

KOROVKIN, V.A.

Criteria for the evaluation of the mold locking mechanisms of  
molding presses. Trudy MIKHM 27:116-120 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

ИЗВЕЩАНИЕ Л.В. ПОКРОВСКИМ, В.А.

Power calculation of hydromechanical systems for the locking of  
the molds of molding presses taking the elasticity of the links  
into account. Trudy MIKHM 27:121-129 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

KOROVKIN, V. D.

Technology

How to preserve motion-picture films, Moskva, Goskinoizdat, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1958<sup>2</sup> Unclassified.

KOROVKIN, V.: MATVEYENKO, A.

Moving Picture Projection

Proper utilization of reels. Kinomekhanik no. 8, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1951, Uncl.  
2

KROVNIK, V.

Moving-Picture Projection

Inspection and repair of film reels in circular film-feeding. Kinomekhanik no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1957, Uncl.

2

KOROVKIN, V.

MOVING-PICTURE PROJECTION

New problems in technical inspection of motion picture establishments. Kinomekhanik. no. 8, 1952.

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

2

1. KOROVKIN, V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Moving-Picture Projection
7. Fire hazard of nitrocellulose moving-picture film. Kinomekhanik No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KOROVKIN, V., nachal'nik.

Fulfill the construction plan. Kinomekhanik no.9:28 S '53. (MLBA 6:9)

1. Otdel kapital'nogo stroitel'stva Glavnogo upravleniya kinofikatsii i  
kinoprokata. (Moving-picture industry)



KOROVKIN, V.; KOSSOVSKIY, A.

Application of the new instructions on determining the condition of 35 and 16  
mm. films. Kinomekhanik no.11:44-45 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)  
(Moving-picture projection)

KOFOVKIN, V. D.

Rental of motion pictures; practical manual for distributors and rental agents  
of motion pictures Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1954. 90 p. (55-41034)

PN1993.5.R9K6

IDAROV, A.N.; LISOGOR, M.M.; KAMELEV, A.M.; ~~KOROVKIN, V.D.~~;  
KALASHNIKOV, N.A.; KREYL', F.E.; PETROV, V.V., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; KHEKHLOVSKAYA, N.S., red.;  
KARASIK, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the rural motion-picture operator and mechanic]  
Spravochnaia kniga sel'skogo kinomekhanika. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Sovetskaya Rossiia," 1961. 448 p. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Motion-picture theaters--Equipment and supplies)

KOROVKIN, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; BOGATOVA, V., red.; PODSHEBYAKIN, I.,  
tekh. red.

[Technical handling of film copies] Tekhnicheskaja ekspluata-  
tsiia fil'mokopii. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1962. 127 p.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Motion pictures--Distribution)  
(Motion-picture photography--Films)

KOROVKIN, V. I.

THE TECHNOLOGY OF BUTT-WELDING STEEL RINGS OF LARGE DIAMETER AND OF LARGE CROSS-SECTION. V. I. Korovkin. (Avtoznanoe Delo, 1948, No. 1, pp. 27-28). (In Russian). Based on experiences with two types of welding machine, each of 200 kVA, but one with manually and the other with electrically actuated securing clamps, conditions for the butt-welding of two half-rings to form a ring are summarized. Both low-carbon and special steels were dealt with, the approximate cross sections being 75 x 60 mm. and 65 x 35 mm. respectively, and the approximate diameters 880 mm. and 1280 mm. respectively. For each of these information is given on the contact pressure, the extent of fusion, the distance between clamps, the welding time and preparation of the contact surfaces, as well as on the electrical conditions.

Immediate source clipping

135-58-6-14/19

*KOROVKIN, V. I.*  
AUTHORS: Korovkin, V.I., and Vikent'yev, V.V., Engineers

TITLE: Device for Controlling the Concentricity of Electrode Coating in a Continuous Production Line of Electrodes (Pribor dlya kontrolya kontsentrichnosti pokrytiya elektrodov v potoka ikh nepreryvnogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp 41-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Non-concentric coatings on electrodes cause formation of a "shield" on the electrode and frequent interruptions of the electric arc in the welding process. The known devices for control of coating permit only checking of ready electrodes. The article gives a detailed description of a new telemetering device - designed by the authors - for checking the concentricity of coating on electrode rods made of magnetic metal. The device consists of an electromagnetic indicator and an amplifier which are shown in photographs, a drawing and an electric diagram. The excentricity of coating can be seen on galvanometers placed on the amplifier. When the excentricity exceeds the permissible value, the press operator can adjust the set screws fixing the position of the gaging bush in the press

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135-58-6-14/19

Device for Controlling the Concentricity of Electrode Coating in a  
**Production Line of Electrodes**

head. The device has passed a test in shop conditions and proved sufficiently sensitive. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Opytnyy svarochnyy zavod Mosgorsovnarkhoza (Experimental Welding Plant of Mosgorsovnarkhoz)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SEMIKHIN, I.A.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KOROVIKIN, V.K.

Using ozone electro-synthesis for the concentration of a rare oxygen isotope  $O^{18}$ . Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim, 18 no.3: 29-32 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Oxygen isotopes) (Ozone)



0 235.65 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pq-4 ESD(GB)/DIAAP/IJP(c)

ORDON NR: AP4044449

S/0076/64/038/008/2072/2071

Study of isotope effects during dissociation of carbon dioxide in a flowing

International Scientific Conference on Isotopes

13C, 18O, oxygen isotope, carbon isotope, carbon dioxide, isotope enrichment, steady flowing gas

Isotope exchange during dissociation of carbon dioxide in a flowing was investigated. To determine the direction and order of this reaction of experimental conditions experiments were conducted on the apparatus in figure 1 of the enclosure. The reactor was constructed from mo- glass and electrodes--from copper. The diameter of the electrodes was 10 mm. The electrodes were water cooled during operation. Mass spectrometric

Card 1/4

11-15-65

NR: AP4044449

ment. For each sample mass spectra were recorded and the following results were obtained: when the intensities of ionic peaks were recorded which would correspond to the following molecular masses:  $C^{12}O^{16}O^{18}$ ,  $C^{13}O_2^{16}$ ,  $O^{16}O^{18}$ ,  $C^{12}O^{18}$  and  $C^{12}O^{16}$ . In the course of the reaction  $O^{18}$  and  $C^{13}$  were accumulated in  $CO_2$  and  $O^{16}$  in CO. Upon change of discharge current from 100 to 1000 mA at constant pressures (10, 50 and 100 mm Hg) the enrichment coefficient with respect to  $O^{18}$  and  $C^{13}$  remains practically constant and respectively  $1.007 \pm 0.007$  and  $1.020 \pm 0.008$ . If the initial pressure is lowered from 100 to 10 mm Hg the degree of dissociation of  $CO_2$  increases from 0.15 to 0.35. The magnitude of enrichment coefficient increases from 1.007 to 1.017 and 1.090. The article presents a material isotope balance which enables the control of the quality of experiments and analysis.

References: 4 figures and 2 tables

Author: M. V. Mendeleeva (Chemistry Department, Moscow State University)

2/4

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N. NR. AP4044449

2

DATE: 30Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: G 1, IC

SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Case 314

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REF ID: A9404449

ENCLOSURE: 0

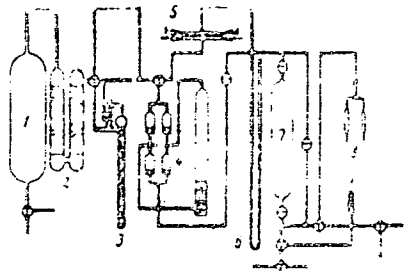


fig. 1 apparatus

1. feeding reservoir, 2. drying towers, 3. flow meter, 4. circulation pump,  
5. mercury manometer, 6. tank for castor oil, 7. gauges  
Gauge LT-2

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP3001604

S/0189/63/000/003/0029/0032

AUTHORS: Semiokhin, I. A.; Panchenkov, G. M.; Korovkin, V. K.

TITLE: Utilization of ozone electrosynthesis in the concentration of the rare oxygen isotope O-18

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2, Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: electrosynthesis, ozone electrosynthesis, O-18 isotope, oxygen isotope, oxygen isotope concentration, ozonizer, ozone concentration, molecular ozone redistribution, molecular oxygen redistribution, isotope redistribution, oxygen isotope redistribution velocity

ABSTRACT: A short report was delivered at the All-Union Universities Conference on Ozone, MGU, May 1960. The purpose of this study was to determine the relation between the separation coefficient and the velocity of oxygen isotope separation (with respect to the time interval during which oxygen remained in the electrical discharge zone, to length of the reactor, to pressure, to temperature, and to the procedure of ozone accumulation and sampling). Maximum ozone concentration was 9-10 vol % (at 20C and 760 mm Hg). The isotope composition analysis was conducted with the MS-3 mass-spectrometer. The specific energy factor  $u/v$  (ratio of

Card 1/2

SUBMITTED: 29Sep61

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NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 006

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824920012-

Card 2/2

21(5)

## AUTHORS:

SOV/76-33-9-7/37  
Semiokhin, I. A., Panchenkov, G. M., Korovkin, V. K.,  
Borisov, A. V.

## TITLE:

Separation of Oxygen Isotopes in the Process of Electro-  
synthesis of Ozone

## PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 9, pp 1933-1938  
(USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

The equilibrium constant of the reaction of isotope exchange  
 $2 O_3^{16} + 3 O_2^{18} \rightleftharpoons 2 O_3^{18} + 3 O_2^{16}$  (1) in a silent electric dis-  
charge was calculated in the Laboratoriya khimii i razdeleniya  
izotopov MGU (Laboratory of Chemistry and Isotope Separation  
of MSU) by means of the approximation method by V. M. Tatevskiy  
(Ref 1), it amounts to 1.174 at 20°C. In order to determine  
the dependence of the distribution of the oxygen isotopes on  
the duration of gas in the discharge zone, on the length  
of the ozonizer, on the method of ozone concentration, and on  
the way of taking samples, investigations were performed by  
means of a special device (Fig 1) made of molybdenum glass.  
The oxygen was conducted through a system to be purified and  
dried and was then introduced into the ozonizer. The ozone

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SOV/76-33-9-7/37

## Separation of Oxygen Isotopes in the Process of Electrosynthesis of Ozone

concentration of the oxygen-ozone mixture was measured and the ozone was adsorbed in silica gel to be either analyzed by means of a mass spectrograph or (in multistage investigations) was dissociated by heat-treatment and was again converted into ozone in the ozonizer. The pressure was measured by means of an ionization thermocouple vacuummeter type VIT-1 or by a Hg-manometer respectively. The current supply of the ozonizer was accomplished by a sound-frequency generator type ZG-2A and a translation amplifier type TU-500-3, by the use of a transformer of the type OM-6. The current intensity of the ozonizer was measured by means of a "Mul'titset" type Ts-312, the voltage being measured by means of a static voltmeter type S-96. The ozone concentration was determined iodometrically, the analysis of the isotope composition of the oxygen was performed by means of the apparatus type MS-3. The factor of the specific energy  $U/\gamma$  permitting the comparison of the performance efficiency of electrochemical processes as shown by experiments in the Laboratoriya kataliza i gazovoy elektrokhimii MGU (Laboratory of Catalysis and Gas Electrochemistry of the MSU) this factor was applied to the analysis of measur-

Card 2/3

SOV/76-3349-7/37

Separation of Oxygen Isotopes in the Process of Electrosynthesis of Ozone

ing results in relation to the concentration coefficient  $S$ . It was observed that a steady state in the isotopic exchange between oxygen and ozone is reached for  $U/v = 2wh/l$  that means in about 1 second. The enrichment of ozone with  $O^{18}$  depends practically neither on the length of the ozonizer nor on the method of ozone-concentration nor on the sample taking. Values of 1.08 to 1.10 for  $S$  were obtained by one-stage investigations in ozonizers of different lengths (20-65 cm) at  $20^{\circ}C$  and 750 torr. The following scientists were mentioned: Ye. N. Yeregin, S. S. Vasil'yev and N. I. Kobozev. There are 6 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonoseva  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1958

Card 3/3



KOROVKIN, V. K., SEMIOKHIN, I. A. and PANCHENKOV, G. M.

"Zur Trennung der Isotope des Sauerstoffs bei der Elektrosynthese des Ozons."

Report presented at the 2nd Conf. on Stable Isotopes.  
East German Academy of Sciences, Inst. of Applied Physical Material  
Leipzig, GDR, 30 Oct - 4 Nov 1961

S/076/61/035/007/018/019  
B124/B231

AUTHORS: Korovkin, V. K., Semiokhin, I. A., Panchenkov, G. M., Jui  
Shih-chuag

TITLE: Separation of oxygen isotopes in the electrosynthesis of ozone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1648 - 1650

TEXT: It has been discussed by the authors at an earlier occasion (Ref. 1: I. A. Semiokhin, G. M. Panchenkov, V. K. Korovkin, A. V. Borisov, Zh. fiz. khimii, 33, 1933, 1959) that the steady state in the separation of oxygen isotopes sets in long before the equilibrium ozone concentration is attained. The concentration turned out to be about equal to that found as a result of investigations carried out under different conditions (different values of the specific energy  $U/v$ , different dimensions of ozonizers, different methods of ozone accumulation and sampling), and showed to be independent of the concentration of the ozone obtained. The present work engages in changing the conditions so as to attain the isotope equilibrium and the concentration coefficient at changed pressure- and temperature ratios in the system. The investigation was carried out in a

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Separation of oxygen isotopes in...

S/076/61/035/007/018/019  
B124/B231

device described in Ref. 1, that is, in a reactor of 600 mm length provided with a 1 mm wide spark gap. The discharge power was determined from the volt-ampere characteristic with the aid of the equation  $U = V_c(I_{av} - I_{cr})$  derived by Yu. V. Filippov and Yu. M. Yemel'yanov (Ref. 2: Zh. fiz. khimii, 31, 896, 1957; 33, 1042, 1959), where  $I_{av}$  is the mean value of the current flowing through the ozonizer,  $I_{cr}$  the mean value of the current in case of a critical terminal potential in the ozonizer, and  $V_c$  the amplitude value of the ignition voltage discharge.

The effect of pressure was studied in the range 300 - 900 mm Hg with the walls of the ozonizer exhibiting a temperature of 20°C. The mean concentration coefficient was constant within the test errors, and is computed from the equation  $S_{mean} = 1.100 \pm 0.013$ , where 0.013 is the mean error; in more than 75% of the tests, the mean error was smaller and equal to 0.010. The steady state in the process of isotopic exchange would be attained if the values of  $U/v$  were close to one which corresponds, in our case, to a duration of the gas in the discharge of 1 - 2 seconds. The

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S/076/61/035/007/018/019  
B124/B231

Separation of oxygen isotopes in ...

equilibrium ozone concentration will be attained only in case that the U/v-values exhibit an energy of 5 -8 watts/l.hr and increases when pressure is raised (Fig. 2). Five series of tests were carried out at a wall temperature varying between -19 and +92°C and constant pressure of 760 mm Hg. The results obtained showed that a rise in temperature causes the concentration coefficient to increase (Fig. 3). A temperature rise in the reactor causes a considerable drop of the ozone concentration. The data obtained indicate that the separation of oxygen isotopes in the electro-synthesis of ozone is not determined by the exchange of oxygen isotopes between oxygen and synthesized ozone, but directly by the formation of ozone from oxygen. Indicative of this is the independence of the distribution coefficient S on the duration of oxygen in the discharge zone and the relatively high experimental value of S (about 1.10 at room-temperature) as compared with the equilibrium values of S for the exchange reaction ( $S = 1.03$ ), for the computation of which the method of statistical thermodynamics was applied. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova,  
(Moscow State University imehi M. V. Lomonosova)

Card 3/5

SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; KOROVKIN, V.K.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZHUY SHI-CHZHUAN  
[Jui Shih-chuang]

Separation of oxygen isotopes by the exchange  $\text{CO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
in an electric discharge. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.8:1881-1883  
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.  
(Oxygen—Isotopes)  
(Carbon dioxide)  
(Water)

43781

G/025/62/000/004-5/002/005  
I041/I241

11.1125

AUTHORS: Semiochin, I.A., Pancenkov, G.M., and Korovkin, V.K.

TITLE: The separation of oxygen isotopes during the electro-synthesis of Ozone

PERIODICAL: Kernenergie, no.4-5, 1962, 300-303

TEXT: The isotope fractionation of oxygen isotopes between oxygen and ozone during the electro-synthesis of ozone was investigated as a function of the flow velocity, the length of the ozonizing tube, the gas pressure and wall temperature, with a view of utilizing the electric discharge conditions for the rapid attainment of isotopic equilibrium between species for the purpose of isotope production. Stationary isotopic fractionation was established much faster than the attainment of stationary ozone concentration; the isotope fractionating factor between ozone and oxygen was found to increase from

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G/025/62/000/004-5/002/005  
I041/I241

The separation of oxygen isotopes...

1.03 at  $-19^{\circ}\text{C}$  to 1.13 at  $92^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and was independent of the ozone concentration and of the total pressure and of the length of the ozonizer. Because of these facts and since the experimental separation factor is much larger than the calculated equilibrium value for the exchange between ozone and oxygen, the author concludes that the observed effect is a kinetic one. No conclusive quantitative assignment of the reaction step responsible for the enrichment is given, but it is suggested that the separation is due to a combined isotope effect on electrodisassociation reaction of the  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{O}_3$  molecules. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Stable Isotope Laboratory of the State University of Moscow.

SUBMITTED: Paper presented at the 2nd Stable Isotope Conference, Leipzig, October 30, - November 4, 1961

Card 2/2

KOROVKIN, V.K.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SEMIOKHIN, I.A.

"Zur Frage des Mechanismus der Verteilung der Isotope des Sauerstoffs bei der Elektro-  
synthese von Ozon"

Third Working Conference on Stable Isotopes, 28 October to 2 November 1963, Leipzig.



KOROVKIN, V.K.; SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ANDREYOV, Yu.P.

"Untersuchung der Kinetik und des Mechanismus der Isotopenverteilung bei der Dissoziation von Kohlendioxyd in elektrischen Entladungen"

Third Working Conference on Stable Isotopes, 28 October to 2 November 1963, Leipzig.

SEMIOKHIN, I.A.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KOROVKIN, V.K.

Oxygen isotope separation in the electrosynthesis of ozone.  
Part. 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2561-2563 N°62.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KOROVKIN, Valentin Semanovich; KONDITKROV, Vasilii Mikhaylovich;  
CHULOSHNIKOVA, Ye.P.; inzh., red.; FREGER, D.F., tekhn.red.

[Introducing automatic control in the straightening and  
cutting of rods having from 1.5 to 8 mm. in cross section]  
Avtomatizatsiia rikhtovki i rubki prutkovogo materiala  
diametrom ot 1,5 do 8 mm. Leningrad, Leningr.dom nauchno-tekhn.  
propagandy, 1958. 8 p. (Listok novatora, no.10. Kovka i  
shtampovka) (MIRA 12:10)  
(Metalworking machinery) (Automatic control)

*Aerodinamika*

BUSANOVA, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROVKIN, Ye.V., inzh.

Investigation of vibratory stresses in axial-flow compressor blades.  
Energomashinostroenie 4 no.1:15-17 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Air compressors--Blades)

S/122/60/000/007/003/011  
A161/A029

AUTHOR: Korovkin, Ye.V., Engineer

TITLE: Approximate Calculation of Critical R.P.M. in a System Rotor-Ball Bearings in High-Speed Turbomachines

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1960, No. 7, pp. 19 - 24

TEXT: The rigidity of bearings in high-speed turbomachines becomes commensurable with the rigidity of the rotor itself, and this must be considered in designing turbomachines with ball bearings, where the damping effect is low compared to the oil film in plain bearings. Work with doubled load on the bearings reduces about 10 times the bearing life and several breakdowns occurred due to this reason (Ref. 1). The author analyses three typical cases: 1) bearings without clearance between the races and the balls; 2) bearings with clearances between the races and balls, when the centrifugal force caused by rotor disbalance does not exceed the constant load on the bearings and 3) bearings with clearances as in point 2, when the centrifugal force from rotor disbalance does exceed the constant-direction load. The critical r.p.m. for each case is calculated and the following three conclusions made: 1) The system rotor-bearings in

Cará 1/2

S/122/60/000/007/003/011  
A161/A029

Approximate Calculation of Critical R.P.M. in a System Rotor-Ball Bearings in High-Speed Turbomachines

high-speed machines with ball bearings has a considerably lower critical r.p.m. than a rotor on absolutely rigid supports conventionally assumed in calculations. 2) The dangerous degree of critical r.p.m. depends on the clearance in ball bearings and on the relation between the centrifugal force from distalace of the rotor and the constant load (rotor weight, etc.). 3) For determination of the critical r.p.m. zone, the "square deviation minimization method" (Ref. 4) provides a convenient means. There are 10 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 English.

Card 2/2

S/114/60/000/008/004/010  
E194/E255

AUTHOR:

Korovkin, Ye. V.

TITLE:

The Influence of Rolling Bearings on the Critical Speed of a Rotor

PERIODICAL:

Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960<sup>6</sup>, No. 8, pp. 28-29

TEXT:

One of the main causes of premature failure of rolling bearings in high-speed turbine type machines with rigid rotors is that play in the bearings reduces the critical speed of the rotor below the running speed, thus imposing considerable dynamic overload of the bearings. Play is particularly marked in ball bearings. Cases are known in which rolling bearings have been broken during tests on turbines although they have operated successfully with approximately the same load and 25% greater speed in other test machines. The bearings had also operated successfully in machines with lighter, or stiffer, rotors. In all three machines the rotor had one roller and one ball bearing. The main load on the bearings was centrifugal force due to unbalanced masses of the rotor and also centrifugal force due to precessional motion of the rotor. In calculating the critical speed allowing for play of the rolling bearings and their supports

Card 1/2

S/114/60/000/008/004/010  
E194/E255

The Influence of Rolling Bearings on the Critical Speed of a Rotor

it was found that the machine which failed had a critical speed near the running speed. The method of calculating the play of the bearings is explained: calculations are made of the amount by which the critical speed was reduced for a two-bearing rotor with one disc half-way between the bearings. It is shown that the critical speed may be reduced by 25-35% in the case considered, which is about the normal margin of critical speed above the normal running speed. Resonance curves are given for the rotors that failed and it is shown that resonance occurs near the normal running speed. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 references; 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Card 2/2



27015

8/123/61/000/016/012/022  
A004/A101

26.2123  
AUTHOR:

Korovkin, Ye.V.

TITLE:

The peculiarities of designing and calculating bearings and rotors with antifriction bearings

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 16, 1961, 21, abstract 16I150 ("Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta", 1960, no. 31, 75-85)

TEXT:

Sliding and antifriction bearings in turbomachines can considerably reduce the critical number of runner revolutions. The yielding of sliding bearings does not essentially affect the serviceability of a runner designed without taking into account the bearing yielding. If the critical number of runner revolutions is reduced, because of the yielding of antifriction bearings, down to the operating range of revolutions, a considerable dynamic overloading of the turbomachine is possible. To increase the dependability of high-speed turbomachines with runners on antifriction bearings it is expedient to mount the bearings on elastic shock absorbers transferring thereby the operating conditions into the transcritical zone. There are 11 figures and 9 references.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

*Kafedra sudovykh parovykh i gazovykh turbin, Leningrad  
Korablestroitel'nogo instituta*

17

CA

The variable property of water-stable soil aggregates in relation to the group composition of the secondary particles, less than one-tenth millimeter. A. P. Tyulin and A. V. Kozovkina. *Pedology* (U.S.S.R.) No. 3, 142-50 (1957).

The soil particles, 0.01 mm. in size, are designated as secondary. They are characterized by either of the following: (1) There is a stable cementation into some unit quantity of clay and silt. The stability is due to the interaction of the  $R_2O_3$  with org. matter, especially with the plasma of microorganisms. (2) A coating is formed on the surface of the monocrystals of 0.01-mm. particle size with membranes of  $R_2O_3$ , silicic acid, and org. matter. The secondary particles formed in the rhizosphere, especially in the area of high concn. of roots, are known as Tyulin's group II. They contain a high concn. of free  $R_2O_3$ , org. matter of a specific nature (lignin, hemicellulose, cellulose, and org. acids of dark brown coloration). Because of this makeup, this group is easily aggregated and gives rise to water-stable particles up to 0.25 mm. in size. These particles stick together without the aid of the free colloids which are coagulated by Ca and Mg. If the particles of 0.01 mm. in size and lower form outside the concn. of the rhizosphere, a different group of organisms acts on them and they are known as Tyulin's group I. This group contains less free  $R_2O_3$ , less org. matter, and less of lignin, hemicellulose, and cellulose. The org. acids are primarily of humic acid, dark in color. The particles of this group must have the free colloids subject to coagulation by Ca and Mg. Only then may this group form aggregates up to 0.25 mm. in size. A sepn. of the two groups was made by the Tyulin method of fractional peptization as modified by Pchelkin (*Soviet Agron.* 5, No. 2, (1947)) on a weakly solubilized chernozem. In both groups the secondary particles consisted primarily of particles 5-1  $\mu$ . In group I there was

18.78% of particles 1-0.5  $\mu$ . This fraction was not apparent in group II. Other differences are shown in the tables and in lengthy descriptions, not too clearly brought out. It is of interest to note that after 2 years in sod there was no increase in the quantity of group II. J. S. Joffe.

KOROVKINA, A.V.

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biol. nauk prof.; KIRILLOVA, N.M., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; KOROVKINA, A.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;  
YUDINSEVA, Ye.V., kand. biol. nauk.

Effect of radiothorium on the growth and yield of wheat [with  
summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.6:7-18 '57. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Wheat) (Plants, Effect of radiothorium on)

GULYAKIN, I.V., doktor biol.nauk, prof.; KOROVKINA, A.V., kand..  
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of soils and the time of fertilizer application on the  
absorption of phosphorus by plants [with summary in English]. Izv.  
TSKhA no. 3:91-104 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Phosphorus)  
(Plants--Nutrition)

KOROVKINA, A.V.

Quality of water-stable aggregates and their group composition  
determined by A.F. Tiulin [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie  
no.4:96-101 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

I.Vsesoyuznyy institut udobreniy, agrotekhniki i agropochvovedeniya.  
(Soil physics)

GULYAKIN, I.V., prof., doktor biol. nauk; YUDINTSEVA, Ye.V., doktor biolog. nauk; KOROVKINA, A.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Effect of mechanical fractions of the soil on the uptake of strontium 90 by a plant. Izv. TSKHA no.4:36-47 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra agrokhimii i biofizicheskaya laboratoriya Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Timiryazeva. Submitted February 16, 1965.

ALESKOVS'AYA, Tamara Yefimovna; KOROVKINA, Ida Antoninovna; EPSHTEYN, B.S.,  
inzh., red.; FREGER, D.F., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Thermosensitive color for determining the temperature field of  
surfaces of solids in the temperature range from 300° to 1,000 C]  
Termokraska dlia opredelenia temperaturnogo polia poverkhnosti  
tverdykh tel v intervale temperatur 300-1000° C. Leningrad, 1961.  
14 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmer  
peredovym opytom. Seriya: Pribory i elementy avtomatiki, no.5)  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Temperature—Measurement)

DVOYRIN, Ya.A., inzh.; KOROVKIN, I.A.

Mechanization and automation of production processes in an  
electroplating shop. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 15 no.8:7-11 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Leningrad Province—Electroplating—Technological innovations)  
(Automation)



KOROVKINA, L.A. (Moskva); KARAVAYEV, N.M. (Moskva)

Composition of pyrolytic tar from the continuous coking process.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i topl. no.2:161-167 Mr-Ap  
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Pyrolysis) (Coal tar products)

KOROVKINA, L. A.; KARAVAYEV, N. M.

Composition of pyrolysis tar obtained in the process of continuous  
coking of coals. Trudy IGI 17:129-144 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Coal—Carbonisation) (Coal-tar products)

KOROVKINA, L. <sup>A</sup>

Observations of 11 Cepheids. Astron. tsir. no. 198:12-13 D '58.  
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.  
(Cepheids)

KOROVKINA, L.A.

U Cygni. Astron. tsir. no. 198:13-14 D '58.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.  
(Stars, Variable)

KOROVKINA, L.A. (Odessa)

Seven variable stars investigated by G. Romano. Astron. tsir. no.199:  
20 Ja '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Stars, Variable)

KOROVKINA, L.A.

Maxima of 15 RR Lyrae-type variable stars. Astron. tsir.  
no.203:12-13 Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.  
(Stars, Variable)

KOROVKINA, L.A.

Period of DU Cygni. Astron. tsir. no.205:19-20 0 '59. (MIRA 13:6]

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observator.ya.  
(Stars, Variable)

KOROVKINA, L.A.

Maxima of twelve variables. Astron. tsir. no.205:20-21 0 '59.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Mayaki.  
(Stars, Variable)



SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Characteristics of the composition and properties of the solution  
of Podsolio soil in a spruce-moss forest based on lysimetric data.

Pochvovedenie no.9:40-47 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Leningradskiy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Seasonal dynamics in the chemical composition of lysimeter waters  
of Podzolic silt loam soils [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie  
no.3:36-47 Nr '61. (MIRA: 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Podzol) (Soil moisture)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Dynamics of infiltration and qualitative composition of water measured  
by a lysimeter in sandy soil with surface Podzol. Vest. LGU 16  
no. 6:106-117 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Soil percolation)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Comparative specification of the composition of solutions and the lysimetric waters of highly podzolized soils of spruce-oxalis forests. Pochvovedenie no.8:74-81 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.  
(Podzol--Analysis)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

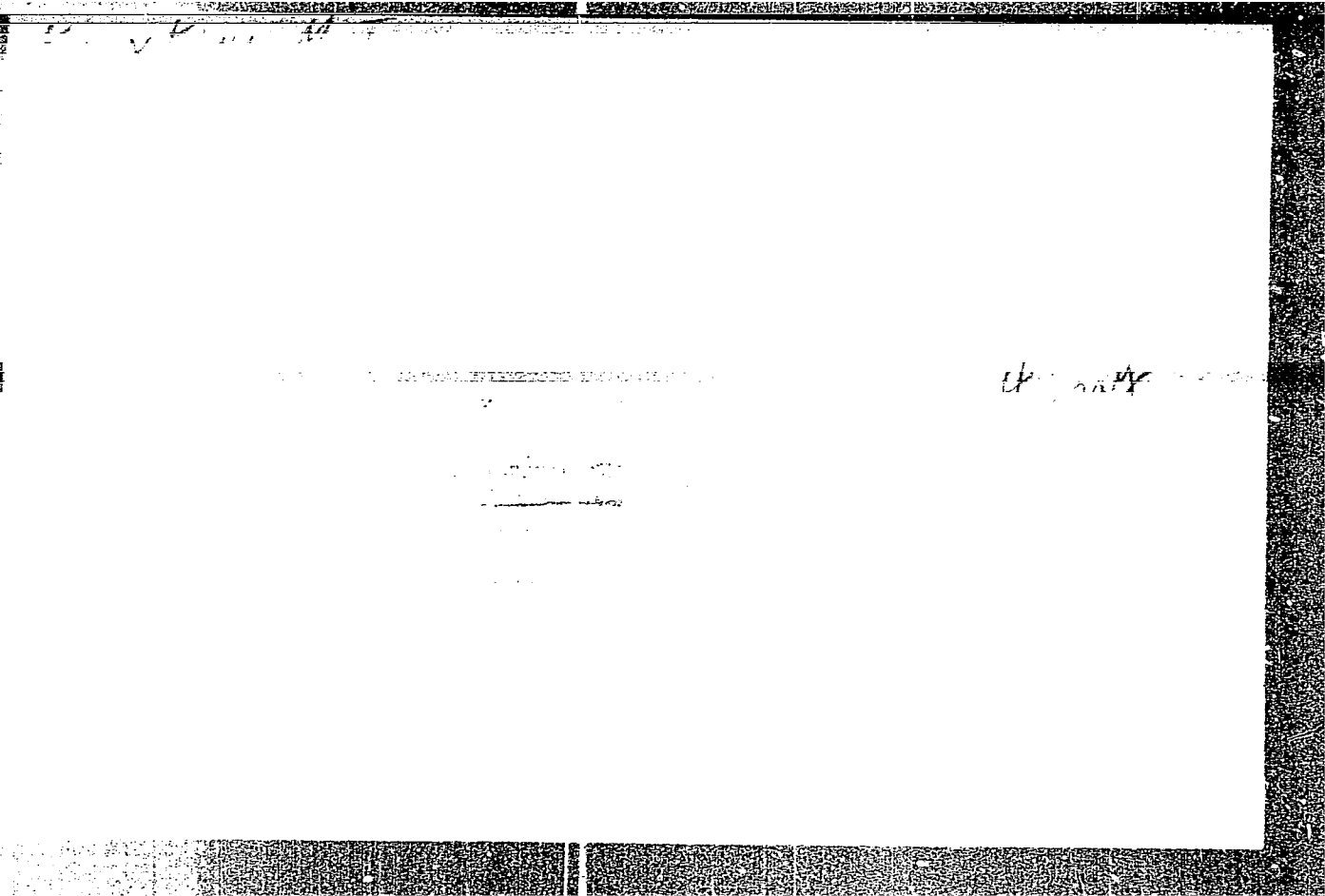
Comparative study of the composition of solutions and lysimetric  
waters in turf-Podsolic soils. Pochvovedenie no.8:11-23 Ag '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Soils--Analysis) (Podzol)

SHILOVA, Ye.I.; ZELENOVA, A.F.; KOROVKINA, L.V.

Comparative characteristics of the composition of solutions and  
lysimetric waters in newly reclaimed Podzolic soils. Pochvovedenie  
no.4:45-59 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.  
(Podzol) (Soils--Composition)



KOROVKINA, M. I.

AUTHORS: Leets, K. V., Pilyavskaya, A. I., Korovkina, M. I. 79-11-11/56

TITLE: Determination of the Primary Chlorides of the Allyl Series in Mixtures With the Isomeric Tertiary Chlorides (Opredeleniye pervichnykh khloridov allil'nogo tipa v smesyakh s izomernymi tretichnymi khloridami).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 2969-2972 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: As it is known the quantitative determination of the isomeric chlorides of the allyl series in its mixtures which form on hydrochlorination of the  $C_nH_{2n-2}$ -hydrocarbons (diyenovykh) [1-3] or on telomerization of the latter with halogen derivatives [4-6] with the aid of the usual chemical and physico-chemical methods is very inexact due to the easy isomerization. The determination hitherto made by means of the infrared spectra is lengthy and takes much time. In order to come to the quantitative determination of the allylchlorides in their mixtures in a chemico-quantitative way, the reaction kinetics of the isomeric hydrochlorides of isoprene-1-chloro-3-methylbutene-2  $(CH_3)_2C = CH - CH_2Cl$  and 2-chloro-2-methylbutene-3 in their mixtures with anhydrous potassium iodide in acetone is investigated. It was found that urotropin in the presence of formalin acts with mineral

Card 1/2



Determination of the Primary Chlorides of the Allyl Series in Mixtures 79-11-11/56  
With the Isomeric Tertiary Chlorides.

acids like a primary base. Thus it was found that the primary allyl iodides react quantitatively equimolecularly with urotropin, so that they can be determined by titration of the urotropin residue against mineral acids in the presence of formalin. The reaction kinetics of potassium iodide upon 1-chloro-3-methylbutene-2, 2-chloro-2-methylbutene-3 in their mixture was investigated, as well as upon geranylchloride in a mixture with tertiary isomers. It was in this connection found that only primary allylchlorides enter into reaction with potassium iodide, so that they can quantitatively be determined in the presence of the tertiary isomers. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION. Leningrad Factory for Synthetical Aromatics (Leningradskiy zavod sinteticheskoy aromatiki).

SUBMITTED. November 16, 1956.

AVAILABLE. Library of Congress.

Card 2/2 1. Allyl chlorides-Determination

KOROVKINA T.V.

48-5-15/56

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHOR: Korovkina T.V.

TITLE: Investigation of the Thermal Stability of Screens Made of Sulfide Luminophores (Issledovaniye termicheskoy stoykosti ekranov iz sul'fidnykh lyuminoforov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #5, pp 671-672 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermal stability of the luminophores  $ZnS_{100}Ag_{0.01}$ ,  $ZnS_{65}CdS_{35}Ag_{0.01}$ ,  $ZnS_{45}CdS_{55}Ag_{0.01}$  and  $ZnS_{25}CdS_{75}Ag_{0.01}$  was investigated. Samples were composed of the initial products furnished by the "Krasnyy Khimik" Plant. After thermal treatment, emission spectra of all luminophores composed of ZnS and CdS were shifted towards shorter wavelengths. The more CdS is in a compound, the more noticeable was this shift. The emission spectrum of ZnS-Ag did not change.

Card 1/2 The emission spectrum of the samples containing no activators did not change after heating in the air and vacuum. The magnitude of the short wavelength shift of spectrum and

KOMAROVA, T.A.; KOROVKINA, Ye.K.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A. (Moscow)

Crystallization of benzoic, salicylic, and phthalic acids  
from solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.4:901-906 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

KOROVKINA, Ye.K.; KOMAROVA, T.A.

Crystallization of benzoic acid from water-alcohol solutions.  
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 20 no. 5:34-36 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo univer-  
siteta. Submitted March 31, 1965.

GORDLYENKO, V.A., red.; KALASHNIK, N.S., red.; KIBASOV, P.T., kand.  
sel'khoz. nauk, red.; KOROVKO, P., red.; LATCHENKO, V.N.,  
red.; LIBERSHTEYN, I.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.;  
LISUNOV, I.K., red.; LUFASHKU, M.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk,  
red.; PISKUNENKO, I.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.

[Brief work results for 1962] Kratkie itogi rabot za 1962  
god. Kishinev, "Kartia moldoveniaske," 1963. 72 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'sk'v institut selektsii,  
semenovodstva i agrotekhniki polevykh kul'tur.

CA ANDKOVNICHENSKY, G.M.

8

as Ultrabasic of the crystalline slab of the Ukraine. G. M.  
Andkovichenskiy. *Nauk. Zapysky, Kyiv, Derzhavnyi Univ.  
im. T. G. Shevchenko* 7, No. 5, *Geol. Zbirnyk* No. 2, 63-70  
(1948). — Mineralogical comp. and chem. analyses of Cr  
bearing ultrabasites found on the left bank of the Bug river  
in Ukraine country.  
M. Huseh

KOROVNICHENKO, G. M.

15-57-5-6300

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,  
p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Alent'yev, A. A., Korovnichenko, G. M.

TITLE: The Formation of Merwinite in Synthetic Masses, and  
Its Characteristics (K voprosu ob obrazovanii mervinita  
v sinteticheskikh magnezial'nykh massakh i yego kharak-  
teristika)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va pri un-te, 1955,  
Nr 9, pp 260-265.

ABSTRACT: The variety of olivine, merwinite-- $\text{Ca}_3\text{Mg}(\text{SiO}_4)_2$ , was  
detected during firing of pure hydrate of magnesium  
oxide from brine, (and also when  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  
and other components were added) in an electric furnace  
of the Tamman type at temperatures up to  $2000^\circ$ .  
Merwinite forms the principal silicate part of the  
samples obtained. It is a biaxial, optically positive  
mineral, with 2V of  $50^\circ$  to  $52^\circ$ , Ng 1.726, Nm 1.718,

Card 1/2

15-57-5-6300

The Formation of Merwinite in Synthetic Masses (Cont.)

Np 1.703, and  $N_g - N_p = 0.023$ . The extinction is parallel, but in some specimens is inclined up to  $36^\circ$ .  
Card 2/2

S. K. A.



15-57-10-14553

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
p 195 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Korovnichenko, Ye. G.

TITLE: A Type of Exchange-Phase Wave Recorded During Seismic Investigation by Refraction Correlation Shooting (Ob odnom iz tipov obmennykh voln, zaregistrirovannykh pri seymicheskikh issledovaniyakh korrelyatsionnym metodom prelomlennykh voln)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. nauk AN UkSSR, ser. geofiz., 1956, Nr 1, pp 127-135

ABSTRACT: The author describes the results of seismic field work by refraction correlation shooting in a region where the crystalline basement occurs under a sandy-clay sequence 300 m to 700 m thick. With the detectors placed 800 m to 2000 m from the shot point, the first refracted wave to arrive was  $P_{121}$ , with an apparent velocity of 5000 m/sec to 6500 m/sec. The later part of the record

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00082492001

15-57-10-14553

A Type of Exchange-Phase Wave Recorded (Cont.)

recorded another wave with an apparent velocity of 3000 m/sec to 3500 m/sec. Analysis of the kinematic and dynamic data has shown that the second wave was refracted at the top of the crystalline basement and was an exchange-phase wave of the  $P_1S_2P_1$  type. The limiting velocity of the wave  $P_{121}$  is 1.7 times greater than that for wave  $P_1S_2P_1$ . The amplitude of wave  $P_1S_2P_1$  is somewhat greater, but the forms of the record are similar, if one takes into account the inversion of phase of the wave  $P_1S_2P_1$ . The author examines the possibility of using waves of two types in interpretation everywhere. He proposes a number of formulas for determining the average velocity in the mantle rock by the values of apparent and limiting velocities of both waves and by the intersection of the extended travel-time curves of the waves on the time axis. A comparison of velocities in the mantle rock and of depths of the refracting boundary with drilling data in the region has shown good agreement. This confirms the possibility of using waves of the investigated type in practical work. The divergence at depth does not exceed 4 to 5 percent.

Card 2/2

L. I. Ratnikova

KOROVNICHENKO, Ye.G.

Velocities and depths determined during the joint utilization of hodographs of purely longitudinal waves and of one class of refracted exchange waves. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN URSS, Ser. geofiz. no.2:120-129 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko, kafedra geofiziki.

(Seismic waves)

KOROVNIK, Z. V.

166T69

USSR/Metals - Analysis, Duralumin

Jul 50

"Spectrographic Determination of Copper in Duralumin," B. Ya. Nekrasov, Z. V. Korovnik, Krasnogorsk Machine Plant

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 7, pp 883

Describes method for spectrographic determination of copper using line CuI 2824.4. Recommends best method of sampling metal: stream of molten metal flowing from reservoir through hole of 5-6 mm diameter must be cooled rapidly with stream of water. Accuracy of determination is very close to that of chemical analysis.

166T69

Korovnikov, A.F., jt. au.

KASSIRSKII, I.A.

Present-day methods of clinicallaboratory diagnosis; a manual for physicians  
and students Tashkent, Izd-vo Sredno-aziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, 1929.  
143 p.

At head of title: D-r I.A. Kassirskii-...D-r A.F. Korovnikov.

KOROVNIKOV, B. D., ENGINEER

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Increasing the Cohesive Forces Between Mineral Material  
and Binder in Asphalt Systems."

21/6/49 21 June 49

Moscow Highway Inst  
imeni V. M. Molotov

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

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BRAUN, David Anisimovich; RYB'YEV, I.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,  
retsensent; GRINBERG, B.G., prof., retsenzent; KOROVNIKOV,  
B.D., dots. kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; AVERKIYEV, V.I.,  
dots. kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BOCHAROVA, Yu.F., red.

[New materials in engineering] Novye materialy v tekhnike.  
Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1965. 194 p. (MIRA 18:10)

KOROVNIKOV, B.D.; SLAVUTSKIY, A.K.

[Asphalt concrete] Asfal'tovyi beton. Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn.  
lit-ry, 1953. 49 p. (MLRA 8:5)

(Asphalt concrete)

KOROVNIKOV, G.A.  
KOROVNIKOV, G.A. (Saratov)

~~At a winter fishing hole. Zdorov's 4 no.2:11 F '58.~~  
(SEE FISHING)

(MIRA 11:2)



KOROVNIKOV, I., general-polkovnik

For better training in the driving of vehicles. Voen. vest. 38 no. 6:  
4-8 Js '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Automobiles, Military

KOROVNIKOV, K.A.

Histamine - histaminase system in the state of stress caused  
by increased muscular work and chilling. Vop. med. khim. 9  
no.2:137-142 Mr-tp '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii Kalirinskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

KOROVNIKOV, K.A., kand.med.nauk; SHASTIN, R.N., dotsent; SHKOLOVOY, V.V.,  
assistant; BEL'CHENKO, D.I., kand.med.nauk

Changes in the activity of various enzyme systems under the  
action of the endotoxin of Escherichia coli. Trudy KGMI no.10:157-  
161 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. kafedroy dotsent  
R.N.Shastin) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOROVNIKOV, K.A., kand.med.nauk

Histamine content and the activity of histaminase in the blood and muscles in forced muscular work and hypothermia. Trudy KGMI no.10:165-168 '63.

Experimental therapy in intoxication caused by the endotoxin of Escherichia coli. Trudy KGMI no.10:169-171 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. kafedroy - dotsent R.N.Shastin) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHASTIN, R.N. (Kalinin); KOROVIKOV, K.A. (Kalinin)

Bradykinin and its pathogenetic importance. Pat. fiziol. i  
eksp. terap. 9 no.1:30-37 Ja-F '66. (MIRA 18:11)

KOROVNIKOV, V., starshiy matros

There are young people in the crew. Starsh.-serzh. no.3:5

Mr 162.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Russia--Navy)

KOROVNIKOV, V.M.

Organization and remuneration of students' work. Politekh. obuch.  
no.8:91-92 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1,2-ya srednyaya shkola, g. Moshaysk.  
(Field work (Educational method)) (Student employment)

GOSTEV, I.V., inzh.; KOROVNIKOVA, K.A., inzh.

Portable stand for testing relay and measuring equipment. Elek.  
sta. 33 no.4:87-89 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Electric power distribution--Equipment and supplies)



KOROVNIKOVA, V. V.

Korovnikova, V. V.

"Investigation of the Speed of Slope Run-Off in the Initial Period of Snow-Melting." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knzihnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

KOROVNIKOVA, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rate of slope runoff in the beginning of thawing. Trudy MADI  
no.22:248-254 '58. (MIRA 12:4)  
(Thawing)

VOROB'YEV, Vasilii Aleksandrovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki,  
prof.; KOROVNIKOVA, Vera Vasil'yevna, kand. tekhn. nauk;  
FEDOSEYEV, Georgiy Petrovich, starshiy prepodavatel';  
CHERNOV, Ye., red.; USTINOVA, S., tekhn. red.

[Plastic building materials] Stroitel'nye materialy iz pla-  
sticheskikh mass. [By] V.A. Vorob'ev, V.V. Korovnikova, G.P.  
Fedoseev. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 179 p.  
(MIRA 16:3)

(Building materials) (Plastics)

SVERDLOV, P.; KOROVNITSYN, A.

Mechanizing the accounting for pension operations. Den. i kred.  
21 no.3:58-59 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo bukhgaltera gorodskogo upravleniya Severo-Ose-  
tinskoy respublikanskoy kontory Gosbanka (for Sverdlov). 2. Starshiy  
inspektor glavnoy bukhgalterii Tul'skoy oblastnoy kontory Gosbanka  
(for Korovnitsyn).

(Banks and banking--Accounting) (Pensions)

L 40166-66 ENT(1) SUTS DD

ACC NR: AP6025681

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0147/0147

INVENTOR: Privalov, A. I.; Yefremov, Ye. T.; Petkus, G. V.; Korovochkin, Yu. N.;  
Layrov, G. D.; Barykin, L. N.; Koroley, A. A.; Rakhleyeva, T. N.;  
Nikonorov, B. I.; Stepner, B. P.; Vasil'yeva, V. S.

3/5

ORG: none

TITLE: Annular parachute. <sup>2</sup> Class 62, No. 183608

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 147

TOPIC TAGS: parachute, cargo parachute

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an annular supply parachute consisting of a main canopy with shroud lines leading from the lower rim and brought

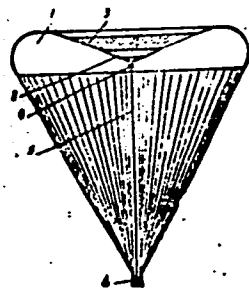


Fig. 1. Annular parachute

- 1 - Main canopy; 2 - auxiliary canopy;
- 3 - internal shroud lines; 4 - small eye ring;
- 5 - central strand; 6 - main eye ring.

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into an eye ring, and an auxiliary canopy placed inside the main canopy (see Fig. 1).  
To increase reliability and improve operational qualities, the auxiliary canopy in  
the form of a reversed cone is fastened to the main canopy's internal shroud lines,  
which are brought into a small eye ring connected to the main eye ring by a central  
strand. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WEI]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 03May65/ ATD PRESS: 5049

Card 212/172P

VERYATIN, U.D.; MASHIREV, V.P.; RYABUSEV, N.G.; TARASOV, V.I.;  
ROGOZKIN, B.D.; KOROVOK, I.V.; ZEFIROV, A.P., doktor tekhn.  
nauk, red.; MURADOVA, A.A., red.

[Thermodynamic properties of inorganic substances; a manual]  
Termodinamicheskie svoystva neorganicheskikh veshchestv;  
spravochnik. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 459 p.  
(MIRA 18:9)

L 1119-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/AT/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5020484

UR/0000/64/000/000/0380/0387

AUTHORS: Korovskaya, I. A. ; Sazonova, I. S. / Maydanovskaya, L. G.

79  
70  
B+1

TITLE: Effect of the gas and vapor adsorption upon the work function of semi-conductors having a structure of zinc sulfide

SOURCE: Mezhdvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 380-387

TOPIC TAGS: gas adsorption, work function, semiconductor, zinc sulfide, germanium, gallium arsenide, copper compound

ABSTRACT: Results of study of the electron work function of germanium, gallium arsenide, and cuprous bromide in vacuum, oxygen, hydrogen, propylene, and isopropanol vapors are reported. The information is of importance since adsorption of gases and vapors by the crystal would be expected to affect its electronic state and, therefore, its semiconducting properties. The work function was

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determined by measuring the contact potential differential (CPD) with a vibrating condenser. The setup and measuring method were described by N. P. Keyyer, I. S. Sazonova (Polnyy otchet po probleme "Nauchnyye osnovy podbora katalizatorov," razdel IV, 1963). Preparation of the specimens was described in two previous reports by L. G. Maydanovskaya and I. A. Kirovskaya (Trudy TGU, 157, 298, 1963; "Kinetika i kataliz," No. 4-5, 1964). Before being placed in the instrument, the specimens were polished with a fine abrasive on glass, digested with hot  $H_2O_2$  and  $H_2O_2$  with alkali, washed with boiling distilled water, then activated in vacuum at 300C (reference electrode, gold leaf, was activated at 400C) for at least 40-50 min. The measurements in  $O_2$ ,  $H_2$ , and  $C_3H_7$  were conducted between 20-250C, in  $C_3H_7OH$  -- at room temperature and 50C. Most significant were the measurements in  $O_2$  atmosphere. The experimental results for the three isoelectric compounds are presented graphically. The work function of the semiconductors in  $O_2$  increased rapidly with increased temperature above 50-60C, especially in the region of 150-250C, where the greatest chemisorption takes place. This observation, as well as the fact that the work function increase was proportional to the increase in oxygen adsorption, led to the conclusion that a definite correlation exists

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between the electron work function (electronic state of the surface) and adsorption ability of the given semiconductor. Studies in the atmosphere of  $H_2$ ,  $C_3H_7$  and  $C_3H_7OH$  were inconclusive due to the poor experimental conditions. The authors express their gratitude to N. P. Keyyer for attention and interest shown during this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Department of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry of Tomsk State University); Institut kataliza SO AN SSSR (Catalytic Institute, SO AN SSSR)

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NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

KOROVSKIY,  
~~KOROVSKIY~~, SH. YA.

PA47T50

USSR/Metals

Mar 1948

Steel

Endurance Tests

"Effect of Surface-Active Substances on the Endurance (Fatigue) of Steel," Sh. Ya. Korovskiy, Air Force Engineers, Acad imeni N. S. Zhukovskiy, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 8

Describes experiments showing effect of the absorbing action of surface-active substances during periodical loading of steel specimens in surface-active media. Tabulates results of this endurance test. Submitted by Academician P. A. Rebinder, 19 Jan 1948.

4750

BTR

KOROVSKIY, Sh. Ya.

1998\* The Relationships of Properties in the Series of Metals (Copper-Silver-Gold). Sh. Ya. Korovskii. Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii, v. 21(83), Mar. 1951, p. 429-432.  
The regularities and variations of mechanical and physical properties of this series of metals are discussed. Data are tabulated.