

KOZLOVA, Z.M.; NECHAYEVA-PUGACHEVA, Ye.M.; MARTYNYUK, M.S.; SIZOVA, A.V.;
GLEYZER, A.M.; KUCHINSKAYA, L.M.; MURAV'YEVA, M.F.

Experience with 4% epilin plaster in the treatment of scalp
mycosis. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.4:73 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Detskaya kozhnaya bol'nitsa Leningrada (nauchnyy rukovoditel'
-prof. A.N. Araviyskiy).

Kozlova, Z.P.

GRIBENIUK, N.I.; KOZLOVA, Z.P.; OCHERNYSHEVA, A.V. (Khabarovsk)

Etiology and pathogenesis of hypertensive conditions. Klin. med.
33 no.9:65-67 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz gosspital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. B.A. Temper)
Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i terapevticheskogo
otdeleniya Khabarovskoy dorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nach. I.P. Voronin)
(HYPERTENSION, etiology and pathogenesis)

KEDROV, L.V.; KACHKO, I.L.; KOZLOVA, Z.V.; RUBASHKINA, T.S.;
SIMONOV, I.G.; LUPEKIN, L.A.; BORISOVA, N.V.; FETISOVA,
N.A.; VAYSBERG, I.Ye.; SUCHKOV, V.G.; KHRENNIKOV, N.S.;
FILATOV, M.F., red.; ZMIYEVSKAYA, L.G., red.

[Flexible footwear] Gibkaia obuv'. Moskva, 1962. 38 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tehnicheskoy informatsii
legkoy promyshlennosti.

KOZLOVA, Zoya Vladimirovna; KUTYANIN, G.I., prof., red.; MAKSIMOVICH,
A.G., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Plastics] Plasticheskie massy. Pod red. G.I. Kutianina. Mo-
skva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Plastics)

PARKHOMENKO, Vasilii Georgiyevich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof.,
retsenzent; [deceased]; BULGAKOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent;
ZAYTSEV, V..., retsenzent(Moskva); SHEKLAKOV, D.M., prepoda-
vatel' tekhnikumov sovetskoy trgovli, retsenzent(Moskva);
KOZLOVA, Z.V., retsenzent (Moskva); PISHCHENSKAYA, B.A., re-
tsenzent (Odessa); GUTAN, M.K., retsenzent; GOL'DIN, A.E.,
retsenzent; KHRYPPOV, N.N., retsenzent(Sverdlovsk); DERYABINA,
L.I., retsenzent; YEMEL'YANOV, D.M., retsenzent (Leningrad);
GONCHAROVA, L.D., retsenzent(Simferopol'); MATVEYEV, Ye.P.,
retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, I.M., retsenzent; DUDINSKIY, S.L.,
retsenzent(Leningrad); BABUN, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-
tsenzent(Khar'kov); CHERNOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
spets. red.; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Introduction to a knowledge of manufactured goods]Vvedenie v
tovarovedenie promyshlennykh tovarov. Izd.2., dop. i perer.
Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 142 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Commercial products)

KEDROV, L.V.; SERGEEVA, G.V.; KOZLOVA, Z.V.; PASTUKHOVA, T.S.

Characteristics of the manufacture and wearing properties of various types of footwear formed by the assembly method without lacing. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIKP no.32:71-79 '60.

(Shoe manufacture)

(MIRA 15:12)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. S
Animalies of Development and Pathological Anatomy

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50427
Author : Kozlova-Lavrinenko, T.Ye.
Inst : Chair of Forensic Medicine, Leningrad State Institute
for Advanced Training of Physicians.
Title : Certain Anatomicopathological Peculiarities of Poisoning
by Methyl Alcohol.
Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot Kafedry sudebn. med. Leningr. gos. in-ta
usoversh. vrachey, 1957, vyp. 10, 252-255
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Dissertation defended at the Zoological Institute for the academic
degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences:

"On Accumulated Studies in the Field of Ornithology."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

KOZLOV, Petr Kuz'mich. (1863-1935); Prin. uchastiye: GORBACHEVA, Z.I.;
GUMILEV, L.N., red.; KOZLOV, V.P., red.; KOZLOVA-
PUSHKAREVA, Ye.V., red.; MURZAYEV, E.M., red.;
OVCHINNIKOVA, T.N., red.; SINITSYN, V.M., red.;
YUNATOV, A.A., red.; SPRYGINA, L.I., red. izd-va;
VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[A Russian traveller in Central Asia] Russkii puteshestven-
nik v Tsentral'noi Azii; izbrannye trudy (k stoletiiu so
dnia rozhdeniia, 1863-1963). Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963.
522 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Kozlov, Petr Kuz'mich, 1863-1935)
(Asia, Central--Discovery and exploration)

KOZLOVAYEV, I. P.

PA 6/49T101

USSR/Physica

Jun 48

Waves, Electric
Dipoles

"Dispersion and Absorption of Short Electric Waves in Glycerine," I. P. Kozlovayev, Voronezh State U, 4 pp

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XVIII, No 6

Determines dielectric constant and absorption coefficient for waves of 100-350 cm in glycerine. Calculates molecular polarization. Results are compared with those of previous workers and Debye's dipole theory.

6/49T101

6/49T101

KOZLOVICH, E.

Training aid for technical classes. Tekh. i vooruzh. no.1:44-46
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

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81422

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 2,
p. 18, #5152 S/123/60/000/02/01/015

AUTHORS: Kozlovich, I. Z., Artem'yeva, N. D.

TITLE: Investigating the Chemical Resistance of Titanium²⁷

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1959, No. 50,
pp. 260-273

TEXT: The authors describe the results of investigating the chemical resistance of metallic Ti in atmospheric conditions, in water of the water supply system and in the Gulf of Finland waters, in solutions of potassium, ammonium and barium chlorides in their pure state and with ammonium thiocyanide additions; in sulfuric, hydrochloric, nitric and phosphoric acids and aqua regia, in caustic potash and caustic soda. Moreover, the effect of liveliness of the medium on the corrosion resistance was studied, as well as the corrosion rate as a function of time and the effects of cold-hardening and stresses. The following steel grades were tested simultaneously: 1X18H9T, 3X13, 40X and CT.3 (1Kh18N9T, 3Kh13, 40Kh, and St.3). Tests of Ti were carried out at the Nevskiy Plant and at the Kokcogazovyy

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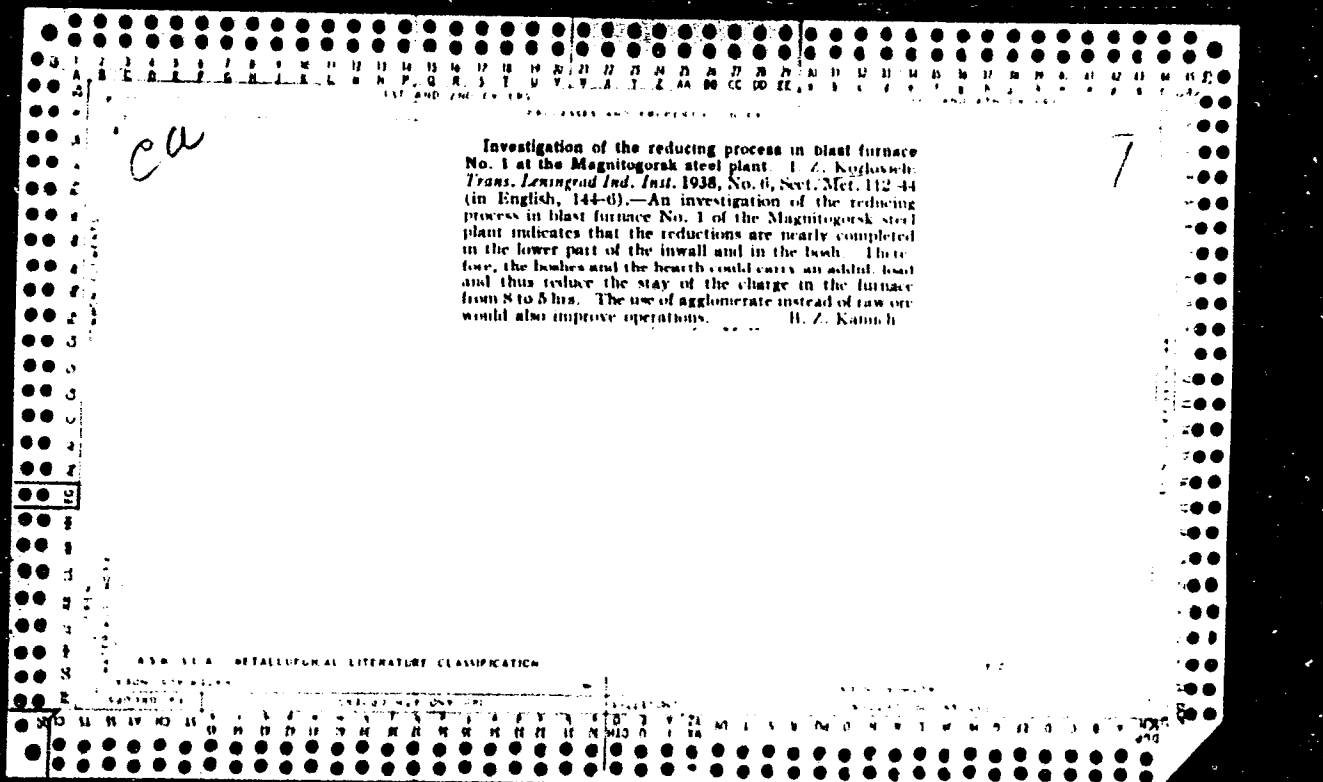
Investigating the Chemical Resistance of Titanium

Plant in various media. As a results of these investigations it was found that Ti possesses a high corrosion resistance in the atmosphere. in water of the water mains, in cold and hot Neva waters and in the waters of the Gulf of Finland, and also in nitric acid and aqua regia. Ti is corrosion-resistant in chlorous salts of low and medium concentration at normal temperatures, in alkalis of low and medium concentration, in concentrated phosphoric acid, steam and ammonia solutions. The resistance of Ti to sulfuric and hydrochloric acids depends on the concentration and temperature. Ti is not at all corrosion-resistant in Glover acid, nitrose acid and in the gases of the Nevskiy Plant. The liveliness of the corroding medium does not show any important effect on the corrosion rate of Ti.

B. Ye. A.¹⁸

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Card 2/2



CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Investigation of the performance of blast furnace No. 3 in the Zaporozhstal plant. I. Z. Korolyuk. *Sud* 1939, No. 4-5, 1-7; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 11, 78-9; cf. C. A. 34, 2301. —The object of the investigation was to det. the performance of the MacKee app. and the distribution of the materials in the furnace after the blast. The hearth is 8 m. in diam. Schemes of the distribution of the ores and coke and general data of the performance of the furnace during the period of the investigations are given. A max. CO₂ content (18.7%) found at the axis of the first zone proves the existence of a peripheral motion of the gases. The temp. was 300-600°. The degree of the reduction was 20-30%; the rate was not uniform. Transformation of Fe₂O₃ into FeO, with a small amt. of Fe was observed. Limestone changed only slightly. In the 2nd zone, 6000 mm. from the 1st, the temp. was 540-625° and the motion of the gases was also peripheral. The reduction process took place more intensively (not in steps, but uniformly) and the degree of the reduction was 48.0%. Curves for the contents of CO, CO₂ and for the pressure and temp. depending on the distance from the charge are given. The exptl. results of this furnace are compared with those of the No. 1 furnace of the Magnitogorsk plant. W. R. Henn

AS 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

5 4

Investigation of the Working of No. 3 Blast-Furnace. I.
 Kozlovich. (Stal, 1939, No. 6, pp. 1-7). (In Russian). In this, the concluding part of an account of an investigation of the smelting process in No. 3 blast-furnace at the Zaporozhstal Works (see p. 70 A), the author presents and discusses the experimental data obtained at the third level, the fourth level (7160 mm. above the iron notch) and in the hearth. The level at which the ore is completely reduced was also determined. The zones of slag formation depend on the temperature of the blast as well as on the nature of the ore. Basing his views on the experimental material obtained, the author comes to the conclusion that the furnace diameter of 8 m. is not a limiting size and that the dimensions could be increased to bring the volume up to 1700-1800 cu. m. without loss of efficiency.

A.S.B.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

111 AND 112 CODES 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200	111 AND 112 CODES 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200
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KOZLOVICH, I. Z.

PA 58T38

USSR/Engineering
Metallurgical Plants
Oxygen

Jul 1947

"Changing Oxidization Zones by Enriching Air Blasts With Oxygen," Docent I. Z. Kozlovich, Leningrad Polytech Inst, 6 pp

"Stal'" No 7

Studies of state of gas in oxidizing zones of hearth of large dome-furnaces showed that with an increase of oxygen content in air blast, size of oxidizing zone decreases. Focus of combustion approaches the tuyere, and carbon monoxide content increases. Measurement of temperature in oxidizing zone shows that temperature rises with an increase of concentration of oxygen in blast. 58T38

ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Smelting ferromanganese with least consumption of coke. I. Z. Koslovich (Leningrad Eng. Inst., U.S.S.R.). *Stal* 8, 11-14(1948).—Ferromanganese was successfully smelted in specially built medium-size (dimension-given) blast furnaces. A charge for smelting FeMn comprised coke 5400, 1st grade ore (50-51% Mn) 5000, 2nd grade ore (47-48% Mn) 2000, and limestone (51.5-53.0% CaO) 2000 kg. Depending on the Mn content in the FeMn, to a charge was added 500-800 kg. of Fe ore contg. Fe 46-47 and Mn 8-9%. To each 10th charge was added 1500-1000 kg. of blast-furnace dust and enough limestone to slag the gangue. 78% of the Mn fed into the furnace went into the FeMn, the blast-furnace dust contained 7%, and 15% went into the slag. The slag was utilized in the production of converter pig. The blast-furnace gas was cleaned to contain not more than 0.001-0.002 g. of dust per cu. m. and was fully utilized in the stoves without any difficulties. Considerable economy in coke was effected by preheating the air to 900-1000°. Furnace corrosion was greatly reduced by lining the bottom, hearth, and bosh with large size graphitic brick. M. Hosh

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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KOZLOVICH, I.Z.

DOC TECH SCI

Dissertation: "Processes of Oxidation and Reduction in Powerful Blast Furnaces."

18 March 49

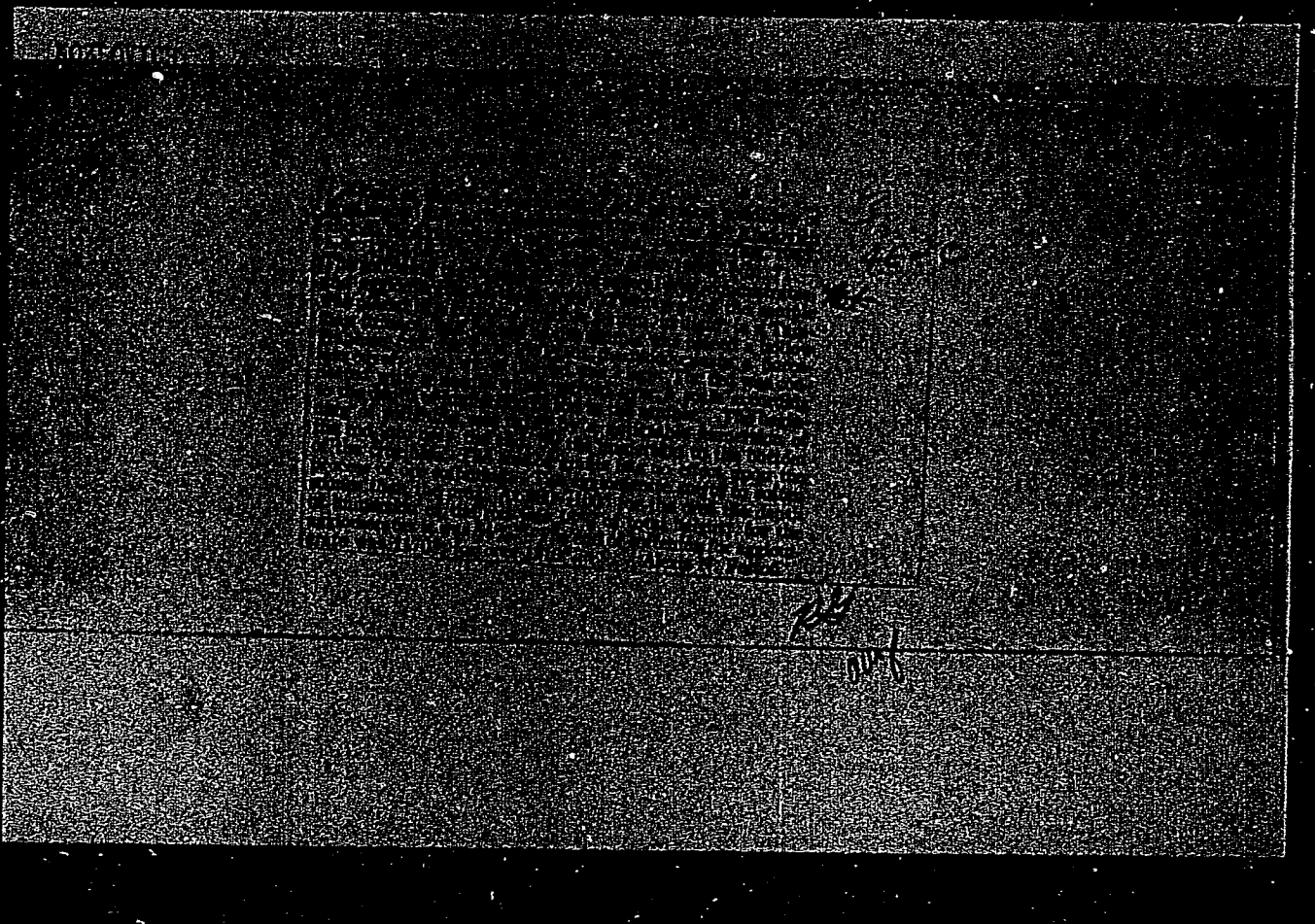
Inst of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, Acad Sci USSR.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva

Sum 71

KOZLOVICH, I.Z.

Processes taking place in large dimension blast furnaces. Trudy Leningrad.
Politekh. Inst. im. M.I. Kalinina '49, No.2, 257-339. (MLRA 6:3)
(GA 47 no.21:11098 '53)



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S/081/60/000/014/005/009
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 14, p. 306, # 57492

AUTHORS: Kozlovich, I.Z., Artem'yeva, N.D.

TITLE: Investigation Into the Chemical Stability of Titanium 1

PERIODICAL: Tr. Lenigr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensovet, 1959, No. 50, pp. 260-273


TEXT: The authors investigated the corrosion behavior of Ti obtained by the magnesium thermal method, under atmospheric conditions, in technical water solutions of chlorides of K, NH₄ and Ba, H₂SO₄, HCl, HNO₃ and H₃PO₄ (acids), aqua regia, and solutions of caustic alkalis. The investigation showed that all chromium and carbon steel specimens subjected to comparison tests in water, were covered with rust after 3 days. The surfaces of Ti and 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel remained lustrous after 5 months expired. In aqua regia all the steels were completely dissolved within 15-20 hours; Ti showed high corrosion resistance. In alkali medium Ti and steels did not corrode. The rate of Ti corrosion increased at higher temperature and HCl (acid) concentration. In Glover and

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A006/A001

Investigation Into the Chemical Stability of Titanium

nitrose acids and in gases of the Nevskiy Chemical Plant, Ti corroded intensively. Agitation of the corrosion solution, preliminary quench-hardening and annealing, did not affect corrosion of Ti. 

Ye. Zaretskiy

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

KOZLOVICH, N.S., kand.istoricheskikh nauk (Moskva)

Problems in ideological and educational work at a medical school (from the experience of the Medical School of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.). Med. sestra 20 no. 2:23-26 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(COMMUNIST EDUCATION)

POLIN, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOVICH, Yu.I., inzh.

Technology of the manufacture and melting of a compressed
consumable electrode for the making of titanium. Metallurgia 2:221-
235 '59. (MIRA 14:3)

(Titanium alloys--Electrometallurgy)
(Electrodes)

USSR/Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58189

Author : Kozlovka K. I.

Inst : ~~Astrobotanical~~ Section, Academy of Sciences
Kazaksh SSR

Title : Experiment of Spectrophotometric Investigation
of the Reflection by Plants of Close Ultra-
Violet Rays

Orig Pub : Tr. Sectora astrobotan. AN Kaz SSR, 1957, 5,
110-117

Abstract : Measurements of the spectral coefficient of lu-
minosity (K_{λ}) were conducted with the help of
a quartz spectrograph under field conditions,
utilizing a dull gypsum plate with an orthotropic
surface as a comparison screen, and a bary-
tic screen as a standard of luminosity. The

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USSR/Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58189

Abstract : value of K_{λ} on a section from 332 to 335 m μ of
green 45 investigated species of coniferous and
herbaceous plants was from 2 to 5% regardless
of the height over the sea level. The blue co-
lored mountain plants possessed the greatest K_{λ} .
The K_{λ} of high mountain flowers was 10% higher
than that of steppe flowers. The form of the spec-
tral curve did not depend on the color of plants
or flowers. The problem under investigation is
of great importance to astrobotanists, for there
are apparently more ultra-violet rays on Mars
than there are on the Earth.

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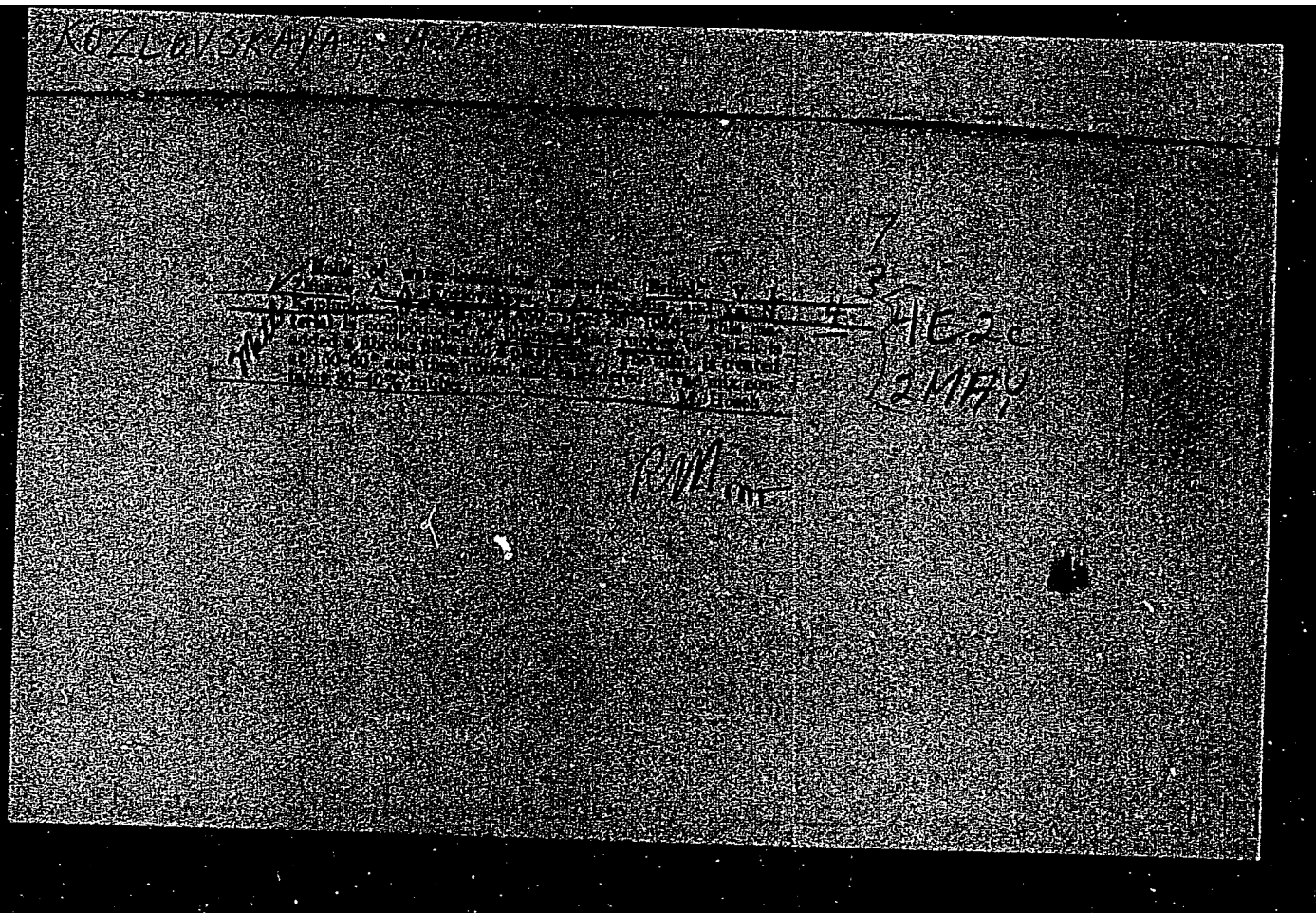
KOZLOVSKAYA, A.

With the initiators of a great undertaking. Okhr. truda i sots.
strakh. no.4:3 Ap '67. (MIRA 16:4)

(Moscow--Railroads--Employees)
(Socialist competition)

KOZLOVSKAYA, A.

"Dynamo" in the past and at present. Okhr. truda i sots.
strakh. 6 no. 11:11 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

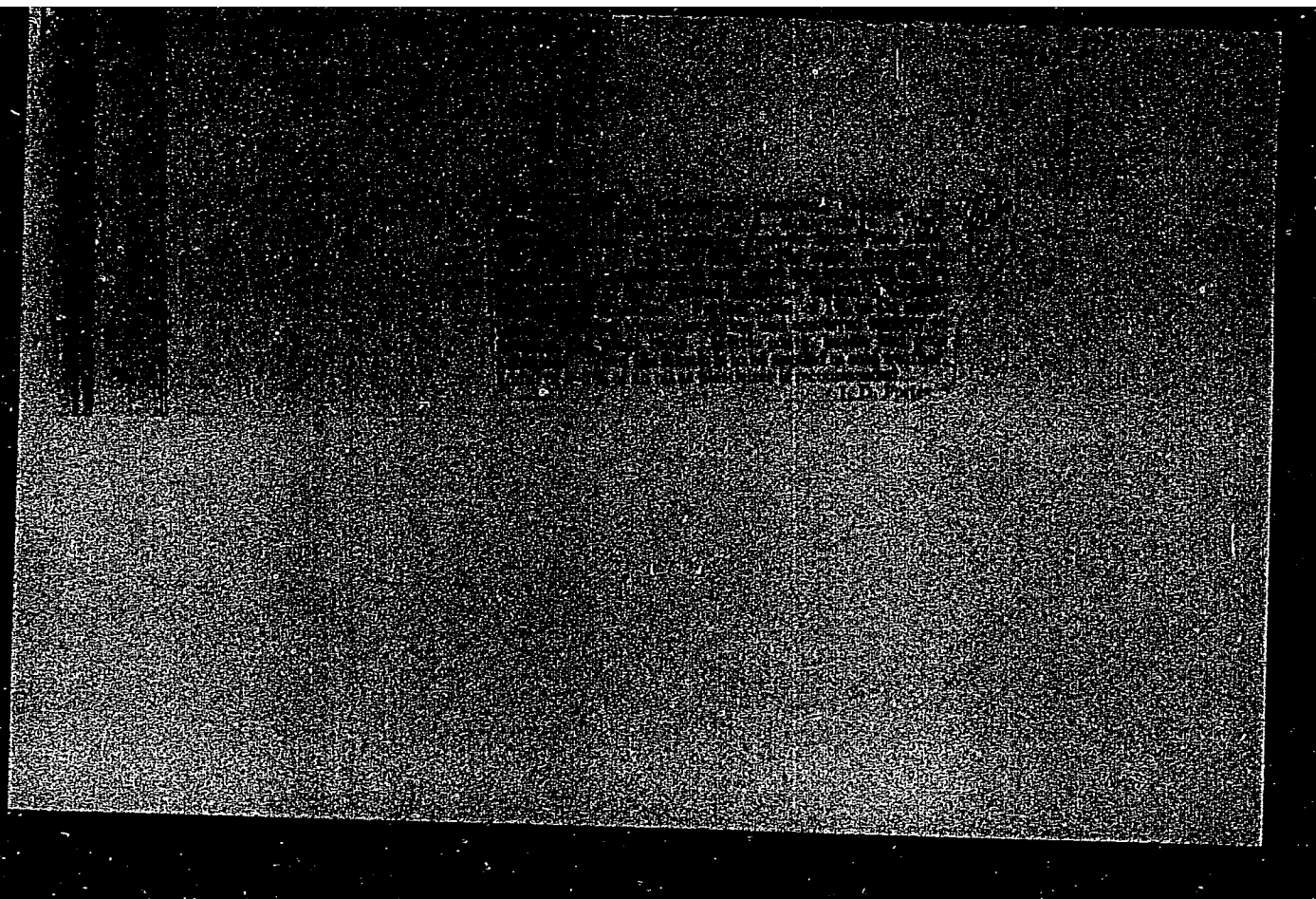


ZHUKOV, V.I., inzhener (Moskva); KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., inzhener (Moskva).

Insulation work on main pipelines during the winter. Stroi.pred.
neft.prom. 1 no.6:4-7 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Petroleum--Pipelines--Cold weather conditions)(Insulation (Heat))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825910

KOZLOVSKAYA, A. A.

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M. J.

ZHUKOV, V.I., inzhener; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., inzhener.

Electrometric method of determining the protective capacity of bituminous insulation coatings. Trudy VNIISTROINEFT' no.8:34-51 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Electric measurements) (Protective coatings)

KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A.

ZHUKOV, V.I., inzh.; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., inzh. (Moskva)

Effect of fillers on the properties of bituminous anticorrosive coatings. Stroi.pred.neft.prom. 2 no.8:11-14 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Bitumen) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Fillers (in paper, paint, etc.)

ZHUKOV, V.I., inzh. (Moskva); KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., inzh. (Moskva)

Rubberizing coatings to be applied at temperatures above and
below freezing. Stroi.pred.neft.prom. 2 no.9:7-9 S '57.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Pipelines)

(Protective coatings)

Kozlovskaya, A.P.

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ZHUKOV, V.I., inzh.; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., inzh.

Protective pipeline coverings made from coal-tar pitch. Stroi.
pred. neft. prom. 3 no.3:3-6 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Pitch) (Protective coatings) (Pipelines)

KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., inzh; ZHUKOV, V.I., inzh.

Bitumen-rubber protective coatings for pipelines. Stroi. truboprov.
3 no.8:14-16 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Protective coatings) (Pipelines)

NIKOLAYEV, S.I., red.; SALUKVADZE, V.S., red.; ANDRIANOV, K.I., red.; VASIL'YEV, A.Ye., red.; ZHIKHAREVA, G.P., red.; KRYLOV, P.I., red.; KSHONDZER, G.L., red.; KHRAMIKHIN, F.G., red. [deceased]; CHEREMISINOV, M.M., red. Prinsipalni uchastiyev: ANUCHKIN, M.P., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, M.B., red.; ZHUKOV, V.I., red.; KALYUZHNYI, N.G., red.; KAMERSHTEYN, A.G., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., red.; LAVROVA, N.P., red.; NUSOV, G.I., red.; FAL'KEVICH, A.S., red.; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Safety regulations for constructing steel pipelines] Pravila tekhniki bezopasnosti pri stroitel'stve magistral'nykh stal'nykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 235 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gazovoy promyshlennosti.
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (for Anuchkin, Grigor'yeva, Zhukov, Kalyuzhnyy, Kamershteyn, Kozlovskaya, Lavrova, Nusov, Fal'kevich) (Pipelines) (Industrial safety)

S/193/60/000/010/013/015
A004/A001

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, A. A.

TITLE: Protecting Underground Steel Pipelines From Corrosion

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No.10, pp.57-59

TEXT: The author points out that the properties of bitumen are changed by adding high-polymeric caoutchouc substances, and by this method it is possible to obtain a waterproof bitumen-rubber material. Caoutchouc additions considerably strengthen the bitumen and increase its elasticity. Thus the elasticity of Table 1:

Таблица 1

A Состав композиции	B Удельное объемное электросопротивление, ом·см			
	C начальное	D через 3 месяца	E через 6 месяцев	F через 9 месяцев
1 Битум IV+20% каоллина	$7.2 \cdot 10^{11}$	$6.75 \cdot 10^9$	$2.7 \cdot 10^8$	$2.2 \cdot 10^6$
2 Битум IV+20% резины	$4.0 \cdot 10^{11}$	$3.57 \cdot 10^{11}$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{11}$	$2.25 \cdot 10^{11}$

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 AOO4/AOO1

Protecting Underground Steel Pipelines From Corrosion

bitumen is nearly trebled and the relative elongation reaches several hundred percent. Table 1 shows the electric resistance of bitumen compounds, determined by the wet-contact method (in a 5% NaCl-solution). A - compound composition; B - specific volumetric electric resistance in ohm·cm; C - initial; D - after 3 months; E - after 6 months; F - after 9 months; 1 - bitumen IV+20% kaolin; 2 - bitumen IV+20% rubber.

Table 2:

Таблица 2

A Состав композиции	B Удельное объемное электросопротивление, ом·см					
	C галька		D песок		E суглинок	
	начальное	через 6 месяцев	начальное	через 6 месяцев	начальное	через 6 месяцев
1. Битум IV + 20% каолина	4·10 ¹³	4,9·10 ¹³	3,6·10 ¹²	4,5·10 ¹²	4,5·10 ¹³	1,3·10 ⁷
2. Битум IV + 20% резины	6,7·10 ¹²	1,8·10 ¹²	1,8·10 ¹²	1,3·10 ¹³	4,5·10 ¹¹	1,3·10 ¹¹

Table 2 shows the specific volumetric electric resistance of bitumen compositions determined by the pressure of the soil, saturated with a NaCl-solution. A - compound composition; B - specific volumetric electric resistance in ohm·cm;

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Protecting Underground Steel Pipelines From Corrosion A004/A001

C - pebble; D - sand; E - loam; a - initial; b - after 6 months; c - initial; d - after 6 months; e - initial; f - after 6 months; 1 - bitumen IV+20% kaolin; 2 - bitumen IV+20% rubber.

The bitumen-rubber insulating material "brizol" ¹⁵ possesses high mechanical and waterproof qualities. The average characteristics of brizol produced by the Chekhov Plant are the following: rupture strength - 8 kg/cm²; specific elongation - 70%; residual elongation - 20%; water permeability - non-existent; water-saturation capacity for 24 m - 0.20%. Table 3 shows the water saturation of insulations 6 mm thick at a soil pressure of 0.2 kg/cm²:

Composition of Insulation	Water saturation in the course of months, in weight %			
	1	5	10	13
Mastic with external "gidroizol" wrapping	0.13	3.99	9.23	12.5
Mastic with internal "gidroizol" reinforcement	0.48	3.74	5.46	9.89
Mastic with external "brizol" wrapping	0.27	1.27	1.99	3.01
Mastic with internal "brizol" reinforcement	0.17	0.68	1.25	3.30

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S/193/60/000/010/013/015
A004/A001

Protecting Underground Steel Pipelines From Corrosion

The author points out that specimens of insulation made of "gidroizol" and bitumen-kaolin mastic did not stand a two years test period, while specimens made of "brizol" and bitumen-rubber mastic showed, even after a test period of three years, their full specific volumetric electric resistance. The water resistance of "brizol" insulation after protracted lying in the ground exceeded that of "gidroizol" insulation by more than three times. Table 4 shows the adhesion strength of the individual insulation layers:

Insulation	Material on the surface of which the insulation was glued	Adhesion strength kg/cm ²
Bitumen-rubber mastic (with 5% rubber)	Primed surface of pipeline	9
Brizol	Bitumen-rubber mastic	12
Bitumen-kaolin mastic (with 20% kaolin)	Primed surface of pipeline	6




One of the basic methods of obtaining a material with the given properties in the technology of high-molecular compositions is plasticizing, as a result of which

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Protecting Underground Steel Pipelines From Corrosion S/193/60/000/010/013/015
A004/A001

the brittleness point of the material shifts towards the range of lower temperatures. The author points out that one of the most interesting peculiarities of combining caoutchouc with bitumen is the small quantity of caoutchouc necessary for a considerable change of the bitumen properties. Thus by adding only 0.1 - 1% (of the bitumen weight) of an effective caoutchouc brand (natural caoutchouc, polyiso-butylen of 100 - 200 thousand molecular weight) the bitumen properties already considerably change. If more than 3% caoutchouc is added, bitumen acquires the properties of rubber. There is one figure and 4 tables.



Gard 5/5

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22725

S/095/60/000/012/001/003
A053/A129

AUTHORS: Zinevich, A.M., Kozlovskaya, A.A., Gorshenina, G.I., Engineers

TITLE: Bitumen-polymer insulation materials

PERIODICAL: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, no. 12, 1960, 12 - 15

TEXT: In view of the introduction of rubber in bitumen new insulation materials have been developed, such as bitumen-rubber mastic and "brizol". The preparation of such mastics in the field does not permit the properties of rubber to be fully used due to the fact that rubber does not completely devulcanize at a temperature of bitumen processing of 160-180°C. This inconvenience can only be avoided in plant processing by mixing bitumen and rubber at 200-230°C, which forms a cloud of light fractions limiting the access of oxygen to the mass and therefore reduces oxidation of bitumen. Mixing is done by means of superheated steam which intensifies the process of devulcanization and the destruction of rubber crumbs, it also increases viscosity resulting in improved plastic properties. The development of the chemical industry and the production of polymers improved the physico-mechanical properties of insulating coatings by means of a combination of bitumen and polymers. These materials are more economical than

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S/095/60/000/012/001/003
A053/A129

Bitumen-polymer insulation materials

polymers and offer greater protection than bitumen. The investigations of the authors tended toward obtaining rubberized bitumen and combinations of it. In the rubberized bitumen rubber is dispersed to a molecular solution; in this process rubber is of prime influence on one or several physical properties of bitumen. It has been observed that while small quantities (0.1 - 1.0%) of rubber produce marked changes in bitumen, larger quantities above 3% render bitumen rubber-like. For the purpose of rubberizing, polyisobutylene and natural rubber were employed, which were introduced in the form of a 5 - 7% solution using green oil or gasoline. Tests were also conducted on the plasticizing effect of polyisobutylene of a molecular weight of 8 - 17,000 and of polydiene. The results of these tests were compared with the most effective plasticizer of the group of light petroleum oil, viz. green oil. It is shown that plastication of bitumen coatings with polymers ensures stability of the viscous state at rising temperature, while the heat-resistance of the mastic increases. In the course of investigations of the structural-mechanical properties of bitumen combined with polymers, viscosity was determined in absolute units by a Geopler instrument. The importance of the characteristics of the structural-mechanical properties of dispersed and high-molecular structures has been established by the works of Academician P.A. Rebin-der and Doctor of Technical Sciences N.V. Mikhaylov. At the present time develop-

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S/095/60/000/012/001/003
A053/A129

Bitumen-polymer insulation materials

ment work is being conducted with a view to establishing a technology of introducing rubber into petroleum asphalt during the process of emulsion-cavitational acidification, which contributes toward a more active reaction between bitumen and polymers. The method ensures economical effectiveness of the process and improves the structural-mechanical properties of the mastic. On the basis of combinations of bitumen with various kinds of rubber, polypropylene and other polymers, it is possible to obtain bitumen with new properties, as in the case of polymerization of petroleum asphalt with styrene. The same observation can be made in processing butadiene-styrene rubber with styrene. With rising temperature the viscosity of the bitumen hardly changes at all, which confirms its thermostability. The greatest effect was obtained with mechanico-chemical combinations, including intermediate products of styrene, polydiene, divinyl rubber (an intermediate product of the polypropylene production) and polypropylene. In these structures plasticity improves as well as the resistance to impact at negative temperatures; the softening temperature lies between 140 and 150°C. There are 4 tables and 2 diagrams.

Card 3/3

KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A., inzh.; VOLCHKOVA, N.S., inzh.

Rubrax insulation for protecting pipelines from underground
corrosion (Ozek-Suat - Groznyy oil pipeline). Stroi. truboprov.
6 no. 2:14-15 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Protective coatings) (Pipelines--Corrosion)

KOZLOVSKAYA, Asya Aronovna; NIKOL'SKIY, K.K., red.; SVYATITSKAYA, K.P.,
ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Insulating materials for protecting pipelines from corrosion]
Izoliatsionnye materialy dlia zashchity magistral'nykh truboprovodov ot korrozii. Moskva, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1962. 150 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Pipelines--Corrosion)

OBERTAS, V. (Sad-gorod Primorskiy); ZHUKOV, V.I.; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A.

What methods exist for effective anticorrosion protection of submarine pipelines? Stroil. truboprov. 8 no.6:36 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik proyektnoy gruppy tresta Dal'energostroy (for Obertas).
2. Sotrudniki laboratorii izolyatsionnykh rabot Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov (for Zhukov, Kozlovskaya).
(Underwater pipelines)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

ZINEVICH, A.M.; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A.

Anti-corrosive material for protecting main petroleum and gas
pipelines. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst.
nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18 no.3:19 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

ZINEVICH, A.M.; KOZLOVSKAYA, A.A.; RADUSHNOVA, T.A.

Composition and use of the anti-corrosive polydiene-bitumen mastic.
Biul. tekhn.-ekon.inform.Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. in-
form. 18 no.6:8-9 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

GATAULLIN, M.F., red.; PETROV, K., red.; LEBEDEV, Ye.A., red.; RUMYANTSEV,
V.P., red.; SMILYANSKAYA, I.M., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, G.M., red.;
BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Modern Lebanon; a handbook]Sovremennyi Livan; spravochnik. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1963. 222 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut narodov Azii.
(Lebanon—Guidebooks)

GONCHAROV, L.V., otv. red.; MARTYNOV, V.A., red. SVANIDZE, I.A.,
red.; KARTUZOV, S.P., red.; KOZLOVSKAYA, G.M., red.

[Economics of Africa] Ekonomika Afriki; sbornik statei.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 174 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut Afriki.

GHERNOGOROV, I.A., prof.; KOZLOVSKAYA, I.A., kand.med.nauk;
KOZHEVNIKOV, Yu.A.

Effect of reserpine on hypertension of the pulmonary artery.
Terap.arkh. 32 no.9:15-19 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. I.A. Chernogorov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(RESERPINE) (PULMONARY ARTERY—DISEASES) (HYPERTENSION)

KOZLOVSKAYA, I. B.

"The Influence of the Higher Branches of the Central Nervous System on the Morphological Composition of the Blood in Animals." Cand Med Sci, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst, 27, Dec 54. (VM, 16 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KOZLOVSKAYA, I.B.

Influence of bromine on the process of internal inhibition. Trudy
Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:35-40 '58. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii 1-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. M.A. Usiyevich).
(BROMINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (INHIBITION)

KOZLOVSKAYA, I.B.

Effect of the intensity of of conditioned and unconditioned stimuli
on the strength of a conditioned-conditioned defense reflex. Trudy
Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. fiziol. 6:38-49 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Laboratorii dvigatel'nykh uslovykh reflektsov, zav. - G.V.
Skipin.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

KOZLOVSKAYA, I.B.

Effect of luminal on blood regeneration processes. Farm.1 toks.
24 no.1:83-88 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR.
(ANEMIA) (PHENOBARBITAL)

KOZLOVSKAYA, I. B.

Effect of the higher parts of the central nervous system on
the morphological composition of the blood. Report No.1.
Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deiat. Ser.fiziol. 7:195-202 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

KOZLOVSKAYA, I.B.

Effect of the higher parts of the central nervous system on the
morphological composition of the blood. Report No.2. Trudy Inst.
vys.nerv.deiat. Ser.fiziol. 7:203-209 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(ERYTHROPOIESIS) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

KOZLOVSKAYA, I.B. (Moskva)

Effect of acute hemorrhages on the higher nervous activity in
dogs. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 6 no.6:66-68 N-D'62
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (nauchnyy ruko-
voditel' - prof. M.A. Usiyevich) AN SSSR.

KOZLOVSKAYA, Kh.N.

PAKSHVER, A.B.; GERASIMOVA, L.S.; KOZLOVSKAYA, Kh.N.

Strengthening the molecular structure of tire-cord rayon. Koll.
zhur. 19 no.1:104-108 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut.
(Tires, Rubber) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.

Origin of antibodies in the young born from immunized mothers [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no:4:220-224 J1-Ag '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

1. Laboratoriya kori Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODY REACTION,

antibody form. in young animals born from mothers immunized in pregn. (Rus))

(PREGNANCY,

same)

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.

Trans-placental penetration of measles and influenza viruses.
Vop.virus 3 no.4:241-242 JI-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva
(PLACENTA,
transplacental penetration of influenza & measles
viruses in animals (Rus))
(INFLUENZA, VIRUSES,
transplacental penetration in animals (Rus))
(MEASLES,
virus (Rus))

KOZLOV/SFAYA, L. A.; RYANTSEVA, N. YE.; SMIRNOVA, YE. V.

"Effect of the state of maternal immunity to measles on the intensity of immunity on progeny. (experiments on monkeys)."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

SERGIYEV, P.G., prof.; RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; CHELYSHEVA, K.M.;
REVENOK, N.D.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.; KOTSOVANE, V.A.; BORISOVA, L.S.;
GEKHTMAN, M.Ya.; SHROYT, I.G.; LAPTEVA, V.N.

Active immunization of children against measles with vaccine "C"
in an extensive epidemiological experiment. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.1:
17-20 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz instituta virusologii im. D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (direktor - P.N. Kosyakov), Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - N.N. Yezhov) i Respublikanskoy sanitarno epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moldavskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach - A.A. Kova'lev)
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sergiyev).

(MEASLES)

RYAZANTSEVA, N.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L.A.

Effect of maternal immunity to measles on the immunological level
in the spring; experiments on monkeys and on small laboratory animals.
Vop. virus. 4 no.1:59-63 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(MEASLES, exper.
mother-offspring immunol. relationship after immunization
in pregn. (Rus))

KOZLOVSKAYA, Lyudmila Ignat'yevna [Kozlovs'ka, L.H.]; OGONEVSKIY, V.P.
[Ohonovs'kyi, V.P.], otv.red.; ~~PHILLER~~, M.D., red.; MALYAVKO,
A.V., tekhnred.

[Development of the national economy of the Transcarpathian
Province during the Soviet regime] Rozvytok narodnoho
hospodarstva Zakarpats'koi oblasti za roky radians'koi vlady.
L'viv, Vyd-vo L'vivs'koho univ., 1959. 165 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Transcarpathia--Economic conditions)

~~HOZLOVSKAYA~~, L. (Leningrad, D-25, Nevskiy prospekt, d.72, kv.5)

Penetrating injury of the heart with a lesion of the descending
branch of the left coronary artery. Grudn. khir. 5 no.4:83-84
Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Leningrad, D-22,
Nevskiy prospekt, d.72, kv.5)

Dissection of the sphincter in injuries to the stomach. Vest.
khir. 92 no.2:96-100 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni Yu.Yu.
Uzhanelidze (dir.- prof. G.D. Shushikov).

ACCESSION NR: AP3014340

S/0193/63/000/011/0017/0020

AUTHOR: Kozlovskaya, L. N.; Mishustina, V. V.

TITLE: Sealing materials for radio electronics equipment

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 11, 1963, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: foamed plastics, porous structure, porous plastic, lifetime, plastic to metal adhesive, dielectric properties, calking compound, sealing compound, adhesive, hermetic sealing, high temperature, high humidity, radio electronics equipment, organosilicon polymer, foamed sealing compound, VPG 1 foamed sealing compound, VPG 2 foamed sealing compound, elastomer, VPG 2L porous elastomer, VPG 3, adhesion

ABSTRACT: In 1961 the authors developed foamed sealing compounds VPG-1 and VPG-2 with working temperatures of $-60+250^{\circ}\text{C}$, low specific weight ($0.4-0.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$), elasticity, and high dielectric properties. The new VPG-2L and VPG-3 foamed sealing compounds offer improved modifications. VPG-2L is reported to have a life of 50-90 min at 20°C (VPG-2 had a life of 10-20 min at 20°C) and lower corrosion

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ACCESSION NR: AP3014340

activity in relation to copper and its alloys as the result of using a less reactive foaming agent. Corrosion activity is also lowered by reducing the catalyst by half. VPG-3 with its low specific weight (0.3-0.4 g/cm³) is of interest in applications requiring minimum weight and high pliability. This low specific weight is made possible by using a fine powder quartz filler which intensifies gas formation and ensures formation of a microporous structure. The increased reaction rate reduces VPG-3 life to 10 min or less. VPG-3 corrosion activity is the same as for the older VPG-1 and VPG-2. The foamed sealing compounds adhere well to metals (stainless steel, titanium, aluminum, and magnesium alloys, silver, and tin plate), inorganic glass, and certain plastics. These compounds have been successfully used to seal radio electronic equipment and offer opportunities for application in other fields. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None.

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. N.

A. I. Glukhova, K. A. Andrianov, L. N. Kozlovskaya and K. F. Kalushenina,
"The Obtaining of a Rubber-Like Substance from the Polydimethylsilicoxane."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and
Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from
25-27 September 1959.

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 236-240 (USSR)

15.9210

S/122/60/000/006/008/012
A161/A026AUTHORS: Glukhova, A. I., Andrianov, K. A., Kozlovskaya, L. N.TITLE: Use of Heat-Resistant Rubber-Like FKS Material in Machines

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 46-49

TEXT: A new polymer, called $\Phi K C$ (FKS), is produced in the USSR which has previously been described (Ref. 3). This polymer readily combines with anorganic fillers, and with 33-35% of filler it gives a material for sealings working at high temperatures. There are three grades: FKS-1, FKS-2, and FKS-3, with 55, 45 and 33% of filler, respectively. Compared with heat resistant rubber on silico-organic or other base it has higher mechanical strength, heat resistance, is less affected by kerosene or dichloroethane, and does not deteriorate without air access. Vulcanization for 24 hours in 150 and 200°C lowers its tensile strength and raises the elongation capacity; vulcanization in 250°C increases the tensile strength to 60 kg/cm² at a 280% elongation; vulcanization in 300°C has negative effect. Short treatment in 350°C without air access in a press mold under pressure also gives good result and even faster. The behavior

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S/122/60/000/006/008/012

A161/A026

Use of Heat-Resistant Rubber-Like FKS Material in Machines

after vulcanization is described and illustrated by curves (Fig. 4). The production process was developed in cooperation with the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber Industry) and is now being employed by some chemical works. Three grades are being produced in bands and vulcanized to 2/10 mm plates: FKS-1, FKS-2 and ФКС-2Б (FKS-2B). The latter is not vulcanized because it does not contain any vulcanizing agent. FKS-1 is used for gaskets in long term operations at temperatures from - 70 to + 350°C, for short times (up to 5 hours) at temperatures as high as + 400°C, and as seals for operation in hydrocarbons at temperatures as high as 200°C. The design of seals is illustrated (Fig. 5). FKS-2 has good dielectric properties and may be used for electroinsulating linings, insulation for electric wires operating in 300 and 350°C over long periods and for short time (10 hours) in 400°C. FKS-2 is frequently used for sealing undetachable joints working at 400°C in 2 hour periods. Pressing technology is being developed for producing bushings reinforced with glass fabric (Fig. 7), for high temperature and high pressure work. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 3 references: 2 English and 1 Soviet. ✓c

Card 2/2

S/661/61/000/006/050/081
D235/D302

AUTHORS: Kozlovskaya, L. N., Glukhova, A. I., Andrianov, K. A.
and Kaluzhenina, K. F.

TITLE: Thermal stability of materials based on poly-dimethyl-
siloxanes

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganiches-
kikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii, no. 6: Doklady,
diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i
prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len. 1958. Leningrad,
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 216-220

TEXT: A supplement to the above paper (this publication, no. 2,
p. 95). The authors report on materials formed from polydimethyl-
siloxanes and fluoro-organic polymers. Such materials can be used
at 350°C for 300 hours and at 300°C there is practically no change
in the properties after 1,000 hours. After service at 300 - 350°C
the mechanical strength is 100 - 110 kg/cm² and the specific elon-
Card 1/3

Thermal stability of ...

S/661/61/000/006/050/081
D235/D302

gation 80 - 100%, the resistance to breakdown after the action of oil for 200 hours at 200°C falls by 40 - 50% and swelling amounts to 20 - 25%; shrinkage after heat treatment is about 5%. The material can be used for packing, sealing, etc.; because it forms few volatile compounds it will find application in vacuum technology. The paper is discussed by the authors and A. L. Klebanskiy (VNIISK, Leningrad), A. A. Berlin (Moscow), V. I. Pakhomov (NIIPM, Moscow) and N. Nudel'man (NIIRP, Moscow). The following topics are discussed: Vulcanization of the polymers; toxicity of the material; the immediate formation at room temperature of polymer fragments on rolling; properties; the mechanism for the formation of polymer fragments by destruction of Teflon and polydimethylsiloxane; and the amount of filler for the material. Vulcanization takes place by breakdown of polymer chains, the formation of benzoyl peroxide and subsequent recombination of the macromolecules; it takes place with respect to fragments of polydimethylsiloxane and not with respect to the fluoro-polymer. The number of volatile compounds is negligible and the material does not cause metallic corrosion. The ✓

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Thermal stability of ...

S/661/61/000/006/050/081
D235/D302

toxicity is lower than for fluoro-polymers, because it is a two-component system and contains ZnO. On rolling, orientation and partial breakdown of the polymers takes place, but the material with the optimum properties is obtained at 300 - 350°C when there is destruction of both polymers. There is no additional data on the formation of polymer fragments, and although Teflon forms free radicals if subjected to the short-time action of high temperatures, experiments to find their concentration have not been successful. This material can contain 87% by weight filler and only 13% by weight polymer. To elucidate the formation reaction further experiments must be carried out in an inert gas atmosphere, at high pressure, in the presence of acceptor radicals and in the absence of zinc oxide.

Card 3/3

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S/138/62/000/004/006/008
A051/A126

15. 9440

AUTHORS: Kozlovskaya, L.N.; Rudenko, N.I.

TITLE: Thermoresistant foam rubber

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1962, 19 - 20

TEXT: Dimethylsiloxane CKT (SKT) rubber was used to produce the thermo-resistant foam rubber product. The latter has a high residual deformation, therefore, a small quantity of hydropolysiloxane additions were included. "Prophore 5", a pore-forming substance, was also added to produce a high-quality finely-porous structure with a low specific gravity. Mica, asbestos fluor, fluoroplast, etc, in addition to alkali-earth metal oxides, are used as fillers. The technology is similar to that of silicon-organic rubbers and is based on the following operations: 1) Rolling of the rubber mix; 2) foaming and scorching in the pressing machine; 3) thermostating in free state. The axial-compression determination on a relaxometer was used to determine the time necessary for thermostating of the foam rubbers after the foaming process in the pressing machine, and for determining the properties after artificial aging at elevated temperatures (200 - 250 and 300°C). The obtained thermo-resistant foam rubber is recommended

Card (1/2)

S/138/62/000/004/006/008
A051/A126

Thermoresistant foam rubber

as a compression-lining material for hermetic sealing of detachable parts and as a vibro-insulating material in instruments for special purposes. The following characteristics of the foam rubber are given: apparent specific gravity 0.3 - 0.5 g/cm³; working interval of temperatures from -60 to +300°C; elastic recoil not less than 0.85%; relative compression 50 - 60%; relative residual deformation 0.5 - 1.0%; friability temperature below -70°C; relaxation characteristic, under compression of 50% the relaxation of tension is stopped after two days (48 h), after which the residual tension is 50% of the initial one; swelling in water after 1 day (24 h) 2 - 3%, after 10 days (240 h) 5 - 7%. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

TIKHONOVA, I.V.; KOZLOVSKAYA, L.N.; RUDENKO, N.I.

Heat-resistant foam rubber. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos.
nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.2:18-20 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S.

"Subfossil Fauna of Mollusca of Certain Lakes in the USSR. Their
Genesis and Evolution." Sub 7 Dec 51, Moscow Order of Lenin State U
niversity M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science* and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

* *CAND Biological Sci.*

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S.

Mollusks, Fossil - Kazakhstan

History of the subfossil fauna of mollusks of some lakes of the Trans-Ural region and of northern Kazakhstan. Trudy Lab. sapr. otl. no. 5, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S.

Defended his Candidates dissertation in the Biology - Soil Faculty of Moscow State University on 7 April 1952.

Dissertation: "Subfossil Mollusk Fauna of Several Lakes East of the Urals, Northern Kazakhstan, and Moscow Area; Its Genesis and Evolution on the Background of the Development of Ponds."

SO: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskikh i Yestestvennykh Nauk, No. 1, Moscow, Feb 1953, pp 151-157: transl. in M-29782, 12 April 54, ~~SECRET~~

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Reclaiming lands

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 9/36

Authors : Kozlovskaya, L. S.

Title : ~~Reclaiming swampy forest lands~~
: Reclaiming swampy forest lands

Periodical : Priroda 43/8, 73-74, Aug 1954

Abstract : An account is given of researches conducted for the purpose of finding ways for reclaiming swampy forest lands. It was found that the practical results obtained are small in comparison with the extent of the researches and it is recommended that the land be classified into types to be studied separately.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S.

USSR/Oecology

Card 1/1

Author : Kozlovskaya, L. S.

Title : Habitation of fresh water mollusks, of the pisidium type in swampy forest soils.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 95, 6, 1321 - 1323, 21 Apr 54

Abstract : The article describes the discovery made by the author of the habitation of fresh water mollusks (*Pisidium casertanum* and *Pisidium personatum*) in swampy soil. It analyses the causes and possibilities of this for ecological transformations and self-adjustment of the mollusks.

Institution : Forest Inst. of the Acad. of Scs. of the Ukr. SSR

Submitted : 22 Feb 54

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S.

USSR/Geology - Paleontology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 38/49

Authors : Kozlovskaya, L. S.

Title : About the absence of Prosobranchia in the deposits of Tobol and Ishim lakes and basins

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/4, 649-651, Oct. 1, 1954

Abstract : The absence of subfossil fauna Prosobranchia in the deposits of Tobol and Ishima lakes and basins of central and southern Ural was discussed. Thirteen references: 12-USSR and 1--USA (1842-1952). Drawing.

Institution : Academy of Sciences, USSR, Forestry Institute

Presented by : Academician V. N. Sukachev, June 5, 1954

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.S.

Characteristics of the soil fauna of Bolshesemelskaya Tundra. Dokl.
AN SSSR 104 no.3:485-486 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.M.
Sukachevym.
(Bolshesemelskaya Tundra--Soil fauna)

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.S.

Subfossil complexes of mollusks as indicators of the state of lakes during the Holocene. Trudy Lab.sapr.otl. no.6:55-64 '56. (MIRA 9:11)
(Mollusks, Fossil)

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History of Lake Nero based on research data of animal remains.
Trudy Lab.sapr.otl. no.6:173-180 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Nero, Lake--Paleontology)

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Soil fauna in forests of the Kotlas working circle. Trudy Inst.
less 36:56-72 157. (MIRA 10:12)
(Kotlas District--Soil fauna)
(Forest soils)

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~~Comparative~~ characteristics of soil fauna in the arctic part of
the Usa Basin. Trudy Inst. lesa 36:165-177 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Usa Valley--Soil Fauna)

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U.S.S.R. Trudy Lab. sapr. otl. no.7:43-57 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Krasno-Polyanskiy District--Limnology) (Sapropels)
(Paleoclimatology)

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History of Lake Galich based on the study of animal remains.
Trudy Lab. sapr. otl. no. 7:99-105 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Galich, Lake--Sapropels)
(Paleoclimatology)

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Role of soil fauna in the decomposition of organic matter in swampy forest soils. Trudy Inst. lesa 49:27-38 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut lesa AN SSSR.

(Forest soils) (Soil fauna)

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S.

USSR

reports to be presented at the 7th Intl Congress of Moor-land Research, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, 18-19 Sep 60.

BELENKIIY, (fnu) (possibly M. S. ELEN'KIY, Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Health Resorts and Balneology, Odessa) - Paper to be announced (Session IV)

KYUCHINA, M. M., Soil Institute Imeni V. V. Dokubayev, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Characteristics of humus materials and their importance for plants" (Session VIII); also Chairman, Session VII

KOZLOVSKAYA, L. S., Institute of Forestry, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "The task of biological factors in the decomposition of the organic parts of peats" (Session I)

MANUKAYA, S. M. and FRIDLOVA, T. Y., both of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Organic components of peats and their relation to metals" (Session I)

KOZLOVA, G. H., Director, State Scientific Research Institute for Health Resort Studies and Physiotherapy, Moscow - paper to be announced (Session III)

P'YAVCHENKO, N. I., Institute of Forestry, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Types of wood peat in the USSR" (Session VIII)

TYUREMOV, N. "Principles of classification of peat deposits" (Session II)

ZANJATIN, S. I., Institute of Regional Pathology, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, Alma Ata - "Balneological factors in the Kazakh SSR" (Session IV)

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"Changes in the root relationships of pine stands on peat soils during the course of the year" [in German] by L.Heikurainen.
Reviewed by L.S.Kozlovskaia. Bot.zhur. 45 no.7:1080-1081
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR, selo Uspenskoye Moskovskoy oblasti.

(Finland--Pine)

(Roots (Botany))

KOZLOVSKAYA, L.S.; ZHDANNIKOVA, Ye.N.

Joint activity of earthworms and microflora in forest soils. Dokl.
AN SSSR 139 no.2:470-473 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut lesa i drevesiny Sibirskogo otdeloniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.
(Forest soils) (Earthworms) (Soil micro-organisms)

KOZLOVERKAYA, L.S.; ZHDANNIKOVA, Ye.N.

Interrelationships between soil fauna and microflora. Report
No.2: Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.7:79-88 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

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