

KUVAYEV, V.B.

Data on determining Transbaikalia as a botanical and geographical
unit and its zoning. Trudy Vost.-Sib. biol. inst. SO AN SSSR
no. 1:14-32 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Transbaikalia—Phytogeography)

KONOVALOV, M.N.; KUVAYEV, V.B.; TRUTNEVA, Z.A.

New data in the medical use of *Paeonia anomala*. *Med.prom.* 16
no.5:57-59 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.
(PEONIES—THERAPEUTIC USE)

KUVAYEV, V.B.

Polygonal steppes of the Amga River, their soils, vegetation and
origin. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.3:146 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Amga Valley--Steppes)

KUVAYEV, V.B.

Geobotanical characteristics of the Polar Urals. Trudy Inst.
biol. UFA N SSSR, no.28:39-43 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ural Mountains--Phytogeography)

NIZONOV, G.K.; VELEMEY, R.K.; KUVAYEV, V.B.

Lactones from angelique fruits (*Archangelica tsoinganica*).
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2744-2746 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy (VILAR).

NIEONOV, G.K.; KOVAYEV, V.B.

Lactones of Peucedanum mogoltavicum Korov. Star. ob. khim.
34 no. 3:1020-1024 Mr '64. (MIRA 19:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut farmatsevtiky
i aromatischeskikh rasteniy.

KHUYAYEV, V.B.

Phytogeographical profile across the left-shore area of the
Amur River and southern Yakutia. Bot. zhur. 49 no.4:511-
522 Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy (VIAR),
Moskovskaya oblast'.

KUVAYEV, V.B.; VLASOV, M.I.; GUBANOV, I.A.

Larkspur *Delphinium confusum* M. Pop., a new medicinal plant.
Bot. zhur. 49 no.7(197)-1002 JI '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy, Moskovskaya oblast'.

SECRET

Initials of the person who has been identified
of the person who has been identified
of the person who has been identified
of the person who has been identified

KOVAYEV, V.B.

Concepts of holorange and coenorange as exemplified by some medicinal plants. Bot. zhurn. 50 no.8:1121-1126 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy, p/o VILAR Moskovskoy oblasti.

1. B. V.

Work results of the expedition of the
Research Institute of Medicine and studying
wild medicinal plants resources. Bot. 2: 33-51. 1965.
... .. 1981

1. *Issledovaniya v oblasti rasprostraneniya i raznoobraziya*
faun i flor v zapadnoy Sibiri. Moskva. 1965.

L 15575-66 EMT(1)/EMA(J)/EMA(b)-2
ACC NR: AP5023176 (A)

RO
SOURCE CODE: UR/0319/55/050/C08/1121/1126

AUTHOR: Kuvayev, V. B.

28
25
B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants P/o VILAR, Moscow Oblast (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, lekarstvennykh i aromatischeskikh rasteniy No VILAR, Moskovskiy Oblast)

TITLE: The concepts Holo- and Coenoareas as exemplified by certain medicinal plants

SOURCE: Botanicheskiy zhurnal, v. 50, no. 8, 1965, 1121-1126

TOPIC TAGS: medicine, pharmacology, botany, drug, forestry, plant ecology

ABSTRACT: The holoarea of a given herb, tree, or plant is broadly defined as the area within whose borders a species (in any quantity whatsoever) is found. Holoarea boundaries are determined by such general factors as climate, growing season, history of the species, history of the area, etc. The coenoarea is defined as that part of the holoarea in which the given species is most abundant. Coenoarea boundaries are influenced by rock formations, soil conditions, macrorelief, etc. The concepts are illustrated on the basis of the following plants: 1) Larkspur (*Delphi-*

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UDC: 581.527.5 : 633.88

2

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ACC NR: AP5023176

6, 44, 55

3

nium confusum M. Pop.) (contains the alkaloid condelphin with curare-like action). Its holoarea includes large parts of Tien Shan. The coenoarea is in the Kirgiz mountain range (between Karabalty and Frunze) and the upper Talass River; 2) Hog's fennel (*Peucedanum morisonii* Bess) (source of furocoumarin, peucedanin, used for cancer and vitiligo). Its holoarea consists of large portions of the western Siberian steppes and forest steppes. The coenoarea is in the northern part of the holoarea; 3) Siberian fir (*Abies sibirica* Ledeb.). The coenoarea lies southward of the holoarea, including regions where this fir is dominant (mostly in the mountain ranges of Altai, Kuznetsk, Alatau, Sayan), and co-dominant (together with spruce) from the Urals to the eastern Baikal elevations. The holoarea is much larger (from the eastern European USSR throughout Siberia), including vast regions where fir is either mixed with other trees or growing in the form of a spreading shrub. The author considers precise knowledge of the coenoarea more important for scientific and practical purposes than determination of the holoarea. Maps of the holoareas and coenoareas are presented for these three species. The need for more extensive mapping of the coenoareas of medicinal plants is emphasized. Orig. art. has: 3 maps.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep64/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mc

КУВАЙН, М. П., МАРТ, V. YA., МАРОСС, М. П.

Steam Boilers

Deformation of a laminated air preheater at fracture due to air and
oil pressure.

Elek. eng. 23 no. 4 (1952)

Khod. Tekhn. Nauk

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August ² 1951, Uncl.

1. RUVAKOV, Yu.F.; MARSHAK, Yu.L.
2. USSR (Sov)
4. Furnaces
7. Equipment for combustion chambers, operating at a higher than atmospheric pressure,
Ing. Yu.F. Ruvaov, Yu.L. Marshak, Akts. sta. Iz. no. 1, 1957.

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

KUVAYEV, Yu.F., inzhener; MARSHAK, Yu.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Experience in the manufacture of fin tube walls. Elek.sta. 24 no.7:44-46
Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Furnaces)

SOV/9-13-11-5/91

AUTHOR: Kuvayev, Yu.F., Engineer

TITLE: The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With a High Degree of Recovery (Aerodinamika vertikal'nogo predtopka VTI s vysokim shlakouavlivaniyem)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika 1958, Nr 11, pp 25-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations, the results of which are given in this article, were carried out on cold models and on the combustion chamber of the boiler in the Zakamskaya Heat and Electric Power Station whilst burning Kizel coal. The experimental installation in which burners of various designs were installed, was a 1:5 scale model of the combustion chamber. The air velocity and pressure fields in the model and in the cold combustion chambers were determined with calibrated probes; other probes were used in the operating combustion chamber. The axial and tangential velocity fields measured on the model and the combustion chamber are charted in Figs.1 - 4. Temperature measurements made in the combustion chamber by means of a tungsten molybdenum thermocouple are also given in Fig.2c. Radial gas

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DDW/56-57-11-5/21

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With
a High Degree of Recovery

velocities in the chamber were quite low except with relatively small diameter burners near the region where the flow expands. The aerodynamics of the cold chamber can differ considerably from the aerodynamics of the model and of the operating combustion chamber. Thus the results obtained on cold models cannot be applied to operating chambers without appropriate conversion. The structure of gas flow and axial circulation in the chamber is then considered. A discussion is given of the boundaries between forward and reverse flow in the chamber. The effects of swirler design on the gas distribution in the chamber is next discussed. Variations in the reverse flow with different swirlers are illustrated graphically in Fig.5. The effects of swirler blade slope on the reverse flow are discussed and illustrated graphically in Fig.6. The process of mixing of the primary and secondary-air flows is governed by the intensity of gas circulation in the

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SOV/96-58-11-5/21

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With
a High Degree of Recovery

chamber and by the relative location of the primary and secondary-air ducts. The variation in relative excess temperature during mixing of the moderately heated primary air and the cooler secondary air is illustrated graphically in Fig.7. Tangential velocity of flow is then considered. The tangential velocity field depends on chamber and burner design and is affected to some extent by the length of the chamber. The influence of these various factors is discussed and the formulae used to determine the mean tangential velocities are given. Finally the static gas pressure in the chamber is considered and its pressure field in the chamber given in Fig.10. It is concluded that to ensure stable combustion of fuel with low volatiles content complete separation of the flows of fuel/air mixture and secondary air is essential. The influence of some aspects of burner design on this feature is discussed. When burning fuels of high volatiles content, separation of the fuel/air and

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DDV/36-58-11-5/21

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With
a High Degree of Recovery

secondary-air flow is undesirable since it may impair fuel combustion by retarding the mixing of secondary and primary air. Since all the characteristics of axial motion of gas in a cold model are different from those in an operating furnace, the model tests can give only a qualitative evaluation of conditions in the latter. The mean level of relative tangential velocities is approximately the same in an operating furnace as in a cold one but the velocity level is higher in a model because it has smoother walls. For a given inlet air velocity in the combustion chamber, tangential delivery of secondary air can give somewhat higher tangential gas velocities in the region near the combustion chamber walls than does delivery of the air through a bladed burner. However, in this latter case, the tangential velocities are more uniform across the radius of the combustion chamber, which should improve slag

Card 4/5

SOV/SS-67-11-5/21

The Aerodynamics of the VTI Vertical Combustion Chamber With
a High Degree of Recovery

removal. The centrifugal gas pressure at the wall of
an operating combustion chamber is lower than in
the model because of the lower density of the gas
and is of appreciable magnitude only near the
tangential nozzle. There are 20 theoretical tables
and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplo-tekhnicheskii institut
(All-Union Thermo-technical Institute)

Card 5/5

10(3, 4)

SOV/170-59-4-4/20

AUTHOR: Kuvayev, Yu.F.

TITLE: On the Dispersion of Turbulent Flows in Liquids and Gases (O rasprostraneni turbulentykh struy zhidkostey i gazov)

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 4, pp 21-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One can obtain rather simple and general expressions for the maximum axial velocity of a turbulent flow, its discharge, energy, etc, by considering the flow as a turbulent layer of finite thickness and definite area of cross section. The author analyzes various cases of dispersion of turbulent flows of liquids and gases including isobaric and isothermal flows and establishes some formulae for the relative density of the flow along the axial line. In engineering one employs fan-shaped flows which are produced either by means of stream dissectors or by using the effect of ultradiffusors. In the latter case, according to D.N. Lyakhovskiy's experiments with ultradiffusors [Ref 4], the expansion angle of an uncurled flow depends upon their structural properties, varying within the range from 8 to 12°. The same experiments show that the wrinkling of the flow in the nozzle leads to some increase of the expansion angle. The

Card 1/2

SOV/170-59-4-4/20

On the Dispersion of Turbulent Flows in Liquids and Gases

author then applies the relationships found to vortices and to flows propagated in a limited space by taking into account the change of momentum in the flow.
There are 2 graphs, 1 schematic diagram and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (All-Union Thermal Power Engineering Institute imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy), Moscow

Card 2/2

KUVAYEV, Yu.V.

Propagation of turbulent flow in liquids and gases [with summary
in English]. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.4:21-27 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo,
g. Moskva.

(Fluid dynamics) (Turbulence)

YERSHOV, I.Ya., dotsent; KUVAYEVA, A.M., inzh.

Effect of the degree of underheating on the heat emission
coefficient in boiling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 5 no.11:
84-87 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut. Predstavlena
kafedroy teplotekhniki i elektrotekhniki.
(Heat—Transmission)

С. В. Вечеряев, А. . .

С. В. Вечеряев, А. . .

Dissertation: "Investigation of the method of control of the speed of asynchronous motors." (in Russian)

Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst. (in Russian)

**SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71**

W.

232155

KUVAYEVA, A. P.

USSR/Electricity - Induction Motors Sep 52
Speed Control

"The Effect of Active Resistance in the Stator Circuit on the Characteristics of an Induction Machine Operating as a Generator." A. P. Kuvayeva, GZS Tech Sci, Moscow Power Eng Inst Imeni Motilov

"Elektricheskoy" No 9, IP 43-57

Shows that an induction motor operates with considerable satn of the magnetic circuit with in a certain zone of slip values under

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Generator conditions. This satn can be increased by introducing an addnl resistance into the stator circuit. Gives formulas which permit one to calc the emf curve and mech characteristic of a machine operating as a generator for a given value of addnl resistance. Submitted 15 Sep 51.

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KUVAYEVA, ANTONINA PETROVA.

Sbornik zadach po osnovam elektroprivoda (Handbook of problems on the fundamentals of the electric drive, by) A. P. Kuvayeva i D. N. Lipa ov.

Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1955.

170 p. diags.

GOLOVAN, Andrey Trifonovich; KUVAYEVA, A.P., red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Principles of electric driving] Osnovy elektroprivoda.
Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 343 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric driving)

KUVAYEVA, Antonina Petrovna, dots.; GOLOVAN, A.T., prof., red.

[Collection of course work calculation problems for a
course on the principles of electric drives] Sbornik za-
danií na kursovye raschetnye raboty po kursu osnovy elek-
troprivoda. Red. A.T.Golovan. Moskva, Mosk. energ. in-t,
1961. 122 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Electric driving)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; BELENKINA, L.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALUYEV, V.K., inzh.; BAMBAS, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YSZHKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOVA, K.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANTMAN, S.A., kand. khim. nauk; GLAZUNOV, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOGUA, L.K., inzh.; GREBENNICHENKO, V.T., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GORFINKEL', Ya.M., inzh.; ZVEZDIN, A.L., inzh.; KAZANOVICH, G.Ya., inzh.; BNYACHEVSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSACHEV, G.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MESSEIMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., KOKHAN, N.D., inzh.; KUVAYEVA, A.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LASHKOV, F.F., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZIN, A.I., inzh.; YUDIN, F.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; METEL'TSIK, P.G., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAZEVIK, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAKOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TREMBACH, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, A.A., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, glav. red., ANTIK, I.V., inzh., red. GOLOVAN, A.T., prof., red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye. --- (continued). Page 2

[Electrical engineering manual] Elektrotekhnicheskiy spravochnik. Pod obshchey red. A.T. Golovana i dr. Moskva, Energiya. Vol.2. 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17-12)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Golovan, Grudinskiy, Petrov, Fedoseyev, Chilikin, Venikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSR (for Petrov).

ZIMM, Ye.N., dots.; KVAITKO, A. (ed.). *Elektr. mash. i prib. :*
red.

[Electric drive with regulator energy-arc rectifier]
Elektroprivod s upravlyayemoy stroyem *Elektr. mash. i prib.*
Moskva, Mosk. energ. inst. *1971.*

NO. 10, 11; RUSSIA, A. S.; 1953.

Washington, D.C.

Library of Congress, Dept. of State, 1953.

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

KUVAYEVA, G.M.; SULAKVELIDZE, G.K.

Water vapor migration and recrystallization process in the snow cover layer. Inform.sbor. o rab. Geog. fak. Mosk. gos. un. po Mezhdunar. geofiz. godu no.2:184-200 '58. (MIRA 15:10)
(Elbrus, Mount--Snow)

KUVAYEVA, G.M.

Migration of water vapor and structural changes of snow. Trudy
Tbil.NIGMI no.9:58-63 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. El'brusskaya ekspeditziya Instituta prikladnoy geofiziki
AN SSSR.

(Elbrus region—Snow)

KUVAYEVA, G.M.

Results of studying the mechanism and speed of the conversion
of snow structure. Trudy TakNIGMI no.18:119-126 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

KUVAYEVA, I. B., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Effect of Different Qualities of Food upon Secretion of Juice and Certain Chemical Processes in the Large Intestine." Mos, 1957. 13 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 48-57, 105)

- 19 -

KUVAYEVA, I.B. (Moskva)

Effects of different quality food on chemical and biological processes in the large intestine. Vop. pit. 16 no.2:27-34 Mr-Apr '57.

(MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya ANU SSSR, Moskva.

(INTESTINE, LARGE, physiol.

eff. of food of various qualities on biol. & chem. processes in dogs (Rus))

(DIETS, exper.

eff. of food of various qualities on biol. & chem. processes in large intestine in dogs (Rus))

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-biol., No 22, 1957, 106562
Author : Kuvayeva, I. B.
Institut. : -
Title : Certain Chemical Processes in the Large Intestines and Their Modifications Caused by Qualitatively Varied Foods (Inhibiting Normal Micro*)
Orig. Pub. : Vopr. pitaniya, 1957, 16, No 2, 31-37
Abstract : Normal intestinal microflora was suppressed in 4 dogs kept on a milk and grain or on a meat diet. In addition, the dogs were given subcutaneous injections and 3 g of chlorizole (I) and antibiotics (II; 3,000,000 units of penicillin and 3,000,000 units of streptomycin) were administered to their food 4 times daily for a period of 6 days. After I and II were introduced to the animals, the microbial content diminished in their feces (by 1,000 times in the case of the

Card: 1/4

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. 7
Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Rev Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106562
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract :
(cont) milk and grain diet and by 10,000 when a meat
diet was employed). Intestinal rods and lactic
bacteria were completely absent and the amount
of yeasts became increased. As a milk and grain
diet was used, large numbers of yeast-like
Candida fungi appeared. The feces contained in-
creased amounts of NH_3 , of organic acids, of en-
terokinase and of phosphatase; their saccharase
content was decreased. A high fecal pH became

Card: 2/4

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106562
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig Pub. :
Abstract :
(cont) : lower with a milk and grain diet, while a low
pH rose with a meat diet and became almost
equal for both diets. After I and II were dis-
continued, the restoration of a normal microbic
content was observed to occur in the feces on
the 5th-10th day in a milk and grain diet and
on the 1st-5th day in a meat diet. As a result,
fecal pH and ferment contents, as well as NH_3
and organic acids returned to norm. Intestinal
Card: 3/4

Country : USSR
Category= : Human and Animal Physiology. T
 : Digestion. The Intestines.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106562
Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract :
 (cont) microflora participates in destroying enteroki-
 nase and phosphatase and produces some of the
 saccharase which is discharged with feces. --
 V. A. Shaternikov

Card: 4/4

70

KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Formative composition and some properties of the juice of the large intestine. *Fiziol.zhur.* 43 no.4:336-343 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya inatituta pitaniya ANU SSSR, Moskva.

(INTESTINE, LARGE,

juice, enzyme content & properties (Rus))

(ENZYMES, determination,

in juice of large intestine (Rus))

GADZHIEVA, Z.M.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Characteristics of secretion obtained from various segments of the dog intestine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 46 no.12:81-86 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz laboratorii patologicheskoy morfologii (zav. - prof. M.I. Ruzumov) i laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta bitaniya (dir. - deystivitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR O.P. Molchanova) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(INTESTINES, physiology

juice, enzymatic content of secretions from various segments in dogs. (Rus))

(ENZYMES, determination,

in intestinal secretions isolated from various segments in dogs (Rus))

KONOVALOVA, O.A.; KUBAYEVA, I.B.

Influence of pectin on some biochemical processes in the large intestine. Vop.pit. 19 no.1:49-54 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz otdela pishchevoy tekhnologii (zav. - kand.tekhn.nauk S.M. Bessonov) i iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(INTESTINES pharmacol.)
(PECTIN pharmacol.)

KAYNOVA, A.S.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Phospholipids in intestinal secretions in dogs. *Biul. eksp. biol.*
i med. 51 no.3:60-63 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii AMN SSSR (zav. - prof. N.N.Demin) i laboratorii
fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K.Shlygin) Instituta
pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom
AMN SSSR S.Ye.Severinym.

(INTESTINES—SECRETIONS)

(METABOLISM)

KUVAYEVA, I.B.

Effect of a diet with a low content of essential fatty acids and vitamin B₆ on the secretion of phospholipids and enzymes in the intestine. Vop.pit 21 no.4:30-35 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K.Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(ACIDS, FATTY)

(PYRIDOXINE)

(PHOSPHATIDES)

(DIGESTIVE ENZYMES)

KUVAYEVA, I. B.

"Some biochemical processes in the large intestine and the activity of the normal intestinal flora in different nutrition."

REPORT ^{presented at} submitted for Symp on Microecology, Berlin & Potsdam, E. Germany, 27-30 Sep 64.

*lab fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya,
Inst. pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva*

KUVAYEVA, I.B.; KHAZANOVA, V.V.

Effect of varied quantity and quality of fat in the diet on some physiological processes and normal microflora composition in the large intestine of dogs. Vop. pit. 22 no.2: 49-55 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) i laboratorii mikrobiologii (zav. - kand. biolog. nauk Yu.I. Rubinshteyn) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BUDAGOVSKAYA, V.N.; KUVAYEVA, I.B.

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35/49T16

USSR/Chemistry - Plastids, Isolated (Contd) Sep 48

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35/49T16

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FA 27/49T17

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Chemistry - Globulin X

Feb 49

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27/49T17

USSR/Chemistry - Phosphorylases (Contd) Feb 49

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27/49T17

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(over)

G. I. BERIDZE

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first 4-6 days of the alc. fermentation (from 31.0 to 0 mg./l.) owing to the growth of the wine yeasts; during weak fermentation and progressive loss of the yeast cells the amt. of IV again increases, reaching in some cases the value of 84.5 mg./l. (at the 20th day). To the end of an active fermentation (4th day) wines contain as much as 97.8-121.2 mg. V/l.; however, the amt. of V rapidly decreases on wine aging, and, after 280 days, it can be as low as 2.8-11.3 mg./l. Different wines produced in Georgia to the time of consumption contain I 103.8-374, II 32-06, and III 32.2-112.2 mg./l., resp.

E. Wiatbicki

Кувалева, Т. С.

2

chem abs v48
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zoology

Metabolic exchange processes in the abdominal fluid of the mulberry silkworm during metamorphosis. N. M. Siskiyat and E. B. Kuvaeva (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 18, 354-62(1953).—Studies were carried out from larval to pupal and to the moth stages. The process of tissue-structure breakdown is associated with an increase in the enzymic decompn. of proteins and an increased synthesis of polysaccharides, all of which leads to an augmentation in biochem. compds. in the abdominal fluid. The compn. of amino acids of the abdominal fluid undergoes a complete change. The process of histolysis is characterized by an increase in the amino acids, while the rise of new structures results in qual. changes in the amino acids. A lessening in the structure-forming processes results in a reduction in the enzymes of the abdominal cavity.

B. S. Levine

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of trypsinogen (I) from 20 different animals and a
mixt. of I from 70 animals proved to be identical in their
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Characteristics of protein synthesis in the coelomic fluid of silkworms (*Bombyx mori* L.) [with summary in English]. *Biokhimiia* 22 no.4:686-694 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

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(MOTHS,

Bombyx mori, proteins synthesis in coelomic fluid (Rus))

(PROTEINS, metabolism,

Bombyx mori, synthesis in coelomic fluid (Rus))

Handwritten notes: 1957, 113, 4, 873-876

AUTHOR:
TITLE:

SISAKYAN, N.M., KUVAYEVA, Ye.B.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 20-4-43/61

The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and inhibitors upon the Inclusion of C¹⁴-Glycine in the Albumen of the Cavity Liquid of the Silkworm.

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 873 - 876 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

When investigating the chemism of the processes of metamorphosis the greatest attention is paid to albumin transformation. It was shown that the processes occurring on the occasion of metamorphosis are caused by fermentative processes. Here at first the oxidation reactions are slowed down. This leads to an increase of the reducing processes in the hemolympha. The latter again activates the effectiveness of the proteolytic ferments. Now the authors have demonstrated that the proteolytic activity of the body cavity liquid of a silkworm does not remain constant during the process of metamorphosis. In the stage of decay of the larval organs a distinct proteolysis is observed. At the beginning of histogenesis (formation of the organs of the butterfly) it is relieved by a fall of the proteolytic activity and by a jerky increase of the albumin nitrogen. The latter phenomenon takes place at the expense of the decrease of the non-nitrogen albumin. The authors connect these dislocations in the mutual relation of the single nitrogen forms with the intensified albumin synthesis

Card 1/4

The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and ~~xxxxxx/xx~~
Inhibitors upon the Inclusion of C¹⁴ in the Albumen of the
Cavity Liquid of the Silkworm.

20-4-43/61

during histogenesis. In this connection it was interesting to find out whether the energy donors and inhibitors have an influence on the alignment of the albumin transformation in the body liquid. Moreover it had been ascertained already before that in connection with the synthesis of the peptide linkage a certain amount of energy is spent. Silk and oak moths (*Antherea pernyi*) were chosen as objects. In addition, cocoons were slightly squashed and the liquid was filtered. It was diluted by phosphate buffer of a pH-value of 5,59 to twice the quantity or by 0,3-saccharose solution in the same buffer. For the purpose of inhibiting, inhibitor solutions were added to the buffered saccharose solution, i.e. sodium azide and NaF were added in order to obtain a final concentration of 0,001 M whereas 2,4-dinitrophenol (DNPh) in order to obtain 0,0005 M. Adenosine triphosphoric acid (ATPh) was added in a quantity of 5 mg per sample; it had been neutralized by 4% KOH. Also the fumaric acid solution was neutralized by KOH before being used. From the processes of albumin synthesis after glycine incorporation the authors judged that the carboxyl was marked by C¹⁴ and that it had an activity of 450,000 imp/min in each sample. Duration of incubation was 18 hours at 37°. Thymol served as antiseptic. The influence

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The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and Inhibitors 20-4-43/61
upon the Inclusion of C¹⁴-Glycine in the Albumen of the Cavity
Liquid of the Silkworm.

~~EXCERPT~~

of enzymes was interrupted by adding 20% trichloro acetic acid (TChE), so that the final concentration was brought up to 9%. The incorporation capacity for glycine C¹⁴ is low towards the end of the 25 - 30% cocoon period, whereas it amounts 8 times as much in the period of histogenesis (30 - 65% of the cocoon period). Adding Saccherose only causes an increase of incorporation by 47%, whereas in histogenesis it increases by more than 3 times as much. The causes are the following: 1) Saccherose can have a stabilizing effect by preserving those structures which are necessary for the synthesis of albumin; 2) the energy liberated by the oxidation of saocherose can be used for synthesis processes. The influence of ATP_H is especially strong on the reaction environments, probably because of the lack of energy necessary for the synthesis of oxidation systems at that moment. The results on the inhibition of the glycine C¹⁴ incorporation into the body cavity proteins give evidence of a connection existing between the oxidizing phosphorylation and the synthesis of albumin. An entirely different impression is obtained when adding NaF. In the stage of hystolysis it has an inhibiting effect, whereas in the histogenesis no delay becomes noticeable. On the contrary, it

Card 3/4

The Influence Exercised by Energy Donors and ~~inhibitors~~
Inhibitors upon the Inclusion of C¹⁴-Glycine in the Albumen
of the Cavity Liquid of the Silkworm.

20-4-43/61

can promote the activation of the synthesis of albumin. (4 sche-
dules, 3 citations from Slav publications)

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biochemistry "A.N.BAKH" of the Academy of Science
of the U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

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Mos, 1958, 22 pp with graphs (Inst of Biochemistry in

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 EWG(c) Pg-4/Pp-4/Ps-5/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) DD/BC
 UR/0256/65/000/001/0069/0070
 ACCESSION NR: AP5011370

AUTHORS: Nikonov, N. V. (Lieutenant Colonel); Kuvelas, O. G. (Engineer, Major) 7/2
 B

TITLE: Photocontrol and flight safety 2/

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 1, 1965, 69-70

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft control, photographic analysis, photographic equipment,
 photographic instrument, flight control system/ S 13 camera

ABSTRACT: During a letdown many pilots make errors by not considering crosswinds or by deviating from proper letdown procedure. To detect the nature of such errors, a modified S-13 automatic repeating camera has been employed for the past two years. Officer Babich and M/Sgt Shaposhnikov modified it as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 on the Enclosure. This modification allows the camera to photograph the gages and indicators in the control tower. When an aircraft is within range, an operator switches the camera mechanism into the photographing position. When the aircraft has landed, the switch is placed in rewind position (preparing the camera for future work) and then in the off position. The pictures must have a date, the pilot's number, the name of the operator, etc., so that they may be properly filed. While photographing instruments, an aperture of the camera is set to "cloudy," which provides the

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ASSOCIATION: none

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ENCL: 01

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NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011370

ENCLOSURE: 01

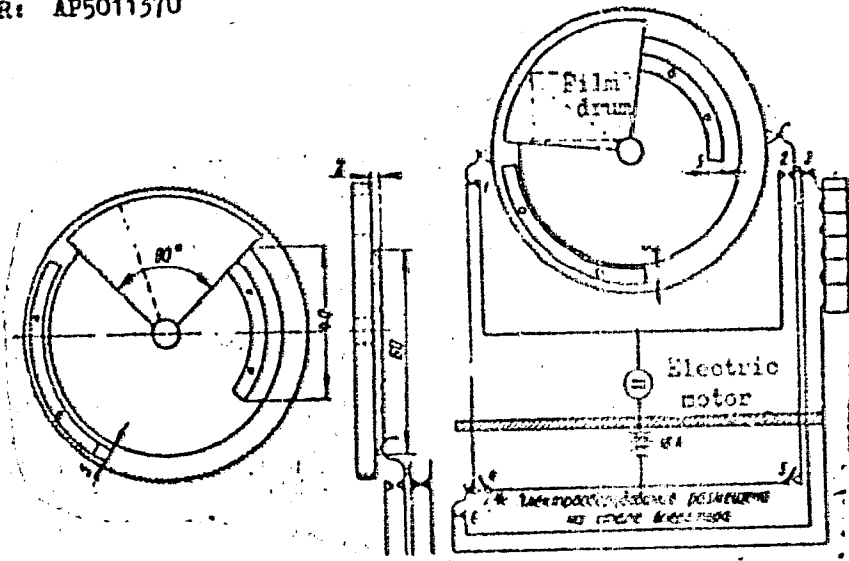


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

* Electric installation on the operator's table

Card 3/3

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Akademii nauk BSSR (for Martinkevich). 3. Institut narodnogo
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29^o P. ILLUS., DIAGRS., TABLES.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2128

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V.V. Kuvichinskiy

Povedeniye zolota v zone okisleniya zoloto-sul'fidnykh mestorozhdeniy
(Behavior of Gold in the Oxidation Zone of Gold-Sulfide Deposits)
Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 266 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V.P. Skvortsov; Tech. Ed.: K.V. Krynochkina

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, mineralogists, and
other scientists studying gold-bearing ores and gold deposits.

COVERAGE: The work attempts to create a practical basis for appraising
the importance of primary and secondary ore zones containing gold
deposits resulting from hypergenetic migration. Minerals containing
native gold in macroscopic, microscopic, and submicroscopic quan-
tities, as well as the regions in which these minerals occur, are
indicated. The authors cite references to studies made on the
genesis of hypogene and supergene gold. Gold solution and its re-
action in liquids having a different chemical composition are

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Behavior of Gold in the Oxidation Zone (Cont.)

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discussed, and findings from numerous experiments are analyzed. The Maykain and Dzhusaly deposits of Kazakhstan and the Blyava and Novyy Sibay deposits of the Southern Urals are analyzed geologically and mineralogically and the results presented in tables and graphs. Results of microscopic analysis of gold are also discussed and illustrated. This work has been completed under the direction of V.M. Kreyter who wrote Chapters I, V, and VI. Chapter III and the first and second parts of the Chapter II were written by V. V. Aristov. Chapter VII and the third part of the Chapter II were written by I.S. Volynskiy. V.V. Kuvichinskiy wrote the first part of Chapter IV. Numerous Soviet geologists and mineralogists are mentioned in the text. The authors thank P.S. Belov, former Chief Engineer of the Zolotorazvedga Trust, I.N. Plaksin, T.N. Shadlun, D.S. Kreyter, and G.G. Rusetskaya. The book contains numerous pictures, graphs and tables. There are 120 references: 78 Soviet, 27 English, 12 German, 3 French.

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Decreasing the corrosion of spinning columns in a cellulosic acetate plant. V. V. Kuvichinskiy. *Tekhn. Prom.* 15, No. 1, 45 (1952). Corrosion of spinning columns (1) caused by O dissolved in hot H₂O circulating in the jacket is markedly decreased by adding Na₂CO₃ (20 mg./mg. O dissolved) to hard H₂O and Fe filings to soft H₂O. Another way to lengthen the useful life of 1 is to add per 1. H₂O (hardness 4.45) 1.5 g. Na₂CO₃ and 0.1 mg. K₂Cr₂O₇; the latter, serving as inhibitor, increases the anode polarization, and contributes to the formation of a protective film on the metallic surface. Elizabeth Barabash.

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Scientific-technical conference on synthetic dyes and textile
auxiliary materials. Khim.prom. no.5:317-318 J1-Ag '56.
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New materials for thread guides. Tekst.prom. 16 no.11:41-43 № 56.
(MLRA 9:12)
(Rayon spinning--Equipment and supplies)

5/964/62/000/002/003/008
B105/B101

AUTHOR: Kuvichinskiy, V.

TITLE: At the Scientific-technical Council of the State Chemical Committee (Goskhimkomitet)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1962, 73

TEXT: Late in December, 1961, an extended Plenary Meeting of the Nauchno-tekhnicheskii sovet Goskhimkomiteta (Scientific-technical Council of the State Chemical Committee) was held, which was attended by heads, chief chemists, and chief designers of the institutes and by delegates of other authorities, besides the NTS members. B. D. Mel'nik, Head of the Technical Administration, reported on "Developmental prospects of chemical science and technology in the organizations of the State Chemical Committee with regard to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU". He described comprehensive automation and mechanization of chemical plants as being the most important problem. Conclusion of the development and industrial application of the following syntheses is impending: acrylonitrile from propylene and ammonia; acetaldehyde from
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