SOKOLOV, Ye.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk; KORNEICHEV, A.I., inzh.

Selection of optimal electric and thermal power ratings for municipal heat and electric power plants. Teploenergetika 12 no.5:54-59 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

KORNEICHEV, N., inzh.

Writing off the rolling stock and equipment in automotive transportation units. Avt.transp. 42 no.1:21-22 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KORNEYCHEV, N.

Outstanding automobile transportation trust. Avt.transp. 32 no.4:4 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Transportation, Automotive)

KORNEICHEV,N.

Courses for automotive transport workers of the 1st bus fleet of Leningrad. Avt. transp. 33 no.5:25 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Leningrad--Transport workers)

KORNEICHEV, N.

More attention to the control of accidents. Avt.transp. 34 no.4: 20 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Automobile drivers)

LISIN, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; FEYGIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; KRAMARENKO, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KORNEICHEV, N.V., inzh., retsenzent; YERETSKIY, M.I., inzh., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Practical laboratory work in automobile maintenance] Laboratornyi praktikum po tekhnicheskomu obsluzhivaniiu avtomobilei. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1958. 119 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

ANTONOV, P.; KORNEICHEV, N.V.

New regulations for repairing automobile by units. Avt. transp. 36 no.11: 29-30 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

KORNEICHEV, N., insh.

New All-Union State Standard for truck beds with solid sides.
Avt.transp. 37 no.3:56 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Motortrucks--Bodies--Standards)

KORNEICHEV, N., inzh.; MARSKIY, Ye.

Operative condition of motor vehicles is the most important condition for efficient transportation of agricultural products. Avt.transp. 40 no.5:21-23 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR.
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)
(Farm produce--Transportation)

SHEYNIN, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORNEICHEV, N., inzh.

Increasing the durability of tires. Avt.transp. 40 no.11:16-18 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR.
(Tires, Rubber—Maintenance and repair)

KORNEICHUK, V.A.

Effect of temperature and rainfall on the fruit formation in buckwheat. Sbor. trud. asp. i mol. nauch. sotr. VIR no.5:297-300 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KORNEL, A.; SADILEK, J.

Maintenance and repairs of heavy piston compressors. p. 349. (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

NONAY, Tibor,; STERNBERG, R.,; KORNEL, ALICE,; KORNEL, Alice.

Surgery of vertical muscles of the eye. Szemeszet 91 no.4: 145-150 Nov 54.

1. A budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Szemklinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Nonay Tibor egyetemi tanar, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa)
(MUSCLES, OCULOMOTOR, surgery, vertical musc.)

KORNEL, P.

Prescription of penicillin. Polski tygod. lek. 7 no. 40:1273-1276 6 Oct 1952. (CIML 24:1)

KORNEL, W.

Reflex klystrom made of a simple pentode. (To be contd)
P. 101 RADIOCHNIKA Budapest Vol. 6, no. 5, May 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

KORNELLI, M.E.; LEGENCHENKO, I.A.

Sorption of rare earth cations on a cation exchanger. Report No.4: Equilibrium between rare earth cations and ammonium and sodium cations in the system solution - cation exchanger. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.2:165-169 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, Laboratorii v Odesse.

KORNELLI, M.E.; LEGENCHENKO, I.A.

Sorption of rare-earth cations on a cation exchanger. Part 3: Kinetics of the sorption of rare-earth elements on a KU-2 resin in ammonium and sodium forms. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.11:1147-1150 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, laboratorii v Odesse.

L 32221-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(j) RWH/JD/JG/GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5002301 S/0000/64/000/000/0024/0029 21 BH

AUTHOR: Kornelli, M.E.; Legenchenko, I.A. 7

TITLE: Kinetics of the adsorption of rare earth elements by cation exchange resins from low concentration solutions 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii. Issledovaniye svoystv ionoobmennykh materialov (Research on the properties of ion-exchange materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 24-29

TOPIC TAGS: column chromatography, cation exchange resin, rare earth, adsorption kinetics

ABSTRACT: Solutions of $LaCl_3$, $NdCl_3$ and $GdCl_3$ and commercial KU-2 cation exchange resin in the H^+, Na^+, and NH_4^+ forms with grain diameters of 0.025, 0.25-0.50, and 0.5-1.0 mm were used in a study of the adsorption of the La, Nd, and Gd cations by ion exchange resins at 15-50C. The experiments were conducted in an assembly comprising a thermostat with a mixer, a relay, an LP-58 potentiometer and a reaction vessel with a mixer, as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure as a function of temperature and cationite grain size was determined from the changing cation concentration in the liquid phase of the two-phase system in the reaction vessel; the cation concentration was determined

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L 32221-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5002301

potentiometrically or trilonometrically. The results for La, presented in a diagram, were found to follow a straight line relationship, while those for Nd and H^+ resin were a curvilinear function of time. A diffusion mechanism of adsorption is assumed for the systems studied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Aug64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 32221-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002301

ENCLOSURE: 01

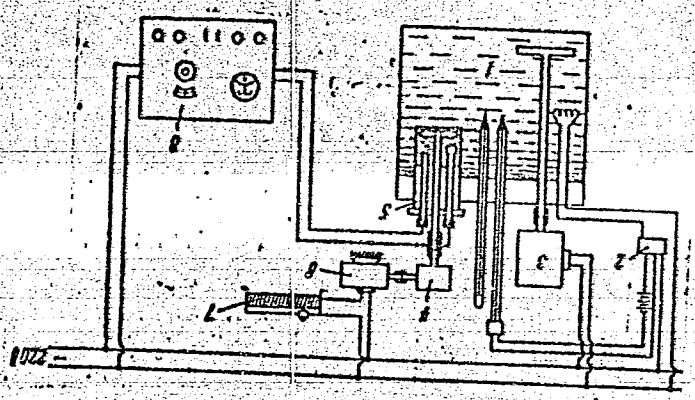

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental set up: 1 - TS-15S thermostat, 2 - relay, 3 - motor, 4 - speed reducer, 5 - reaction vessel, 6 - motor, 7 - resistance, 8 - LP-5S potentiometer.

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VINAROV, I. V.; KORNELLI, M. Ye.

Pure reagent salts of rare earth elements. Khim. prom.[Ukr.] no.1:28-30 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (laboratorii v Odesse).

(Rare earth salts)

S/073/63/029/004/001/003
A057/A126

AUTHOR: Kornelli, M.E., Legenchenko, I.A.

TITLE: Sorption of rare earth cations on a cation exchange resin. I. The equilibrium neodymium - hydrogen in the system solution - cation exchange resin at 25°C

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 4, 1963, 359 - 363

TEXT: The ion exchange equilibrium of neodymium and hydrogen was investigated on the KU-2 (KU-2) cation exchange resin at 25°C and the total concentration of cations in the solution 0.04 N and 0.20 N. The batch method was used in a device with stirrer and inserted glass and calomel electrodes. The cation exchange resin was treated with 4 N HCl before use and had a granulation of $0.25 < d < 0.5$ mm. The concentration of cations in the solution was controlled by measuring the pH. For a given concentration of the anion a curve was plotted of the function of pH on the ratio of concentration Nd^{3+}: H^{+}. The curves obtained show in both cases (0.04 and 0.20 N) an anomalous maximum which could not be explained. The experimental data are in good agreement with the isotherm for the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4021978 S/0073/64/030/002/0165/0169

AUTHOR: Kornelli, M. E.; Legenchenko, L.A.

TITLE: Sorption of rare earth cations on cationite.
IV. Equilibrium between cations of the rare earth elements and ammonium and sodium cations in the solvent-cationite system

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnals, v. 30, no. 2, 1964, 165-169

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, sorption, cationite, KU-2 cationite, lanthanide, ion exchange, exchange equilibrium, exchange constant, neodymium, gadolinium, lanthanum, exchange capacity

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of work (Ukr. khim. Zh., 29, 359 (1963)) on neodymium-hydrogen equilibria in solvent-cationite KU-2 systems. The sorption of rare earth cations on the sodium and ammonium form of the cationite was investigated. The equilibrium exchange of the three lanthanides studied with the monovalent (Na^+ and NH_4^+) cations is subject to the Nichols isotherm

$$\frac{S_0}{C_0} = K\sqrt[3]{\frac{\overline{S_L}}{C_L}}.$$

Card 1/2

L 11281-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--RM/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003993 S/0073/63/029/007/0709/0714

AUTHOR: Kornelli, M. E.; Legenchenko, I. A. 57

TITLE: Sorption of rare-earth cations on a cation exchanger. II. Kinetics of rare-earth cation sorption from dilute solutions on acidic cation exchanger KU-2

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 7, 1963, 709-714

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, sorption, rare-earth element, lanthanum, neodymium, gadolinium, cation-exchanger, acidic cation-exchanger, sorption kinetics, diffusion, surface diffusion, dilute solution, KU-2

ABSTRACT: The rate of sorption of lanthanum, neodymium, and gadolinium cations from 0.01 N solutions of the chlorides has been studied because of its critical role in the technology of the rare earths. Apparatus, materials, and experimental procedure were described in Part 1 of this series. Concentration changes in the solution were measured over a period of time by means of a pH meter. The correlation between lanthanide/hydrogen concentration ratio and pH was established beforehand for a series of solutions at known concentrations without the cation exchanger. The plotting of curves of concentration (C) versus time (τ) made it possible to calculate the sorption rate ($-dC/d\tau$) for a given

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point on the curve. All experimental plots of sorption rate versus C were found to be straight lines expressed by the kinetic equation:

$$-dC/d\tau = kC - a, \qquad (1)$$

where k is the rate constant and a is a quantity defining equilibrium concentration. The rate constant k was determined from the slope of the plot of rate versus C, and the apparent activation energy of sorption, from a plot of -log k versus 1/T. The increase in k with temperature at 15—35C was found to be uncharacteristic of chemical kinetics. The form of equation (1), the low apparent activation energies at 4120—6040 cal/mol, and the effect of cation-exchanger grain size suggested a surface-diffusion mechanism for the sorption. It is noted that k increased linearly with an increase in the weight of the cation-exchanger sample, while it decreased by a factor of 1.3—1.6 when the grain size was increased in a 1/2/4 ratio. The sorption-kinetics parameters were nearly identical for Nd and Gd and were only slightly different for La. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

KORNELYUK, A.F., inzh.

Hydraulic conveying system in the "Nikitovka" Mine No.6-7 of Gorlovskugol' Trust. Ugol' 37 no.7:28-31 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Toretskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Hydraulic conveying)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; SHVARTSMAN, V.P.; SHLYAKHOV, A.F.; Prinimali uchastiye: NOVIKOVA, L.G.; KORNELYUK, L.G.

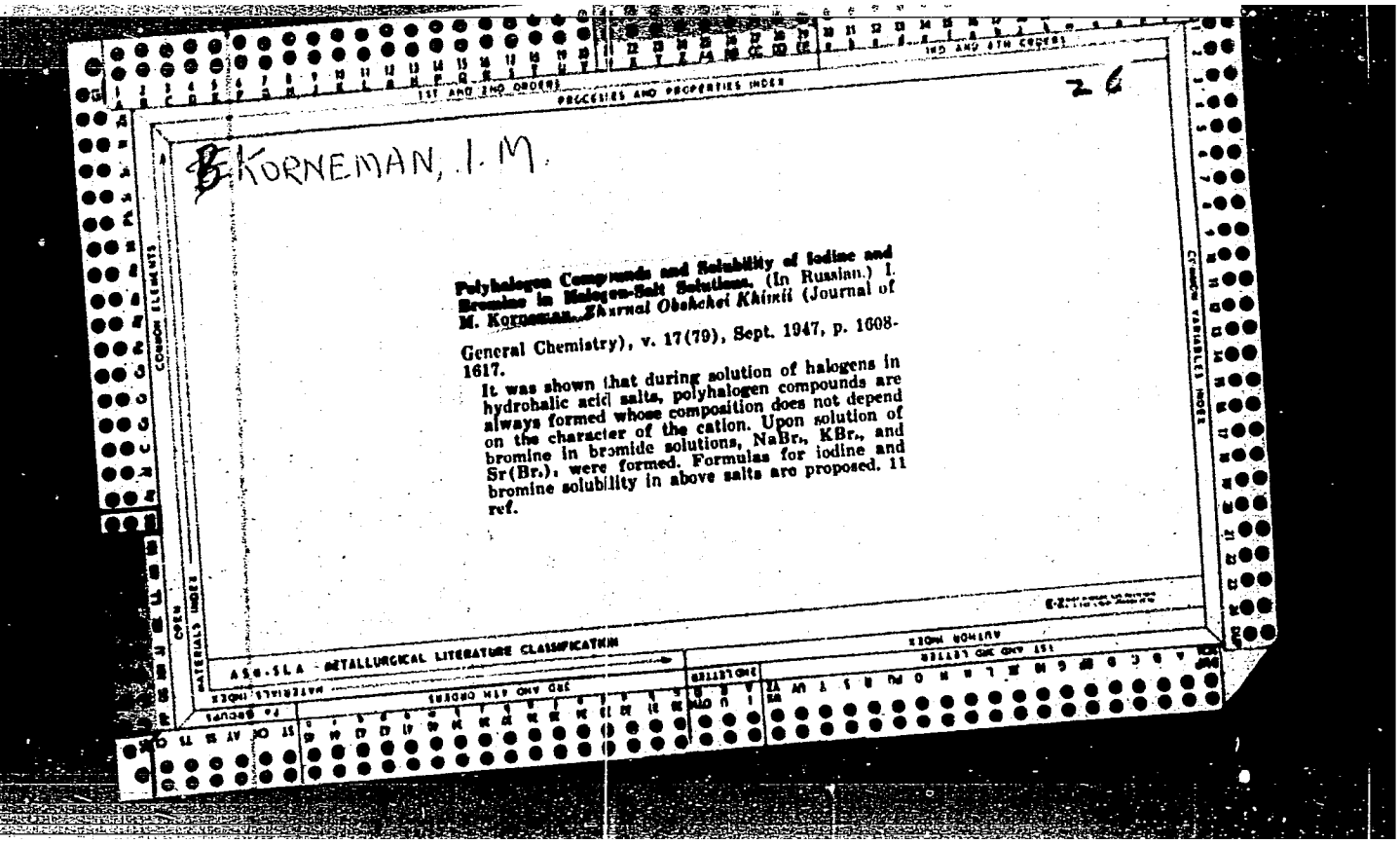
Diffusion of frontal zones and the calculation of the composition of mixtures in gas carrier-free chromatography. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:654-657 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geokhimii i geofiziki. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.

KOZIELEWICZ, Jerzy; KORNELUK, Leopold

The high-quality Z135 cast iron obtained from cupolas. Przegl odlew 15 no.4:110-113 Ap '65.

1. Submitted December 28, 1964.



KORNEMAN, I. M.

Polyhalogen Compounds and Solubility of Iodine and Bromine in Halogen-Salt Solutions. (In Russian.) I. M. Korneman. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii* (Journal of General Chemistry), v. 17(79), Sept. 1947, p. 1608-1617.

It was shown that during solution of halogens in hydrohalic acid salts, polyhalogen compounds are always formed whose composition does not depend on the character of the cation. Upon solution of bromine in bromide solutions, $NaBr_3$, KBr_3, and $Sr(Br_3)_2$ were formed. Formulas for iodine and bromine solubility in above salts are proposed. 11 ref.

KORNER, H.: STOHR, W.

Wide-band antennas for USW directional beam links. p. 454

Vol. 14, No. 10, Oct. 1953. SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. Praha.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

KÖRNER, KAROL

or anodic films. Electropolishing chemical-conversion coatings are compared with anodizing results. Tables, photographs. 14 ref.

2 of 2

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating. Galvanic Cells. H-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16061

Author : Korner, K.
Inst : Not given
Title : "Alodination" - The New Method of Surface Treatment of Aluminum and Its Alloys

Orig Pub : Prace Inst. lotn., 1957, No 3, 53-68

Abstract : Investigations of the effects of various factors on the properties of "alodine" film (AF) that forms on Al and its alloys indicated that AF possessed optimum properties when obtained from a bath of the following composition: 40 cc of 90% H_3PO_4, 12 gr of CrO_3, 5 cc of 40% HF, diluted to one l with H_2O and having 1.7-2.2 pH at 40-45°. Addition of 15 gr/l of $Na_2HAsO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ improves the adhesion of AF

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POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating. Galvanic Cells. H-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16061

corresponds in quality to a film obtained in anodizing of a sample with 10% CrO_3 solution, and is but slightly inferior to a film obtained in anodizing with H_2SO_4. An improved resistance of Al having AF against the atmospheric corrosion is indicated. AF improves the adhesion of lacquers to Al. Nitro-lacquers may be applied without the use of undercoats (such as AIG-1). Unlike anodized Al, alodinated Al does not crack in bending. AF is quite elastic and is heat resistance up to a melting point temperature of Al. The weight of AF is 10-20 mg/dm^2. From the bath, whose composition was indicated above, AF of 3-6 μ thickness may be obtained in 2 minutes time. The resistance to puncture (of AF) comprises 180-250 v. This value is attainable if a sample after the degreasing

Card 3/4

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Electrochemical Industries. Electroplating. Galvanic Cells. H-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16061

operation is subjected to etching in HNO_3 (300-400 gr/l). The bibliography includes 15 titles. -- V. Lovison

Card 4/4

34550

S/659/61/007/000/039/044
D205/D303

18.1150

AUTHORS: Korneristyy, Yu.K., Bannykh, O.A., Zudin, I.F., and Prokoshkin, D.A.

TITLE: Influence of aluminum and carbon on properties of steel with 10 % Cr and 13 % Mn, at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 7, 1961, 317-328

TEXT: The influence of Al addition in the range of 2.35 - 4.67 % and of C in the range of 0.1 - 0.8 % was investigated in 10 % Cr and 13 % Mn steel in which the appearance of the σ-phase is excluded. The samples were prepared by smelting in a magnesite crucible, in an induction furnace, and consisted of Armco iron, Cr, Mn (96.5% pure) and Al metal. C was introduced by addition of synthetic cast iron. The ingots were forged into cylinders of 12 and 20 mm diameter, starting the forging at 1150° - 1200°C ending at 750°C. The samples were then hardened by quenching in water from 950°C for 2

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hours prior to testing. The resulting structures were: Without Al and with 0.1 % (I), with 2.5 % Al, 0.4 % C (V) and with 2.5 % Al, 0.8 % C (VI). These steels were austenitic. With 2.35 % Al and 0.1% C (II) the structure was 65 % austenite 35 % ferrite; with 3.12 % Al, 0.1 % C (III) - 90 % ferrite; with 4.67 % Al, 0.1 % C (IV) - 100 % ferrite. The temperature dependence of strength and plasticity was examined, using an ИМ-4Р (IM-4R) machine. The hot hardness was examined at 700°, 800° and for samples V and VI also at 900°C, on the ВИМ-ИМ (VIM-IM) apparatus, using a sapphire identor. Resistance to creep was examined on the ИП-2 (IP-2) and IP-5 machines, using stresses of 9 kg/mm^2 in the temperature range of 550 - 750°C. Resistance to scaling was examined by the weight gain of samples heated for various times in muffle furnaces in the 900 - 1200°C temperature range. The austenite of the 10 % Cr, 13 % Mn and 0.1 %C steel is unstable and is transformed into martensite under the action of plastic deformation. Aluminum exerts a high ferrite-forming action and lowers the high-resistance characteristics. Exploiting the γ-forming ability of carbon, the austenitic structure can be achieved in steel containing aluminum. 0.4 % of C in the presence

of 2.5 % Al gives a stable austenitic structure. The resistance of this steel (V) is higher than that of the other investigated steels. The resistance to scaling increases sharply with an increase of Al content. The increase of C up to 0.4 % lowers the resistance to scaling. Further increase of C to 0.8 % has little bearing in this respect. Steel (V) has good heat and scale resistances up to 700°C and can be used for durable service under stress up to 650°C, instead of Cr-Ni steel 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T). There are 7 figures, 1 table and 12 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Brady and Baughner, Iron Age, 194, no. 7, 1959; A.J. Schmatz, Metal Progr. 76, no. 4, 1959.

Card 3/3

KORNET, A.F.

Lift controller for gantry cranes. Suggested by A.F. Kornet. Rats. predl. no. 44:4-5-159. (MIRA 14:1)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KORNET, A. G.

"The Effect of Hygienic Methods of Skin Care and of Exercise on the Milk Production and Milk Fat of Cows." Cand Vet Sci, Uzbek Agricultural Inst, Kirov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

LINDER, M.M., inzh.; KORNET, I.I., inzh.

Improving methods for making standard designs of apartment houses. Trudy MIKI no.14:233-239 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Giproprom Odesskogo sovnarkhoza (for Linder). 2. Odesskiy filial Giprograda (for Kornet).
(Architecture--Designs and plans)

YEKEL'CHIK, Moisey Solomonovich. Prinimal uchastiye KORNET, I.I., inzh.; GONCHAR, A.S., red.; NARINSKAYA, A.L., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook for the superintendent of construction operations] Kratkii spravochnik proizvoditelia stroitel'nykh rabot. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1961. 690 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Construction industry—Handbooks, manuals, etc.

KORNETOV, A. N.

"Disturbances of Cortical Dynamics in Patients Suffering From the Paranoidal Form of Schizopherenia," Cand Med Sci, Odessa Medical Inst, Odessa, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 2, Jan 55)

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

MIREL'SON, L.A.; KORNETOV, A.N.

Some peculiarities of neurodynamics in schizophreniacs with incoherent speech phenomena. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:66 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. L.A.Mirel'zon) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

KORNETOV, A.N.

Possible role of serotonin in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia. Preliminary report. Trudy 1-go MMI 34:203-209 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - dotsent A.N. Kornetov) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KORNETOV, N.I.; D'YACHKOV, D.D., glavnyy metodist; GRIGOR'YEV, V.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SAVZDARG, V.E., redaktor; BALLOD, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

["Tartar A.S.S.R." pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Tatarskaia ASSR"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 27 p. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'ona (for Kornetov)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Agriculture)
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

KORNETOV, N.I.; ATROSHENKO, F.M.; ISAYEVA, Ye.P.; MIRONOV, T.V., red.; LUKINA, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[The Tatar Soviet Republic] Sovetskaia Tatariia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossia," 1958. 74 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1958.
2. Rabotniki pavil'ona Tatarskoy ASSR na Vsesoyuznoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy vystavke (for Kornetov, Atroshenko, Isayeva).
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Agriculture)

KUSHELEV, Yu.N.; KORNETOV, V.N.

Automatic device for sorting ferrite rings according to their dynamic characteristics. Trudy MEI no.49:54-67 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

KORNETOVA, B. A.

23036 O prichine okraski sinego kvartsa s urala. Trudy mineral. Muzeya (Akad. Nauk sssr), vyp. 1, 1949, C. 107-10

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

KORNETOVA, O. A.

KORNETOVA, O. A. "Blood transfusion as a supplementary therapeutic factor in prolonged and complicated forms of malaria in children", Trudy Kishinevsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. 1, 1949, p. 164-81.

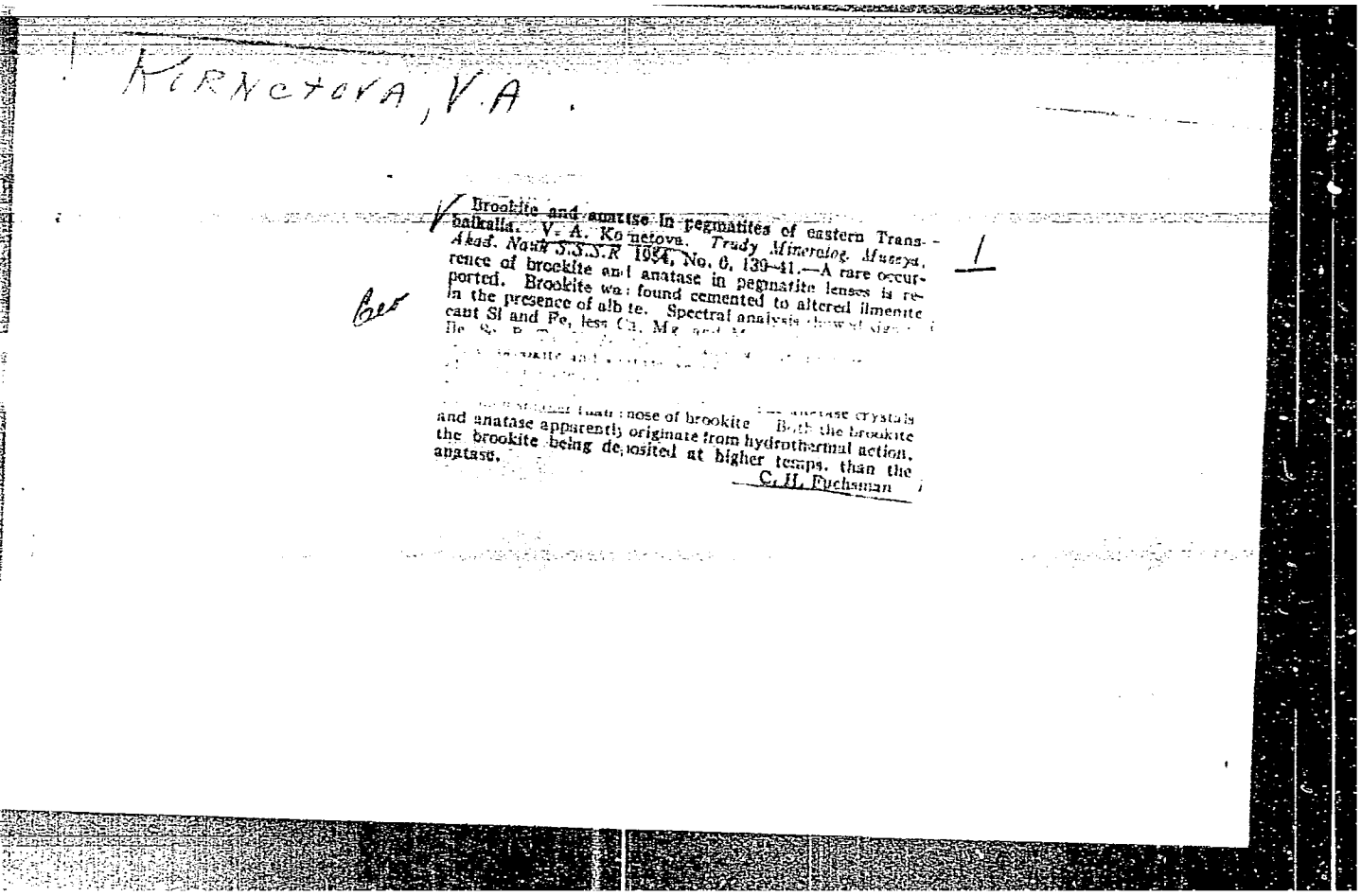
SO: U-3261, 10 April 53 (Letopis - Zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 11, 1949)

KORNETOVA, V.A.

The cause of coloration in blue quartz from the Urals. Trudy Min. mus.no.1:107-110 '49. (MLRA 9:6)
(Ural Mountains--Quarts)

SOUSTOV, N.I., red. [deceased]; KORNETOVA, V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Formation of granites; second collection of articles] Problema obrazovaniia granitov; vtoroi sbornik statei . Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. litry, 1950. 385 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Granite)

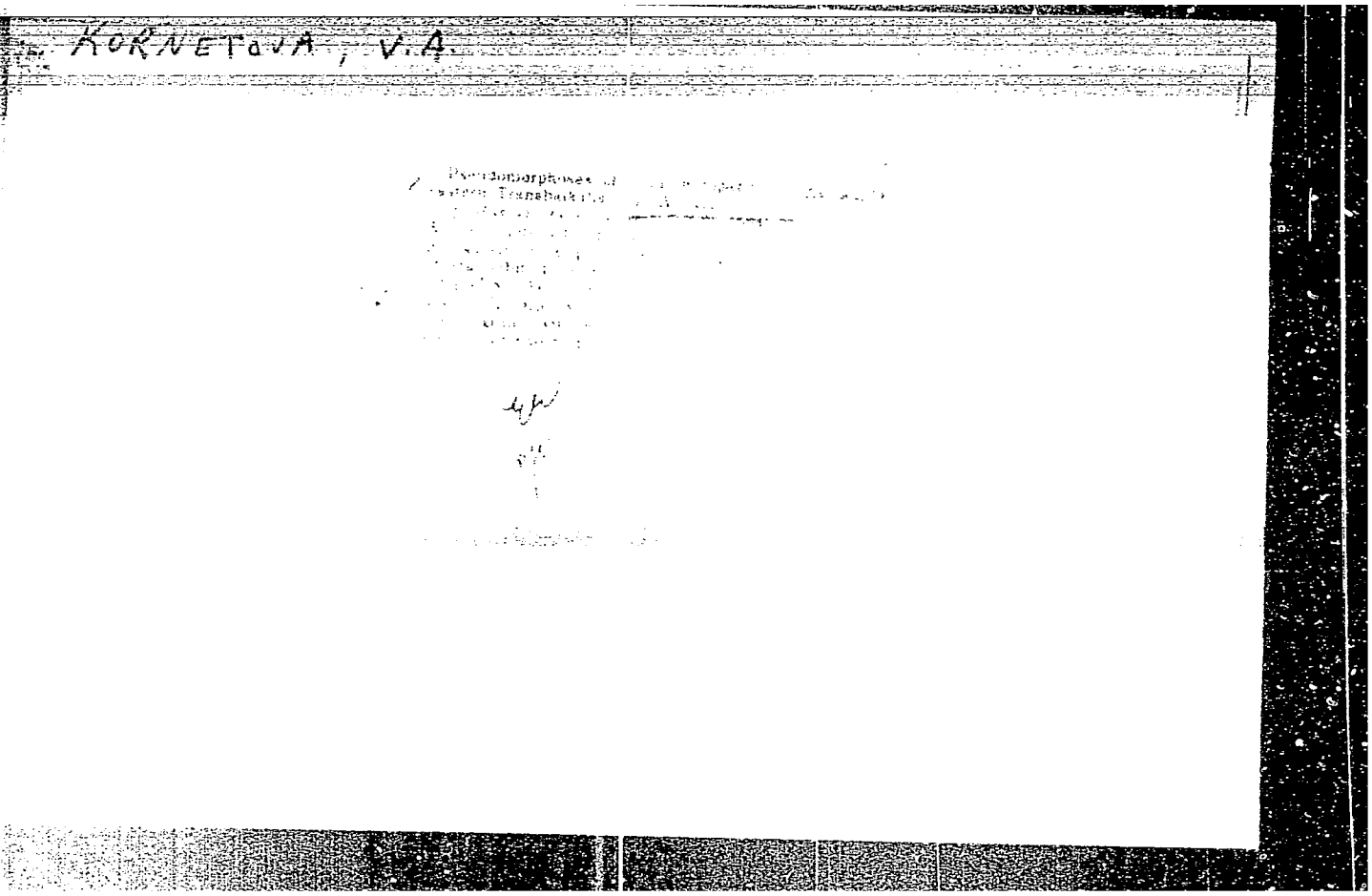


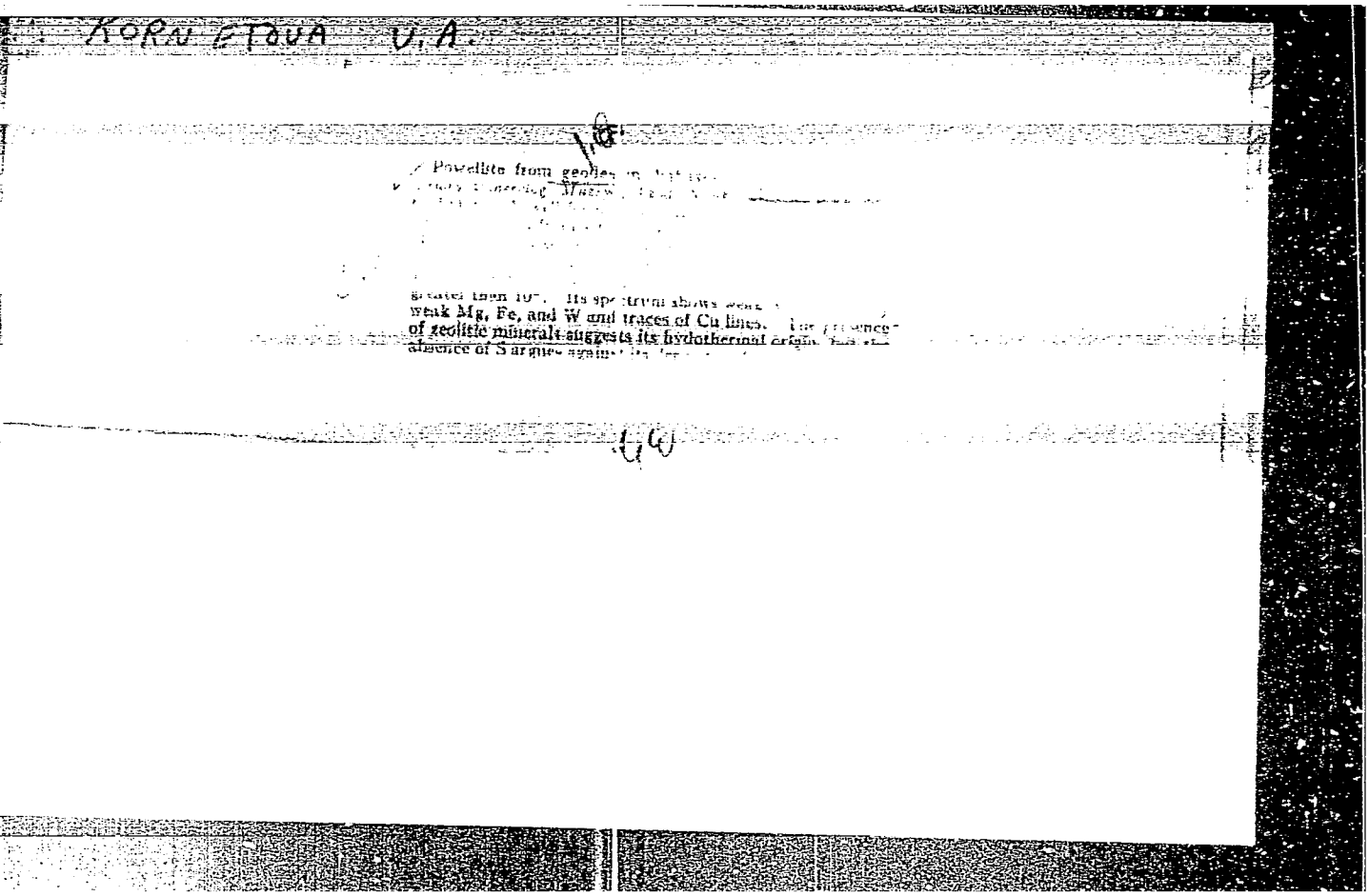
KIRNOTOVA, V.A.

Brookite and anatase in pegmatites of eastern Transbaikalia. V. A. Kornetova. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1954, No. 6, 139–41.—A rare occurrence of brookite and anatase in pegmatite lenses is reported. Brookite was found cemented to altered ilmenite in the presence of albite. Spectral analysis showed significant Si and Fe, less Ca, Mg and

[illegible] nose of brookite [illegible] anatase crystals and anatase apparently originate from hydrothermal action, the brookite being deposited at higher temps. than the anatase.

C. H. Fuchsman





KORNETOVA, V.A.

Long prismatic phenacite from pegmatite veins in eastern Transbaikalia. Trudy Min.muz. no.7:157-158 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Transbaikalia--Phenacite)

KORNETOVA, V.N.

New mineral from childrenite-eosphorite group found in pegmatites of eastern Transbaikalia. Trudy Min. muz. no.8:154-159 '57.
(Transbaikalia--Childrenite) (MIRA 11:3)
(Transbaikalia--Eosphorite)

KORNETOVA, V.A.; GINZBURG, A.I.

Hydroxyl-herderite from pegmatites of Transbaikalia. Trudy Min. muz. no.11:175-180 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Transbaikalia--Herderite)
(Transbaikalia--Pegmatites)

KORNETOVA, V.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.V.

Pink apatite from a pegmatite lens. Trudy Min. muz. no.11:181-183 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Apatite)

KORNETOVA, V.A.

Association of ilmenorutile with monazite in the pegmatites of Siberia. Trudy Min. muz. no.14:96-107 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Siberia—Pegmatites) (Ilmenorutile) (Monazite)

KORNETOVA, V.A.; ALEKSANDROV, V.B.; KAZAKOVA, M.Ye.

New variety of aeschynite with a high tantalum content from granite pegmatites of Siberia. Trudy Min. muz. no.14:108-121 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Aeschynite) (Siberia--Pegmatites) (Tantalum)

KORNETOVA, V.A.

Dendritelike divergent intergrowth of columbite, samarskite, and monazite in the pegmatites of Siberia. Trudy Min. muz. no.15:215-218 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KORNETOVA, V.A.; KAZAKOVA, M.Ye.

Uranium-containing microlite and djalmaite from pegmatite deposits in Siberia. Trudy Min. muz. no.15:219-222 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

KORNETOVA, V.A.; KAZAKOVA, M.Ye.

Find of formanite in the U.S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2: 359-362 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Mineralogicheskiy muzey im. A.Ye Fersmana AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.

KORNETS, Arvids; KLAVINS, E., red.; AKE, I., tekhn. red.

[Veterinary practice in Cesis District] Veterinara darba pieredze Cesu rajona. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Cesis District--Veterinary medicine)

KORNETSKIY, A. L.

"Computation of the Strength of the Helical Chamber of a Water Turbine." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni Bauman, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

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

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 102 (USSR)

124-57-2-2180

AUTHOR: Kornetskiy, A. L.

TITLE: Toroid Shell Under a Wind Load (Toroobraznaya obolochka pod nagruzkoy vetrogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raschety na prochnost' elementov mashinostroit. konstruktsiy. Moscow, 1955, pp 35-45

ABSTRACT: A calculation method for toroid shells is proposed for the wind load

$$q_1 = q_2 = 0, \qquad q_n = q \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$

By means of a simple substitution the fundamental equation [ref. Novozhilov, V. V., Teoriya tonkikh obolochek (Theory of Thin Shells). Sudpromgiz, 1951] is reduced to a form that does not exhibit any peculiarities in the points of the meridian $\theta = 0$, $\theta = \pi$. Here the homogeneous equation coincides with the analogous equation of the symmetrical deformation; this permits the use of the nomograms set up by V. K. Naumov (Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1954, Nr 14, pp 200-214). A

Card 1/2

Toroid Shell Under a Wind Load (cont.)

124-57-2-2180

special solution is sought by means of an expansion of the main derivative into a trigonometric series. The simplified expression for the angle of rotation ϑ (Eq. 46, p. 43) assumed in the work is not substantiated.

1. Structural shells--Deflection 2. Wind--Performance 3. Mathematics

K. F. Chernykh

Card 2/2

MAKEYENKO, S.G.; KORNETSOV, I.D.

Drying medicinal plant raw material under field conditions.
Apt. delo 14 no.1:61-64 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Pskovskoye oblastnoye aptechnoye upravleniye.

KORNETZKI, M.

EAST GERMANY/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 13182

Author : Kornetzki, M.

Inst : Central Laboratory, Siemens & Halske A.G. Karlsruhe, West Germany.

Title : Connection Between Hysteresis Losses and Permeability

Orig Pub : Z. angew. Phys., 1954, 6, No 12, 547-550

Abstract : The author has investigated the duration between the hysteresis losses in weak fields h with initial permeability μ over a whole series of materials, having an initial permeability from 1.25 to 120,000 (permanent magnets made of metals and oxides, iron, silicon-iron alloys and aluminum-silicon-iron alloys, ferrites, and alloys of the Fe-Ni system). The results are given in the form of curves for the functions $h = f(\mu - 1)$, $h/\mu - 1 = f(\mu - 1)$,

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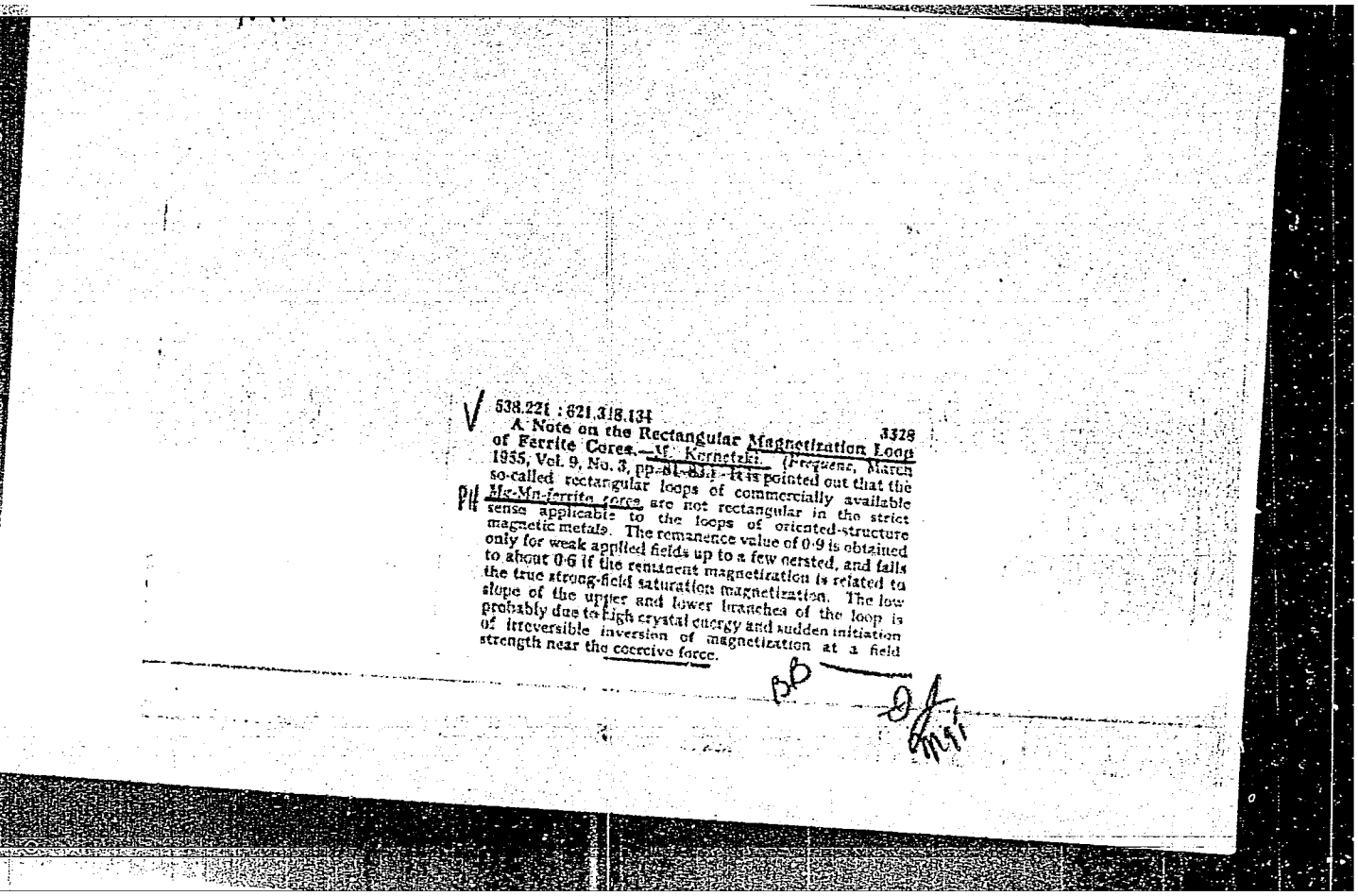


538.221 : 621.318.134

3328

A Note on the Rectangular Magnetization Loop of Ferrite Cores.—Ul. Kornetski. (*Frequenz*, March 1955, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 81–83.) It is pointed out that the so-called rectangular loops of commercially available Mg-Mn-ferrite cores are not rectangular in the strict sense applicable to the loops of oriented-structure magnetic metals. The remanence value of 0·9 is obtained only for weak applied fields up to a few oersted, and falls to about 0·6 if the remanent magnetization is related to the true strong-field saturation magnetization. The low slope of the upper and lower branches of the loop is probably due to high crystal energy and sudden initiation of irreversible inversion of magnetization at a field strength near the coercive force.

KORNEV, A.

Drying Oils

Preparation of artificial drying oil at the construction site. Sel'. stroi. no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 1953. Unclassified.

KORNEV, A.

Using rich gases instead of acetylene in cutting ferrous metals. Prom. stroi. i inzh. soor. 1 no.1:49-50 0 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela Dneprodzerzhinskogo upravleniya "Khimmontazh".
(Gas welding and cutting)

GOROBETS, Petr Zakharovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KORNEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, nauchnyy redaktor; LYUBINSKAYA, A.G., redaktor; BARANOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Winter operation of tractors] Ekspluatatsiia traktorov v zimnikh usloviiakh. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 78 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Tractors--Cold weather operation)

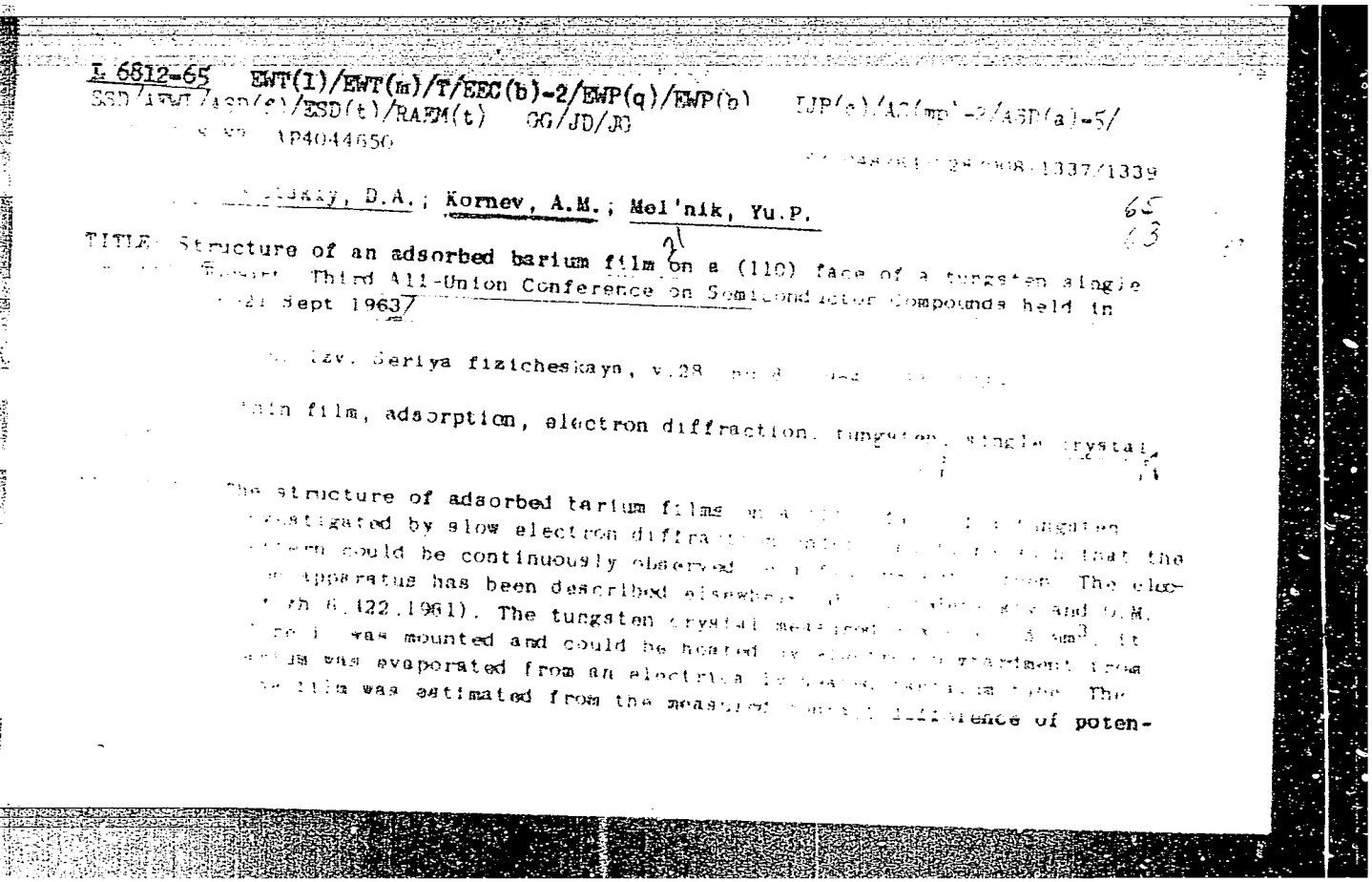
KORNEV, A. I.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the effect of the working trajectory on the operating indexes of complex agricultural equipment". Moscow, 1958. 26 pp (Min Agric USSR, Moscow Inst of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agric, Chair of Exploitation of the Machine-Tractor Park), 150 copies (KL, No 9, 1959, 115)

KORNEV, A., inzh; RUNOV, B., inzh.

Technical progress and the scope of training for agricultural engineers. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 9 no.12:47-50 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Farm mechanization)

GATLIKH, Galina Aleksandrovna; KORNEV, A.I.; LITVINENKO, A.N.

[Agricultural institutions of higher learning of the U.S.S.R.] Sel'skokhoziaistvennye vuzy SSSR. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 366 p. (MIRA 18:10)



L 6812-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(q)/EWP(b) EJP(c)/AC(mp)-2/ASD(a)-5/
SSD/AFWL/ASD(c)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) GG/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP4044650 S/0048/64/028/008/1337/1339

AUTHOR: [illegible]ay, D.A.; Kornev, A.M.; Mel'nik, Yu.P. 65
63

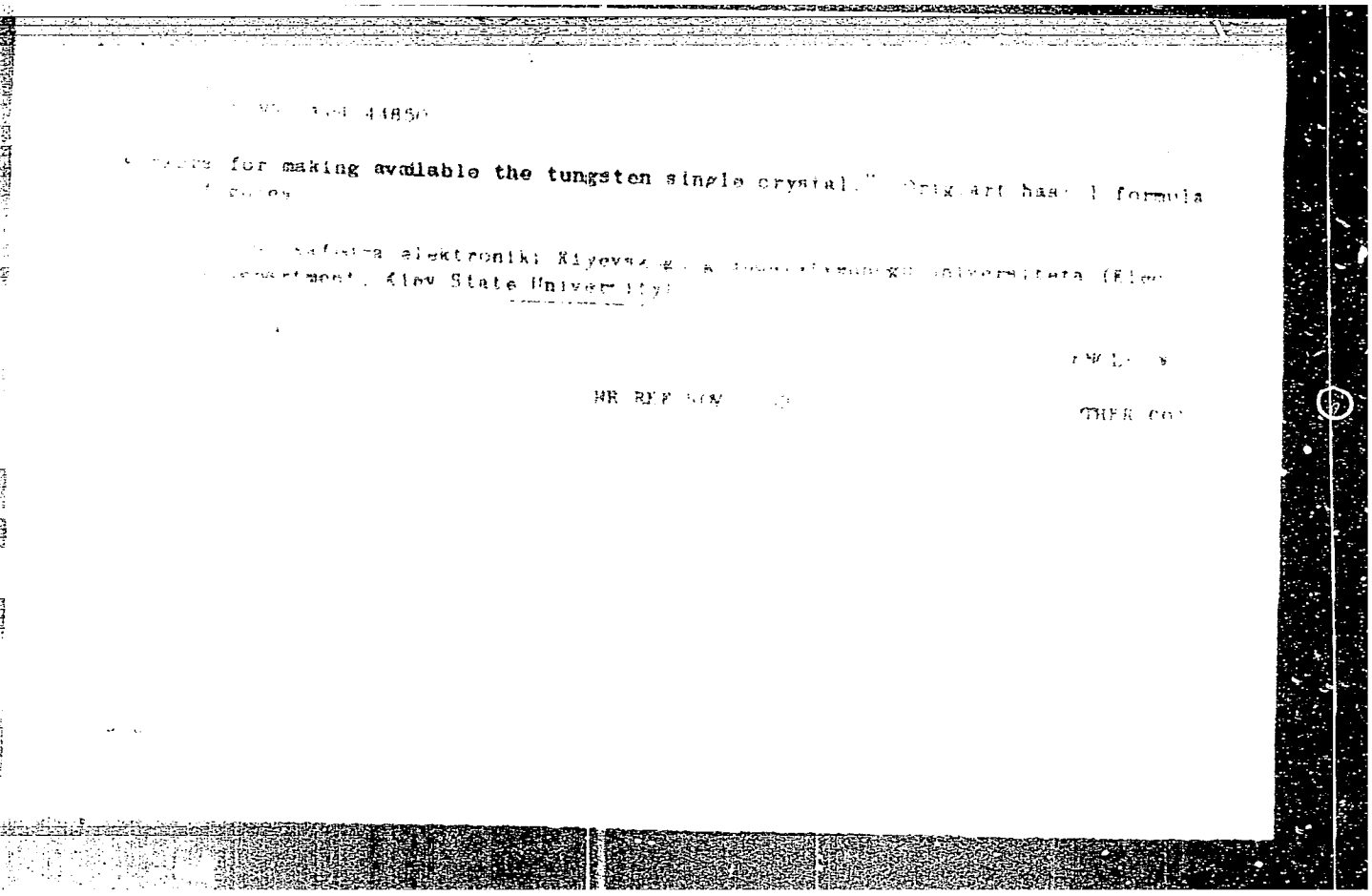
TITLE: Structure of an adsorbed barium film on a (110) face of a tungsten single crystal. Third All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Compounds held in [illegible] 21 Sept 1963

SOURCE: Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no. 8, [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: thin film, adsorption, electron diffraction, tungsten, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The structure of adsorbed barium films [illegible] tungsten investigated by slow electron diffra[illegible] that the pattern could be continuously observed [illegible] The electron apparatus has been described elsewhere [illegible] and G.M. [illegible] was mounted and could be heated by [illegible] treatment from [illegible] was evaporated from an electrical [illegible] The film was estimated from the measured [illegible] dependence of poten-

trial between the crystal with its adsorbed layer and the cathode of the electron gun. After being heated to 2500°K the crystal produced an electron diffraction pattern characteristic of the (110) face of tungsten. When the crystal was left at [illegible] temperature for several hours at 2 x 10^{-9} mm Hg [illegible] work diffraction maxima appeared are ascribed to the ordered structure of an adsorbed gas film. The tungsten diffraction pattern gradually weakened when barium was evaporated onto the cold surface, and when the barium film became thick, as evinced by a value of the work function characteristic of thick barium films, the diffraction pattern disappeared entirely. When the crystal with its disordered barium film was heated to 800°K the first signs of a new diffraction pattern appeared, and the new pattern became strong after 10 min heating at 900°K. This new pattern was found to correspond to an ordered structure with one barium atom for every eight tungsten atoms (the "8 x 1" structure). When the crystal was heated above 900°K the "8 x 1" structure pattern gradually gave way to the diffraction pattern characteristic of the tungsten surface. Evidence of a more dense structure was sought by gradually evaporating barium onto the tungsten surface at different temperatures. Some evidence of [illegible] structure was found, but the diffraction maxima were too weak to be photographed. [illegible] express their deep gratitude [illegible] and his co-



for making available the tungsten single crystal.

KORNEV, A.N., kapitan 1-go ranga; KOSINOV, Ye.K., kapitan 2-go ranga

Protecting nets in foreign fleets. Mor. sbor. 44 no.5:82-84 My '61. (MIRA 16:5)

(Submarine warfare)

26.2312
26.1640 9.4300 (1164,1385,1072)

S/181/61/003/005/011/042
B101/B214

AUTHORS: Gorodetskiy, D. A. and Kornev, A. M.

TITLE: Diffraction of slow electrons on the surface of tungsten coated with thin layers of adsorbed barium or barium oxide

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 5, 1961, 1373 - 1383

TEXT: Starting from the paper of H. Farnsworth (Ref. 3, see below) the structures of the system Ba - W, BaO - W were investigated by means of the diffraction of slow electrons. The method of C. Davisson and L. Germer (Ref. 6, see below) was employed. The tube represented in Fig. 1 contained an electron gun with a V-shaped tungsten cathode. The target consisted of a single crystal of W surrounded by a spherical collector having a slit for the beam of the primary electrons. Behind this was the movable side collector whose potential was +5 v with respect to the gun cathode. The target could be moved radially and axially on a molybdenum rod so that the azimuth angle of the side collector could be varied. Coaters were fitted on the spherical collector by means of which the target was coated with Ba or BaO. The amount of Ba or BaO on the tar-

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Diffraction of slow electrons...

get was determined by measuring the work function of the target. The superhigh vacuum was produced by means of a titanium ionization pump consisting of an ЛМ-2 (LM-2) ionization manometer from which the ion collector was separated and which contained the two titanium sprayers. By means of this conducting titanium coating was put on the glass surface; it was given a negative potential and attracted ions. The tube was evacuated and heated several times up to 450°C; the target was heated by electron bombardment till the vacuum became constant at $(1 - 2).10^{-7}$ mm Hg. Then a vacuum of $(2 - 3).10^{-9}$ mm of Hg was obtained by means of the titanium pump. The side collector current was recorded by means of an amplifier and ПСР-1-01 (PSR-1-01) recorder. Currents of the order of 10^{-13} amp could be measured. First the azimuthal angle of the side collector was chosen to obtain the most intense diffraction image and then the function $\lambda = f(\sin \Theta)$ was recorded (Θ = the azimuthal angle). I) Fig. 3 shows the diffraction image of the pure W. The two straight lines correspond to the first and second orders of reflection. The lattice constant d is equal to 3.1 Å. The divergence from the straight line at low Θ is explained as

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Diffraction of slow electrons...

being due to the (110) plane making an angle of about 2° with the surface. II) Fig. 4 shows the diffraction image on coating W with Ba. The intensities of the maxima along the straight lines n = 1 and n = 2 are altered. Fig. 5 shows this change for different thicknesses of Ba coating for an azimuthal angle 31.5° (at which the most intense new diffraction image was observed) and 49.5° (most intense maximum for pure W). It is concluded that the structure of the Ba film has the same order and lattice constant as W. By increasing the coating of W with Ba a second unordered layer is formed and the maxima decrease. III) The diffraction image of the coating of heated W with BaO is shown in Fig. 7. The majority of the new maxima correspond to a lattice constant whose value is double that of W. No explanation can yet be given of the maxima not lying on the straight line. The results do not agree with those of P. Russel and A. Eisenstein (see below) since they worked with fast electrons and could not observe the monomolecular layer. All the data of the present authors contradict the hypothesis of L. Nergard (see below) according to which BaO collects into islands on heating leaving the greater part of the surface of W free. V. Gavrilyuk is mentioned. Professor N. D. Morgulis, Corresponding Member of AS UkrSSR, is thanked for discussions. There are 7 figures and

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23106

S/181/61/003/005/011/042
B101/B214

Diffraction of slow electrons...

9 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most important references to English-language publications read as follows: L. Negard, RCA Rev., 18, 486, 1957; P. Russel, A. Eisenstein, J. App. Phys., 25, 954, 1954; H. Farnsworth, Phys. Rev., 49, 605, 1936; C. Davisson, L. Germer, Phys. Rev., 30, 705, 1927.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.T.G.Shevchenko
(Kiyev State University imeni T.G.Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1960 (initially)
December 20, 1960 (after revision)

Card 4/8

GORODETSKIY, D.A. [Horodets'kyi, D.O.]; KORNEV, A.M. [Korniev, O.M.]

Device for visual observation of the diffraction of slow electrons. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.3:422-424 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. Shevchenko.
(Electrons--Diffraction)

KORNEV, A. M.; KALININ, A. G.; LARIN, Yu. M.

Controlled inclined drilling of prospecting holes with small turbodrills. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.6:24-27 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina (for Kornev). 2. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Larin).

(Turbodrills)

POPOVIN, V.S.; KORNEV, A.M.

Efficient methods of designing apparatus for deep prospecting drilling for oil and gas. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.9:45-48 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Popovin).
2. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad.Gubkina (for Kornev).
(Boring machinery)

GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KORNEV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; SOLNTSEVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Temporary technical specifications for designing construction elements made of lightweight concretes with synthetic aggregates] Vremennye tekhnicheskie usloviia po proektirovaniiu konstruktsii iz legkikh betonov s iskustvennymi zapolniteliami. Moskva, 1958. 20 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Laboratoriya konstruktsiy iz yacheistykh i legkikh betonov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona (NIIZhB) (for Gvozdev, Kornev).
(Lightweight concrete)

KORNEV, A.S.

Construction plans for the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the new five-year plan. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 21 no.6:10-15 Je '47. (MLRA 6:11)
(Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.) (Moscow--Public buildings)

1031. Bond strength of tread and breaker rubber stocks under rige 'ed deformation. I. A. Levitin, Yu. G. Korabley, A. E. Kornev, and B. L. Babit-skii. 'Prochnost Svyazi' . . . . , 1954, p. 173-83 (Vses. Khim. Obshch. im. D.I. Mendeleeva, Dec 1954). M[illegible]

[illegible]

thickness [illegible] increasing the period [illegible] tant (within certain limits) of sulphur and accelerators. The bond strength [illegible] when the period [illegible] 100°C are [illegible] SKS 30A [illegible] SKB. [illegible]

2F

Distr: 4E2[illegible]

KORNEV, A. YE.

Kornev, A. Ye.

"The principles of making rubber resistant to corrosive media at high temperature." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Inst of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 35, 1956. Moscow

KOSHELEV, F.F.; KORNEV, A.Ye.

Corrosion resistance of rubbers at elevated temperatures in relation to the vulcanizing group and nature of the reinforcer. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.3:16-19 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Rubber) (Vulcanization)

83848

S/138/60/000/003/004/007
A051/A029

15.9120 also 2209

AUTHORS: Koshelev, F.F.; Kun Ke-Chan; Kornev, A.Ye.

TITLE: The Effect of Mercaptobenzothiazole Salts and Metal Oxides on the Properties of Vulcanizates Produced From Natural Rubber

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 3, pp. 25 - 29

TEXT: Although the action of mercaptobenzothiazole salts as accelerators of vulcanization has already been investigated (Ref. 1), a detailed study of their effect on the properties of vulcanized rubber was not carried out. Therefore, the purpose of the present article was to investigate the effect of these salts and various metal oxides on the physico-mechanical and dynamic properties of vulcanized rubber produced from natural rubber. The synthesized zinc, lead, bismuth, cadmium and strontium salts of mercaptobenzothiazole were taken as material for investigation. The authors briefly describe the experimental procedure. It is shown that the nature of the metal oxide chosen as activator has a definite effect on the physico-mechanical properties of the rubber when the latter is vulcanized with these salts. The vulcanized rubber with cadmium and strontium salts is characterized by a high resistance to thermal aging and ex-

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The Effect of Mercaptobenzothiazole Salts and Metal Oxides on the Properties of Vulcanizates Produced From Natural Rubber

ceeds, in this respect, rubber vulcanized with mercaptobenzothiazole only. Rubbers vulcanized with cadmium oxide and the cadmium salt of mercaptobenzothiazole have also a high resistance to thermal aging. This is explained by the protective action of the activators on the rubber during its oxidation. Rubber with cadmium oxide, lead oxide and bismuth oxide has a low heat formation and a high durability under repeated deformations, and surpasses, in this respect, rubber with zinc oxide. Rubbers vulcanized with the bismuth, lead and strontium salts of mercaptobenzothiazole surpass those vulcanized with mercaptobenzothiazole alone in their dynamic properties. The thermal resistance and the durability of vulcanizates, subjected to repeated compression, are two mutually linked and interdependent factors. It is assumed that the thermal resistance of the vulcanizate which helps to retain the rubber's durability under repeated deformations at high temperatures also determines the high dynamic properties of the rubber. Finally, it is shown that the salts of mercaptobenzothiazole render the vulcanizates highly resistant to light aging. There are 2 tables, 6 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet and 3 English.

83848
S/138/60/000/003/004/007
A051/A029

The Effect of Mercaptobenzothiazole Salts and Metal Oxides on the Properties of Vulcanizates Produced From Natural Rubber

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

YERMILOVA, G.A.; KORNEV, A.Ye.; LEVIN, P.I.; LEBEDEVA, L.N.; GRINBERG, A.Ye.; FRISHMAN, T.A.

Effectiveness of some stabilizers in the extrusion of polypropylene films and their aging. Plast. massy no.5:46-49 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KORNEV, B.

All-Union Conference of Geologists. Geol. nefti. i gaza 9 no.7:62, 3 of cover Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KUZNETSOV, A.; KORNEV, B.

Further development of regional geological and geophysical work in Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Western Siberia, and the Ukrainian S.S.R. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.11:60-63 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Boring)

KORNEV, B.; KUZNETSOV, A.

Find of the first oil field in Eastern Siberia. Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.6:59-60 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Irkutsk Province--Petroleum geology)

KORNEV, B.; KUZNETSOV, A.

Western Siberia is a large new oil- and gas-bearing region.
Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.12:57-58 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Siberia, Western—Petroleum geology)
(Siberia, Western—Gas, Natural—Geology)

KORNEV, B.A.

Work training in the rural school. Politekh. obuch. no.3:6-10 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Alekseyevskaya semiletnyaya shkola, Kustanayskogo rayona, Kustanayskoy oblasti.

(Manual training)

KORNEV, B.P.

Investigating automatic scrubbers in the All-Union Scientific Reseatch Institute. Trudy VNII no.41:227-244 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

KORNEV, B.V.

Evaluation of oil and gas potentials of the Far East and prospecting trends. Sov. geol. 2 no.5:155-157 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Soviet Far East--Petroleum geology)
(Soviet Far East--Gas, Natural--Geology)

KORNEV, B.V.; FERDMAN, L.I.

Geology and oil and gas potentials of the Chita-Ingoda Depressian in central Transbaikalia. Geol. nefti. i gaza 9 no.7:21-25 Je '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet RSFSR i Gosudarstvennyy trest po geologicheskim izyskaniyam na neft' v Vostochnoy Sibiri.

BUDNIKOV, N.P.; BUYALOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; KORNEV, B.V.

Present status of methods for rating oil and gas test wells in the U.S.S.R. and means for improving them. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.7:1-7 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)