

L 31767-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043030

P/0053/64/000/006/0304/0308

AUTHOR: Kosmowska, A.

3  
B

TITLE: Tables of the function ( $h^* \phi_{sub o}$ ) for evaluating the stability of vacuum tube parameters

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 6, 1964, 304-308

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum tube stability, equivalent failure frequency,  $h^* \phi_{sub o}$

ABSTRACT: This paper supplements the previously developed method for evaluating the stability of the measurable characteristics of electronic components - known as the method of equivalent failure frequency (S. Firkowicz, Arch. Elektr., vol. 13, No. 2) by providing tables of the function ( $h^* \psi_o$ ) which appears in the formula for the determination of the equivalent failure frequency corresponding to the observed variations of the parameter under investigation. The tabulation was based on the expression

$$h^*(\psi_o) = 1/20 (9 + 4\psi_o - 3\sqrt{9 + 8\psi_o - 16\psi_o^2})$$

which, in order to tabulate the values of  $h^*(\psi_o)$  in percentage, was modified to the form

$$h^*[\psi_o] = 5(9 + 4\psi_o - 3\sqrt{9 + 8\psi_o - 16\psi_o^2})$$

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The tables were computed using a digital computer of the BMC-1 type at the Katedra Budowy Maszyn Matematycznych Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Mathematical Machines, Warsaw Polytechnic Institute). Both the values of  $\rho_0$  and  $h^*$  (in percentage) are given with an accuracy to three digits past the decimal point. The method of using the tables is illustrated by an example. The tables can also be used in the case when the failure is represented by an increase or decrease in the parameter under investigation, provided that the following condition is satisfied:

$$|\varphi(t)| \leq 1$$

In the case when it is difficult to satisfy the above condition for a characteristic  $X$ , one can investigate the stability of its univalent function  $Y=F(X)$ , e.g.,  $Y = \log X$ . "In conclusion, the author expresses the hope that her tables will facilitate the use of this method in the electronics industry, and thanks Prof. Kilinski for making available the computer without which the preparation of these tables would have been almost impossible." Orig. art. has: 12 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Przemysłowy Instytut Elektroniki (Industrial Electronics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 14Feb64

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

FIRKOWICZ, Szymon; KOSMOWSKA, Alina

Effect of underheating tubes on their parameters. Przegl  
elektroniki 5 no.10:497-503 0 '64.

1. Industrial Institute of Electronics, Warsaw.

set for all four cases. The principles for establishing the statistical tolerance  
limits using the parametric method discussed in this article can be utilized in

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UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7003748

industry in the following cases: a) in forecasting production during training operations, i.e. from the proto-type run, from the trial run, or from trial production; b) for obtaining actual state of production quality and for conducting on this basis a revision of the technical specifications in force or of the established standards. Orig. art. has: 38 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

KOSMOWSKA, D.

Hydrographic differentiation of the northeastern part of  
the Sandomierz Uplands. Bul geolog PAN 11 no.3:177-182 '63.

1. Institute of Geography, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.  
Presented by M. Klimaszewski.

KOSMOWSKA, Danuta

John P. Miller, 1923-1961; obituary. Przegl geogr 35 no.2:301 '63.

KOSMOWSKI, J.

1/1-481

2113. Brand, A., Kosmowski, J., and Wajertynski, Z. On the design of lattices for minimum potential by displacing non-loaded nodes utilizing three bars (in Polish), *Rozprawy Inz.* 5, 2, 157-205, 1957.

Paper is devoted to the analysis of conditions determining the location of a non-loaded node, utilizing three bars of lattice of uniform strength corresponding to the minimum value of the potential of the lattice.

The basis of the present investigations is equations, derived at the beginning of the paper for partial derivatives of the potential of the lattice with respect to the lengths of two outer bars, having their ends at the given node. Further considerations include an analysis of the conditions of appearance of zero values of these derivatives, the determination of the cases of existence of extrimum values of the potential, and, finally, an analysis of the variability of the potential in function of the location of the non-loaded node.

Finally, some examples of lattice design for minimum potential are given using the method of displacement of non-loaded nodes.

J. Czulak, Poland

81207

KOSMOWSKI, Jan

Report of visit to radiological laboratories in Czechoslovakia.  
Polski przegl. radiol. 21 no.3:179-180 May-June 57.

1. Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Bydgoszczy  
Ordynator: dr. W. Wucharski.  
(RADIOLOGY  
in Czech. (Pol))



KOSKOWSKI, M.

Komar, the model of a tailless plane. p. 315. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 20, May 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

Kosmulesku

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000~~ ~~CIA-RDP86-00513R000825120017-5~~

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22316.

author : Kosmulesku, Safiresku, Maksimilyan, Miron,  
Kukn, David.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Considerations On Changes of Residual Chromium  
in Certain Liver Diseases.

Orig Pub: Probl. Terap. 1957, 6, 7-18.

Abstract: The value of residual chromium (VRC) is normal or near normal (0.73) in the blood plasma of patients with mild forms of epidemic hepatitis (EH). In cases of EH of moderate severity the VRC is more frequently elevated (1.2-1.8), but even in severe cases of EH it does not exceed 2. In chronic hepatitis the VRC rises to 2.3-3 and

KOSMULSKI, S.; SAKOWICZ, S.

"New Method of Fishing for Eel Fry." p. 9, (GOSPODARKA RYBN., Vol. 6,  
No. 2, Feb. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL , LC,  
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KOSMYUCHENOK, B.M.

"Hypothermia in Lung Resection," p. 30 Military Medicine 1956

lecture delivered at a conference of Soviet military physicians at the  
Military Medical Academy im. S.M. Kirov, Leningrad, 29-October - 2 Nov 56.

L 08710-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6034115 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/005/0601/0602

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, A. M.; Kosmynin, A. P.; Batuyev, S. B. 26  
B.

ORG: Division of Medical Helminthology, Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine im. Ye. I. Martsinovskiy, Ministry of Public Health SSSR, Moscow (Otdel meditsinskoy gel'mintologii Instituta parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR); Central Hospital of the Yeravninsk Region, Buryat ASSR (Tsentral'naya bol'nitsa Yeravninskogo Aymaka Buryatskoy ASSR).

TITLE: Test operation of an experimental movable helminthological clinic

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 601-602

TOPIC TAGS: helminth disease, epidemiology, public health, movable clinic, animal parasite, intestinal disease, medical facility, disease control

ABSTRACT: A movable helminthological clinic consisting of suitable equipment and drugs and staffed by a doctor, a technician and one or two nurses was effective in the control of a recent outbreak of helminthological diseases. As it could arrive at sites of infection more quickly, it was more effective than a fixed station, and it also handled

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UDC: 616.995.1:362.113(571,54)

L 08710-67

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825120017-5"

patients faster. Local public health workers were able to gain valuable experience from operating this type of mobile clinic. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 06Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 nst

I. 35565-65 EFF(o)/EFF(n)-2/EPR/ENG(j)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(n)/EWT(s)/EWT(a) PR-4/  
ACCESSION NR: AP5008153 Pa./Pu-4 WH/WJ/JW/ S/0286/65/000/005/0031/0031

AUTHORS: Zinchenko, A. I.; Zarechenskiy, Ye. T.; Noshchenko, K. Ye.; Kanovskiy, L. S.; Sinyavskiy, B. S.; Novlyanskiy, V. P.; Kaklyugin, B. S.; Fal'ko, V. I.; Kosmynin, Ye. Ya.; Genin, L. Sh.; Kralin, L. A.

TITLE: A graphite heat exchanger. <sup>15</sup> Class 17, No. 168734 <sup>50</sup>  
<sub>B</sub>

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 31

TOPIC TAGS: heat exchanger, graphite

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate <sup>2)</sup> presents a graphite heat exchanger made of blocks with channels for heat-exchanging media. It is equipped on the ends with caps and fittings for introducing and removing the indicated media. To improve the thermal efficiency and to reduce weight, the caps are equipped with adapter plates and horizontal baffles for multipass parallel countercurrents of the media.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Feb63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

KOSNAC, F., inz.; KUCERA, V., inz.

Hot air pipeline for medium pressures, high temperatures, and large flow volumes. Strojirenstvi 14 no.5:355-359 My '64.

1. Zavody S.M.Kirova National Enterprise, Tlmace.

STARK, Stanislav, inz.; KUBIK, Rudolf, inz.

New look at the technology of filler material production.  
Svarnice 13 no.8:222-226 Ag'64

1. Research Institute of Welding, Bratislava.

HORVATH, Stefan, inz.; KOSNAG, Ladovit, inz.

Sodium methylsilanolate as protection against electrode  
drying during the production. Zvaranie 12 no.5:130-132  
My '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.



KOSNAC, Ludovít, inz.; HORVATH, Stefan, inz.

Problem of plasticizers in electrode production. Zvaranie  
12 no.8:226-228 Ag'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

KOSNAC, Ludovit, inz.

Effect of fluoride salts on the technological properties of welding electrodes, Zvaranie 10 no.11:335-336 N '61.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

S/137/62/000/006/163/163  
A057/A101

AUTHOR: Kosnáč, L'udovit

TITLE: The effect of fluorine salts upon technological properties of welding electrodes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 21, abstract 6E138  
("Zváranie", 1961, v. 10, no. 11, 335 - 336, Slovakian)

TEXT: Fluorides can be dissolved in water and several solutions, among these in water glass. In solution they are hydrolyzed more or less and start to behave like a strong acid, reacting quickly with water glass. As a result water glass coagulates, troubling the pressing of electrode coatings. But if at a lower degree of hydrolysis the coagulation of water glass is delayed and occurs only after pressing, electrode coatings are then stronger. Mostly  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiF}_6$  is used, which decomposes with water glass into  $\text{NaF}$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$  and water. With water glass of a modulus above 2, an adsorption reaction proceeds in addition to neutralization, which results in coagulation and precipitation of large colloidal micelles of the hydrated  $\text{SiO}_2$  gel. The latter reacts very actively with the

Card 1/2

KOSNAC, Ludovit, inz.; PILARIK, Stanislav, inz.

Activity of some spray metal powders with water glass in electrode jackets. Zvaranie ll no.5:135-139 My '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.



SIDORENKO, R.A.; KOSNAREV, A.S.

Effect of sulfur on the form of graphite in malleable cast iron.  
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 12 no.4:558-566 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.  
(Cast iron—Metallography)  
(Sulfur)

SIDORENKO, R.A.; SIDORENKO, F.A.; KOSNAREV, A.S.

Kinetics of the graphitization of isolated cementite in malleable cast iron with a large and small ratio of sulfur to manganese. Fig.  
met. i metalloved. 14 no.2:303-305 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Cast iron--Metallurgy)

FOFANOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEYSOV, Ye.I., inzh.; YEL'KIN, S.A., inzh.;  
MILYAYEV, M.N., inzh.; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZEMYAN,  
S.K., inzh.; KOSNAREV, A.S., inzh.; KLEYN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
DANILOV, A.M., inzh.; FILIPPOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SALTANOV,  
G.F., inzh.; VETROV, B.G., inzh.; PISARENKO, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
RADYA, V.S., inzh.; GEROTSKIY, V.A., inzh.

In the Ural Mountain Region Scientific Research Institute for  
Ferrous Metals. Stal' 22 no.10:892,916,938,953 0'62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Ural Mountain region—Metallurgical research)



SIDORENKO, R.A.; KOSMAREV, A.S.; SIDORENKO, F.A.

Kinetics of the graphitization of malleable cast iron with a large and small ratio of sulfur to manganese and of cementite separated from it. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 15 no.5:788-791 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova.  
(Cast iron---Heat treatment)  
(Iron carbide)

KOSNICHUK, V.

Work proceeds well in a friendly atmosphere. Voен. znan. 38  
no.7:8-10 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom sportinvoy i oboronno-massovoy  
raboty Tsentral'nogo komiteta Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo  
soyuza molodezhi Ukrainy.

(Military education)

TRIM, Janez, inz.; KOSNIK, Bogomir

Organization of standardization in practice. Nova revija 15 no.1/2:  
30-39 '64.

KOSNIK, S.

Something about pacts. p. 12.

Periodical: GEOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Vol. 5, no. 2, 1958.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4  
April 1959, Uncl.

KOSNIK S.

Air transport in the Soviet Union. p. 15.

GEOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK. (Geografsko društvo Slovenije in Zemljepisni muze Slovenije)  
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia  
Vol. 6, no. 1/2 1959

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EEAI) LC vol. 8, No.11  
November 1959  
Uncl.

KOSNIK, Stone

Economic communities in today's world. Geogr obz 8 no. 3/4:93-97 '61.

KOSNIKOV, M.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PARAMONOV, P.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using the SK-3 combine in harvesting corn for silage. Mekh. sil'.  
hosp. 14 no.7:5-6 JI '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kubanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ispytaniya trakto-  
rov i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.

KOSNIKOV, N. I.

"Defects of Sprayers" by Engr N. G. Levykin and  
Agronomist N. I. Kosnikov, Krasnodar Krai, Zashchita  
Rasteniy ot Vrediteley i Bolezney, Moscow, Vol 2,  
No 2, Mar/Apr 57, p 22

Tests to determine the efficiency of the dusting and spraying machines ONK and OLT were conducted at the Kuban Scientific Research Institute for Testing of Tractors and Agricultural Machines. ONK when in use is suspended from the tractor KhtZ-7 and OLT, from tractor KD-35. The tests disclosed a number of serious defects in the machines. ONK, because of the low efficiency and low pressure of its pump, cannot be used to process trees more than 4 meters high, and is therefore unsuitable for use in orchards with old and mature trees; it frequently becomes clogged, causing delays for repairs; furthermore, no provisions exist for the protection of the workers from effects of the poisons used in the processing of the plants.

Sprayer OLT, although more productive than ONK, also has a number of serious defects: it fails to reach the lower parts of the leaves; because of the low pressure of its pump, trees higher than 4-4.5 meters cannot be processed; no provisions are made for the protection of the workers from the poisons. The tanks of both machines are small. Larger tanks, more powerful pumps, and measures to protect the worker from the effects of the poisons are recommended. (U)

SUN.1374



KOSNIKOV, N. I.

BABENKO, D.N., inzhener; ~~KOSNIKOV, N. I.~~ agronom-ekonomist.

Results of testing foreign pickup balers. Sel'khoz mashina no.5:28-32  
My '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Kubanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ispytaniya traktorov  
i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.  
(Harvesting machinery)

KOSNIKOV, N.I.; KOSNIKOVA, M.I.

Analysing results obtained from testing harvesters in 1957. Trakt.  
i sel'khoz mash. no.4:32-37 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kubanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ispytaniya traktorov  
i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.  
(Harvesting machinery—Testing)

KOSNIKOV, N.I.

Economic effectiveness of harvesting by separate stages. Zemledelie  
6 no.5:23-27 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Grain--Harvesting)

KOSNIKOV, M.I. [Kosnykov, M.I.], starshiy nauchnyy spivrobitnik.

Economic evaluation of different make combines. Mekh.sil'. hosp.  
9 no.3:22-24 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Kubanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ispytaniya traktorov  
i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.  
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

LEBDEV, L.I.[Lebediev, L.I.], naikovii pratsivnik; KOSHIKOV, M.I.,  
naikovii pratsivnik

Evaluating performance and economic characteristics of various  
harvesting machines. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no. 6:15-17 Je '58.  
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Kubans'kiy naukovo-doslidniy institut viprobuva' traktoriv i  
sil'skogospodars'kikh mashin.  
(Harvesting machinery)

KOSNIKOV, N.I.; PARAMONOV, P.

KKP-1,8 hemp harvesting combine. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.6:  
41-42 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kubanskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
traktorov i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.  
(Hemp--Harvesting)

KOSNIKOV, Yu.I.; GRISHCHINSKAYA, L.L.; VARANKIN, Yu.V.

Effect of botanic composition and the degree of decomposition of peat on the results of its high-velocity thermal disintegration. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.9:111-118 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

BARDYSHEV, I.I.; KOSNIKOVA, L.V.

Nature of the "new borneol," Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1657-  
1661 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.



*KOSNIKOVA, M. I.*

KOSNIKOV, N.I.; KOSNIKOVA, M.I.

Analysing results obtained from testing harvesters in 1957. Trakt.  
i sel'khoz mash. no.4:32-37 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kubanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ispytaniya traktorov  
i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.  
(Harvesting machinery--Testing)

KOSNIKOVA, N.M.

RUSSIAN BOOK EXPLANATION

SOV/473

Book: *Yuzhnyy po yuzhnostenali, 5th, 1959*  
Nevdy yuzhnyyesteneo analizi, materialy sotsialnaya (Methods for  
Nevdy yuzhnyyesteneo analizi, materialy of the 5th Conference) Minsk, Izdatro  
Al'bum, 1959. 147 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Responsible Agency: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR, Institut Fiziki,  
General Ed.: I. A. Kurbatovich; Ed.: I. Timofeyev; Tech. Ed.:  
I. Sidorov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and phy-  
sicists interested in molecular luminescence, and for scientists pri-  
marily concerned with applications of this and related phenomena in  
research in the life sciences.

COMMENT: The collection contains 26 papers read at the Eighth Con-  
ference on Luminescence, which took place 19-24 October, 1959 (plans  
of conference not given). These studies are concerned principally  
with the development of new luminescence methods for quantitative  
and qualitative chemical analysis, and with the applications of lum-  
inescence in medical and biological research. They discuss lumines-  
cence methods for the determination of uranium, mercury, magnesium,  
aluminum, boron, and other elements, as well as luminescence methods  
for the diagnosis of skin cancer and the detection of erythrocytes,  
pathogenic microorganisms, etc. The collection also contains papers  
dealing with the use of luminescence in the detection of crystal  
structure for polymers, etc. The collection also contains a paper  
and two commentaries is a discussion of the contributions of Soviet  
specialists in molecular luminescence in the course of the year and  
a half preceding the conference. The articles of V. K. Mal'nev  
(p. 75) and of V. V. Pritvilyev (p. 79) have been annotated because  
of their importance. No personalities are mentioned. References  
accompany most of the articles.

Kalishin, Z.A. [Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of  
Medical Sciences AS USSR]. Fluorescent [immuno]analysis  
for the detection of Cl. botulinum 122

Vaidur, S. I., and V. K. Mikhlin [Chimicheskoye gosudarstvennyy  
meditsinskoy Institut (Civil State Medical Institute)]. Quan-  
titative Determination of Certain Glycosides in Solutions by  
Objective Luminescence Analysis 127

Radtsig, Yu. A. [Kazov State University and M. J. Lomonosov].  
Spectral Determination of Luminescence and Absorption of Aluminas  
and Amorphous Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Oxide 132

Kozlov, A. V., and I. J. Kozulin [Vsesoyuznyy Institut  
Akademicheskoye (All-Union Institute of Animal Husbandry)].  
New Fluorescence Method of Determining Albumin in Milk 137

Nikolayev, G. I., and N. M. Kosnikova [All Union State Scientific  
Research Institute of Chemical Technology, Fluorescent Dyes  
Department]. 143

Ozonskiy, V. V., G. A. Mergulyan, and A. V. Kozlovich  
[Institute of Physics (AS Belorusskoy SSR)]. Determination of the  
Densitation of Certain Tree Species by the  
Luminescent Method 145

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., otv. red.; AFANASENKO, M.P., red.; BEKMAN, R.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BLAZHKEVICH, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SINITSKIY, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ROZENBLAT, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; REMENNIK, T.K., red.; KOSNITSER, D.M., red.

[Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement techniques, and computer engineering; transactions] Magnitnye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noi i vychislitel'noi tekhniki; trudy. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 651 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki, L'vov, 1962. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSF (for Mikhaylovskiy).

SHVETSOV, Konstantin Ivenovich; BEVE, Grigoriy Petrovich; PULIKOV,  
V.M., red.; CHENAKAL, Ye.A., red.; KOSNITSER, S.M., red.

[Textbook on elementary mathematics; arithmetic, algebra]  
Spravochnik po elementarnoi matematike; aritmetika, algebra.  
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 414 p. (MIRA 1969)

KOSNOGOVA, K. M.

USSR/Physics

Photoelectromotive Force  
Conductors, Semi-

Oct 48

"Photoelectromotive Forces in Cuprous Oxide," V. Ye. Lashkarev, K. M. Kosnogova,  
Phys Inst, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp

"Zhur Edsper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XVIII, No 10

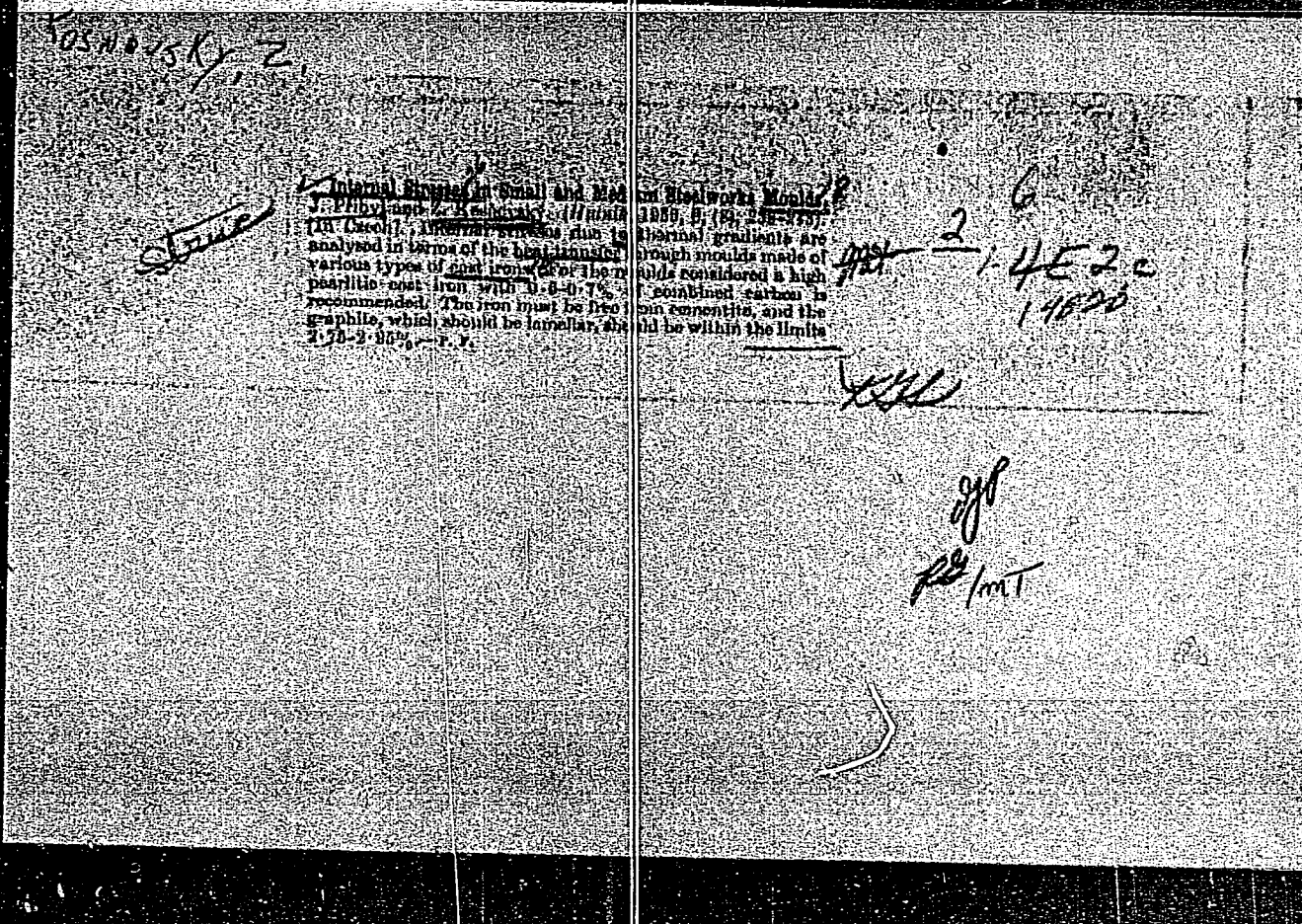
Shows that photo emf is completely determined by conditions of metal-semiconductor contact. Shows qualitative agreement of results with those indicated by theory developed by Lashkarev (see 18/49T105). Investigates spectrum distribution of positive and negative photo emfs in cuprous oxide. Interprets results. Submitted 13 May 48.

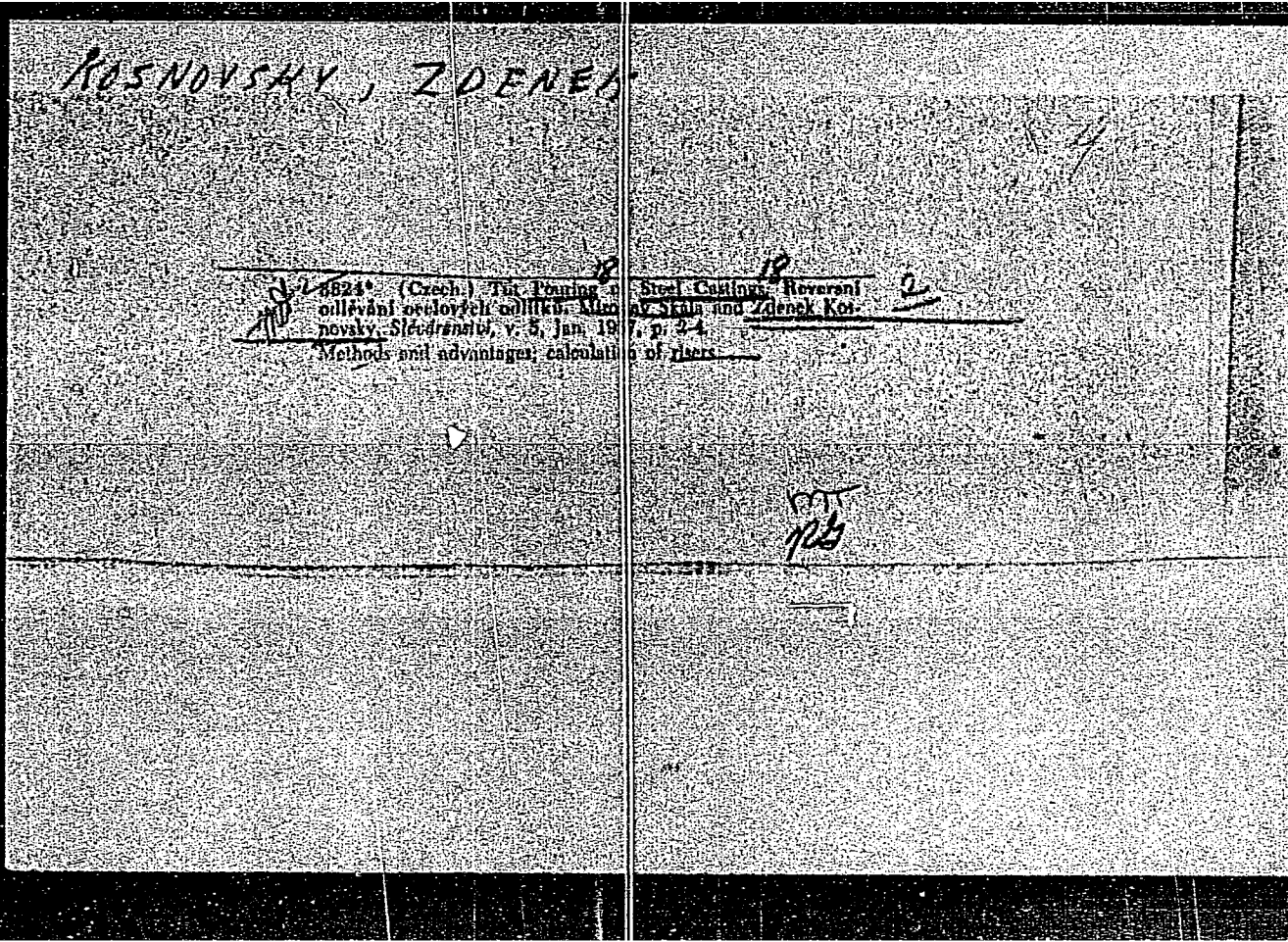
PA 19/49T98

KOSNOVSKÝ, Zdenek

Formovani do vazne chemicky tvrzene smesi podle ing. Kosnovskeho. Instrukcni brouzura NHKG. (Forming in the Chemically Hardened Binding Mixture According to Ing. Kosnovsky; Instruction Pamphlet of the Klement Gottwald New Metallurgical Plant. illus.) Ostrava, N/ova/ h/ut/ K/lamenta/ G/ottwalda/, 1956, 16 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 36. 15 Oct 57. p. 788.







KOSNOVSKY, Z.

Experience in using combined cores. p. 12.

SLEVARENSTVI. Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959  
uncla.

KOSNOVSKY, Z.

Molding steel castings in chemically hardened mixtures in the Klement  
Gottwald New Metallurgic Plant. p. 297.

SLEVARENSTVI. (Ministerstvo tezkého strojírenství a Československá vědecká  
technická společnost pro hutnictví a slevarenství) Praha, Czechoslovakia.  
Vol. 7, no. 7, June, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 12,  
Dec., 1959 Uncl.

KOSNOVSKY, Zdenek; KUBACKY, Antonin

Materials for low-temperature castings. Slevarenstvi  
10 no.5:182-184 My '62.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, n.p.,  
Ostrava - Vitkovice.

S/276/63/000/001/023/028  
A006/A101AUTHORS: Košňovský, Zdeněk, Kubacký, Antonín

TITLE: Alloyed steel for castings operating at low temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1963,  
9, abstract 1056 ("Slévárenství", 1962, v. 10, no. 5, 182 - 184,  
Czech)

TEXT: At the Vitkovice metallurgical combine (Ostrava, CSSR), an investigation was made of the effect of Al, Ti and Ni admixtures and heat-treatment upon the toughness of cast low-carbon weldable steels at low temperatures (-70°C and below). In specimens of steels containing in %: C 0.2; Mn 0.67; Si 0.47; P 0.026; S 0.023; Cr 0.13; Al 0.064; Ti 0.01 toughness after heat treatment (920°C air, 630°C air or 920°C water, 450°C air) was fixed at -70°C to be over 2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>; in specimens of nickel steel "12 no. 3", containing in %: C 0.15; Mn 0.30; Si 0.29; P 0.025; S 0.023; Ni 3.64 toughness after heat treatment (840°C/oil, 650°C/air) was over 3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Due to the indicated toughness value at -70°C, steel 12 no. 3 can not be recommended for castings operating at 100 -

Card 1/2

Alloyed steel for castings...

S/276/63/000/001/023/028  
A006/A101

- 160°C; for this purpose only austenitic chrome-nickel steels are suitable.  
There are 7 figures and 8 references.

V. Palestin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SAIP, JIRI; SMRHA, Lubomir; KOSNOVSKY, Zdenek  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825120017-5"

Exothermic risers of steel castings. Slevarenstvi 11 no.7:  
266-272 JI '63.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava -  
Vitkovice.

KOŠNÝ, Zdeněk; ŠTĀCHA, Karel

Internal chills for steel castings. Slovarenství 12 no.9:344-348 S '64.

1. Vítkovické železárny Klementa Gottwalda National Enterprise, Ostrava.

KOSNOWSKA, Alina

Tables of the function  $(h^* \Phi_c)$  for stability evaluation of the measurable characteristics of electron elements. Przegl elektroniki 5 no. 6:304-307, 308 Je '64.

1. Industrial Institute of Electronics, Warsaw.

L 04493-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(1)/ETI NIP(c) RIM/JD:CG  
ACC NR: AP6015770 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0799/0802

AUTHOR: Billar, L.N.; Vertsner, V.N.; Davydov, M.S.; Kosnyrev, V.S.; Tikhomirov, G.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electron diffraction and electron microscope investigation of the initial stages of formation of lead sulfide and lead selenide films. Report, Fifth All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy held in Sumy 6-8 July 1965

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 799-802

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscope, electron diffraction, lead compound, sulfide, selenide, photoconducting film.

ABSTRACT: The growth of thin films of lead sulfide and lead selenide deposited from solution onto glass or sapphire substrates has been investigated with an electron microscope, using the carbon-platinum replica technique, and by electron diffraction. The investigation was undertaken because of the technical importance of the materials for the production of photoconductive cells. The initial reagents were lead acetate, thiourea or selenourea, and sodium or potassium hydroxide. The size and distribution of crystals in the films were determined with the electron microscope, and the presence of impurities was detected by electron diffraction, using a transmission technique for the thinnest films and a reflection technique for the thicker ones. It was found that a necessary condition for the formation of a film that would adhere well to

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1. 04493-67

ACC NR: AP6015770

the substrate was the simultaneous deposition with the lead sulfide or selenide of some other poorly soluble lead compound (lead cyanamide, oxide, or subcarbonate). The lead selenide and sulfide crystals formed in the solution adhered poorly to the substrate, and the deposition of impurities inhibited the growth of these crystals and reduced the rate of increase of the thickness of the film. The formation of the impurity phases took place mainly in the early stages of the deposition when the solution was still rich in lead ions, for the impurities are considerably more soluble than the sulfide or selenide. It was sometimes difficult to detect the presence of an impurity phase in the lead sulfide or selenide films, particularly in the case of lead oxide which under some conditions was amorphous. The impurity could be detected, however, by treating the film with a solution capable either of dissolving the impurity or of converting it to lead sulfide (or selenide). Vacuum deposited films containing no impurities were unaffected by this treatment, whereas films deposited from solution were usually destroyed as a result of detachment from the substrate. Orig art has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *egk*

KOSOBCHUK, S.

Governmental budget of Argentina. Fin. SSSR 37 no.5:81-86 My '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Argentina--Budget)

KOSOBCHUK, S.

Budget of Brazil. Fin. SSSR 23 no.4:82-87 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Brazil--Budget)

LIPSHTEYN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; AVETISYAN, A.S., inzh.; BLAGOVA, T.A.,  
inzh.; KCSOBOKOVA, E.M., inzh.; CHUYKOVA, T.A., inzh.

Use of petroleum fuel in a gas turbine system and soluble ad-  
mixtures for decreasing vanadium corrosion. Teploenergetika 11  
no.9:19-22 S '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

CHIRVINSKIY, I.; KOSOBOKOV, G.

New method for storing grain for cattle feed. Zemledelie 23  
no.8:87-88 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Grain--Storage) (Cattle--Feeding and feeds)

KOSOBOKOV, G.I.

Some problems in soil cultivation in the Mari A.S.S.R.  
Zemledelie 4 no.11:107-108 N '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Glavnyy agronom Mari-Turekskoy Mashinno-traktornoy stantsii,  
Mariyskoy ASSR.

(Mari A.S.S.R.--Tillage)

KOSOBOKOV, G.I.

Development of corn plants under various light conditions.  
Agrobiologia no.5:697-701 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov im.  
V.R. Vil'yamsa, st. Lugovaya, Moskovskaya oblast'.  
(Corn (Maize))  
(Plants, Effect of light on)

KOSOBOKOV, G. I.

Effect of light conditions on the development of generative  
organs in corn. Bot. zhur. 48 no.3:379-383 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut kormov, st. Lugovaya Moskovskoy  
oblasti.

(Plants, Effect of light on)  
(Inflorescence)



SHAIN, S.S., prof.; BOGDANOV, P.I.; KASHMANOV, A.A.; KOSAREVA, Ye.G.,  
KOSOBOKOV, G.I.; KUZNETSOVA, G.K.; MOTOVA, A.V.; TRUSOVA,  
~~N.R.~~; YAMIN, V.V.; KOREYSHC, Ye.G., red.; BALLOD, A.I.,  
tekhn. red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Light and the development of plants]Svet i razvitie rastenii.  
[By] S.S.Shain i dr. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 622 p.  
(MIRA 16:9)

(Plants, Effect of light on)

KOSOBOKOV, G.I., kand. biol. nauk

Growth and development of forage sorgo as related to light conditions. Agrobiologiya no.2:294-298 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov, Moskovskaya oblast'.  
(Sorghum) (Plants, Effect of light on)

Pathological). Nervous System.  
Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16948  
Author : Kosobokov, V. M.  
Inst : Astrakhan Medical Institute  
Title : On Morphological Changes in the Extra- and  
Intramural Nervous Apparatus of the  
Stomach After Its Resection in an  
Experiment. Preliminary Report  
Orig Pub : Tr. Astrakhansk. med. in-ta, 1958, 14, 221-229  
Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

51

KOSOBOKOV, V. M., CAND MED SCI, "CHANGES IN THE NERVOUS  
SYSTEM OF THE <sup>stump of the</sup> STOMACH ~~STUMP~~ <sup>following</sup> AFTER ITS RESECTION. (EXPERI-  
MENTAL <sup>study</sup> INVESTIGATION)." ASTRAKHAN', 1960. (STALINGRAD  
STATE MED INST). (KL, 3-61, 232).

ACCESSION NR: AP4025422

S/0096/64/000/004/0042/0044

AUTHORS: Lipshteyn, R. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Avetisyan, A. S. (Engineer); Blagova, T. A. (Engineer); Kosobokova, E. N. (Engineer); Chuykova, T. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: The effect of the fuel ash on vanadium corrosion of metals

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 4, 1964, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, vanadium corrosion, vanadium pentoxide, sodium sulfate, fuel, petroleum residue, fuel ash, turbine, turbine vane, steel EI-405, steel EYa-IT, diesel oil, sulfur, fuel combustion stand

ABSTRACT: The corrosive effect on samples of metals kept in ash containing vanadium pentoxide and sodium sulfate was reported on in an earlier paper by R. A. Lipshteyn, S. E. Khaykina, and E. S. Ginzburg ("Teploenergetika", No. 8, 1960). The most corrosive mixture contained a ratio 87/13 of  $V_2O_5/Na_2SO_4$ . Since the ash deposits on the vanes of GTU 600-1.5 turbines (fueled by sulfur-containing petroleum residues) consisted mainly of  $V_2O_5$  and  $Na_2SO_4$ , the authors' intention was to

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ACCESSION NR: APL025422

prove the corrosiveness of such fuels by direct experiment. They constructed a small unit provided with a spray burner, of a 2L/hr capacity, as well as with a chamber containing the metallic samples, which were exposed to the corrosive effect of the combustion gases, at a temperature range of 700-900C. The fuel used was a vanadium-free diesel oil, containing 0.9% sulfur, in which were dissolved the desired metalloorganic compounds. In the first series of experiments the ratio of  $V_2O_5/Na_2SO_4$  varied, while keeping the total ash content of the oil constant at 0.0537%. It was found, that the corrosive aggressiveness of the fuel depended to a large extent on the temperature. Thus, at 900C the maximum corrosiveness was obtained with fuels containing 96%  $V_2O_5$  in their ash, while at 700C the optimum corrosive concentration of  $V_2O_5$  was 91%. In the second series of experiments the concentration of  $V_2O_5$  in the fuel was kept constant at 0.053%, while to it were added either 0.006%  $Na_2SO_4$  or 0.002% Pb, Cu, Ni, or Fe. It was found that the addition of  $Na_2SO_4$  reduced somewhat the corrosiveness of vanadium, as did the addition of lead and iron. Orig. art. has: 5 charts and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut (All-Union Thermo-technical Inst.)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044559

S/0096/64/000/009/0019/0022

AUTHORS: Lipshteyn, R. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Avetisyan, A. S. (Engineer); Blagova, T. A. (Engineer); Kosobokova, E. M. (Engineer); Chuykova, T. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: On the problem of using petroleum fuel with vanadium corrosion-reducing additives in gas turbines

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 9, 1964, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: fuel additive, fuel, silicon, magnesium, calcium, zinc, vanadium, corrosion/ GTU 600 1.5 turbine, EYa 1T steel, EI 405 steel, PMS 15 polymethylsiloxane

ABSTRACT: A set of additives dissolved in fuels was tested in a model fire-test stand for the purpose of lowering vanadium corrosion. The fuels contained 0.03% V, 0.002% Na, and 0.9% S. As metallic specimens steel plates of the type EYa-1T and part of a GTU-600-1.5 turbine blade made of steel EI-405 were selected. The additives included Mg, Ca, Zn, Al, and a polymethylsiloxane (PMS-15). In all cases the ratio of metal or silicon (in the fuel) to vanadium was 3:1 (by weight). At 705C, all but the zinc naphthanate fuel showed vanadium corrosion removal. At 810C, only Mg naphthanates and polymethylsiloxane showed corrosion prevention. At 910C, only Mg naphthanate retained this ability. Magnesium additive No. 50, similar to  
Card 1/2

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6034655 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/66/000/008/M020/M021

AUTHOR: Govallo, V. I. ; Cherkasova, M. Ye. ; Kosobokova, V. F. ;  
Konstantinova, T. N.

TITLE: Specific features of the reaction of a recipient to homotransplantation  
as a function of the time of its adoption 22

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Part, II, Abs. 8M120

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-go Mosk. med. in-ta, v. 42, 1965, 197-208

TOPIC TAGS: medical research, medical experiment, cortisone, biology,  
biologic transplant, tissue transplant, homotransplantation

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the conditions for adoption of small (3 x 3 cm) skin homotransplants in rabbits not subjected to other actions (control), during the treatment of the recipient with cortisone and during a massive (15 x 12 cm) homotransplant. The dynamics of accumulation of antibodies in the blood to the erythrocytes and the leucocytes of the donor were also observed. Male rabbits were the recipients. Homotransplants were made on the side surface of the back. The sutures and bandage were removed after 7 days. Small homotransplants lost their viability after 8—13 days, massive homotransplants after 21—28 days.

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UDC: 577.99

ACC NR: AR6034655

During simultaneous small and massive homotransplants on the recipient, the first were destroyed on the 17th—25th day. When recipients were given daily inter-muscular doses of 12.5 mg of cortisone the homotransplants were destroyed after 3 to 6 weeks. Full hemagglutinin to the erythrocytes of the donor were found in 13 and 38 recipients subjected to a small homotransplant. In cases of massive homotransplants, they were found in 5 recipients out of 10. During small homotransplants, the time of appearance and the largest concentration of these antibodies corresponded to the period of destruction of the homotransplant. During massive homotransplants, their resorption took place during a period of noticeable decrease in the homotransplant titers. During cortisone treatment of recipients subjected to a small homotransplant, the appearance of full hemagglutinin was likewise noted in 8 out of 17 rabbits. Incomplete antibodies Coombs method appeared in the blood of the recipient with a greater regularity than full hemagglutinin. Greater concentrations of incomplete antibodies were present in the serum, but their dynamics corresponded to that of full antibodies. Cytotoxin type antibodies were found less frequently in rabbits receiving cortisone. During small homotransplants, whose disengagement occurred soon after transplant, cytotoxines appeared in the blood earlier than in that of other rabbits. The author is of the opinion that humoral mechanisms as well as cellular specific defense factors, which are the two sides of a single response reaction of the entire organism,

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ACC NR: AR6034655

participate sooner in the destruction of the homotransplant. The bibliography has 31 references. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06/

Card 3/3

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Part, II, Abs. 8M120

REF SOURCE: ~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000~~, ~~CIA-RDP86-00513R000825120017-5~~

TOPIC TAGS: medical research, medical experiment, cortisone, biology, biologic transplant, tissue transplant, homotransplantation

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the conditions for adoption of small (3 x 3 cm) skin homotransplants in rabbits not subjected to other actions (control), during the treatment of the recipient with cortisone and during a massive (15 x 12 cm) homotransplant. The dynamics of accumulation of antibodies in the blood to the erythrocytes and the leucocytes of the donor were also observed. Male rabbits were the recipients. Homotransplants were made on the side surface of the back. The sutures and bandage were removed after 7 days. Small homotransplants lost their viability after 8-13 days, massive homotransplants after 21-28 days.

Card 1/3

UDC: 577.99

ACC NR: AR6034655

During simultaneous small and massive homotransplants on the recipient, the first were destroyed on the 17th-25th day. When recipients were given daily inter-muscular doses of 12.5 mg of cortisone the homotransplants were destroyed after 3 to 6 weeks. Full hemagglutinin to the erythrocytes of the donor were found in 13 and 38 recipients subjected to a small homotransplant. In cases of massive homotransplants, they were found in 5 recipients out of 10. During small homotransplants, the time of appearance and the largest concentration of these antibodies corresponded to the period of destruction of the homotransplant. During

ACC NR. AR6034655

participate sooner in the destruction of the homotransplant. The bibliography has 31 references. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06/

Card 3/3

GOVALLO, V.I.; KONSTANTINOVA, Tatiana N.; KOSOBOKOVA, Valentina F.

Immunological reactions in homotransplantation of large and small skin grafts in rabbits. Folia biol. (Praha) 10 no.2: 117-123 '64.

1. Laboratory of Organ and Tissue Transplantation of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

\*

GOVALLO, V.I.; CHEREKSOVA, M.Ye.; KOSOBOKOVA, V.F.; KONSTANTINOVA, T.N.

Characteristics of the response reaction of the recipient to a  
skin homograft depending on the date of its taking. Trudy 1-go  
MMI 42:197-208 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Laboratoriya po peresadke organov i tkaney ANW SSSR.

KOSOBREYEV, S.

"Much" does not yet mean "profitable." Grazhd.av. 19 no.10:8-10  
0 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Starshiy ekspert Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-ekonomicheskogo  
soveta Soveta Ministrov SSSR.  
(Aeronautics, Commercial--Finance)

L 36315-66 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) JT

ACC NR: AP6017932

SOURCE CODE: UR/0084/66/000/006/0008/0009

AUTHOR: Kosobreyev, S. (Chief specialist Gosplan SSSR, Candidate of <sup>43</sup> economics) <sub>B</sub>

ORG: none

TITLE: Prospects and potentials. Economics of the Five-Year Plan for civil aviation <sup>14</sup>

SOURCE: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 6, 1966, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: civil aviation, government economic planning, airport, aircraft, helicopter

ABSTRACT: Achievements, prospects, and possibilities are discussed for increasing efficiency and profits as well as reducing the costs of operation, maintenance and depreciation in Soviet Civil aviation. The 1966--1970 Five-Year Plan calls for large-scale development of civil-air transportation, including the construction of 35 to 40 new airports of All-Union significance plus 200 airports serving local airlines. Aircraft and helicopter construction is to increase considerably. The author stresses the need to eliminate the prevalent inefficiency

Card 1/2

L 36315-66

ACC NR: AP6017932

in planning, organization, and financing of civil aviation and the  
training of more specialists to handle economic problems. [GC]

SUB CODE: 01, 05

Card 2/2

ZAGLYADIMOV, D.P.; USHAKOV, S.S.; VERKHOVSKIY, I.A.; ORLOV, D.A.;  
KOSOBREYEV, S.I.; RYZHKOV, A.S., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Development of the unified transportation system in the  
U.S.S.R.] Razvitie edinoi transportnoi seti SSSR. Moskva,  
Ekonomizdat, 1963. 131 p. (Transportation) (MIRA 16:5)

SNEZHKO, E.I.; VOYTENKO, A.P.; KOSOBRODOV, Yu.A.

Automatic regulator of a stone-cutting machine. Avtom. i  
prib. no.1s21-25 Ja-Mr '55. (MIRA 18:8)



CA

KOSOBRYUKHOV, A.N.

16

Mineral elements in kumiss. A. Kosobryukhov (Troitsk  
vet. Inst.). *Molochnaya Prom.* 11, No. 11, 46-7(1950).—  
The av. values per 1 l. of kumiss are: Ca 1080 mg./l.,  
P 745 mg./l., Cl 265 mg./l., As 0.07 mg./l., Cu 1.6 mg./l.,  
no Pb, Zn 1.8 mg./l., Mn 0.04 mg./l. The amts. appear  
to be safe for continued human use. G. M. Kosolapoff

KOSOBYUKHOV, A. N. Lect.

Troitsk Veterinary Institute

"Methods of storage of meat in frozen state (A review)."

SO: Veterinariya 28(12), 1951, p. 40.

1. KOSOERYUKHOV, A.N. KABYSH, A., BUYEVICH, YE.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Milk-Analysis and Examination
7. High titratable acidity of fresh milk.  
Mol. prom. 13 No. 11, 1952

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

KOSOBRYUKHOV, A.N.

Production of kumiss and its properties. Vop. pit. 22 no.4:91-92  
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedry veterinarno-sanitarnoy ekspertizy (zav. - prof.  
A.N. Kosobryukhov) Troitskogo veterinarnogo instituta.

DANILEVICH, Stefan Yuzefovich [Danylevych, S.IU.]; DIDENKO, Nikolay Kirillovich; KOVAL'CHUK, Vasilii Il'ich; KUDLAY, Fedor Andreyevich; GRIN', Anatolii Lavrentiyevich [Hrin', A.L.]; BABUK, V.B., red.; KOSOESKIY, V.A. [Kosova'kyi, V.A.], red.; POTOTSKAYA, L.A. [Potots'ka, L.A.], tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization of corn production] Kompleksna mekhanizatsiia vyrobnytstva kukurudzy. Kyiv, Izd-vo Ukr. Akad. sil'skohosp. nauk, 1962. 194 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Babuk).  
(Ukraine--Corn (Maize))  
(Ukraine--Agricultural machinery)

KOSOBTSEV, S.Ya.; SAUTOV, V.M.; KRASAVIN, A.V.

Packing the molds under high pressure. Lit. proizv. no.3:34-  
35 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:9)

KOSOBUD, J.

"Asynchronous electric motor in imitated tropical surroundings."

ELEKTROTECHNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

BARTAKOVA, Bernarda, inz.; KOSOBUD, Jaroslav

The manufacture of tropical climate chambers in Czechoslovakia.  
Slaboproudy obzor 21 no.10:585-586 0 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav silnoproute elektrotechniky, Bechovice  
u Prahy  
(Czechoslovakia--Electric equipment) (Tropics)



KOSOBUDSKIY, G.A., mekhanik shpalopodbivochnoy mashiny

Completed fifty kilometer tie tamping during the season.  
Put' i put. khoz. 8 no.1:24-25 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Stantsiya Gromy, Belorusskoy dorogi.

SYC, Stefan; KOSOBUDZKI, Romuald

3 cases of post-infarction aneurysms of the heart. Polskie arch. med.  
wewn. 31 no.5:737-746 '61.

1. Z Oddziału A Chorob Wewnętrznych Ordynator: dr med. S. Syc  
Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Opolu Dyrektor: dr med. B. Glazer.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT compl) (ANEURYSM etiol)

KOSOBUTSKAYA, A.I.

Traumatic edema of the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens.  
Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:85-86 Mr'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya 3-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Minska  
(glavnyy vrach A.I.Korkhov) i kafedry glaznykh bolezney Min-  
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. T.V. Birich).

KOSOBUTSKAYA, A.I.

Glass splinter remaining in the eye for a year. Zdrav.Bel. 8  
no.11:86-87 N \*62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. T.V. Birich)  
Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i glaznogo otdeleniya 3-y  
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Minska (glavnyy vrach A.I. Korkhov).  
(EYE--FOREIGN BODIES)

KOSHEUTSKAYA, A.I.

Case of dislocation of the eyeball in a craniofacial dysostosis  
patient. Oft.zhur. 17 no.7:443 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.L. Teytel'baum) Grodnenskoy  
oblastnoy bol'nitsy.  
(EYE—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (DYSOSTOSIS)

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A study of the products of reduction of chlorophyll, its derivatives and analogs, by means of Timiryazev reaction. L. M. Kosobitskaya and A. A. Krasnovskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 103-6(1950); cf. *Nature* 32, 342(1885); 36, 52(1886); *Compt. rend.* 102, 686(1886).— Reduction of the pigments with Zn dust, AcOH-pyridine-H<sub>2</sub>O system *in vacuo*, followed by reoxidation and spectrographic examn. of the products, showed that all chlorophyll-like substances studied (chlorophylls a and b, Zn-pheophytins a and b, and the Cu analogs) yield a product with abs. max. at 661 and 431 m $\mu$ , corresponding to spectrum of Zn pheophytin. Reduction product of Mg phthalocyanine is colored and does not absorb in visible region. The reduction products turn green on admission of air. All reduction products show reduced intensity of abs. maxima; with concd. chlorophyll soln. a max. at 510-30 m $\mu$  is found; the chem. nature of the products is unknown. Much pigment is destroyed irreversibly. G. M. K.

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Formation of active reduced compounds that survive the illumination period in colloidal solutions of green leaf matter. A. A. Krasnovskii and L. M. Kosobutskaya (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 761-4(1952).—Chloroplast suspension from kidney bean, prepd. from the leaves by grinding with phosphate buffer at pH 7 and filtering, gave the green soln. that was used for the study in which dichloroindophenol was the substrate having a convenient and high abs. max at 600 m $\mu$ . Other H acceptors (thionine, methylene blue, Nile blue, riboflavin, safranin, neutral red) were also used. Illumination of the test soln. at 0° increases the concn. of active substances that can reduce the "indicators" by 10-30%; entry of air causes rapid reoxidation. By calcn. the molar concn. of the active photoproducts that survive illumination is shown to be 6-8% of the chlorophyll concn. in the soln. The substances in question are not transformation products of chlorophyll, but appear to be a reduced form of an intermediate system conjugated with chlorophyll. Photoreduction of many substances by chloroplasts does not go by direct photoreaction, but includes a dark phase of reaction with the oxidant of the active products formed during the photoreaction. G. M. Kosolapoff

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Chlorophyll

Special investigation of the state of chlorophyll on its formation in plants and in colloidal solutions of the substance of etiolated leaves. Dokl. AN SSSR 55, No. 1, 1958.

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Chlorophyll

Nature of the natural state of bacteria chlorophyll in connection with the spectral properties of its colloidal solutions and hard films. Dokl. Ak SSSR 66, No. 2, 1951.

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Biological Chem

The effect of solvents on the spectral properties and photochemical activity of chlorophyll in its native state. L. M. Kosobutskaya and A. A. Krasnovskii (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 18, 840-7(1953).--The methods used in the isolation and preservation of chloroplast substances and in the detn. of photochem. activity are described. The effect of pyridine, dioxane, alc., phenol and acids upon the spectral properties and photochem. activity of chloroplast substances was investigated. Generally, the following stages were observed in the reaction: a disaggregation of the colloidal state of chlorophyll, coagulation of the albumins and an extn. of the chlorophyll by the solvent. The photochem. activity of the chloroplast substances was usually lost in the first stage of the reaction. B. S. Levine..

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Different states of chlorophyll in plant leaves. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.  
91, 343-6 '53. (MIRA 6:6)  
(CA 47 no.21:11360 '53)

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Biological Chemistry

Active and inactive forms of protochlorophyll, chlorophyll, and bacteriochlorophyll in photosynthesizing organisms. A. A. Krashnovskii, L. M. Kosobutskaya, and K. K. Volnovskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 1201-4 (1953).—The ability of plant pigments to enter photooxidation by atm.  $O_2$  is suggested as a criterion of activity. Protochlorophyll formed in etiolated leaves has red abs. max. 635 m $\mu$ ; illumination of leaves or colloidal suspensions yields an active form of chlorophyll, abs. max. 670 m $\mu$ . The etiolated leaves (kidney bean) show weak red fluorescence excited by Hg radiation at 305 m $\mu$ . Natural form of chlorophyll in seed coverings is inert; its abs. max. is 645 m $\mu$ , indicating aggregation in a stored form; this does not show red fluorescence. The 670 form of chlorophyll is photochemically active; its aggregated form, with abs. max. 678 m $\mu$ , is the more stable form. Bacteriochlorophyll in live organisms shows abs. max. 890, 850, and 800 m $\mu$ . The pigment in soln. show only abs. max. 760-80 m $\mu$ , which varies with the solvent which in turn alters the extent of aggregation. When cultures of *Rhodospirillum rubrum* are illuminated, the 800 form is bleached most strongly and no significant or reproducible changes were seen in the 760-80 m $\mu$  region. Apparently the 800 form is the most photochemically active one, although it is possible that this form dissociates into the truly active monomers. The 890 form is least stable in solvents; thus 30% pyridine causes complete elimination of this abs. max., while the 800- and 850-m $\mu$  peaks remain. G. M. Kosolapoff