

FURKALO, N.K., kand.med.nauk; KOGUT, M.D., kand.med.nauk; FEDISHIN, P.S.,
kand.med.nauk; KORKUSHKO, O.V., kand.med.nauk; RADZIVIL, V.F.,
kand.med.nauk.

Clinical aspects of some temporal correlations in the ballisto-
cardiogram. Vrach. delo no.4:30-36 Ap'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kijevskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey; nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. D.F.Chebotarev.
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

LENGAUER, N.A.; ZIL'BERMAN, D.B.; YANOVSKIY, A.D.; KAMENETSKAYA, I.Ya.;
KRASHENINNIKOVA, N.G.; CHECHIK, E.A.; NEYMAN, B.G.; KORKUSHEKO,
O.V.

Organization and first results of the work of a specialized team
to control thrombotic complications in Kiev. Vrach.delo no.1:108-
109 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kiyevskaya stantsiya skoroy meditsinskoy pomoshchi.
(KIEV—THROMBOSIS) (KIEV—EMBOLISM)

MACHERET, Ye.L.; KORKUSHKO, O.V.

Results of studies on the elastic properties of blood vessels
in hypertensive patients. Sov. med. 27 no.1:33-36 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR,
Otdeleniye vozrastnykh izmeneniy vnutrennikh organov (zav.- chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.F. Cheboratev) i nevrologicheskoye
otdeleniye Kiyevskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - prof. D.I. Ianchenko).

CHEBOTAREV, D.F.; KORKUSHKO, Q.V.; SACHUK, N.N.; VOLOSHCHENKO, I.I.

Some data on atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis in very old persons.
Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:159-166 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut gerontologii AMN SSSR, Kiyev.

KORKUSHKO, O.V., kand.med.nauk

Change in the functional activity of the liver in patients
with pulmonary pyosis treated with antibiotic aerosols.
Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.4:13-18 Ap'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry terapii I (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. D.F.Chebotarev) Kiyevskogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent M.N.Umovist).
(LIVER--DISEASES) (LUNGS--DISEASES)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

KORKUSHKO, O.V.; ZIL'BERMAN, D.B.; YANOVSKIY, A.D.; KAMENETSKAYA, I.Ya.;
KRASHENINNIKOVA, N.G.; CHECHIK, E.A.

Some characteristics of the clinical aspects and treatment of the
acute period of myocardial infarct in elderly and senile persons.
Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:179-185 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut gerontologii AMN SSSR i Kiyevskaya stantsiya skoroy
meditsinskoy pomoshchi.

Influence of Light on the Corrosion of Metals in Various
Locations. It has been shown that the corrosion rate of
metals is greater in light than in the dark. This is
due to the fact that light increases the rate of
oxidation of the metal. The amount of corrosion
is proportional to the amount of light. The amount
of corrosion is also proportional to the amount of
oxygen. The amount of corrosion is also proportional
to the amount of water. The amount of corrosion
is also proportional to the amount of salt.
The amount of corrosion is also proportional to
the amount of acid. The amount of corrosion is
also proportional to the amount of alkali. The
amount of corrosion is also proportional to the
amount of organic matter. The amount of corrosion
is also proportional to the amount of inorganic
matter. The amount of corrosion is also
proportional to the amount of microorganisms.
The amount of corrosion is also proportional to
the amount of time. The amount of corrosion is
also proportional to the amount of temperature.
The amount of corrosion is also proportional to
the amount of humidity. The amount of corrosion
is also proportional to the amount of pressure.
The amount of corrosion is also proportional to
the amount of vibration. The amount of corrosion
is also proportional to the amount of sound.
The amount of corrosion is also proportional to
the amount of light.

KAUSYLA, K.; KORKUTIS, P.

New maps of isotherms of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Trudy AN Lit. SSR
Ser. B no.3:167-172 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geologii i geografii AN Litovskoy SSR.

KORKUTS, V. N., SYASINA, K. V., VINNIKOV, M. Ye. and SHUMILOVA, T. V.

"The Distribution of Opisthorchosis Among the Population of Tobol'sk", Med. Paraz. i Paraz. Bolez., Vol. 17, No. 2, pp 122-26, 1948.

KORKUTS, Ye., general-leytenant; GAVRIKOV, F., polkovnik

Pay more attention to tactical training; based on newspaper
materials. Voen. vest. 38 no.7:84-89 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Tactics) (Infantry drill and tactics)

KORLACKA, Janina; RUTKOWSKI, Boleslaw

Anesthesia in newborn infants. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.44:
1702-1704 N 2 '64

1. Z Specjalistycznego Oddzialu Chirurgii Dzieciecej Szpitala
Miejskiego w Gliwicach (Ordynator: doc. dr. Zbigniew Tabanski)
i z Oddzialu Anestezjologii Szpitala Miejskiego w Gliwicach
(Kierownik: dr. med. Boleslaw Rutkowski).

KORLACKI, Adam

Remote complications following electrocoagulation of cervical erosion as a cause of threatened uterine rupture in labor.
Ginek. Pol. 35 no.2:287-289 Mr-Apr '64.

1. Z Oddziału Położniczo-Ginekologicznego Szpitala Miejskiego w Gliwicach (Ordynator: dr. med. M. Kosinski).

MARKOWSKI, A.; KORLAKOWSKA, K.

Influence of water content in the course of vernalization on the respiration intensity of seeds and further generative development of winter wheat. Bul Ac Pol biol 11 no. 2:95-98 '63.

1. Department of Plant Physiology, College of Agriculture, Krakow and Institute of Plant Physiology, Krakow, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by F. Gorski.

KORLAKOWSKI, Janusz; RAPP, Tadeusz; STEFAN, Jan

Microbiological characteristics of tubercle bacilli isolated
from ducks. Gruzlica 31 no.6:716-718 Je'63.

1. Pracownia Mikrobiologiczna Kliniki Ftizjatrycznej AM.,
Rolnicze Zaklady Doswiadczalne, Krakow.

*

ZAJACZKOWSKA, Jadwiga; JANCZY, Stanislaw; BURACZEWSKA, Maria; KORLAKOWSKI,
Janusz; ZYCH, Dobieslaw; KRYCHNIAK, Wanda.

One-year results of antibacterial therapy of recently discovered
cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Gruzlica 32 no.2:89-95 F'64

1. Z Instytutu Gruzlicy i Kliniki Ftizjatrycznej AM w Krakowie.
Kierownicy tematu: prof. W. Jaroszewicz; prof. S. Hornung.

*

POLAND

KORLAKOWSKI, Janusz, Magister, RAPT, Tadeusz, and STEFAN, Jan, of the Microbiology Laboratory (Pracownia Mikrobiologiczna), Phthisiatric Clinic (Klinika Ftyszjacyjna), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] (Director: Prof. Dr. S. HORNUNG) and the Agricultural Experimental Research Offices (Rolnicze Zaklady Doswiadczalne) (Director: Prof. Dr. T. MARCHLEWSKI), both in Krakow

"Microbacteria Tuberculosis Occurring in Ducks."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 11, Nov. 62, pp 672-674.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] In the analysis of mycobacteria tuberculosis isolated from 15 ducks suffering from tuberculosis in all cases the avian type was found. A detailed characteristic of the isolated strains is presented. Of the 11 references, three (3) are in Polish, three (3) in English, and five (5) in German.

1/1

HORNUNG, Stanislaw; KORLAKOWSKI, Janusz; OWSIŃSKI, Jozef

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 in CIA-RDP86-00513R000824710003-6
biological examinations of autopsy specimens. Gruzlica 33
no.7:551-558 J1 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Ftyszjacyjnej AM w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof. dr. S. Hornung).

KORLAS, I.I.

KORLAS, I.I., insh.

~~Industrial thermoelectric generators and their deficiencies. Avtom.,
teler. i svias' 2 no.2:17-18 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)~~
(Thermoelectricity)

KORIAS, I.I., inzh.

~~_____~~
New sound-amplifying and acoustic equipment. Avtom., telem. i
sviaz' 2 no.5:21-23 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Public address systems)

KORLAS, I.I., inzh.

~~Automatic train radio.~~ Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 2 no.7:8-11 JI '58.
(Railroads--Electronic equipment) (MIRA 11:6)

KORLAS, I.I., insh.; IVANOV, R.I.

RM-24 radio relay apparatus. Avtom., telemek. i svyaz'
4 no.6:8-11 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Otdel radiosvyazi Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Korlas).
2. Nachal'nik radioreleynykh liniy Moskovskoy dorogi (for Ivanov).

(Railroads--Communication systems)
(Radio relay systems)

KORLAS, Ivan Ivanovich; SOKOLOV, Viktor Fedorovich; KHAYKIN, Yakov
L'vovich; UPENDIK-UMANSKIY, G.M., inzh., retsenzent;
NOVIKAS, M.N., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Concise manual for electricians and technicians of railroad
radio communication systems] Kratkii spravochnik dlia elektro-
mekhanikov i monterov poezdnoi i stantsionnoi radiosvazi.
Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshche-
niia, 1961. 191 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Railroads--Electronic equipment)
(Railroads--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

KORLEA, T.

An asynchronous transformer for arc welding. p.5.
(Zvaranie, Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

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

USHAKOV, B.P.; KORLENIKO, S.A.

Comparative cytophysiological analysis of the reactivity of
muscle fibers to the action of urea. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3:
726-729 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(UREA) (MUSCLE)

S/079/62/032/012/006/003
D424/D307

AUTHORS: Gershkovich, Zh., Duvalma, M., Meruyu, Ye., Sfitsesku, K., Korletyanu, Ye., Vaynberg, M. and Smorzhevskaya, M.

TITLE: Production of isoprene from dimethyldioxan. III. Acidity and activity of the cracking catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 12, 1962, 5992-5997

TEXT: The present article deals with the production of isoprene by the vapor-phase catalytic cracking of dimethyldioxan and shows that the activity of the catalyst depends on the presence of Brönsted acid sites, the reaction being analogous to that carried out in solution with acid catalysts. The catalysts used in the present work were prepared by calcining silica + 5% of alumina at 500°C, impregnating this support with solutions of phosphates (sodium, ammonium, calcium, etc.) of various concentrations, and calcining at 400°C. The proton acidity of the catalysts was measured by ion-ex-

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Production of isoprene ...

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D424/D307

change with neutral ammonium acetate solution, and their surface area by a simplified BET method. Plotting the increase in activity (total conversion under standard conditions) of the catalyst against increase in proton acidity gives a characteristic curve consisting of two rectilinear sections, the slope suddenly becoming more pronounced at a content of active phase in the catalyst of about 4%, corresponding to an acidity of 0.050 m-equiv/g. The selectivity also rises very rapidly and linearly, up to a proton acidity of about 0.10 m-equiv/g, after which it continues to rise very slowly, the conversion of dimethyldioxan to isoprene, however, remaining constant (because of a slight decrease in the total conversion) at about 47% under standard conditions (after 3 hrs with a space velocity of 0.4 hr⁻¹, at 300°C). The relationship between the first-order velocity constant and the acidity of the catalyst is similar to that for homogeneous acid catalysis. The specific surface of the catalyst falls as the content of active phase is increased from 0 to 34%, except that at 2% it is greater than at 5%. During working, as the catalyst becomes coated with 'coke' its acidity diminishes and the conversion falls, the selectivity increasing slightly.

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Production of isoprene ...

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The nature of the curve of the increase in acidity with the amount of active phase is explained by the formation of aggregation polymers by the phosphate on the surface of the support. The dependence of the activity on the proton acidity is explained by the formation of active surface compounds by the dimethyldioxan at the Brønsted acid sites. The levelling off of the conversion to isoprene at a certain acidity is due to the decreased specific surface and consequent decreased adsorption. The main side reaction - the production of isobutylene - takes place at both Brønsted and Lewis acid sites and is therefore independent of the presence of the active phase. Because the Brønsted acid sites are screened to some extent from 'coking up' by their adsorption of the dimethyldioxan, the Lewis acid sites are lost more rapidly during the working of the catalyst, which accounts for the increase in selectivity during working. There are 6 figures and 2 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiye issledovatel'skiy institut, Bucharest
(Chemical Research Institute, Bucharest)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1961

Card 3/3

GERSHKOVICH, Zh. [Herscovici, C.]; DUVALMA, M.; MEROYU, Ye. [Merciu, E.];
SMORZHEVSKAYA, M.; VAYNBERG, M.; KORLETYANU, Ye. [Corleteanu, E.]

Preparation of isoprene from dimethyldioxane. Part 1: Role of
a catalyst and of a carrier. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:3987-3990
D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Khimicheskiy issledovatel'skiy institut, Bukharest.

(Isoprene) (Dioxane) (Catalysts)

GERSHKOVICH, Zh. [Herscovici, G.]; DUVALMA, M.; MEROYU, Ye. [Meroin, E.];
SFINTSESKU, K. [Sfintescu, C.]; KORLETYANU, Ye. [Corleteanu, E.];
VAYNBERG, M.; SMORZHEVSKAYA, M.

Preparation of isoprene from dimethyldioxane. Part 3: Acidity
and activity of a cracking catalyst. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:
3992-3997 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Khimicheskiy issledovatel'skiy institut, Bukharest.

(Isoprene) (Dioxane) (Catalysts)

5.3700

2209, 2409, 1273 also 3009

26863
S/080/61/034/004/004/012
A057/A129

AUTHORS: Vinogradova, L.M., Korlev, A. Ya.

TITLE: Water repellents for silicate glasses

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 4, 1961, 743 - 750

TEXT: Various monomer and polymer organosilicon compounds were tested in the present work as water repellents for glass surfaces. Special attention was paid to the resistance and viability of the water repellent film on the glass surface during longlasting effect of water. The present investigations demonstrated that in addition to the wetting angle the durability of the film in terms of its resistance to sprinkling is decisive in establishing the suitability of a compound as water repellent. A selection of water repellents for silicate glasses was important for various purposes, as, for instance, for moisture-protecting coatings of optical glasses, improvement of transparency for glasses in air- or sea-transport, increase in insulation properties etc. Literature data related to the use of organosilicons as water repellents indicate that some of these compounds contain active functional groups which react with a surface containing hydroxyl groups or adsorbed water molecules, forming thus thin organosilicon

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S/080/61/034/004/004/012
A057/A129

Water repellents for silicate glasses

films. The latter are chemical compounds on the surface with high physico-chemical properties. For the present investigations special devices were constructed: a laboratory box for the sprinkling test, a device containing a horizontal microscope for measuring the wetting angle and a device for determining the angle at which water begins to roll off the prepared surface. In the sprinkling test box a constant water spray was falling on the investigated glass surface, which was inclined in a 75° angle to the level. The "efficiency" of the applied water-repellent was estimated by measuring the time until half of the prepared surface loses the water-repellent property. The wetting angle was determined by measuring the size of a drop of bi-distilled water placed on the impregnated glass surface, and calculating the angle θ of wetting from $\text{tg } \theta/2 = 2h/d$ (h - height of drop, d - diameter). For measuring the critical angle at which a water drop rolls off the prepared surface a device was used with a horizontal plate which was gradually inclined by means of a flywheel and the inclination was controlled on a dial. The weight of the used drop was constant (0.03 g). The following preparation procedure of the glass surface before testing was carried out. The glass was thoroughly cleaned, dried at 100°C and polymer organosilicons (silicones) were applied immediately after drying. Before application of the monomer organosilicons (silanes), which are able to hydrolyze and condensate, the cleaned and dried

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Water repellents for silicate glasses

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glasses were placed for 24 hours into a hydrostat with 70 % relative humidity. The silanes were applied by rubbing the moisture-conditioned glass surface with a 10 % solution of the monomer in white spirit. Polymeric silicones were used in form of a paste prepared by mixing the 10 % solution in white spirit with diatomite washed in water. The paste contained 72 % diatomite. All tests were carried out after room temperature drying and following baking of the impregnated glass surface for 1 hour at 200°C. Results of the experiments (carried out in cooperation with V.N. Zeryukin) are shown in a table. It can be seen that the best results were obtained with dimethylsilane derivatives. Baking is essential only in the case of ethoxy- and phenyl-derivatives. High resistance of the water-repellent film is due to partial hydrolysis of the monomer by the surface moisture and grafting of the resulting polymer to the glass surface by covalent bonds. Among polymeric silicones the best water-repellent characteristic is shown by polymethyl- and polyethylhydrosiloxane which react with hydroxyl groups of the glass surface having an active hydrogen ion coupled to the silicon atom in the polysiloxane chain. The other polymeric silicones which do not have active functional groups adhere to the surface only through physical forces. Thus removal of surface moisture and baking after application are essential for these compounds. The pre-

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S/080/61/034/004/004/012

A057/A129

Water repellent for silicate glasses

sent results demonstrate also that the wetting angle is not a sufficient criterion in estimation of the durability of water-repellent films. Durability is determined not only by the chemical structure of the organosilicon film, but also by the firmness of the bond with the glass structure. The present tests made it possible to select water-repellent agents for a variety of purposes. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 26 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 14 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important English-language references read as follows: R. R. Mo Gregor, Ind. Eng. Ch., 46, 2323 (1954); L. A. Spitze et al., J. Appl. Phys., 18, 904 (1947); Aircraft Eng., 30, 353, 217, (1958); M. J. Hunter et al, Ind. Eng. Chem., 39, 1389(1947).

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

Table: Water-repellent properties of glass prepared by various monomeric and polymeric organosilicon compounds. Legend: (1) water-repellent agent, (2) angle of wetting (in degrees), (3) angle at which the water begins to roll off (degree), (4) efficiency at the sprinkling test (hours), (5) until baking, (6) after baking (7) monomers, (8) product of partial hydrolysis of dimethyldichlorosilane, (9) product of partial hydrolysis of dimethyldiacetoxysilane, (10) polymers.

Card 4/5

1. KOTOVETS, A., KORLIK, B.
2. USSR (600)
4. Lvov - Moving-Picture Projection
7. School for motion-picture operators at Lvov. Kinomekhanik, No. 12, 1952.

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

KOTOVETS, A.; KORLIK, B.

Moving-Picture Projection

Aiding schools in the organization of technical education. Kinomekhanik, No. 2, 1953.

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

KORLYAKOV, N. A.

KORLYAKOV, N. A.: "The effect of certain agrotechnical procedures on the harvest and brewing qualities of barley under the conditions prevailing in Moscow Oblast". Moscow, 1955. Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 44, 29 October 1955. Moscow.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104631
AUTHOR : Korlyakov, N. A.
INST. : Molotovskiy Agricultural Institute.
TITLE : The Influence of Sowing Rates and Sowing Methods on the
Yield and Brewing Qualities of Barley.
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Molotovsk. s.-kh. in-t, 1957, 15, 67-78
ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted at Ural Zonal Experiment Station
in Karagayskiy rayon. An increase in the sowing rate from
4-6 million to 5.5 million kernels on 1 hectare on rich,
and up to 6.5 million on poor podzolic soils, especially
with greater contamination with weeds, produces an increase
in the yield of 2.8 centners/ha and more, lowers the amount
of protein in the grain, i.e. it secures a crop of brewing
grain of higher quality. An increase in the sowing rate
can be achieved by the method of close and crosswise sowing.
-- V. A. Vouchkova

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KORLYAKOV, N.I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824710003-

The BA-100 boring unit for underground boring. Biul.tekh.-skon.
inform. no.6:3-4 '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Boring machinery)

KORLYAKOV, N.I.

Equipment for semicontinuous casting of round ingots. Biul.tekh.-
ekon,inform, no,11:16-17 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Continuous casting)

TROFIMOV, S.S., kand. sel'khoz.nauk, st. nauchn. sotr.; BRYLEV, V.K.; KOCHERGIN, A.Ye., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KUZNETSOVA, L.Z.; KORLYAKOV, O.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, st. nauchn. sotr.; KOSTROMITIN, V.B.; MIKHAYLOV, M.I.; POPOV, P.D., red.

[Soils of the Kuznetsk Basin, a map as the face of a field, laboratory of fertility, vitamins of the earth, protectors of crops, enrichment of feed] Pochvy Kuzbassa, karta - litso polei, laboratoriya plodorodiya, vitaminy zemli, zashchitniki posevov, obogashchenie korma. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 92 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Biologicheskii Institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Trofimov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey zashchity rasteniy Kemerovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Kostromitin). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zhivotnovodstva Kemerovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Mikhaylov). 4. Zaveduyushchiy agrokhimicheskoy laboratoriyey Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Kochergin). 5. Zaveduyushchaya agrokhimicheskoy laboratoriyey Kemerovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Kuznetsova). 6. Kemerovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytная stantsiya (for Korlyakov).

MINGALEV, Yu.A.; VERETENNIKOV, V.F.; KORLYAKOV, P.A.; KOLDOMOV, A.S.

The PL-1 conveyor-loader. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.
inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.9:13-14 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BELOVA, S.F., KORLYAKOVA, ~~Y.S.~~

Immediate action of organic chlorosilanes on rabbit eyes.
Gig. i san. 23 no.9:72-73 S '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
AMN SSSR.

(SILICON, eff.
organic silane chlorides, on rabbit eyes (Rus))
(CHLORIDES, eff.
same (Rus))
(EYES, eff. of drugs on
organic silane chlorides, on rabbit eyes (Rus))

EWA(b)/EWP(j)/EPE(c)/EWA(b)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pa-4/
 PC-4/PT-4/PV-4 RE/WR

L 15672-63
 ACCESSION NR: AT3004517 S/2948/61/000/003/0010/0018

AUTHORS: Kulagina, N. K.; Korbakova, A. I.; Korlyakova, Ye. A. 77

TITLE: Toxicology of organosilicon compounds (A review of the literature)

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 10-18

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, alkylsilicone, arylsilicone, chlorosilane, alkylchlorosilane, arylchlorosilane, tetraethylorthosilicate

ABSTRACT: Of the seven-page text, one page is devoted to industrial applications of organosilicon compounds, four pages to the review of five American (1940-1951) and one French (1948) research papers on the toxicology of organosilicon compounds, one-half page to two Soviet (1952-1958) papers, and the balance to the author's summary. It states that one is impressed by the similarity in the toxicological effect of the various organosilicon compounds as to their pronounced irritating properties. This may be due to the liberation of hydrochloric acid in the process of hydrolysis of alkyl- and arylsilanes. An irritation of the skin and eyes takes place upon contact with these materials, while the inhalation of vapors causes a degeneration of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004517

0

tract. As well as a local effect, some of the organosilicon compounds (like the tetraethylorthosilicate) bring about disturbances of a general nature, affecting the nervous and circulatory systems, causing pathological processes in the parenchimatous organs, such as the liver and the kidneys. These observations led a number of investigators to place the organosilicon compounds among highly toxic substances, but observations of individuals exposed to these compounds in laboratories and industries do not seem to substantiate such a point of view. This is particularly applicable to the toxicity level of tetraethylorthosilicate vapors, which may be due to a variation in the experimental setups. A difference of opinions exists also as to whether organosilicon compounds are capable of producing fibrosis in the lungs as does colloidal silica.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 17089-63 EWA(b)/EWF(j)/EWF(c)/EWA(b)/ENT(l)/ENT(m)/BDS ASD Pa-4/
Pc-4/Pr-4/Pv-4 HM/WW S/2948/61/000/003/0023/0033
ACCESSION NR: AT3004519

AUTHOR: Korlyakova, Ye. A.

75
74

TITLE: Toxicology of some monomeric organosilicon compounds (methyltrichlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, ethyltrichlorosilane, phenyltrichlorosilane)

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 23-33

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound , chlorinated organosilicon compound , toxicology of chlorinated silicon

ABSTRACT: The studies on the toxicity of chlorinated organosilicon compounds were conducted mainly on 230 white mice. These were placed for two hours in a 107-liter chamber containing from 0.05 to 0.80 mg/l of methyltrichlorosilane (MTS), dimethyldichlorosilane, (DDS), ethyltrichlorosilane (ETS), or phenyltrichlorosilane (PTS). The absolute lethal concentration for MTS and DDS constituted 0.40 mg/l, for ETS - 0.44 mg/l, and for PTS- 0.60 mg/l, while the maximal tolerated concentration amounted to 0.05 mg/l for ETS and 0.08-0.1 mg/l for MTS, DDS, and PTS. The threshold concentration, determined by Pravdin's ergographic technique,

Card 1/2

L 17089-53

ACCESSION NR: AT3004519

S/2948/61/000/003/0023/0033

constituted 0.02 mg/l for MTS, DDS, and ETS, and 0.05 mg/l for PTS. The toxic symptoms were similar for all four compounds, showing irritation of the mucous membranes and disturbances of respiratory and central nervous system. The pathological picture showed a marked swelling of the walls of the blood vessels of the reticulo-endothelial system of the liver. Repeated daily 2-hour exposure to 0.03 mg/l of the chlorinated organosilicon compounds for a period of 60 days revealed histological changes of a degenerative character in the central nervous system. Additional experiments (conducted on rabbits) showed that the direct application of a few drops of the compounds on the skin or in the eye causes a violent reaction, followed by necrosis and ulcer formation. Here PTS exhibited the most pronounced effect, as witnessed by Prof. E. F. Levkoyeva. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KORLYKHANOV, I.G., mashinist elektrovoza

Device for measuring the temperature of traction motor windings.
Elek. i tepl. tiaga 6 no.11:11 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric railway motors--Windings)

KORMACHEV, L.

Leaders of youth. Prom.koop. 13 no.10:6 0 '59.

Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Instruktor rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii
Belorussii, g.Vetka, Belorusskoy SSR.
(Vetka--Textile workers) (Communist Youth League)

ACC NR: AP6028899

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1430/1433

AUTHOR: Tsvunin, V. S.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Kormachev, V. V.; Ukader, G. S.

ORG: Kazan Chemical Technology Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy Khimiko-
tehnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Reactions of dialkylchlorophosphine with dibromoalkanes and bis(chloromethyl)
ester

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1430-1433

TOPIC TAGS: brominated organic compound,
dialkylchlorophosphine, dibromoalkane, alkylphosphine dithioxide,
chlorinated organic compound, organic phosphorus compound, alkylphosphine, alkane,

ABSTRACT: The addition of $(C_2H_5)_2PCl$ to 1,2-dibromethane, 1,3-dibromopropane,
and bis(chloromethyl) ether was studied under various conditions and
with various reagent ratios. It is shown that on boiling (on a water
bath), dibromoethane and bis(chloromethyl) ether add mainly two
molecules of $(C_2H_5)_2PCl$ to form the corresponding adducts. At
100—129°C, 1,3-dibromopropane adds one or two molecules of $(C_2H_5)_2PCl$
to form the corresponding mono- or diadducts. Decomposition of the
adducts with alcohols, water, or H_2S yielded the corresponding com-
pounds Ia (bp 180°C, d_4^{20} 1.1164, n_D^{20} 1.4919), Ib (bp 199—200°C),

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.181.1+547.412

ACC NR: AP6028899

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824710003-6
(mp 81.50°C), IV (bp 153—154°C), and V (bp 91—92°C).

[WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6028899

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1430/1433

IIa (mp 125—126°C), IIb (mp 8615°C), IIIa (mp 127—128°C), IIIb
(mp 81.50°C), IV (bp 153—154°C), and V (bp 91—92°C).

[WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

L 26059-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5025130

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/010/1819/1821 22

AUTHOR: Tsivunin, V. S.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Kormachev, V. V. 20
B

ORG: Kazan Chemical Engineering Institute imeni S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-
tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Aliphatic-aromatic oxides and phosphine thio oxides

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1819-1821

TOPIC TAGS: Oxide formation, phosphorus chloride, halogenated organic compound,
alkylphosphine, alkylphosphine oxide

ABSTRACT: One of the methods for obtaining oxides and thio oxides of phosphines
is nucleophilistic decomposition of trialkyl(aryl)dihalogenophosphines. In
order to obtain some examples of these types of compounds, the reaction of inter-
action of diethylchlorphosphine with benzoyl chloride and 2-chloromethylnaphtha-
lene was studied, since few similar reactions were described in the literature.
It is known that trichloride phosphorus in the absence of third components does
not react even with methyl iodide and dialkyl- and diarylchlorphosphines in
ordinary conditions do not react with alkyl chlorides. Benzyl chloride and

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.181.1 2

L 26059-66

2

ACC NR: AP5025130

α -chloromethylnaphthalene are the exceptions in this relation, determined obviously by the presence of a conjugation. During their reaction with diethylchlorophosphine, after low temperature heating, white crystal adducts form which are extremely hygroscopic and smoke in the air. The ultimate analysis and quantity of hydrolyzed chlorine confirmed the structure of the adducts as of the diethylbenzyl- and diethyl- α -methylnaphthyl dichlorophosphines. Oxides and thio oxides of diethylbenzylphosphine and diethyl- α -methylnaphthylphosphine are derived by the decomposition of complexes, obtained by alcohols and hydrogen sulfide.

SUB CODE: 07 / 7 SUBM DATE: 30Oct64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *pla*

ACC NR: AP7012440

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0040/0040

AUTHOR: Tsivunin, V. S.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Kornachev, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for preparing phosphorylated cyclohexenemethanals. Class 12, No. 185909 [Announced by Kazan Chemical Technological Institute im. S. M. Kirov]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 18, 1966, 40

TOPIC TAGS: cyclohexane, methanol, isoprene, phosphorylation

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: A method is claimed for the preparation of phosphorylated cyclohexenemethanals in which o,o-dialkylphosphonyldialkyl-acrylacetals are treated with isoprene in the presence of an equimolecular quantity of water and traces of hydrogen chloride with heating. [JPRS: 40,422]

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.594.1:241.07

0932 1392

L 25611-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6016697

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/012/2190/2192

AUTHOR: Tsevunin, V. S.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Kormachev, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Action of secondary chlorophosphines with alpha-Chloro-containing simple esters and sulfides

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 12, 1965, 2190-2192

TOPIC TAGS: ester, sulfide, chlorinated organic compound, organic phosphorous compound, halogenation, vacuum distillation

ABSTRACT: A considerable number of compounds of the R_3PX_2 type is obtained by the halogenation of tertiary phosphines. Their preparation by the addition of alkyl halides to halophosphines is encountered comparatively rarely.

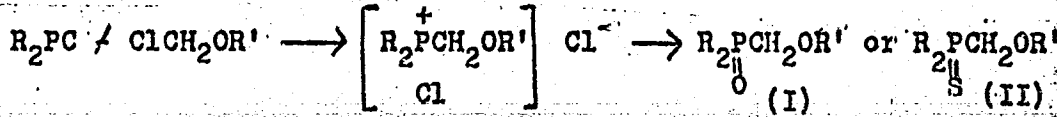
Dialkyl(diaryl)chlorophosphines were treated with alpha-chloromethyl esters and alpha-chloroethylalkyl(aryl)sulfides. The reaction of the dialkylchlorophosphines with these esters and sulfides proceeds with heat evolution, but the reaction of diarylchlorophosphines with these same reagents requires heating on a boiling water bath. The products are crystalline substances or thick liquids.

The complexes are vigorously decomposed by water, alcohols, or hydrogen sulfide to generate hydrogen chloride (alkyl chloride) and the corresponding oxides (I) and thiooxides (II) of phosphines.

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.181.1+547.431.4

ACC NR: AP6016697



The phosphinic oxides are purified only by numerous distillations or by decomposition of the complex with an excess of a higher boiling alcohol (butanol). This is apparently associated with the fact that the oxides are free to form salts with the hydrogen chloride generated during decomposition of the complexes. In the case of the liquid oxides these salts are unstable and a large part of the HCl is cleaved and drawn off during vacuum distillation. This is not observed in the thiooxides. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Jan65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *FV*

L 31277-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6022795

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0271/0273

AUTHOR: Tsivunin, V. S.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Kormachev, V. V.

4/6
B

ORG: Kazan' Chemicotechnological Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Reaction of secondary chlorophosphines with chloromethylalkyl sulfides

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 271-273

TOPIC TAGS: chlorinated organic compound, organic phosphorus compound, organic sulfur compound, chemical decomposition, organic oxide, chemical synthesis

ABSTRACT: Diethylchlorophosphine and diphenylchlorophosphine react with chloromethylalkyl sulfides to form diethyl(diphenyl)mercaptoalkylmethylchlorophosphines. Decomposition of the complexes with water, alcohols, or hydrogen sulfide yielded the corresponding phosphine oxides and thioxides. Five oxides and five thioxides were synthesized and characterized. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 2

UDC: 546.181.1 + 547.279.1

0915

0774

SKVORTSOVA, A.V.; KORMACHEVA, T.N.

Basic principles of the establishment of the arboretum in the
Central Siberian Botanical Garden. Trudy TSSBS no.4:15-21 '60.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Tomsk--Arboretums)

KORMACHEVA, T.N.

Landscape gardening on state farms in virgin land regions.
Trudy TSSBS no.3:27-31 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Siberia, Western--Landscape gardening) (State farms)

VOLOSHENKO, Fedor Petrovich, dots.; KORMAKOV, A.V., red.; ANTONOV, V.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Analysis of the gas-exchange process in two-stroke piston internal
combustion engines; systematic manual] Raschet protsessa gazoobmena
dvukhtaktrykh porshnevnykh dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia; metodi-
cheskoe rukovodstvo. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskii sel'khoz. in-t,
1961. 49 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra "Traktory i avtomobili" Kuibyshevskogo sel'skhozogaystven-
nogo instituta (for Voloshenko).
(Gas and oil engines)

KORMAKOV, Igor' Grigor'yevich; SINAGOV, V.N., red.; MAZUROVA, A.F.,
tekh.n.red.

[Novosibirsk Province during the forty years of the Soviet regime]
Novosibirskaya oblast' za 40 let Sovetskoi vlasti. [Novosibirsk]
Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 62 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Novosibirsk Province)

KORMAKOV, L. I., Engr

Structural Engineering

Dissertation: "Active Work of Wooden Beams of a Jointed Section
in a Elastic-Plastic State." Cand Tech Sci, Kiev Construction Engineering
Inst, 26 Mar 54. (Pravda Ukrainy, Kiev, 15 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

KORMAKOV, L.I.

Integration of the differential equation of a bent axis of a compound girder with any transverse load. Dep. AN URSR no. 6:439-444 '54.

(MLRA 9:9)

1. Kiivs'kiy inzhenerno-budiveln'nyy institut. Predstaviv diysniy chlen AN URSR F.P. Belyankin.

(Strength of materials) (Differential equations) (Girders)

IVANOV, V.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KUNITSKIY, L.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.
nauk; KOZMAKOV, L.I., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; GUDKOV, P.N., dotsent;
PRIMAK, N.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; BRYANTSEV, V.I., inzh.;
SIKALO, P.I., inzh.; NOSOV, G.M., inzh.; LUKASHENKO, I., red.;
BERGER, K., red.; REZNICHENKO, I., red.; ZELENIKOVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

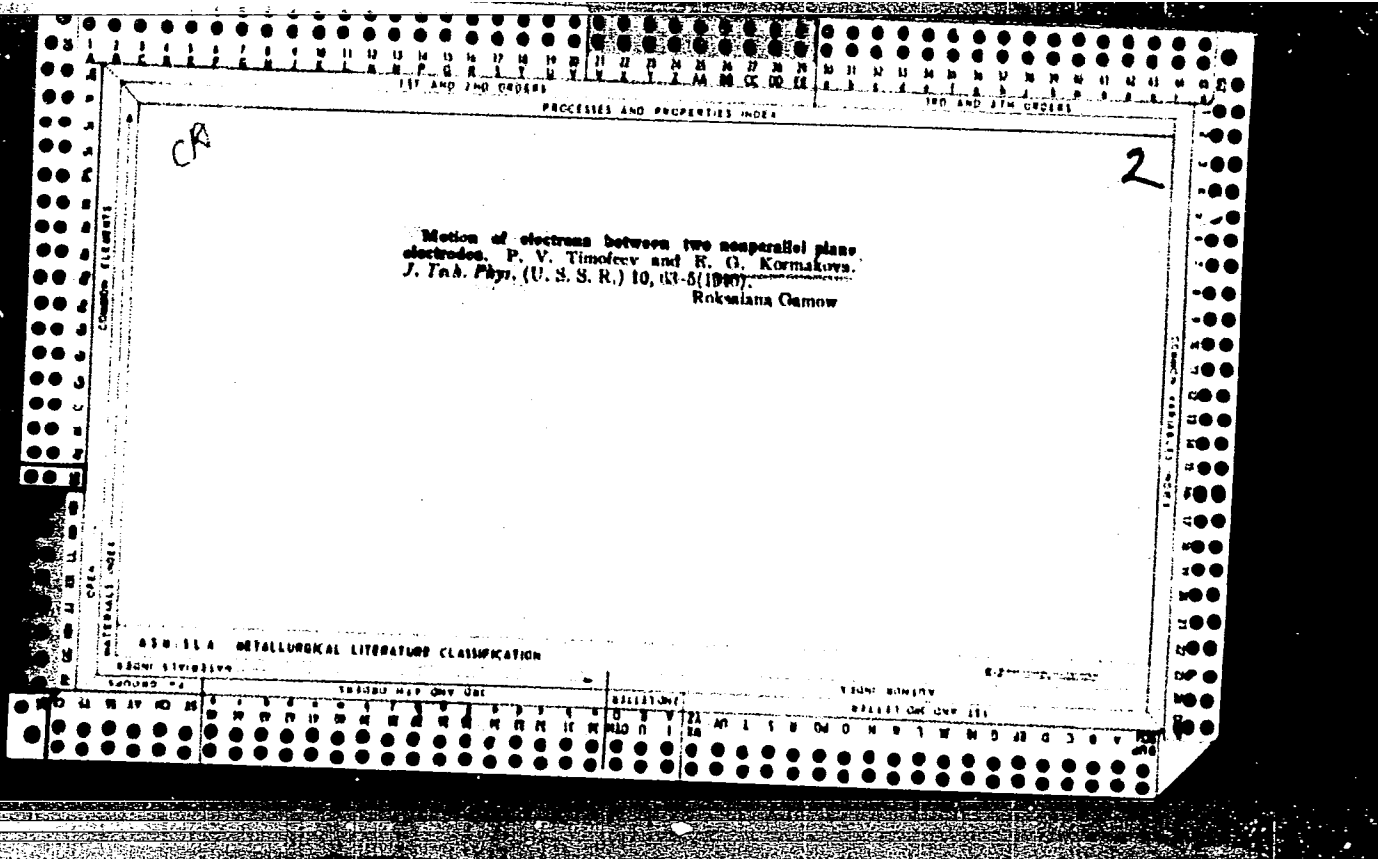
[Wooden construction elements; analysis and design] Dereviannye
konstruktsii; primery rascheta i konstruirovaniia. Kiev, Gos.isd-vo
lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit.USSR, 1960. 537 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Building, Wooden)

ZHURAVLEVA, Yekaterina Ivanovna, kand. tekhn.nauk; KORMAKOV, Sergey
Ivanovich; TOKAREV, Lev Il'ich; RAKHMANOVA, Kseniya
Georgiyevna; GUSAKOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; ORLOVA, O.S.,
retsenzent; KRUGLOVA, G.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Technology of confectionery] Tekhnologiya konditerskogo pro-
izvodstva. Pod obshelei red. E.I.Zhuravlevoi. Moskva, Pi-
shchepromizdat, 1962. 442 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Confectionery)

KORMAKOVA, I.I., BELAN, L.F. (Kiyev)

Technology of garment manufacture from synthetic fur with a knit
base. Shvein.prom. no.2:19-21 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tailoring) (Fur, Artificial)



Valves + Thermions

621 484 578
Electron Multiplier. — E. G. Kormakova. (*Dokl. Akad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Div. Phys.*, 1947, **197**, No. 6, pp. 370-372. In Russian.) Since systems with a magnetic field are not convenient in use, only systems with an electrostatic field were considered. It was found that focusing was best achieved by means of grids. Accordingly a multiplier with a cylindrical grid and using caesium oxide cathode and emitters was developed. Equipotential lines and lines of force are plotted by a graphical method of successive approximation. Various characteristics of the multiplier are shown and operating data given.

An abstract in English was noted in 2028 of 1946.

WE

Subsiding

621 484 **2000**
(Photoelectric) **Electron Multiplier**. - E. Kuzma-
kova. (*J. Phys., U.S.S.R.*, 1949, Vol. 6, No. 1,
p. 62). The multipliers described have semicircular
emitters located on a cylindrical surface. Caesium-
oxide surfaces, prepared on glass or nickel, are used
as emitters and cathode. The cylindrical type with
10 or 12 emitters and a grid, has a sensitivity of
0.3 A/lumen, with "dark" current 0.52 μ A.
Abstract of a paper of the Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.

KORIMAKOVA, Ye. G.
TIMOFEYEV, P. V. and KORIMAKOVA, Ye. G.

"Electron Multipliers of VEI (ALL-Union Electro-Technical Institute)"

A Conference on Electron and Photo-electron Multipliers; Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol. II, No. 12, pp. 1552 - 1557 (USSR)

Abst: A conference took place in Moscow during February 28 and March 6, 1957 and was attended by scientists and engineers from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other centres of the Soviet Union. Altogether, 28 papers were read and discussed.

AUTHORS:

Kormakova, Ye. G., Pavlovskaya, V. G.

48-22-5-4/22

TITLE:

The Behaviour of the Composite Emitters of Secondary Electrons in Long Lasting Operation (Povedeniye slozhnykh emitterov vtorichnykh elektronov pri dlitel'noy ikh rabote) (Data From the VIIIth All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics, Leningrad, October 17 - 24, 1957) (Materialy VIII Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po katodnoy elektronike, Leningrad, 17-24 oktyabrya 1957 g.)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958
Vol. 22, Nr 5, pp. 505-512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this work an oxygen-magnesium emitter in electron multipliers is discussed, which of all known emitters has proved to be the best suited one for this purpose. The mentioned emitter has a sufficiently high coefficient of secondary emission ($\delta = 6 \pm 1$ in case of a velocity of the primary electrons of from 300 to 400 V) and is perfectly stable. A temperature increase until 600°C does not essentially change the secondary emission. If no humidity present, these emitters do not lose the secondary emission in air (reference 1). In the latest time the mentioned emitter is produced by a certain activation of alloys of Ag, Al, Cu, and other metals with Mg (Refs 2,

Card 1/3

The Behaviour of the Composite Emitters of Secondary Electrons 48-22-5-4/22
in Long Lasting Operation. (Data From the VIIIth All-Union Conference on
Cathode Electronics, Leningrad, October 17-24, 1957)

3) in a simple way. After the performed measurements the authors came to the following conclusions: 1) The modification of the secondary emission of the oxygen-magnesium emitter by activation of an aluminum-magnesium alloy amounted to a few percent after from 6 - 8 hours of operation some %. The emitter was used in multipliers with a thermocathode; the current density at the last emitters was 1-1.5 mA cm⁻² and the velocity of the primary electrons was 60 V. The greatest emission change takes place just after the joining up of the emitter, (30 minutes - 2 hours); after which the emission becomes stable. During this period the emitter develops, whereby mainly the adsorbed oxygen separates from the surface and the structure of the emitter changes to some extent. The character and the magnitude of the mentioned emission change after some time are mainly determined by the anodic current or by the current density on the concerned emitter. By increasing the velocity of the primary electrons and corresponding with the operation voltage at the multiplier the stability of the emission decreases.

2) In multipliers with a photocathode the stability of the emi-

Card 2/3

The Behaviour of the Composite Emitters of Secondary Electrons 48-22-5-4/22
in Long Lasting Operation. (Data From the VIIIth All-Union Conference on Ca-
thode Electronics, Leningrad, October 17-24, 1957)

ssion of the oxygen-magnesium emitter decreases, if it is work-
ed by cesium, compared with a "pure" oxygen-magnesium emitter
in multipliers with a thermocathode. For multipliers with a
photocathode the change of the amplification is dependent on the
value of the anodic current to a still higher degree than for
multipliers with a thermocathode. The magnitude as well as the
character of the modification of the photomultiplier are chang-
ed. 3) The stability of the oxygen-magnesium emitter depends
on the magnitude of the coefficient, the lower the stability
in operation. The same fact also was observed in the "pure"
oxygen-magnesium emitter with a thermocathode. 4) If an appara-
tus with such emitters is subjected to high requirements, a
training of the device before the measurements is recommended.
In the discussion on the abstract participated G. S. Vil'dgrube
L. G. Leyteyzen and the first author. There are 10 figures,
and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

1. Secondary emitters--Performance
2. Secondary emitters--Selection
3. Secondary emitters--Properties

Card 3/3

9.4170 (inc/3005)

9.4175

16.2421

21593
S/109/60/005/010/016/031
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Timofeyev, P.V., and Kormakova, Ye.G.
TITLE: Properties of photomultipliers with caesium oxide photocathodes
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Vol.5, No.10, 1960, pp. 1692-1697

TEXT: This paper was first read at the 9th All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics, Moscow, October 1959. The photomultipliers described in this paper are designated as $\Phi 3Y-2$ and $\Phi 3Y-3$ (FEU-2 and FEU-3). They have cylindrical geometry and differ from each other in dimensions and the form of the anode (Timofeyev and Kormakova, Ref.1: same journal, 1959, 4, 10, 1678). The number of stages in both types is 13. The dynodes are coated with magnesium oxide, and a caesium-oxide photocathode is employed. The photocathode diameter for FEU-2 is 40 mm and for FEU-3 it is 20 mm. The caesium-oxide photocathode has a long wave limit of 1100-1200 m μ . Spectral characteristics of photomultipliers with caesium-oxide photocathodes are shown in Card 1/ 6

X

Properties of photomultipliers ...

21593
S/109/60/005/010/016/031
E032/E114

Fig.2. The maximum sensitivity is obtained at 740-780 mu. These photomultipliers have the disadvantage that they are subject to fatigue. The fatigue effect is associated with the fatigue of the caesium-oxide photocathode. Fig.3 shows the variation in the total amplification and the photocurrent as a function of time (initial output current 15 μ A). This figure was obtained with a specimen showing the maximum variation with time. The fatigue of caesium-oxide photocathodes shows itself in the reduction in the integral sensitivity and the displacement of the long wave limit towards shorter wavelengths. The fatigue effect can be produced by both white and red light. The fatigue effect is observed not only while the photocathode is illuminated but also in the dark. Fig.4 shows the relative change in the photocurrent during the operation of the photomultiplier. The first part of the curve is obtained with the photocathode illuminated with red light. During the first 1.5 hours the photocurrent decreased by 4%. The photomultiplier was then left in the dark for 18 hours and was again illuminated (first discontinuity in the curve). As can be seen, the fatigue effect continued to increase while the photomultiplier was "resting". Fig.5 shows the integral sensitivity of FEU-3 for

Card 2/ 6

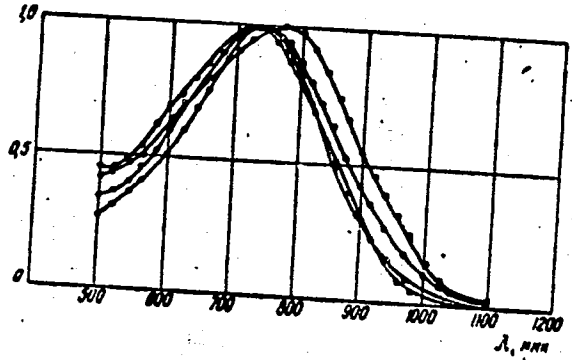
21593

Properties of photomultipliers ... S/109/60/005/010/016/031
E032/E114

various working voltages. Fig.7 shows the ratio of the dark current I_T to the sensitivity γ of the photomultiplier as a function of the sensitivity. The best signal-to-noise ratios are obtained with overall voltages between 1000 and 1400 V. It is concluded that photomultipliers with caesium-oxide photocathodes are very suitable for measuring very low light intensities. There are 7 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

Fig.2



Card 3/6

KORMAKOVA, Ye.G.

Properties of photoelectronic multipliers with multi-alkali photocathodes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 26 no.11:1365-1370 N '62.

(Photoelectric multipliers) (Cathodes)

(MIRA 15:12)

KORMAN, A.G. (Leningrad)

Optimum reservation of equipment. Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib.
no.4:27-39 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KORMAN, Al'fred Genrikhovich; KUZNETSOV, A.V., inzh., red.; LUKOVTSSEV, A.A., inzh., red.; PETUKHOV, P.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; RUDIN, S.N., inzh., red.; SUSTAVOV, M.I., inzh., red.; KHRISANOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of assembly work] Mekhanizatsiia montazhnykh rabot.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1960. 100 p. (Biblioteka slesaria-montazhnika, no.3)
(MIRA 14:11)

(Machine-shop practice)

E 8925-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044820

8/0280/64/000/004/0027/0039

AUTHOR: Korman, A. G. (Leningrad)TITLE: On optimal redundancy of equipment B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 4, 1964, 27-39

TOPIC TAGS: equipment optimal redundancy, no failure operation probability, equipment minimal weight, equipment minimal cost

ABSTRACT: The following two problems of the optimal redundancy of equipment are studied: a) Selection of the allocation of elements of a redundant system which for a given probability of no-failure operation ensures the minimal weight of the system; and b) selection of the allocation of elements of a redundant system which for a given probability of no-failure operation ensures the minimal cost of the system under the assumption that the distribution law of failure for an element is exponential. For determining the optimal allocation of elements in both cases algorithms are presented. In the first case, the set of weight values depending on the probability of no-failure operation is obtained on the basis of which a curve is constructed establishing the relation between the minimum weight of redundant elements as a function of the probability of no-failure operation. This curve

Card 1/2

L 8925-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044820

also indicates the relation between the necessary number of redundant elements corresponding to the required degree of reliability and their optimal weight. An analogous curve is obtained for the second case. Two examples illustrate the solution of the problems. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Nov62

SUB CODE: MA, DP

ATD PRESS: 3110

ENCL: 00

NO. REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card: 2/2

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[deceased]) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo znameni meditsin-
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Aleksyenko)

(CHLOROMYCETIN) (TYPHOID FEVER)