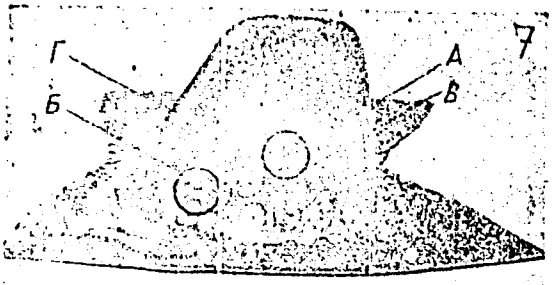
S/182/60/000/010/007/015/XX
A161/A030

Deformations and Stresses in Extrusion of Parts with Complex Shape

Figure 7: Clutch case roof



Card 6/8

88772

S/182/60/000/010/007/015/XX
A161/A030

Deformations and Stresses in Extrusion of Parts with Complex Shape

Table:

1 - The number of figure in the article;
2 - The name of automobile body part concerned;
3 - The zone of maximum deformations;
4 - The long ellipse axis, in mm;
5 - The short ellipse axis, in mm;
6 - Final deformation ε_0
7 - Final deformation ε_0 and
8 octahedral shift γ_0 ;
9 - Octahedral stress in kg/cm^2;
10 - m, a value characterizing the stressed state (Formula 9).
11 - Normal stress along
12 - the axes.

Card 7/8

S/182/60/000/010/007/015/XX
A161/A030

Deformations and Stresses in Extrusion of Parts with Complex Shape

№ рис. (1)	Наименование детали (2)	Зона наибольших деформаций (3)	Большая ось валика (4)	Малая ось валика (5)	ε_u (6)	ε_v (7)	γ_v (8)	γ_v в кг/см² (9)	m (10)	σ_u в кг/см² (11)	σ_v в кг/см² (12)
3	Крыша кабины	А	24	19,5	0,182	−0,025	0,272	1680	0,39	4130	1610
		Б	25,5	18,5	0,243	−0,078	0,351	1780	0,46	4410	2210
		В	26,5	16,5	0,282	−0,182	0,405	1785	−0,214	3510	−752
		Г	24	15	0,182	−0,287	0,406	1785	−5,1	732	−3810
		Д	25	13,5	0,223	−0,393	0,55	1870	−10,6	[illegible]	−3800
		Е	24	17,5	0,182	−0,133	0,26	1670	−0,38	[illegible]	−1050
4	Боковина кабины	А	25	19,5	0,223	−0,025	0,336	1745	0,41	4250	1740
		Б	29,5	16	0,39	−0,223	0,57	1880	−0,10	3820	−382
5	Головка облицовки радиатора	А	25	15,5	0,243	−0,254	0,40	1780	−1,48	1770	−2620
		Б	26,5	16,5	0,264	−0,182	0,40	1780	−0,215	3440	−740
6	Крыло	А	28	20	0,336	0	0,55	1870	0,50	4620	2310
		Б	28,5	17,5	0,35	−0,153	0,505	1850	0,148	4410	654
		В	25	18	0,182	−0,165	0,283	1710	−0,74	3230	−2380
		Г	23	19,5	0,139	−0,025	0,208	1510	0,355	3680	1310
7	Крышка картера сцепления	А	29,5	17,5	0,39	−0,133	0,555	1875	0,192	3700	730
		Б	24	18,5	0,182	−0,078	0,256	1670	0,91	3710	3380
		В	23	20,5	0,139	0,023	0,244	1640	0,615	4090	2400
		Г	24,5	18	0,203	−0,165	0,304	1730	−0,527	2750	−1450

Card 8/8

KAZAKOV, Yu.P.

Plotting a coodinate grid on sheet blanks prior to die stamping.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 2 no.8:21-22 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Sheet-metal work)

SOV/84-58-11-44/58

AUTHOR: Kazakov, Z. Acting Unit Commander

TITLE: Rocket Signaling (Signalizatsiya raketami)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author tells how his unit sprayed a forested area of 6,000 ha in the vicinity of Moscow using mobile radio units and rockets for signaling. Two signalmen, equipped with small packs containing ultra shortwave P-108 and P-109 radio units walked in a parallel direction at a distance of 6 km from each other. A similar radio unit was installed on the floor of the An-2 cockpit between the pilots' seats. When reaching a sector, one of the crew would radio the command "rocket," whereupon the signalmen sent these out to guide the pilots. This method proved safer because it did not divert the pilots' attention, and also more useful since the process could be repeated if an area had not been adequately sprayed. The cost of rockets cost 600 rubles, while signal flags for the same area would have cost 3,360 rubles.

Card 1/1

Country : Bulgaria T
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Circulation

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 8087

Author : Zheljazkov,I.; Angelov,A.; Nikolov,A.; Kazakova,A; Chuleva,A.; Mushmov,D; Ignatova,E; Nikolova,M.; Minchev,T.

Title : The Effect of the Bulgarian Synthetic Estrogenic Preparation "Vitestrol" on Blood Pressure.

Orig Pub. : Izv. Otd. biol. i med. nauki. Bolg. AN. Ser. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, No. 1, 47--55

Abstract : Vitestrol was injected in doses of 0.5, 1.3 and 5 mg/kg into normal, atropinized, vagotomized and decerebrate cats, as well as into cats with carotid sinuses removed. Vitestrol lowered blood pressure by 16--35% (depending upon the dose) within 72--395 seconds. There were no substantial differences between the normal and the operated animals. It is suggested that vitestrol acts directly upon the smooth muscle elements of the vessel walls.--S.B.Stefanov.

Card: 1/1

1.1350 1454

32057
S/182/62/000/001/003/004
D038/D113

AUTHORS: Rubenkova, L.A. and Kazakov, Yu.P.

TITLE: Investigation on the stress-strain state in deep drawing

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1962, 11-13

TEXT: Rejects and metal ruptures which frequently occur during deep drawing operations of the two-section gas tanks of the ЗИЛ 164 (ZIL-164) automobile are investigated. The stress-strain state of one section of the gas tank was investigated during deep drawing. 160 mm diam. specimens made of a lead clad steel of the following chemical composition and properties were tested and investigated: 0.06% C; 0.005% P; 0.012% S; 0.02% Si; 0.35% Mn; 0.04% Cr; 0.05% Ni; 0.002% Al; 0.04% Cu; yield point = 26.2 kg/mm^2; tensile strength = 32.2 kg/mm^2; relative elongation = 34.3%, and the depth according to the Erichsen test method = 10.8 mm. The authors conclude that (1) only completely out out blanks should be deep drawn; (2) the sheets should be pinch press rolled or rolled before deep drawing to avoid the aging effect; (3) correct gap dimensions should be maintained between the punch and the die bed, and the face of the draw bed should be free of

Card 1/2

KUKHTAROV, V.I.; KAZAKOV, Yu.P., inzh., retsenzent; SEREP'YEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; BABENKO, V.A., inzh., red.; MARKIZ, Yu.L., red.izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Cold stamping]Kholodnaia shtampovka. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 403 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Sheet-metal work)

S/182/63/000/001/004/012
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Rubenkova, L. A., Kazakov, Yu. P., Dryashin, I. B.

TITLE: Selection of sheet steel for stamping intricate parts

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1963, 9 - 11

TEXT: At the Institut mashinovedeniya (Institute of the Science of Machines) methods have been developed to determine the magnitude of stresses and deformations in components of intricate shape. By these methods it is possible 1) to determine the actual magnitudes of stresses and deformations arising in drawing parts of intricate shape, 2) to determine the critical deformation magnitudes which, once they are attained, might impair the stability of the drawing process, 3) to establish the mechanical clearances that ensure optimum stamping conditions of the metal. The authors give a detailed description of determining the above factors, present relevant formulae and an example of calculating the stressed and deformed state in stamping the fender of the ЗИЛ-164 (ZIL-164) truck. The calculation results are compiled in a table. By using these methods, it is possible to classify components according to intricacy groups, depending on the actual

S/182/63/000/001/004/012
A004/A126

Selection of sheet steel for...

deformations and stresses and thus select material with optimum mechanical properties. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

KAZAKOV, Yu.P.; RUBENKOVA, L.A.

Nature of applied stress in the frawing of intricately shaped parts. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 5 no.3:17-19 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Drawing (Metalwork)) (Strains and stresses)

RUBENKOVA, L.A.; KAZAKOV, Yu.P.; DRYASHIN, I.B.

Selection of a sheet steel for the die stamping of intricate parts. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.1:9-11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Sheet-metal work) (Sheet steel—Testing)

KAZAKOV, Yu.P.; SEREP'YEV, V.V.

Developing an efficient design of ZIL cooler parts. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 5 no.8:21-23 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

RUBENKOVA, L.A.; KAZAKOV, Yu.P.

Investigating stress-strain conditions in die cupping. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 4 no.1:11-13 Ja 62. (MIRA 17:3)

KAZAKOV, Yu.V., inzh.; KRECHETOV, A.D., inzh.

Automating the striking of welding arcs. Svar. proizv. no.9:33-34 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KAZAKOV, Z.

Lump together. Grazhd.av. 20 no.4:27 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik aeroporta Myachkovo.
(Aeronautics, Commercial--Study and teaching)

37776

15.8170

S/661/61/000/006/071/081
D247/D302

AUTHORS: Borodin, M. Ya., Kazakov, Z. I., Koroleva, A. P. and Popov, V. A.

TITLE: Foam plastics based on silico-organic resins and their combination with organic polymers

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh 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, 304-306

TEXT: Two types of silico-organic resins were investigated: Resins for layer foams and resins from acetoxysilanes. The coefficient of contraction, mechanical durability and dielectric properties were considered. Some of the uses of the layer foams were mentioned. Aluminum powder as a filler was assessed (thermostability being obtained up to 400°C). In the discussion the minimum weight by volume and the water capacity for the silico-layer foams were given.

Card 1/1

KAZAKOV, Z.M.

Practices in aerial spraying of forests with chemicals. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4 no.2:29-30 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 16:5)

(Moscow Province--Gypsy moth--Extermination)
(Moscow Province--Aeronautics in forestry)

KAZAKOVA, A. A.

"Bacteriosis of Wheat," Trudy Vsesoiuznogo Nauchno-Issledovtel'skogo Instituta Zerna i Produktov Ego Pererabotki, no. 13, 1934, pp. 38-40. 5919 M85
IZRAILSKIY V. P. and KAZAKOVA, A

SO: SIRA: SI-19-53, 15 Dec. 1953

KAZAKOVA, A. A.

Onions

Local onions from vegetative propagation. Sad i og., No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____1953. Unclassified.

1. BREZHNEV, D. D.; KAZAKOVA, A. A.

2. USSR 600

4. Onions

7. Green onions throughout the year, Dost. sel'khoz, No. 12, 1952.

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

ALEKSANDROV, Sergey Vasil'yevich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BELYAYEV, Anton Semenovich; VASIL'YEV, Vasiliy Luk'yanovich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAZAKOVA, Antonina Alekseyevna, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAMERAZ, Abram Yakovlevich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SECHKAREV, Boris Ivanovich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BREZHNEV, D.D., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor; PETROV, N.P., redaktor; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Vegetable gardening]Ovoshchevodstvo. Pod red. D.D.Brezhneva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 472 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Vegetable gardening)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25055

Author : Kazakova, A.A.
Inst : ~~Not given~~
Title : The Effect of Temperature on the Growth and Development of the Onion

Orig Pub: Tr. po prikl. botan., genet. i selektsii, 1957, 31, No 2, 117-121

Abstract: Tests made in Leningradskaya Oblast with various onion varieties (Bessonovskiy, Tsitausskiy, Kaba and Vologodskiy) have demonstrated that storing the seedlings and select onions at reduced temperatures (5-8°) produces a slowing up of growth in the vegetative organs and an acceleration in generative development. The storage of onions at lowered temperatures lead to the large-scale shoot formation in the plants

Card 1/2

LUKOVNIKOVA, G.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KAZAKOVA, A.A., kand.biol.nauk

Effect of growing conditions on the chemical composition and economic features of certain onion species. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen, i sel. 32 no.3:116-132 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Onions)

KAZAKOVA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Methods of obtaining sterile forms of onion. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 32 no.3:304-305 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Onions) (Sterility in plants)

KAZAKOVA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; STAROKOZHEV, S.I.

How the time of planting affects the biological features of garlic. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sel. 32 no.3:146-148 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

(Garlic) (Planting time)

KHZHKOVA, A.D.

Synthesis of trialkylsilyl phosphoric acids. K. A. Andrianov, [illegible]

5(3)

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Zhdanov, A. A., Kazakova, A. A.

SOV/62-59-3-13/37

TITLE: Synthesis of New Polymers With Inorganic Chains of Molecules (Sintez novykh polimerov s neorganicheskimi tsepyami molekul)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 3, pp 466-471 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper some reactions of the formation of new polymers with mineral chains of molecules containing aluminum, titanium, phosphorus, and oxygen atoms were investigated. By means of double decomposition of sodium ethyl silanolate with titanium-tetrachloride as well as of sodium trimethyl silanolate with titanium tetrachloride and aluminum chloride dodecamethyl-titanoxy-tetrasiloxane, dodecaethyl-titanoxy-tetrasiloxane and nonamethyl alumoxy-trisiloxane were synthesized. In the investigation of the hydrolytic stability of nonaethyl-alumoxy-trisiloxane it was found that during hydrolysis a simultaneous formation of polyorganosilylalumoxanes - polymers with the elementary group of the formula

Card 1/2

$-\underset{\underset{OSi(C_2H_5)_3}{|}}{Al}-O-$ takes place. On the interaction of nonaethyl-alumoxy-trisiloxane with tris-triethyl-silylphosphate polyorganosilylphosphoralumoxanes with the elementary group of the formula

$$-\underset{\underset{OSi(C_2H_5)_3}{|}}{Al}-O-\overset{\overset{OSi(C_2H_5)_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{O}{\|}}{P}}-O-$$

are formed. Similar polymers are also formed in the reaction of nonaethyl-alumoxy-trisiloxane with triethyl-silylphosphoric acid. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

SOV/79-29-4-53/77

(5 (3)
AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Zhdanov, A. A.
Kazakova, A. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of the Polymers With Inorganic Molecule Chains (Sintez polimerov s neorganicheskimi tsepyami molekul). I.Polyorganosiloxyphosphoaluminumoxans (I.Poliorganosiloksifosforalyumoksany)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1281 - 1284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of the preceding report (Ref 1) the investigations under review show that the polyalkylsiloxyaluminum phosphates are obtained by the polycondensation of the tris-(trialkylsiloxy)-aluminum with organo-phosphosilicon compounds according to schemes 1) and 2). The nature of the resulting polymers depends on the nature of the organic radical in the surrounding trialkylsiloxane groups. By the condensation of tris-(triethylsiloxy)-aluminum with triethylsiloxyphosphinic acid or tris-(triethylsilyl)-phosphate at 200-220° polymers were obtained which changed to an unsoluble, not meltable, and solid state above the afore-mentioned temperature. Under the same conditions solid, not meltable, and unsoluble products were

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...soluble products which were, at the same time, in-
...soluble in organic solutions resulted from the condensation of
tris-(trimethylsiloxy)-aluminum with trimethylsiloxyphosphinic

acid or with tris-(trimethylsilyl)-phosphate. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1958

Card 3/3

88485

S/079/61/031/001/019/025
B001/B066

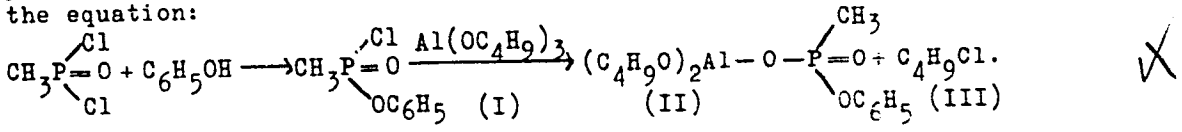
15.8114 2209

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Khananashvili, L. M., Kazakova, A. A., and Ivanov, A. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of Poly(phenoxy-methyl-phosphinoxy) Aluminum Oxanes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1961, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 228 - 231

TEXT: Following their papers of Refs. 1 and 2, and in view of Ref. 3, the authors now studied the syntheses of some organophosphorus-aluminum compounds and tried to convert them to polymers with a principal chain of aluminum oxanes. The synthesis of these organophosphorus-aluminum compounds was made by esterification of the acid chloride of methyl phosphinic acid with phenol, combined with a reaction of the resultant methyl-phenoxy phosphinic acid chloride with aluminum-n-butylate, according to the equation:



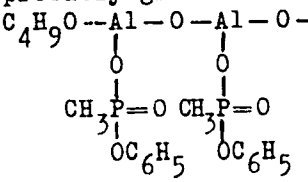
Card 1/3

88405

Synthesis of Poly(phenoxy-methyl-phosphinoxy) Aluminum Oxanes

S/079/61/031/001/019/025
B001/B066

Compound (I), hitherto not yet described, was separated in pure condition by distillation of the reaction products (26.2 %). The low yield is due to the formation of compound $CH_3PO(OC_6H_5)_2$ and, presumably, of a mixture of condensation products of the organophosphorus compounds present. The yield of butyl chloride was 58 %. The reaction carried out at 80 - 90°C yields phenoxymethyl-phosphinoxy-dibutoxy aluminum (II). Elevated temperatures give compounds insoluble in organic solvents. The viscosity of the product of the hydrolysis of compound (II) rapidly increases. This hydrolysis probably gives:



The increase in viscosity depends on the water quantity applied, it is most pronounced at the beginning reaction. The hydrolysis products separated from the solution are solid compounds soluble in butyl alcohol. A study of the thermo-mechanical properties of the hydrolysis products reveals that an increase on the water quantity in the above hydrolysis does not affect the flow temperature of the polymer considerably, but somewhat decreases the interval between the temperatures of vitrification

Card 2/3

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; KAZAKOVA, A.A.

Synthesis of polymers with inorganic chains of molecules. Polyorganosiloxyphosphoralumoxanes. Plast. massy no.3:24-26 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Silicon organic compounds)
(Phosphorus organic compounds)
(Aluminum organic compounds)
(Polymerization)

ACCESSION NR: AP4037291 S/0190/64/006/005/0940/0944

AUTHOR: Zhdanov, A. A.; Andrianov, K. A.; Kazakova, A. A.; Baksheyeva, T. S.

TITLE: Polymers with inorganic backbone. Synthesis of polyorganophosphoroaluminoxanes

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 940-944

TOPIC TAGS: polymers, inorganic backbone containing polymer, phosphorus containing polymer, aluminum containing polymer, aluminoxane, polyorganophosphoroaluminoxane, aluminum containing polymethylphosphonate, aluminum ethylate, aluminum butylate, diethyl methylphosphonate, dibutyl methylphosphonate, diphenyl methylphosphonate, polycondensation, methylphosphonyl chloride

ABSTRACT: The reaction of aluminum alcoholates with some derivatives of methylphosphonic acid, and the properties of the condensation products obtained have been studied. Aluminum ethylate or

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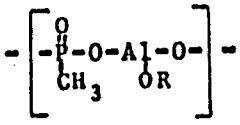
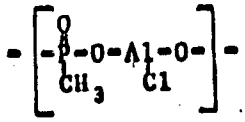
ACCESSION NR: AP4037291

aluminum butylate was condensed with either methylphosphonyl chloride or diethyl, dibutyl, or diphenyl methylphosphonate. Solid polymers obtained in the process of the progressing condensation contained the group



and, if methylphosphonate chloride was used, the group



Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4037291

in which P, O, and Al were consecutively bound; this was confirmed by the fact that phenetol, and not diphenyl or diethyl ether, was formed in the reaction between aluminum e hylate and diphenyl methylphosphonate. Polymer fusibility, glass transition temperature T_g, and solubility in organic solvents decreased with the increase in the degree of condensation. Thus, for poly(ethoxyaluminomethylphosphonate) in the initial degree of condensation, T_g was 90—100C, while in the progressed condensation stage, T_g was 130—150C; it is to be noted that T_g for poly(butoxyaluminomethylphosphonate) at a similar degree of condensation was 60—80C because of the steric hindrance of butoxy groups, which prevent close packing of polymeric chains. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Jul63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

BREZHNEV, D.D., akademik; KAZAKOVA, A.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Variability in the characters of onions under the influence of growing conditions. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.3:12-15 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rasteniyevodstva.

PENTEGOVA, V.A.; ROZHKOV, A.M.; KAZAKOVA, A.A.

Tar acid esters in resins from Siberian cedar. Trudy Khim.-met. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 13:41-45 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Wood tar) (Oleoresins) (Cedar)

KAZAKOV, Ye. D.; LYUBUSHKIN, V. T.; KAZAKOVA, A. F.

Linear dimensions of corn kernels and their variability. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.no. 2:10-15 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra promyshlennoy pererabotki kukuruzy i kafedra biokhimii i zernovedeniya.

ZHUKOV, N.M.; GRECHNEVA, L.V.; KAZAKOVA, A.G.

Result of mass two-stage therapy of ascariasis. Med. paras. i paras. bol. no.2:120-124 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz protivomalyariynoy stantsii, sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii i detskogo sanatoriya Vrachebno-sanitarnogo otdela Moselektrotyagstroya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR.
(ASCARIASIS, in infant and child,
*ther., two-stage mass ther.)

KAZAKOVA, A.N.; SHEVCHENKO, F.I., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Further investigations of the bactericidal properties of dry garlic; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:17-18 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akademika I.P.Pavlova. (Garlic--Therapeutic use)

KAZAKOVA, A.N.; SHEVCHENKO, F.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Experimental study of the effectiveness of dry garlic in the treatment of suppurative wounds; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8: 18-19 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P. Pavlova. (Garlic--Therapeutic use) (Wounds)

KAZAKOVA, A. N.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary. F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26375

Author : Shevchenko, F.I., Kazakova, A.N., El'tekova, N.I.
Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute
Title : The Appearance of Indications of Pathogenic Properties in Coliform Bacilli in Relation to the Composition of the Nutrient Medium.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, 1956, 11, 91-97

Abst : Cultures of coliform bacilli (CB) were sowed in cups containing blood (I), potato (II), carrot (III) and sugar (IV) agar and, for control purposes, the usual meat-peptone agar (MPA). The strains selected showed varying indications of being pathogenic (hemolysis, saccharose decomposition, negative trypaflavin reaction), while one lacked these indications. CB cultures with pathogenic features, upon segmentation and two regenerations over a period of 33 to 54 days,

Card 1/2

SHEVCHENKO, F.I., prof.; AKHTAMOV, M.A.; ISHCHENKO, G.N.; KAZAKOVA, A.N.; EL'TEKOVA, N.I.

Biological characteristics of pathogenic serological types of Escherichia coli. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:22-25 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

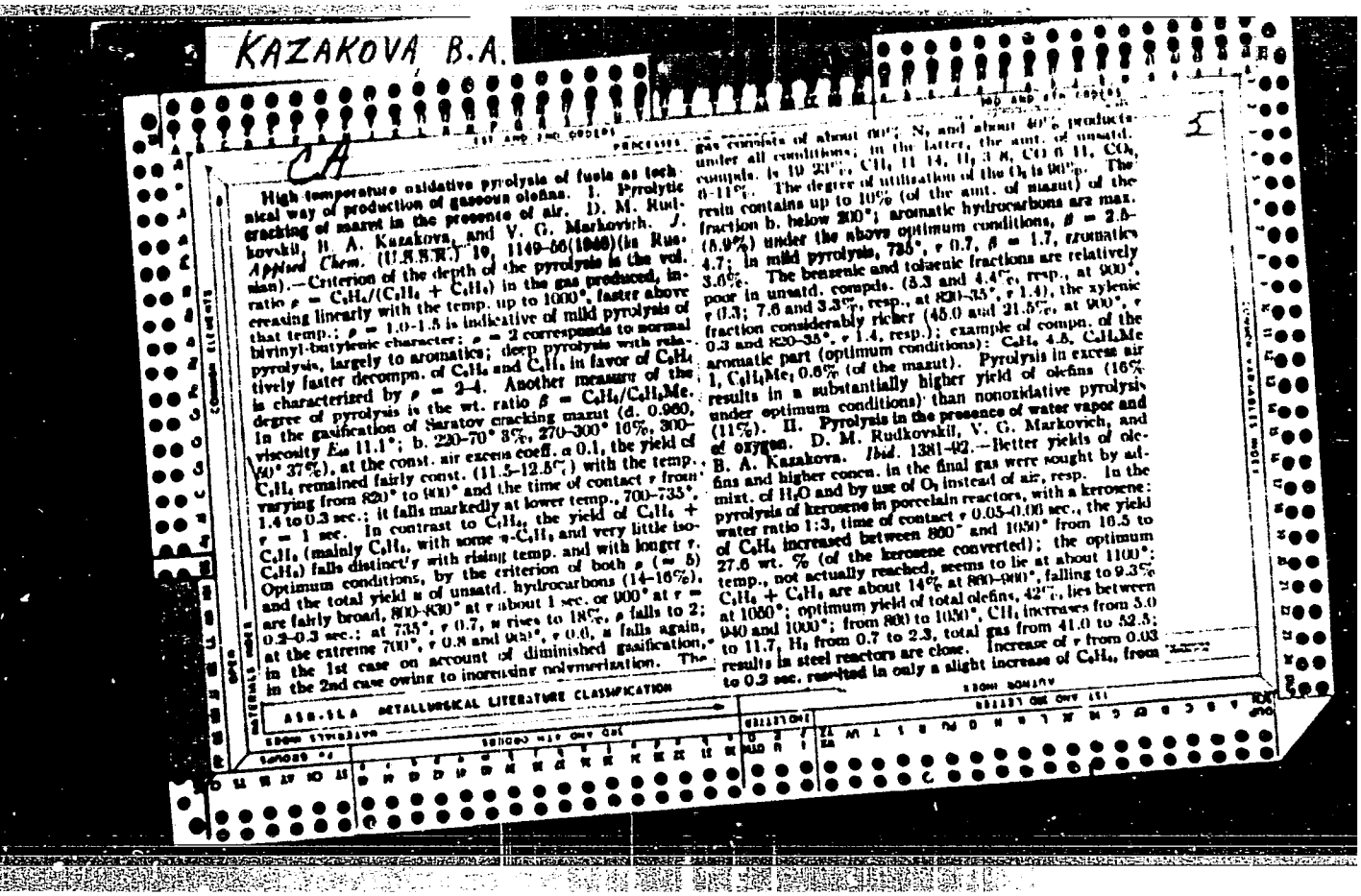
SHEVCHENKO, F.I., prof.; AKHTAMOV, M.A.; ISHCHENKO, G.N.; KAZAKOVA, A.N.; EL'TEKOA, N.I.

Some results of a study of Escherichia coli in connection with the etiology of diarrhea in small children. Pediatria 38, no.4: 17-23 Apr '60. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav.-prof. F.I.Shevchenko) Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (DIARRHEA)

KOTYAKHOV, F.I.; MEL'NIKOVA, Yu.S.; TREBIN, G.F.; KAZAKOVA, A.V.

Determining water saturation and oil recovery factors of sands on the basis of drill core analysis. Neft.khoz.34 no.6:28-34 Je '56. (Oil well logging) (Petroleum engineering) (MLRA 9:9)



KAZAKOVA, B.A.

CA

High temperature oxidative pyrolysis of fuels as technical way of production of gaseous olefins. I. Pyrolytic cracking of mazut in the presence of air. D. M. Rudkovskii, B. A. Kazakova, and V. G. Markovich. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 19, 1149–66(1946)(in Russian).—Criterion of the depth of the pyrolysis is the vol. ratio $\rho = C_2H_4/(C_3H_6 + C_4H_8)$ in the gas produced, increasing linearly with the temp. up to 1000°, faster above that temp.; $\rho = 1.0$–1.5 is indicative of mild pyrolysis of bivinyl-butylenic character; $\rho = 2$ corresponds to normal pyrolysis, largely to aromatics; deep pyrolysis with relatively faster decompn. of C_3H_6 and C_4H_8 in favor of C_2H_4 is characterized by $\rho = 2$–4. Another measure of the degree of pyrolysis is the wt. ratio $\beta = C_2H_4/C_6H_5Me$. In the gasification of Saratov cracking mazut (d. 0.960, viscosity E_{20} 11.1°; b. 220–70° 8%, 270–300° 16%, 300–60° 37%), at the const. air excess coeff. α 0.1, the yield of C_2H_4 remained fairly const. (11.5–12.5%) with the temp. varying from 820° to 900° and the time of contact τ from 1.4 to 0.3 sec.; it falls markedly at lower temp., 700–735°, $\tau = 1$ sec. In contrast to C_2H_4, the yield of $C_3H_6 + C_4H_8$ (mainly C_4H_8, with some n-C_4H_8 and very little iso-C_4H_8) falls distinctly with rising temp. and with longer τ. Optimum conditions, by the criterion of both ρ (= δ) and the total yield α of unsatd. hydrocarbons (14–16%), are fairly broad, 800–830° at τ about 1 sec. or 900° at τ = 0.2–0.3 sec.; at 735°, τ 0.7, α rises to 18%, ρ falls to 2; at the extreme 700°, τ 0.8 and 950°, τ 0.6, α falls again, in the 1st case on account of diminished gasification, in the 2nd case owing to increasing polymerization. The gas consists of about 60% N_2 and about 40% products under all conditions; in the latter, the amt. of unsatd. compds. is 19–20%, CH_4 11–14, H_2 3–8, CO 6–11, CO_2 6–11%. The degree of utilization of the O_2 is 90%. The resin contains up to 10% (of the amt. of mazut) of the fraction b. below 200°; aromatic hydrocarbons are max. (8.9%) under the above optimum conditions, β = 2.8–4.7; in mild pyrolysis, 735°, τ 0.7, β = 1.7, aromatics 3.6%. The benzenic and toluenic fractions are relatively poor in unsatd. compds. (3.3 and 4.4%, resp., at 900°, τ 0.3; 7.6 and 3.3%, resp., at 820–35°, τ 1.4), the xylenic fraction considerably richer (45.0 and 21.5%, at 900°, τ 0.3 and 820–35°, τ 1.4, resp.); example of compn. of the aromatic part (optimum conditions): C_6H_6 4.8, C_6H_5Me 1, $C_6H_4Me_2$ 0.6% (of the mazut). Pyrolysis in excess air results in a substantially higher yield of olefins (16% under optimum conditions) than nonoxidative pyrolysis (11%). II. Pyrolysis in the presence of water vapor and of oxygen. D. M. Rudkovskii, V. G. Markovich, and B. A. Kazakova. *Ibid.* 1381–92.—Better yields of olefins and higher concn. in the final gas were sought by admixt. of H_2O and by use of O_2 instead of air, resp. In the pyrolysis of kerosene in porcelain reactors, with a kerosene: water ratio 1:3, time of contact τ 0.05–0.06 sec., the yield of C_2H_4 increased between 800° and 1050° from 16.5 to 27.6 wt. % (of the kerosene converted); the optimum temp., not actually reached, seems to lie at about 1100°; $C_2H_4 + C_3H_6$ are about 14% at 800–900°, falling to 9.3% at 1050°; optimum yield of total olefins, 42%, lies between 940 and 1000°; from 800 to 1050°, CH_4 increases from 5.0 to 11.7, H_2 from 0.7 to 2.3, total gas from 41.0 to 52.5; results in steel reactors are close. Increase of τ from 0.03 to 0.2 sec. resulted in only a slight increase of C_2H_4, from

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

22 to 95% (at 900 70°), falling again to 9.1 at ρ 0.3 sec.; C_2H_4 + C_3H_6 begins to fall in yield ρ 0.05, this fall entails early fall of the sum of total olefins. Variation of the kerosene-water ratio ρ from 1:1 to 1:0, at 900-70° ρ, 0.05 and 0.14, produced a slow increase of the total amt. of gas, an increase of total olefins reaching a max. (43.7%) at about ρ 1:3, a slow but steady increase of C_2H_4 from 20.6 to 24.4%, an increase of C_2H_4 + C_3H_6 reaching a max. at about ρ 1:3, no change in CH_4 and H_2. Coke was formed in the amt. of 0.5% at 981° (ρ 1:3), rising fast with the temp., to 2.3 and 3.8% at 1000 and 1050°, resp.; ρ has hardly any effect on it. Only a very small fraction of the H_2O is decompd. in reactions with C and hydrocarbons resulting in formation of CO: at 900 and 1055°, the amt. is 0.5 and 4.8%, resp.; consequently, as surmised by Matignon, H_2O acts chiefly by protecting olefins against polymerization. Saratov mazut was subjected to pyrolysis dild. with double its wt. of water, resulting in 1.5-2 vol. % mazut, in O_2, ρ = 0.1 corresponding to 2.46 ml. O_2/g. mazut. Optimum C_2H_4 corresponded to ρ 2.5-4, at 750-830°, ρ 0.8-0.3 sec.; under the given conditions, 750-825°, ρ 0.2-0.8, the highest yield in C_2H_4 was 5%, C_3H_6 4%, bivinyl 3%, without reaching the optimum corresponding to ρ = 1; the optimum sum of olefins lies at about ρ 2-3. The vol. compn. of the optimum gas is C_2H_4 20, C_3H_6 5, C_4H_8 2.5, bivinyl 1.5%, total olefins 29%; CH_4 23, H_2 13, CO 15, CO_2 20. Coke amounts to 3-4.5% (of the wt. of the mazout); it doubles for ρ 1:1. The corrected balance with respect to the "usefully" converted mazut (with deduction of 10% burned) is: C_2H_4 15.5, C_3H_6 5.5, C_4H_8 4.4, bivinyl 3.3, total olefins 29, total aromatics 4.5, coke 4%. As compared with oxidative air pyrolysis (I), cracking with H_2O (II) and with H_2O + O_2 (III) does result in a certain increase of C_2H_4 but II and III have a distinctly more marked effect on the yields in C_2H_6, C_3H_8, and particularly C_4H_6 (bivinyl). At ρ = 2 and 4, C_2H_4, in I, II, III, was 5.0, 11.4, 5.0 and 2.8, 5.8, 3.0; C_3H_6 1.2, 4.0, 2.6 and 0.7, 0.4, 1.0; C_4H_6 0, 1.3, 1.6 and 0, 0, 0.5; the sum of olefins 16.0, 22.0, 21.5 and 16.5, 18.2, 21.5%; yield in hydrocarbon gas (in l./100 g. mazut) 23, 26, 30 and 34, 31, 42. Light oil (b. < 200°) 7.2, 9.3, 5.0 and 11.8, 14.0, 7.4; aromatics 3.6, 1.9, 1.6 and 5.9, 5.8, 4.1. Gas undild. with N_2 is an essential feature of III.

N. Thon

YEROPKIN, V.G.. Prinimali uchastiye: TUKEMBAYEV, A.; KAZAKOVA, G., laborant. LAYLIYEV, D.S., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization and electrification of collective farms in Kirghizistan] Mekhanizatsiia i elektrofikatsiia kolkhoznogo proizvodstva Kirgizii. Frunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, Institut ekonomiki, 1959. 128 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kirghizistan--Electrification)
(Kirghizistan--Collective farms)

SHEFTEL', Ye.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZAKOVA, G.L., inzh.

Experimental luminaires in classrooms. Svetotekhnika 5 no.8:13-18 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Schools--Lighting)

Kazakova, G. N.

USSR/Physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 11/45

Authors : Murin, A. N.; Kazakova, G. N.; and Lur'e, B. G.

Title : Experiments with diffusion of bromine in solid argentum-bromide for purposes of studying

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 529-531, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : Experiments with bromine diffusion in solid argentum-bromide are described. Bromine diffusion of pure bromine as well as brominated samples were studied with the help of a radioactive indicator Br^{82}. Two methods - the contact and the adsorption methods - were used. The first one was used in the cases of pure bromine samples, the second, in the cases of brominated samples. Diffusion coefficients obtained by both methods are considered quite satisfactory and can be expressed as follows: $D_{Br^-} = 0.50e^{-24000\ RT}\ cm^2/sc$. Coefficients of electric conductivity of bromine and brominated samples were also determined. Ten references 7-USSR (1937-1954). Diagrams.

Institution : Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov – Radium Inst. im Khlopin

Presented by: Academician P. I. Lukirskiy, June 9, 1954

KOSHKIN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., kand. arkh.; LARKINA, V.I., inzh.; YANTIKOVA, M.P., inzh.; KAZAKOVA, G.N., tekhn.; GUZMAN, M.A., red. izd-va; SHERTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Synthetic floor coverings] Sinteticheskie materialy dlia pokrytiia polov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 155 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov. 2. Laboratoriya otdelochnykh plastmass Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Koshkin, Galaktionov, Larkina, Yantikova, Kazakova). (Floor coverings)

PECHERSKIY, D.M.; KLIMIYEVA, V.M.; KAGARMANOV, G.I.

Results of the paleomagnetic study of a cross section of volcanic formations in the central part of the eastern range of Kamchatka. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.[illegible] 74-84 Jl '65.

1. Severo-Vostochnyy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Magadan.

SHVACHKIN, Yu.P.: SHPRUNKA, I.K.; KAZAKOVA, G.V.

Synthesis of deuterated 2-thiouracils. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11: 3846-3847 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KAZAKOVA, G.Ye.

Efficient methods of preparing vegetable ingredients used in the production of vermouth. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no.1: 109-112 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kafedra vinodeliya.
(Vermouth) (Essences and essential oils)

KAZAKOVA, G.Ye.

Role of amino acids in the making of vermouth. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.4:161-164 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra vinodeliya.
(Wine and wine making) (Amino acids)

KAZAKOVA, G. Ye., Cand of Tech Sci — (diss) "Investigation of Dry Ingredients and the Technology of Absinth," Moscow, 1959, 20 pp (Moscow Technological Institute of the Food Industry) (KL, 5-60, 126)

KAZAKOVA, I.I.; GORODNOV, V.D.; MOROZOVA, Ye.V.

Effect of chemical reagents on the amount of centrifugate in clay muds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.10:24-27 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

KULEBAKIN, P.G.; KAZAKOVA, I.P., inzh.

Efficiency of using disc plow-harrows and cultivators. Zemledelie 24 no.4:28-30 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Sibirskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyzystva. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii pochvoobrabotki Sibirskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyzystva (for Kulebakin).
(Soil moisture) (Tillage)

L 19701-6

ACCESSION NR: AR4043769 S/0299/64/000/011/...

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. ...

AUTHOR: Raytsina, S. S.; Kazakova, I. S.

TITLE: The significance of age changes and changes arising ... influence of synestrol in rat testes in relation to accretion in homotransplantation

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 425-426

TOPIC TAGS: rat, gonad, homotransplantation, transplantation, synestrol, testis

TRANSLATION: Sexually mature castrated male rats received transplants in the scrotum of half a testis taken from rats who had received a 0.1 ml dose of a 2% synestrol oil solution ... daily for 6 mos. Control rats received testes homotransplants taken from 12 day old rats and sexually mature rats who had not received synestrol. The transplanted testes all died in a state of active

Card 1/2

L 19794-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4045769

spermatogenesis after 25 days. Transplants from 12 day old rats underwent didifferentiation and depleted tubule structure from the 4th to 11th day. Sertoli cells, spermatogonii and interstitial cells remained viable. Single tubules on the periphery were preserved.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KORTEV, A.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TANTSYREVA, Ye.N.; KAZAKOVA, K.S.

Problem of listerellosis. Klin. med. 35 no.1:102-104 Ja '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.P. Petrov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MONONUCLEOSIS)

RABINOVICH, Yu.I.; KAZAKOVA, K.V.

Luminosity distribution in the cloudless sky, expressed in absolute units, for selective radiation receivers. Trudy GGO no.125:58-61 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Atmospheric transparency) (Solar radiation)

BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants. Tropical Cereals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6214

Author : Gotsov, Kosta; Kazakova, Klera
Inst : Dobrudzha scient.-res. Institute
Title : Certain Problems in Wheat Sowing

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-proizv. inform. Dobrudzh. nauchno-izsled. in-t, No 2, 7-14

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

KAZAKOVA, L., student; PENNER, L., student; OSPANOVA, M., student

Dynamics of the blood pressure of pregnant women according to data from the Simipalatinsk Maternity Home during 1954 to 1955. Trudy Semipal. med. inst. 2:193-201 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav.kafedroy - doktor med.nauk, prof. R.Ya.Spivak) i kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.kafedroy - kand.med.nauk A.A.Kozbagarov) Semipalatinskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (PREGNANCY)

KAZAKOV, A., inzh.; KAZAKOVA, L., inzh.

Ship lifter on the Charleroi - Brussels Canal. Rech. transp. 22 no.3: 45-46 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Charleroi-Brussels Canal--Locks (Hydraulic engineering))

PAVLOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., redaktor; MAKAROVA, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Innovations in collective farm democracy] Novoe v kolkhoznoi demokratii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1956. 38 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Collective farms)

KAZAKOVA, L. A.

SMIRNOV, Attik Vladimirovich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., redaktor; SHCHEDRINA, N.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Procedure in allotting plots to industrial and nonindustrial workers in rural localities] Poriadok otvoda zemel'nykh uchastkov rabochim i slushashchim v sel'skoi mestnosti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1957. 53 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Allotment of land)

POKROVSKIY, Ivan Fedorovich; PYATNITSKIY, P.P., kand.yuridicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; ASTAKHOVA, I.V., tekhn.red.

[The machine-tractor station is the mainstay of State control of collective farms] MTS - opornyi punkt gosudarstvennogo rukovodstva kolkhozami. Otv.red. P.P.Piatnitskii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1957. 97 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Machine-tractor stations)

KAZAKOVA, L. A.

GRIGOR'YEV, Sergey Timofeyevich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; KOSAREVA, Ye.N.,tekhn.red.

[Rights and obligations of inspection committees on collective farms] Prava i obiazannosti revizionnykh komissii kolkhozov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1957. 77 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Collective farms)

ZHDANOV, Andrey Andreyevich; LEVSHIN, Lev Vasil'yevich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Protection of forest and water resources in the U.S.S.R.] Okhrana lesnykh i vodnykh bogatstv v SSSR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1958. 49 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Forests and forestry) (Hunting) (Fisheries)

LOZO, Ivan Afanas'yevich, KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; ASTAKHOVA, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Obligatory minimum number of work days on collective farms] Obiazatel'nyi minimum trudodnei v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1958. 25 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Collective farms)

KIM, Viktor Innokent'yevich; ZAFRAN, Meylokh Iosifovich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; ASTAKHOVA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Amending the statutes of collective farms; practices of collective farms in Kazakhstan] Praktika izmeneniia ustavov kolkhozov; iz opyta raboty kolkhozov Kazakhskoi SSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1958. 54 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Kazakhstan--Collective farms)

PANKRATOV, Ivan Ferisanovich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; ASTAKHOVA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Rights and obligations of agriculturists, zootechnicians, and veterinarians on collective farms] Prava i obiazannosti agronoma, zootekhnika i veterinarnogo vracha kolkhoza. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo iurid. lit-ry, 1958. 38 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Collective farms)

KHODUNOV, Mikhail Yevgrafovich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Legal problems of through freight transportation] Pravovye voprosy perevozok priamogo soobshcheniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1960. 65 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Transportation--Law and regulations)
(Freight and freightage)

YAZEV, Vasiliy Afrikanovich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; TARASOVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Sale of goods to the population on credit] Prodazha tovarov naseleniiu v kredit. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1960. 43 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Consumer credit)

RUBIN, Arkadiy Moneyevich; KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; MAKAROVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Legal regulation of centralized automotive cargo transportation] Pravovoe regulirovanie tsentralizovannykh perevozok gruzov avtomobil'nym transportom. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1960. 172 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Transportation, Automotive--Freight)
(Delivery of goods (Law))

S/140/63/000/001/002/006
E031/E413

AUTHOR: Kazakova, L.E.

TITLE: Existence and uniqueness theorems for the inverse problem of the Newton potential for star-shaped sets

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika. no.1, 1963, 85-93

TEXT: In the half-space $z < 0$ a singly connected region D is considered to be filled with material of unit density. The inverse problem of the title is to determine D from the values of the external potential $V(x,y,z)$ of the region in the plane $z = 0$. In this paper the sets are measurable, bounded and three-dimensional. The uniqueness theorem is based on a weakened form of Novikov's lemma: if in the domain D masses μ are distributed so that the external potential is zero, then the masses are orthogonal to any harmonic function inside D. It is shown that this lemma is equivalent to the statement that it is possible to approximate in the mean to any harmonic function by harmonic polynomials to any degree of accuracy. In the uniqueness problem it is assumed that the external potential is given everywhere

Existence and uniqueness ...

outside the body. The following uniqueness theorem is proved following P.S.Novikov (DAN SSSR, v.18, no.3, 1938, 165-168): if two bounded, measurable sets A_1 and A_2, which are star-shaped with respect to the origin, have for unit density like external potentials, then the functions $f_1(\theta,\varphi)$ and $f_2(\theta,\varphi)$ which define the sets coincide for almost all values of θ and φ. The following stability theorem is proved: the class M of star-shaped sets in a bounded region Q of the half-space $Z < 0$ which satisfies the condition that for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an angle γ such that for a rotation about any axis through an angle less than γ

$$\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} \left| f(\theta,\varphi) - f(\theta,\varphi) \right|^p d\omega < \varepsilon$$

uniformly for all defining functions $f(\theta,\varphi)$, is a stability class with respect to the metric $L_p(p \geqslant 1)$ in the space R of defining functions.

Card 2/3

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo (Ural State University imeni A.M.Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: January 19, 1960

Card 3/3

KAZAKOVA, L.E.

Numerical method for analytic continuation. Mat. zap. Ural. mat. ob-va UrGu 4 no.2:46-50 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

IVANOV, V.K.; KAZAKOVA, L.E.

Application of analytic functions to the inverse problem of the potential. Sib.mat.zhur.4 no.6:1311-1317 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

L 15307-65 EWT(d)/FSF(h)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c)/AFWL S/0140/64/000/005/0023/0029
ACCESSION NR: AP4047309

AUTHOR: Kazakova, L. E. (Sverdlovsk)

TITLE: On the approximate solution of the inverse problem of the potential of a simple layer

SOURCE: IVUZ. Matematika, no. 5, 1964, 23-29

TOPIC TAGS: inverse potential problem, simple layer potential, Tikhonov stability, pertubation body centroid

ABSTRACT: The problem of determining the nonnegative, continuous density μ of a simple layer distributed on a given Lyapunov-smooth, closed surface S from the values of the potential W defined on a certain infinite closed set E located outside the S is studied. For the sake of simplicity, it is assumed that the set E on which the values of W are given is a circle Ω located in the plane L = h and the surface S is located in the half-space L < h. It is pointed out that this inverse problem of potential theory is unstable in a classical sense, but under certain conditions it can be made stable in the sense of A. N. Tikhonov. Moreover, convergent calculation processes can be applied to

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L 15307-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047309

its approximate solution. The problem of determining the distribution of masses M of a simple layer with unknown nonnegative, continuous density μ is approximated by the problem of determining the distribution of mass points $\mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots \mu_n$ on the surface S. It is shown that the numerical solution of this problem can be reduced to determining masses $\mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots \mu_n$ minimizing a certain function $\Phi(\mu_1, \mu_2, \ldots \mu_n)$ under certain conditions. This problem is solved by the gradient method of convex quadratic programming. The method presented here is applied to the solution of the following problem in geophysics: to determine the mass and the centroid of the perturbing body when the potential, or its derivatives, of the perturbing body are measured on the finite domain of the earth's surface. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA, ES

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 3139

Card 2/2

IVANOV, V.K., prof.; KAZAKOVA, L.E.

Approximation in the mean of a harmonic function of three variables by harmonic polynomials. Mat.sap.Ural.mat.ob-va UrGu 3 no.2:24-29 '62. (MIRA 19:1)

AUTHORS: Fioshin, M. Ya., Kamakova, L. I. SOV/79-28-8-1/66

TITLE: Synthesis of Lead Tetraacetate, $Pb(CH_3COO)_4$, by Electrochemical Oxidation of Lead Acetate at the Anode (Sintez tetraatsetata svintsa elektrokhimicheskim okisleniyem diatsetata svintsa na anode)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 8, pp. 2005-2007 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chemical synthesis of lead tetraacetate, which is a strong oxidizing reagent (Ref 1), is carried out by reacting red lead with glacial acetic acid (Ref 2). In this reaction only one third of the lead is used up. Two thirds of the lead is reacted when chlorine is added to the reaction mixture, but the removal of the remaining lead chloride is difficult. After purification and separation processes the final result in this case is a 40-50 % yield. Of the many attempts to carry out the synthesis electrochemically only the work of Schall and Welzer (Ref 4) (Shall', Vel'tser) can be cited as successful. In this method lead diacetate is oxidized at the platinum anode in glacial acetic acid (1-2 % water) which contains sodium acetate, and a yield of 80 % lead tetraacetate results.

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Synthesis of Lead Tetraacetate, $Pb(CH_3COO)_4$, by Electrochemical Oxidation of Lead Acetate at the Anode

This yield decreases to 26 % after 30 minutes, however, and then gradually decreases to practically nothing. It had previously been shown that the cause of this decomposition was the formation of a film of lead tetraacetate on the anode, thus hindering the reaction. Schall and Weiser applied high temperatures where the tetraacetate would be decomposed by the water (1-2 %) present in the acetic acid. In previous work by the authors (Ref 5) an electrolysis was carried out in dehydrated glacial acetic acid containing potassium acetate at 85° in order to dissolve the tetraacetate film. This work indicated the possibilities of converting lead diacetate into lead tetraacetate by electro-oxidation. In the present paper is given for the first time a method for synthesizing lead tetraacetate by electrochemical oxidation of the lead diacetate at the platinum anode as well as at the lead peroxide anode. The details of this synthetic process are given in the experimental section. There are 1 figure and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Synthesis of Lead Tetraacetate, $Pb(CH_3COO)_4$, by Electrochemical [illegible] of Lead Acetate at the Anode-[illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Moscow Chemical Technology Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1957

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33441
S/064/62/000/001/004/008
B110/B138

5.3400

AUTHORS: Fioshin, M. Ya., Lebedev, I. M., Kazakova, L. I., Gankin, S. Z., Khol'mer, O. M., Gurevich, G. I., Neyman, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Electrosynthesis of ω-oxypentadecanoic acid

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1962, 41 - 43

TEXT: ω-oxypentadecanoic acid (I) is produced by "mutual" anodic condensation of ω-acetoxyundecanoic acid (II) and adipic acid monoethyl ester (III), during the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of a mixture of their salts: $CH_3COO(CH_2)_{10}COO^- + {}^-OOC(CH_2)_4COOC_2H_5 \longrightarrow CH_3COO(CH_2)_{14}COOC_2H_5 + 2CO_2$ and then saponification of ethyl ester. The authors wished to obtain better yields by substituting the aqueous by an alcoholic medium, and the Pt anode by PbO_2, magnetite, and graphite anodes. A cylindrical glass electrolyser with cylindrical, Pt anode, perforated Ni cathode and graphite rod anode concentrically arranged, was

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filled with an alcoholic solution of II, III, potash, and soda. Current intensity, voltage, and temperature were measured, and the electrolysis was concluded when 0.7 - 1.0 ml of 0.1 N KOH solution (phenol phthalein) was used per ml of electrolyte. After distilling C_2H_5OH at 20 mm Hg, the following quantities were fractionated at 2 - 5 mm Hg: (a) 30% at 160°C; (b) 25% at 183°C; and (c) 30% at 183 - 200°C. The (c) substance was the ester of I. ~10% ester was separated from (a) and (b). It was saponified for 2 hrs with a 50% KOH solution in the presence of ethanol, then acidified with HCl, and I was extracted with toluene. With 125 ml C_2H_5OH, 21 g II, 45 g III, and 5 g K_2CO_3, the I yield was 45 - 48% at 10 a/dm^2. As 3.42 times the theoretical amount of current is required with an aqueous solution, the yield, 27% must be appropriately divided: 27/3.42 ≈ 8%. As Pt consumption is 150 g ton the possibility of using PbO_2, magnetite, or graphite was studied. The dependence of yield on electrolysis conditions was studied with nonporous graphite in ethyl and propyl alcohol with 112 g of II, 238 g of III, and 24 g of K_2CO_3 at 60 - 65°C. Yield of I, 48 - 50%, was not dependent on the current

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ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SHEYNMAN, V.I.; KOGAN, Yu.S.; SHVETS, Ye.M.;
Prinimali uchastiye: VOL'SHANCK, Yu.Z.; LIZUNKOV, V.P.;
SEREGINA, A.P.; KAZAKOVA, L.I.; MUSATOVA, Z.D.

Hydrodynamics of plates made of S-shaped elements. Khim.
i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.7:38-44 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Giproneftemash.
(Plate towers)

KAMNEVA, A. I.; FIOSHIN, M. Ya.; KAZAKOVA, L. I.; ITENBERG, Sh. M.

Electrochemical synthesis of dicarboxylic acids. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:550-556 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Acids, Organic) (Electrochemistry)

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; KAZAKOVA, L.I.

Flow sheet of the anodic condensation of monomethyl adipate. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1132-1135 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; KAMNEVA, A.I.; ITENBERG, Sh.M.; KAZAKOVA, L.I.; YERSHOV, Yu.A.

Synthesis of dimethyl ester of sebacic acid by the method of anodic condensation. Khim. prom. no.4:263-266 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; TOMILOV, A.P.; AVRUTSKAYA, I.A.; KAZAKOVA, L.I.; YESKIN, N.T.; GROMOVA, G.A.

Means of synthesizing diols. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:600 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

FIOSHIN, M.Ya.; KAZAKOVA, L.I.

Use of insoluble anodes in the electrosynthesis of organic compounds. Khim. prom. no.10:760-762 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KAZNAK[illegible] L. I.

8C

L 34048-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWG(v)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pab-10/Pe-5/Pr-4/
ACCESSION NR: AP5008546 S/0286/65/000/006/0061/0061 65
Ps-4/Pt-10 WW/RM B

AUTHOR: Alekseyenko, V. I.; Pokrovskiy, N. I.; Mishustin, I. U.; Lebedev, Yu. I.; [illegible]; Levin, B. I.; Abramyan, L. A.; Reka, I. V. [illegible]; Bornshteyn, L.M.; [illegible]; Lugovina, V.N.

TITLE: A method for producing insulating plastics. Class 39, No. 169246 15

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: plastic insulator, polar polymer, nonpolar polymer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing insulating [illegible] on polyvinylchloride [illegible] polymer. The electrical insulation [illegible] resistance [illegible] are improved by using a mixture of polymers as the [illegible] with the addition of mineral fillers.

ASSOCIATION: [illegible]

SUBMITTED: [illegible] 00 SUB CODE: MT,GC

NO REF SOV: [illegible] OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

KAZAKOVA, L.I.; ALEKSEYENKO, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; MISHUSTIN, I.U., kand. tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOVA, T.A.

Processing of polymers into film materials. Zhur. VKHO 10 no.2:160-164 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 21749-65 EWT(1)/FPC SSD(c) GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5001051 S/0049/64/000/011/1720/1728

AUTHOR: Smirnov, I.P., Kazakova, L.L.

TITLE: The meridional profile of zonal circulation of the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 11, 1964, 1720-1728

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, atmospheric zonal velocity, atmospheric angular velocity

ABSTRACT: The authors present a method for computing the latitudinal distribution of angular velocities of air relative to the earth and the mean zonal velocities of the atmosphere in the northern hemisphere; they also present numerical values of the angular and mean zonal velocities. The paper presents examples of the meridional distribution of air velocities, primarily for December 1963. The computations for the northern hemisphere were made using data on the isobaric surfaces 700, 500 and 300 mb. As a comparison the angular velocities and zonal velocities for the 500-mb surface for the [illegible] isphere for the period 18-23 December are also presented. The character [illegible] distribution of zonal velocities for a single observation period is generally the same [illegible] three surfaces, but in details these distributions are different. For example, at different surfaces, the configurations of the regions of negative values in the high latitudes during

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ACCESION NR: AP5001051

the period April 9-20 were somewhat different. The zone of easterly winds in the equatorial regions also differs at different levels. The values of zonal velocities at different levels are different. There is a detailed discussion of two specific types of zonal velocity profiles observed. All data on mean zonal velocities in the northern hemisphere can be broken down into three groups corresponding to the polar, temperate and tropical latitudes. In form, the most stable profile is that for the mean zonal velocities of the temperate zone, although it changes with time with respect to both position and magnitude. With rare exceptions, the tropical zone is characterized by easterly winds of the southern periphery of subtropical anticyclones. The position of the zone of tropical easterly winds varies with the season, but from day to day the changes in the width of this zone are relatively small. The changes in the mean zonal velocities in the polar zone are sharper and disorderly; not only are there sharp variations of absolute values, but also frequent changes in sign of the mean zonal velocities. Comparisons of data for the northern and southern hemispheres were difficult due to the restricted amount of information available for the latter. The characteristics cited for the southern hemisphere can be representative of zonal circulation there due to the great homogeneity of the underlying surface. This was checked by dividing the charts of the two hemispheres

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001051

in half along the central meridian and computing angular and zonal velocities for each half separately. It was found that in the northern hemisphere the indices of circulation differ for the two halves by large values whereas in the southern hemisphere these differences are appreciably less. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Mirovoy meteorologicheskiy tsentr (World Meteorological Center), Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby* (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

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