

CHERVYAKOVSKIY, G.F.; KOROTEYEV, V.A.

Lithology, structure, and stratigraphy of the Iredek series.
Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.4:863-865 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

SHEYNBERG, D.S.; KOROTEYEV, V.A.

Possibility of the utilization of the refractive index of artificial glass for an approximate determination of the chemical composition of effusive rocks in the Urals. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.4:934-936 F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Submitted September 21, 1964.

KOROTNYEV, Vasilii Ignat'yevich; KISELEV, Ya., redaktor; KIRILLINA, L.,
~~tekhnicheskii redaktor~~

[Czechoslovakia diary] Chekhoslovatskii dnevnik. [Moskva] Izd-vo
TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1956. 191 p. (MLBA 9:11)
(Czechoslovakia--Description and travel)

KOROTSEVY, Vasilii Ignat'yevich; LIPETS, Yu.G., red.; POPOVA, V.I.,
mladshiy red.; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn.red.

[In the land of oases and deserts] V strane oasisov i pustyn'.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1960. 141 p.

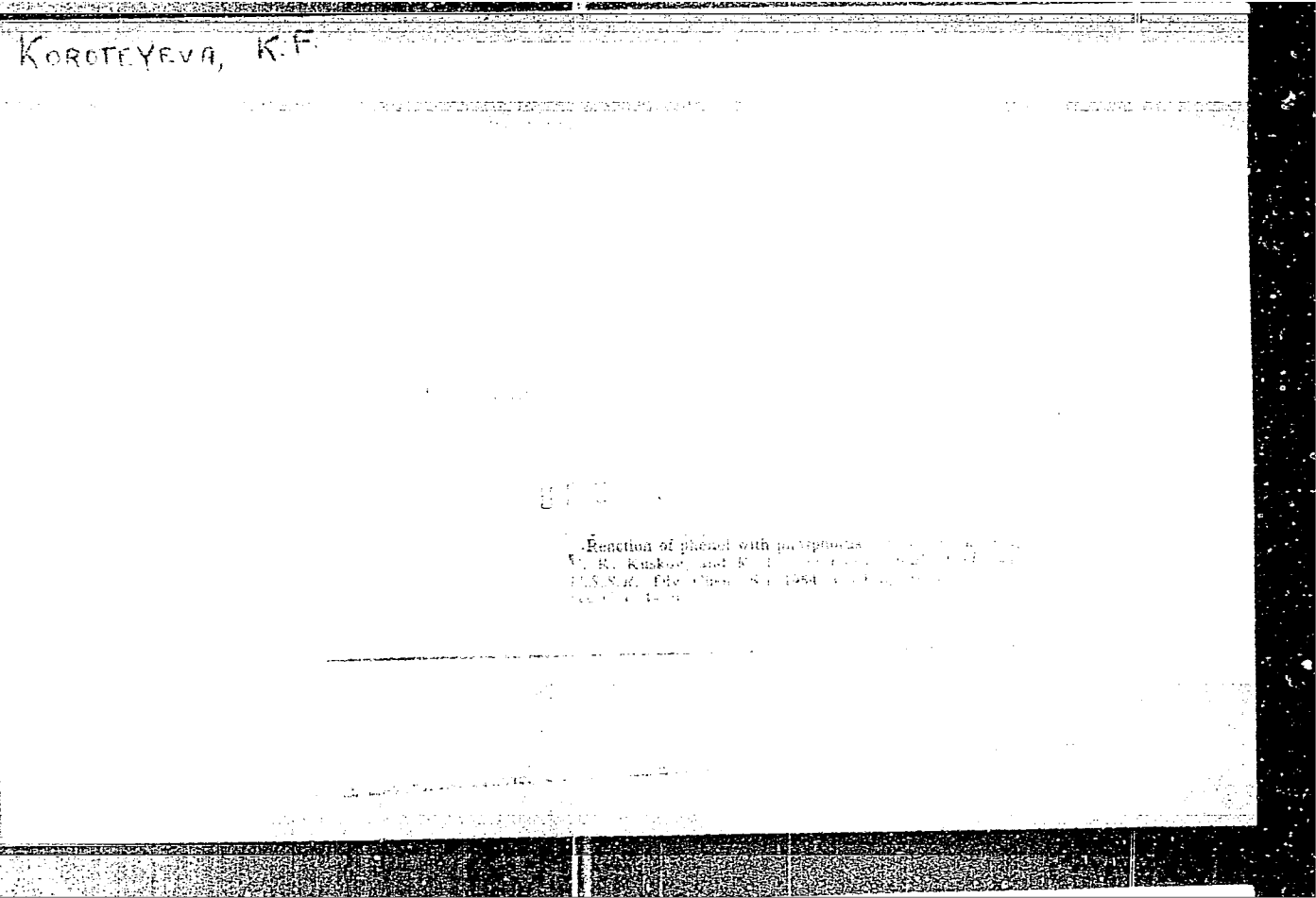
(MIRA 13:12)

(United Arab Republic—Description and travel)

KOROTEYEV, Vasilii Ignat'yevich; SEMENOV, M., red.; YAROV, E.,
tekhn. red.

[This I saw; sketches of various years] IA eto videl; ocherki
raznykh let. Moskva, Izd-vo "Izvestia," 1962. 220 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Stalingrad, Battle of, 1942-1943)
(Czechoslovakia--Description and travel)
(Egypt--Description and travel)



KOROTEYEVA, K. F.

USSR.

Reaction of phenol with phosphorus. S. I. Vol'fkovich, V. K. Kuskov, and K. F. Koroteeva. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1954, 5-8. Heating P with EtOH in an autoclave at 240-50° and 100 atm. gave a low yield of organo-P deriva., including those, b. 110-220°, whose structure was not detd. The gaseous products contained C₂H₄. At higher temp. noticeable amts. of decompn. products were observed. It is believed that the 1st reaction is dehydration of EtOH and the reaction of the resulting H₂O with P; the resulting products then react with EtOH yielding the various products. PhOH does not react with red P in an autoclave, even at 300°, but in the presence of a little H₂O reaction starts even at 200° with a rise in pressure to 40-150 atm. Thus, a well mixed mixt. of 23.5 g. PhOH, 6.3 g. red P, and 4.5 ml. H₂O heated in an autoclave 4.5 hrs. at 250-65° and 110 atm., then allowed to cool over 12 hrs., gave a residual pressure of 20 atm. the gases being composed principally of H₂ (99.5%). After diln. with H₂O, the residual red P was filtered off (5 g.), washed with Et₂O, the filtrates were warmed to expel Et₂O and extd. with C₂H₆; evapn. of the C₂H₆ gave 2 fractions: 2.8 g. PhPH₂, b₁ 87-90°, b. 100°, and 1 g. Ph₂PH, b₁ 170°, b. 272°. Steam distn. of the PhOH from the aq. portion and evapn. of the residual soln. yielded 4 g. yellowish cryst. product, apparently crude PhPO₂H₂. In a similar expt. but with only 2.25 ml. H₂O, heating 1 1/2 hrs. to 200° at 50 atm. again yielded Ph₂PH and a mixt. of acids of P. A mixt. of 3.2 g. red P with 23.2 g. dry NaOPh and 3.0 g. H₂O heated in an autoclave over 4 hrs. to 250° (47 atm. pressure developed), kept there 3 hrs., allowed to cool 12 hrs. (residual pressure of 30

62
2

BLAGODARNYY, Ya.A., kand.med.nauk; LEVIN, V.R.; AMAN'HOLOV, S.A., kand. vet.
nauk; KERIMBEKOV, B.K.; KOROTEYEVA, L.V.; LISIKHIN, I.A.;
MODELEVSKIY, B.Sh.; MUNAYTBASOVA, G.A.; SHAPIRO, D.M., kand.med.nauk;
CHUMINA, L.N.

Materials of the expedition for the study of tuberculosis in
Kzyl-Orda Province of the Kazakhs S.S.R. Probl. tub. 42 no.8:9-
15 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel epidemiologii tuberkuleza (zav. - kand.med.nauk Ye.A.
Blagodarnyy) Kasakhskogo instituta krayevoy patologii (direktor -
kand.med.nauk B.A.Atchabarov) AMN SSSR, Alma-Ata, i otdel
epidemiologii i organizatsii bor'by s tuberkulezom (zav. - prof.
S.V.Massino) Tsentral'noye instituta tuberkuleza (direktor -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Shmelev) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KOROTICH, A.N.

Cutting-off tool with a mechanical fastening of the hard-
alloy bit. Stan. i instr. 36 no.10:31 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

KOROTEYEVA, Ye.S., inzh.

Mechanism of the bursting of bubbles. Teploenergetika 11 no.2:
55-57 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu
v Rostove-na-Donu.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/4 Public Health, etc. Apr 58

Korotich, A. S.

1068. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BRUCELLOSIS IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR (Russian text) - Korotich A. S. - ZH. MIKROBIOL. 1957, 5 (86-90) Vol. 2 8

In the course of the last few years a great task has been completed in the Ukraine in the fight against brucellosis among animals of economic importance. The considerable decrease in number of animals affected by the disease was followed by a steep drop in the human infection rate. In comparison with 1952 the number of foci among animals has dropped by 1955 3.7 times, the number of fresh human cases 3.6 times. In 70.6% of the human cases the source of infection had been infected goats or sheep, in 28.8% cattle affected by brucellosis, and in 0.6% diseased pigs. Most sufferers from brucellosis were villagers; only 19% were urban people. Men and women were equally suffering from the disease. The most menaced group was that from 40-49 yr. of age. The main contingent of brucellosis patients was constituted by labourers working on infected farms, especially people who were temporarily employed in such places: viz. milkers, herdsmen, veterinary personnel. Most infections occurred in June, but cases were also seen in April. For each professional category the chances of infection were greatest during a certain period of the year in connection with the character of the work and the most intimate contact with animals.

Mitov - Plovdiv

Kiev Inst. Epidemiology & Microbiology

KOBOTICH, A.S., SLESARENKO, V.V., STUPNITSKAYA, V.M.

Ways to lower further the incidence of brucellosis. Vrach.delo
no.11:1193-1195 N'58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i bazovaya
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
(UKRAINE--BRUCELLOSIS)

KOROTICH, A. S.

Additional to the Bacteriological Characteristics of Brucellosis in the Ukrainian SSR. p. 126

Korotich, A. S.

Continuous studies of the question on the transformation of the Brucelliae types. p. 128

with Suponitskaya, V. M. "Material Concerning the Spread of Brucellosis in the Ukrainian SSR p. 124.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 268pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

KOROTICH, A.S.; NETREBKO, I.D.; SUPONITSKAYA, V.M.

Ways of eliminating anthrax. Vrach.delo no.12:1303-1304 D '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii.

(ANTHRAX)

SOV/16-60-3-16/37

17(2)

AUTHORS: Korotich, A.S., Kucherova, N.T., Mol'chenko, Ye.F., Netrebko, I.D.

TITLE: Nutrient Media Which Accelerate the Growth of Brucella and Help in Detecting Them Among Concomitant Microflora

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 66 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated various nutrient media in an attempt to find one capable of accelerating the growth of Brucella, to produce a pure strain for diagnostic purpose. It was found that a good nutrient medium could be produced from fresh crude amniotic fluid of cattle, filtered through a Zeitz filter. In such medium Brucella could be cultured within 4 days, compared to the 9 days required for culturing in Huddleson's broth. To detect Brucella among concomitant microflora the specimen can be inoculated on liver agar with 1% glucose and 2% glycerine and with the addition of safranine (1:250,000) and malachite green (1:250,000), whereupon the brucella colonies stain bright red, dark red or ruby. Staining develops after 20 - 30 minutes. Differential staining of the colonies which have developed on the liver agar can be achieved by coating the

Card 1/2

BIRKOVSKIY, Yu.Ye.; KOMPANTSEV, N.F.; KOROTICH, A.S.

Theoretical bases and practical possibilities for the elimination of infectious diseases in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Vrach. delo no.8: 82-85 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Sanitarno-protivoepidemicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR i Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. (UKRAINE—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

KOROTICH, A.S.; SLESARENKO, V.V.; ISAYENKO, L.V.; SHCHERBAK, Yu.N.

Some results in the control of brucellosis and prospects for its
elimination in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i
immun. 31 no.2:104-107 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Sanitarno-protivoepidemičeskogo upravleniya Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya USSR, Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii i Basseynovoy sanitarno-protivoepidemičeskoy
stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(UKRAINE—BRUCELLOSIS)

KOROTICH, A.S.; KUCHEROVA, N.T.; MOL'CHENKO, Ye.F.; NETREBKO, I.D.

Nutritive media accelerating the growth of Brucella and contributing to their detection among other microflora. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.3:66-70 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(BRUCELLA) (BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

KOROTICH, A. S., GOLOTA, Y. A. and GUSHCHA, G. I.

"About sources of infection during ~~hog~~ hog erysipelas."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 32

(KOROTICH, A. S., GOLOTA, Ya. A., GUSHCHA, G. I.) - Kiev Inst. Epidemiology and Microbiology Min Health Ukr SSR, Ukr. Academy Agricultural Sci, and Institute of Zoology, Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR

KOROVITSKIY, Leonid Konstantinovich, prof.; KOROTICH, A.S., red.;
BYKOV, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Brucellosis; clinical aspects, treatment, and prevention]
Brutsellez; klinika, terapiia i profilaktika. Kiev, Gos-
medizdat USSR, 1961. 161 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(BRUCELOSIS)

KOROTICH, A.S., dotsent; SHCHERBAK, Yu.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KONONYUK, G.Ya.; PIKHULYA, K.F.; ROTOV, I.V., kand. veter.
nauk; LEDIN, V.Ye.; KURAKINA, T.A.

Analysis of the vaginal mucus in cattle as a method for
diagnosing brucellosis. Veterinariia 39 no.10:78-86 0 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Korotich, Shcherbak).
2. Donetskaya oblastnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya (for Kononyuk).
3. Donetskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Pikhulya).
4. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Rotov).
5. Respublikanskaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva UkrSSR (for Ledin).
6. Zaveduyushchaya serologicheskim otdelom L'vovskoy oblastnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (for Kurakina).
(Brucellosis in cattle)
(Vaginal smears)

KOROTICH, V. [Korotyoh, V.]

Doomed enemy. Znan.ta pratsia no.8:20-21 Ag '62.
(RHEUMATISM)

(MIRA 15:12)

KOROTICH, V.A. (Kiyev)

Republic conference on the problem of "Hypertension, atherosclerosis,
and coronary insufficiency." Vrach. delo no.4:148-150 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM...DISEASES)

KOROTICH, V.A. (Kiyev)

Study on the effectiveness of hospital supervision of patients
with rheumatic fever. Vrach. delo no.2:128-132 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Organizatsionno-metodicheskiy otdel (zav. - K.M. Sherstnev)
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy
meditsiny imeni akademika N.D. Strazhesko.
(UKRAINE--RHEUMATIC FEVER)

KOROTICH, V. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "On the problem of the ^{complete} ~~complete~~
utilization of sulfides ~~of~~ bauxite in blast-furnace smelting." Sverdlovsk,
1958. 18 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytechnic Inst im S. M.
Kirov), 150 copies (KL, 52-58. 102)

-57-

KOROTICH, V. I.

14(0) **FRASE I BOOK REPRODUCTION** 807/1768

Abademya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii

Sovremennyye problemy metallurgii (Modern Problems in Metallurgy) Moscow, Izd-vo IN SSSR, 1958. 640 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Red. Ed.: A. M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed.: Publishing House: V. S. Kishovnikov, and A. M. Barmov; Tech. Ed.: I. V. Polukhina.

FRONTIS: This book is intended for scientific and technical personnel in the field of metallurgy.

CONTENTS: This is a collection of articles on certain aspects of Soviet metallurgy. The book is dedicated to Academician Ivan Pavlovich Martin on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The book is divided into seven parts. The first part consists of two articles presenting a brief account of the biography and professional activity of the Soviet metallurgist. It includes an article by Ivan Chupina, Nicholas Grant, and John Elliott (N.I.F. USA) describing their meeting with Martin in Moscow and also his visit to the author's station. The second part consists of three articles and the author's introduction. The third part consists of metallurgical industry with two articles and two for the Soviet portion of the book. It consists of 25 articles dealing with the various aspects of the metallurgy of pig iron and steel. The fourth part consists of two articles treating the metallurgy of nonferrous metals. The fifth part consists of three articles on the forming of metals. The sixth part consists of eight articles discussing certain aspects of physical metallurgy. The last part deals with general problems in the field of metallurgy. References are given after each article. No pre-eminences are mentioned.

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Modern Problems in Metallurgy	807/1768
Gettembcher, M. Ya., and L. I. Khodak (Candidates of Technical Sciences, Metallurgical Institute Imeni A. A. Bayer, AS USSR). The Thermal Condition of the Hearth in Connection With the Investigation of the Combustion Process During Production of Ferrosilicon and Ferrosil Pig Iron	263
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Probat, A. Ye. (Professor, Doctor Economic Sciences, Committee for the Study of Production Process, AS USSR). Effect of the Development of Pig-Iron Production in Electrical Furnaces in Western Siberia and the Far East (Soviet) on the National Economy.	304
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	Card 7/12

KOROTICH, V.I.: MIKHAYLOV, V.V.

Sintering of sulfurous bauxites. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst.
73:5-22 '58. (Bauxite) (Sintering) (MIRA 12:8)

KOROTICH, V.I.; MIKHAYLOV, V.V.

Preparing gehlenite dialuminate slags satisfactory for use in
the aluminum industry. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. 73:23-37
'58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Aluminum)

(Slag)

18 (7)

AUTHORS:

Korotich, V. I., Grazinov, V. K.

SOV/163-59-2-46/48

TITLE:

The Application of Tensometry in an Apparatus for Investigating the Kinetics of Reactions (Ispol'zovaniye tenzometrii v apparature dlya issledovaniya kinetiki reaktsiy)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 250 - 251 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method developed in the institute mentioned under "Association" is based on the measurement of the elastic deformation of a steel ruler by tensometer feelers. The apparatus is shown in figure 1. The steel ruler is clamped fast at one end, the sample to be investigated is hung to the other end. The bending of the ruler by the weight of the sample is measured by means of the resistance change of 4 (2 upper and 2 lower) tensometer feelers. The scheme of the measuring bridge circuit according to the zero method is shown in figure 2. The authors see the advantage of this apparatus in the fact that - in contrast to balances - the sample remains hanging during the reaction to be investigated, making possible a continuous measurement of weight changes. The apparatus originally built for the investigation of reduction processes can also be applied to other

Card 1/2

~~KOROTICH, V.I.~~

Viscosity of blast furnace aluminum silicate slags. Izv.vys.
ucheb.sav.; chern.met. no.4:50-53 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Slag) (Viscosimetry)

KOROTICH, V.I.; GBUZINOV, V.K.

Design of standard equipment for determination of the
reducibility of iron ore sinters. Stal' 20 no.8:694-695
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Iron--Metallurgy)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Improvement of the apparatus for determining the softening
of ores and agglomerates. Zav.lab. 26 no.5:628 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Testing machines)

KOROTICH, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., akademik; MOSEVA, I.P.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Mineralogical composition of bauxite sintors. Trudy Ural. nauch. inst. no.91:128-138 '60. (Sintors)
(Bauxite—Analysis) (Sintors)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Studying the reducibility of bauxite sinters. Trudy Ural. politekh.
inst. no.105:107-112 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Bauxite) (Sintering)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Processes of softening of bauxite sinters. Trudy Ural. politekh.
inst. no.105:113-116 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sintering--Testing)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Rate of the movement of water in a layer of finely ground iron
ores and concentrates. Inzh.fiz.zhur. 4 no.7:91-95 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova,
Sverdlovsk.

(Capillarity) (Hydrodynamics) (Iron ore)

KOROTICH, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent :

Flow of granular materials in a rotating drum. Stal' 21 no.8:
680-686 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sintering) (Granular materials)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Standardization of sintering conditions on experimental laboratory
equipment. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.10:26-28
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Sintering)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Low-inertia multispot device for measuring and recording pressure.

Izv. tekhn. no. 9:22-23 S '62.

(Pressure--Measurement)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Standard methods of determining the reducibility of iron
ore sinters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.4:20-26
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces) (Sintering)

KOROTICH, V.I.

Separation of the bed during the sintering of iron ores.
Metallurg 8 no.7:6-8 JI '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Sintering)

KOROTICH, V.I.; PUZANOV, V.P.

Standardizing methods of investigating the softening of iron
ore materials. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.8:
41-46 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOROTICH, V.I.

Interaction between the liquid and solid phases during the modulating
of iron ores and concentrates. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met.
6 no.11:22-29 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOROTICH, V.I.; FUZANOV, V.P.

Removal of hygroscopic moisture in the sintering process. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 7 no.8:28-34 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOROTIEN, V.I.; FURANOV, V.P.; HELIKOV, G.B.

Determining the optimal moisture of a sintering mixture. Stal' 24
no.9:773-777 S. 164. (MIRA 17:10)

KOROTICH, V.I.; PUZANOV, V.P.

Formation of a zone of over-moistening during sintering by
the aspiration method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met.
7 no.10:28-33 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOROTICH, V.I., inzh.

Analysis of the movement of granular material in a revolving
cylindrical drum. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 7 no.12:134-
141 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
Rekomendovana kafedroy aglomeratsionnogo i domennogo proizvodstva.

KOROTICH, V.I.; FUZANOV, V.P.

Effect of the zone of excessive moisture on the permeability to gas of the layer of materials in the sintering process. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:53-58 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOROTICH, V.I. (Sverdlovsk)

Height of the drying zone during sintering. Izv. AN SSSR. Met.
no.4:3-7 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KOROTICH, V.I.; PUZANOV, V.P.; GREKOV, P.N.

Using the suction method to evaluate the permeability to gas of a layer of granular materials during sintering. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; Chern.Met. 8 no.6:22-26 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

PUDOVKIN, M.I.; KOROTIN, A.B.

Magnetic bay-type perturbations and their relation with
ionospheric drifts. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3:408-412 My-Je *61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut, Kol'skiy filial AN
SSSR.

(Ionosphere) (Magnetism, Terrestrial)

S/169/62/000/004/094/103
D290/D302

3,1810

AUTHOR: Korotin, A.B.

TITLE: A comparison of the diurnal variations of the occurrence of hydrogen emission and radiorelections at 72 Mc/s

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 23, abstract 4G142 (V sb. Spektr. elektrofotometr. i radiolokats. issled. polyarn. siyaniy i svecheniya nochn. neba., no. 6, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 31-32)

TEXT: The diurnal variation of the occurrence of radiorelections from aurorae at 72 Mc/s is compared with the diurnal variation of the occurrence of hydrogen emission in the aurorae spectra. Systematic observations of the hydrogen emission were made at the Lo - parsk station (near Murmansk) using a spectrograph СП -47 (SP-47). Spectra of the whole sky were also taken. Radio observations were made over the whole 24-hour period. The author calculated the ratio of the number of observations of hydrogen emission to the total number of observations in each hour of the day, as well as the diurnal
Card 1/2

A comparison of the diurnal ...

S/169/62/000/004/094/103
D290/D302

variation of the occurrence of hydrogen emission. A comparison of the diurnal variations of radioreflexion and hydrogen emission showed coincident maxima at about 17 - 18 h (universal time), and in the morning hours during November-February. The maxima also coincide during the autumn months but then they occur near midnight. In winter, radioreflexions are not observed during the daytime. It is probable that daytime hydrogen emission also does not occur, since the diurnal variations of radioreflexion and hydrogen emission coincide. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

38773

S/194/62/000/005/118/157
D230/D308

3.1810

AUTHOR: Korotin, A.B.

TITLE: Comparison between the diurnal behavior of appearance of hydrogen emission and radio reflection at a frequency of 72 Mc/s

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, 42, abstract 5zh284 (Spektr. elektrofotometr. i radiolokats. issled. polyarn. siyaniy i svecheniya nochn. neba. no. 6, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 31-32)

TEXT: Presents results of comparison between the diurnal behavior of the appearance of reflection effect at 72 Mc/s, and appearance of hydrogen emission in aurora polaris spectra, for autumn and winter. Good agreement is obtained. The diurnal behavior of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field has a sharply different character. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

X

Card 1/1

3.1810
3.9110

1024
S/169/62/000/007/149/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Korotin, A. B.

TITLE: Relation of the integral auroral brightness to geomagnetic field variations and short-period telluric current oscillations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 37, abstract: 7G240 (V sb. Spektr., elektrofotometr. i radiolokats. issled. polyarn. siyaniy i svecheniya nochn. neba, no. 6, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 33-36)

TEXT: Auroral brightness observations were carried out at Stn. Loparskaya by means of a C-180 (S-180) camera, in which the cine-equipment was replaced by a $\Phi 3Y-19$ (FEU-19) photomultiplier. The photocurrent after amplification was registered on a H-375 (N-370) recorder. Changes in the auroral intensity (I) were compared with those of the short-period telluric current oscillations at Stn. Lovozero and with the records of the geomagnetic field's horizontal component (H) (Loparskaya). A few examples of such comparisons

Card 1/2

3.9100 (3805,4705)

3.9110

¹¹⁰²¹⁹
S/169/62/000/007/148/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Korotin, A. B. and Pudovkin, M. I.

TITLE: Possible mechanism for the formation of magnetic disturbances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 35, abstract 7G232 (V sb. Spektr., elektrofotometr. i radiolokats. issled. polyarn. siyaniy i svecheniya nochn. neba, no. 6, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 37-42)

TEXT: The dynamo theory of polar magnetic disturbances is considered. A magnetic disturbance's magnitude is determined by the ionosphere's wind velocity and conductivity, i.e. by the ion formation rate q and the recombination factor α . The theory is applied to the examination of the magnetic storm of 1 March 1960. The record of the geomagnetic field's H-component from 18 to 22 hrs world time on 1 March 1960, at Stn. Loparskaya was compared with the curve of the change in the auroral brightness. Both curves appear to be very similar. The change in the ionization density

X

Card 1/2

ISAYEV, S.I.; KOROTIN, A.B.; FEL'DSHTEYN, Ya.I.

Joint Franco-Soviet expedition to study auroras. Geomag. i aer.
2 no.5:1014-1015 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Auroras) (International cooperation)

... EEC-4/EW7(v)/EWA(h)/EEC(t)/ENT(1)/FCC P1-4/Pe-5/P-4/Pq-4/
... 06/97
... AT5010301

AUTHOR: Korotin, A. P.

55
841

... intrusion zone of a corpuscular stream and a spiral distribution of the
... maximum disturbances

... Polyarnyy geofizicheskiy institut. Issledovaniye
... geomagnitnykh vozmushcheniy i svyazi s shirokakh
(Investigation of aurorae, geomagnetic disturbances, and their appearance at high
latitudes. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 35-40

... corpuscular stream, aurora, magnetic perturbation, geomagnetic time,
geomagnetic latitude

... shape of the place of intrusion of corpuscular streams causing
... perturbations depends upon the interaction between the cor-
... this
... a corpuscular stream is a ...
... found that
... at a definite

KOROVAYKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KOROTIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
KLIMOV, V.P., otv.red.; BASHCHUK, V.I., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A.,
tekh.red.

[Elimination of idle time in the operation of rediffusion
stations] Likvidatsia prostoev radioslov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1959. 13 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik Ivanovskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnoy seti
(for Korovaykov).
 2. Nachal'nik Kemerovskoy direktsii radiotranslya-
tsionnoy seti (for Korotin).
- (Radio stations)

KOROTIN, A.I.

To manage in an efficient and proper way. Vest. svyazi 23 no.2:21
F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik Kemerovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi.
(Telecommunication)

KOROTIN, A.I.

Communication means should be centralized. Vest. svyazi 25
no.4:13-14 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik Kemerovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi.

L 47104-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6016490

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0106/0106

AUTHOR: Golovanov, N. A.; Kozodayeva, N. M.; Korotin, B. A.; Popkov, G. K.

19 47 B

TITLE: Measuring the dose rate of neutron radiation of the wide energy spectrum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.919

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 36-43

TOPIC TAGS: radiation, neutron radiation, radiation dose rate, dosimeter, neutron detector

ABSTRACT: The difficulties were evaluated of designing an ideal dosimeter to measure the dose rate of neutron radiation over a wide energy range. Two methods were examined for designing a data transmitter with dosimetric characteristics in the energy range ranging from 0.025 ev to 20 Mev. The first method is based on the use of an inhibitor of a given width to insure the dosimetric character of the sensitivity curve and the thermal neutron detector. Transmitters,

Card 1/2

UDC: 389:539.16.07:539.125

L 52000-00 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6016160

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/A050/A050

AUTHOR: Golovanov, N. A.; Kozodayeva, N. M.; Korotin, B. A.; Popkov, G. K. 39

TITLE: Measurement of the dose intensity of neutron radiation with a broad energy spectrum 19 B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A419

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 36-43

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, neutron detection, fast neutron, thermal neutron, irradiation dosimetry, radiation instrument

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the difficulty of constructin an "ideal" dosimetric instrument for neutron radiation in a wide energy range. Two methods of producing pickups with dosimetric characteristics in the energy range from 0.025 ev to 20 Mev are considered. The first is based on using a moderator of definite thickness, which ensures a definite dosimetric character of the variation of the sensitivity curve, and a thermal-neutron detector. Pickups based on this principle are arbitrarily called "isodose" pickups. The second method is based on using the characteristics of scintillation detectors for neutrons, namely the dependence of their sensitivity on the energy, which for a fixed ratio of the sensitivities of the fast- and intermediate-neutron detectors gives a satisfactory approximation of the dosimetric curve. The main shortcomings of these methods are indicated. A brief description is presented of the principle of combined dosimetric neutron detection, which is free

Card 1/2

L 32068-66

ACC NR: AR6016160

of many shortcomings inherent in the "isodose" pickup and the dispersion calibration, based on the method of scintillation dispersion detectors. The advantages of separated pickups over the "isodose," dispersion, and combination pickups are discussed.
L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18

Card

2/2-90

L 35352-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) RO

ACC NR: AR6017800

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A058/A058

AUTHOR: Korotin, B. A.; Mysev, I. P.; Ryabova, Ye. A. 43
10 B

TITLE: Simplified procedure for calculating the counting rate of detectors and determination of optimal dimensions of measuring volumes in the radiometry of beta-active gases

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A498

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr. vyp. 1, 1964, 44-53

TOPIC TAGS: radiometry, scintillation counter, pulse counting, Beta detector, gas discharge counter

ABSTRACT: One of the most reliable and simplest methods of measuring the concentration of β -active gases is considered - the method of direct registration of the activity of the gas (contained in a limited volume) with the aid of gas-discharge or scintillation counters. It is noted that the analytic expressions that relate the counting rate of the detector with the concentration of the β -active gas are complicated and cumbersome when rigorous account is taken of the geometry of the measurement and absorption of the β radiation by the medium, so that their practical use is very limited. Since a calculation accuracy of ~15 - 20% is perfectly adequate for many problems, it is possible to simplify the formulas and make them more universal for the determination of the sensitivity for different geometries of the measuring gas volumes. The method of obtaining simpler qualitative relations consisted in the following:

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR7004877

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/009/B094/B094

AUTHOR: Uryvskiy, F. P.; Korotin, B. S.

TITLE: Surface quality in turning heat resistant materials

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 9B601

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kafedry proiz-va letatel'n. apparatov. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 20, ch. 2, 1965, 163-174

TOPIC TAGS: metal surface, metal turning, heat resistant material; tensile stress, titanium alloy/VT14 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: Test data are given on work hardening and residual stresses occurring during machining of VTZ-1 and VT14 titanium alloys, and EI787 heat-resistant steel, as well as on the relation between the temperature in the metal cutting zone and residual stresses. It was determined that during machining of type EI787 steel, the thickness of the work-hardened layer varies from 0.1 to 0.38 mm. At the same time, the thickness of the work-hardened layer decreases while the machining speed v and back rake angle γ increase. An increase in

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.941.001.5

ACC NO: AR7004877

feed (mm/rev) s and the wear of the cutting tool lead to a considerable increase in the thickness of the work-hardened layer. During machining of VT3-1 alloy, the thickness of the work-hardened layer varies from 0.12 to 0.28 mm and the intensity of work-hardening varies within 7-18%. Increase of s and wear of the tool lead to an increase in the thickness and amount of work-hardening, while increase of v and angle γ contributes to their decrease. In machining type EI787 steel, tensile stresses are observed in the upper machined surface layers; these stresses subsequently become compressive stresses. During the treatment of type VT3-1 and VT14 alloys, the surface shows compressive stresses. These stresses may reach a maximum of 20-27 kg/mm². The compressive stresses then become tensile stresses. In machining the VT3-1 alloy, an increase in compressive stresses leads to an increase in fatigue strength. The original article has 9 figures and a bibliography of 4 reference items. L. Tikhonova.
[Translation of abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 2/2

L 19199-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFPTC/ASD Pf-H JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR3004197 S/O276/63/000/005/B144/B144

SOURCE: RZh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 5B751

AUTHOR: Ury*vskiy, F. P.; Korotin, B. S.

TITLE: Investigation of machinability of VT3-1 titanium alloy and of EI787 heat resistant steel

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Obrabaty*vayemost' zharoprochn. i titanovy*kh splavov. Kuyby*shev, 1962, 118-128

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, heat-resistant steel, high-speed cutter, cutter, machinability, VT3-1, EI787, shavings shrinkage

TRANSLATION: Machinability investigation of VT3-1 alloy and EI787 steel was carried out with the purpose of studying the process of chip formation and characteristics of instrument wear, as well as in order to establish stability relationships. A lathe with a continuous control of the number of revolutions was used in the experiments. Dimensions of hard-alloy and high-speed cutters are as follows: $\gamma = 7$ to 10° ; $\alpha = 10^\circ$; $\lambda = 0^\circ$; $\phi = 45^\circ$; $r = 1\text{mm}$. It is established that at machining the VTZ-1 alloy the wear of hard-alloy cutters

Card 1/3

L 19199-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3004197

is along the main rear and front surfaces, and up to a wear value of $h_3 = 0.4$ to 0.5 mm the wear is uniform. At further work the wear increases fast. Cutters VK6M have the highest durability of all the hard-alloy cutters (at cutting at $t = 2$ mm, $s = 0.4$ mm/rev, $v = 25$ m/min, $h_3 = 0.4$ to 0.5 mm). Slightly lower durability have VK8. Of the high-speed tools (at cutting at $t = 2$ mm, $s = 0.4$ mm/rev, $v = 10$ m/min, $h_3 = 0.4$ to 0.5 mm), the greatest durability have R9K10, slightly smaller -- the R9P8. Formulae are derived of relationships of v from s , t and T from VTZ-1 when machining with VK6M and R9K10 cutters. At machining of the VTZ-1 alloy a small effect of cutting speed on shrinkage of shaving has been observed. This is explained by a low plasticity of the alloy; the shaving has an elementary character. Increasing gamma from 0° to 10° leads to an increase of shrinkage of shaving; and at further gamma increase the shrinkage decreases. Formula is given for cutting temperature theta as function of t , s and v . It is determined that cooling by means of a 7%-emulsion, sprayed at a 4 atm pressure in the mixer, causes a substantial increase in the cutter durability. On the basis of dynamic investigations formulae are derived for determining cutting forces P_z , P_y and P_x . It is also established that at machining of VTZ-1 the intensiveness of the hammered layer amounts to 7 to 18%; comparatively small increase in hardness of the hammered layer can be explained by high temperature in the cutting zone. The increase in v and s is limited by cutting temperature, by the coefficient of

Cord 2/3

L 19199-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3004197

longitudinal shrinkage and by the thickness of hammered layer. When the coefficient of longitudinal shrinkage is greater than 1.0, at $t \times s = 2 \times 0.4$ mm, maximum limit speed can be taken at $v = 30$ m/min and the maximum limit advance s -- at less than 0.5 mm/rev. The greatest durability have the VK6M cutters when machining the EI787 steel, while the high-speed cutters have small durability. At the cutter wear of $h_3 = 0.4$ mm the hammering intensiveness amounts to 37% and with a sharp cutter -- 17 to 20%. Formulae are given for determining the cutting speed, temperature and cutting forces P_z , P_y and P_x in relationship to the fundamental parameters of the cutting process. Six figures, 4 references. S. Pinchuk.

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

SUB CODE: IE, MA

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

KOROTIN, Ivan Mikhaylovich; SGIBNEV, Gennadiy Fedorovich;
GORCHAKOV, A.V., nauchn. red.; BOBROVA, T.L., red.;
NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Specialist in the heat treatment of metals] Termist. Mo-
skva, Proftekhizdat, 1963. 279 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Metals--Heat treatment)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

Magnetic Method of Checking the Heat-Treatment of Steel Wire.
 I. M. Korutin, I. Ya. Levahuk and V. I. Nikolin. (Vestnik Metallo-
 promyshlennosti, 1939, No. 10-11, pp. 122-127). (In Russian).
 In steel wire for springs the presence of martensite and appreciable
 amounts of pearlite and troostite is undesirable. The wire should
 possess a primary sorbitic structure. In the present paper the
 authors describe the development of an apparatus, based on magnetic-
 induction principles, in which the magnetic permeabilities of the
 specimen and of a standard wire at definite field strengths are com-
 pared by the differential method, with the object of providing a
 means of checking the suitability of the structure of heat-treated
 wire. Experiments on wires subjected to different forms of heat
 treatment showed that the apparatus could differentiate between
 correctly and incorrectly heat-treated wire.

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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KOROTIN, I. M.
GORODNOV, P.T., inzhener; KOROTIN, I.M., inzhener.

A modern method of brazing in salt baths. Vest. mash. 35 no.9:50-53
S '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Brazing)

SOV/137-59-1-564

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Korotin, I. M.

TITLE: Strength Properties of an Iron-copper-graphite Alloy Used for Automobile Parts (Prochnostnyye svoystva zhelezo-med^l-grafitovogo splava, primenyayemogo dlya avtomobil'nykh detaley)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilstroyeniya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 33-35

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the strength characteristics of a cermet alloy with 2.5 - 3% Cu, 1 - 1.2% C, and the balance Fe used for "GAZ" automobile parts (valve guide and oil-pump gears). At a 90% density σ is 35 kg/mm², σ_{comp} is 300 kg/mm², a_k is 1.5 kgm/cm², and σ is 3%. [Transl. Ed. Note: The last item should more logically read, "6 is 3%."] I. B.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-11-22286

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Korotin, I. M.

TITLE: Unresolved Technical Problems of Major Product-engineering Significance (O nereshennykh voprosakh, imeyushchikh bol'shoye tekhniko-ekonomicheskoye znachenie)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Soveshchaniya glavn. metallurgov z-dov i in-tov avtomob. prom-sti. Nr 5. Moscow, 1958, pp 41-42

ABSTRACT: The question of the most desirable compositions of Cu-Fe-graphite powder-metal bearings is discussed. It is noted that production of a pearlitic structure in such products requires $\leq 0.9\%$ C and $\leq 2.5-3\%$ Cu. Fe powders alloyed with B, Ti and other products are required if greater strength is desired in products of powder metals.

A. N.

Card 1/1

KOROTIN, I.M.

Tanks for storing hardening salts. Mashinostroitel'
no.6:29 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Salts--Storage)

KOROTINA, N.A.

Seasonal changes in nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus in the blood serum of cattle. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.2:52-55 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN UzSSR.
(CATTLE) (BLOOD SERUM)

KOROTINA, N.A.

Characteristics of the secretory function of the abomasum in relation to the feeding frequency. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.4:148-151 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(STOMACH SECRETIONS) (CATTLE FEEDING AND FEEDS)

ACCESSION NR: AT4027407

S/3086/63/000/004/0389/0393

AUTHOR: Korotina, N. A.

TITLE: Characteristics of the absorptive activity of the small intestine under conditions of high temperature

SOURCE: AN UzBSSR. Otd. biol. nauk. Voprosy* biologii i krayevoy meditsiny*, no. 4, 1963, 389-393

TOPIC TAGS: intestinal absorption, water absorption, salt absorption, insolation

ABSTRACT: The absorption of 10-ml samples of tap water and isotonic (0.9%) or hypertonic (1.5%) saline (all at 37-38C) by the small intestine was studied in four surgically prepared dogs fed a mixed diet, both at normal temperatures (18-20C) and under conditions of high temperature (33-39C) and exposure to sunlight (2 hours). Under normal temperature conditions, isotonic saline was absorbed at a uniform rate which varied from dog to dog and averaged 1.41-5.2 ml per 10 minutes; there was also absorption of chloride during this period (11.38-45.21 mg), and tap water was absorbed quite rapidly (5.1-7.67 ml/10 min.). Under high temperature conditions, however, the absorption of both water and chloride was sharply decreased (average of 11.8 and 44%, respectively). Hypertonic saline was not absorbed from the intestine under any conditions; in fact, the volume increased due to

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4027407

excretion of body fluids, especially at high temperatures. Chloride, however, was absorbed more rapidly from hypertonic than from isotonic saline at normal temperatures (no absorption at high temperatures). The absorptive activity of the small intestine was partially restored within 2 hours after the dogs were transferred from direct sunlight to shade. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk AN UzbSSR (Division of Biological Sciences, AN UzbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

FORC 1114

Intestinal absorption of water in dogs under the influence of high temperatures. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no. 1:32-35 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Uzbekskiy institut krayevoy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

KOROTITSKIY, A.M., fel'dsher

Experience in control of farm accidents at feldsher center.
Fel'd. i akush. no.9:33-35 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Fel'dsherskiy punkt Mayskogo svinosovkhoz, Cherepanovskogo rayona Novosibirskoy oblasti.
(ACCIDENTS, prevention and control in rural Russia)
(RURAL CONDITIONS accid., prev. in Russia)

KOROTKAYA, L., promyshlenno-snaitarnyy vrach; KLEVOVOY, M.

On a scientific basis. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 5 no.4:10-11
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Predsedatel' zavodskogo komiteta Luganskogo teplovozostroi-
tel'nogo zavoda imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii (for Khlevovoy).
(Lugansk—Locomotive works—Hygienic aspects)

TSVETKOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KOROTKAYA, L.I., inzh.

Determining the constant of the relaxation time of strains
in chrome shoe upper leather. Nauch. trudy MTILP 25:61-72
(MIRA 16:8)
'62.

1. Kafedra tekhnologii izdeliy iz kozhi Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

TSVETKOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KOROTKAYA, L.I., inzh.

Determining the constant of the relaxation time of straining in
chrome shoe upper leather. Nauch. trudy MTILP 25:61-72 '62.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii izdeliy iz kozhi Moskovskogo tekhnolo-
gicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

KOROTKAYA, V. [Karotkaia, V.], Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda.

A new surge of labor enthusiasm. Rab. i sial. 37 no. 5:4-5 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Zvenevaya kolkhoza "XVIII parts"yezd" Talachinskogo rayona.
(Tolochino District—Flax)

KOROTKEVICH, Aleksandr Timofeyevich; BEREZKIN, Yu.I., red.;
KISLYAKOVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[In battle and at work always ahead; on the history of the
Miasnikov Car Repair Plant] V boiakh i trude - vezde vpered;
k istorii VRZ im. Miasnikova. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego,
srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia ESSR,
1962. 41 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Minks--Railroads--Cars)

KOROTKEVICH, A.V.

[Bibliography of books and magazine articles in Russian from 1887 to 1947 on the problem of using grape products] Bibliograficheskiy ukazatel' knig i zhurnal'nykh statei na russkom iazyke po voprosu ispol'sovaniia produktsii vinogradarstva za 1887 - 1947 gg. [IAlt. 1948]-1949. 4 pts. (MIRA 9:8)
(Grapes)

16

CA

Determination of alcohol in wines. A. V. Korotkevich. *Vinodolie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 8, No. 4, 44(1948).—
 For rapid detn. in the winery of alc. content in wines of all types, reliable results have been obtained by distg. off a portion, restoring to vol. with water, and then detg. the alc. concn. by means of the Trailes gyrostatic spiritometer; it is desirable to use 2 spiritometers graduated to 0.2° for the intervals 0-10° and 10-20°. H. Outfeld

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLS

FROM LETTERS

GROUP #

SYMBOLS

LETTERS

GROUP #

SYMBOLS

LETTERS

KOROTKEVICH, A. V.

21825

KOROTKEVICH, A. V. Opredeleniye organicheskikh neletuchikh
kislot vina v odnoy probe. Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo
moldavii, 1949, No. 3, s. 18-21.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

KOROTSEVICH, A. V.

27203 KOROTSEVICH, A. V. - Opredelenie Obshchego kstrakta Vin Raschetnym Putem.
Vinodelie I Vinogradarstvo Moldavii, 1949, No. 4, s. 16-18.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949.

KOROTKEVICH, A. V.

23395 Opreleniye glitserina v sukhikh vinakh. Vinodeliye i
vinogradioarstvo sssr, 1949, No. 7, c. 29-31.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949.

16

CA

Determination of alcohol in mild wines by ebulliometry.
 A. V. Korotkevich. *Vinodetie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.*
 S. No. 10, 60 (1967); *J. C.A.* 43, 282a. — For wines above
 3% by vol. Alc. is distd. from a 20-ml. aliquot into a 50-
 ml. volumetric flask, made up to vol. with distd. water
 and the b.p. is distd. as usual. Corrections for change in b.p.
 due to wine extraction are: at 63-64°, -0.25°; 65-67°,
 -0.20°; 64-65°, -0.20°; 67-68°, -0.18°; 68-69°,
 -0.25°; 69-70°, -0.15°. The amt. of alc. is then detd.
 from normal tables and multiplied by 2. For wines having
 less than 3% alc.: A 20-ml. wine sample is used, the same
 corrections are applied to the b.p. but the multiplication
 factor is unnecessary. Deviation in results obtained by
 this method and by pycnometry do not exceed ±0.3.
 H. Outfield

KOROTKEVICH A.V

Application of centrifuge for chemical controlling of wine
 A. V. Korotkevich and A. P. Ponomarev
Vestnik Khimicheskoy Promyshlennosti, No. 2, 11, 1970, p. 11
 containing for the purpose of sugar determination of wine
 samples. Methods of separation and determination of
 sucrose. Previous centrifugation of 2000 rpm
 sufficient for the purpose. It is done as follows: pipet 25 ml
 of a dry wine into a 250-ml. cylinder, add NaOH to a
 slightly alk. reaction followed by 2.5 ml. 10% BaCl_2 , acetate
 the next for 1 min., then dil. it with distilled water to 100 ml.
 and add 10 ml. of 10% Na_2CO_3 solution, decolor the sample with
 10 ml. of 10% Na_2SO_3 solution, and pour the mixture into a
 centrifuge tube. Centrifuge, and pour the supernatant into
 a test tube. The sample is completely clear and colorless.
 After centrifugation the sample is clear and colorless.
 The amount of sucrose in the sample is determined by the
 volume of NaOH solution (B) $\times 10 = \text{I}$. AcOH (10 ml.)
 is added to the sample for the purpose of I - I - P. We then

KOROTKEVICH, A. V.

Tannides of grapes and their diffusion into wines. A. V. Korotkevich, Z. I. Galozonskaya, and A. P. Kravchuk (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Viticult. and Vitiicult., "Magarach," Yalta, Crimea). *Biokhim. Vitideliya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik 3*, 23-42 (1959). The method of Korotkevich (*Vitidelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* No. 10 (1946)) for detn. of the total amt. of tannides (I) in grapes and wines was modified to det. separately the tannin (II) and the coloring substances (III) constituting I. In 40 different red-varieties of grapes investigated the amt. of I varied from 255 to 2230 mg./100 g. berries with an av. of 1577 mg. for 1946 (dry summer) and 500 mg. for 1947 vintage (moist weather), resp.; the amt. of I per 100 g. of peels was on an av. 3.5 and 1.95, while that of seeds was 17.7 and 0.9 g., resp. Nearly 1/3 of I of grapes are located in the seeds. In peels, the amt. of III was 3.4% (in 1946) and 8.0% of I (in 1947). From 3 to 49% of the grape I diffused into wine during the fermentation, mainly at the expense of the peel's I. The diffusion was increased by a thorough crushing of the grape peels and seeds, by warming the grape pulp, and by increasing the alc. concn. of the medium to 10-15%. In wines, the amt. of II and III varied from 0.35 and 0.05 to 2.04 and 0.34, with an av. of 1.08 and 0.16 g. l., resp. The amt. of III in some wines was as high as 23% of I. E. Wierblek

CH

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KOROTKEVICH, A. V.

Spectrophotometric determination of the color of wine.
A. V. Korotkevich. *Vinsdelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.*
II, No. 1, 20-21 (1951). The use of a Pulfrich spectro-
photometer for the detn. of the wine color is described.
White wines were used directly while colored wines were
dild. 2-5 or 10-20 times before the detn. The max. ab-
sorption wave length for white wines (Riesling and Pedro)
was 4300, while that for red wines (Saperavi) was 5300 A.
resp. The extinction values (E) multiplied by the dila-
factor were used for the detn. of the relative color intensities
of wines and wine products. The detn. of the coloring sub-
stances in wine (in g./l.) was made by multiplying the E
values (corrected for the dila.) by the factor 0.025 computed
from the Neubauer-Laewenthal const. of 0.00416 used for
the detn. of tannin in red varieties of grapes and wines (C.A.
48, 8815a); in case when the const. used is 0.008 the E
values are multiplied by 0.0375. E. Wierzbicki.

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CA

Oxidizing reactions of wines. A. V. Kurotchevich and K. A. Kusnetsova. *Vinodelia i Vinogradovstvo S.S.S.R.* 11, No. 2, 10-12(1951).—A discussion of work carried out over the past 15 years on the importance of oxidizing reactions on the maturing of wines. The oxidation-reduction potential and the content of dissolved O_2 are the important factors to be studied. The authors describe their methods for characterizing wine as an oxidizing-reducing system. To obtain the general oxidizability of wine, the wine is treated with a weak soln. of iodine at pH 3.8. Details are given for this analysis, which measures the amt. of easily oxidizable substances, like polyphenols, sulfurous acid, ascorbic acid, and essential oils. The maximal oxidizability of wines is estd. by treating the wine with permanganate, which gives an estimate of the more difficultly oxidizable substances, like sugars, alc., and various acids. Methods are also described for detg. the general reductibility of wines (photometric detn. using indigo Carmine dye), for the detn. of "tanbles" (including polyphenols) oxidizable by gaseous O_2 , and for a general balance of oxidation-reduction effects.

S. Gottlieb

1957

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Method for analyzing oak wood. Vin. SSSR 12 no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 195~~7~~₂, Uncl.

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Wine and Wine Making

How to decrease loss of wine during storage. Vin. SSSR. 12 no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953 ²Unclassified.

KOROTKEVICH, A. V.; TIURIN, S. T.

Wine and wine making

Objective method for determining marc. Vin. SSSR 12 No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195~~7~~₂, Uncl.

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2. USSR (600)
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7. Kaplanbek State Farm is to turn out brand wines. Vin.SSSR 12 no.10, 1952.

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