

VELICHKO, M., kolkhoznik; YAREMENKO, M., kolkhoznik;

Our village gets new buildings. Sil', bud. 11 no. 2:5 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Cherkassy District—Building)

VELICHKO, M. A.

25637 VELICHKO, M. A. i MOKEYEVA, T. M. O nekotorbkh kharakternbkh osobennostyakh i funktsii, kishhechnika grizunov. Trudy Vsesoyuz. in-ta. zashchitb rastenii, vbp. 2, 1949, s. 157-61

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' Nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949.

VELICHKO, M.A.

Biology of the reproduction of wryneck in Leningrad Province. Uch.
zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 230:3-17 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

VELICHKO, M.A.

USSR/ Biology-Zoology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Velichko, M. A.

Title : Nesting of wrynecks

Periodical : Priroda, 6, 119 - 120, June 1954

Abstract : Scientific observations on the nesting of wryneck birds of the Jynx Torquilla L. family.

Institution : State Pedagogical Institute, Leningrad

Submitted :

VELICHKO, M.V.; RADUSHKEVICH, L.V.

Properties of a hydrodynamic stream flowing around tiny stationary obstacles and the effectiveness of the capture of aerosol particles. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:415-418 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.M. Dubininym.

VELICHKO, M. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5590

42

Konferentsiya po poverkhnostnym silam. Moscow, 1960.

Issledovaniya v oblasti poverkhnostnykh sil; sbornik dokladov na konferentsii po poverkhnostnym silam, aprel' 1960 g. (Studies in the Field of Surface Forces; Collection of Reports of the Conference on Surface Forces, Held in April 1960) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 231 p. Errata printed on the inside of back cover. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: B. V. Deryagin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Editorial Board: N. N. Zakhavayeva, N. A. Krotova, M. M. Kusakov, S. V. Morpin, P. S. Prokhorov, M. V. Talayev and G. I. Fuks; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina.

PURPOSE:.. This book is intended for physical chemists.

Card 1/8

Studies in the Field of Surface Forces (Cont.)

SOV/5590

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 25 articles in physical chemistry on problems of surface phenomena investigated at or in association with the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The first article provides a detailed chronological account of the Laboratory's work from the day of its establishment in 1935 to the present time. The remaining articles discuss general surface force problems, polymer adhesion, surface forces in thin liquid layers, surface phenomena in dispersed systems, and surface forces in aerosols. Names of scientists who have been or are now associated with the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena are listed with references to their past and present associations. Each article is accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Zakhavayeva, N. N. Twenty-Five Years of the Laboratory of Surface Phenomena of the IFKhan SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

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3

Studies in the Field of Surface Forces (Cont.)

30V/5590

Talayev, M. V., B. V. Deryagin, and N. N. Zakhavayeva. Experimental Study of the Filtration of Rarefied Air Through Porous Bodies in a Transitional Area of Pressures

187

Deryagin, B. V., N. N. Zakhavayeva, M. V. Talayev, B. N. Parfanovich, and Ye. V. Makarova. Metallic Device for Determining the Specific Surface of Powdered and Porous Bodies

190

V. SURFACE FORCES IN AEROSOLS

Deryagin, B. V., S. P. Bakanov, S. S. Dukhin, and G. A. Batova. Diffusiophoresis of Aerosol Particles

197

Bakanov, S. P., and B. V. Deryagin. Behavior of a Small Aerosol Particle in a Nonuniformly Heated Mixture of Gases

202

Strozhilova, A. I. Differential Counter of Condensation Nuclei

203

Card 7/8

Studies in the Field of Surface Forces (Cont.)

SOV/5590

Deryagin, B. V., P. S. Prokhorov, M. V. Velichko, L. F. Leonov. New Method For Obtaining Constant and Homogenous Supersaturations

216

Martynov, G. A., S. P. Bakanov. On the Solution of a Kinetic Equation of Coagulation

210

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 8/8

JA/rsm/os
10/28/61

DERYAGIN, B.V.; PROKHOROV, P.S.; VELICHKO, M.V.; LEONOV, L.F.

Diffusion chamber with a supersaturated condition constant in
volume and time. Prikl. tekhn. eksp. no. 2:45-47 Apr '69.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Cloud chambers)

RADUSHKEVICH, L.V.; VELICHKO, M.V.

Theory of precipitation of highly dispersed aerosols from a flow
on an ultrathin cylinder. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:406-408 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
M.M. Dubininym.

82880

24,6810

S/120/60/000/C2/011/052

AUTHORS: Deryagin, B.V., Prokhorov, P.S., Velichko, M.V. and Leonov, L.F. E032/E314

TITLE: A Diffusion Chamber¹⁹ with Supersaturation Which is Constant Both in Space and Time

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 2, pp 45 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The supersaturation in a Wilson chamber disappears rather rapidly owing to the unavoidable condensation of vapour on the walls and also due to heat transfer. In diffusion chambers supersaturation is constant in time, but not in space. The method suggested in the present paper is free from these two disadvantages and can be used to obtain supersaturation which is constant both in time and in space. The idea is to use a periodic variation of the temperature of the walls of the chamber. The problem is formulated as follows. It is assumed that the walls are always moist and the flow of liquid down the walls can be neglected. Under these conditions the thickness of the layer of moisture is constant. If one neglects the heat transfer

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S/120/60/000/C2/011/052

E032/E314

A Diffusion Chamber with Supersaturation Which is Constant Both in Space and Time

associated with diffusion then the periodic change in the temperature of the walls will produce a heat wave propagated into the chamber. If the temperature of the walls is known then one can calculate the density of the vapour as a function of time. If the period of the temperature oscillations on the walls of the chamber is taken to be sufficiently short, then the temperature and diffusion waves are damped out in the neighbourhood of the walls and most of the volume of the chamber is maintained at an average temperature and density which can be expressed in terms of the temperature variation on the walls. If the amplitude of the temperature oscillations on the walls is small, the mean density of vapour in the chamber will be equal to the saturation vapour density at the average temperature of the walls and, consequently, the supersaturation will be equal to unity. At larger amplitudes of the temperature oscillations, the supersaturation will be greater than unity.

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E032/E314

A Diffusion Chamber with Supersaturation Which is Constant Both
in Space and Time

The supersaturation will increase with the amplitude of the oscillations in the temperature of the walls. A chamber based on these ideas is shown in Figure 2. The working walls 1 were made of aluminium foil 0.05 mm in thickness and were in the form of squares 200 x 200 mm. These walls were attached to the perspex frame 2 which was 50 mm thick. The heat waves are practically damped out at a distance of 3 mm from the wall when the period of 1 sec is used. The side walls formed by the frame are kept at the average temperature of the chamber. This tends to reduce side effects but does not eliminate them altogether, so that the working volume is smaller than the geometrical volume. The heat was applied by passing short but large current pulses (of the order of a few hundred amperes) through leads in thermal contact with the aluminium walls. The heat was removed by copper vessels 6 (Figure 2) filled with a mixture of acetone or alcohol and solid carbon dioxide. The thermal contact between the refrigerator and the aluminium wall

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A Diffusion Chamber with Supersaturation which is Constant Both in Space and Time

of the chamber was through a thin paper layer 7 . The rate of cooling could be adjusted by varying the thickness of this paper. This construction was used to obtain a temperature change of $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ with a period of 1 sec at an average temperature of 20°C . The chamber was heated for 0.2 sec and cooled for 0.8 sec. The supersaturation in the chamber calculated from these data should be about 1%. In order to increase the degree of supersaturation, a larger amplitude in the temperature oscillations is required. The chamber can be used to reproduce slow atmospheric processes since the supersaturation in the formation of clouds is usually 0.1% and only relatively rarely exceeds 1%. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the supersaturation on the temperature amplitude for different average temperatures. There are 3 figures.

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S/120/60/000/02/011/052

E032/E314

A Diffusion Chamber with Supersaturation Which is Constant Both
in Space and Time

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimi AN SSSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry of the
Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 5/5

VELICHKO, N.

let's complete training successfully. Voen. znani. 41 no.4:14-15
Ap '65. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya grazhdanskoy oborony Tsentral'nogo
Komiteta Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya
armii, aviatsii i flotu.

S/017/63/000/00../004/004
A004/A126

AUTHOR: Velichko, N., Head of the Board of Civil Defense TsK DOSAAF

TITLE: Train everybody!

PERIODICAL: Voyennoye znaniya, ³⁹⁻no. 1, 1963, 35 - 36

TEXT: The author describes measures that are being taken to prepare the Soviet population for civil defense. He enumerates the various DOSAAF Rayon and Oblast' Committees that are especially active in this respect and mentions also those districts of the Soviet Union where civil defense preparations have been neglected and are still inadequate. He then dwells on the training program, describes in detail purely administrative measures and points out that the new training program provides that everybody receives a basic training of 19 hours. As of July 1, 1963, one instructor is scheduled for 50 trainees each, while with the Soviet Red Cross Organization, there is one instructor for 100 persons each. ✓

Card 1/1

US, Ye.M.; VELICHKO, N.D.; MARKOVSKAYA, Ye.S.

Some data on the efficiency of chromatographic analysis in gas logging in the oil fields of the western Kuban. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.5:44-48 M/ '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Severo-Kavkazskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

MARKARYAN, Ye.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; NEBOYALOV, N.N.,
mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; ZAGORUYCHENKO, V.S., kapitan
meditsinskoy sluzhby; VELICHKO, N.D., kapitan meditsinskoy
sluzhby

Mass investigation of troop replacements for carriage of
helminths. Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:83 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

137-58-4-8686

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 338 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Korobova, I.A., Velichko, N.G.

TITLE: Determination of Total Phosphorus Content in Metallic Granular Zinc (Free of Arsenic) by Chipless Colorimetry [Opredeleeniye obshchego sodержaniya fosfora v metallicheskom granulirovannom tsinke (ne sodержashchem mysh'yaka) metodom besstruzhkovoy kolorimetrii]

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 69, pp 137-142

ABSTRACT: In distinction from the method in GOST (standard) 989-41 it is proposed to employ the reaction of ammonium phosphomolybdovanadate formation with subsequent reduction of the Mo to a blue complex. To perform the analysis, 1 g Zn is dissolved in 8-10 cc HNO_3 (sp. gr. 1.2), and 3-5 drops 0.5% KMnO_4 solution are added to the hot solution, whereupon boiling is performed until the solution starts to cloud. Then 1-2 drops of 3% H_2O_2 is added, and the whole transferred to a 10-cc cylinder, while a solution containing $5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ g/cc P is placed in another such cylinder. 1% ammonia and 1-2 drops H_2SO_4 (1:3) are added to both cylinders, and the whole is diluted with water to 2 cc.

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Determination of Total Phosphorus (cont.)

137-58-4-8686

Then 0.1 cc of a mixture of ammonium molybdate and vanadate is added to each. After 5 min, 10 drops of (1:3) H_2SO_4 , 3 drops of 1% $SnCl_2$ solution, and 10 drops of saturated CH_3COONa solution are added to each. The colors are then matched by adding water, and the P content is determined. The disagreement with GOST 989-41 was 0.00003% P.

1. Phosphorus--Determination
2. Phosphorus--Colorimetric analysis
3. Ammonium phosphomolybdovanadate--Chemical reactions

Z. G.

Card 2/2

VELICHEO, M.

Extension of mappings of topological spaces. Sib. mat. zhur. 6
no.1:64-69 Ja-P '65. (MIRA 18:4)

VELICHKO, N.N.; YAREMENKO, M.Ya.

Two hundred and thirty-three eggs per laying hen. Ptitsverodstvo 9
no.4:20-21 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Chleny sel'khozarteli imeni Stalina, Cherkasskogo rayona,
Cherkasskoy oblasti, USSR.

(Poultry)

LYSACHENKO, Ivan Ageyevich; VELICHKO, N.N., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Electric and radio engineering insulating materials]
Elektro-radioizoliatsionnye materialy. Moskva, Sviaz'-
izdat, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310018-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310018-5"

MIKHAYLOV, P.M.; VELICHKO, O.Ch.

Spectral determination of nickel, copper, iron, manganese and silicon
in metallic cobalt. Zav.lab.22 no.11:1307-1310 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kombinat "Severonikel".
(Cobalt--Analysis) (Silicon--Spectra) (Metals--Spectra)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310018-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310018-5"

VELICHKO, O.Ch.

Spectrum analysis techniques used at the Severonikel' Works.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.19 no.2:156-158 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Tartu--Spectrum analysis--Congresses)

VELICHKO, P.
VELICHKO, P., podpolkovnik.

Captain Rybin, commander of a leading company. Voen.-inzh. zhur.
101 no.10:32-33 0 '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Rybin, S.A.)

~~VELICHKO, P.K.~~

Perennial grasses in the southwestern zone of Kustanay Province.
Zemledelie 6 no.10:86-87 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. L'vovskoye opytnoye pole Kustanayskoy oblasti.
(Kustanay Province--Grasses)

VELICHKO, P.O. [Velychko, P.O.]

How we organize the renting out of machinery. Mekh.sil'. hosp.
9 no.12:12-14 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Direktor Bereznyanskoy remontno-traktornoy stantsii,
Chernigovskaya oblast'.
(Agricultural machinery) (Berezna District--Repair and supply stations)

VELICHKO, P.P.; ZAVERTAYLO, V.P.

Two-position SDU2 welding equipment. Avtom. svar. 18 no.10:74
0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

VELICHKO, P.Ye., inzh. (g. Zaporozh'ye).

Induction mixing of metal in arc furnaces and a pilot plant. Elektrichestvo no. 2:34-40 Y '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Electric furnaces)

VELICHKO, S.

Shortcomings in planning. Mias.ind.SSSR 26 no.5:31 '55. (MLBA 9:2)
(Dnepropetrovsk--Packing houses)

GAVRILOV, V.G.; VELICHKO, S.A.

Effect of the preliminary thermal destruction on oxidizability of
methane hydrocarbons. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no. 8:2100-2101 48 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Methane)
(Oxidation)

LYULINSKIY, Z.P., inzh.; VELICHKO, T.G., inzh.

Coating cast-iron pressure pipes with compositions based on petroleum bitumens. Mashinostroenie no.4:87 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Makeyevskiy truboliteynyy zavod.

MIZYUK, Leonid Yakovlevich; VELICHKO, Yu.T., prof., retsenzent;
MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., otv. red.; YEVSEYENKO-MISYURENKO,
I.V., red.

[Input converters for measuring the intensity of low-
frequency magnetic fields] Vkhodnye preobrazovateli dlia
izmereniia napriazhennosti nizkochastotnykh magnitnykh
polei. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 166 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Mikhaylovskiy).

VELICHKO, V.

Northern lights Moskva Pravda, 1946. 37 p. (48-17219)

DK511.P17V4

1. Pechora, Russia (Region)

VELICHKO, V.; SAKHRANOVA, T.P., redaktor; KALACHEV, S.G., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Conquest of the Kara Kum; description] Pokorenie Kara-Kumov;
ocherk. Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo Voennoego ministerstva SSSR, 1951.
79 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Kara Kum Canal)

VELICHKO, V., polkovnik zapasa

Irreconcilability to violations of the norms of communist morals.
Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 5 no. 9:45-49 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

VELICHKO, V. A.

VELICHKO, V. A.

PERSON: Podobedov, S. S., Docent
 TITLE: Chronicle (Zhurnal) I
 REFERENCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniya, Gosstatizna i
 serfistov-Yosha, 1958, Nr 2, pp 107-109 (USSR)
 SUBJECT: More than 500 specialists participated in the scientific and
 technical conference on geodesy, aerophotography, and cartography held from October 24 to 26, 1957. The following persons spoke in the plenary sessions of the conference: A. B. Baranov, Head of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Aerophotography, and Cartography over the Soviet Union; V. I. Shillinger, Major General of the Technical Forces, The Part Played by Geodesy in the Defense of the USSR; Professor G. V. Romanovskiy, The Present State and Prospects of Geodesy in the USSR; The Fundamental Tasks of Geodesic Instruction in the USSR; Docent S. S. Podobedov, Today's Topographical Maps and Fundamental Problems and Ways of Perfecting the Maps; Ya. E. Mal'tseva, Docent of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Soviet Participation in the International Geophysical Year; In the section on geodesy reports were given by the following persons: V. A.

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Velichko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on "The Present State and Prospects of Geodesic Instruction in the USSR"; Docent, spoke on "The Tasks and Present State of Instruction of Geodesic Instruments"; Docent A. B. Baranov, reported on "The Present State and Prospects of Development of Aerial Photography"; V. I. Shillinger spoke on "The Present State and Prospects of Development of Terrain Levelling Instruments"; In the section on aerophotography geodesy Professor M. D. Iosadina gave a lecture on "The State of the Art of the Orientation of Flying Elements and Methods for Evaluating the Precision of the Instruments Used." Docent A. I. Sheremeta reported on "The Basic Tasks of Further Development of Aerial Photography"; L. M. Gal'dam, Candidate of Geographical Sciences, dealt with the problems of topographical deciphering of aerial photographs. In the section on cartography Docent P. A. Starostin spoke on "The Fundamental Problems of Mathematical Cartography." Professor Ya. V. Pilyayev discussed the achievements and prospects in the field of aerial cartography. P. E. Koldayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke on "Ways and Means for Perfecting the Stereo-

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scopic Representation of the Map Relief." Docent I. V. Zemtseva spoke on "Cartographic Climatic Conditions in the USSR." M. P. Berezukov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on "Non-Photographic Photocopying Layers and Their Present Status in Cartography." Engineer B. A. Berezukov spoke on "The Application of Microfilm Photographs in Cartography."

Card 3/3

VELICHKO, V. A.

AUTHOR: Bel'man, V. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences
 TITLE: Scientific and Technical Conference of the NIIA 1 K (Muchno-
 tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya NIIA 1 K) 21
 PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vsesoiuznogo nauchnoissledovatel'skogo tsentra
 aerofotoz'yema, 1946, No. 2, pp. 116-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V. A. Velichko, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke
 at "The Relations Between Distortions in Cartographic Projections."
 L. A. Bogdanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on
 "Topographical Deciphering From the Airplane and
 Receptor of Aerial Photographs in Cartographic Impossibilities."
 A. S. Tolstoukhov, Assistant, spoke on "The Relief
 Representation of Planes on Topographical Maps (Scale
 1:10 000 000)." G. D. Rikhter, Professor, Doctor of Geograph-
 ical Sciences, dealt with the basic geodetic structure of
 distortions and the consequent cartographical peculiarities of
 the region.

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 Velichko, V. A. Reported on the conference held in the
 NIIA 1 K (Union Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aero-
 photography) from May 6 to 10. The partici-
 pants discussed various questions in relation with the design
 of geodetic and cartographical instruments. More than 500
 delegates from many universities and scientific institutions,
 as well as 27 representatives of different agencies in
 Leningrad, Kiev, Sverdlovsk, and other cities, participated in
 this conference. The Deputy Head of the USSR Council of Min-
 isters, V. V. Velishev, Doctor, reported on "The Present state of pro-
 duction of geodetical instruments, and Development of new in-
 struments." P. V. Brokhsanov, Professor, gave a lecture on the
 construction of photogrammetrical instruments in the USSR and
 on developments in this field. In the different sections ques-
 tions relating to the design of geodetical and photogrammetrical
 instruments as well as instruments for aerial photography were
 discussed. Doctor R. V. Velishev and Engineer I. V. Zakhnikov
 reported on geodetic anglemeasuring instruments. Engineer I. V.
 Zakhnikov dealt with the new Marshayder-instruments. V. M.
 Kharayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on optical
 range finders of greater precision. V. A. Velichko, Candidate
 of Technical Sciences, on optical range finders of medium accu-
 racy. Engineer I. V. Zakhnikov and V. P. Popov, Candidate of
 Physical-Mathematical Sciences, spoke on modernizers of optical
 light alloys in the manufacture of geodetical instruments.
 Doctor S. M. Burdakov and Engineer V. M. Kharayev reported on
 new developments in the production of geodetical instruments.
 Professor D. Ya. Gal'perin dealt with the optical instruments.
 geodetical instruments. Engineer A. R. Burago, Engineer S. I.
 Shilin, Doctor V. A. Kravtsov, Doctor I. M. Pirogov, and Engineer
 A. V. Chubakov informed the participants on the results of the
 Scientific and Technical Conference held in Kiev (Planning and
 Production of Geodetical Instruments).

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Card 3/3

Category : USSR/Optics/- Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2296

Author : Velichko, V.A., Vasil'yev, V.P., Golosov, V.V.

Title : Measurement of Light with an Illumination Rangefinder and Determination of the Velocity of Propagation of Light

Orig Pub : Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1956, No 1, 10-24

Abstract : The construction of the illumination rangefinder SVV-1 with two Kerr cells is described. The synchronously and symmetrically connected Kerr cell permits the use of the observer's eyes as the light-sensitive element, and it is the authors' opinion that this is the advantage of their instrument. The SVV-1 instrument was used to measure triangulation sides up to 10 km long. An average of 40-50 minutes was consumed in the measurement of the length of one side in 24-30 steps. The data tabulated in the article on the measured lengths of 17 sides measured with the rangefinder and by triangulation show the good agreement between the measurements. The mean-squared error of the result of measuring a side 8 km long amounts to 0.09 meters. On the basis of the measurement of the lengths of the 17 sides, obtained by triangulation, the velocity of propagation of light in vacuum was found to be $c = 299793.9 \pm 1$ km/sec.

Card : 1/1

VENDROV, Semen Leonidovich,; GROSHEV, Aleksandr Afanas'yevich,; ISAKOV,
Nikolay Mikhaylovich,; SERGEYEV, Leonid Aleksandrovich,; SHEPSHELEVICH,
Iosif Mikhaylovich,; VELICHKO, Viktor Aleksandrovich,; BLIZNYAK,
Ye. V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GRUZINOV, A.I., retsenzent,;
KUDRITSKIY, D.M., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Modern techniques of hydrographic research] Sovremennaya tekhnika
gidrograficheskikh izyskaniy. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport,"
Leningr. otd-nie, 1957. 170 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Hydrographic surveying)

VELICHKO, V.A., inzh.

SVV-1 optical range finder and its testing results. Izv. vye.
uchet. zav.; geod. i aerof. no. 2:37-54 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Range finding--Equipment and supplies)

AVDEYEV, L.M.; VELICHKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAPINQ, K.A.

Introducing the optical rangefinder in geodetic measuring practice.
Geod.1 kart. no.9:21-27 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Geodesy) (Surveying--Instruments)

VELICHKO, V. A. (Cand. Tech. Sci.)

"The use of light location for the construction of geodetical networks,"
Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1957, Nr 12, 69-70 (USSR).

report presented at the Sci. Tech. Conf. for Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography, 24-28 Oct 57. (in honor of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution) Organized by Main Office for Geodesy and Cartography, Home Office USSR, the Military-Topographical Office and the Inst. for Engineers of Geodesy, Air Survey and Cartography, Moscow.

3(4)
AUTHOR:

Velichko, V. A., Candidate of
Technical Sciences

SOV/6-58-10-5/17

TITLE:

Determination of Light Velocity (Opredeleniye skorosti sveta)

PERIODICAL:

Gecdeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 31-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

From 1956 - 1957 the bases of first class were measured with the optical range finder SVV-1, issue 1956. Previously, such distances were measured by means of invar wires. 1956 the pertaining work was carried out by the coworkers of the MII VTS: V. A. Velichko, V. P. Vasil'yev, V. F. Khomaza, and V. D. Bol'shakov at the bases of Duginsky, Krivorozhskiy, and Novostarodubskiy ^{bases}. The last base was remeasured by the scientific collaborators of the TsMIGAIK: V. I. Sinyagina and A. I. Demushkin in 1957. Demushkin also improved the experimental unit of the SVV-1 (Ref 2). The results of the measurements were used in the determination of light velocity. First of all a short description of the survey of three base lines is given. Next the method of measuring the velocity of light is described. A velocity of light in empty space of $c_0 = 299\,793,0$ km/sec was assumed in the computation of the length of the base lines measured. The considerations underlying the

Card 1/2

Determination of Light Velocity

SOV/6-58-10-5/17

computation of light velocity are advanced and it is shown that the correction to the approximative value of light velocity will be $-0,3 \text{ km/sec}$. The accuracy of the determination of light velocity will be $m_c = \pm 0,3 \text{ km/sec}$ and the light velocity proper will be $c = 299\,792,7 \pm 0,3 \text{ km/sec}$. There are 0 figures, 1 table, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

3(4)

AUTHOR:

Velichko, V. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/154-59-1-4/19

TITLE:

Scientific Work for the Building of Optical Range Finders of Mean Accuracy (1 : 100,000) and Experiences in Using Them (O nauchnykh rabotakh po sozdaniyu svetodal'nomerov sredney tochnosti (1 : 100 000) i opyte ikh primeneniya)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 1, pp 25-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The optical range finders available at present can be divided in 3 groups: 1) large size: geodimeter NASM-2, 2) medium size: optical range finder SVV-1, and 3) small size: optical range finder DST. The papers on optical location applied to apparatus of the medium group are examined here. Every optical range finder consists of a light source, a light relay, a reflector, and a light-sensitive receiver with a demodulator. The construction of optical range finders is determined by the following principal factors: the type of light modulation, the type of recording the reflected light flux, the type of solution of multiple-valuedness, the radius of operation and the accuracy of measurements. These main factors are

Card 1/3

Scientific Work for the Building of Optical Range SOV/154-59-1-4/19
Finders of Mean Accuracy (1 : 100,000) and Experiences in Using Them

investigated here. A survey of the different types of modulator is given, and it is shown that at present the most reliable modulator is the Kerr cell with a liquid dielectric. It is shown that among the kinds of recording the reflected light flux the visual one is better than the photoelectric one. This method is used in the SVV-1 with the use of the new observation method, the so-called "flickering" method (Ref 17) by V. P. Vasil'yev and V. A. Velichko. The nature of this method (it is similar to Bergstrand's method) is pointed out. Besides, the SVV-1 uses the compensation method of observations suggested by De Kudre (Ref 2). At present there are 2 schemes for solving the multiple-valuedness of observations: 1) a multiple-stage scheme with measurements at discrete frequencies, and 2) a one-stage scheme with one measurement in the stageloss frequency range. It is shown that the second method is preferable which has been fully confirmed by practice. Formula (15) is given for the exposure "E" in the cathode plane of the photoelectric cell. On account of this formula, the methods to increase the range of the apparatus are pointed out here.

Card 2/3

Scientific Work for the Building of Optical Range Finders of Mean Accuracy (1 : 100,000) and Experiences in Using Them SOV/154-59-1-4/19

The results of the use of optical range finders in surveying are indicated. The SVV-1 ensures a measuring accuracy of 1 : 100,000 up to 10 km. The visual observation method is only by 20-25% inferior to photoelectric recording. - Some hints are given to designers for a further improvement of optical range finders and a reduction of their dimensions and weight. - In a summary it is stated that SVV-1 has proved best among all apparatus of mean accuracy. It has a Kerr modulator, a stageless frequency range and a visual type of observation. These ensure a high measuring accuracy single-valuedness of the same and an absence of systematic errors. The apparatus is suitable for series production. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 20 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

VELICHKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining the type of error function and analyzing the accuracy of geodimeter ranging. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.4:95-104 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.

BUTKEVICH, Igor'f Veniaminovich; VELIKOV, V.S., kandyd. tekhn.
nauk, rezensent; BAGDATUN, G.V., prof., red.

[Studies on the solution of computation problems in
spheroidal geodesy] Issledovaniia po resheniiu vychislitel'nykh zadach sferoidicheskoi geodezii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 256 p. (MIRA 18:1)

VELICHKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting the best conditions for the Kerr cell. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.2:35-50 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki
i kartografii. Submitted Jan. 12, 1965.

VELICHKO, V.A.

Measurement of base lines in second-order triangulation by the
SVV-1 optical range finder. Geod.i kart. no.8:15-19 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Range finding)

VELICHKO, Vasil'y Arson'yevich

[In a great snowy world; sketches] V bol'shom snezhnom mire;
ocherki. Toms, Tomskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 276 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Narym)

VELICHKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Establishing the state geodetic network by traverse surveys made
by the use of optical range finders. Geod. i kart. no.4:19-24 Ap
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Traverses (Surveying))

(Range finding)

VELICHKO, V. A.

PLATE 1 BOOK EXCERPTION

201/121
201/12-31

Moscow. Institut Inzhenerov geodesii, aerofototehnikii i kartografi
Tovst, vsp. 11 (Transactions of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Geodesy,
Aerial Photography, and Cartography no. 11) Moscow: Geostandart, 1979.
163 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A.I. Nemilavich (Chair. Ed.), V.I. Arsenov (Member Secy. P.I.
O.V. Bagdasaryan, B.Ye. Bol'sh, M.B. Tolstov, A.I. Chernov, S.Y. Kolesov,
P.S. Kozlov, G.P. Lavrenko, S.I. Molodtsov, M.D. Solov'yev, B.Y. Peltov, and
P.Y. Shostak Ed. of Publishing House: T.A. Gromova; Tech. Ed.: V.Y. Zhukovskiy.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in geodesy, car-
 tography, and photogrammetry.
 CONTENT: The book is a collection of 20 papers presented at the VI All-Union
 Symposium on Geodesy and Cartography, held in Moscow from October 1977 to
 October 1978 and printed in abbreviated form. The reports presented discuss
 the current status and the future prospects for development of aerial photog-
 raphy, topographic mapping, geodesy and geodetic astronomy, instrumentation,
 photogrammetry and photo interpretation, cartography and its associated
 mathematical and practical problems. In particular, the following subjects are
 discussed: the development of the geodesy and cartography, the development of
 the geodesy and cartography, the development of the geodesy and cartography.

1. Baranov, A.B. On Tests of Soviet Geodesy and Cartography 5
2. Demidov, G.Y. Results and Prospects of the Development of Aerial Photography in the USSR 11
3. Kozlov, P.S. Basic Problems of Higher Education in Geodesy in the USSR 13
4. Podobedov, S.S. Contemporary Topographic Maps and Methods for Improving Them 23
5. Podobedov, S.S. Prospects of Using Location by Means of Light for the Construction of Geodetic Orbits 31
6. Kolmogorov, A.P., A.Y. Lunin, and A.Y. Malygin. State and Prospects of Development of Geodetic Astronomy 41
7. Shostakov, V.I. Present State and Prospects of Development of Instrumental Geodesy 49
8. Levin, M.D. Determining the Elements of External Orientation in Flight 57
9. Radov, M.M. New Aerial-Photographic Lenses 63
10. Karpov, I.D. On the Realization of Photogrammetric Networks 71
11. Gol'dman, L.M. Problems of Topographic Interpretation of Aerial Photographs 77
12. Miluyev, V.Ye. Effect of the Photographic Properties of Aerial Photographs on Their Interpretability 83
13. Savitskiy, P.A. Basic Methods for the Development of National Cartography 87
14. Folger, A.L. Ways and Means for Improving Plastic Representation of Relief on Maps 97
15. Karlovskiy, A.L. Cartographic Mapping Agricultural Areas in the USSR 103
16. Borshchov, M.P. Electronic Cartographic Rectifier 113
17. Perkova, V.M. Plastic Foundations and Non-linear Photoemulsive Layers in Cartographic Projection 117
18. Verbitskiy, V.A. Microfilming and the Possibilities of Its Use in Cartography 123
19. Ginsburg, G.A. Investigation of Certain Aspects of the Problems of the Mathematical Basis of Small-Scale Geographic Maps in the Transactions of the Institute 133
20. Solov'yev, M.D. Perspective Projection with Multiple-Stage Perspective 137

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (20 275.06), no. 31, 1979)

AUTHOR: Velichko, V. A., Candidate of
Technical Sciences

S/006/60/000/04/005/019
B007/B005

TITLE: Experience Made in Establishing the State Geodetical Net by the
Method of Traversing With Optical Range Finders

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 4, pp 24-31 (USSR)

TEXT: Traversing with optical range finders was used in 1958 instead of triangulation to establish an uninterrupted geodetical net over an area of about 12,000 km². First, the area is briefly described, then the surveying project set up according to special technical data is outlined, and finally the results are shown. Table 4 compares triangulation with traversing by means of optical range finders. It shows that expenditure of work for traversing with optical range finders is 25% lower. Maximum savings (up to 37%) are obtained in the construction of ground marks. Nevertheless, very much time is used for building and repairing ground marks for traversing with optical range finders. Therefore, this work should be mechanized, and collapsible marks should be used. The average monthly capacity per optical range finder was 350-400 km (including traverses of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th order). As the traversing accuracy depends, to some extent, on the method of adjustment, and is mainly influenced by the ratio

Card 1/2

Experience Made in Establishing the State
Geodetical Net by the Method of Traversing With
Optical Range Finders

S/006/60/000/04/005/019
B007/B005

between the weights of linear elements and the weights of angular elements, the methods and ratios used here are pointed out. The adjustment data of table 7 prove sufficient accuracy of traversing with optical range finders. The present paper is the first attempt of applying the new method (of traversing with optical range finders) in establishing a State geodetical net over a large area. There are 2 figures, 7 tables, and 1 Soviet reference. ✓

Card 2/2

VELICHKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Outlook for the use of optical range-finding techniques in establishing
geodetic networks. Trudy MIIGAIK no.31:31-40 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Triangulation) (Range finding)

VELICHKO, Vasilii Dmitriyevich, mashinist kombayna "Donbass"; VAL'SHTEYN, G.,
redaktor; DOLGOPYATOV, Yu., redaktor; OYSTRANKH, V.G., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[27 thousand tons of coal a month per cutter-loader is not the
limit] 27 tysiach tonn uglia v mesiatse na kombain - ne predel.
Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 14 p. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Shakhta No.31 kombinata "Karagandaugol'" (for Velichko)
(Coal mines and mining)

SUKOMEL, A.S.; VELICHKO, V.I.; IVANOV, A.I.; MUKHIN, V.A.

Study of frictional resistance in compressed gas flow in the initial section of a tube at high temperature heads between the gas and the wall. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 3 no.3:480-483 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

SUKOMEL, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; VELICHKO, V.I., inzh.

Study of frictional resistance in a supersonic nonisothermal
gas flow at the input of a pipe. Trudy MEI no.63:39-50 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

I. 8989-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/FCS(k)/EWA(1) DJ

ACC NR: AP5016704

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/65/003/003/0480/0483

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Sukomel, A. S.; ^{44,55} Velichko, V. I.; ^{44,55} Ivanov, A. I.; ^{44,55} Mukhin, V. A. 60
B

ORG: ^{44,55} Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy Energeticheskii institut)

TITLE: Investigation of friction resistance for compressible gas flow in the entrance section of a tube for large temperature gradients between the gas and wall

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 3, no. 3, 1965, 480-483

TOPIC TAGS: ^{44,55} fluid friction, ^{1,44,55} gas flow, compressible flow

ABSTRACT: Two methods of friction resistance determination were studied in compressible gas flows in water-cooled tubes with a Laval nozzle for supersonic and Vitoshinskiy nozzle for subsonic regimes. The first method consisted of determining the resistance from Bernoulli's equation for which gas velocity and static pressure were determined at several points in the tube. The second method utilized the isentropic state in the core of the flow and boundary layer at the wall. Data analysis shows that stream parameters along the tube length satisfy one-dimensional flow theory. The compression effects were treated as corrections. Friction resistance data is given as a function of the Reynolds number and the results are compared with the work of other authors and with theoretical predictions. The data for air show a 10% deviation from

UDC: 532.543.6:532.517

Card 1/2

L 8989-66

ACC NR: AP5016704

values predicted from the Reynolds analogy for describing compressible gas flows.
Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

VELICHKO, V.M. [Velychko, V.M.], kolkhoznik; YAREMENKO, V.M., kolkhoznik;

Following the example of Oleksandr Himalov. Mekh.sil'.hosp.
10 no.7:26 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Artel' "Dnipro," Cherkasskogo rayona, Cherkasskoy oblasti.
(Corn(Maize))

VELICHKO, V.M.; KORENEVICH, N.M.

Tumors of the glomus. Khirurgiia 34 no.12:92-93 II '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.B.
Oleshkevich) Vitebskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GLOMANGIOMA, case reports
(Rus))

YAREMENKO, V.M., kolkhoznik; VELICHKO, V.M., kolkhoznik

They became friends with corn! Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 6:4 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Artel' "Dnipro," Cherkasskogo rayona, Cherkasskoy oblasti.
(Cherkassy District--Corn (Maize))

VELICHKO, V.N.

Method of box molding. Lit.proizv. no.7:40 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

VELICHKO, V.V.

White mustard in the non-chernozem belt
1951. 71 p.

Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry,

VELICHKO, V. V.

Experience in obtaining high yields of sunflower; Thelman Kolkhov, Stalino Oblast, Ukraine Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1952. 60 p. (Feredovoi opyt v sel'skom khoziaistve)

1. Sunflowers.
2. Agriculture, Cooperative - Russia.

VELICHKO, V. V.

Agriculture

White mustard in the non-chernozem belt. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz lit-ry, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

VELICHKO, V.P., inzh.; ABLOGIN, E.A.

Sinking reinforced concrete shells in removable guides. Transp. strci.
12 no.2:20-23 F '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Bridges—Foundations and piers)

ABLOGIN, E.A., inzh.; VILICHKO, V.P., inzh.

Drilling rocks for embedding pole foundations of bridge supports.
Transp. stroi. ll no.2:20-22 F '61. (MIA 14:0)
(Bridges—Foundations and pipes)

PODGAYETS, M.A., redaktor; VELICHENKO, V.P., redaktor; PUL'KINA, Ye.A.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Machinery and equipment for mechanizing construction work and
the manufacturing of building materials; a reference catalog]
Mashiny i oborudovanie dlia mekhanizatsii stroitel'nykh rabot i
proizvodstva stroitel'nykh materialov; katalog-spravochnik.
Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.i arkhitekt., 1957. 230 p.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'nogo i
dorozhnogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Construction industry--Equipment and supplies)

SOLOV'YEV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VELICHKO, V.P., inzh.

Construction of reinforced concrete shells for bridge footings
in sliding formwork. Transp. stroi. 12 no.5:19-22 My. '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Ob' River--Bridges--Foundations and piers)
(Precast concrete construction)

VELICHKO, V. V.

Opyt vy rashchivaniia vysokikh podsolnechnika /Experience in cultivating tall sunflowers/. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952. 60 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 4, July 1953

1. VELICHKO, V. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agriculture
7. Experience in cultivating tall sunflowers. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952.

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

VELICHKO, Ya.M., inzh.; SHUTOV, I.V., kand.sel'skokhoryaystvennykh, nauk

Using arboricides in removing trees and brushwood from
the areas to be inundated. Gidr.stroi. 30 no.7:35-38
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Herbicides) (Hydroelectric power stations)

VELICHKO, Ya.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOZLOVA, L.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Herbicides for forest nurseries. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8
no.7:27 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva.

Woods and Weed Control.

ORG. SOURCE : Tr. Zashch.-Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20592
 Author : Velichko, Ya.M.; Shutov, I.V.
 INST. : Leningrad Sci.Res.Inst.of Forestry
 TITLE : An Experiment in Applying Arborescides when
 Preparing Reservoir Channels in Flood Zones.
 ORG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Leningr. n.-i.
 in-ta lesn. kh-va, 1958, No.5, 18-26
 ABSTRACT : To destroy tree and shrub thickets in areas :
 to be occupied with future reservoirs (in the
 flood zones of Stalingrad and Saratov Hydro-
 electric Power Plant) one applied: sodium
 salt of 2,4-D (1), butyl ester of 2,4-D (2),
 butyl ester of 2,4,5-T (3), "Fordex" -- a
 mixture of the butyl esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,
 2,4,5-T in the ratio of 2:1 (4), and "Fortox"
 --butyl ester of 2,4,5-T (5). Treatment with
 all arborescides in doses of 2 kg/ha. and higher

CARD : 1/3

REF. JOUR.: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20592

Author :
INCL. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : The most promising for application in the
Middle Volga area were the esters of 2,4-D
and 2,4,5-T in doses of 4-6 kg/ha. --L.D.
Stonov

CARD : 3/3

Card
VELICHKO, Ye. A.: Master Geolog-Mineralo Sci (diss) -- "The terrigenous complex of the Permian system of the Central Taymyr". Moscow, 1958. 22 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold im M.I. Kulinin), 150 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 116)

VELICHKO, Ye.A.

Permian paleogeography of the Taymyr Peninsula. Nauch.dokl.vys.
shkoly; geol.-nauki no.4:117-122 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M.I.Kalinina,
kafedra mineralogii i petrografii.
(Taymyr Peninsula--Paleogeography)

VELICHKO, Ye.A.

Petrography of the Permian terrigenous complex near Lake Taymyr.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. no.2:57-73 P '58.(MIRA 11:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i solota im. Kalinina,
kafedra petrografii i mineralogii.
(Lake Taymyr--Coal geology)

COUNTRY : USSR
 AGENCY : Forest and Wood Control
 TITLE : Herbicides, 1963, 1964
 AUTHOR : Yeliseyev, Y.M.
 INSTITUTION : Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Forestry
 SUBJECT : On the application of Herbicides in Nurseries.
 ABSTRACT : Publ. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Leningr. n.-i. inst. lesn. khoz. i. m. l. s. 1964
 SUMMARY : Tests were conducted in 1963-1964 at Torgovskiy nursery (Leningradskaya oblast'). Tested in the control section were: 1,4-D (I), 2,4-D (II), 2,4,5-T (III), 2,4,6-T (IV) 10 and 20 kilograms/ha; MHF (V, 10 and 20 kilograms/ha; IFA (VI) in dry form 10 and 20 kilograms/ha; potassium thiocyanate (VII) 10 and 20 kilograms/ha; potassium chlorate (VIII) 10 and 20 kilograms/ha; water oil (IX) 200 and 400 liters/ha. Work was conducted on seedlings of green ash, Russian olive, Siberian peashrub, the ground and

Form: 1/6

NO. 100 : 1000
 TATPS : weeds and weed control
 NO. 100 : 1000, No. 14, 1958, No. 63639

1000 :
 1000 :
 1000 :

1000 : 1000

1000 : Mahaleb cherries, common apricot, white mulberry tree, cornel, black tree and Tatarian honeysuckle. The soil was light chestnut heavy loam. Treatment was carried out 4-7 days after sowing or 5-7 days before the appearance of the first species (on fall sowings) during the period of the main appearance of the weed seedlings (pigweed, common aster, fleecy nightshade, European glorybind, bristleglass, barnyardgrass, and others) at the 2-leaflet stage. All weeds perished on the 2nd day after treatment with IV and V; the plots remained free from them.

Part: 2,6

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Weeds and Weed Control
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1959, No. 63639

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Mahaleb cherry, Russianolive and ash sowings, rosettes of perennial weeds appeared one week after the treatment. By the time of the first weeding (in 20 days), due to the application of I-V and IX the amount of weeds on plots free from perennial weeds was 70-90% less than on the control. The sprouts of the tree and shrub species appeared at the proper time and developed normally. The dying-off of individual sprouts was observed in the treatment with all Herbicides. VIII produced an almost complete destruction of the mulberry tree and honeysuckle seedlings. Most

Card: 4/6

6

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Weeds and Weed Control N
 REG. NO. : 12412, No. 11, 1958, No. 83699
 TITLE :
 ABST. :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 SUMMARY : sensitive to the herbicides are the sprouts of the acacia
 growing in the soil to a depth of less than 7.5 cm. The
 system - the sprouts of the smoke tree, mulberry tree and
 honeysuckle. Practically harmless for the seedlings and
 effective against the weeds is the treatment with herbi-
 cides one week before the appearance of the sprouts in the
 following doses: IV - 10 kilograms/ha; V - 15 kilograms/ha;
 I, II, III - 1 kilogram/ha; VI - 15-20 kilograms/ha; IX -
 300 liters/ha. I, II, III preserved toxicity in the soil
 for 21 days; IV, V, VII - 3-4 weeks; VI - 2 months. After
 5 months, no substantial difference in the humus content of

Card: 5/6

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Weeds and Weed Control N
 REG. NO. : 12412, No. 11, 1958, No. 83699
 TITLE :
 ABST. :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 SUMMARY : the soil was found. There were more nitrates in the upper
 layer of the soil treated with herbicides. -- L. Stoyev

Card: 6/6

ACC NR: AP7000016

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/011/2505/2509

AUTHOR: Leyner, V. I.; Valichko, Yu. A.; Zuykova, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrodeposition of a gold-antimony alloy

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1966, 2505-2509

TOPIC TAGS: gold alloy, antimony alloy, electrodeposition

ABSTRACT: The study was made in order to refine the basic parameters of the process of electrodeposition of hard gold coatings. The process involves alloying with antimony, which is introduced into the electrolyte in the form of antimonyl potassium tartrate ("tartar emetic"). The gold was deposited on brass and permalloy. On the latter, the electrodeposition is best carried out from cyanide solutions of the following composition (g/l): metallic gold 8.00, free KCN 15.0, $K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ 0.05; current density, 0.3-0.7 A/dm²; temperature, 40°. The microhardness and wear resistance of the Au-Sb alloy are respectively 1.5 and 15 times greater than those of pure gold. A considerable increase in the concentration of antimonyl potassium tartrate (above 0.015 g/l) leaves the hardness of the Au-Sb alloy practically unchanged and has no effect on the Sb content of the alloy. An increase in the content of free KCN causes a temporary increase in the hardness of the pure gold coating, but does not affect the hardness of the Au-Sb alloy. A strong bonding between the latter and

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.13+546.3-19'59'86.541.13+546.3-19'59'86

ACC NR: AP7000016

permalloy is obtained by first depositing thin layers of copper in two pyrophosphate baths of different compositions. The liberation of pure gold is associated with considerable polarization. The introduction of antimonyl potassium tartrate has virtually no effect on the position and shape of the polarization curve recorded during the deposition of pure gold. An increase in the amount of free KCN and decrease in gold concentration shifts the polarization curve toward negative potentials. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 04Nov64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

VELICHKO, Ye. B.

VELICHKO, Ye. B.: "Irrigation of rice by periodic applications of water without flooding".
Moscow, 1955. Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.
(Dissertations for the Degree of Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 49, 3 December 1955. Moscow.

VELICHKO, Ye.B.

Peculiarities in the anatomical structure of secondary roots
in rice. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.6:1117-1119 O '56. (MLRA 10;2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.
(Rice) (Roots (Botany))

ORIGIN : USSR
 SUBJECT : Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains.
 Tropical Cereals.
 ABSTRACT : Sibirskaya biologiya, No. 5, 1959, pp. 202-209
 AUTHOR : Velichko, Ya.B.
 INST. : AN USSR
 TITLE : Rice water Requirements with Periodic Flooding.

ORIG. PUB.: V sb.: Biol. osnovy oroshayem. zoolod. M.,
 AN SSSR, 1957, 412-422

ABSTRACT : The findings are presented of studies conducted in Krasnodarskiy Kray where both field and vegetation methods were used. When rice was grown without flooding its productivity on structural soils was considerably higher than on structureless. The epidermis broke under conditions of flooded soil (both structural and structureless) and unflooded structureless soils which had formed in the root absorptive zone. The relatively perme-

END: 1/3

1. TITLE :

2. SUBJECT : Cultivated Plants.

3. SOURCE : Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR - Biologiya, No. 5 1959, No. 26269

4. AUTHOR :

5. INSTITUTION :

6. TITLE :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : able exodermal cells were preserved. It was through these that the nutrients passed. Under circumstances without flooding in structureless soil, the epidermal cells were not ruptured. These cells formed root fibers in the absorption zone. On structural soil plants are better supplied with water without flooding than with it. When rice is planted on structureless soils the optimum conditions of water supply to the plants are

CARD : 2/5

INTRODUCTION : Cultivated Plants.

ANS. JOUR. : Bot. Zool. i. Sotologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20259

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUBL.:

ABSTRACT : produced only at 100% soil saturation. The resultant water uptake from structural soil is higher than from structureless. Grasses are the best preceding crops for raising periodically watered rice. The behavior of various varieties was not the same. --Yu.L. Guzhev

CLAS. : 3/3

VELICHKO, Ye.B., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Role of crop rotations in rice sowing. Zemledelie 6 no.2:17-19 '58.
(Kuban--Rice) (Rotation of crops) (MIRA 11:3)