KIRYUKHIN, Boris Viktorovich; KRASIKOV, Pavel Nikolayevich; BERLYAND, Mark Yevseyevich, otv. red.; VAYTSMAN, A.I., red.; RUSAKOVA, G.Ya., red.; IVKOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Rain and snow by the will of man] Dozhd' i sneg po vole cheloveka. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963. 164 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4002179 S/2922/63/005/000/0129/0137

AUTHOR: Krasikov, P. N. (Leningrad); Nikandrov, V. Ya. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Studies of means for artificially modifying, clouds and fog

SOURCE: Vses. nauchn. meteorologich. soveshch. Trudy*, v. 5. Sektsiya fiziki svobodnoy atmosfery*. Leningrad, 1963, 129-137

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather modification, cloud seeding, antifog technique, cloud seeding reagent

ABSTRACT: The authors review Western and Soviet research on methods for the seeding of clouds and fogs to induce dissipation or precipitation. Dry ice and silver iodide are discussed at length. A method for seeding clouds with an aqueous solution of lead iodide from a plane is described briefly. This method does not require complex equipment or heating apparatus, and is effective for inducing precipitation in cumulus clouds 2 km high, having temperatures below -7C. A table is presented showing the results of the use of 52 chemical reagents to produce ice-forming nuclei in supercooled fog. Silver iodide produced the best yield of ice particles (10^{14} crystals/g at-10C) and is the most effective reagent in the upper temperature range (-3 to -4C)/for ice formation. Orig. art. has: 1

Card 1/2

GROMOVA, T.N.; KRASIKOV, P.N.; LENSHIN, V.T.; SHISHKIN, N.S.

Experiments on the effect of a colloidal solution of silver iodide on supercooled clouds. Trudy GGO no.156:23-30 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

GROMOVA, T.N.; KRASIKOV, P.M.

Studies of the ice-forming properties of solutions of silver iodide and lead iodide. Trudy GGO no.176:25-34 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

L 19353-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC IJP(c) JD/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5016803 UR/2531/65/000/176/0025/0034

AUTHOR: Gromova, T. N.; Krasikov, P. N. B+1

TITLE: Investigations of the ice-forming properties of silver iodide and lead iodide solutions

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 176, 1965. Voprosy fiziki oblakov i aktivnykh vozdeystviy (Problems in cloud physics and active modification), 25-34

TOPIC TAGS: cloud dispersal, fog dispersal, cloud chamber, cloud crystallization, aerosol chamber, aerosol, cold chamber, supercooled fog crystallization

ABSTRACT: The methods and results of studies carried out at the Main Geophysical Observatory to test the use of aqueous solutions of AgI and PbI_2 to crystallize clouds and fogs are reported. The AgI was used in the form of aqueous colloidal solutions of various concentrations (0.1, 0.01, 0.001, and 0.0001%), and the PbI_2 as true solution droplets. The experiments were performed in a 300-liter cold chamber

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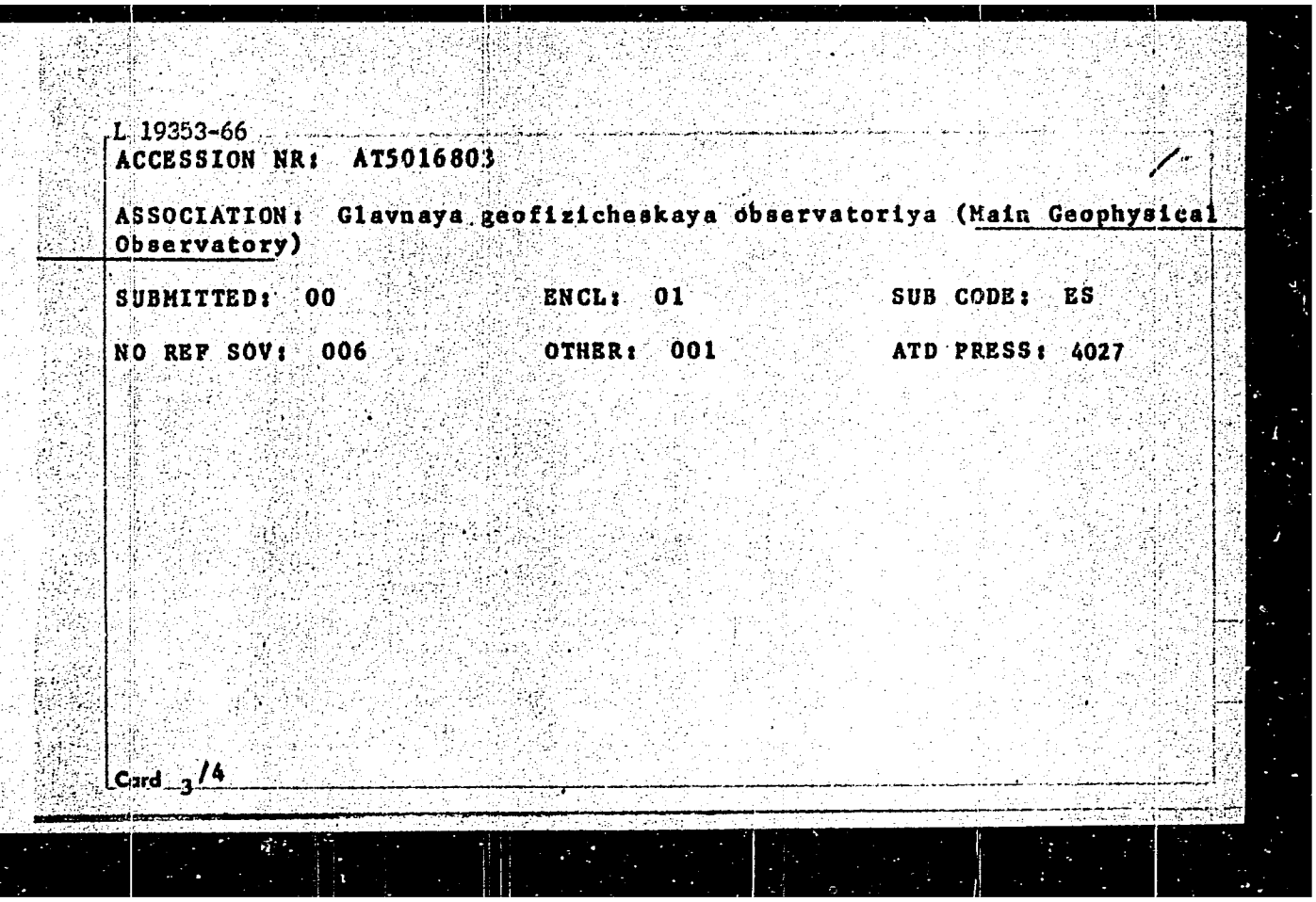
in which the temperature could be lowered to -30C. Fog was produced by introducing hot steam from a boiler or by atomizing distilled water. The upper temperature thresholds at which ice crystals were formed were determined by visual observation of light beams passing through the chamber. The discovery of a new dependence of ice crystal yield on solution concentration (smaller concentrations produced larger yields per gram of AgI) is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Results of these studies demonstrated the superiority of colloidal solutions over previous methods of crystallizing supercooled fogs (the yield of ice crystals per gram of AgI was $3 \cdot 10^{10}$—$3 \cdot 10^{14}$ at fog temperatures of -7 and -15C); solution concentrations of 0.01—0.001% produced optimum yields. Aqueous solutions of PbI_2 caused supercooled fogs to crystallize at temperatures of -5, -7C, and lower, and the number of crystals formed depended on solution concentration, the optimum of which was 0.06%. The yield per gram of PbI_2 at a temperature of -10C was 10^{12} and at -15C, 10^{13}, a value somewhat smaller than that derived by using colloidal solutions of AgI. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [ER]



L 19353-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5016803

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4027

Card 3/4

L 19353-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016803 ENCLOSURE: 01

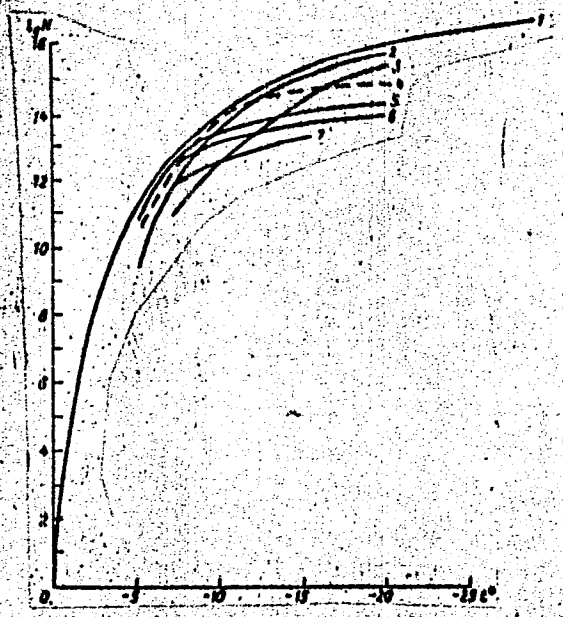


Fig. 1. Curves of the dependence of ice crystal yields on temperature for colloidal solutions of AgI of different concentrations

1 - Fletcher's computation of yield of ice particles assuming that AgI particles act as sublimation nuclei; 2 - Dessan's yield from ideal generator; 3, 4, 5, 6 - 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, and 0.0001 concentrations of colloidal solutions of AgI (%); 7 - yield during combustion of better pyrotechnical AgI composition.

Card 4/4

KRASIKOV, S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Economic evaluation of truck runs. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.10: 14-19 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.MADI.

(Motortrucks)

KRASIKOV, S.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Generalized empyrical formula for speed characteristics of carburator engines. Trudy Kaf. "Avt. i trakt." VZMI no.1:110-130 '57.
(Automobiles--Engines) (MIRA 11:3)

KRASIKOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Graphical analysis of dynamic characteristics and fuel efficiency of a motor vehicle having hydraulic devices in the transmission. Trudy Kaf."Avt.i trakt" VZMI no.2:41-57 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Motor vehicles--Design and construction)

KRASIKOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ILARIONOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Graphic analysis of the efficiency of a motor vehicle with a hydraulic element in the transmission. Avt.prom. no.7:2-5 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.
(Motor vehicles)

ANDREYEV, B.V.; ARTEM'YEV, S.P.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.M; AFANAS'YEV, L.L.; BABKOV, V.F.; BRONSHTEYN, L.A.; BURKOV, M.S.; BURYANOV, V.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.L.; VELIKANOV, D.P.; VOINOV, A.N.; VYRUBOV, D.N.; DORMIDONTOV, A.V.; D'YACHKOV, A.K.; YEFREMOV, V.V.; ZHABIN, V.M.; ZELENKOV, G.I.; KALABUKHOV, F.V.; KALISH, G.G.; KRAMARENKO, G.V.; KRASIKOV, S.M.; LAKHTIN, Yu.M.; MIKULIN, A.A.; ORLIN, A.S.; OSTROVSKIY, N.B.; OSTROVTSOV, A.N.; RUBETS, D.A.; STEPANOV, Yu.A.; STECHKIN, B.S.; KHACHATUROV, A.A.; KHOVAKH, M.S.; CHAROMSKIY, A.D.; SHARAPOV, K.A.

Nikolai Romanovich Briling; obituary. Avt.transp. 39 no.4:57 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Briling, Nikolai Romanovich, 1876-1961)

L 18410-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pq-4 WH
ACCESSION NR: AP3006175 S/0080/63/036/007/1393/1398

AUTHORS: Molchanova, O. S.; Orlova, L. A.; Krasikov, S. Ye. 59

TITLE: Reaction of porous glass with alkali and hydrofluoric acid.

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 7, 1963, 1393-1398

TOPIC TAGS: glass, porous glass, alkali, hydrofluoric acid, chemical treatment of glass

ABSTRACT: The enlargement of pores on a lamella of type III porous glass caused by the action of alkali can be effected by employment of alkali of any concentrations up to 7N. Some pore enlargement in glasses of type M can be caused only in solutions whose concentration is not greater than 0.5N. The amount of transfer, determined by weight loss in the lamellas, depends upon alkali concentration, temperature, duration of alkali action, and conditions under which the alkali is rinsed off. The reaction of porous glasses with HF occurs so intensively that it is not possible to prevent dissolution of the porous disks on the outside. Only a specific combination of

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L 18410-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006175

alkali treatment conditions bring about a conformity of the "enlarged" pore dimensions with the dimensions of the heterogeneous areas in the initial glass. Authors conclude that this obliges researchers to be extremely careful in drawing conclusions concerning the structure of starting glasses which were made on the basis of experiments with porous glasses subjected to a complex chemical treatment. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED:	14Feb62	DATE ACQ:	25Sep63	ENCL:	00
SUB CODE:	CH	NO REF SOV:	004	OTHER:	000

Card 2/2

L 18409-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pq-4 WH
ACCESSION NR: AP3006176 S/0080/63/036/007/1398/1403 59

AUTHORS: Krasikov, S. Ye.; Molchanova, O. S.; Orlova, L. A.

TITLE: Analysis of volumetric changes taking place during the leaching-out of sodium-borosilicate glasses 15

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 7, 1963, 1398-1403

TOPIC TAGS: changes in glass volume, glass, sodium-borosilicate glass, leaching-out, Na 7/23 glass

ABSTRACT: Authors analyzed the volumetric changes taking place during leaching-out of sodium-borosilicate glasses. Glass used was Na 7/23. It was prepared in accordance with 2 heating conditions and in sulfuric acid of three concentrations. Authors established that full leaching-out of monothermal disks of a 2.00 mm thickness leads to an increase in their thickness by 3.6 - 4.2 microns. This corresponds to an increase in volume of about 0.2%. In the case of bithermal glass with the same sample dimensions, the average value of thickening is 3.2 microns or 0.16% of volume increase. In the first stages of the process, the thickness of the samples passes through a maximum or minimum in relation to the

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L 18409-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3006176

preliminary heat treatment of the glass, acid concentration, and conditions of surface preparation of the samples. This can lead to an error when extrapolating the results of observing a partial leaching-out, especially within the limits of formation of a porous layer whose thickness is approximately 0.2 mm. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Feb62	DATE ACQ: 25Sep63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH, ML	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 002

2/2

Card

KRASIKOV, V.

One of the basic objectives. Grazhd.av. 18 no.9:7 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Sekretar' partiynogo komiteta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

KRASIKOV, V. I.

23140 O Printsipakh Ratsional'nogo proyetirovaniya metallicheskogo karkasa glavnogo zdaniya teplovykh elektrostantsiy (po povodu stat'n L. M. Sudilovskogo Printsipy Ratsional'nogo proyektirovaniya metallicheskogo karkasa glavnogo zdaniya teplovykh elektrostantsiy v zhurn. elektr. Stants 11, 1948, No. 9). avt. V. K. Ivanov, M. P. Ivanov, V. I. Krasikov (1 dr) elektr. Stants 11, 1949, No. 7, s. 23-24.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

KRASIKOV, V.

Results and prospects. Grazhd. av. 21 no.7:18-19 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Politicheskogo upravleniya Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.

1. KRASIKOV, V.I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Technology

7. Testing construction designs. Moskva, Izd. po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1952

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

BARON, Lazar' Izrailevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FUGZAN, Mark Davidovich; MARKENZON, Eduard Iosifovich; KRASIKOV, V.M., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Experience in the comprehensive study of the resistance of rocks to distruction by quarrying] Opyt kompleksnogo issledovaniia soprotivliaemosti gornykh porod razrusheniiu pri dobyvanii. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 223 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

KRASIKOV, Z. O.; KALMYKIV, A. G.

Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

Hack work instead of a textbook ("Feed production on collective farms of Siberis." Z. O. Krasikov, A. G. Kalmykov. Reviewed by I. S. Smirnov)., Korm. baza, 3 No.1, 1952.

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

KRASIKOV, Z.D., SMIRNOV, N. and OBRAZTSOV, A.

"Reclaiming the New Lands Properly," published in - An Aid to Agricultural Specialists in the Reclamation of Virgin and Fallow Lands, Sbornik Materialov i Statey, Vol. 1, pp 25-144, 1954.

Smirnov.- Director of Novosibirsk Agric. Inst.

Tranlsation No. 431, 30 Jun 1955.

KATYREV, A.Ye.; KAURTSEV, N.V.; KOZLOVSKIY, A.I., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KRASIKOV, Z.D., dotsent, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SOBOLEVSKAYA, K.A.; LYKOV, M.S., redaktor; LISINA, V.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Experience in cultivating corn; based on papers at a province conference] Opyt vozdelyvaniia kukuruzy; po materialam oblastnoi konferentsii [Novosibirsk] Novosibirskoe kn-vo, 1956. 226 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Novosibirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Krasikov)
(Corn (Maize))

KRASIKOV, Z.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; CHUKANOV, V.I.

Effect of the yarovization of spring wheat on the yield and quality of seeds. Agrobiologiia no.4:70-77 Jl-Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

1.Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, gorod Novosibirsk.
(Wheat) (Vernalization)

KRASIKOVA, A., tkachikha, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, delegat XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza

Our flight into the future. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.22:9-10 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskaya fabrika "Rabochiy".
(Leningrad--Textile industry)

KRASIKOVA, Antonina Timofeyevna, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, tkachikha; KUR'YANOVA, O.V., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G., tekhn. red.

[Life of a woman weaver]Put' tkachikhi. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1961. 57 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Fabrika "Rabochiy", Leningrad (for Krasikova).
(Leningrad--Textile workers)

KRASIKOVA, G. Z.

AUTHORS: Gul', V.Ye., Vil'nits, S. A., Gel'perin, N. I., Il'in, N.K., Kaplunov, Ya. M., Tsarevskiy, L. K., and Krasikova, G. Z. SOV/138-58-10-6/10

TITLE: Investigation of the Possibility of Pulverising Chilled Rubber (Issledovaniye vozmozhnosti izmel'cheniya okhlazhdennykh rezin)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 10, pp 22 - 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Much rubber scrap is not re-used because of the difficulty of pulverising the material. This difficulty can be overcome by chilling the rubber. The authors first review the changes in physical and mechanical properties of rubber at low temperature. Fig.1 shows maximum speed of rupture (mm/sec) against temperature for a vulcanized mixture of SKB and natural rubber. Fig.2 shows the same for SKB (Butyl) rubber. Each figure shows curves for three different rates of deformation. The maximum speed of rupture is that which occurs immediately before the specimen parts. The re-orientation of material at the point where rupture commences was studied by scribing a line across the specimens, and comparing the thickness of the line where rupture commences with the thickness of the line in the unruptured part of the stretched specimen. In Fig.4 these relative thicknesses are plot-

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Investigation of the Possibility of Pulverising Chilled Rubber

ted against time for specimens of SKB and natural rubber at four different temperatures. The specimens were deformed at a rate of 500 mm/min. At -53°C no re-orientation at the rupture point occurs. Fig.5 shows stress versus relative elongation for the same rubber mix at different temperatures. Fig.6a shows the relative elongation versus temperature, and Fig.6b the stress versus temperature at the moment of rupture, in each case for three different rates of deformation. In Fig.7 the work of deformation (kg/cm²) is plotted against temperature for SKB-50 and the same in Fig.8 for SKB-50 plus natural rubber. By comparing Figs. 2, 6 and 7 one sees that the temperature for maximum work of deformation to rupture corresponds to that for minimum speed of rupture and for maximum relative elongation at rupture. At low temperatures the low mobility of the molecular structure prevents re-orientation at the point of rupture as is seen in Fig.4; the resistance to rupture and relative elongation decrease and the speed of rupture increases. Fig.8 shows stress versus relative elongation for samples of rubber and fabric, cut from a tyre casing, at three different rates of deformation for four tem-

Card 2/3

Moscow Inst. Fine Chem. Technology im. M.V. Lomonosov

base of the mill was subjected to sieve analysis. Energy input was measured by a recording wattmeter. Table 1 shows results with this pulveriser for various rubber and rubber fabric materials. The size of the openings in the discharge grating was either 5 mm or 2 mm. Material was cooled to temperatures of -66°, -60° and -50°C. Time and k.w.h. to pulverise 400 gramme quantities of material are given, and the specific energy requirement in k.w.h. per metric ton of material is given in the last column. Table 2 gives the sieve analysis for the various samples for 5 mm and for 2 mm openings in the discharge grating. To complete the calculation for energy requirements, the power in k.w.h. required to cool one ton of material to temperatures between 5°C and -55°C are given. These calculations are based on an initial temperature of 20°C., specific heat of material 0.5 c.cal/kg°C, and 50.5% cooling efficiency from a Freon 12-refrigeration circuit as

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the same form as the plain rubber specimens in Fig.5. In order to obtain a brittle state when pulverising rubber and fabric materials the temperature must be lowered and the speed of pulverization or rupture must be increased. The apparatus shown in Fig.10 was constructed to determine optimum speed of deformation for pulverisation. Specimens 10 - 20 mm wide and 1 - 6 mm thick are clamped to the periphery of a 200 mm disc which can be rotated at various speeds. The disc runs in an insulated tank. The specimens strike against a pin mounted on a spring, so that the force acting on the pin can be measured dynamometrically, and the energy of deformation in fracturing the specimens can be calculated. Optimum speed was found to be in the region of 3000 r.p.m. From the parameters established, the hammer-mill type of pulveriser, shown in Fig.11, was constructed. The gap between the hammers and the saw-toothed periphery of the mill casing is 1.5 - 2 mm. The mill runs at 3000 r.p.m. The mill is fed with pieces of rubber about 40 x 20 x 8 mm previously cooled in a dry ice and alcohol mixture. Pulverised material discharged through the grating at the

Card 5/5

in Fig.12 with a further 90% less to the mill...

KRASIKOVA, M.A.

Use of a phosphate buffer in the production of plague vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.9:136 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Sredneaziatskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta.

(PLAGUE)

KRASIKOVA, N. A.

Krasikova, N. A.

"Material on the innervation of the small intestin." L'vov State Medical Inst. L'vov, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'
No. 21, 1956. Moscow

BURACHINSKIY, M.T.; KRASIKOVA, N.A.

Venous outflow from some organs of the small pelvis in collateral circulation. Arkh.anat., gist. i embr. 47 no.10:68-72 O '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.F.Mel'man) Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KRASIKOVA, N.A. (Stanislav, ul. Lesi Ukrainki, 3, kv.5)

Sources of the innervation of the small intestine and dependence of the structure of its intramural neural apparatus on the nature of its nutrition. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.3:31-36 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1.Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.P.Mel'man) Stanislavskogo medinstituta.

(INTESTINES--INNERVATION)

BYAL'SKIY, A.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOV, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: RATNOVSKAYA, Ye.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORDEYEVA, N.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRASIKOVA, L.N.; nauchnyy sotrudnik; KLEYMENOVA, L.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using the suspension method on a continuous apparatus for the dyeing of fabrics with vat dyes. Tekst. prom. 25 no.8:58-60 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK) (for Byal'skiy, Karpov, Ratnovskaya, Gordeyeva, Krasikova). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Kleymenova).

1. KRASIKOVA, N. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Mites-Tomsk Province

7. Granary mites of Tomsk Province and how to control them: Trudy Tomsk.un. No. 114, 1951.

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

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect and Mite Pests. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54401.

Author : Krasikova, N. S.; Mikhaylova, A. M.
Inst : Tomsk. Univ.
Title : The Larch Gall-Midge in the Environs of Tomsk.

Orig Pub: Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, 1956, 142, 209-214.

Abstract: Dasyneura laricis is widespread in Siberia. It damages chiefly the stubby shoots bearing the main mass of the needles. The gall-gnats appear simultaneously with the bursting of the needles and without additional feeding lay their eggs, one at a time, in the lower part of the shoot. Instead of the shoot, it is the gall which develops subsequently, and by the following year the shoot will have completely withered. The egg stage lasts 8-9 days.

Card 1/2

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect and Mite Pests. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54401.

Abstract: The larvae develop during the entire summer and reach the length of 5 mm. Moltings are accompanied by a preliminary cocooning. The larvae winter in the silk cocoon on one of the peripheral scales of the gall. In the spring, inside the cocoon, the larvae become transformed into pupae from which the imagos emerge in 7-10 days. The gall-midge infests both the old larch and the additional young growth. The article gives a description of the developmental stages, and characterizes the destructive activity. -- L. V. Zimina.

Card 2/2

KRASIKOVA, N.S.

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P
Insect and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43883

Author : Krasikova, N. S.
Inst : Tomsk University
Title : The Control of Granary and Spider Mites at Tomskaya Oblast.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. bor'by s vredit., boleznyami i nomyakami s. kh. rast. v Tomskoy obl., Tomsk, un-t, 1957, 21-28.

Abstract : Fifteen species of mites were found in a study of the granaries at Tomskaya Oblast in 1948-1951 and 1955; these mites damaged stored grains and other products and sometimes poisoned men and animals. Two mite species, the flour and the

Card 1/2

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P
Insect and Mite Pests.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44383

common hairy mites, were widely distributed and caused the most damage. A detailed description of the habitats, wintering habits anddistribution of the mites is given. A system of preventive and destructive measures for controlling mites in the field and granaries was recommended, especially cooling the grains in winter, which was most effective under Siberian conditions. The spider mites were most destructive in greenhouses and hothouses. -- V. G. Gubina.

Card 2/2

KRASIKOVA, T.M.; MERKULOV, A.A.; PANKRATOV, G F.

High-resistance microwire measuring resistance coils. Izm.tekh. no.1:43-45 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Electric measurements)

SOINIKOVA, K.A., kand. med. nauk; KRASIKOVA, V.A., kand.med. nauk

Indices of arterial pressure in healthy children during the first three years of life. Vop okhr. materin. dets. 8 no.1: 56-59 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kliniki rannego vozrasta (zav. - prof. N.R.Shastin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. kand. med. nauk V.P.Spirina) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

KRASIKOVA, V. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Certain indicators of the condition of the nervous system during pneumonia in infants." Mos, 1957. 12 pp (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 6-58, 102)

USSR/Farm Animals. Honeybee.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78846.

Author : Krasikova, V. I.; Naumova, I. A.
Inst : Scientific-Research Institute of Apiculture.
Title : Age of Larvae Infected with European Foul Brood.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-ta pchelovodstva, 1957, No 2, 33.

Abstract: A sugar feed was given to tested colonies which contained causative agents of European foul brood: Bacterium pluton, Bacillus alvei and Streptococcus apis. It was established that the foul brood infected the larvae, starting from the end of the 3-day-olds, i.e. from the time of the transfer to feeding of the brood with the honey beebread mixture.

Card : 1/1

KRASIKOVA, V.A.

KRASIKOVA, V.A.

Disorders of sleep and waketine in pneumonia in small children. Pediatriia no.5:58-64 My '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR G.N.Speranskiy) na baze bol'nitsy imeni Dzerzhinskogo (glavnyy vrach A.N.Kudryasheva)
(PNEUMONIA) (SLEEP)

KRASIKOVA, V.A.

Morphological characteristics of the Siberian white salmon (Stenodus leucichthys nelma (Pallas)) of the Yenisey River. Zool. zhur. 39 no.7:1103-1106 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Siberian Department of the All-Union Research Institute of Lake and River Fishery Management, Krasnoyarsk.
(Yenisey River--Salmon)

KRASIKOVA, V.A.

Perch (Perca fluviatilis L.) of the Yenisey River; its biology and fishery aspects. Vop. ikht. no.10:99-110 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva, Sibirskoye otdeleniye.
(Yenisey River--Perch)

KRASIKOVA, V.A.

The lake whitefish Coregonus peled (Gmelin) from Lake Makovskoye; a biological and fishery survey. Vop. ikht. 1 no.3:462-467 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva, Krasnoyarsk.
(Makovskoye, Lake--Whitefishes)

KRASIKOVA, V.A.; OL'SHANSKAYA, O.L.

The whitefish Coregonus nasus Pallas as an object of acclimatization. Vop. ikht. no.17:115-121 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva (GosNIORKh).
(Bol'shaya Rechka--Whitefishes) (Acclimatization)

KRASIKOVA, V.A.; SESYAGIN, S.M.

Observations on the spawning of the whitefish Coregonus nasus (Pall.) in the Rybnaya River (the Pyasina River system). Vop. ikht. 2 no.2:295-298 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva (GosNIORKh), Krasnoyarsk.
(Rybnaya River (Krasnoyarsk Territory)--Whitefishes)

PANOV, N.A., prof.; KRASIKOVA, V.A., kand. med. nauk; NIKITINA, N.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

A unique form of underdeveloped lungs in premature children. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.6:8-10 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy pediatricheskiy institut Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

KRASIKOVA, V.I., kand. biol. nauk; RUBASHKINA, S.Sh., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MARUSHKINA, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LUDANOVA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Antibacterial substances preventing the bacterial deterioration of chilled meat. Trudy VNIIMP no.16:227-230 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

KRASIKOVA, V.I., kand. biol. nauk; SEMENENKO, N.Ya.; LUDANOVA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BORISOVA, L.F., starshiy tekhnik-laborant

Use of sorbic acid to prevent the molding of half-smoked sausage. Trudy VNIIMP no.16:240-244 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Starshiy inzhener Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Semenenko).

KRASIKOVA, V. I.; LIKHONOSOVA, N. D.; MAKUSHKINA, V. I.; KARASEVICH, Ye. K.; LUDANOVA, N. V.; MIKHAYLOVA, M. M.; OVCHINNIKOVA, L. P.

"Study on the intensity of brine microflora respiration during ham curing."

report submitted for 10th European Mtg, Meat Res Workers, Rockilde, Denmark, 7-15 Aug 1964.

L 3179-66 ETC(m) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5015353 UR/0286/65/000/009/0098/0099
681.14

AUTHOR: Chekalov, D. N.; Mulyar, L. G.; Krasikov, V. I.; Miroshnichenko, A. K.; Smirnov, N. Ye.; Kheyfets, A. I.; Smirnov, K. F.; Obukhov, Yu. A.; Vorontsov, A. M.; D'yakonov, G. M.; Dubro, G. B.; Alipov, A. N.

TITLE: Electronic instrument for measuring velocity, distance traversed, and time. Class 42, No. 170776

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 98-99

TOPIC TAGS: tellurometer, radio rangefinder, geodetic instrument

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate, issued for a device which measures velocity, distance traversed, and time, combines a high-precision tellurometer, a phase recorder equipped with a unit for converting sinusoidal signals to pulsed signals, and a unit for measuring phase differences. Readings are made visually. The circuit connections of the device, consisting of a series of computer-type modules, are described in detail. [SP]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 3179-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5015353

SUBMITTED: 04Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4035

PC

Card 2/2

KNIPOVICH, Yuliya Nikolayevna; KRASIKOVA, V.M.; CHUYENKO, L.I.

Determination of indium in minerals. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.18: 11-30 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Indium--Analysis) (Minerals)

KVYATKEVICH, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ARBUZOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;
Prinimali uchastiye: KRASIKOVA, Z.N.; NASYROVA, Sh.I.;
SOLOV'YEV, N.S.; SHILOVA, Z.F.; ZAYTSEVA, L.V.; KOROTKOVA, L.N.;
KONYLKIN, A.F.; GLAMAZDA, V.P.; LOZHKINA, V.T.

New simplified method of leather drying and moisturizing.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. 3:43-58 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Kvyatkevich). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Arbuzov). Rekomendovana kafedroy mashin i avtomatov Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Leather--Drying)

LEVANDO, Ye.P.; KRASIKOVA, V.M.; KISELEVA, Ye.V.; YEVSEYEVA, I.V.

Solubility of metapicrite and chlorite amphibole schist in carbonate solutions; experimental studies of bauxite formation. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no. 20:99-109 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Picrite) (Schists) (Bauxite)

KRASIKOVA, V.M.

Solubility and occurrence of silicic acid in solutions in weathering processes. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.50:95-100 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Silicic acid) (Weathering)

SHELLER, V.R.[Schoeller, W.R. deceased]; POUELL,A.R.[Powell,A.R.]; BELOPOL'SKIY, M.P.[translator]; EYKOVA, V.S.[translator]; KNIPOVICH, Yu.N.[translator]; KRASIKOVA, V.M.[translator]; POPOV, N.P.[translator]; STOLYAROVA, I.A.[translator]; YUSOVA, V.A.[translator]; ZAYKOVSKIY,F.V., retsenzent; SHCHERBOV,D.P., retsenzent; NEMANOVA, G.F., red. izd-va; IVANOVA,A.G., tekhn.red.

[The analysis of minerals and ores of the rarer elements]Analiz mineralov i rud redkikh elementov. Pod obshchei red. IU.N.Knipovich i N.P.Popova. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 447 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Mineralogy, Determinative) (Metals, Rare and minor)

L 13290-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ ETC(m) RM/DS/WW

ACC NR: AP6000323 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0011/0011

INVENTOR: Dzis'ko, V. A.; Borisova, M. S.; Krasilenko, N. P.; Tarasova, D. V. 39 B

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing silica gel. Class 12, No. 175925 [announced by the Institute of Catalysis, SO, AN, SSSR (Institut kataliza AN SO SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 11

TOPIC TAGS: silica gel, ~~catalysis~~ CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, GEL

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing silica gel by precipitating hydrogel from aqueous solutions of sodium silicate and an ammonium salt of a strong acid with intense mixing followed by filtering and washing of the resultant hydrogel. A granulated silica gel with high strength is produced by treating the hydrogel in a masticator or on rollers.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

jw

Card 1/1 UDC: 66.097.3.661.183.7

ACC NR: AP6021439 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0042/0043

INVENTORS: Sobolevskiy, K. M.; Krasilenko, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A quasi-balanced bridge for the separate measurement of the impedance components. Class 21, No. 182233 [announced by Institute of Automation and Electrometry, SO AN SSSR (Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii SO AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: electric measuring instrument, electric resistance, resistance bridge

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a quasi-balanced bridge for the separate measurement of the components of impedances, with a series circuit for their decomposition. The bridge includes a quasi-balance indicator and a bridge circuit. The quasi-balance state of the latter is determined by the balance of the moduli of the voltages between the grounded common point of the ratio arms and the point connecting the resistance under study with the standard resistance (see Fig. 1). The

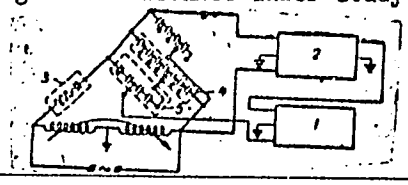

Fig. 1. 1 - quadrature phase-sensitive indicator; 2 - device for shaping the reference voltage of the indicator; 3 - test object; 4 - standard resistance; 5 - auxiliary element

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UDC: 621.317.733.025

ACC NR: AP6021439

ratio arms have the same resistance character and are equal in value. The standard resistance has either a pure active character or a pure reactive character. The status of the quasi-balance bridge circuit is also determined by the equilibrium of the moduli of the voltages between the indicated ground point and the point where the standard resistance is divided into two parts. The value of the desired component is read off along one of these parts of the standard resistance, this part being connected between the division point and the point of connection with the ratio arm. The design eleminates the possibility of obtaining a "false zero" in the process of bringing the bridge to a quasi-balance state. A quadrature phase-sensitive indicator is used as the indicator. The input terminals of one of the two channels are connected to the output of the device which shapes the reference voltage of the indicator by summing the voltages between the ground point and the ends of the standard resistance. The input terminals of the second channel of the phase-sensitive indicator are connected to the grounded point of the bridge circuit and the center point of the auxiliary element (which has the same character as the standard resistance and which shunts a section of the standard resistance). This shunted section is included between the point of connecting it with the test object and the point where the standard resistance is divided into two. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr65

Card 2/2

S/880/61/000/079/004/011
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K.B., Shramkov, A.Ya., Krasilenko, V.A.

TITLE: The use of nonlinear resistances in automatic self-balancing bridges

SOURCE: Lvov. Politekhnichnyy institut. Nauchnyye zapiski. no.79. Voprosy elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki. no.1. 1961. 98-103

TEXT: The object of the work was to develop a self-balancing bridge for temperature recorders and similar devices which should be as simple and reliable as possible, avoiding the customary use of a motor-driven rheostat as the balancing device in one arm of such bridges. One arm is the resistance to be measured, which may be a pick-up;; another comprises an incandescent lamp filament: the remaining two arms are constant resistances selected to suit the bridge operating conditions. Feed-back is provided between bridge input and output. A small bridge-operating input voltage, insufficient to affect the lamp resistance, gives an out-of-balance output voltage which is amplified and applied to the bridge input together with the low operating-voltage. This heats the lamp so

that its resistance is increased and the bridge approaches balance, but there will always be sufficient out-of-balance to maintain current through the lamp. This, of course, depends on the resistance of the pick-up or other object measured. Thus the input voltage from the amplifier is a measure of the pick-up resistance and can be measured by a suitable meter. The out-of-balance required to keep the bridge in the equilibrium position should be as small as possible, certainly not more than 0.2 to 0.3 of the principal error of the instrument. For example, when the out-of-balance is 0.1% the amplification factor should be at least 4000. The bridge operating-voltage should be about 100-th of the amplifier output voltage to ensure that it does not affect the lamp filament temperature. In a bridge using a low-voltage incandescent lamp (1 V, 75 mA), the amplifier amplification was 14000, the thermometer resistance ranged from 100 to 300 ohms and the other bridge components had stated values. The relationship between the pick-up resistance and the meter reading (max 3 mA) was almost linear. The auxiliary voltage was 15 mV. The circuit responded stably to smooth changes in the pick-up resistance;
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S/880/61/000/079/004/011
E194/E455

The use of nonlinear ...

the overall speed of operation and error depended mainly on the indicating instrument used. There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

LOPATIN, Boris Alekseyevich ALABYSHEV, A.F., retsenzent; SOBOLEVSKIY, K.M., retsenzent; KRASILENKO, V.A., retsenzent; KRYUKOV, P.A., otv. red.; TARASOVA, N.V., red.

[Conductometry; measurement of the electrical conductivity of electrolytes] Konduktometriia; izmerenie elektroprovodnosti elektrolitov. Novosibirsk, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1964. 278 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Kryukov). 2. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina (for Alabyshev). 3. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Sobolevskiy, Krasilenko).

SOBOLEVSKIY, K.M.; KRASILENKO, V.A.

A problem in the synthesis of quasi-balanced [illegible] circuits.
Izm. tekh. no.4:26-30 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

KRASILEWICZ, Ryszard

JUS, Andrzej; LASKOWSKA, Danuta; WIERZBICKI, Tadeusz; KRASILEWICZ, Ryszard.

Attempted antibiotic therapy of acute psychotic states. Neur. & c.polska 5 no.4:353-365 July-Aug '55.

1. Z Kliniki Psychitrycznej A.M w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr. E. Wilczkowski Ze szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych im. Babinskiego w Kochanowce Dyrektor: dr M. Maryanski.

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use, psychoses)
(PSYCHOSES, therapy, antibiotics)

KRASILEWICZ, Ryszard

Therapeutic use of largactil (chlorpromazine) in Kochanowka.
Neur. &c. polska 7 no.1:29-40 Jan-Feb 57.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej A. M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr. E. Wilczkowski i z Panstwowego Szpitala dla Psychicznie i Nerwowo Chorych w Kochanowce Dyrektor: dr. Marzynski.
(CHLORPROMAZINE, therapeuticuse,
(Pol))

GNAT, T.; JIEZIERSKA, A.; KRASILEWICZOWA, M.; WIERZBICKI, T.

Preliminary communication on the treatment with new antidepressive agents saroten and surmontil. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no. 2:323-326 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Ze Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chroych Kochanowka w Lodzi (Dyrektor: dr T.Wierzbicki).

L 45439-66

ACC NR: AT6022337 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0026/0026

AUTHOR: Balanov, A. T.; Vitebskiy, V. B.; Grinenko, S. G.; Krasilich, G. P.

ORG: none

35
B+1

TITLE: Three-phase power transformer with emf Hall sensors

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya radioperedayushchikh ustroystv. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 26

TOPIC TAGS: electric ~~power~~ transformer, oscillograph, radio transmitter, emf Hall sensor, REMOTE CONTROL

ABSTRACT: The present work shows the results of an investigation of a three-phase power transformer with emf Hall sensors. This instrument receives an electric signal from its output proportional to the active power measured. The instrument can therefore be used for remote control, in automatic-control systems, and as an oscillograph of the power measured. The power converter investigated is

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L 45439-66
ACC NR: AT6022337

intended for measurements of relatively high (20 kw) power, used by a radio transmitter and is characterized by relatively high measurement accuracy over a wide range of temperatures and low power consumption. [GC]

SUB CODE: 09,17 / SUBM DATE: 31Mar66/

LS
Card 2/2

PISKULIN, V.K.; KRUTKINA, P.A.; KRASIL'NAYA, A.A. (Yalta)

Effect of oxygen baths on hypertension. Vrach. delo no.5:142-143 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Sanatoriy "Zhemchuzhina", Yalta.
(HYPERTENSION) (OXYGEN THERAPY)
(BATHS, MEDICATED)

KRASIL'NIK, L.A.; RODIONOV, F.L.

Machine for fatigue tests of wire at hig temperatures. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.8:31-33 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Fatigue testing machines)

SOV/139-58-4-4/30

AUTHORS: Sikorskiy, Yu. A., Vertepnaya, G. I. and Krasil'nik, M. G.

TITLE: Permittivity and Energy of the Crystal Lattice (Dielektricheskaya pronitsayemost' i energiya kristallicheskoy reshetki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of authors have established the influence of mechanical deformation on the optical and electrical properties of crystals. V. I. Khotkevich (Ref 12) and other authors have established that, in the initial stage of plastic deformation, the deformation work is fully transformed into latent deformation energy. The possibility of accumulating energy during deformation was confirmed by experimental data of Walker and Bhattacharya (Ref 13). Investigating the problem of the relation between the lattice energy and the physico-chemical properties of single crystals, Ye. K. Zavadovskaya (Ref 14) established that the lower the polarisation ability of the molecules the higher will be the energy of the crystal lattice. A. A. Vorob'yev and Ye. K. Zavadovskaya (Refs 15, 16) found that with increasing bond energy of

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Permittivity and Energy of the Crystal Lattice

the electrons in the crystal, their forced oscillations decrease and, therefore, the refraction coefficient also decreases. By comparing the results of Khotkevich and Walker with the data of Zavadovskaya and Vorob'yev, the following conclusions can be drawn: the deformation of the crystals brings about an increase of the energy of the crystal lattice, consequently, during deformation, the permittivity of the crystals should decrease. Indeed, Ye. V. Sinyakov and I. A. Itak (Ref 17) have observed a decrease in the spontaneous polarisation during unilateral mechanical compression of a plate made of a ferro-electric. Earlier Vul' established the opposite effect, namely an increase in the permittivity of barium titanate as a result of an increase in the hydrostatic pressure. The contradiction between the effects observed by Sinyakov and Vul' is understandable if the results of Burstein (Ref 9) and Wolf (Ref 8) are compared with the results of Kiyama (Ref 11), taking into consideration views expressed by the authors of this paper. The aim of the here published results was to verify the correctness of the opinions expressed by the authors concerning the influence

Permittivity and Energy of the Crystal Lattice

of the plastic deformation caused by unilateral compression on the permittivity in crystals with the simplest lattice structure, i.e. on crystals of alkali-haloid salts where the anticipated effect can be observed in the purest form. In their investigations the authors used natural common salt crystals from which specimens of 20 x 20 x 5 mm were cut and, for eliminating internal stresses in the crystal lattice, the specimens were annealed in an electric furnace at 500°C for 10 hours and then were slowly cooled in the same furnace. The obtained results can be summarised thus: the plastic deformation brings about a decrease in the permittivity of the investigated common salt crystals and it can be assumed that the observed decrease of the permittivity during deformation is caused by an increase in the energy of the crystal lattice during the

Permittivity and Energy of the Crystal Lattice SOV/139-58-4-4/30

deformation. There are 18 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 3 German, 3 English.

ASSOCIATIONS: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute) and Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya Akademiya (Ukrainian Agricultural Academy)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 4/4

SIKORSKIY, Yu.A.; VERTEPNAYA, G.I.; KRASIL'NIK, M.G.

Physical properties of melted water. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:12-15 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya.
(Water--Density) (Water--Electric properties)

SOV/20-121-4-50/54

AUTHORS: Krasil'nikov, A. A., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Chaylakhyan, M. Kh., Skryabin, G. K., Khokhlova, Yu. M., Ulezlo, I. V., Konstantinova, T. N.

TITLE: On the Stimulating Effect of Gibberellines of Different Origin (O stimuliruyushchem deystvii gibberellinov razlichnogo proiskhozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 4, pp. 755-758 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years the gibberellines - new physiologically active substances - have drawn the attention of large circles of botanists and plant growers. They have a great influence on growth and development of plants as well as upon their different physiological manifestations and formation processes (Refs 5, 14). Gibberellines are obtained from the secretions of the fungus Fusarium moniliforme (sexual stage is Gibberella Fujikuroi on rice). At the moment these substances are produced by special institutes in the USA (S. Sh. A.), England (Angliya) and Japan (Yaponiya). Among the substances produced by them the authors investigated most carefully a preparation obtained

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On the Stimulating Effect of Gibberellines of Different Origin

from the fungus Fusarium sp. which was isolated from a befallen vine. The fungus grows well on different culture media both in the case of simple synthetic and composed organic media. Its character and formation are briefly described. It differs from the race which is typical for Fusarium moniliforme. Differences are shown on figure 1. Fusarium sp. produced the active substance on the two following media: 1) $MgCO_3$ 0,3 g, NaCl 0,2, KNO_3 1,0 g, $FeSO_4$ 0,001 g, saccharosis 20 g, tap-water 1 liter. 2) (According to Stodola) NH_4Cl 3,0 g, KH_2PO_4 3,0 g, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ 3,0 g, saccharosis (or glucose) 30 g, tap-water 1 liter. The isolation and purification of the active substance was carried out according to Stodola and others (Ref 13). The preparations Nr 1 and 2 were isolated. Nr 1 was more effective in the case of peas, cucumbers, maize, vetches and others than Nr 2 with respect to acceleration of growth and mass increase. The root system is not activated by any other preparation. The results of the main tests show (Figs 1, 2, Table 1) that the above mentioned preparation Nr 1 does not differ from

On the Stimulating Effect of Gibberellines of Different Origin

gibberelline A_3 (by Professor Lang, Los Angeles) with respect to its effect. It was also impossible to find chromatographical differences. Only the chemical identification will prove whether the preparations Nr 1 and 2 are really gibberellines. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow, State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov) Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni A. K. Timiryazev, AS USSR) Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Microbiology, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958

KRASIL'NIKOV, A.D. SHIBANOV, F.A.

Astronomy

Brief biographical information about the pioneer of Russian field astromomy. Izv. Vses. geog. obshch. 84, No. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Libtary of Congress October, 1952 UNCL.

KRASIL'NIKOV, A.D.

ZVYAGIN, Boris Konstantinovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; KRASIL'NIKOV, A.D., dots., retsenzent; LEUTA, V.I., inzh., red.; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Architectural drqwing] Stroitel'noe cherchenie. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashino-stroit. lit-ry, 1955. 79 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Architectural drawing)

KRASIL'NIKOV, Andrey Dmitriyevich; KUZNETSOV, N.S., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; TYAPKIN, B.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Reading building plans] Chtenie stroitel'nykh chertezhei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 174 p. (MIRA 10:7)
(Architectural drawing)

KRASIL'NIKOV, A-D

3(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1379

Istoriko-astronomicheskiye issledovaniya, vyp. 3 (Studies in the History of Astronomy, Nr 3) Moscow, Gostekhizdat, 1957. 706 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Kulikovskiy, P.G., Docent; Eds.: Rakhlin, I.Ye. and Reznikovskiy, P.T.; Tech. Ed.: Akhlamov, S.N.; Editorial Board of Series: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.A., Professor, Kukarkin, B.V., Professor, Kulikovskiy, P.G., Docent (Chairman, Committee of the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council, USSR Academy of Sciences) and Perel', Yu.G. (Scientific Secretary, Committee on the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council, USSR Academy of Sciences)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for both the specialist and the general reader interested in the development of astronomy in Russia.

COVERAGE: This volume, a collection of articles by different authors, is the third in a series on the history of the development of astronomy in Russia. Volume 3 deals with the development of the astronomical sciences in the USSR from earliest times to the present day. The articles describe such early observatories as the first astronomical observatory of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences

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and those founded in Central Asia in the XIII century; they further describe the life and contributions of such outstanding Russian astronomers as A.D. Krasil'nikov, S.K. Kostinskiy, G.A. Shayn, N.A. Tachalov, S.P. Glazenap, and I.M. Rabinovich. One of the more important articles, by Prof. O.A. Mel'nikov, Soviet astrophysicist, treats the development of astrospectroscopy in pre-revolutionary and modern Russia. The editorial staff expresses its thanks to G.A. Tikhov, Corresponding Member of the AN SSSR, Professors P.M. Gorshkov, N.N. Neuymina, Ye.S. Berezanskaya and N.M. Shtaude for their suggestions and assistance in reviewing the material. The articles are accompanied by numerous photographs, diagrams, and extensive bibliographies.

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ARTICLES AND REPORTS

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress MM/sfm
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ACC NR: AP7003904 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/67/019/001/K005/K006

AUTHOR: Bogdankevich, O.V.; Zverev, M.M.; Krasilnikov, A.I.; Pechenov, A.N.

ORG: Physical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow

TITLE: Laser emission in electron-beam-excited ZnSe

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 19, no. 1, 1967, K5-K6

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor laser, electron beam, ~~pumped laser~~, zinc compound, selenide, LASER EMISSION, LASER PUMPING

ABSTRACT:

Laser action in electron-beam-pumped ZnSe at 4600 Å was observed experimentally. The ZnSe crystals were prepared under high-pressure, gas-phase reaction and subsequent crystallization. The samples were 3 [sic] x 0.5 x 0.8 mm, and the spacing between the cavity mirrors was 0.8 mm. The operating temperature was 100K, rising to 150K during pumping. The experimental samples were pumped by 150-nanosec 45—150 keV electron pulses. Red-light emission was observed at small current densities; blue-line emission at 4570 Å was observed at current densities greater than several amp/cm^2.

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Further increases in the current density (threshold value 20 amp/cm^2) resulted in a sharp rise in the line (4600 Å) intensity (by a factor of 10), a sharp narrowing of its width (from 70 to 11 Å), and a directional effect. Although the mode structure was not resolved, various radiative directions, with a 7° beam aperture, could be identified. The results indicate that the large threshold densities may be caused by the crystal inhomogeneity and/or a high spontaneous recombination cross section. [JM]

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ACC NR: AP7003904 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/67/019/001/K005/K006

AUTHOR: Bogdankevich, O.V.; Zverev, M.M.; Krasilnikov, A.I.; Pechenov, A.N.

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ATD PRESS: 5114

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ACC NR: AP7001323 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/012/2213/2215

AUTHOR: Yeliseyev, P. G.; Ismailov, I.; Krasil'nikov, A. I.; Man'ko, M. A.; Strakhov, V. P.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the threshold current of injection-type lasers and their continuous emission under liquid nitrogen cooling

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 12, 1966, 2213-2215

TOPIC TAGS: laser, injection laser, laser threshold current, laser emission point, laser emission threshold, laser diode

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of the threshold current in the 77—200K range was investigated on diodes prepared by vapor-phase and liquid-state epitaxy methods. The vapor-phase specimens were prepared in the conventional way; the epitaxial diodes were prepared by the liquid-phase epitaxy method (as described by Nelson in RCA Review, 24, 1963, 603) from a solution of gallim arsenide in gallium at 920C. The substrates were gallium arsenide p-type plates doped with zinc at a concentration of about 7×10^{19} cm^{-3}. Graphs of threshold current vs. temperature for two epitaxial diodes show a linear dependence (gradients of 1.6 and 1.3% per degree). For vapor-phase specimens, the gradient is 3.9% at 77K; at higher temperatures the gradient declines slowly. The threshold current densities at 77K for vapor phase diodes lie

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within the 800—2000 amp/cm^2 range, and for epitaxial specimens, between 1600—8000 amp/cm^2. A formula is given for the conditions of generation as a function of threshold current, voltage on the junction, thermal resistance of the diode, and diode cross section. The formula shows that, at the nitrogen temperature, the threshold current density should not exceed 5700—5800 amp/cm^2 for epitaxial diodes and 1900 amp/cm^2 for vapor-phase diodes. Continuous emission was obtained at 1200—1600 amp/cm^2 in a number of diodes, but in some the threshold was not reached because of overheating. This result suggests that the actual thermal resistance is 3 to 4 times higher than the calculated value. The difference is attributed to insufficient contact between the diode and the cooling agent. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 formulas. [FP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 012/ ATD PRESS: 5110

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L 33441-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WH/JD

ACC NR: AP6013522 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/002/0180/0182

AUTHOR: Dudenkova, A.V.; Krasil'nikov, A.I.; Nikitin, V.V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Installation for growing single crystals of unstable semiconductors

Source: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1966, 180-182

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, single crystal, semiconductor single crystal, single crystal growing, indium arsenide

ABSTRACT: An improved apparatus for the growing of compound semiconductor single crystals of groups III - V elements is described. Chamber pressure was kept in balance with the stabilized pressures of the component vapors over the stochiometric melt surface. Smooth lifting and rotation of the growing crystal was provided by an electromagnetic system. Minimum contamination was assured by sealed quartz design and efficient operational procedures. A review of prior art and a drawing of the apparatus are given together with recommended procedures. Authors thank N.G. Basov for his attention and help, and V.K. Kulikov, P.A. Safonov, P.K. Pashkov, V.P. Shchedrin and T.A. Shevelev for aid in the installation adjustments. Orig.art. has 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 006

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UDC: 548.552:621.315.592

KRASIL'NIKOV, A.I.; TOVARUSHKIN, S.F.

"Combing machine for processing short flax fibers." P.I.Stekel'shchikov, D.I.Rachitskii, A.A.Bol'shakov. Reviewed by A.I.Krasil'nikov, S.F.Tovarushkin. Tekst.prom. 16 no.3:67-68 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:6)

(Combing machines) (Flax) (Stekel'shchikov, P.I.) (Rachitskii, D.I.) (Bol'shakov, A.A.)

RUBTSOV, V.A.; SERGEYEV, V.I.; LUKANOVA, M.V.; KRASIL'NIKOV, A.I.; KRYUKOVA, V.N.; BALYUTINA, O.I.

Handbook on flax spinning. Reviewed by V.A.Rubtsov and others. Tekst.prom. 18 no.10:63-65 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Zaveduyushchaya tekhnicheskoy bibliotekoy Orshanskogo l'nokombinata (for Balyutina).
(Flax)