

PODOLICH, B.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, dotsent; KOZEL, M.I.,
agronom

Dynamics of nitrogen accumulation in Sudan grass. Nauch.trudy UASHN
10:149-155 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sudan grass—Fertilizers and manures)
(Nitrogen)

KOZEL, M. M.

KOZEL, M. M.: "The force of cutting as a function of the speed of cutting and the dynamic angles of incidence in milling wood (pine)." Min Higher Education USSR. Belorussian Forestry Engineering Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Minsk, 1956.
(DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', Moscow No. 15, 1956

KOZEL, M.M.

Power factors for high-speed milling of pine. Der.prom. 5 no.12:12-
15 D. '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Belorusskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Woodwork) (Pine)

KOZEL, M.M., inzh.

Apparatus for automatic calculation of the volume of logs fed
into the mill on chain conveyors. Sbor.nauch.trud,BLTI no.10:
314-323 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Sawmills--Equipment and supplies) (Calculating machines)

KOZEL, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic accounting of round lumber. Mekh.i avtom.praizv.
14 no.9:44-46 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Lumber--Accounting)

KOZEL, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; NAYDOVICH, A.N., red.; DUBOVIK, A.P.,
tekh. red.

[Allowances and fits in the manufacture of machinery and in wood-
wprlong] Dopuski i posadki v mashinostroenii i derevoobrabotke.
Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i profes-
sional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1961. 92 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Tolerance (Engineering))

KOZEL, Mikhail Mikhailovich; YAKOVLEV, Nikolay Feofilovich; VANCHUK, L.,
red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Automation of production processes in woodworking] Avtomatizatsiia
proizvodstvennykh protsessov v derevoobrabotke. Minsk, Gos. izd-
vo BSSR. Red. nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1961. 98 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Woodworking industries) (Automation)

KOZEL, P.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Removing manure in case of loose maintenance of cattle. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. ll no.9:26-27 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Dairy barns)

KOZEL, P.I., inzh.-mekhanik

Adapting the hopper of the KU-2A combine for feed distribution. Mekh.
sil'. hosp. 12 no. 6:22 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Farm equipment) (Combines (Agricultural machinery))

KOZEL, P. I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Improved design of the PTU-10K feed distributor. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. 14 no.1:25-26 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Feeding--Equipment and supplies)

KOZEL, P.T.

Maximum soluble subgroups of the complete linear group $GL(n, D)$
over a field of real numbers. Dokl. AN BSSR 2 no.7:279-282
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR N.P. Yeruginym.
(Groups, Theory of) (Numbers, Theory of)

KOZEL, P. T.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Linear solvable groups of lower degrees." Minsk, 1961. 6 pp; (Belorussian State Univ imeni V. I. Lenin, Chair of Algebra); 250 copies; price not given; bibliography on p 6; (KL, 6-61 sup, 193)

KOZEL, P.T.; TYSHKEVICH, R.I.

Two theorems on solvable groups. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat.*
no.6:45-50 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Groups, Theory of)

KOZEL, P.T.

Nucleus of a homomorphism. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nav.
no. 1:32-34 '65. (MIRA 19r1)

KOZEL, S. M. and GORELIK, G. S., (Prof.)

"Use of Modulation (Radiophysical) Method in Stellar Interferometer," a report presented at the Conference of Commission on Astronomical Instruments Construction of the Astronomical Council, AS USSR, 10-12 Feb 56.

Sov. No. 1047, 31 Aug 56

KOZEL, S. M. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Concerning ^a~~one~~ new
~~adaptation~~ ^{application} of the modulation method ^{to}~~for~~ optical interferometry".
Mos, 1957. 8 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Phys-
Tech Inst). (KL, 23-57, 108).

45

56-4-16/52

AUTHOR
TITLE

KOZEL, S.M.

On the Limit, Caused by Fluctuation, of the Re-Resolution of an Optical Modulation Interferometer.

(O fluktuatsionnom predele razresheniya opticheskogo modulyatsionnogo interferometra - Russian)

PERIODICAL

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 738-749, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

The author of the paper under review investigated the theoretical model of the above interferometer which is intended for the examination of the angular dimensions of a source. Such an interferometer has the following properties: (a) Certain optical parameters (for instance, the position of one of the mirrors) change periodically with time and thus cause a periodic fluctuation of the interference figure which depends on a certain physical magnitude (basic for the measurement). (b) This fluctuation is transformed into an electric signal which then is separated by an appropriate electrical filter. The sensitivity (resolving power) of such a device is determined by the parameters of its optical part and by the electrical signal that still can be barely noticed. Of particular interest are the theoretical estimate of the limit, caused by the fluctuation, of the observability of the visibility for a certain model of an optical modulation interferometer and the investigation of the experimental attainability of these theoretical limits. The author of the paper under review investigates a sufficiently simple model of a modulation interferometer which serves the investiga-

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On the Limit, Caused by Fluctuation, of the
Re-Resolution of an Optical Modulation Interferometer.

5f-1-16/52

tion of the extension of the source. For a part of the investigation, an easily realizable device of the type of the Raleigh interferometer was selected. The paper under review uses a sketchy draft in order to describe this device in a more detailed fashion. The next two chapters of the paper under review describe the equilibrium condition and the computation of the limits, caused by the fluctuation, of the sensitivity and of the accuracy. After this computation, the author of the present paper proceeds to follow the transition of the intelligence signal and of the noise through all parts of the device. The experimental arrangement was based on the theoretical model mentioned above. The experiment supported all the theoretical consideration discussed in the paper. Finally, there follow some remarks on the possibility of the application of the optical modulation interferometer to measurements of the angular diameters of stars. (5 reproduction).

ASSOCIATION
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Card 2/2

Moscow Physical-Technological Institute
15.12.1956
Library of Congress.

KOZEL, S.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1127

Moscow. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut

Issledovaniya po fizike i radiotekhnike (Research in Physics and Radio Engineering) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 132 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 2) 3,700 copies printed.

Ed.: Zaytseva, K.Ya., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Gortsuyeva, N.A.; Tech. Ed.: Rozhin, V.P.; Managing Ed.: Zaymovskaya, A.S., Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book may be useful to scientific personnel, engineers, and students conducting research in physics and radio engineering.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of 13 articles written by instructors and graduate and undergraduate students of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology. The articles discuss problems in radio physics, optics and physics. No personalities are mentioned. References appear at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kozel, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. Modulation Optical Interferometer for Measuring the Angle of a Light Beam 3

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Research in Physics (Cont.) 1127

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Belokon', V.A. Properties of Uniform Shock Waves in Luminous Gas at $M \rightarrow \infty$ 92

Nikitin, L.V. Elastic-Ductile-Plastic Shear Waves in a Circular Rod 108

Kukudzhanov, V.N. Perpendicular Impact on a Plate by a Rotating Cylinder 115

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Card 3/3

KOZEL 5 M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3827

Moscow. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut

Issledovaniya po fizike i radiotekhnike (Research in Physics and Radio Engineering) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 170 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 4) Errata slip inserted, 2,150 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya.

Ed.: K.Ya. Zaytseva, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: S.D. Antonova;
Tech. Ed.: L.A. Garmukhina; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zamovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific workers, students in advanced courses and engineers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 15 studies dealing with problems of radio physics, electronics, quantum physics, and aerodynamics. The studies examine the method of least squares as applied to the propagation of radio waves in the presence of a plane junction, the general conditions of stability of a random process at the output of a linear filter while a periodic unstable
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Research in Physics and Radio Engineering

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random process is supplied at the input of the filter, the results of experiments with a ferromagnetic specimen with large Barkhausen jumps as an explanation of the noise mechanism in ferromagnets at cyclic magnetization reversal, experiments for the determination of thermal characteristics and the results of an experimental study of a turbulent boundary layer in a supersonic flow. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Leshchanskiy, Yu.I. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Passage of Waves Through the Plane Junction of Two Regular Radio Waveguides	3
The solution of the problem by the method of least squares is outlined. Equations for finding an approximation solution, and formulas for estimating the error of the solution are given. A study is made of the sequence convergence of approximate solutions to an accurate solution.	
Kozel, S.M. [Candidate of Physics and Mathematics]. Transformation of Periodically Unsteady Fluctuations by Means of a Linear Filter	10
A general expression for the correlation function of fluctuations at the output of a linear filter while a periodically unsteady random process is being fed into its input is derived. Stability conditions	

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for the process are determined. Exact values of Fourier expansion coefficients of the correlation function for an oscillation circuit with a high-quality factor used as a filter and a process at the input representing a modulated periodic white noise are established.

Kolachevskiy, N.N. Ferromagnetic Core With Large Barkhausen Jumps in an Alternating Magnetic Field

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Problems concerning the emergence of cyclic magnetization reversal noise in specimens with a single Barkhausen jump are discussed. The continuous spectrum of ~~emf induction~~ induction in an induction coil, taking into account the induction reversal component, is determined. The experiments with large Barkhausen jumps show that it is erroneous to explain noise by the temporary fluctuations of the jump emergence moments. Noise should be calculated on the basis of fluctuations of the magnetic moment at the jump. The inclusion of the reversal component results in a drop of the spectral noise density at frequencies of $\omega = 3\omega$ and conversion of the spectral intensity to zero at $\omega = 0$. In this connection it is pointed out that the extrapolation of the spectral intensity curve to a different value than zero at $\omega \rightarrow 0$ as it is done by

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D201/D301

9.4170

AUTHOR: Kozel, S.M.

TITLE: A method of detecting weak infra-red radiation

SOURCE: Moscow. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 8,
1962. Issledovaniya po fizike i radiotekhnike, 73 - 76

TEXT: A short description of a device for detecting weak infra-red radiation. The described radiometer utilizes phosphorus as the radiation detector and modulation of the radiation. The principle of operation is as follows: The infra-red radiation to be measured or detected is shutter modulated and applied to either a scintillation or decay phosphorus. The glow of phosphorus is also modulated and its light is applied to the cathode of a photo-multiplier, producing at its output a signal with an amplitude proportional to the intensity of the infra-red radiation. From the output the signal is passed through a narrow-band filter, tuned to the modulation frequency. The signal or the radiation intensity is recorded by an instrument as the filter output. Energy lost by the phosphorus is restored by ultra-violet illumination which in practice does not reach the photo-
Card 1/2

A method of detecting weak ...

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tomultiplier cathode. The modulating frequency is high (20 - 25 c/s) Preliminary results at room temperature have shown that the modulation radiometer has a high sensitivity at wavelengths from 1 - 3 microns, a sensitivity much higher than that of a bolometer or thermopile in this frequency range. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references. X

Card 2/2

KOZEL, Stanislav Mironovich; KOLACHEVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
KOSOUROV, Georgiy Ivanovich; MAZAN'KO, Igor' Pavlovich;
BUKHOVTSEV, B.B., red.

[Problems in physics] Sbornik zadach po fizike. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 287 p. (MIRA 18:9)

L 46951-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/AT

ACC NR: AP6031027

SOURCE CODE:UR/0109/66/011/009/1616/1623

55
53
B

AUTHOR: Kozel, S. M.; Kolachevskiy, N. N.; Noginov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of spectral distributions of noise in Ge and Si photodiodes ²⁷ 17

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 9, 1966, 1616-1623

TOPIC TAGS: photodiode, photodiode noise, SEMICONDUCTOR BAND STRUCTURE, PHOTOELECTRIC PROPERTY

ABSTRACT: The spectral distribution of noise was measured by three spectroanalyzers within a 2 cps —35 Mc band. Measurement of the spectral density of photocurrent fluctuation in the 0.2—2-Mc band showed that the excess noise varied widely in individual Ge diodes of the same lot. At 500 cps, the noise characteristics of Ge diodes were unstable as evidenced by a slow build-up of 1-f noise after turning on the diode: in some specimens, the noise increased by one order of magnitude in 20 min.; the time of settling of the excess noise strongly depended on the bias voltage. Plots of the noise current vs. frequency (0.25—35 Mc) representing the shot effect of Ge photodiodes in the plateau region are shown. The G. Spescha et al. conclusion (Sci. Electronica, 1959, 5, 4, 121) that the photodiode is more inertial with respect to a modulated light signal than with respect to

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UDC:621.383.52:621.391.822

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ACC NR: AP6031027

its own noise was corroborated by these authors' experiments. This difference practically disappeared in thin-base diodes. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank A. I. Frimer for lending the specimens and discussing the results and I. A. Gavrilov who developed a hookup for measuring photodiode sensitivity and carried out the measurements." Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 8 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 08May65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003 / ATD PRESS: 5089

Card 2/2 afs

KOZEL, V.

More emphasis should be put on the breeding of young bulls in the production of beef cattle. Chapters from agriculture economy. XI. Planning in agriculture.

p. 26 (ROLNICKE HLASY) Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1957,
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

KOZEL, V.

"Report on domestic animals."

p. 19 (Rolnicke Hlasy) No. 1, Jan. 1958
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

BOUCEK, Jiri, KOZEL, Vaclav; KLAN, Vilem

A simple high-frequency and high-voltage source for corpuscular
radiation detectors. Sdel tech 10 no. 11:412-414 N '62.

KOZEL, Vlastimil, inz.

Requirements of domestic animal breeders. Prum potravin 14
no.5:248-249 My '63.

1. Ministerstvo zemedelstvi, lesniho a vodniho hospodarstvi,
Praha.

KOZEL, V. I.

Kozel, V. I. — "Resistance of the Peat Mass in the Presence of Motion in Cylindrical Nozzles." Min Higher Education USSR, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Minsk, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knishnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

KOZEL, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Movement of plastic (peat) mass in a cylinder. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
gor. zhur. no.9:142-147 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Minskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye radiotekhnicheskoye uchilishche.
(Hydrodynamics)

KOZEL, V.I.

Resistance to the flow of peat in cylindrical packing beds.
Sbor.nauch.trud.Bel.politekh.inst. no.65:201-209 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Peat)

ZABOLOTNIKOVA, Liliya Mikhaylovna; KOZEL, Vladimir Ignat'yevich;
POL'SKIY, S., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Plastics in the national economy] Plasticheskie massy v narod-
nom khoziasitve. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Red.nauchno-tekhn.
lit-ry, 1960. 53 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Plastics)

KOZEL, V.P.; LOBANOV, A.P.

White Russian collective farms are striving for better
cropping practices. Zemledelie 7 no.10:10-15 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki i organizatsii
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva Akademii sel'skokhoz.nauk
BSSR. 2. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "1-ye Maya", Slutskogo rayona,
Minskoy oblasti (for Kozel).
(White Russia--Collective farms)

SOV/68-59-8-10/32

AUTHOR: Mikhaylovskiy, K.F. and ~~Kozel'~~, V.Ye.

TITLE: Signalisation of the Position of Coke on the Coke Wharf and the Position of the Quenching Wagon (Signalizatsiya zapolneniya koksovoy rampy i polozheniya tushil'nogo vagona)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 23-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under conditions of bad visibility in the neighbourhood of the coke wharf, due to steaming, the discharge of freshly quenched coke on to the correct position on the coke wharf is often difficult. This becomes particularly important when the discharge of coke from the wharf is done automatically. On the Zhdanov Works, a signalisation system was introduced which indicates the position of the quenching wagon and the position of free space on the wharf. The design and operation of the system is outlined and illustrated. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Zhdanov Coking Works)

Card 1/1

LYUKIMSON, M.I.; KOZEL', V.Ye.

Production of white or slightly colored ammonium sulfate. Koks i khim.
no.1:37-38 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Ammonium sulfate)

LYUKIMSON, M.I.; KOZEL', V.Ye.; MANOKHINA, K.V.

Purification of feed water. Koks i khim. no.3:52-54 '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Feed water purification)

KOZEL, Ya., Candidate of Tech Sci (diss) -- "Extracts of bran as a source of B vitamins". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of National Economy im G. V. Plekhanov), 100 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 115)

BUKHOVOSTOV, N.V., inzh. Prinsipalni uchastnye: KOZEL, Yu.V., inzh.; BOL'SHEM, N.Ya., inzh.; GORSKIY, G.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; POZNYAKOV, A.P., red.isd-va; KAMINSKIY, M.P., tekhn.red.

[Temporary instructions on the use of lightweight walls built of solid bricks in earthquake-proof construction of houses and public buildings (VSN 02-58)] Vremennaya instruktsiya po primeneniiu sten oblegchennykh konstruksii iz polnoteloge kirpicha v seismo-stoikom stroitel'stve zhilykh i grazhdanskikh zdaniy (VSN 02-58). Tashkent, Isd-vo Respublikanskogo proektnogo in-ta "Uzgesproekt," (MIRA 12:6) 1958. 67 p.

1. Uzbek S.S.R. Ministerstvo stroitel'stva. 2. Respublikanskiy proyektnyy institut "Uzgespreyekt" (for Bukhovostov, Kozel, Bol'shem).
(Walls) (Earthquakes and building)

ZEMAN, Lubomir; KOZELA, Bohumil

Reducing the work involved in making conveyor rollers and traveling wheels. Stroj vyr 10 no.12:594-595 '62.

1. Zavody presneho strojirenstvi, n.p., Gottwaldov.

KOZELECKI, J.

An attempt at unifying psychological sciences. *Magy pszichol
szemle* 21 no.3:439-441 '64.

1. Chair of Psychology, University, Warsaw.

KOZELEK, S. A.

Problems associated with the work with cadres in public health
in Czechoslovakia. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.3:152-163 Mar 56.

1. Vedouci kadroveho odboru ministerstva zdravotnictvi.
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
in Czech., personnel. (Cz))

KOZELEK, S. A.

Problems of cadres of subprofessional health workers. Cesk.
zdravot. 4 no.7:396-402 July 56.

1. Vedouci kadroveho odboru ministerstva zdravotnictvi.
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
cadres in Czech. (Cz))

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; SHIKINA, Ye.S.; KOZELETSKAYA, M.N.; TIMIROVA, L.A.;
BELOV, G.S.

Results of commercial preparation of a live antimumps vaccine.
Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 16:116-122 '58. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev) Instituta epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni Pastera i laboratorii grippa
(zav. - Yu. K. Petrov) Leningradskogo instituta vaktsin i
syvorotok.

(MUMPS—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

*—

KOZELETSKIY, V.; KAMMO, A. (Kiyev)

Zinovii Petrovich Solov'ev. Vrach.delo no.1:1327-1329 D '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

(SOLOV'EV, ZINOVII PETROVICH, 1876-1928)

KOZHEVTSKIY, V.; KAPEL'NIK, A.

Academician G. Parhon, scientist and public figure. Vrach.delo
no.1:97-99 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(PARHON, CONSTANTIN, 1874-)

26432
S/106/60/000/005/006/009
A055/A133

9,1300

AUTHORS: Persikov, M. V.; Kazantsev, Yu. N.; Kozelev, A. I.

TITLE: Field indicator for circular waveguides

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 5, 1960, 38-44

TEXT: For a complete study of wave propagation in waveguides with a circular cross-section the perimeter of which is considerably greater than the wavelength, it is necessary to measure the structure of the field not only along the propagation axis, but also in the waveguide cross-section. A field indicator specially designed for such measurements is described in the present article. When waves of different types with different polarization are propagating in a circular waveguide, the longitudinal slot, generally used for measuring the field structure along the propagation axis, cannot be cut without bringing about a considerable distortion of the obtained picture of the field. This difficulty is overcome as follows in the described system: into the circular waveguide a section of another waveguide is inserted, on which the coupling element with the detector-head of the indicator is placed. This section can be moved along axis z and also rotate around this axis. Such a device allows to record distribution

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Field indicator for circular waveguides

curves of the electric or the magnetic component of the field near the surface of the metal. The distribution of the longitudinal component (H_z) or of the angular component (H_ϕ) of the magnetic field in the waveguide cross-section allows one to determine the wave type propagating in the waveguide. A standard rectangular waveguide is used as the measuring channel, which is in contact with the circular waveguide along the narrow side, parallel to the lines of force of the electric field of the H_{10} wave. The coupling element between the two waveguides is a round aperture. To determine the power relation between the waves propagating in the waveguide, it is necessary to know the coupling factor of the rectangular waveguide with the circular waveguide for each wave-type. When coupling is ensured through the narrow wall of the rectangular waveguide (parallel to the electric field vector of wave H_{10}), this factor is:

$$k_c = 10 \lg \left[\frac{8\tilde{\nu}}{9} F_{nm} \frac{\rho^6 e^{-2|\gamma_{ap}|\tilde{\nu}}}{a^3 b R^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2a}\right)^2}} \right] \text{ db,} \quad (1)$$

where ρ is the coupling aperture radius; $\tilde{\nu}$ is the thickness of the wall between waveguides; $e^{-2|\gamma_{ap}|\tilde{\nu}}$ is a factor taking into account the influence of the wall-thickness on the coupling between waveguides (in the case of coupling by

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A055/A133

Field indicator for circular waveguides

the magnetic component of the field. $\gamma_{ap} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2.4}{\lambda}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1.84}{R}\right)^2}$; a and b are respectively the dimensions of the wide and the narrow side of the rectangular waveguide; R is the radius of the circular waveguide, and λ is the wavelength in free space. The factor F_{nm} characterizes the dependence of the coupling factor on the field distribution in the cross-section. For magnetic waves (H_{nm}) and with coupling by the longitudinal component of the magnetic field (H_z):

$$F_{nm} = \frac{\mu_{nm}^4 \epsilon_n^2 \cos^2 n \varphi}{(\mu_{nm}^2 - n^2) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\mu_{nm} \lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^2}} \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^4; \quad (2)$$

For magnetic waves and with coupling by the transverse component of the magnetic field (H_φ):

$$F_{nm} = \frac{\epsilon_n^2 n^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\mu_{nm} \lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^2} \sin^2 n \varphi}{\mu_{nm}^2 - n^2}; \quad (3)$$

For electric waves (E_{nm}):

$$F_{nm} = \frac{\epsilon_n^2 \cos^2 n \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\mu_{nm} \lambda}{2\pi R}\right)^2}}. \quad (4)$$

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S/106/60/000/005/006/009
A055/A133

Field indicator for circular waveguides

In these formulae, x_{nm} and y_{nm} are the roots of equations $J'_n(x) = 0$ and $J_n(x) = 0$ respectively; n and m are positive integers characterizing the wave-type; $\epsilon_n^2 = 1$ for $n = 0$ and $\epsilon_n^2 = 2$ for $n > 0$; α is the angle characterizing the orientation of the aperture with respect to the field in the waveguide. The described device (the resonator is here a bent section of a standard rectangular waveguide with two trimming plungers) is intended to operate as an indicator of the purity of the field of any type of wave in the circular waveguide and in the measuring channel. A distribution curve of H_z or of H_p near the waveguide surface is recorded to check the field purity. The recording of these curves can be rendered automatic. In this case the field indicator rotates with the aid of a motor with friction gear lowering the rotation speed to 30 rpm. A detector is connected to the current-receiving device through a spring-contact. A linear potentiometer which is the oscillograph sweep voltage pickup is fastened on the fixed disk and coupled to the rotating reentrant section by the gear wheel. Standard devices are operating in the other units of the system: an amplifier, a 13L0-36 (13L0-36) cathode-ray oscillograph and a rectifier. In the last part of the article, the authors reproduce some experimental results obtained with the described indicator and draw the following conclusions: The indicator allows to determine the field distribution in the waveguide cross-section (near its

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Field indicator for circular waveguides

metal surface) in systems with one or several types of propagating waves. Using, then, the harmonic analysis method, it is possible to determine the type of the propagating waves if their number does not exceed six - eight. Owing to the field indicator, it is also possible to measure the reflection coefficient (reflection on discontinuities); the level of parasitic wave-types must be here 30 - 40 db below the level of the working wave. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1960

[Abstracter's note: One subscript is translated in the text: "ap" (aperture) stands for "om6"]

Card 5/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4040748

S/0142/64/007/002/0154/0163

AUTHOR: Kozelev, A. I.; Matveyev, R. F.

TITLE: Use of a pulse sequence to measure the loss of the H_{01} mode in a multimode waveguide

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 154-163

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide propagation, waveguide loss, line loss, microwave technology, measuring apparatus

ABSTRACT: The method is neither new nor unknown (it is described, for example, by S. E. Miller and A. C. Beck, PIRE, 1953, v. 41, no. 3, 348 and by A. P. King and G. D. Mandeville, BSTJ, 1961, v. 40, no. 5, 1323), but the authors claim that this is the first complete analysis of the phenomena that occurs during the course of the measurements. The method is based on feeding a pulsed signal from a generator through a weak-coupling diaphragm into the tested line, which is shorted on

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040748

the other end by a moving plunger, and letting the signal circulate in the line. The losses are regarded as due to two principal factors -- coupling between the H_{01} mode and the parasitic waves generated on line inhomogeneities, and dispersion distortion of the pulse. It is shown how variation of the line length (by means of the plunger) changes the coupling between the various parasitic waves and the fundamental (H_{01}) mode, and causes a corresponding periodic variation in the losses. This process is obviously dependent on the frequency (pulse duration). Reduction in the pulse duration facilitates the measurements, but the shorter the pulse the higher the dispersion distortion. A procedure for selecting the optimal pulse duration is indicated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 15Jul62

DATE ACQ:

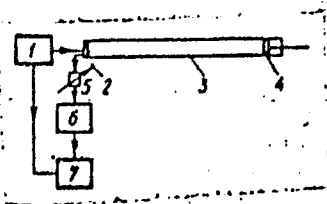
ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

Card 2/3



Loss measurement setup

- 1 - generator, 2 - diaphragm, 3 - tested line,
- 4 - short-circuiting plunger, 5 - measuring attenuator, 6 - receiver, 7 - indicator

Card 3/3

KOZELEV, G.L., gornyy inzheer

Investigating signs of mine pressure when using MPK supports.
Ugol' 30 no.9:10-14 S'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Donetskii Ugol'nyy institut
(Mine timbering) (Coal mines and mining)

DAVIDYANTS, Vladimir Timofeyevich; KOZHELEV, Gessel' Leybovich; RATNIKOVA, A.P., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Investigating manifestations of rock pressure in stopes with new types of support] Issledovaniia proiavlenii gornogo davleniia v oohistnykh zaboiakh pri novykh vidakh krepsei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 203 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Rock pressure)

(Stoping (Mining))

KOZELEV, G.L., gornyy inzhener; DUBOV, Ye.D., gornyy inzhener

Roof control and stope timbering with a reduced density of
supports. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no. 11:25-27 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)

KOZELEV, G.L., gornyy inzhener; DUBOV, Ye.D., gornyy inzhener

Determining the optimum density of the special coal-face
supports. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.6:10-13 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Mine timbering)

KOZELEV, G.L., inzh.; KOGAN, A.B., inzh.; DUBOV, Ye.D., inzh.

Using certificates with a decreased support density in mines of
the Donetsk Council of National Economy. Ugol'.prom. no. 3:30-33
My-Je '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.

KOZELJ, Bogomir

The classification and standardization of antibiotics. Zdrav.
vest., Ljubljana 24 no.1-2:28-32 1955.

1. Kemijski institut Borisa Kidrica sazu v Ljubljani--upravniki
prof. dr. M. Samec.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
classif. & standard. (S1))

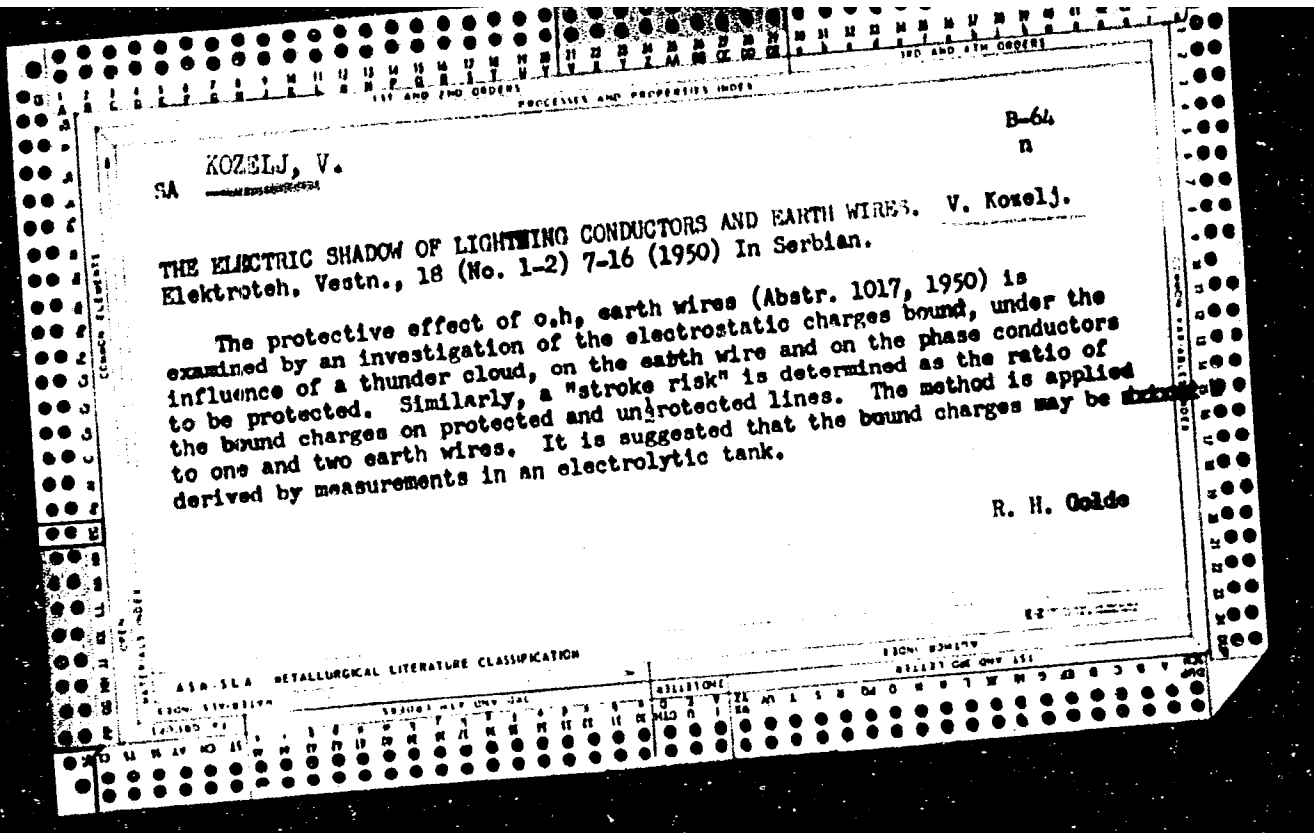
COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA II
INSTITUTION : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part 3. Fermentation Industry
RES. JOUR. : HZVik., No. 1 1960, No. 2678
AUTHOR : Foselj, B.
TITLE : On the Production of Lactic Acid from Whey by
Aerobic Fermentation
SERIAL, PUB. : Nova proizvodnja, 1960, 9, No 4-6, 289-293
ABSTRACT : The theoretical bases of the production of
lactic acid from whey by aerobic fermentation
are set forth, and their technical advantages
are indicated.-- From author's summary

DATE: 1/2

H-135

KOZELJ, Bogomir, dr.

Problems of starch manufacture and suggestions for research work in
this field in Slovenia. Nova proizvodnja 12 no. 4-5-6:278-282 D '61.



KOZELJ, V.

"Inductance of Straight Parallel Wires of Finite Length" p. 217
(ELEKTROTEHNIŠKI VEŠTNIK, Vol. 21, no. 11/12, 1953, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

CC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, IC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

KOZELJ, V.

"Remarks on Professor M. Vidmar's criticism," Elektrotehniski Vestnik, Ljubljana, Vol 22, No 5/6, 1954 p. 144.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

KOZELJ, V.

KOZELJ, V. Relativity and parallel straight currents. In German and Slovenian. p. a-19

Vol. 23, no. 9/10, 1955
ELEKTRO TEHMISKI VESTNIK
TECHNOLOGY
Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

KOZFLJ, V.

Equivalent circuitis for multiple conductor transmission lines with particular regard to inductances.p. 165.

(ELEKTROTEHNIŠKI VESTNIK. Vol. 25, No. 5/6, May/June 1957, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KOZELJ, V.A.

"Physics of electrostatic forces and their applications."
Reviewed by V.A.Kozelj. Elektr vest 29 no.8/10:239 '61.

KOZELJ, V.A.

"Manual of physics" by Ernst Grimsehl (1861-1914). Vol. 2:
"Electromagnetic field." Reviewed by V.A.Kozelj. Elektr vest
29 no.8/10:239 '61.

RAJNER, V.; KOZELKA, L.; STEPANEK, V.

X-ray diagnosis of otitis & mastoiditis in infants & children under 2 years of age. Cesk. otolar. 8 no.3:163-165 June 59.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddeleni KUNZ Ostrava V., prednosta prim. MUDr.
- V. Rajner Ustredni rtg oddeleni KUNz Ostrava V., prednosta prim. MUDr.
- J. Metelka. V.R., Ostrava I., Tyrsova 24.
(MASTOIDITIS, in inf. & child
x-ray diag. (Cz))
(OTITIS, in inf. & child
same)

STEPANEK, V1.; RAJNER, V.; KOZELKA, L.

The importance of the radiological examination of the mastoid process in otitis media in infants under 2 years of age. Cesk. rentg. 15 no.1:48-52 F '61.

1. Ustredni rentgenove oddeleni KUNZ-Ostrava V., prim.dr.
Jos. Metelka; Otolaryngologicke oddeleni KUNZ-Ostrava V., prim.
dr. Vil. Rajner.

(OTITIS MEDIA radiog)

(MASTOID radiog)

KOZELKA, Miroslav

Lighting of railroad stations and yards; Czechoslovak standard
360061. Zelez dop tech 10 no.12:375-376 '62.

AUTHORS: Vertsner, V. N., Ivanov, M. G., SOV/48-23-4-12/21
Kozelkin, V. V., Bogdanovskiy, G. A., Vorob'yev, Yu. V.,
Klyukin, V. Ye., Nikiforova, V. A., Chentsov, Yu. V.

TITLE: The Series Electron Microscope EM-5 (Seriynyy elektronnyy mikroskop EM-5)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959 ,
Vol 23, Nr 4, pp 485 - 489 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electron microscope EM-5 is a high-resolution instrument (Fig. 1). The principal elements are arranged vertically and the image screen exhibits high resolution. There is a camera, and various adjusting facilities allow good working conditions. In the object, the part hit by the electron beam has a diameter of 7.5μ . The object is situated on an object slide, which is movable from outside. The object lens and its stigmator consisting of eight coils are accurately described, as well as the intermediate and projecting lens. The diffraction mount allows electronography with penetrating and reflected beam. The camera works with plate dimensions of 4.5×6 cm and 4.5×3 cm. The instrument features a special vacuum system. Acceleration takes place by the voltage steps 40, 50, and 60 kv. The current source is stabilized, its

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The Series Electron Microscope EM-5

SOV/48-23-4-12/21

fluctuation amounting to 0.003%. The electrical supplies are discussed. The electron microscope EM-5 allows a bright and dark field illumination, stereoscopic investigations, microdiffraction images, dark field investigations of the diffraction reflexes, etc. On focusing, the image screen is observed through a binocular microscope with a 9fold magnification. The resolving power amounts to 20 μ . There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

S/120/61/000/001/048/062
E194/E184

AUTHORS: Kozelkin, V.V., and Kolchev, B.S.

TITLE: Measurement of Instability of Accelerating Voltage
in Electron Microscopes

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, pp.161-163

TEXT: In electron microscopes high stability of accelerating voltage is one of the main conditions of obtaining high resolution. For resolutions of 10-12 Å the stability of the accelerating voltage should be better than 0.003-0.005%. It is difficult to measure such small instability although it is necessary to do so both in the manufacture and in the use of electron microscopes. In measuring the voltage instability a resistance voltage divider is applied to the output of the microscope high voltage rectifier. The divider must be of high resistance and good insulation resistance because of the high voltages involved. Variations in output voltage of the rectifier reduced in proportion to the ratio of the voltage divider are applied to the input of a d.c. amplifier which is connected in series with the battery to compensate for the voltage drop on the low voltage arm of the
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S/120/61/000/001/048/062
E194/E184

Measurement of Instability of Accelerating Voltage in Electron
Microscopes

voltage divider so that the amplitude of the voltage on the d.c. amplifier is zero when there are no variations in the output voltage of the high voltage rectifier. If the amplification of the amplifier is made equal to the ratio of the voltage divider a voltmeter connected to the amplifier gives direct readings of the voltage variations on the high voltage supply. The low voltage arm of the voltage divider which is in the grid circuit of the first valve of the d.c. amplifier should not be more than 1 to 2 megohms, the currents through the voltage divider should not be too high, and in practice not over 50 to 100 microamps, and accordingly the voltage divider ratio should be in the range of 400 to 1000. The authors did not design a special amplifier but used a standard low frequency cathode ray oscillograph type 9HO-1 (ENQ-1). The vertical deflection amplifier of this oscillograph has a band width of 0 - 10^6 c/sec which is quite satisfactory for measurements of instability. The input resistance of the oscillograph is disconnected. The unit was devised to
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S/120/61/000/001/048/062
E194/E184

Measurement of Instability of Accelerating Voltage in Electron
Microscopes

compensate the d.c. component of the input signal and for simultaneous calibration of the oscillograph; the circuit is given in Fig.2. The measuring circuit can often be connected directly to the voltage divider contained in the electronic stabiliser of the electron microscope. It is first necessary to check the stability of the circuit used to measure instability of the main supply. This is done by connecting the apparatus not to the lower part of the voltage divider but to a resistance and battery. The method of calibrating the oscillograph is briefly explained. Typical test results are given and in a voltage supply of 40 kV voltage variations during a minute were 16.5 V which corresponds to an instability of 0.04%. If the stabiliser is in good condition the instability should not exceed 0.003%. There are 4 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1960

Card 3/4

24891

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

24,3300

AUTHORS: Vertsner, V.N., Nikiforova, V.G., Bogdanovskiy, G.A.,
Kozelkin, V.V., Shchetnev, Yu.F.

TITLE: Optical-electron-microscope ЭМ-6 (EM-6)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika. v. 6, no. 8, 1961,
1365 - 1369

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 3rd All Union Conference on electron microscopy, Leningrad, October 1960. This is a description of an electron microscope as based on the proposal of V.N. Vertsner. It is a simple instrument, the resolution of which is half-way between that of an optical and an electron microscope, and which has been called the optical (light)-electron microscope. The production type is designated ЭМ-6 (EM-6). It incorporates an electromagnetic objective, which produces a magnified electron picture of the sample on a high-resolution monocrystalline screen, the picture being subsequently observed by an optical microscope

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S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

Optical-electron-microscope ...

of small magnification and photographed by a camera. type "Zenit C" (Zenit S). The source of electrons is the electron gun 1 (Fig. 2). The anode diaphragm is 1 mm in diameter and the cathode wire may be centered together with the modulating electrode, with respect to the anode. The focussing diaphragm 2 is directly behind the anode. The illumination system allows a narrow beam of electrons to reach the sample (about 100 μ A) without additional lenses. The samples are introduced through the lock 3. The sample in a cylindrical holder is placed in the gap between the magnets, the holder being fixed at each end with rubber washers. The aperture diaphragm 4 is introduced into the gap behind the sample. The electron beam after passing through the sample reaches a second lens 5, whose magnification can be varied in three steps. The final electron image is formed at a monocrystalline screen 6; the side on which the beam impinges is covered by a thin layer of aluminum to prevent the charge built up. The screen is only 4 mm thick because of the properties of fluorite. The optical microscope 7 is fixed to the instrument by a hinge to facilitate access to the screen.

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Optical-electron-microscope ...

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

For photographs the best film is fluorographic film F ϕ -3 (RF-3) but other films having sensitivity of 180-250 units of Γ OCT (GOST) e.g. type A-2, may be used. The exposure times vary from 2 to 25 sec. depending on the sample density and overall magnification, which at an optical magnification of 40 can be 10,000, 5,000 or 2,000. The adjustment of the instrument consists of directing the electrons along the optical axis of the objective by adjusting the tilt of the gun and the axial adjustment of the two diaphragms. The vacuum system consists of a distributor, a small rotary pump VH-494 (VN-494) and a diffusion pump HBO (NVO-40) with air cooling. The silicone oil and the diffusion pump is type BKHC-94 (VKZh-94) and does not oxidize in air when heated. The power supply is from 220 V mains through a ferroresonant voltage stabilizer. HF, EHT supply is used. The HF oscillator utilizes a Γ Y-50 (GU-50) tube, working at 60 Kc/s at an amplitude of 8-9 kV. This voltage is applied to a voltage multiplier where it reaches 35 kV. The optical electron microscope type EM-6 which is now being produced has a resolution of 150 \AA for photography and 80-100 \AA for visual obser-

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2-891

Optical-electron-microscope ...

S/109/61/006/008/011/018
D207/D304

ations. With very accurately manufactured magnet tips the resolution can be increased to 60 Å. It is stated in conclusion that the simple construction and easy use of the instrument will make it widely adopted, to obtain magnifications between those of the optical and of the pure electron microscope. There are 6 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. X

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1961

Card 4/84

KOZHL'KO, O.A., assistant

Evaluation of routine disinfection in foci of intestinal infection. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.8:21-24 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova.
(DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS) (INTESTINES--BACTERIOLOGY)

KOZEL'KO, O.A.

Use of phage titer increase methods in the qualitative control of disinfection in food of intestinal infections (typhoid fever, dysentery). Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.2:36-39 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY) (TYPHOID FEVER)
(DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS)

KOZELKOV, Yu. I

Work of grape growers of the Nizami Collective Farm. Vin.
SSSR 15 no.3:10-11 '55. (MIRA 8:8)

(Viticulture)

USSR Cultivated Plants. General Problems M-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24929

Author : Kanevskaya, Z. Ye., Ovsyannikova, M.A., Kozelkova, N.I., Bel'skaya, L. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Application of the Luminescent Method of Determining the Viability of Agricultural Crop Seeds

Orig Pub: V sb.: Lyuminestsentnyy analiz. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1956, 20-24 Diskus., 24

Abstract: During the time from March to May 1955 at the Central Seed Control Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR the viability of seeds was determined in corn (90 specimens, 50 varieties), flax (diverse varieties) and oats (18 specimens, 9 varieties) by means of the luminescent method, by

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USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

M-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24929

Abstract: dying with indigo carmine and acid fuchsine in 0.1% concentration, as well as through germinating according to the state standard GOST 5055-49. Determinations through these methods yielded exact results. With the luminescent method 50 seeds were slit open along the embryo and spread out moist on filter paper in Petrie dishes along the half side with the cut facing upwards and were viewed in ultraviolet light at an excitation 365 mu, using a portable Lyum-1 unit with a PRK-4 bulb and an UFS-3 light filter. The embryos of viable corn seeds produced a bluish-violet fluorescence, the brilliance of which corresponded to the degree of viability, while the embryos which were nonviable fluoresced yellowish white, brown, dark gray or yellowish green. The luminescence of the

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USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

M-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24929

Abstract: corneous portion of the endosperm with a yellow-hued testa was light brown, and with a white testa light violet; the luminescence of the farinaceous part was light violet or bluish violet, and presented no idea as to viability. Viable seeds of fiber and linseed-oil flax had bright blue or bright yellow, the low germinating ones had bright white or brownish red luminescence in the rootlets and cotyledons, as well the dark blue ones in the rootlets. The luminescence in the yellow seeded varieties (No 471, VNIIMK-249, Golden) linseed-oil flax was yellowish-greenish. In the oat seeds the flower husks were stripped off and a transverse cut was made in the embryos. Depending on the extent of viability the section yielded a blue fluorescence of varying brilliance.

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USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

M-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24929

Abstract: Yellow luminescence of the embryo rootlets was characteristic of the nonviable seeds. - B. Ye. Kravtsova

Card 4/4

9

AUTHORS: Kozoll, K.Yu., Panov, G.S.

SOV-117-58-8-24/28

TITLE: ~~Electrification of a Manual Worm-Type Block and Tackle (Elektrifikatsiya ruchnoy chervyachnoy tali)~~

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 8, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Cantilever swing cranes are used with a manual block and tackle in metallurgical plants and forging workshops. This block and tackle has been modernized in the Leningradskiy zavod "Ekonomayzer" (Leningrad Plant "Ekonomayzer"). It is now driven by an electromotor. The block and tackle is now suspended from the cantilever of the swing crane. The lifting capacity is 0.5 tons; the lifting height 3 m; the lifting speed 4.5 m/min. The electromotor operates at 900 rpm. The device has shown good results. There is 1 diagram.

1. Cranes - Equipment

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25(2)

SOV/117-59-8-39/44

AUTHORS: Panov, G.S., and Kozell, K.Yu.

TITLE: The Installation of the Second Brake on Telfers

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 8, pp 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The "Kotlonadzor" rules require two electromagnetic brakes on electrotelfers handling foundry ladles. At present, the plants producing electrotelfers supply them with two brakes, but one of the brakes is placed in the middle of the gear reducer, and handicaps control. Telfers with only one brake are still in use at many plants. At the plant "Ekonomayzer", the second electromagnetic brake on the telfers is placed not in the gear reducer but on the same side as the lifting motor. The article tells in detail how the second brake is mounted on the telfer with the use of a special clutch (shown in drawing). The brake is simple and dependable. There is 1 drawing.

Card 1/1

PANOV, G.S., inzh.; KOZELL, K.Yu.

Fastening trolley wires for electric tower cranes on wooden brackets.
Mashinostroitel' no.9:18 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Electric wiring)

KRYLOV, M.V.; KOZELL, K.Yu.

Modernizing the brake system of an electrically operated telpher.
Mashinostroitel' no.11:11 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Cableways--Brakes)

KRYLOV, M.V.; KOZELL, K. Yu.

Modernization of electrotelpher brakes. Ratsionalizatsia no.5:26
'62.

KOZELLO, I. A.

Dissertation: "Synthesis of Some Nitriles, Imino Ethers, Amidines, and Amides Derived From Acrylonitrile." *Chem Sci, Ural' Polytechnic Inst, Sverdlovsk, 1953.*
Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 7, Apr 1954.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.; KOZELLO, I.A.; GASHEVA, A.Ya.

Synthesis of 2-aminopyrimidine. Report no.1: Condensation of propargyl aldehyde with dicyandiamide. Med.prom. 13 no.12:18-20 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(GUANIDINE) (PYRIMIDINE) (PROPIOLALDEHYDE)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.; KOZELLO, I.A.; GASHEVA, A.Ya.

Synthesis of 2-aminopyrimidine. Report No.2: Condensation of
guanidine with propargyl alcohol in the presence of oxidants.
Med.prom. 14 no.1:46-48 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(PYRAMIDINE)