh elementov

Voprosy mineralogi, geokhimi i genezisa mestorozhdeniy redkikh elementov  
(Problems in Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Deposit Formation of Rare Elements)  
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 253 p. (Series: Itz: Trudy, vyp. 4) Errata  
printed on the inside of back cover. 2,200 copies printed.

Chief Ed.: K. A. Vlasov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR;  
Resp. Ed.: V. V. Lyakhovich; Ed. of Publishing House: L. S. Tarasov;  
Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for geologists, mineralogists, and petrographers.

**COVERAGE:** This is a collection of 23 articles on the formation, geology, mineralogy, petrography, and geochemistry of deposits of rare elements in Siberia and [Soviet] Central Asia. The distribution and characteristics of rare elements found in these areas as well as some quantitative and qualitative methods of investigating the rocks and minerals in which they are found,

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507/5740

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

or with which they are associated, are discussed. Two articles present an economic investigation of the possibilities of industrial extraction and utilization of selenium, tellurium, and hafnium. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

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JA/GW/MS  
11-14-61

KORKIN, V.I.

Geology and rare-metal mineralization of the Ulan-Erge  
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no.2:52-56 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Wage payment systems--Congresses)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 96 (USSR) SOV/137-58-12-24661

AUTHORS: Glebov, L. V., Korkin, Yu. G.

TITLE: Multiple-electrode Machines for Contact Spot Welding (Mnogoelektro-nyye mashiny dlya kontaktnoy tochechnoy svarki)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilstroyeniya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 85-90

ABSTRACT: A description of the advantages and drawbacks of multiple-electrode, single-transformer (T) spot-welding machines (M) employing the method of consecutive or simultaneous squeezing of the article by the electrodes (E). It is noted that M's equipped with multiple T's possessing 1-4 secondary windings supplying current to 2-8 E's respectively have recently gained ever-increasing acceptance in the automobile industry. A brief summary of technical specifications is given together with a description of the design of a German multiple-T welding press, as well as French multiple-E M's (for welding of automobile doors, side panels, chassis, floor panels, and radiator components). The M's manufactured by the French firms utilize the principle of multiple T's in conjunction with consecutive squeezing of the part by the E's. This approach ensures the necessary

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