

KAZIMIROV, N.I.

Silvicultural significance of the second growth of spruce.
Trudy Kar.fil. AN SSSR no.16:38-46 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Spruce) (Reforestation)

KAZIMIROV, N. I., CAND AGR SCI, "SYLVICULTURAL ROLE OF
SPRUCE REGROWTH." LENINGRAD, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND
SEC SPEC ED RSFSR, LENINGRAD ORDER OF LENIN FORESTRY EN-
GINEERING ACAD IM S. M. KIROV). (KL, 3-61, 225).

KAZIMIROV, N.I.

Development and growth of spruce-hardwood stands in cutover areas
of Karelian spruce-whortleberry forests. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR
no.25:5-16 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Karelia--Spruce)

FLEISHMAN, L.Ye.; KAZIMIROV, R.K.

Get the maximum amount of sugar from newly harvested sugar
beets. Sakh.prom. 33 no.9:6-10 8 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Sugar beets)

SHAKIN, A.N.; FLEYSHMAN, L.Ye.; KAZIMIROV, R.K.

Eliminate equipment shortcomings in the separation sections
of sugar factories. Sakh.prom. 33 no.10:11-18 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy
promyshlennosti.
(Sugar machinery)

KH 511M-800 57

SOV/19-58-6-336/695

AUTHORS:

Rahitel'mitskiy, V.I., Polovtsev, N.I.,
Meyorov, G.G., Dmitriyev, A.S., Brogov, I.P.,
Rahitel'mitskaya, V.I., and Kazimirov, S.F.

TITLE:

A Device for Vulcanizing Pipes Made of Rubber-
Impregnated Fabrics (Ostroystvo dlya vulkani-
zatsii trub iz gummirovannykh tkaney).

PERIODICAL:

Patliten' isobreteniy, 1958, Nr. 6, pp 75-76
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Class 39a, 1102. Submitted to the Ministry of
3 March 1955. Submitted to the Ministry of
the Coal Industry of the USSR. A device con-
sisting of a cylindrical chamber with a hollow
cylindrical arbor, with a steam inlet into the
space between the chamber walls and the arbor,
including stopper discs with pneumatic cham-
bers on their periphery for hermetically seal-
ing the chamber ends and at the same time

Card 1/2

A Device for Vulcanizing Pipes Made of Rubber-
Impregnated Fabrics

Pressing the lock rings of the pipe; utilis-
ing compressed air to stretch the pipe being
vulcanized and eliminate wrinkles.

Card 2/2

KAZIMIROV, V.I.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Theory of functions CARD 1/2 PG - 428
 AUTHOR KAZIMIROV V.I.
 TITLE On the semi-continuity of the integrals of the calculus of variations.
 PERIODICAL Uspechi mat. Nauk 11, 3, 125-129 (1956)
 reviewed 12/1956

The author proves the following theorem on semi-continuity: Let

$$F(X, U, P) = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m; u_1, \dots, u_n; p_1, \dots, p_k)$$

$$(u_1, p_j, \Omega, F) = \int_{\Omega} F(x_1, \dots, x_m; u_1, \dots, u_n; p_1, \dots, p_k) d\Omega$$

$$d\Omega = dx_1 \dots dx_m.$$

Let $F(X, U, P)$ be defined for $X \in \Omega \subset R^{(m)}$ and all u_j, p_j and have the following properties: 1) F and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial p_j}$ ($j=1, \dots, k$) are continuous in the whole region of definition; 2) $F \geq 0$ for $X \in \Omega$ and all u_j, p_j ; 3) $E(X, U, P, \bar{P}) =$

KAZIMIROV, V.V.

Mobile vacuum unit used for cleaning tank cars. Zhel.dor.transp.
41 no.3:75-76 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener vagonnogo depo stantsii Neftyanaya Privolozh-
skoy dorogi. (Tank cars--Cleaning)

KAZIMIROV V. M.

KAZIMIROV, YU. M.

U

*Influence of Composition on the High-Coercivity Condition of Iron-Nickel-Aluminum Alloys. O. S. Ivanov, Yu. M. Kazimirov, and O. A. Novikova (*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1961, 81, (2), 231-234).—[In Russian]. If high-coercivity Fe-Ni-Al alloys are continuously cooled from 1000°-1200° C. at some optimum rate (single heat-treatment), then the value of the coercive force (H_c) obtained is greater than the value obtained by rapid quenching followed by annealing (double heat-treatment). To investigate this phenomenon, I., K., and N. prepared specimens in the form of rods (3 mm. in dia., 50-100 mm. long) of two series of alloys: (i) contg. 90-20 at.-% Fe in the Fe-NiAl section, and (ii) contg. Fe 60, Ni 32-14, and Al 18-38 at.-%. For each alloy, the specimens were homogenized at 1100° C.; half the specimens were then quenched in water from 1100° C. and given stepped annealing treatments beginning at 400° C. and quenched in water or cooled in air; the other half were cooled from 1000° C. at various rates. For all treatments at 600°-1100° C. the specimens were sealed in evacuated quartz

ampoules. After each treatment H_c and the magnetic saturation $4\pi I_s$ were measured: the results are shown graphically. For the Fe-NiAl series of alloys, H_c increased sharply as the Fe content fell below 50 at.-%, rising to a max. of 540 Oe. at ~45 at.-% Fe for single heat-treatment, and 725 Oe. at ~30 at.-% Fe for double heat-treatment. Various reasons are given why this difference cannot be due to incomplete decomposition of the initial superaturated soln. $4\pi I_s$ varies linearly with compn. (and has the same magnitude for optimum single and double treatments for any given alloy), falling to zero at 6 at.-% Fe (the β_2 phase). For the second series of alloys, single heat-treatment gave greater values of H_c than did double treatment, and the max. values occurred at ~24-26 at.-% Al. The curves of $4\pi I_s$ for single-treatment alloys contg. 18-24 at.-% Al were somewhat lower than those for the double-treatment materials. These observations are explained in terms of the theories of Kittel' (*Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk*, 1950, 41, 452) and Kondorsky (*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1950, 70, 215; 1950, 74, 213; *M.A.*, 18, 600; 20, 683). H_c falls below the max. value if the d of packing of the precipitated particles of β phase increases.—G. V. E. T.

M

DM
RA

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia R-1
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 40 1959, No. 7115
AUTHOR : Kazimirova, B.
INST. :
TITLE : Anhydrite -- A New Flooring Binder
ORIG. PUB. : Stavba, 1958, 9, No 9, 249-251
ABSTRACT : A discussion of the feasibility of utilizing the large deposit of anhydrite in the area of Stronska-Nova Ves, and a description of the characteristics of this raw material. For floorings is suitable a material which contains 65% anhydrite. Results of the use of different catalysts which accelerate hardening of the paste, are discussed. Good results are obtained with KHCO_3 , NaHSO_4 , and K_2SO_4 used in an amount of 1% by weight. Catalysts of basic nature are less effective, but they ensure better quality of the binder after hardening. Combinations of catalysts were successfully utilized. It was found that anhydrite can be used as a flooring component under
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY:	: Czechoslovakia	H-13
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	18790
AUTHOR	: Kazimirova, E.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: The Complex Activation of Spies Dolomite	
ORIG. PUB.	: Silikaty, 3, No 3, 247-253 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	: The author reports on the results from experiments on the application of potassium sulfate and ferrous sulfate as hardening activators for Spies anhydrite. It has been established that the above compounds markedly accelerate the hydration process, shorten the setting time, and increase the compressive strength. Anhydrite containing the above-indicated accelerators has a compressive strength of 200 kg/cm ² and a tensile strength in bending of 55-60 kg/cm ² . For the attainment of	
CARD:	1/2	

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	H-13
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	18790
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	: maximum strength, the specimens must be cured in a medium of 65% humidity. Anhydrite containing K ₂ SO ₄ and ferrous sulfate as accelerators may be used in floors similar to wood-stone and in other construction applications. From author's summary	
CARD:	2/2	

LIPMAN, R.Kh.; AIZENSHTAT, I.M.; KAZIMIROVA, L.Kh.

New data on the microfaunal characteristics of the stratigraphic section of the Paleogene Tasaran series in the northern part of the Ural Mountain region. Trudy VSEGEI 102:185-191 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

REZUKHINA, T.N.; LEVITSKIY, V.A.; KAZIMIROVA, N.M.

Thermodynamic properties of magnesium molybdate. VI. Zhur fiz.
khim. 35 no.11:2639-2642 N '61. (MIR. 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Magnesium molybdate)

KAZIMIROVA, N.V.

Twenty-four-week-old fetus retained in the abdomen for 16 years.
Akush. i gin. 34 no.3:111 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - doktor
meditsinskikh nauk S.S.Dobrotin) Gor'kovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy imeni N.N.Semashko (glavnyy vrach - sssluzhennyy vrach
RSFSR K.I.Kuznetsov)
(PREGNANCY, EXTRAUTERINE)

KAZIMIROVA, R.L.

PONOMAREV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAZIMIROVA, R.L., inzh.

Fixation of basic chromium salts by collagen. Leg.prom.17
no.9:28-29 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Chromium salts) (Collagen)

OVRUTSKIY, M. Sh., KAZIMIROVA, R. L.

USSR (600)

Leather

Making sandal leather from pigskin shavings. Leg. prom., No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, Unclassified.

OVRUTSKIY, M.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; PUGACH, Ye.D., inzh.; KAZIMIROVA, R.L.,
inzh.

Improving tanning properties of aluminum salts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekhn.prom. no.5:22-26 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Tanning materials)

OVRUTSKIY, M.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAZIMIROVA, R.L., inzh.; PUGACH,
Ye.D., inzh.

Using chromium silicate mixtures for the tanning of stiff leather.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.2:35-37 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tanning)

OVRUTSKIY, M.Sh. [Ovruts'kiy, M.Sh.], kand.tekhn.nauk; KAZIMIROVA, R.L.
[Kazymyrova, R.L.], inzh.

Manufacture of stiff leather with a uniform light coloring.
Leh.prom. no.1:49-51 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevennoy
promyshlennosti.

(Ukraine--Leather)

OVRUTSKIY, M. Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZIMIROVA, R. L., inzh.;
FUGACH, Ye. D., inzh.

Intensification of the tanning process of stiff leather with
the use of chromosyтан and aluminosyтан compounds. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no.4:71-75 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-
obuvnoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii
kozhi Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promysh-
lennosti.

(Tanning)

OVRUTSKIY, M.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAZIMIROVA, R.L., inzh.; PUGACH, Ye.D., inzh.

New methods for tanning stiff leather. Nauch.-issl.trudy Ukr NIIKP
no.13:35-41 '62.

Use of chromium-synton and aluminum-synton compounds in tanning
stiff leather. Ibid.:42-45 (MIRA 18:2)

1ST AND 2ND DEGREES PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 4RD AND 5TH DEGREES

10

Aldehydes and hydroxy aldehydes of the polymethylene series. VI. Isomeric changes of α -hydroxyhexahydrobenzaldehyde. R. D. Venus-Danilova and V. F. Kazimirova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 2750-18 (in French 2648) (1937); cf. C. A. 31, 4280, 4281⁹. When this aldehyde is heated in an acid medium it isomerizes to α -hydroxyisobutone (I). If MeOH or EtOH are present, α -methoxy- or α -ethoxyisobutone are formed. In alk medium the yield of isobutone deriv. is decreased and cyclohexane-carboxylic acid is also formed. 1-Methyl-1-cyclohexanol and α -hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid are also formed by the Cannizzaro reaction. In the presence of Pb(OH)₂ or Cu(OH)₂, the yields of these acids are increased. For comparison, I was prepd. from α -chloroisobutone and KOH. It b_m 130-2°, m. 27-9°, d₄²⁰ 1.0361, n_D²⁰ 1.46340, M. R. 33.86, parachor 208. With EtOH and HCl I gives α -ethoxyisobutone b_m 75°, d₄²⁰ 0.8337, n_D²⁰ 1.43467. H. M. Leicester

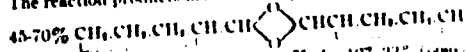
ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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Aldehydes and hydroxyaldehydes of the polymethylene series. VIII. Isomeric changes of cyclobutylformaldehyde. R. D. Venus-Damlova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 1170-91 (1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 7879. — C_4H_7CHO (I), b. 116-18° (semicarbazone,

m. 119-20°), was obtained in 8-12.5% yield by (1) distg. equivs. of the Ca salts of cyclobutanecarboxylic and formic acids (cf. Colman and Perkin, *J. Chem. Soc.* 51, 238 (1887)), (2) oxidizing cyclobutylcarbinol with CrO_3 in the presence of $KHSO_5$, and (3) reducing cyclobutanecarbonyl chloride in CaH_2 with H in the presence of Pd on $BaSO_4$ (cf. Rosenmund, *et al.*, *C. A.* 12, 2589). I is completely isomerized by heating it at 130.5° for 30 min. in the presence of pumice satd. with 60% H_2SO_4 , and by refluxing it with $HgCl_2$ in 40 ml. of 50% alc. for 5 hrs. The reaction products are 30-55% cyclopentanone (II) and



(cf. Shul'kina, *C. A.* 31, 5322). II, b. 127.31° (semicarbazone, m. 243°; oxime, m. 56°), reacts with H_2H and concd. $NaOH$ in dil. alc., forming 75% dibenzylidene-cyclopentanone, m. 188.0° (cf. Voeländer and Hubohm, *Ber.* 29, 1836 (1906)). I with Br in CS_2 and with Cl in aq. $CaCO_3$ forms highly unstable halo deriva. The reaction

mixt. when hydrolyzed with $CaCO_3$ in H_2O at 60° affords 54% α -hydroxycyclopentanone (III), b. 104.8°; *p*-nitrophenylhydrazone, m. 157.8°. II with Br gave an identical III. The latter reacts with semicarbazone, giving *p*-nitrophenyl-1,2,4-triazine, m. 194° (decompn.) (*C. A.* 31, 4281). Oxidation of III with alk. $KMnO_4$ gave glutaric acid. IX. Isomeric changes of cyclopropylformaldehyde. E. D. Venus-Damlova and V. P. Kazimirova. *Ibid.* 1438-60. — C_3H_5CHO (IV), b. 98-

101°, was prepd. by oxidation of cyclopropylcarbinol with CrO_3 and $KHSO_5$ (cf. Dem'yanov and Fortunatov, *C. A.* 2, 1122), and by oxidation of 1-aminomethylcyclopropane with air (3) in the presence of the Cu catalyst (cf. Shul'kina, *C. A.* 31, 5322). The oxime of I in 80% semicarbazone, m. 125.6°. I reacts with 62% H_2SO_4 at 0° to give α -hydroxybutyraldehyde (II); *p*-nitrophenylhydrazone, m. 230°. Oxidation of II with freshly prepd. $AgOH$ gave α -hydroxybutyric acid. II is easily polymerized on standing. Heating I with 60% H_2SO_4 in a CaH_2 atm in a sealed tube at 120.30° for 5 hrs. formed methylacetylcarbinol, $MeCH(OH)Ac$; oxime, m. 106.5-7°; semicarbazone, m. 184.5°. I with Br in CS_2 at 0° gave the highly unstable α,γ -dibromobutyric acid, identified as the *Br ester*, b. 140.2° (cf. Kizhner, *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 41, 633 (1909)), and as the α -hydroxybutyrolactone, b. 148.41°. Approx. 70 references. Chav. Blanc.

430-55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC
a-3

Aldehydes and hydroxyaldehydes of the poly-methylene series. IX. Transformations of cyclopropanealdehyde. E. D. VINOGRADOVA and V. I. KAMENOVA (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1958, 3, 1438-1440) Cyclopropanal (I) and 97% H₂SO₄ at 60° gives CH₂-CH(OH)-CHO, while with 80% H₂SO₄ at 100-120° the product is COH₂-CH(OH)-OH. With H₂ in CH₂ (I) gives CH₂-CH₂-OH, CH₂-CO₂H.

R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
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117 AND (NO OTHERS)

ISOMERIZATION OF HYDROXY ALDEHYDES. VII. Oxidative-reductive transformation of α -hydroxybutyraldehyde. B. D. Venus-Danilova and V. P. Kashnirova (Leningrad Chem. Tech. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 10, 2009-2106 (1940) (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 32, 7897^o. In acid soln. EtCH(OH)CHO (I) is transformed into MeCH(OH)Ac and its oxidation product, Ac , which gave in part an aldolization product, 3-methylhexan-3-ol-2,5,6-trione (II). Some $\text{EtCH(OH)CO}_2\text{H}$ (III) was also formed. Both in acid media and in the presence of weak alkali with Cu(OH)_2 or Pb(OH)_2 as catalysts the primary product of I is MeCH(OH)Ac . I (3 g.), 5 cc. EtOH , and 15 cc. 1% H_2SO_4 failed to react after 5.5 hrs. at 130-5^o. I (5 g.), 7 cc. EtOH , and 20 cc. 2% H_2SO_4 gave after 8.5 hrs. at 140-8^o 18% MeCH(OH)Ac and 20% Ac . I (2 g.), 2 g. $\text{Pb(NO}_3)_2$, 5 g. KOH , and 75 cc. H_2O allowed to stand 5.5 months gave 43% polymerization products and 41% III. I (3.5 g.), 1.7 g. CuSO_4 , 5.3 g. KOH , and 75 cc. H_2O gave after 1.5 hrs. at 100^o 14% Ac , 37% polymerization products, 23% AcOH , and 12% III. I (4.5 g.), 2 g. $\text{Pb(NO}_3)_2$, 5 g. KOH , and 140 cc. H_2O gave after 3 hrs. at 100^o 24% MeCH(OH)Ac , 20% polymerization products, and 11% III. These transformations are unexplainable by the oxide-intermediate mechanism, which would predict the formation of a primary rather than the actually observed secondary alc. It is possible to explain the reaction by an enolization mechanism: $\text{RCH}_2\text{CH(OH)CHO} \rightarrow \text{RCH}_2\text{C(OH):CHOH} \rightarrow \text{RCH}_2\text{C(OH)CH}_2\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{RCH(OH)C(OH):CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{RCH(OH)COCH}_3$. Paratubtyraldehyde (426 g.) was bromi-

crude bromotubtyraldehyde, bp 65-8^o, which could not be purified by further distn.; it was reduced with excess BaCO_3 until hydrolysis was complete and the filtered soln. was extd. with Et_2O to yield 13 g. ethylglyoxal, bp 200-210^o (1940) (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 32, 7897^o. In acid soln. was extd. with Et_2O to yield 13 g. ethylglyoxal, bp 200-210^o, d₄²⁰ 1.0404, d₄¹⁵ 1.0285, n_D²⁰ 1.4178 (from alc.); disem- carbazole, m. 228-30^o (from alc.); dimer, m. 226-7^o. I was finally prepd. in pure state according to Dworzok and Pierri (*C.A.* 23, 4670), through bromotubtyraldehyde acetal, bp 83^o, which on hydrolysis gave 60% I, bp 75-82^o, which on standing forms a dimer, m. 134-5^o, and a *p*-nitrophenylhydrazone, m. 227-8^o. The 3rd and 4th isomerization expts. (see above) gave also a small amt. of an orange-red pyrazoline of II, m. 203-4^o (from AcOH). G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND (NO OTHERS)

FRANKOV, V. P.

V. V. Flerov and V. P. Kazimirova, In memory of K. I. Scha. P. 1941
The article contains a list of his works, (1 article).

March 50, 1948

C: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 20, (2) No. 3 (1948)

KAZEMIROVA, V. F.

USSR/Chemistry Isomerization Aldehydes

Oct 48

"Isomerization of Oxyaldehydes: XI, The Oxidation-Reduction Conversion of Alpha-Hydroxybenzaldehyde," E. D. Venus-Danilova, V. F. Kazimirova, Lab of Org Chem, Leningrad Tech Inst Ineni Lencovet, Leningrad Inst of Refrigeration and Dairy Ind, 6 3/4 p

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII, No 10

Transformed 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde in a weakly alkaline medium in presence of hydrated PL₄ into butylacetylacetalol which was partially oxidized to 2,2-heptanedione. Condensed the latter under influence of alkali to 2,5-dibutylquinone. Submitted 15 Oct 47.

MA 2/50152

KAZIMIROVA, V. F.

E. D. Venus-Danilova and V. F. Kazimirova, Isomerization of oxy-aldehydes. XI. The oxydizing reducing transformation of a oxy-enanthic aldehyde. p. 1816. Article VII by E. D. Venus-Danilova and V. F. Kazimirova in J. of General Chemistry 16, 2099 (1946) should be considered as Article X and the article by E. D. Venus-Danilova in J. of General Chemistry (USSR) 8, 477 (1938) should be article VII.

α -oxy enanthic aldehyde was synthesized from acetal of mono-bromo-enanthic aldehyde. The transformation of α -oxy-enanthic aldehyde in a weak alkaline medium in the presence of hydrate of lead oxide was studied.

Laboratory of Organic Chemistry of the Lensoviet Technological Inst.
The Leningrad Institute of Refrigeration and Milk Industry, October 15, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 10 (1948):

KAZIMIROVA, V. F.

EXEPT

~~Acetylation and chlorohydrin of cytidil and cytidil~~
~~is: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,119,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,128,129,130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,172,173,174,175,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240,241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254,255,256,257,258,259,260,261,262,263,264,265,266,267,268,269,270,271,272,273,274,275,276,277,278,279,280,281,282,283,284,285,286,287,288,289,290,291,292,293,294,295,296,297,298,299,300,301,302,303,304,305,306,307,308,309,310,311,312,313,314,315,316,317,318,319,320,321,322,323,324,325,326,327,328,329,330,331,332,333,334,335,336,337,338,339,340,341,342,343,344,345,346,347,348,349,350,351,352,353,354,355,356,357,358,359,360,361,362,363,364,365,366,367,368,369,370,371,372,373,374,375,376,377,378,379,380,381,382,383,384,385,386,387,388,389,390,391,392,393,394,395,396,397,398,399,400,401,402,403,404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426,427,428,429,430,431,432,433,434,435,436,437,438,439,440,441,442,443,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,451,452,453,454,455,456,457,458,459,460,461,462,463,464,465,466,467,468,469,470,471,472,473,474,475,476,477,478,479,480,481,482,483,484,485,486,487,488,489,490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500,501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509,510,511,512,513,514,515,516,517,518,519,520,521,522,523,524,525,526,527,528,529,530,531,532,533,534,535,536,537,538,539,540,541,542,543,544,545,546,547,548,549,550,551,552,553,554,555,556,557,558,559,560,561,562,563,564,565,566,567,568,569,570,571,572,573,574,575,576,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,590,591,592,593,594,595,596,597,598,599,600,601,602,603,604,605,606,607,608,609,610,611,612,613,614,615,616,617,618,619,620,621,622,623,624,625,626,627,628,629,630,631,632,633,634,635,636,637,638,639,640,641,642,643,644,645,646,647,648,649,650,651,652,653,654,655,656,657,658,659,660,661,662,663,664,665,666,667,668,669,670,671,672,673,674,675,676,677,678,679,680,681,682,683,684,685,686,687,688,689,690,691,692,693,694,695,696,697,698,699,700,701,702,703,704,705,706,707,708,709,710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717,718,719,720,721,722,723,724,725,726,727,728,729,730,731,732,733,734,735,736,737,738,739,740,741,742,743,744,745,746,747,748,749,750,751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760,761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768,769,770,771,772,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,780,781,782,783,784,785,786,787,788,789,790,791,792,793,794,795,796,797,798,799,800,801,802,803,804,805,806,807,808,809,810,811,812,813,814,815,816,817,818,819,820,821,822,823,824,825,826,827,828,829,830,831,832,833,834,835,836,837,838,839,840,841,842,843,844,845,846,847,848,849,850,851,852,853,854,855,856,857,858,859,860,861,862,863,864,865,866,867,868,869,870,871,872,873,874,875,876,877,878,879,880,881,882,883,884,885,886,887,888,889,890,891,892,893,894,895,896,897,898,899,900,901,902,903,904,905,906,907,908,909,910,911,912,913,914,915,916,917,918,919,920,921,922,923,924,925,926,927,928,929,930,931,932,933,934,935,936,937,938,939,940,941,942,943,944,945,946,947,948,949,950,951,952,953,954,955,956,957,958,959,960,961,962,963,964,965,966,967,968,969,970,971,972,973,974,975,976,977,978,979,980,981,982,983,984,985,986,987,988,989,990,991,992,993,994,995,996,997,998,999,1000~~
 was distd. yielding 3 g. $O.C.H$, $CH(OH)$, $CH(OH)$, $CH(OH)$
 (D), b. 150-1°. Also formed on heating xylitol 20 hrs. at
 165-8° with 10 parts concd. HCl in a sealed tube; the
 product, b. 162-5°, d. 1.3852, n_D^{20} 1.4381 slowly crystall.
 and m. 11-5°; pure product, m. 41-5° (from $EtOAc$).
 Passage of dry HCl into "1,4-cyclitane" similarly gave 51%
 1,4-dioxane, from $BzCl$ and pyridine at 0°, m. 114-15°
 (from $EtOH$). I heated in dry Me_2CO with dry $NaOH$ 10
 hrs. at reflux gave 60% 1,4:2,5-dihydro-cyclitol, $C_6H_{10}O_6$,
 b. 113-15°, d. 1.2580, n_D^{20} 1.4725; the product also form in
 12% yield on treat ment of 1 g Me_2CO with $MeONa$ 8 hrs.
 at room temp. Treatment of 20 g. xylitol with dry HCl

5

1

Sorbitol (17) *n*: 1.400
In AcOH 3 hrs. at 130-140°, until a 2% gain is reached, gave a sirup, which treated with dry NaHCO₃ in abs. EtOH gave 3.9 g. *1,1:3,6-Dianhydro-sorbitol* (II), *n*: 1.417, *m*: 45-6°, [*d*]_D²⁰ 45.55° (H₂O), and 2.1 g. of the 2- or 3-oxide deriv. of II, *b*: 175-8°, *m*: 81°; heating sorbitol with 10 parts concd. HCl 20 hrs. at unsteady temp. gave 80% *sorbitol diethylidene*, *b*: 161-8°, *m*: 60-1°, and 21% (apparently) *5-chloro-5-deoxy-1,1:3,6-dianhydro-4-sorbitol*, *b*: 175-8°, *m*: 81-2°, [*d*]_D²⁰ 37.9° (H₂O). Benzoylation of the latter in pyridine gave the *benzoate*, *m*: 191-2°, [*d*]_D²⁰ 25.4° (CHCl₃). Identified as that of *1,1:3,6-Dianhydro-sorbitol* (cf. Wisgare, *Advances in Carbohydrate Chemistry* 5, 191, 220, 223, 1950). If the sirup, obtained on heating sorbitol with concd. HCl as above, is treated in abs. EtOH with powd. KOH, satd. with CO₂, dried with Na₂SO₄, and evapd. the dianhydro deriv., *b*: 162-5°, *m*: 60-1° is formed. G. M. K.

KAZIMIROVA, V. F.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Kazimirova, V. F.

Title : Cyclohexane monose compounds and compounds of polyatomic alcohols

Periodical : Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 24, Ed. 4, 626 - 627 April 1954

Abstract : The author describes the synthesis of a new well crystallizing cyclohexylidene derivative of l-arabinose, d-xylose, l-sorbose, mannite, dulcitol and glycerin (in liquid state). Above compounds are obtained through condensation of monose and polyatomic alcohols with cyclohexanone in presence of sulfuric acid. Five references; 2 German since 1895, 3 USA since 1922.

Institution : The Leningrad Technological Institute of Refrigeration Industry

Submitted : November 27, 1953

KAZIMIROVA, V.F.

2

U S S R

~~Z Cyclohexane compounds of monoses and polyalcohols.~~
V. F. Kazimirova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 637-8
(1954) (Engl. translation).--See C.A. 49, 6306h. H. L. H.

AK JH

KAZIMIROVA, V.F.

KAZIMIROVA, V.F.; KAZAKOVICH, V.K.

Influence of salts on the solubility of medicinal plasmon preparations.
Trudy IPIKHP 7:71-72 '55. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Albuminoids) (Materia medica, Animal)

KAZIMIROVA, V. F.

Cyclohexane compounds of monoses. II. Dicyclohexylidene-*D*-sorbitose. V. F. Kazimirova, *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1569 (1956) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 3808j. R. M. R.

Kazimirova, V. F.

4

~~cyclotriane compounds of monoses. II. Dicyclo-
 hexymane-1-carboxe. V. F. Kazimirova (Technol. Inst.
 Refr. Ind., Leningrad). *Zh. Obshch. Khim.* 25,
 1801-4 (1955); cf. C.A. 49, 11571b. — 1,1:4,6-Dicyclohexyl-
 idene-1-carboxe (I) with BzCl in pyridine yielded 77.7%
 1-Bz deriv., m. 101-2°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -19.5^\circ$ (C_6H_6); Ph_2CCl sim-
 ilarly gave 30.3% 1-trityl deriv., m. 122-3°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -29^\circ$
 (C_6H_6); Ac_2O gave 63% 1-Ac deriv., m. 62-5°, 1 (6.1 g.)
 in 25 ml. pyridine, treated with 1.68 g. KOH, 7.5 ml. H_2O ,
 and 4.75 g. KMnO_4 , 12 hrs., finally on a steam bath, gave
 35% dicyclohexylidene-1-oxo-1-gulonic acid, isolated as mono-
 E salt, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_5$, needles (from EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -15.0^\circ$
 (H_2O), which with 0.5N HCl gave 75% free acid, m.
 120-31°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -28.3^\circ$ (MeOH); this heated 6 hrs. at 60°
 with CHCl_3 and 94% EtOH satd. with HCl gave 32%
 succinic acid. O. M. Kosolapoff.~~

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5.3400

724)
307/7)-30-3-3/63

AUTHORS: Kazimirova, V. F., Levitskaya, K. V

TITLE: Cyclohexylidene-d-Xylose

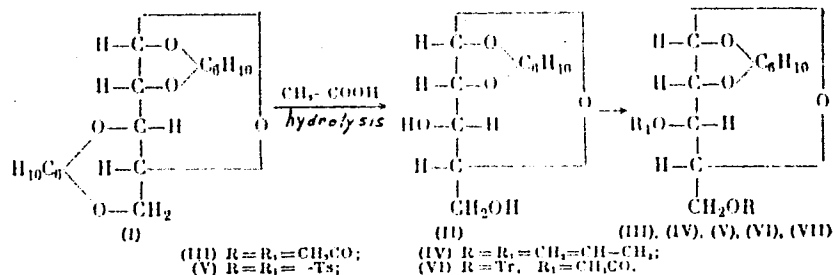
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3,
pp 723-726 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is Communication IV from a series of studies on cyclohexylidene compounds on monoses and polyatomic alcohols. Hydrolysis of dicyclohexylidene-d-xylose (I) in 70% acetic acid for 72 hu at room temperature, and subsequent distillation of the solvent under reduced pressure at 50° C gave 1.2-cyclohexylidene-d-xylose (II), yield 43%, mp 83-84° C, from benzene. Hydrolysis in excess acetic acid on heating at 60-70° C for 20 min and processing further as above, gave II in 52% yield.

Card 1/4

Cyclohexylidene-d-Xylose

78:49
SOV/19-30-3-3/69



Hydrolysis of I with HCl in methanol during periods of time ranging from 1 hr to 24 hr gave a maximum yield (59.02%) in 4 hr. The yield of II decreased with longer time of hydrolysis (50.5% in 9 hr and 0% in 24%) while the yield of xylose increased correspondingly. The changes in the angle of rotation (in 2 dm tube) are shown in the diagram.

Card 2/4

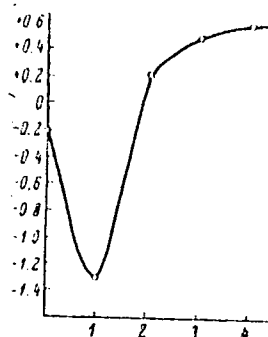
Cyclohexylidene-d-Xylose

78249

SOV/79-30-3-3/69

(a) Time of hydrolysis (in hr)

(b) Rotation (in degrees)



Mixture of I in anhydrous pyridine in reaction with acetic anhydride gave 3,5-diacetyl-1,2-cyclohexylidene-d-xylose (III), yield 45%, $[\alpha]_D^{18} + 31.6^\circ$. Reaction of I with allyl bromide gave 1,2-cyclohexylidene-3,5-diallyl-d-xylose (IV), $[\alpha]_D^{19} - 26.3^\circ$; $n_D^{20} 1.4805$. Tbsyl derivative of I was synthesized according to the

Card 3/4

Cyclohexylidene-d-Xylose

78249

SOV/79-30-3-3/69

method described by S. N. Danilov and I. S. Lishanskiy (this journal, 1955, Vol 25, p 2110) in reaction of I in pyridine and p-tosyl chloride which gave 3,5-ditosyl-1,2-cyclohexylidene-d-xylose (V) mp 134° C from acetone, yield 80%, $[\alpha]_D^{17} -24.7^\circ$. The reaction of I with trityl chloride gave 6-trityl-3-acetyl-1,2-cyclohexylidene-d-xylose (VI), yield 53%, mp 70-71° C). There are 6 references, 1 U.S., 2 U.K., 3 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: R. Hockett, R. E. Miller, A. Scattergood, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 3072 (1949); R. D. Guthrie, J. Honeyman, J. Chem. Soc., 853 (1959); Gregory, Wiggins, *ibid.*, 1405 (1947).

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Technological Institute of the Refrigerating Industry (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1959

Card 4/4

KAZIMIROVA, VIE

5/27/60/030/003/019/019
0001/0068

ATTN: Danilov, S. R.; Terna-Danilova, E. D.; Orlov, A. E.

TITLE: In memory of L. I. Bol'shukhin

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchestvennykh nauk, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 314-317

TEXT: L. I. Bol'shukhin died on November 14, 1959. An outstanding paleontologist, he ranked among the best teachers at several institutes of Leningrad University. A son of peasants, he was born in the countryside of Pskov Province on February 20, 1906. At the age of only 15, he graduated from the gymnasium and matriculated into the preparatory class of the Leningrad University. He worked himself through his own department of a laborer and a clerk, and later was a laboratory assistant at the Tuberculosis Institute (Institute of Tuberculosis). There, under the guidance of S. D. Terna-Danilova he was able to complete his graduation thesis on the synthesis of thyroxine (Ref. 1), which gave a description of the intermediate 3,5-diiodo-4-(4'-ethoxy phenoxy)-aniline.

Card 1/5

...benzene) 3,5-diiodo-4-(4'-ethoxy phenoxy)-aniline along with his hydrochloric salt (Ref. 1). After graduation he worked out an original method of determining acetyl cellulose-bound sulfuric acid at the Institute (Ref. 2). He collaborated in the synthesis of soluble cellulose triacetate and worked at the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, at the Komsomol State Institute of Higher Education (Faculty of Chemistry, Leningrad State University), and at the Leningrad State University. He submitted his dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences at the Leningrad Technological Institute (Leningrad Institute of Chemical Sciences at the Leningrad Technological Institute named after M. G. Kurnakov) in Leningrad, and later, the "Zhestkoye" (Rigid) Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Institute of Chemistry (Pedagogical Institute named after M. G. Kurnakov), and at the Leningrad State University. He was appointed doctor of the Chair of Inorganic Chemistry, then as Terna-Danilova's writing partner. He worked out jointly with E. D. Terna-Danilova, writing parts of the book "Organic Chemistry of Sulfur" (M.: Khimya, 1958), and with E. D. Terna-Danilova, F. I. Skitsin, T. E. Rudnev, S. Ya. Solov'ev, S. G. Artyukov, and Z. S. ...

In: P. Sviridov, F. L. Dzhuravskiy. There are 1 figure and 20 Soviet references.

Card 3/5

KAZIMIROVA, V.F.; DANILOV, S.N.

Transformation of aldoses following Cannizzaro reaction as
an intermolecular oxidation-reduction. Zhur. ob. khim. 33
no.5:1424-1429 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoveta
i Tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'nyy promyshlennosti.
(Aldoses) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

KAZIMIROVA, Z.A. (Khar'kov)

Changes in piezopulsograms in Takayasi's disease with dynamic and focal disorders of cerebral blood circulation. Vrach.delo no.1366-69 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdel vegetativnoy patologii (zav. - prof. O.S. Val'shonok) Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (PULSE)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

118

Carbohydrate metabolism during muscular activity.
 E. F. Ivanenko, Z. N. Kazimirova and M. I. Prokhorova.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Leningrad 16, 57-8 (1950). - The blood of the femoral artery and vein was analyzed during rest and muscular exertion in dogs. The peripheral blood sugar rises or falls depending on the degree of work; blood lactic acid is increased in the first 1/2 hr., as lactic acid produced in muscle passes immediately into the blood. During prolonged work, the transference of lactic acid is diminished or abolished. Methylglyoxal also appears in the blood. Pyruvic acid increases in both arterial and venous blood, chiefly the latter, pointing to production in muscle. B. C. P. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

116

Metabolism of sugar and glycogen in experimental hepatic dysfunction. Z. N. Kazimirova (A. A. Ukhtomskii Physiol. Inst., Leningrad). *Trudy Leningrad. Obshchestva Estestvoispytatelei, Otdel. Fiziol. i Biohim.* 60, No. 5, 72-83 (1960).—Cirrhotic livers in dogs, induced by giving allyl formate intravenously, lost their capacity to regulate blood sugar and much (sometimes all) of their capacity to form sugar. Changes in blood glycogen were irregular, but glycogen content always rose in the plasma. Blood sugar decreased, sometimes to hypoglycemia. Glucose (2 g./kg. by mouth) caused a sharp rise, to hyperglycemia, followed by a very slow decrease. Julian F. Smith

117

CA

Action mechanism of insulin given by suboccipital injection. Z. N. Kazimirova (A. A. Ukhtomskii Physiol. Inst., Leningrad). *Trudy Leningrad. Obshchestva Estestvoispytatelei, Otdel. Fiziol. i Biokhim.* 69, No. 3, 84-97 (1959). Dogs were given Iletin (Zn-insulin) in doses of 0.5-1.5 units/kg. Retention of sugar from the blood stream by the brain (suboccipital injection) increased, e.g. from 1 to 9 mg. %. A similar increase was observed in muscle, e.g. from 5 to 15 mg. %, after subcutaneous injection. In some tests retention reached 37% of the initial blood sugar in brain, and 25% in muscle. In general, insulin has the same biochem. action whether injected into the blood stream or into the cerebrospinal fluid. Suboccipital injection has a slight hypoglycemic effect; subcutaneous injection tends rather toward hyperglycemia. These are irregular effects, not specific; they depend partly on the injection vehicle (physiol. salt soln.). The results indicate that insulin acts on tissues directly, not through the central nervous system.
Julian F. Smith

KAZIMIROVA, Z.N.; PROKHOROVA, M.I.

Significance of angiotomy in the light of I.P.Pavlov's teachings.
Uch.zap.Len.un.me.138:3-14 '52. (MLRA 9:6)
(BLOOD VESSELS--SURGERY)

KAZIMIROVA, Z.N.

Participation of organs in developing insulin hypoglycemia.
Uch.zap.Len.un.no.138:19-37 '52. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Iz Laboratorii obmena veshchestv imeni Ye.S.Londona Fiziologicheskogo instituta imeni akademika A.A.Ukhtomskogo i Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.A.Zhdanova.

(HYPOGLYCEMIA) (INSULIN)

KAZIMIROVA, Z N

KAZIMIROVIC, V.

Use of an attached gun in target practice with the 12. 7-mm. M36 BSK anti-aircraft machine gun. p. 820.

VOJNO-TEHNIKI GLASNIK. Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 2, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

KAZEN IROVSKAYA, Ye. L. (Enr), and RYALCHENKOV, A. V. (Cand Tech Sci)

"Effect of Atmospheric Corrosion on Fatigue Strength of Structural Steel,"
one of eight articles appearing in the book: "Investigation of the Stress
Corrosion of Metals," edited by G.V.Akinov, Mashgiz, Moscow, 1953

Central Scientific Research Inst. of Technology and Machine Bldg.

Translation M-31586, 15 Dec 55

a second article in this book by the same authors:

"Surface Hardening as a Means of Increasing Corrosion-Fatigue Strength
Under Atmospheric Corrosion Conditions,"

KAZIMIROVSKAYA, E.L.

USSR .

Effect of atmospheric corrosion on fatigue strength of structural steel. A. V. Ryabchenkov and E. L. Kazimirovskaya. *Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR, Metalloved. i Mashinostroyeniye* (Mashina) 1953, 5:12; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 30029. — Methods and results of testing the corrosion resistance of metal specimens in moist atm. in the presence of SO₂ and in the absence of it are described. The steel tested was steel 45 normalized at 810-63°. During the test specimens were flexed at a rate of 2800 cycles/min. while exposed to approx. 100% moist atm., either free of SO₂ or contg. 0.27% of it. Atm. corrosion, particularly in the presence of SO₂, greatly lowered the strength of steel 45.

M. Haseh

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KAZIMIROVSKAYA, E. L.

USSR/ Engineering - Heat treating

Card 1/1 : Pub. 128 - 15/25

Authors : Ryabchenko, A. V., and Kazimirovskaya, E. L.

Title : The influence of heat treating on the fatigue resistance of steel during atmospheric corrosion

Periodical : Vest. mash. 1, 69-72, Jan 1955

Abstract : A description is presented of tests conducted by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building and Metal Working, on atmospheric corrosion of type 45 steel, and the influence of heat treating on steel fatigue resistance. The chemical composition of specimens used for the above mentioned tests is as follows: 0.44% C; 0.28% Si; 0.68% Mn; 0.017% S; and 0.023% P. Six USSR references (1949-1953). Table; illustrations; graphs.

Institution :

Submitted :

KAZIMORYSKAYA, E. L.

~~Methods of Testing for Corrosion Fatigue. A. V. Ryab-chenkov and E. L. Kazimoryskaya. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya*, 1955, 31, (3): 340-346. (In Russian). After a discussion of some corrosion-fatigue testing methods and machines used in the U.S.S.R., two series of such tests, at ordinary temperatures and at 700° C, are described. It is concluded that, to be reliable, laboratory corrosion-fatigue tests must reproduce closely the composition of the medium in which the steel is to work and the conditions of their interaction.~~

2/11/55

2/1

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KAZIMIROVSKAYA, E. M.

RYABCHENKOV, A.V., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor; KAZIMIROVSKAYA, Ye.L.,
inzhener.

Effect of heat treatment on the fatigue resistance of steel subjected to
atmospheric corrosion. [Truly] TSNIITMASH no.77:24-31 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Steel--Fatigue)

Kazimirovskaya, Ye. L.

USSR/Corrosion. Protection from Corrosion. J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur--Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10541

Author : Vedenkin, S. G. and Kazimirovskaya, Ye. L.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Effect of Gaseous Media on the Corrosion of Alloys at High Temperatures

Orig Pub: Metallovedniye i obrabotka metallov, 1956, No 5, 55-63

Abstract: A survey of the foreign literature from 1951-1954. The authors list methods for corrosion testing; data on the effect of the composition of the gaseous media on the corrosion of alloys; on the effect of Va and of its oxides on the heat resistance of alloys, and on the corrosion resistance of highly alloyed alloys and materials used in high-pressure steam boilers are also given.

Card 1/1

Kazimirovskaya, Ye. L.

129-3-2/14

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 of CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410006-0
AUTHORS: *Vyacheslav Vedenkin, Prof.* and Ye. L. Kazimirovskaya, Engineer.

TITLE: Cyclic strength of austenitic steels under conditions of high temperature gas corrosion. (Tsiklicheskaya prochnost' austenitnykh staley v usloviyakh vysokotemperaturnoy gazovoy korrozii).

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, No.3, pp. 6-10 + 1 plate facing p.24. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors considered it of interest to study the influence of high temperature gas corrosion on the fatigue strength of materials used for turbine blades. The tests were effected on a test machine 98-M, described in earlier work (Ref.1) which permits determining the strength of a cantilever specimen in the case of circular symmetrical bending with a frequency of 2800 cycles per minute in air and in various gaseous media at room temperature as well as at elevated temperatures. The fatigue strength was studied for the two austenitic steels 3M612 and 3M673 after standard heat treatment consisting of hardening and stabilisation annealing. The results of short duration tensile tests at 20 and 650°C are entered in Table 1.

Card 1/3 The influence of various quantities of SO₂ admixtures

129-3-2/14

129-3-2/14

Cyclic strength of austenitic steels under conditions of high temperature gas corrosion.

fatigue strength. With increasing air humidity, the adverse effect of SO₂ on the fatigue strength weakens and in an atmosphere simulating the combustion products of fuel (0.3% SO₂ and 6% H₂O) practically no reduction of the fatigue limit is observed for tests covering 10⁸ cycles.

There are 7 figures, 1 table and 2 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410006-0"

AUTHORS: Kazimirovskaya, Ye.L., Ryabchenkov, A.V.

TITLE: On the Transformation of Uniform Corrosion¹⁶ Into Ulcerous Corrosion Under the Conditions of High-Temperature Oxidation of Periodically Strained Metal

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 841 - 845

TEXT: For the study of the processes of high-temperature oxidation¹⁶ and their effect on the mechanical properties of alloys the investigation of the structure, the composition and the properties of protective films is very important. The problem was studied on EI612¹⁶ grade steel samples of 8 mm in diameter which were subjected to symmetrical bending with a frequency of 2,800 cycles per minute. It has been established that the intensity of ulcerous corrosion depends on the magnitude of the stresses, the concentration of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere, and on its humidity and temperature. Below a certain stress level uniform corrosion does not pass into the ulcerous type. Under the conditions of the action of a dry mixture of air with 0.3% sulfur dioxide and a temperature of 650°C this level for EI612 steel is 90 - 95% of the nominal resistance limit. The introduction of 6% of water steam prevents ulcerous corrosion. In the oxidation of steel in pure air oxides of the spinel type are formed. There are also

Card 1/2

KAZI'TROVSKAYA, Ye.P., Cand Tech Sci --(diss) "Study of
fatigue strength of certain austenitic steels under
conditions of gas corrosion." Mos , TsBNTI of Heavy Machine
Building, 1958, 10 pp. ^{Glavniy projekt under Guplan} (~~Main Project for State Planning~~)
USSR. Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine
Building (TsNIIT Machines) 150 copies. Author
designated on cover as Ye.L. Kazimirovskaya. (KL, 39-58, 109)
^

- 35 -

BYKOV, V.A.; VSEVOLODOV, G.N.; KAZIMIROVSKAYA, Z.L.

Determination of the brittle strength of steel in the series
of bend and tensile tests. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:749-750 *64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut.

S/169/61/000/006/039/039
A005/A130

AUTHORS: Kokourov, V.D., Kazimirovskiy, E.S.

TITLE: The drift of small-scale inhomogeneities in the ionosphere
(from measurements in Irkutsk)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1961, 31, abstract
6G246. (V sb.: Issled. neodnorodnostey v ionosfere. No. 4.
Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 75-82 (English summary))

TEXT: The authors briefly describe an experimental set-up for in-
vestigation of the drift of small-scale inhomogeneities in the ionosphere
by the method of spaced reception with small basis. Results are presented
of measurements of drift velocity in the E- and F-regions of the ionosphere
during from April 1958 to October 1959. The seasonal variation of the
magnitude of velocity and the direction of drift are described for the
E- and F2-layers. The results obtained are compared with data from other
stations of the USSR (Moscow, Ashkhabad, Tomsk and Khar'kov). The authors

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410006-0"

The drift of small-scale inhomogeneities ...

S/169/61/000/006/039/039
A005/A130

conclude that, in addition to local peculiarities of drift of inhomogeneities there exists a general system of circulation in the ionosphere.

Authors' summary

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/203/61/001/005/016/028
A006/A101

Investigating the non-homogeneous structure...

more frequently 200 - 500 m. These data are in agreement with theoretical values. A comparison with the characteristics of drifts over other points of the globe proves the existence of a united system of motion of non-homogeneities in the ionosphere. The author thanks V. I. Makrygina, N. D. Sharonova and N. T. Tokareva for their assistance. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 49 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 37 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i resprostraneniya radiovoln SO AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Propagation of Radiowaves, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1961

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/005/079/093
D228/D307

9.9/00

AUTHORS: Kazimirovskiy, E. S., Kokourov, V. D., and Polyakov, V. M.

TITLE: Some results of measuring the absorption of radio-waves in the ionosphere according to observations at Irkutsk

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 24-25, abstract 5G176 (V sb. Ionosfern. issledovaniya, no.6, AN SSSR, 1961, 52-57)

TEXT: The procedure and the results are described for the measurement of radiowave absorption in the ionosphere in observations at Irkutsk that were started in 1950. The frequencies of collisions of electrons with heavy particles (ν) was estimated from measurements in the F2-layer (March-July 1950 and October 1953-June 1954). The results are adduced on graphs of the diurnal variations of $\bar{\nu}$. These data were used to determine the gas temperature (T) from the formula:

Card 1/3

S/169/62/000/005/079/093
D228/D307

Some results of ...

$$\bar{v} [\Delta N_e / N_e - \Delta \bar{v} / \bar{v}] / \Delta \bar{v} = \psi(T, h, N_e)$$

(see RZhGeofiz, no. 9, 1956, 27402). The results of absorption measurements on the frequency 2,2 Mc/s during the IGY are described. The seasonal variation of the median absorption magnitude (L) on this frequency could not be successfully ascertained, since on these frequencies the absorption is mainly governed by the solar activity. A correlation, which is weaker in winter months, exists between L and f_{min} . Absorption measurements at PM Δ (RMD) allowed the absorption's diurnal variation, which has a high correlation with f_{min} and the sun's zenith angle, to be studied. [Abstracter's note: Depending on the meaning of "RMD", the preceding word could also be rendered as "on" or "in".] The work's results confirm that f_{min} can serve as a sufficiently reliable criterion for absorption in a non-deflecting region. For the comparability of the results of the network of stations it is necessary to measure f_{min}

Card 2/3

S/169/62/000/005/079/093
D228/D307

Some results of ...

with invariable and standard equipment parameters. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

KAZIMIROVSKIY, E.S.

General circulation in the ionosphere. Geomag. i aer. 2 no. 6:
1084-1090 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya
radiovoln Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Ionosphere)

KAZIMIROVSKIY, S. S.

"Wind Systems at the Lower Ionosphere."

summary to be presented at the 13th Gen Assembly, IUGG, Berkeley, Calif,
19-31 Aug 63.

KESSENIKH, V. N.; KAZIMIROVSKIY, ^F~~Ye~~ S.; NOVIKOVA, Yu. A.

"Atmosphere Dependence as Revealed by Some Mid-Latitude and Middle-Asian
Station of USSR."

summary to be presented at 13th Gen Assembly, IUGG, Berkeley, Calif, 19-31 Aug 63

KAZIMIROVSKIY, E.S.

Horizontal drift of ionization inhomogeneities in the upper
ionosphere. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.5:902-909 S-0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya
radiovoln Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

S/0203/64/004/004/0793/0794

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. S., Kyun, G. I.

TITLE: Geomagnetic control of the east-west drift in the F region of the ionosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 793-794

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetism, ionosphere, ionospheric drift, ionospheric F layer, east west drift, Martyn theory

ABSTRACT: It was shown earlier (E.S. Kazimirovskiy, Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, 1963, 3, No. 5, 902) that the character of the diurnal variations of the zonal (east-west) drift of ionization inhomogeneities in the F region of the ionosphere agrees qualitatively with the Martyn theory which closely relates the characteristics of the horizontal ionospheric drift with S_q variations of the geomagnetic field. As shown by Martyn, the velocity of the zonal drift U can be represented in the form

$$U = \frac{27 \sin \theta (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta}{(2\pi mc/e) f_m \sin \theta} \text{ m/sec} \quad (1)$$

Card

1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

where Θ is the geomagnetic colatitude; I is the magnetic inclination; m , e are the mass and charge of the electron; f_{HO} is the gyrofrequency; and t is longitude, read to the east of the midnight meridian. This expression was derived for magnetically quiet conditions in the middle latitudes. In the first-cited reference it was assumed that the quantitative discrepancies with theory are caused by the fact that the experimental data used in computing the averaged diurnal variations in drift velocity were not obtained exclusively for magnetically quiet days. In checking the correctness of this assumption the authors therefore used exclusively data for magnetically quiet days for a number of stations. The stations used are listed in a table; data were from WDC-B2. Curves of the diurnal variations $U(t)$ are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The mean hourly values were computed by the method of moving medians for a 3-hour interval, centered relative to a particular hour. It is shown that in this case $U(t)$ differs essentially from the simple cosine curve described by formula (1). The curves are the result of superposing several harmonic oscillations. Allowance for only magnetically quiet conditions did not give a better approximation to theory; this makes it necessary to postulate that the discrepancies are caused by deeper factors, physical processes transpiring at the level of the ionosphere. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 figure and 1 table.

Card

2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln, SO AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card

3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043259

ENCLOSURE: 01

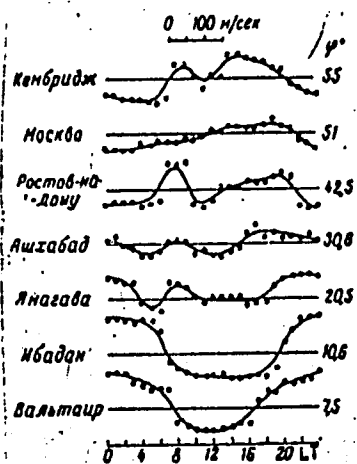


Fig. 1

4/4

Card

L 54539-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC-L/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-L/Pe-5/Pq-L/Pas-2/Peb/

AS 1011424

UR/0143765/000/001 A. 17. A. 11
550.388.2 111.

Int. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 5A76

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. S.

TITLE: The problem of general circulation in the ionosphere as determined by radio methods

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 45, 1964,

ionosphere, ionospheric circulation, ionospheric movement, ionospheric drift, ionospheric currents, ionospheric electron

of general circulation at the level of ...
obtained during the period of the International Geophysical Year by ...
network of stations for study of the horizontal ...

Card 1/2

1 64539-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014426

homogeneities of the electron concentration in the ionosphere. Maps of the
distribution of drift characteristics are given. It is concluded that
the drift characteristics are related to the ionospheric structure
mentioned.

ENCL: 00

Cord 2/2

L 59011-45 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) Po-L/Pq-L/Pae-2/Pee/Pi-L Jr

ACCESSION NR: AR5015997

UR/0058/65/000/005/H036/H036

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5Zh247

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. S.

TITLE: Concerning the general circulation in the ionosphere, as determined by radio methods

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 45, 1964, 23-37

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, general circulation, radio method, ionospheric motion, international geophysical year

TRANSLATION: Radio methods for the study of motions in the ionosphere are briefly described. The main theoretical models of general circulation at the ionosphere level are considered. The data pertaining to the horizontal drift of small-scale irregularities of the electron concentration in the ionosphere, obtained during the work of the world network of stations, are described and maps of the global distribution of the drift characteristic are presented. It is concluded that the presence of general circulation in the ionosphere and of the dependence of its parameters on the latitude, season, and altitude of the investigated region have been experimentally proved. Ways of detailed study of this circulation are indicated.

Card 1/2

L 52350-65 REC-4/EWO(7)/EWA(h)/EWT(1)/REC(t)/REC (S) (M) L (D) (C) (T) (I) /Feb-2/Feb

REF: A1512121

Kazimirovskiy, E. S.

The ionosphere drift and the general atmospheric circulation

SOURCE: *Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya*, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 575-576

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, atmosphere, troposphere, stratosphere, zonal circulation, ionospheric drift

The correlation of the ionospheric drift in the z-direction with the characteristics of general circulation in the troposphere and the stratosphere and provide new material for studies of the interrelation between the circulation of the ionosphere and of the atmosphere. The zonal drift velocity is calculated over station measurements of the ionospheric drift velocity and the zonal wind velocity in the stratosphere. The zonal wind velocity is calculated from the circulation, representing the angular velocity of the atmospheric circulation relative to the earth, may be calculated by the method explained by S. A. Masnkovich, Ye. M. Dobryshman, and Ya. M. Kheyfets (*Kharakteristiki zonal'noy tsirkulyatsii*, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958). They are presented by S. A.

Card 1/2

L 59011-65

ACCESSION NO: AR5015997

Bibliography, 43 titles.

ENV CODE: ES, EC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 52350-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014121

3

Mashkovich and Ya. M. Kheyfets (Tr. TsIP, 1961, vyp. III, 50) at the surfaces of 300, 200, 100, and 50 millibars for every month of 1958 and 1959. The zonal drift (U_0) for the same months was calculated by the author, using the method of sliding medians from the data obtained at Freyburg. It was the author's aim to trace the changes in U_0 and U_0 from year to year and to determine the degree of their deviation from a correlate progression. His results show that a correlation does exist at all altitudes in February and March at 300 millibars and at 100 millibars in March. The correlation is also shown in the zonal drift at 300 millibars in March. The author also shows that the zonal drift in the lower atmosphere and the ionosphere, at the same period, is a function of the zonal drift in the upper atmosphere in the same period. The author is indebted to A. A. Terofeyev for reviewing his work.

Institute of Earth Magnetism, Ionosphere, and the Propagation of Radio Waves, SO AN SSSR

RECEIVED: 13Jul64
 NO REF SOV: 008
 Card 2/2

ENCL: 00
 OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: ES

L 43720-66 EWJ(1)/TCC GI

ACC NR: AT6023734

SOURCE CODE: UR/2831/85/000/014/0141/0145

AUTHOR: Kessenikh, V. N.; Kazimirovskiy, E. S.; Novikova, U. A.

ORG: none

43
B+1

TITLE: Relation between ¹⁸ionospheric dynamics and ¹⁴atmospheric dynamics based on data of the Ural-Siberian, North Caucasian, and Central Asian stations during the IGY

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. V razdel programmy MGG: Ionosfera. Sbornik statey, no. 14, 1965. Ionosfernyye issledovaniya, 141-145

TOPIC TAGS: climatic influence, F layer, ionospheric drift, atmospheric ionization, solar activity

ABSTRACT: To determine whether there are climatic factors changing from year to year and causing uncorrelated regional changes of ionization of the F2 layer, the authors studied the statistical data from ionospheric stations collected during 1951-1960 and compared them with data on solar activity and mean monthly characteristics of the state of the troposphere and tropopause. On the basis of the IGY material (1958-1959) it was possible to compare, for each month, the maximal value of the monthly median of the diurnal course of f_oF2 for each of the stations, the mean monthly heights of the 200-mb surface in geopotential decameters, and

Card 1/2

L 43720-66
ACC NR: AT6023734

0

the mean monthly pressure values reduced to sea level. The results of the comparison are grouped by stations in the Urals and Siberia and stations of the North Caucasus and Central Asia. The analysis of the ionospheric and tropospheric data and data on drift in the F2 layer of the ionosphere showed that uncorrelated regional changes of the maximal ionization of the F2 layer occur from year to year which are accompanied by regional changes of the characteristics of the troposphere and tropopause and changes of winds in the F2 layer. An analysis of the data on the solar cycle revealed a slight dispersion of the ionospheric data during minimal solar activity which permitted the authors to conclude that particular attention should be devoted during the International Quiet Sun Year to a correlation of regional ionospheric and tropospheric characteristics. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 hs

L 42480-00 01/11/75 11/75
 ACC NR: AT6023727 SOURCE CODE: UR/2831/65/000/014/0048/0070

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Wind systems in the lower ionosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. V razdel programmy MGG: Ionosfera. Sbornik statey, no. 14, 1965. Ionosfernyye issledovaniya, 48-70

TOPIC TAGS: wind, wind system, ionosphere, lower ionosphere, meteor trail, diurnal variation, ionization

ABSTRACT: On the basis of previous works, the author presents a brief survey of theoretical and semiempirical patterns of general wind circulation in the ionosphere. He also presents some averaged measurements of data of the horizontal drift of ionization irregularities conducted during the IGY-IGC by the world network of observation stations. The author analyzes the data obtained by the method of spaced reception on a small base of 26 stations, and also with radar observations of meteor trails carried out at three stations. An attempt is made to evaluate the system of the

Card 1/2

54
49
B+1

general circulation in the lower ionosphere according to materials obtained from 29 stations. Maps of global distribution of the most probable directions of movement are presented in the original article. The author shows that the character of diurnal variations of the drift rate depends on the latitude of the place of observation, and to a lesser extent, on the season. Comparison of the results of the harmonic analysis of these variations shows that apart from local peculiarities, one general system of regular winds exists in the lower ionosphere. The author describes the global distribution of parameters of the continuous, diurnal, and semidiurnal components of the zonal and meridional variations of wind rate components, and shows that these parameters show latitudinal and seasonal dependence. The hypothesis that ionization irregularities in the ionosphere are formed in winter at higher altitudes than in summer is confirmed. A comparison of the wind systems is made with theoretical patterns, obtained as a result of the analysis of measurements, and their incomplete coincidence is discussed. In conclusion, the author expresses sincere gratitude to docent V. M. Polyakov and to Professor V. N. Kessenikh for continued interest in the work. He deems it his duty to thank the workers of the MTsD for the observation data made available to him, and the collective of the Bureau of Radio forecasts of the SibIZMIRAN, which made most of the calculations. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 8 formulas, and 3 tables. [GC]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 030/

Card 2/2

L 37628-66 EST(11)/ACC GW
ACC NRI AP6018927

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/003/0599/0600

46
B

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. S.; Kokourov, V. D.; Chernobrovkina, N. A.

ORG: Institute of Earth Magnetism, Ionosphere and Propagation of Radio Waves SO AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Angular spectrum of waves scattered by the ionosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 599-600

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric scatter, angular distribution, radiosonde, reflected signal

ABSTRACT: Angular characteristics of scattered signals were investigated in Irkutsk in 1962-1964 on the basis of vertical radioprobing of the ionosphere. A formula developed by Briggs (1951) for the determination of θ_0 , a cone of concentration of scattered energy, was used. The formula is as follows:

$$N = (2v / \lambda) \sin \theta_0 / 2,$$

where N is the frequency of fading of a reflected signal, v is the drift velocity of inhomogeneities, λ is the working wavelength of a probing pulse. 300 observations of reflections from the F region at $2.25 \cdot 10^6$ cps were made during the autumn-winter period from 1800 to 0800 hr. The velocity of horizontal drift was evaluated using a meth-

UDC: 550.388.2

Card 1/2

L 37628-66

ACC NRI AP6018927

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410006-0"

od developed by Kazimirovskiy and Kokourov (1961). The data show that the widths of distribution of angular spectra obey the Rayleigh law, and that the most probable value of θ_0 is 7.5° . θ_0 angles over 24° are extremely rare. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula. [14]

SUB CODE: 04,20/ SUBM DATE: 25Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

me
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6027212

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0028/0037

AUTHOR: Kazimirovskiy, E. B.; Kyun, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the nature of horizontal motions in the terrestrial ionosphere

40
BT1

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Sibirskiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. Issledovaniya po geomagnetizmu i aeronomii (Studies in geomagnetism and aeronomy). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 28-37

TOPIC TAGS: ^{ionospheric density,} electron concentration, ionosphere, ionospheric drift, ~~radio~~ wind, communication, ~~plasma drift, hydrodynamic model~~ ^{ionospheric inhomogeneity}

ABSTRACT: The spatial distribution of electron concentrations in the ionosphere is studied by measurements of drift homogeneities and movements of gases in the upper atmosphere. A network of stations was established in 1949 for measuring horizontal drifts of nonhomogeneous ionization. Investigations have shown that three types of motion exist in the ionosphere: ionospheric wind - a motion of neutral particles; plasma drifts - a motion of charged particles; and the motion of nonhomogeneous ionization. In an earlier paper the author found that the wind in the lower ionosphere varies from season to season. Variations of zonal and meridional components of wind velocity as a function of geographical latitude were studied. A regular zonal system of winds was found to exist in the lower ionosphere during solstices. The meridional component of normal

Card 1/2

KAZIMIRSKIY, B.

ITSKOVICH, Yu., inzhener; KAZIMIRSKIY, B.

Starting D-50 diesels with power from the ships electric power
plant. Mor.flot 15 no.9:24-25 S'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Diesel engines) (Electricity on ships)

ITSKOVICH, Yuriy Leonidovich. Primalni uchastiye: PERLIN, A.I., inzh.;
KAZIMIRSKIY, B.O., inzh.; BEN'KOVSEIY, D.D., dots.; TURKEL'TAUB,
G.M., nauchnyy sotr.; POLYAKOV, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; ANTONOV,
S.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; LAPINA, Z.D., red. izd-va; TIKHONOVA,
Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[The technology of the repair and installation of marine electric
systems] Tekhnologiya sudovykh elektroremontnykh i elektromontashnykh
rabot. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 273 p.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Ships--Electric equipment) (Ships--Maintenance and repair)

KAZIMIRSKIY, N. K.

"Cotton Boll Worms of the Chloridea Westw. Genus as Pests of Productive Organs of Cotton and Other Agricultural Crops in Environmental Conditions of Samarkand Oblast." Min. Culture USSR, Uzbek Agricultural Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev, Samarkand, 1953.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

KAZIMIRSKIY, N. K.

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology: Insects. Insect and
Mite Pests. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44321

Author : Kazimirskiy, N. K.
Inst : Uzbek Agricultural Institute
Title : Curworm Moths of the Genus Chloridea as Cotton Pests
and Measures for their Control.

Orig Pub : Nauch. tr. Uzb. s.-kh. in-t., 1956, 9, ch. 1, 97-111

Abstract : Among the many species of Chloridea, only the cotton, henbane
and alfalfa cutworm moths damage the cotton plant. The cotton
yield decreased 5.7 percent-38.1 percent when the cotton was
infested by two generations of bollworms. The bollworm had four
hatchings, among which three were on the cotton plant, tomatoes
and tobacco. Larvae of the first hatching, appear in the
early spring and feed on weeds; they complete their develop-
ment prior to the appearance of the bollworms in the cotton

Card 1/2

KAZIMIRSKIY, N. K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410006-0"

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Harmful Insects P
and Acarids. Pests of the Technical, Oil, Medicinal and
Essential-Oil Cultures.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 82995

Author : Kazimirskiy, N. K.
Inst : AS UzSSR - ~~UZBEK~~ AGRIC. INST.
Title : Biology of the Harmful Species of Noctuids of the
Genus ChloridaeOrig Pub : UzSSR Fanlar akad. doklidlari; Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957,
No 6, 57-61Abstract : A mass reproduction of the genus Chloridae in the
Samarkandskaya Oblast in the years of 1950-1954. The
duration of the development, the connection with the weed
plants, and the feeding habits of the species, doing
damage to the cotton plant: the cotton noctuid Ch. obsoleta,
alfalfa Ch. dipsacea, Ch. peltigera and the rarely
encountered Ch. nubigera.

Card 1/1

KAZIMIRSKIY, N.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

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