

KOSIKOV, K. V.

Cleavage of sucrose by maltase in yeast cells. K. V. Kosikov, N. S. Gel'man, and G. G. Raevskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 111, 1329-60(1958). Tests with *Saccharomyces paradoxus*, *S. heterogenicus*, *S. globosus*, and *S. fragilis* in 6% sucrose medium showed fermentation proceeding with all these species, with *S. paradoxus* being most active. The yeast cells were shown to contain active maltase and invertase, the latter being present in the above 3 species but not in the others. Thus maltase can be apparently adapted by the yeast to fermentation of sucrose. The *S. globosus* used in the work was specially adapted to sucrose and did not ferment maltose. G. M. Kozolupov.

KOSIKOV, K.V.

Controlled hereditary variability of fermentative properties in yeasts induced by a specific substrate [with summary in English]. Zhur. ob. biol. :18 no.6:476-496 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.
(Yeast) (Fermentation)

KOSIKOV, K.V.

YERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.; KOSIKOV, K.V.

Foreign research on adaptability of micro-organisms. Mikrobiologiya
26 no.5:614-619 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(LONDON--MICROBIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)
(ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY))

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.

Adaptability of yeast to saccharose fermentation. Dokl. AN SSSR 112
no.1:141-143 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.I. Oparinym.
(YEAST) (SUCROSE) (FERMENTATION)

Kosikov, K.V.

KOSIKOV, K.V.; YERUSALIMSKIY, N.D.

Symposium on the development of resistance to poisonous substances
in micro-organisms, held in London. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. 23 no.1:
118-120 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(LONDON---BACTERIOLOGY---CONGRESSES)
(ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY))

Kosikov K.V.
IYERUSALIMSKIY, N.D., IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., KOSIKOV, K.V., KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.
RAUTENSHTEYN, Ya.I.

Matus Osharovich Streshinskii; an obituary. Mikrobiologiya 27
no.2:271 Mr-Apr '58 (MIRA 11:5)
(STRESHINSKII, MATUS OSHAROVICH, 1912-1957)

AUTHORS: Kosikov, K. V., Rayevskaya, O. G. 20-119-6-48/56

TITLE: The Influence of the Concentration of a Specific Nutrient Substratum Upon the Variability in Fermentative Properties of Yeast (Vliyaniye kontsentratsii spetsificheskogo substrata na izmenchivost' fermentativnykh svoystv drozhzhey)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp. 1225 - 1228 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The adaptive variability of organisms is widely spread. Organisms can be obtained experimentally, which are adapted to different, new nutrient sources and which are resistant to toxins. The problem how this variability comes about, is solved in different ways. The investigations performed by the first author since some years on a directed variation of yeast of the species Saccharomyces have shown that under the influence of a specific nutrient substratum in the culture individual cells are produced, which are able to ferment the respective sugar. In the control culture such variations were not observed, which could be explained by the occurrence of spontaneous mutations. The newly produced property of producing an active

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The Influence of the Concentration of a Specific Nutrient Substratum Upon the Variability in Fermentative Properties of Yeast 20-119-6-48/56

ferment and of fermenting the concerned sugar, remains preserved after removal of this sugar from the milieu (if it was replaced by another sugar). This capability is not only inherited on the occasion of a vegetative, but also on the occasion of a sexual augmentation. The results made assume that the variability of the fermentative properties of microorganisms are connected with their functional state, which is determined by the nutrient medium. For the experiment a culture of Saccharomyces globosus was selected, which was cultivated from a single spore as a dipolide homozygous culture. It could not ferment 2% saccharose. 2 experiments with 1% and 20% saccharose with 0,3% glucose and 5% yeast-autolysate were performed. In the first experiment (table 1) fermentation was determined only in one culture after 46 days. In the second experiment the fermentation began after 6-7 days and took place in 36 of 249 cases. In this way the increase of concentration of saccharose leads to an accelerated adaption of the culture to the fermentation of this sugar. Table 2 shows results of further experiments, which completely confirm the

Card 2/3

KOSIKOV, K.V.; BOCHAROV, S.N.

Effect of the cultivation temperature on the adaptation of yeasts
to fermentation of sucrose. Mikrobiologiya 28 no.3:358-363 My-Ye '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.

(YEASTS, culture

eff of cultivation temperature on adaptation to
fermentation of sucrose (Bus))

17(4)

SOV/20-126-4-50/62

AUTHORS: Kosikov, K. V., Rayevskaya, O. G.

TITLE: The Inhibitory Effect of Controlled Mutational Variation of Fermentative Properties of Yeasts (Effekt tormozheniya napravlennoy mutatsionnoy izmenchivosti fermentativnykh svoystv drozhzhey)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4, pp 870 - 873 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper (Ref 1), the authors proved the possibility of speeding up the variation mentioned in the title. This was achieved by raising the concentration of the corresponding sugar (of the specific nutrient medium). The resulting variations may be regarded as mutational variations. The authors carried out 5 experiments, and proved the inhibitory effect of the maltose on the adaptation process of the yeast fungi to the saccharose fermentation. This effect may be explained by the higher ability of the maltose of penetrating into the interior of the cell, and of blocking the corresponding protoplast reactions which are connected with the origin of the reproduction power of the invertase. The same applies to lactose, but to a lower

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The Inhibitory Effect of Controlled Mutational Variation SOV/2o-126-4-5o/62
of Fermentative Properties of Yeasts

extent. The cells accustomed to the saccharose fermentation were tested, in the mentioned 5 experiments, for the constancy of this new property acquired by them at the sexual propagation. 29 4-spore asks from 9 adapted cultures were investigated in total. 27 of them produced a cleavage of 2:2, i.e. 2 cultures grown from single apores intensively fermented the saccharose whereas the 2 remaining did not ferment at all and behaved like the original (not adapted) cells. These indications show that the fermentative properties newly originated in the cells are inherited like constant mutational variations. In fact, this is a controlled mutational variation of the fermentative properties of yeast fungi under the influence of a specific nutrient medium (here saccharose). The experimental results show that not only a controlled mutational process with respect to the characteristic in question can be generated, and accelerated by a rise in concentration of the saccharose in the solution, but that the process can also be inhibited or interrupted by the admixture of another carbohydrate (maltose) to the nutrient medium. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Inhibitory Effect of Controlled Mutational Variation SOV/20-126-4-50/62
of Fermentative Properties of Yeasts

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Genetics
of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 11, 1959, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card 3/3

KOSIKOV, K.V.; BOCHAROV, S.N.; LYSUNKINA, Ye.I.

Effect of the cultivation temperature on the frequency of
controlled heritable variations and the multiplication
rate of yeast. Trudy Inst. gen. no. 27:95-98 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(YEAST)

(TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.

Possibility of accelerating and inhibiting controlled
heritable variations in the fermentation properties of yeast.
Trudy Inst. gen. no. 27:99-107 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(YEAST) (ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY))

KOSIKOV, K.V.: TSAY TSZIN'-KO [TS'ai Chin-k'uo]

Controlled variation of fermentative properties in certain yeast strains as related to high and low concentrations of a specific substratum in the culture medium. Trudy Inst. gen. no. 27:108-119 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(YEAST) (FERMENTATION) (ADAPTATION (BIOLOGY))

KOSIKOV, K. V. (USSR)

"Specific Substrate Inducing Controlled Mutation Change in Yeast."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

KOSIKOV, K.V.

Hybridization of micro-organism and its use in producing cultures
of increased activity. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.10:25-45 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.
(INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY) (HYBRIDIZATION, VEGETABLE)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; BOCHAROV, S.N.

—
Variability of the yeast *Saccharomyces paradoxus* cultivated under
laboratory conditions. Trudy Inst. gen. no.28:217-227 '61.

(YEAST)

(MALTOSE)

(MIRA 14:11)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; TSAY-TSZIN'-KO [TS'ai Chin-k'yo];
STRESHINSKAYA, G.M.

Invertase activity of yeast experimentally adapted to sucrose
fermentation. Trudy Inst. gen. no.28:228-234 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(YEAST) (INVERTASE) (SUCROSE)

2/1/68

327
3/10/68
B103/E147

AUTHORS: Kosikov, K. V., Bocharov, G. N.

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiations on the variability of fermentative properties of yeasts

ORIGIN: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut genetiki Trudy no. 28
1961, 235 - 243

TEST: The problem was studied whether the number of adaptive mutations caused in yeasts by a specific nutrient medium is increased by I) x-ray irradiation, II) vitamin P, or III) temperature increase during cultivation. Cultures of the *saccharomyces paradoxus* strains A) 491E15-1(491BV-1) and B) AA-2(AA-2) were studied as to their adaptability to maltose fermentation. Cultures were grown from individual spores. In order to prevent contact between the cultures and maltose before the beginning of the test, they were conserved first on dextrose agar with salts (according to Rider) and subsequently on agar containing 2% of glucose and yeast water. Before irradiation the cultures were subcultured twice on 2% glucose nutrient medium and then reinoculated into a 7% dextrose agar containing 2% yeast
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X

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3/10/68
B103/E147

effect of ionizing radiations...

autolysate with salts. A suspension was prepared from a 70% maltose solution and sterile tap water and irradiated with 10,000 r in a 100 kV x-ray apparatus. Dose intensity: about 400 r/min. The irradiated and the non-irradiated (control) suspensions were kept in the dark for 45 min and then subcultured in Petri dishes with malt-wort agar or agar containing 4% of glucose and yeast autolysate. After four days, the colonies were reinoculated into a maltose nutrient medium in test tubes with gas traps. The occurrence of mutations was judged on the basis of maltose fermentation which set in soon and lasted also after further subculturing. Results: To A) In any case, irradiation did not increase the variability as to adaptability to maltose fermentation. The radiation dose used reduced considerably the viability of the culture (down to 0.07% of surviving cells). To B) Three out of four tests showed an insignificant, statistically unreliable increase of the number of adaptations to maltose fermentation owing to radiation (8.9% against 6.4% in the controls). In tests with agarized nutrient medium with 4% glucose + autolysate instead of malt-wort the effects were more distinct (6.5% against 2.9%), but still statistically unreliable. To II) 50 mg of a vitamin P preparation made available by E. H. Zaprometov (Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology AS
Card 2/4

X

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S/670/61/000/028/001/002

B103/B147

Effect of ionizing radiations...

USSR)) were dissolved in 5 ml of sterile tap water, and mixed with the yeast suspension in a ratio of 1 : 1; then this mixture was cultivated for 45 min or 2 hr. Nonirradiated cultures served as controls, which were either treated with vitamin or not. Also the effect of vitamin P was insignificant. The highest (however statistically unreliable) number of adaptive mutations was obtained in nonirradiated cultures. Single cells from three test tubes with maltose fermenting colonies were cultivated on maltose-free nutrient media (with 4% galaktose) to determine whether the maltose fermentation is due to mutant yeast cells originating from irradiation. They did not lose the capability of maltose fermentation. Maltose fermentation began already after 48 hr, in irradiated colonies, however, only after 9 days. Thus, exposure to γ -rays did not produce any mutation of maltose fermentation in the yeast cell. The negative effects of irradiation on the variability of the fermentative properties of yeasts confirm indirectly the authors' view that the nutrient medium plays a specific role in these mutations, and that the variability is directed. To III) It was found that the adaptive variability of the 19/491 DV-1 strain increased from 3% to 48% with an increase in the cultivating temperature from 20 to 30°C. There are 4 tables and 2 Soviet references. ✓

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S/670/61/000/028/001/002

B103/B147

Effect of ionizing radiations...

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences USSR) X

Card 4/4

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.

Effect of ionizing radiations on the mutagenic adaptation of yeasts
to sucrose fermentation. Mikrobiologiya 30 no.5:890-896 S-0 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.
(SACCHAROMYCES GLOBOSUS)
(X RAYS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SUCROSE)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; TSAY TSZIN'-KO[TS'ai Chin-k'uo]

Studying the inheritance of changed properties of yeast
originated in the process of controlled variation. Trudy Inst.
gen. no.29:351-365 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Yeast) (Sucrose) (Variation(Biology))

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEWSKAYA, O.G.; STRESHINSKAYA, G.M.

Multiplication speed of yeast cells in experiments on controlled variability with various carbohydrate concentrations in the medium. Trudy Inst. gen. no.29:366-372 '62.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Variation(Biology)) (Yeast)

KOSIKOV, K. V., and RAYEVSKAYA, O. G.,

"Directed Hereditary Changes of Fermentative Properties of Yeast and Indirect Selection."

report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of Genetics, The Hague, Netherlands,
2-10 Sep 63

KUSHNER, Kh.F., otv. red.; GLUSHCHENKO, I.Ye., red.; YENIKEYEV,
Kh.K., red.; KOSIKOV, K.V., red.; NUZHDIN, N.I., red.;
PASHINSKAYA, I.N., red.; POLYAKOV, I.M., red.; PREZENT,
I.I., red.; SUKHOV, K.S., red.; FEYGISON, N.I., red. izd-
va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Genetics in agriculture] Genetika - sel'skomu khoziaistvu.
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 794 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut genetiki.
(Plant breeding) (Stock and stockbreeding)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; BOCHAROV, S.N.

Effect of maltose concentration on the variation of the fermentative characteristics of yeast. Trudy Inst. gen. no.30:230-236 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.

Role of the concentration of a specific substrate inducing controlled hereditary changes in the fermentative properties of yeast. Agrobiologia no.6:827-830 N-D '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; KONOVALOV, S.A.; GOLUBENKOVA, N.I.;
VASILENKO, T.V.

Yeast hybrid increasing the yield of alcohol in the process of
the fermentation of molasses. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.6:1052-1058
N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.

KOSIKOV, K.V.; BOCHAROV, S.N.

Effect of temperature on the hereditary variability of the
fermentative properties of yeast. Agrobiologiya no.1:65-68
Ja-F '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR, Moskva.

KCNOVALOV, S.A.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; KOSIKOV, K.V.

Yeast hybrids used for raffinose fermentation and their application in the distilling industry. *Ferm. i spirit. prom.* 30 no.1: 8-11 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Konovalov). 2. Institut genetiki AN SSSR (for Rayevskaya, Kosikov).

MOSKVICHEVA, F.P.; SAVVINA, A.P.; BOCHAROV, S.N.; KOSIKOV, K.V.

Testing hybrid yeast strains on molasses with distiller's waste.

Prkl. biokhm. i mikrobiol. 1 no.5:505-512 S=O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.

Hybridization of strains of distillery yeast. Trudy Inst.gen.
no.35:47-58 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KOSIKOV, K.V.; BOCHAROV, S.N.

Hybridization of strains of bakers' yeast. Trudy Inst.gen.
no.35:59-68 '65.

Effect of the autolysate concentration on the variability
of the fermentative properties of yeast. Ibid.:76-82
(MIRA 18:12)

KOSIKOV, P.N., BERDINSKIKH, M.S., ROVNOVA, Z.I.

"Influence of viruses on specific and non-specific humoral factors of immunity."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of
Virus and Rickettsial Origin, Prague, Czech. 23-27 May 1961.

KOSTIKOV, S. I.

*locomotive
friction*

DECEASED

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1964

L 19468-65 EWP(a)/EWP(1) Po-4/Pn-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/P1-4 IJP(c)/MEDC(a)/
SSD/ASD(a)-5/ASD(s)/AFMDC/AFETR/RAEM(a)/RAEM(a)/AFTC(p)/ESD(sp) MLK/BC
ACCESSION NR: AT4047746 6/0000/64/000/000/0104/0110

AUTHOR: Kosikov, V. S.

TITLE: Free oscillations of linear systems with variable parameters BT1

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki, Teoriya i primeneniye avtomaticheskikh sistem (Theory and application of automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 104-110

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using the method of "frozen coefficients" in investigations of variable-parameter linear automatic-control systems is substantiated. Free oscillations in a linear system are described by a homogeneous differential equation whose solution is used to solve the fundamental inhomogeneous differential equation which describes the automatic-control system

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047746

in question. This method is applied to a second-order linear system and then is extended over higher-order systems. The method permits obtaining the solution of variable-parameter linear equations independently of the form of parameter functions within a fairly wide range; evaluation of the system stability is also simple. Orig. art. has: 57 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64

ENCL: 00

SU: CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. Variability
and Heredity.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99299

Author : Kosikov, Ye.V.

Inst :

Title : Remote Hybridization of Yeasts. 3. Development of
Hybrids Between *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Breed XII),
and *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* by Way of Copulation of
Germinating Spores.

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1956, 25, No 5, 533-536

Abstract : By joint cultivation of yeasts of *S. cerevisiae*, breed
XII, and *Schizosacch. pombe*, hybrids can be formed.
One such hybrid was isolated by the author as a pure
culture. Single hybrid individuals had some resemblance
in form to *S. pombe*, but propagated themselves, like *S.*
cerevisiae, through gemmation. In some cells there were
clearly expressed walls, and also a side branching of a

Card 1/2

POLCIN, Jan, inz., CSc.; KOSIKOVA, Eozena, inz.; SIPOS, Peter, inz.;
DANDAROVA-VASATKOVA, Miroslava, inz.; SUCHY, Jan, inz., CSc.

Changes of the infrared spectra of spruce lignin in the
band 1600 - 1800 cm^{-1} during acid hydrolysis. Chem zvesti
17 no.12:891-904 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Chemicky ustav Slovenskej
akademie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta.

POLCIN, Jan, inz., C.Sc.; KOSIKOVA, Bozena, inz.; SUCHY, Jan, inz.,
C.Sc.; VASATKOVA, Miroslava, inz.

Examination of the alcohol extraction of lignin by means
of infrared spectrophotometry. Chem zvesti 16 no.7:562-573
Jl '62.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Ustav dreva, celulozy a
chemickych vlakien Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava.
Authors' address: Bratislava, Dubravska cesta, Chemicky
ustav Slovenskej akademie vied.

KOSIKOVA, P.G.

SKRIPCHINSKIY, V.V.; KOSIKOVA, P.G.

Method for determining the rate of transpiration in cereals. Fiziol.
rast. 2 no.3:303-306 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Opytnoye pole mnogoletnikh kul'tur, Stavropol'
(Plants--Transpiration)

USSR / Plant Physiology. Water Regimen.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bio., No 9, 1958, No 38932

Author : Kosikova, P. G.

Inst : Stavropol Agricultural Institute

Title : Characteristics of the Round-the-Clock Course of the Stomatic Movements of *Bremus Secalinus*, Timothy Grass and Sunflower.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot. stud. Stavro-pol'sk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, Vyp. 4, 14-16.

Abstract : By the Buscalioni and Pallacoli method (with the aid of colloid film), the degree of opening was determined in stomata from 3 to 21 hours, at 3-hour intervals. In the case of the *Bremus* grass, there was observed a two-peak curve of the dynamics of stomatic movements, in the case of meadow Timothy grass - a single-peak curve, reminiscent of the curves of temperature and relative moisture, not

Card 1/2

Country : USSR

Category: Cultivated Plants. Fodders.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48981

Author : Skripchinskiy, V.V.; Kosikova, P.G.

Inst : Stavropol Agricultural Inst.

Title : Relation of Various Species of Perennial Cereals to Drought in Connection with the Duration of Functioning of Old Roots.

Orig Pub: Tr. Stavropol'sk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 7, 93-118.

Abstract: Characteristics of the development of perennial bush cereals in the second year of life were studied in the Laboratory of Physiology of the Stavropol' experimental field in the dryer and in the ground.

Card : 1/3

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Plant Physiology. Water Regimen. I
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 24559
AUTHOR : Skripchinskiy, V.V.; Kosikova, P.G.
INST. : Academy of Sciences, USSR
TITLE : The Influence of Tempering of Seeds on the Drought
Resistance of Perennial Rye Plants
ORIG. PUB. : V sb.: Pamyati akad. N.A. Maksimova, 1957, 118-129
ABSTRACT : In conditions of optimum soil dampness no noticeable
difference was observed between perennial rye plants
treated by the Henkel method and control plants.
In drought conditions, treating the seeds by soaking
contributed to an increase of the stability of the
leaves both of reproductive stems and of shoots of
growth. Leaves of tempered plants transpired in
drought conditions at a greater rate than non-
treated ones and contained more water, both free and
bound, in which the portion of bound water increased

CARD: 1/3

KOSIL, V.

The all-Union meeting of Soviet soil experts in Moscow.

p. 179
Vol. 3, no. 4, 1956
BESEDA VENKOVSKÉ RODINY
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12
December 1956

KOSIL, V.

Present state and basic problems of soil science in Czechoslovakia.
Pochvedenie no.5:112-114 My '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Akademiya nauk Chekheslevatskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki.
(Czechoslovakia--Soil research)

KOSIL, V.

KOSIL, V. 6th International Congress of Soil Science in Paris. p.9,
Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1957, VESTNIK Praha, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
*ad-. How scientific workers help practice. p. 17. vlt. Scientific
knowledge in the service of agriculture. p. 19. vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1957
VESTNIK Praha, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4-- April 1957

KOSIL, V., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof. .

Over-all soil research and its utilization in Czechoslovakia.
Zemledelie 6 no.10:73-76 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut v Prage.
(Czechoslovakia--Soil surveys)

KOSIL, Vladimir

Comprehensive soil research and its application in solving
scientific and practical problems of agriculture. Pochvove-
denie no.1:6-9 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Praga.
(Soil research)

KOSIL, Vladimir

International Conference of Soil Scientists. Vestnik CSAZV 6 no.11:
574-591 '59. (ERRAI 9:5)

1. Dopisujici clen Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved. Rektor
Vysoke skoly zemedelske v Praze.
(Soils)

KAS, Vaclav, dopisující člen; KOSIL, Vladimír, dopisující člen; KALANDRA, Augustin, akademik; PARIZEK, Miroslav, dr.; TOMSIK, Boleslav, prof.; PATOCKA, Jan, dr., kandidát biologických věd; CHURY, Jiri, doc. dr.; PAV, Jaromír, dr.; JANDA, Jiri, dr.; KANAK, Karel, inz.; ZAVADIL, Zdenek, inz.

Discussion of the report of the scientific secretary of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Vestník CSAZV 7 no.1/2:100-118 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Vysoká škola zemědělská a lesnická, Brno (for Kas, Parizek, Tomsik, Chury).
2. Vysoká škola zemědělská, Praha (for Kosil).
3. Předseda VI. odboru Československé akademie zemědělských věd (for Kalandra).
4. Vědecký ústav lesního hospodářství, Banská Středice (for Patocka).
5. Vědecký ústav lesního hospodářství a myslivosti Československé akademie zemědělských věd, Zbraslav (for Pav, Janda, Kanak, Zavadil).

(Czechoslovakia--Agriculture)

KOSIL, Vladimir

Further development of the chemical examination of agricultural soils.
Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.5:272-276 '61. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Dopisujici clen Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved.
(Agriculture) (Soils)

KOSIL, Vladimir

Results of the first year of the complex soil survey in
Czechoslovakia, and experience. Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.12:642-
645 '61.

1. Dopsisujici clen Ceskoslovenske adademie zemedelskych ved.

STEJSKAL, Jan; PLESNIK, Jan; HRUSKA, Ladislav; SVOBODA, Jaroslav; NAJMR, Stanislav; PREININGER, Miroslav; HAUNER, Frantisek; BENDA, Josef, inz.; KRAJCOVIC, Vladimir; VLCEK, Kvetoslav; KRBLICH, Jan; CERNY, Ladislav, Dr.; DVORACEK, Miroslav, inz. dr.; CHYTRA, Frantisek, inz.; FOLTYN, Jiri; VYSKOT, Miroslav; STAMBERA, Jaroslav, C.Sc. Doc.Inz.; KOSIL, Vladimir; STUHLIK, Jaroslav, Inz.; NAKLADAL, Jaroslav, Inz.; RICHTER, Lev, MVDr.

Statements of directors of institutes, and of managers of workplaces of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.8/9:496-531 '61.

1. Dopisujici clen Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved (for Stejskal, Plesnik, Hruska, Svoboda, Najmr, Preininger, Hauner, Benda, Krajcovic, Krblich, Dvoracek, Foltyn, Vyskot, Kosil) 2. Clen redakcni rady Vestniku Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved (for Plesnik, Preininger, Foltyn, Vyskot) 3. Reditel Vyzkumneho ustavu zivocisne vyroby Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved v Uhrinevsi (for Dvoracek) 4. Reditel Ustavu pro vedeckou soustavu hospodareni Ceskoslovenske akademie zemedelskych ved v Praze (for Benda)

(Czechoslovakia—Agriculture)

KOSTIL, Vladimir, prof., Dr. Sc.

Importance of the genetic and agronomic characteristics of
Czechoslovak soils for soil fertility. Rost výroba 9 no.3/4:
223-240 Mr-Apr '63.

1. Vysoka skola zemedelska, Praha.

KOSIL, Vladimir, prof., dr., inz., ScD.

Complex soil examination, the starting point of basic soil
research development. Vest ust zemedel 10 no.5:191-193 '63.

KOSIL, Vladimir, prof. inz. dr. DrSc.

Some conclusions from the first results of the complex soil
research in Czechoslovakia. Rost výroba 10 no. 5/6:473-480
My-Je '64.

1. Chair of Pedology and Agricultural Chemistry, Higher
School of Agriculture, Prague.

KOSIL, V.

Lhota: adjustment of the Thornthwait method of determining evapo-
transpiration. Meteor zpravy 17 no.2:44-45 Ap '64.

1. Higher School of Agriculture, Prague.

NEMECEK, Jan. dr.; DAMASKA, Jaroslav, inz.; KOSIL, V. Václav, prof. dr.;
JONAS, Frantisek, doc. Inz.

World Congress of the International Society of Soil Science in
Bucharest. Vest ust zemedel 12 no.2:50-78 '65.

1. Central Research Institute of Plant Production, Prague-
Ruzyne (for Nemecek and Damaska). 2. Higher School of Agri-
culture, Prague (for Kosil). 3. Research Institute of Land
Improvement, Prague (for Jonas).

KOSIL, Vladimir, dr. DrSc.

Doctor Stanislav Najmr, May 17, 1898-November 6, 1964; obituary.
Vest ust zemedel 12 no.3:140-142 '65.

SHIKHOBALOVA, N. P., KUSTOVA, L. I., KOSILOV, A. M.

Worms, Intestinal and Parasitic

Effect of ascarids on vitamin A content in chick liver. Trudy Gel'm lab.
no. 5, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 195~~7~~₂, Uncl.

L 6990-66 EWT(m)/EWA(a)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) I/P(o) IN/JO

ACC NR: AP5017336

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/007/2242/2244

AUTHOR: Ammer, S. A.; Kosilov, A. T.; Postnikov, V. S.

52
98

ORG: Voronezh Polytechnical Institute (Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) B

TITLE: Internal friction and filament strength of Cu crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 2242-2244

TOPIC TAGS: copper whisker, annealing, crystal dislocation, internal friction, torsional vibration

ABSTRACT: The influence of cross-section area of filamentary Cu crystals on strength and internal friction was studied. For this work, high purity Cu whiskers were grown by Brenner's method [S. S. Brenner, Acta Met., 4, 62, 1956], i.e., the hydrogen reduction of gaseous Cu salts at 560-570°C. The experimental samples had both very smooth and roughened surfaces. Internal friction tests were conducted at room temperature in a vacuum ($2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg). The axial stress on the Cu whiskers of 5 micron diameter never exceeded 100 g/mm². The data is presented in fig. 1. The figure shows significant scattering, it places the dependence of Q^{-1} and σ on diameter. Above about 20 microns, the internal friction has a value approaching that of ordinary single crystals; below 10 microns, the lowering of the internal friction is characterized by large increases in strength. These facts are correlated with disloca-

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0702 0091

L 6990-66

ACC NR: AP5017335

3

tion behavior, as evidenced by experiments with filaments having roughened surfaces.

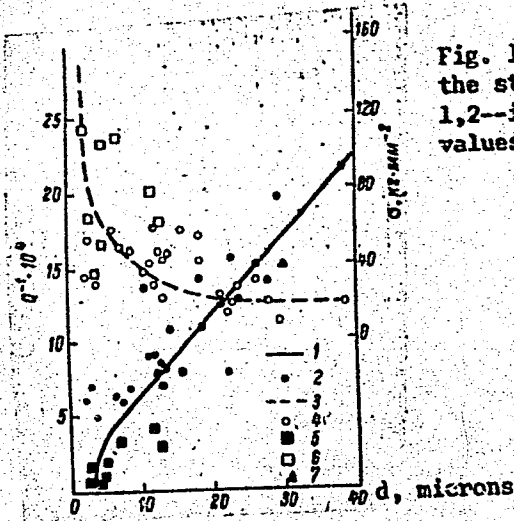


Fig. 1. Dependence of internal friction Q^{-1} and the strength σ of Cu whiskers for varying diameters. 1,2--internal friction; 3,4--strength; 5--minimum values of internal friction; 6--characteristic strength; 7--Schurer's data.

These samples had low strengths but retained their low values of Q^{-1} . The explana-

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I 6990-66

ACC NR: AP5017336

tion offered is based on the different behaviors of surface and volume dislocations; surface dislocations are extremely effective in lowering strength, while volume dislocations affect Q^{-1} by raising it. This was demonstrated by testing cold worked filaments of 4.8 microns diameter. The internal friction increased about 20 times, showing the effects of volume dislocations, i.e. Q^{-1} was raised while σ remained constant. By annealing these same samples, Q^{-1} was almost fully restored; the annealing schedule used was 700°C for one hour. The effects of the annealing are explained by dislocation locking by impurities, or to the annihilation of dislocations formed during cold working. In closing, the authors mention the influence of lowering the degree of vacuum on Q^{-1} ; changing the vacuum pressure from $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg to 10^{-3} mm Hg increased Q^{-1} by as much as 10 times. Also, the technique of clamping the samples affected the value of Q^{-1} . Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 007

Card3/3 *Ado.*

I. 22026-66 EMT(1)/EMI(m)/T/EMP(t) IJT(c) JD/PW/GG

ACC NR: AP6009662

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0792/0796 55

AUTHORS: Ammer, S. A.; Belikov, A. M.; Kosilov, A. T.;
Postnikov, V. S.

ORG: Voronezh Polytechnic Institute (Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Features of the structure of copper-iron and copper-nickel filamentary crystals 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 792-796

TOPIC TAGS: fiber crystal, copper, hardness, crystal structure, x ray study, metallographic examination, single crystal, metal whisker

ABSTRACT: The main purpose of the investigation was to determine the reasons for the observed large microhardness of the transition layer of copper-iron whiskers, and to obtain other data on the fine structure of such whiskers. The whiskers were grown from mixtures of chloride salts of the corresponding metals in a hydrogen atmosphere by the method of T. S. Ke (Scientia sinica v. 10, 301, 1961). The 27

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L 23026-66

ACC NR: AP6009662

grown whiskers had a complicated structure, consisting of a single-crystal core-rod surrounded by a polycrystalline envelope, which was thicker at the base of the whisker and narrower at its tip. Some whisker tips had no envelope at all. X-ray structural analysis and metallography were used to investigate the structure. At envelope thickness up to 50 μ , the Debye rings of the x-ray rotation patterns showed a clearly pronounced texture. Regardless of the orientation of the central copper rod, the iron crystals of the envelope glowed on it in accordance with the principle of structural and dimensional correspondence. The copper-nickel whiskers were solid-solution single crystals containing up to 7% nickel in the copper. The concentration in the nickel was higher in the surface layer of the whiskers than in the deeper ones. This structure is related to the growth conditions and also determines some of the whisker properties. It is concluded that the differences between whiskers and ordinary single crystals are due precisely to the differences in the growth conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card

2/2 LC

ACC NR: AP7005350

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/67/009/001/0227/0231

AUTHOR: Postnikov, V. S.; Kosilov, A. T.; Ammer, S. A.

ORG: Voronezh Polytechnic Institute (Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Recovery of plastically deformed filamentary crystals of copper

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 227-231

TOPIC TAGS: copper whisker, fiber crystal, plastic deformation, torsion stress, annealing, crystal growth, activation energy, crystal dislocation phenomenon

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the recovery of plastically twist-distorted copper whiskers obtained by hydrogen reduction of chloride of copper. The deformation was carried out at room temperature with a specially constructed installation, which also made it possible to record the temperature and the twist angle of the sample with the aid of potentiometers. All the measurements were made in vacuum. The recovery was investigated under conditions of nonisothermal annealing at a heating rate of 11 deg/min, in the interval 20 - 1000C. The direction of the growth axis and the structure of the deformed samples were investigated with an x ray diffractometer (URS-5014). The results showed that, depending on the orientation of the crystal growth axis, the crystals can become fully untwisted even after plastic torsion amounting to an angle of 20π . The activation energy of the recovery process depends on the temperature and on the degree of deformation. The results are interpreted from the point of view that dislocations are produced on the surface of the sample and in different glide systems,

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ACC NR: AP7005350

and after removal of the external load, the dislocations move from the surface back to their original sources, intersect, and form a stable structure at room temperature. The results agree with this simple mechanism, but it is pointed out that various types of crossings of both screw and edge dislocations and various manners by which they can emerge to the surface can affect this picture. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun66/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

I 43954-66 EMP(e)/EWT(m)/ENP(w)/T/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD.

ACC NR: AT6026907

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0045/0050

AUTHOR: Ammer, S. A.; Kosilov, A. T.; Postnikov, V. S. (Professor; Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences)

51
49
BT

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of size, impurities and deformation on the internal friction and strength characteristics of whiskers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Vnutrenneye treniye v metallakh i splavakh (Internal friction in metals and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 45-50

TOPIC TAGS: copper whisker, copper iron, whisker, whisker shear modulus, whisker, internal friction, ~~whisker strength~~

metal
16 27

ABSTRACT: The internal friction and tensile strength of pure copper and copper-iron whiskers has been investigated in a vacuum of $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg at room temperature. The internal friction of copper whiskers increased continuously with increasing whisker diameter (see Fig. 1), while the tensile strength continuously decreased. The internal friction of pure copper whiskers was found to be very sensitive to strain hardening. For instance, the internal friction of a whisker strained to the stage of light slip was 20 times higher than that of unstrained whiskers, but it was restored to the original level by annealing at 700C for 1 hr. Iron increases the internal

Card 1/2

L 43954-66

ACC NR: AI6026907

2

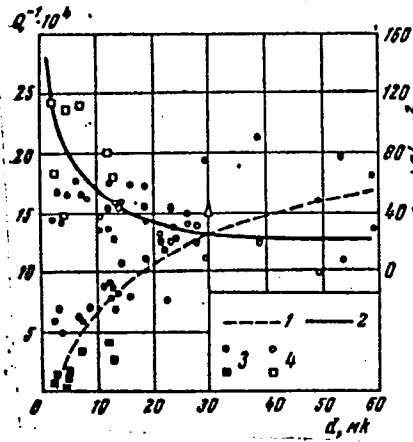


Fig. 1. Internal friction (Q^{-1}) and tensile strength (δ_B in kg/mm^2) of pure copper whiskers of different diameters (d in microns)

- 1 - Internal friction; 2 - tensile strength;
- 3 - minimum value of internal friction and of
- 4 - corresponding shear modulus.

fric... lowers the strength of thin whiskers, and increases the strength of thick whiskers. Iron also makes the internal friction less sensitive to strain hardening. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Apr66/ ORI REF: 009/ OTH REF: 010/ ATD PRES 96/

Card 2/2 mjs

L 36109-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6017309 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/005/0770/0773

AUTHORS: Postnikov, V. S.; Ammer, S. A.; Kosilov, A. T.; Bolikov, A. M. 40

ORG: Voronezh Polytechnic Institute (Voronezhskiy polyteknicheskii institut) B

TITLE: Relaxation properties of copper-iron thread-like crystals 4

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 770-773

TOPIC TAGS: copper containing alloy, iron containing alloy, metal crystal, metal whisker, copper whisker

ABSTRACT: The inner friction, shear modulus, electrical resistance, and crystal structure of copper-iron crystal whiskers were studied. The whiskers were obtained after the method of T. S. Ke and Y. K. Wan (Scientia Sinica, 1961, 10, 3, 301). The experimental results are shown graphically (see Fig. 1). The curve of inner friction vs temperature exhibited a peak in the region of 400--500C. It is concluded that the iron-copper whiskers represent a supersaturated solid solution. The energy of activation for the decomposition of the supersaturated solution as determined by the method of V. S. Postnikov (DAN SSSR, 1953, 91, 79) was 30 kcal/mole.

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.292;538.539.67

L 36984-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6012222 JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/004/0492/0493

AUTHOR: Postnikov, V. S.; Kosilov, A. T., Ammer, S. A.

50
B

ORG: Voronezh Polytechnic Institute (Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Apparatus for the study of internal friction and the modulus of elasticity of whisker crystals by the method of bending vibrations

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 4, 1966, 492-493

TOPIC TAGS: metal whisker, internal friction, elastic modulus, vibration stress

ABSTRACT: The apparatus described in the article makes it possible to study whiskers up to 40 mm long with a diameter from 5 to 150 microns, over a frequency range from 30 to 800 cycles, at temperatures from -190 to +600°C, in a vacuum of the order of 10⁻⁵ mm Hg. The article gives a detailed block diagram of the apparatus and also a diagram of the construction of the sensing device. The apparatus has been used in practice to measure the internal friction of copper whiskers of various diameters at room temperatures; the value was of the order of 10⁻³. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.174.22:105

KOSILOV, G.

Rapid flotation. NTO 3 no.8:48 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Rukovoditel' obogatitel'noy seksii soveta Nauchno-tekhni-
cheskogo kombinata "Sikhali", g. Tetyukhe, Primorskiy kray.
(Tetyukhe--Flotation)

KOSILOV, G.I.

The use of cyclohexanol as a substitute for cresol. Izvet. mol. 37
no.10:75-76 0 164.
(MIRA 18:7)

KOSILOV, I.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Evaluation of immunological reactions in sheep immunized with strain 19 vaccine. Veterinariia 40 no.7:32-34 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Vaccines) (Sheep)

SELIVANOV, A.V., kand. vet. nauk; KOSILOV, I.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Postvaccinal reactions in brucellosis in sheep. Veterinariia 36
no.12:29-32 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Brucellosis in sheep)

KOSILOV, I. I. , mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SELETSKAYA, L. I.

Survival of Brucella in the ripening and freezing of mutton.
Veterinariia 39 no.1:63-64 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinar'nyy institut
(for Kosilov). 2. Nachal'nik otdela proizvodstvenno-veterinarnogo
kontrolya Omskogo myasokombinata (for Seletskaya).
(Brucella) (Mutton)

KONNOV, I.P.; KOSILOV, I.N.; BATYREV, I.D.

Ladle firebrick made of Kirovograd and Pologi clays.
Ogneupory 28 no.6:249-251 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy.
(Firebrick)
(Kirovograd region--Fireclay)
(Pologi region--Fireclay)

KOSILOV, S.

Problems in the physiology of work in the light of tasks of
the seven-year plans. Biul.nauch.inform.trud i zar.plata
no.1:24-28 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Work)

KOSILOV, S., prof.

Physiological principles of the organization of the work area.
Sots.trud 7 no.4:71-75 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Industrial design) (Industrial hygiene)

KOSILOV, S.A.

Cortical regulation of the motor function in work processes.
S.A. Kosilov, K.S. Tochilov, p. 145, Leningrad. Universitet.
Vestnik (University Review). Leningrad, Vol.7, No.4, apr. 1952.

KOSILOV, S.A.; YUSEVICH, M.S.; IVANOVA, M.T.

Physiological aspects in use of shoulder prosthesis. *Fiziol. zh. SSSR*
39 no.3:279-285 May-June 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Prostheses.

KOSILOV, S.A.

I.M. Sechenov as the pioneer in the field of physiology of labor.
Gig. 1 san. no.9:3-8 S '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(SECHENOV, IVAN NIKHAILOVICH, 1829-1905)
(PHYSIOLOGY, history,
Russia, contribution of I.M. Sechenov)

KOSILOV, S.A.

Result of work in the field of physiology of work. Gig. sanit., Moskva
no.10:3-8 Oct 1953. (GIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR.

KOSILOV, S.A.

Features of the development of movements and present-day theory of
the prosthetics of the arm. Uch.zap.Len.un.no.176:319-332 '54.

(MLRA 9:9)

Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protexirovaniya,
direktor instituta prof. F.A.Kopylov.
(ARMS, ARTIFICIAL)

KOSILOV, S.A.

Working out movements for training in the use of prosthesis.
Fiziol.zhur.40 no.1:3-8 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protezirovaniya.
(Movement, Psychology of) (Prosthesis)

KOSILOV, S.A.

[Human efficiency and ways of increasing it] Rabotosposobnost'
cheloveka i puti ee povysheniia. Moskva, Znanie, 1955. 38 p.
(PHYSICAL FITNESS) (MIRA 11:4)

KOSILOV, S.A.

Subject : USSR/Medicine AID P - 1408
Card 1/2 Pub. 37 - 5/23
Author : Kosilov, Dr. of Biol. Sci.
Title : Some features of the dynamic stereotype in
the productivity of labor
Periodical: Gig i san., 1, 18-25, Ja 1955
Abstract : New trends in the investigation of the Soviet
concept of the physiology of labor as based
on I. P. Pavlov's laws of higher nervous
activity are described. The purpose is to
make labor conditions in mass -production
industries less monotonous and thus to increase
the productivity of labor. Reproduction under
laboratory conditions of stereotype dynamic
motions and the survey of their modifications
are used in working out a theory of fatigue
and fatigue-prevention. Diagrams.

Translation M-993, 29 Feb 56

Gig 1 san., 1, 18-25, Ja 1955

AID P - 1408

Card 2/2 Pub. 37 - 5/23

Institution : Institute of the Hygiene of Labor and
Professional Diseases, Acad. of Med. Sci.,
USSR

Submitted : Mr 13, 1954

KOSILOV, S.A., doktor biologicheskikh nauk.

Work and rhythm. Zdorov'e 1 no.4:6-8 Ap '55.
(Work, Mehtod of)

(MLRA 9:3)

KOSILOV, S.A.; LOMOV, I.A.; MOYKIN, Yu. V.

Criteria of perfection of motor dynamic stereotype. Zhur. vys.
nerv. deiat. 5 no.5:653-659 3-0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(WORK,
criteria of perfection of motor dynamic stereotype.)

KOSILOV, S. A.

Subject : USSR/Medicine AID P - 3638
Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 2/18
Author : Kosilov, S. A., Prof.
Title : ~~Significance of A. A. Ukhtomskiy's work for industrial~~
Significance of A. A. Ukhtomskiy's work for industrial
physiology. (On the 80th Anniversary of A. A. Ukhtomskiy's
birthday)
Periodical : Gig. i. san., 10, 7-12, 0 1955
Abstract : Discusses the theories of A. A. Ukhtomskiy, N. Ye.
Vvedenskiy and other Soviet physiologists, and emphasizes
their practical value for Soviet industrial physiology.
Diagns.
Institution: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases,
Acad. Med. Sci., USSR
Submitted : My 31, 1955

KOSILOV, S. A.

LETAVET, A.A. KOSILOV, S.A., redaktor.

[Problems in the physiology of work] Voprosy fiziologii truda, Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 254 p.
(WORK) (MLBA 10:5)

~~KOSILOV~~

Physiological basis for standardization of rest time. Sots.trud
no.2:101-107 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Fatigue) (Rest Periods)

KOSILOV, S.A., professor

Features of methods of research on the physiology of work.
Vest. AMN SSSR 12 no.1:30-38 '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN
SSSR, Moskva.
(WORK, physiol.
methods of study)

AUTHOR: Kosilov, S.A., Professor SCV-25-58-7-6/56

TITLE: On the Fatigue Problem (O probleme utomleniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 7, pp 10'-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of fatigue has long been studied by scientists. The physiological processes arising during work must be regarded as a most complicated display of higher nervous activity. The present task of labor physiologists is to find out the correct relation between work and recreation. This is essential for national economic planning and will help us to make the most efficient use of human strength. There is 1 photograph.

1. Fatigue (Physiology)--Physiological factors

Card 1/1

KOSILOV, S.A. (Moskva)

International conference of the socialist countries on the physiology of labor. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 2 no.2:58-61 Mr-Apr '58
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE--CONGRESSES)

KOSILOV, S.A., prof.

Physiological basis of work and rest in assembly lines and
conveyor work. Vest.AMH SSSR. 13 no.8:19-27 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMH SSSR.
(INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONS,
conveyor workers,, physiol. basis of work & rest.
(Rus))

Kosilov, S. A.

KOSILOV, S.A.

"Problems in the physiology of labor." Reviewed by S.A.Kosilov.
Gig. 1 san. 23 no.1:89-90 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(WORK) (PHYSIOLOGY)

ZHUKOVSKIY, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; ZHDANOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich;
MOLCHANOVA, Ol'ga Pavlovna; KOSILOV, Sergay Aleksandrovich,
prof. fiziolog; KHOTSYANOV, Lev Kuprianovich; AMOREYSKAYA, A.I.

Health and the way of life. Nauka i zhizn' 25 no.7:7-12 J1 '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Nauchno-planovoy komissii Prezidiuma
AMN SSSR (for Zhukovskiy). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for
Zhdanov, Molchanova, Khotsyanov). 3. Direktor Instituta pitaniya
AMN SSSR (for Molchanova).

(MEDICINE--CONGRESSES) (HYGIENE)