

TRET'YAKOV, Vsevolod Ivanovich. Prinsipali uchastiye: CHAPOROVA, I.N.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVAL'SKIY, A.Ye., kand. khim. nauk;
BARANOV, A.I., inzh.; MEYERSON, G.A., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; IVENSEN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
BABICH, M.M., inzh., retsenzent; OL'KHOV, I.I., red.; MISHARINA,
K.D., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Ceramic-metal hard alloys; physicochemical principles of their
production, properties and fields of use] Metallokeramicheskie
tverdye splavy; fiziko-khimicheskie osnovy proizvodstva,
svoistva i oblasti primeneniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-
vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1962. 592 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Ceramic metals)

KOVAL'SKIY, A.Ye.; PIVOVAROV, L.Kh.

Deformational packing defects in the cobalt cementation phase of
solid compounds. Kristallografiia 7 no.2:208-211 Mr-ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.
(Dislocations in crystals)

S/736/60/000/002/005/007

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, A. Ye., Vrzheschch, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of the temperature of preparation of single-phase TaW carbide on the incubation period of decomposition.

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov. Zhurnal trudov. no. 2. Moscow, 1960. Tverdye splavy. pp. 129-134.

TEXT: The paper reports an investigation of the effect of the temperature of preparation of a single-phase solution of WC in TaC on the duration of the incubation period and on the dispersion of the phases after decomposition. It supplements the work of G. I. Kitaygorodskiy and N. M. Pavlushkin (Steklo i keramika, no. 11, 1955) on the solubility of WC in TaC which showed that the decomposition occurs with a jump after an incubation period and is accompanied by a breaking down of the grains of the solid solution. Specimens were made of a mixture of Ta and W oxides (in varying proportions) and lamp black which, in a first stage, were calcined at 1800°C. Second stage powdering and sintering at temperatures at and significantly above the solid-solution equilibrium temperature produced specimens suitable for X-ray and microscopic inspection; the specimens were not ground or polished in order to avoid decomposition due to deformation. Details of the preparation and heat-treatment processes are given. It is also shown that an increase in the sintering temperature of the single-phase carbide prior to roasting lengthens the incubation period.

Card 1/1

IVENSEN, V.A.; KOVAL'SKIY, A.Ye.

Dependence of the electric resistance of a tungsten carbide-cobalt alloy on its structure. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 13 no.5:793-794
My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.

(Tungsten-Cobalt alloys--Electric properties)

L 1971-66 EWT(1)/EWF(e)/EWT(m)/EWF(c)/EWF(i)/T/EWF(t)/EWF(b) IJP(c) JD/GG/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5020314

UR/0379/E5/001/003/0367/0372 59

AUTHOR: Danil'chuk, G. S.; Ganyuk, L. N.; Koval'skiy, A. Ye.; Pogoretskiy, P. P.; Podzyarey, G. A.; Shul'man, L. A.

TITLE: Nitrogen impurity centers in synthetic diamond powders

SOURCE: Teoreticheskaya i eksperimental'naya khimiya, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 367-372

TOPIC TAGS: diamond, electron spin resonance, impurity center, donor center, nitrogen, coupling constant, magnetic moment

ABSTRACT: A distinguishing feature of the study was the use of polycrystalline diamond samples (powders), all previous studies having been made on single crystals. The object of the work was to study in close detail the electron spin resonance (ESR) of nitrogen donors in synthetic diamond at room temperature, to determine the coupling constants of the Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = g\mu_B(H_z) + a(S_z) + b(S_x^2 - S_y^2) \quad (1)$$

on the basis of a study of the form of asymmetrical side satellites of the spectrum, and to investigate the infrared absorption by the powders and compare the results

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L 1971-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020314

3
with the ESR data. The value of the g-factor was found to be 2.0025 ± 0.0005 . The method of moments was used to study the form of the asymmetrical side peaks of the spectrum, and from this, the coupling constants of hyperfine interaction of the donor electron of nitrogen with its magnetic moment were determined. The coupling constants obtained agreed well with the corresponding values for single crystals of natural diamond. The concentration of donor nitrogen centers was found to be equal to $10^{18}-10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. In the infrared spectrum of synthetic and natural diamond, an absorption band was observed at 9.1μ which is displayed more rarely in synthetic diamond; it was postulated that this band is primarily due to aggregated nitrogen centers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy NII sinteticheskikh sverkhtrverdykh materialov, Kiev
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Ultrahard Materials)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec64

ENCL: 00

4455
SUB CODE: GC, IC

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2 *DP*

KOVAL'SKIY, B.

The working class of China is building socialism. Sov.
prof'soiuzy 17 no. 3:53-55 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(China--Economic conditions)
(Russia--Foreign relations--China)

KOVAL'SKIY, B. S.

Raschet kranovykh pod'emnykh kanatov. (Vestn. Mash., 1950, no. 5, p. 9-12)

Calculation of crane lifting ropes.

DLC: TNh.Vh

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

2/14

Rods, Beams, Plates, Springs

381. Koval'skil, B. S., Theory of multiple winding of rope (in Russian), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 74, 3, 429-432, Sept. 1950.

The axial tension in any turn of rope-winding decreases with its radius r . Therefore, the decrease of length of each r due to the pressure exerted by the turns of greater r produces the decrease of the axial tension in a given turn. Author introduces the notion of a coefficient of transversal compression K and derives the integral equation for the axial tension in the turn of the rope with radius r divided by the breadth of the rope. Author uses the above equation as a basis for introducing diagrams, assuming a priori a certain law of relationship between axial tension and radius, which show that taking into account the transversal deformations of the rope greatly decreases the axial tension in each turn of winding. The transversal deformation of the rope also has great influence on the pressure exerted by the rope on the drum. In this example, the pressure of the rope on the drum, by taking into account the transversal deformations of the rope and of the drum, is 50 kg/cm² and, by neglecting these deformations, is 137 kg/cm².

Witold Wierzbicki, Poland

AMR

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3821. Koval'skii, B. S., Elastoplastic deflection of a beam on an elastic foundation (in Russian), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 77, 2, 200-211, Mar. 1951.

Author considers effect of linear strain hardening on elastoplastic bending of beams on elastic foundation. For mild steel beams of rectangular cross sections, the effect of strain-hardening is shown to be appreciable when the elastic zone is reduced to less than the middle third of the beam depth.

General differential equation for elastoplastic bending is obtained by introducing a variable beam stiffness. Neglecting strain-hardening in the case of shallow plastic zones in the beam, above equation is reduced to a nonlinear fourth-order differential equation which may be solved in the form of an infinite power series. Considering linear strain-hardening in the case of deep plastic zones, the general equation may be approximated by a linear fourth-order differential equation very similar to the case of pure elastic bending. R. Broder, USA

Oct '51

ASME 33.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASME 33.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										ASME 33.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																								
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KOVAL'SKIY, B. S.

184T67

USSR/Mathematics - Oscillations 1 Jun 51

"Transverse Oscillations of a Load During Descent," B. S. Koval'skiy

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 4, pp 645-647

Considers small oscillations in load whose length of suspension varies with velocity v . Sets up differential eqs of this motion, assuming resistances to the motion in cables of the block are const. Bessel and hypergeometric solns result. Submitted 28 Mar 51 by Acad A. I. Nekrasov.

184T67

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

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

AMR

Structures
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4151. Koval'skiĭ, B. S., Bunkers with flexible walls (in Russian), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 77, 6, 1961 1963, Apr. 1961.

A theoretical analysis by membrane theory of shape of, and stresses in, suspended thin-walled bunkers. Fill is assumed with horizontal top surface so that vertical components of pressure are proportional to distance from that surface, and horizontal components are obtained from vertical by Rankine-Coulomb theory. Wall friction and possible silo effect are neglected, which may be misleading in deep and narrow bunkers. In view of membrane theory, influence of flexural wall rigidity is neglected, which may not be as small as usually assumed. Treatment is the most nearly complete and rigorous publication known to reviewer, though some private firms have worked out, but not published, similar solutions. Formulas for shape under load are particularly important practically, since differences in shape of loaded and unloaded bunkers are considerable and attachments, such as unloading devices, must be able to follow the resulting movements.

George Winter, USA

2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200

2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300

2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400

1. KOVALSKIY, B. S.
2. USSR (600)
7. Wedge-Type Grapples of Storm-Protection Equipment of Cranes,
Herald of Machine Construction No. 1, Jan 53

9. Compilation of Information of the USSR Machine and Machine Tools Industry
Contained in Soviet Publications. ~~REDACTED~~

KOVAL'SKIY, B. S.

USSR/Engineering - Cranes

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 7/32

Authors : Koval'skiy, B. S.; Kiselev, N. N.; and Karpov, V. F.

Title : ~~Testing of heavy cranes~~
Testing of heavy cranes

Periodical : Vest. mash. 11, 30-32, Nov 1954

Abstract : A description is presented of inspection and static and dynamic testing of cranes with a load lifting capacity of from 10 to 50 tons and 400 to 500 tons. Three USSR references (1949-1952). Drawings..

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating shock absorbers of cranes taking into account a
flexible suspension of loads. Vest.mash.34 no.4:14-17 Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

(Shock absorbers)

KOVAL'SKIY, B. S.

USSR/Engineering - Mechanics

Card : 1/1

Authors : Koval'skiy, B. S.

Title : Dynamic load of lifting cables

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 6, 1113 - 1116, June 1954

Abstract : Method and formulas are given for the calculation of dynamic loads of hoisting cables. The tension amplitude of the hoisting cable during the lifting of a load increases inversely proportional. The scattering of energy as result of friction between the individual wires of the cable and the hysteresis in the metal adds a considerable corrective into the obtained conclusion. Five references. Graphs.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Machine Construction Plant, Novo-Kramatorsk

Presented by : Academician A. I. Nekrasov, March 15, 1954

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Load loops for cranes. Vest. mash. 36 no.8:22-24 '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SOV/124-58-10-11832

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, B. S.

TITLE: Deformation of Hoisting Cables Under Dynamic Loading (Dinamicheskiye nagruzki i deformatsii pod'yemnykh kanatov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. teorii i rascheta pod'yemno-transp. mashin. Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1957, pp 157-168

ABSTRACT: The following conditions encountered in the operation of hoisting equipment are studied: Rotation of the hoisting winch with a constant angular velocity or uniform angular acceleration; braking, and lifting of loads from the ground. The problem is solved by taking into consideration the dissipative forces due to viscous friction, proportional to the time rate of elongation of the cable. The author does not employ any of the commonly accepted computational methods based upon integration of differential equations. The solutions obtained are of an elementary nature; the author justifies their employment by the fact that distances through which the loads must be lifted by means of cranes are relatively small.

A. B. Morgayevskiy

Card 1/1

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Dynamic loads and deformations of hoisting ropes. [Izd.] LONITOMASH
43:157-168 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Hoisting machinery)

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MARINCHEV, R.B., inzh.

Bending strength of tube sheets in heat exchangers. Khim. mash.
no.2:10-14 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Heat exchangers--Testing)

KOVAL'SKIY B.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Device for lifting an 800-ton runner. Sbor. VNIIPMASH no.24:
71-80 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hoisting machinery)

87152

S/145/60/000/006/003/007
A161/A026

1-9600 also 2807

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, B.S.; Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Contact Theorem in Engineering Practice

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. - Mashinostroyeniye, 1960,
No. 6, pp. 81 - 97

TEXT: The article presents the contents of a report read at a conference on the problems concerning the theory of elasticity and construction mechanics on January 9 - 13, 1957, at Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut. (Khar'kov Highway Institute). The present situation concerning the calculations of contact stresses (in roller and ball bearings, gears, running wheels, etc.) is outlined with reference to many works beginning with H. Hertz (of 1881) whose formulas are being used. The case of pressure in contact area under symmetrical and non-symmetrical load and under tangential load is analyzed, and objections are raised against the established calculation practice for contact stresses. The author considers the formula for maximum normal stress as well as for tangential stress under the contact spot utterly unjustified and suggests to accept the octaetric hypothesis of plasticity for the basis and to operate with stresses on the contact

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The Contact Theorem in Engineering Practice

S/145/EO/000/006/003/007
A161/A026

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point using the formula: $\sigma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$, and to discontinue the practice of using different permissible stresses for one and the same material. The suggested revision of the established calculation rules would make it unnecessary to use separate calculations for roller and ball bearings, running wheels of machines, and gear transmissions. A base of reduced stresses on a contact area is calculated and maximum contact stress is determined for involute gears. There are 8 figures and 59 references: 42 Soviet, 11 German, 5 English and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskoye vysshye aviatsionno-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche (Khar'kov Higher School of Aviation Engineering)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1959

Card 2/2

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; PERTSEV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of flat flanges. Khim. i nef't. mashinostr. no.6:20-22
D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S. (Khar'kov); FEDOTOV, V.P. (Khar'kov)

Design of safety membranes. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.4:113-119 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo
mashinostroyeniya.

KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Losses in the blocks of rope polypasts. Vest.mashinostr.
45 no.10:34-37 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

KOVAL'SKIY, E., aspirant

Deformations in the bite caused by the absence of milk molars and methods for prosthesis in children. Stomatologiya 38 no.5:53-55 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii i stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.M. Mikhel'skon) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor M.D. Kovrigina) i TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - prof. N.N. Priorov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent L.V. Il'ina-Markosyan).
(DENTITION) (MASTICATION) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

MUKHIN, I.N.; KOVAL'SKIY, E.V.

Catalytic reforming of the Shebelinka gas condensate. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 7 no.3:467-471 '64.

(MIRA 17-10)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina, kafedra
mekhanicheskogo oborudovaniya khimicheskikh zavodov.

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S/120/60/000/02/029/052
E032/E414

24,2120

AUTHORS: Koval'skiy, G.A. and Kuchay, S.A.

TITLE: Investigation of Small-Scale Ion Pumps 11

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 2,
pp 110-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An important problem in vacuum technology is the development of high-vacuum pumps, in which the extraction of gas from the working volume is not accompanied by the back migration into this volume of the working fluid of the pump. Only one type of pump is known at present which satisfies this requirement. The pump is based on the removal of gas which is first ionized, with the aid of electric and magnetic fields. However, the ion pump described in the literature (Ref 1) has a length of about 4 m and consumes 42 kW, the pumping speed being approximately 5000 litres/sec. The problem therefore arises as to whether this particular design is the only possible one or whether other versions are possible, in particular those in which the energy consumption is lower and the linear dimensions are smaller. A series of experiments was carried out by the

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Investigation of Small-Scale Ion Pumps

authors in order to study the pumping action of a gas-discharge with a relatively short column in a magnetic field. These experiments did not lead to the development of the working model but nevertheless the results obtained are of definite interest and are now reported. Fig 2 shows the pumping system employed. The experiments were carried out on two installations in which the high-vacuum part of the discharge column was 5 cm long (apparatus A) and 12 cm long (apparatus B). Both A and B had identical vacuum systems and differed only in the design of the cathode. In A the cathode was directly heated and was in the form of a flat spiral, while in B the cathode was in the form of a rectangular plane surface, heated by electron bombardment. The cross-sections of the channels between the fore-vacuum and the high-vacuum regions were circular in A and rectangular in B. The discharge current was varied between 0 and 3A, the voltage between 100 and 500 V and the magnets produced a field of 2500 Oe in A and 5000 Oe in B. Pumping speeds between 14 and 46 litre/sec were obtained

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Investigation of Small-Scale Ion Pumps

for model B with fore-vacuum to high-vacuum pressure ratio between 14.5 and 5.5 respectively. The pumping speed achieved with model A was 1.7 litre/sec with the fore-vacuum to high-vacuum pressure ratio of 3.5. It was found that the pumping characteristics are improved when the magnetic field is increased. It was also found that there is an optimum discharge current at constant voltage (Fig 7). It was noted that an increase in the voltage across the discharge always improves the pumping characteristics. It is concluded that it is definitely possible to produce small-scale ion pumps working with a pressure drop of about 100. There are 7 figures and 1 English reference.

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1959

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213210 (2417, 14P2, 1395)

S/120/60/000/006/022/045
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Koval'skiy, G.A. and Rodin, A.M.

TITLE: Separation of Isotopes of Inert Gases in an
Electromagnetic Isotope Separator

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 84 - 89

TEXT: Two methods of accumulation of gaseous elements after separation in an electromagnetic isotope separator are described. The first method is based on the embedding of ions in metallic targets and the second on pumping-off the required gas from a gas collector. The work was carried out between 1952 and 1955. Some preliminary results of this work were reported by Zolotarev et al (Ref. 6) during the Second Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The experiments were carried out with an electromagnetic 180° separator, having a gap of 35 cm and a base (source to detector distance) of 1 m. A hot-cathode arc-type ion source was employed. The arc chamber and the associated elements were kept at a high potential and the last electrode of the extracting system as well as the vacuum chamber of the

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E032/E314

Separation of Isotopes of Inert Gases in an Electromagnetic Isotope Separator

separator and the detector were earthed. Ion optics of the bicylindrical type was used so that ion lines of any required height could be obtained. The source was supplied with gas through a regulated leak. Ion currents up to some tens of mA could be obtained. In the first method, the ions were embedded in nickel targets and the isotopic composition of the embedded material was investigated mass-spectrometrically by heating the target to 1 000 °C in a separate vacuum installation and collecting the emitted gas. Most of the experiments were carried out with neon and argon as the working gases. At low current densities (0.1 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$) the amount of embedded gas increases linearly with time. At greater current densities a saturation state is reached after which the amount of embedded gas ceases to increase. The amount of gas which can be taken up by a nickel target under the saturation conditions is a roughly linear function of the ion energy (other things being equal) at least in the energy range 10 - 30 keV. Experimental evidence suggests that the ions

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Separation of Isotopes of Inert Gases in an Electromagnetic Isotope Separator

are embedded in the metal all the time but as the amount of embedded gas is increased the amount of gas re-emitted into the vacuum under the action of ion bombardment is also increased. In order to avoid periodic target changes, a special receiver was constructed in which the ion beams are received on a nickel ribbon which can be displaced by rotating two drums on which it is wound. By using the entire length of the ribbon enrichment factors exceeding 500 could be obtained. In addition to the method described above, inert-gas isotopes were also separated by pumping-off from receivers in which they were accumulated. This method has the advantage that no upper limit is imposed on the ion current entering the receivers. In these experiments the ion source had to be modified by inclusion of a reflecting cathode. The emitting cathode was set up close to the₂ output slit of the source, whose dimensions were 100 x 1.5 mm². The accelerating electrode was placed at a distance of 3 mm from it. The measured utilisation factor for argon and krypton

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EO32/E314

Separation of Isotopes of Inert Gases in an Electromagnetic Isotope Separator

in the separator was found to be 10 and 17%, respectively, while for neon it was found to be 7%. The input slits of the receivers had an area of 1.25 cm² (25 x 5 mm²). Optimum results were obtained with current densities of 2-3 A/cm² and minimum possible pressures in the ion source. This refers to pure gases. For neon-air mixtures, the optimum current was greater by a factor of 2 - 2.5. The ions were received on graphite collectors. Neutralised atoms were pumped-off by an oil-diffusion pump. The results obtained indicate that the pumping method has definite advantages over the embedding method in the case of isotopes having an abundance greater than 1%. On the other hand, the other method is more useful in the case of low-abundance isotopes. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 6 references: 3 English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1959

Card 4/4

SPIRINA, A.A.; KAZAKEVICH, N.B.; KMIT, M.I.; SVETOVIDOVA, V.M.; KHAIT, V.S.;
ARONOV, M.S.; BORISKINA, K.I.; PERSHIN, G.N.; BELOZEROVA, K.A.; KARPOV,
S.P.; KOVAL'SKIY, G.N.; RYBKINA, L.G.; BALLYBERDINA, I.D.; AKHMADULLINA,
G.G.; DEMIKHOVSKIY, Ye.I.

Annotations of articles which reached the editorial office. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid,i immun. no.2:88-89 F '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Kurskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Spirina, Kazakevich and Kmit).
2. Tambovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Svetovidova).
3. Kafedra mikrobiologii Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Khait).
4. Kafedra mikrobiologii i operativnoy khirurgii Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Aronov, and Boriskina).
5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (for Pershin and Belozeroova).
6. Kafedra mikrobiologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M. Molotova (for Karpov).
7. Tomskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Karpov).
8. Krasnodarskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Savchenko (for Koval'skiy and Rybkin).
9. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Balyberdina).
10. Kazanskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Akhmadullina).
11. Kafedra mikrobiologii Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Demikhovskiy). (Bacteria, Pathogenic) (Antibiotics) (Phagodytosis)

MIROSHNIKOVA-REKKANDT, M.A.; PERVUSHIN, B.P., professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel';
KOVAL'SKIY, G.H., dotsent, direktor.

Increasing the virulence of the smallpox vaccine virus by the selection
method (Author's abstract). Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.7:77-78 JI '53.
(MLRA 6:9)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni I.G.Savchenko.
(Viruses) (Smallpox)

VARFOLOMBYEVA, A.A.; KOVAL'SKIY, G.N., direktor.

Preparation and application of anti-leptospirosis vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid.1 immun. no.8:47-49 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut im. I.I.Mechnikova (for Sokolov).
2. Krasnodarskiy institut im. Savchenko (for Koval'skiy). (Vaccination)

KOVAL'SKIY, G.N.

VARFOLOMEYEVA, A.A.; KOVAL'SKIY, G.N.

Plea for more extensive application of achievements in the field
of control of leptospirosis; results of the All-Union Scientific and
Practical conference on Problems of Leptospiroses. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. no.12:110-112 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, prevention and control,
in Russia, conf.)

KOVAL'SKIY, G. N. and BARFALOMEYEVA, A. A.

"Concerning the Article by P. F. Khoruzhenko, 'The Epidemiology of Swamp Fever,'" by A. A. Barfalomeyeva and G. N. Koval'skiy, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, Vol 27, No 9, Sep 56, pp 106-107 ✓

This review says that the article by Khoruzhenko which deals largely with the question of revising the role of mouselike rodents in the genesis of "epidemic foci of swamp fever" does not present enough data to justify a change in existing theories concerning the endemic nature of this disease. Conflicting and inconsistent statements by Khoruzhenko regarding the commonly held opinion that these rodents play a leading role as reservoirs of leptospirosis in nature are criticized.

The authors take issue with Khoruzhenko's pronouncement that cattle are the primary reservoir of swamp fever in the Ukraine, and cite references from Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, other journals, and collected works which also treat this subject. They also object to Khoruzhenko's presentation of widely known facts as "new." It is stated that his observations on the incidence of infectious jaundice among cattle give him no basis for discounting the role of mouse like rodents as "insignificant." Khoruzhenko's attempt to establish an inverse relationship between the abundance and fullness of water reservoirs and the incidence of this disease is disputed. The authors feel that other epidemiological factors existing in a given locality must be taken into account.

They object to Khoruzhenko's emphasis on timely recognition of leptospirosis among agricultural animals; he mentions the necessity of informing veterinarians of cases of disease among humans, but neglects the responsibility of veterinary workers to carry out antiepidemic measures. He does not touch on the necessity for systematic prophylaxis by veterinary organizations as the most effective means of controlling leptospirosis among humans and animals.

After recommending several measures for reducing the incidence of leptospirosis among humans, they reiterate the conclusion that Khoruzhenko's article does not present adequate grounds for revising existing opinions concerning the epizootological and epidemiological role of mouselike rodents. It is the reviewers' opinion that premature revision of these facts could have an unfavorable effect on antiepidemic work.

Sum 1258

KOVAL'SKIY, G.N., dots.; GORDIYENKO, A.N., prof.

~~I.G.Savchenko~~, an outstanding pathologist and microbiologist.
Vrach.delo no.2:208 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Krasnodarskiy i Rostovskiy meditsinskie instituty.
(SAVCHENKO, IVAN GRIGOR'EVICH, 1862-1932)

ACC NR: AP6026392

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/007/0080/0084

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, G. S. (Candidate of medical sciences)

ORG: Department of Infectious Diseases/head—docent S. Ye. Shapiro/ Khabarov Medical Institute (Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Clinical and prophylactic aspects of acute cardiovascular insufficiency in hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis

SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 7, 1966, 80-84

TOPIC TAGS: human ailment, Omsk fever, cardiovascular insufficiency, complex therapy, adrenal gland, shock, ~~disease~~ therapeutics, *CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM*

ABSTRACT:

Cardiovascular insufficiency (shock) appeared in ten Omsk fever patients on the fourth to tenth day after appearance of symptoms. It was characterized by dyspnea, cyanosis of the extremities, occasional cold sweat, alteration of heart sounds, frequent irregularity or disappearance of pulse, drop in arterial pressure, or severe hypotension. Complex therapy consisted of plasma, concentrated glucose, sodium chloride, ascorbic acid, and various stimulant solutions, as well as corticosteroid

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.61-002.151.022.6-06:616132.2-008.64-08

KOVAL'SKIY, G.S.

Passive hyperpolarization of skeletal muscles following transection and functional block of the nerve. Fiziol.zhur. 46 no.6:683-689 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. From the Chair of physiology, Medical Institute, Khabarovsk.
(MUSCLES--INNERVATION)

PIOTROVICH, A.K., kand. med. nauk; KOVAL'SKIY, B.S., kand. med. nauk
(Khabarovsk)

Clinical aspects of influenza in Khabarovsk. Klin. med. 41
no.7:117-120 J1'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent S.Ye.
Shapiro) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOVAL'SKIY, G.S.

Atony (passive hyperpolarization) of visual centers in the frog.
Fiziol. zhur. SSSR 46 no. 9:1120-1125 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. From the Physiology Chair of Medical Institute, Khabarovsk.
(EYE--INNERVATION) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

KOVAL'SKIY, G. S., Cand Med Sci -- "Polarization changes in
denervated structures." Mos, 1961. (Inst of Normal and Pathological
Physiology, Acad Med Sci USSR) (KL, 8-61, 261)

- 470 -

KOVAL'SKIY, I. A.

"The Early Diagnosis of Botkin's Disease [Infectious Hepatitis]"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 10, October 1961

ALISOV, P.A., prof., general-mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; STARSHOV, P.D.,
kand. med. nauk, podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KOVAL'SKIY, I.A.,
mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Treatment of infectious hepatitis with transfusions of fibrinolytic
and preserved blood plasma. Voen.-med.zhur. no.11:17-20 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

KOVAL'SKIY, I.A.

Early diagnosis of infectious hepatitis. Voen.-med.zhur. no.10:89
0 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KOVAL'SKIY, I. G.

21(6) PART I BOOK EXPOSITIONS 897/2061

International Conference on the Nuclear Uses of Atomic Energy, 2d., Geneva, 1958
Molody sovetskikh nauchnykh yadernykh fizikov (Reports of Soviet Scientists)
Nuclear Physics) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 522 p. (Serials Unit Study, Vol. 1)
8,000 copies printed.

Ms. (This page) A.I. Alibhanov, Akademicheskii V.I. Vasiliev, Akademicheskii i
P.A. Yudin, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; E.A. of this
Volume: G.P. Borovoi and S.P. Zavaritskiy, Candidates of Physical and Mathematical
Sciences; M.A. (Serials Unit) G.I. Smolyan; Trub. Ed.: Ye.I. Koval'skiy.

NOTES: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers
and other persons interested in nuclear physics. The volume contains 45 papers
presented by Soviet scientists at the Second Conference on Nuclear Uses of
Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in September 1958.

CONTENTS: It is divided into two parts. Part I contains 17 papers dealing with
plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear reactions, and Part II contains 28
papers on nuclear physics, including problems of particle acceleration and of
cosmic ray physics. The first paper by I.A. Artsimovich presents a review of
Soviet work on controlled thermonuclear reactions. The remaining papers in
Part I deal with particular problems in this field.

Papers in Part II deal in detail with various problems in nuclear physics,
such as the fission of heavy atoms and their isotopes, and with the study of
neutron radiation by means of artificial earth satellites and rockets, described
in a paper by E.R. Yermov. The Russian-language edition of the proceedings of
the conference is published in 16 volumes. The first 6 volumes contain all the
papers presented by Soviet scientists as follows: Volume (1), Zaslavskiy
fizika (Nuclear Physics); Volume (2), Zaslavskiy yadernyye reaktivnyye ustroystva
(Nuclear Reactor and Nuclear Power); Volume (3), Yermov, yadernyye ustroystva
(Nuclear Reactor and Nuclear Power); Volume (4), Yermov, yadernyye ustroystva
atomnykh prevrashcheniy (Control of Radioisotopes and of Radiation Trans-
formation); Volume (5), Medvedevskiy i medvedevskiy izotopy (Medicine and
Radioisotopes); Volume (6), Yermovskiy i primeneniye izotopov (Pro-
duction and Use of Isotopes). The other 10 volumes contain selected papers
presented at the Conference by non-Soviet scientists. In the present volume
discrepancies between the English and Russian language editions of the proceed-
ings have been noted in three articles where the texts are not identical:
V.I. Zaslavskiy, et al., "High Current Pulsed Discharge"; A.Khlyuzin, et al.,
"High Frequency Plasma Oscillations"; and Kopolovskiy, Zaslavskiy, et al.,
"Neutron Radiation from the Fission of Uranium-235". The serial numbers of reports 2502 and 2508 are marked in the
English edition. Report 2511, by Zaslavskiy, et al., is numbered 2506 in the
English edition.

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Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear (cont.) 897/2061

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THERMONUCLEAR REACTIONS

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I.O. Borovoi, G.P. Borovoi, G.O. Prokhorov, E.P. Khilovoy, Y.I.
Filipov, G. Medvedevskiy, and V.A. Zaslavskiy. High Current Pulsed Dis-
charges (Report 2501) 21

Kopolovskiy, V.S., Yu.Y. Shvortsov, and G.S. Tsvetkovskiy. Development of a
Neutral Machine in Leningrad (Report 2508) 55

Personnel mentioned includes G.S. Arter, D.S. Arsenov, G.B.
Mashkovskiy, E.A. Leontovich, I.M. Gol'tsman and E.P. Fedorovich.

Gorvits, G.M., Yu.F. Maslovskiy, Ye.I. Rylov, Yu.F. Rylov, and H.I.
Kobzareva. Plasma Loop in a Transverse Magnetic Field (Report 2507) 65

Zaslavskiy, I.A., G.O. P.P. Isakov, V.S. Balshornoy, L.A. Buravova,
P.R. Gerasimov, M.A. Koval'skiy, and H.A. Yavlinskaya. Investigations of the
Stability and Heating of Plasma in Toroidal Chambers (Report 2507) 85

Card 4/13

ACCESSION NR: AP4038889

S/0119/64/000/005/0029/0030

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, I. L.

TITLE: New mass spectrometer for solid-state substances

SOURCE: Priboroströyeniye, no. 5, 1964, 29-30

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, mass spectrometer, spectrometry, mass spectrometry, solid substance mass spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A new spectrometer (U.S. Patent no. 2970215, 1961, class 250.41.9) is briefly described; it is intended for determining the structure of an inorganic chemical substance by dissolving a small specimen of it in a great quantity of a known inorganic solid-state substance (metal or metalloid). The particles emitted by the dissolved specimen with a kinetic energy of 1-2 ev are sent, via an ionizing zone where their energy is raised to 50-1,000 ev, to the analyzing zone. All parts pertaining to the spectrometer zones are located in a

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038889

glass or metal envelope (sketch supplied) which consists of a cylinder, a base, and a lid. Examples of using the mass spectrometer for analyzing 10^{-6} concentrations of Mg or Pb are given. For details, see the above U.S. Patent. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3079

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, SS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card

2/2

HOVAL'SKIY, I. I., Engl., & NEVSKIN, N. V., Engl.

"Automatic Control and Regulation of Processes at Dressing and Gold-
Extracting Factories."

Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1941.

KOVAL'SKIY, I. I.

Avtomatizatsiia i kontrol' protsessov v obogashchenii i gidrometallurgii /Automatization and control of the processes in ore dressing and hydro-metallurgy/. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1953. 306 p.

SC: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 5, August 1953

KOVAL'SKIY, I. L.

Koval'skiy, I. L. and Nevskiy, B. V., "Theoretical Principles of Regulation, " in their book, Avtomatizatsiya i kontrol' protsessov v cbogashchenii i gridrometallurgii / Automatization and Control of Processes in Enrichment and in Hydro-metallurgy / Moscow, Metallurgizday, 1953, Pages 139-163; 16 figures.

KOVAL'SKIY, Iosif L'vovich; TROITSKIY, A.V., redaktor; DOKUKINA, Ye.V.
redaktor; VAINSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The electrical equipment of ore-dressing plants; textbook for
mechanics'schools and courses]-Elektrooborudovanie obogatitel'-
nykh fabrik; uchebnik dlia shkoli i kursov masterov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii
1955, 295 p. (MLRA 8:11)

(Ore dressing) (Electric engineering)

KOVAL'SKIY, I.L., inzh.

Slide rule for determining parameters of welding in an
atmosphere of inert gases. Svar.proizv. no.8:42-43
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Welding) (Slide rule)

KOVALE'SKIY, I.L., inzh.

Automatic control in ore-dressing plants. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 15
no.6:52-56 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Ore dressing) (Automation)

KOVAL'SKIY, I.L. inzh.-elektrik

Automatic control of the transportation system in an ore-dressing plant (from "Engineering and Mining Journal," no.6, 1961). Gor.zhur. no.1:75-76 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Montana—Ore handling) (Automatic control)

KOVALSKIY, I.L.

A new mass spectrometer for solids. Ratsionalizatsia 14
no.9:18-19 '64.

KOVAL'SKIY, I.L., inzh.

New electropneumatic transducer. Priborostroenie no.3:29-30
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

Card 1/2

UDC: 534-8:62-734

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825620005-3

ACC NR: AP6035764

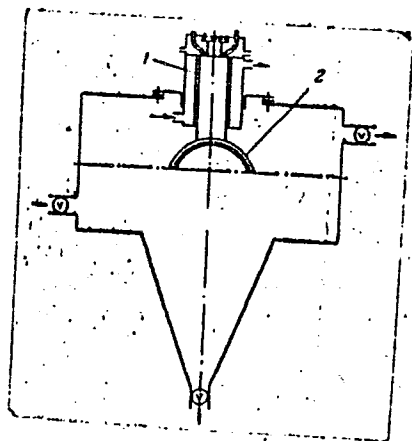


Fig. 1. Ultrasound device for water disinfection

- 1. Tubular projector;
- 2. spherical concentrator.

SUB CODE: 13, 06/ SUBM DATE: 04May65

Card 2/2

KOVAL'SKIY, I.L., inzh.

Through the pages of foreign magazines. TSement 30 no.3:22-23
My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ASHKINAZI, A. Ye., KOVAL'SKIY, K. V.; VUL'MAN, G. L., red.; KODKIND, I. I., red.;
LARIONOV, G. Ye., tekhn. red.

[Liquid-cooled turbogenerators] Turbogeneratory s zhidkostnym
okhlazhdeniem. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 10 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii
elektrostantsiy; Moskva.
(Turbogenerators--Cooling)

LEBEDEV, M.V., inzh. [deceased]; KOVAL'SKIY, K.V., red.; SHNEYEROV,
S.A., red.izd-va; VOLKOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Calculating the power factor of industrial electric installations]
Opredelenie koeffitsienta moshchnosti promyshlennykh elektro-
ustanovok. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1958. 69 p.
(Electric power) (MIRA 12:3)

PET'KO, Nikolay Ivanovich; KOVAL'SKIY, K.V., red.; KOROGODIN, A.S.,
red.izd-va; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Relay protection and automatic control for municipal electric
networks and power plants] Releinaia zashchita i avtomatika na
gorodskikh elektrostantsiyakh i setiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va
kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 184 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric power distribution)
(Electric power production)

KOVAL'SKIY, Konstantin Vitol'dovich; TAYTS, A.A., red.; KOMONOV, A.S.,
red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Calculation of windings in transformer repair and rewinding
operations] Raschet transformatornykh obmotok pri remontakh i
peremotkakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1962. 48 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Electric transformers--Maintenance and repair)

ZEKHSER, I.S.; KOVAL'SKIY, L.B.

Hydrogeological conditions governing the formation of
subsurface flow in the rivers of the Karelia-Kola region.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol 18 no.5:64-69 S-0'63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra gidrogeologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

KOVAL'SKIY, L.I.

Possible influence of the filling of reservoirs on the salinity of the soils in the left bank of the forest-steppe of the Ukraine.
Pochvovedenie no.2:21-31 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.

KOVAL'SKIY, L. I.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Photography

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 36/36

Authors : Koval'skiy, L. I.

Title : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Taking photos of nature

Periodical : Priroda 2, 127-128, Feb 1954

Abstract : Favorable review is presented of the book, by S. S. Turov, entitled, "Naturalist - Photographer," offering advice regarding the photographing of nature.

Institution :

Submitted :

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, L.I. (Kiyev) 26-58-6-47/56

TITLE: A Book on Photographing Nature (Kniga o fotografirovanii prirody)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958,⁴⁷ Nr 6, p 120-121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a critical review of the book "Photographing Nature" by V.A. Smorodin, published by "Iskusstvo" in 1957.

Card 1/1 1. Books-Review

KOVAL'SKIY, L.I., assistant

Ground and river waters of the Trubesh Basin. Nauch. trudy
UASHN 10:273-281 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Trubezh Valley—Hydrology)

KOVAL'SKIY, L.I. [Koval's'kyi, L.I.], assistant

Recent erosion processes in northwestern Podolia. Nauk pratsi
UASHN 17 no.12:147-155 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Podolia--Erosion)

25(2)

AUTHOR:

Koval'skiy, L. L.

SOV/131-59-6-4/15

TITLE:

Calculation of the Press SM-143 (K raschetu pressa SM-143)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 6, pp 255-257 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the author examines the mechanism of the press SM-143 and states that its crank and lever mechanism contains a kinetic uncertainty. The movement of both of its dies is determined by the properties of the press materials and by the weight of the press mechanism. Furthermore the author examines the movement speed of the dies. Figure 1 shows the kinetic diagram of the operating mechanism of the press SM-143, and figure 2 gives the diagram of the movement of the joints connected with the dies. From the speed plan of the joints connected with the dies shown in figure 3, the joint speeds or the pressing power can be computed. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Institute of Refractories)

Card 1/1

KOVAL'SKIY, L.L.

Causes of the breaking of arms of the SM-143 press. Ogneupory
25 no.6:251-255 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporev.
(Power presses)

S/135/62/000/009/004/004
AG06/A101

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, L. S., Engineer

TITLE: Scientific-Technical Conference on diffusion welding in a vacuum

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1962, 42 - 43

TEXT: The second scientific-technical Conference on diffusion welding in a vacuum of metals, alloys, and non-metallic materials was held in Moscow on May 24 - 26, 1962. The following reports were delivered: N. F. Kazakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences: Diffusion welding in a vacuum-existing state and outlooks; Physical bases of diffusion welding in a vacuum of metals, alloys and non-metallic materials; V. D. Taran Doctor of Technical Sciences: Diffusion welding in a vacuum of low-alloy steels; S. Ye. Ushakova, Engineer: Investigating diffusion welding of 2X13 (2Kh13) martensite steel; A. I. Safonov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kvasnitskiy, V. F., Engineer: Diffusion welding in a vacuum of austenite steels; I. P. Iudin, Engineer: Using diffusion welding in the Gorkiy economical district; I. V. Afanas'yev, A. F. Khudyshev and E. S. Karakozov, Engineers: Production of vacuum-tight joints by diffusion welding in a vacuum of parts and units for electric vacuum devices; V. V. Gorbanskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences: Equipment

Card 1/2

Scientific-Technical Conference on...

S/135/62/000/009/004/004
A006/A101

and techniques of diffusion welding in a vacuum of dissimilar metals; A. V. Krivoshey, Engineer: On the control of welded joints produced by diffusion welding; Alekseyev, I. D., Engineer: Design principles and outlooks of development for diffusion welding equipment. The Conference noted the present use of diffusion welding for the production of disilicide-molybdenum heating rods operating at 1,700°C and steel-castiron sections for braking devices; 122 combinations of materials, including cermets, mineral ceramics, and refractory materials can be welded by this method. Centralized production of diffusion-welding equipment is imperative. ✓

Card 2/2

S/125/62/000/009/008/008
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Koval'skiy, L. S.

TITLE: The Second Scientific - Technical Conference on diffusion welding in a vacuum of metals, alloys and non-metallic materials

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1962, 93 - 94

TEXT: The Second Conference on diffusion welding was held in Moscow on May 24 - 26. It was opened by M. P. Ivanov, Deputy Chief of Mosoblosovarkhoz. The following reports were delivered: N. F. Kazakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor: the use of diffusion welding in a vacuum and its further outlooks; V. D. Taran, Doctor of Technical Sciences: the use of diffusion welding in a vacuum for main pipelines; V. Z. Vysotskiy, I. P. Iudin, S. Ye. Ushakova: diffusion welding in enterprises of the Gorkiy economical region; Engineer V. F. Kvasnitskiy: the possibility of using vacuum diffusion welding for heat-resistant materials; Engineers V. N. Moiseyev, G. G. Smirnov: welding cermet brake disks; Candidate of Technical Sciences, I. I. Metelkin: vacuum diffusion welding of non-metallized mineral ceramics with metals; Engineers A. F. Khudyshev, I. V.

Card 1/2

KOVAL'SKIY, L.S.

Second Scientific Technological Conference on Diffusion Welding
in Vacuum of Metals, Alloys, and Nonmetallic Materials. Avtom.
svar. 15 no.9:93-94 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Welding—Congresses)

KOVAL'SKIY, L.S., inzh.

Conference on welding in vacuum. Svar. proizv. no.9:42-43
S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Welding)
(Vacuum technology)

KOVAL'SKIY, L.V.; SAKHNOVSKIY, M.Yu.

Error in measuring spatial illuminance using a spherical radiation detector. Svetotekhnika 10 no.3:20-23 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOVAL'SKIY, L.V. [Koval's'kyi, L.V.]; POLYANSKIY, V.K. [Polians'kyi, V.K.]

Polarizing effect of spectral instruments. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.1:
95-98 Ja '65. (MIRA 1B:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VEDENKIN, D.P., inzh., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, Ye.I., inzh., red.;
KOVAL'SKIY, L.Ya., inzh., red.; VOYTOVA, V.P., inzh.,
red.; SHELIKHOV, S.N., inzh., red.; NEUDAKIN, K.A., red.

[Price list for the assembly of equipment] TSennik na
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KOVAL'SKIY, M.I. [Koval's'kyi, M.I.]; ILYUSHINA, L.P. [Iliushyna, L.P.]

Improved manufacture of food products from skim milk. Khar. prom.
no.2:68-71 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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From the experience gained in the putting into operation of the
Bratushany Sugar Factory. Sakh. prom. 37 no.3:45-49 Mr '63.

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1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu novogo
stroitel'stva i rekonstruktsii predpriyatiy sakharnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Bratushany--Sugar factories)

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Plans and construction. Sakh.prom. 29 no.3:23-25 '55.

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(Building) (Sugar industry)

KOVAL'SKIY, M.I.

Experience gained from the construction of the Gindesh sugar factory.
Sakh.prom.30 no.5:36-40 May '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Moldavian S.S.R.--Sugar industry)

ZHIDELEV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; BEL'EURT, B.Ye.; PROTASOVSKIY, G.A.; FIGANOV, I.S.; Primali uchastiye: KOVAL'SKIY, M.I.; SANDOMIRSKIY, I.G.; GIMRANOV, M.V.; TSIKALOV, V.A., red.; POLUKAROVA, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Secondary school production training in mechanical engineering]
Proizvodstvennoe obuchenie v srednei shkole po mashinostroitel'-
nym professiiam; metodicheskoe posobie dlia преподаvatelei i in-
struktorov proizvodstvennogo obucheniia. Pod red. M.A.Zhideleva.
Moskva, Izd-vo APN RSFSR, 1962. 141 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Technical education)

KOVAL'SKIY, M.I., inzh.

Investigating closed planetary friction speed variators. Vest.
mashinostr. 42 no.11:22-27 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Gearing)

KOVAL'SKIY, M. N.

Sugar Industry

Experience in putting the Kshenski Sugar Factory into operation. Sakh. prom. 26 No. 9, 1952

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REUTSKIY, V.Yu. [Reuts'kyi, V.IU.] (Kiyev); KOVAL'SKIY, M.V. [Koval's'kyi, M.V.]
(Kiyev)

Reversible commutator using transistors and ferrites. Avtomatyka
no. 1:75-77 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Electric switchgear)

KOVALSKIY, M.V.

S/102/60/000/002/008/008/XX
D251/D304

AUTHORS: Koval's'kyy, M.V., Krementulo, Yu. V., Reuts'kyy, V. Yu., and Shihov, B.O.

TITLE: A system of digital programming control of a milling machine with power step motors

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, no. 2, 1960, 81-83

TEXT: The article describes a bi-coordinate system of digital programming control for power step motors which was constructed in the Instytut elektrotekhniky AN URSSR (Electrotechnical Institute of the AS UkrSSR). Details of the motor are given by B.O. Sihov (Ref. 1: Avtomatyka, no. 1, 1959). The program was written on punched type and is read off by a transmitter which works in synchronism with a linear interpolator. In the program are indicated the sign and quantity of the displacement with respect to the coordinates. The working of the system is possible both as an interpolator and as an intermediate memory. The programming scheme is constructed in the form of two separate blocs. In the first bloc
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KOVAL'SKIY, M. V.

9,7910

3225
S/102/60,000/005/005/008
D251/D305

AUTHORS: Kovals'kyy, M. V. and Reuts'kyy, V. Yu. (Kiyev)

TITLE: On the question of recording and reproducing a bipolar digit-pulse signal on one track of a magnetic tape

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, no. 5, 1960, 56-59

TEXT: A method of recording and reading digital impulses is given, in which errors in the first run-through are eliminated. A standard universal magnetic head was used (frequency 30 - 40 kcs). For a rectilinear impulse, approximate the formula $f_{max} = 3.5 / \tau$ is derived, where f_{max} is the maximum frequency. Hence, in the case under discussion, the optimum length of the impulses is found to be 20 - 40 mcsecs. A schematic diagram is given in Fig. 2 and more detailed working diagrams are also given. An apparatus on these lines was set up in the Laboratoriya avtomatychnoho rehulyuvannya instytutu elektrotekhniky AN URSR (Laboratory of Automatic Control of

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ROVAL'SKIY, M.V.

35216

S/102/62/000/001/007/007
D201/D302

9.7100

AUTHORS: Koval'skiyy, M.V., Reuts'kiyy, V.Yu. and Sihov, B.O. (Kiyev)

TITLE: Reversible ring commutators

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, no. 1, 1962, 74-78

TEXT: The authors describe thyatron and transistor reversible ring commutators, whose operation has been experimentally checked. Two circuits using thyratrons are described. The first circuit has, in the grids of the voltage amplifier thyratrons, transformers with two input and one output winding connected to the grid circuit. The voltage drop from non-conducting thyratrons is applied in sequence to all input windings through negatively biased diodes, the opposite end of windings being connected to either of two lines with program pulses depending on the direction of rotation of the motor. Hence only one diode, connected to the negative pulse line, conducts, the resulting pulse at the corresponding transformer winding firing the thyatron. The transistorized version of this commutator is similar in operation except that the diode bias voltage is

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