KOSSOVSKIY, G.N., inzhener; SPITKOVSKIY, Z.M., inzhener.

Continuous production of chairs at the Bozhenko furniture plant.
Der.i lesokhim.prom.3 no.1:21-24 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Furniture industry)

KOSSOVSKIY, G. M.

Kossovskiy, G. M.

"Investigation of the problems of automating machineworking of parts in the furniture industry." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Kirov. Kiev, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'
No 34, 1956. Moscow.

TSIMBANENKO, Ye.G.; KOSSOVSKIY, G.N.; KUSHNIRSKAYA, M.TS.

Making decorative beechwood veneers. Der.prom. 5 no.1:8-10 Ja '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Veneers and veneering)

KOSSOVSKIY, G.N., inzhener.

Automatization of machining processes of furniture parts. Der.prom. 6 no.1:12-15 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

KOSSOVSKIY, Georgiy Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKOVSKIY, N.V., red.; SIDEL'NIKOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Designing and introducing automatic production lines in the woodworking industry] Proektirovanie i vnedrenie avtomaticheskikh stanochnykh linii v derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1958. 67 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Woodwork) (Automatic control)

KOSSOVSKIY, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMENKO, Yu.I.

Feed bin for feeding blanks to automatic production lines.
Der. prom. 8 no.9:11 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Woodworking machinery)

KOSSOVSKIY, Georgiy Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; PETRUSHA, Aleksandr Karpovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOFEYEV, V.A., red.; PROTASHSKAYA, I.V., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Practice in the operation of automatic production lines in woodworking] Opyt eksploatatsii avtomaticheskikh linii v derevoobrabotke. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 77 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Assembly-line methods) (Woodworking industries)

KOSSOVSKIY, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Apparatus for automatic adjustment of machines with single supports. Der.prom. 9 no.4:7-8 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

KOSSOVSKIY, Georgiy Nikolayevich; BABICH-DEKAN', Feliks Trofimovich; VARAKIN, Yu.M., red.; SEDOVA, Z.D., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn. red.

[Programmed control of the adjustment of woodworking machines and automatic production lines] Programmnoe upravlenie nastroikoi derevoobrabatyvaiushchikh stankov i avtomaticheskikh linii. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Woodworking machinery) (Assembly-line methods)

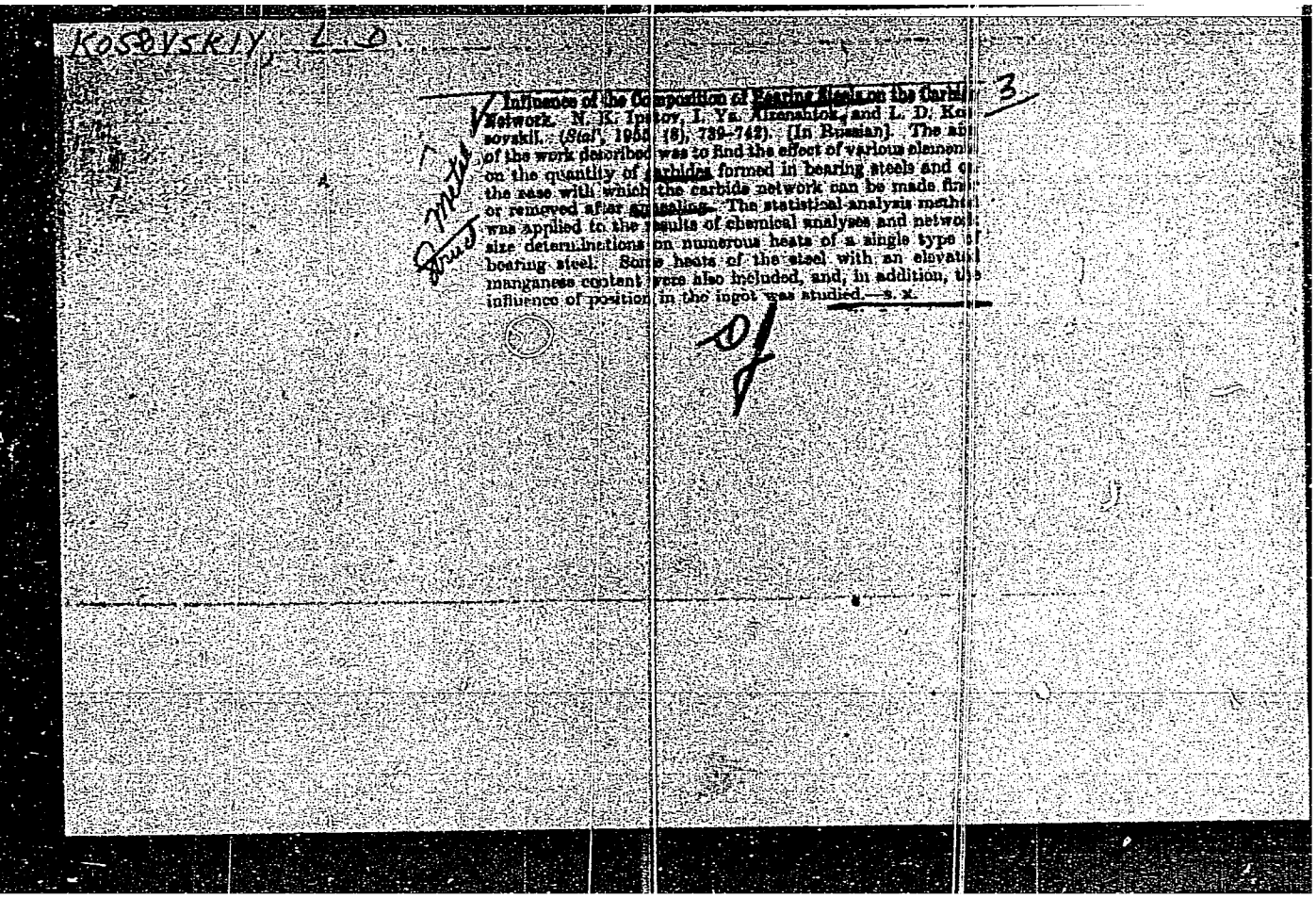
KOSSOVSKIY, G.N.; BABICH-DEKAN', F.T.; REVUTSKAYA, I.G.

Automatic production line with programm control of machinery adjustment developed by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Mechanical Woodworking. Der.prom. 11 no.2:7-10 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Ukraine--Woodworking machinery)
(Automatic control)

KOSSOVSKIY, Georgiy Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; STRIZHEVSKIY, Mikhail Petrovich, tekhnik; YEFIMENKO, Yuriy Ivanovich, inzh.; SPYNU, G.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; STEPANOVA, E.A., inzh., red. izd-va; BEREZOVYY, V.N., tekhn. red.

[The Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Mechanical Woodworking automatic line no.3 with programmed control of the setting of machines] Avtomaticheskaia liniia UkrNIIMOD-3, s programmnym upravleniem nastroikoi stankov. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963. 21 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)



KOSOVSKIY, L. D.

Influence of the Composition of Bearing Steels on the Carbide Network. N. K. Ipatov, I. Ya. Atanasiok, and L. D. Kosovskii. (*Stal'*, 1953 (6), 739-742). [In Russian]. The aim of the work described was to find the effect of various elements on the quantity of carbides formed in bearing steels and on the ease with which the carbide network can be made fine or removed after annealing. The statistical analysis method was applied to the results of chemical analyses and network size determinations on numerous heats of a single type of bearing steel. Some heats of the steel with an elevated manganese content were also included, and, in addition, the influence of position in the ingot was studied.—S. K.

Kossovskiy, L.D.

Influence of composition of bearing steels on their cementitic mesh. N. K. Ipatov, I. Ya. Alexashtok, and L. D. Kossovskii. (Met. Plant, Chelyabinsk.) *Stal'* 15, 739–42 (1955).—Heavy cementitic mesh is the least desirable for the subsequent spheroidizing treatment. The reasons for its formation were investigated by statistical study of 589 and 1458 production heats with 0.95–1.08% C and 1.35–1.68% Cr tested as 42- and 55-mm. annealed bars. Both C and Cr within the above ranges thicken the mesh, while Mn and Si refine it. J. D. Gat

(2) of

KOSSOVSKIY, L.D., MOROZOV, A.M., KOLOSOV, M.I., POVOLOTSKIY, D.ya., STROGANOV, A.I., VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.

"Behaviour of Hydrogen in Steel During its Production and Remelting," lecture given at the Fourth Conference on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institute of Metallurgy, Moscow, July 1-6, 1957

SOV/133-58-6-26/33

AUTHORS: Kossovskiy, L.D. and Pakuleva, V.S., Engineers

TITLE: Apparent "Overheating" in the Fracture of Steel 20Kh2N4A (Lozhnyy "peregrev" v izlome stali 20Kh2N4A)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 6, pp 556 - 558 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The appearance of coarse grain fracture in steels 20Kh2N4A, 12Kh2N4A and 37KhN3A during testing of merchant blooms of a cross-section 200 - 300 mm was initially ascribed to overheating. Attempts to improve the structure by decreasing the heating temperature from 1 220 °C to 1 190 °C and by twice or three times repeated normalisation and various homogenising soakings at high temperatures were unsuccessful. It was therefore decided to compare the indices of the quality of steel for the last few years with results of tests of hardened structure, taking into consideration changes in the technology of heating and cooling of the metal in the reducing shop for this period. The dependence of structure of hardened fracture on the velocity of cooling of blooms - Table 1; the dependence of mechanical properties of specimens on cooling conditions of blooms - Table 2. It was found that coarse grain fracture in hardened fracture of steels investigated is not always caused by overheating and can appear also in the absence of high heating

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Apparent "Overheating" in the Fracture of Steel 20Kh2N4A

of ingots before rolling into blooms, due to cooling of blooms in air to 150 - 250 °C before charging them into a furnace for thermal treatment in order to prevent the formation of flakes. By applying intermediate slow cooling in pits of merchant square blooms (200 - 300 mm) before their thermal treatment (to prevent flake formation) defects due to coarse grain structure decreased and mechanical properties of steels 20Kh2N4A, 12Kh2N4A and 37KhN3A were improved. It is stated in the editorial note that the above phenomenon is apparently caused by recrystallisation during annealing of work-hardened (near to the critical value) steel. Work hardening can be caused by considerable internal stresses appearing due to the transformation of austenite into martensite during cooling of blooms of large cross-sections in air. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

1. Steel--Fracture 2. Steel--Temperature factors 3. Steel --Heat treatment

Kossovskiy L.D.

AUTHORS: Vydrin, V.N., Amosov, P.N., Kossovskiy, L.D. 32-1-35/55

TITLE: A Method of Determining the Wear of Rolling Shafts (Metod opredeleniya iznosa prokatnykh valkov).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 88-89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a new method of determining the wear of grooves of rolling shafts is recommended. For this purpose two works templates were rivetted together in such a manner that a distance of 6-8 mm remained between them. On the surface of one of the templates lines were drawn symmetrically and parallel to the axis of the template, after which they both received a coating of paint. In the inner diameter of the grooved part of the roll a layer of "plastiline" was applied in such a manner that it filled the grooved profile at one part of the shaft, so that it was located 3-4 mm higher. At this point the aforementioned double template was pressed in in the direction of the axis of the shaft. The "plastiline" entered the space between the two templates. The double template was then removed from the shaft and was filled with "plastiline". The extend to which this filling protruded beyond the edges of the templates determined the degree of wear of

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the grooved internal diameter of the roll, which could then be measured according to the photos taken of this protruding part or immediately by means of the ocular microscope "МБС -1". There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinsk Polytechnic Institute and Chelyabinsk Metallurgic Works (Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Shafts-Test methods 2. Shafts-Test results

SOV/133-59-2-15/26

AUTHORS: Kossovskiy, L.D., Khorosh, V.A. and Mukhina, M.A.

TITLE: On the Nature of Fissures on Steel 1Kh18N9T (Priroda rvanin na stali 1Kh18N9T)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 2, pp 147-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The occurance of defects on blooms of steel 1Kh18N9T in the form of transverse fissures, situated as a rule only on one face near to the bottom part has been often observed (fig.1). In view of the position of the defect, it was thought that the defect was caused by non-uniform heating of ingots in the soaking pit. To check on this possibility, ingots from 16 heats were heated according to three alternative heating practices: a) by the usual practice, i.e. turning the ingot 180° 1.5 hours before the removal from the soaking pit; b) by heating the ingots without turning and c) heating the ingots in reversed position (head part down). The subsequent examination of blooms did not show any relationship between the heating practice and the position of the defect. Observations during rolling indicated that the defect appears on the face most cooled with water used for cooling rolls. This was confirmed by rolling a part of

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On the Nature of Fissures on Steel 1Kh18N9T

the ingots from the same heat with and without water cooling of rolls. The defect appeared on all blooms rolled with water cooling. The following mechanism of the formation of the defect is postulated: a) water from rolls falling on to the rolled surface cools only the surface layer, reheating of which by the heat from the lower situated layers is slow due to the low conductivity of 1Kh18N9T steel; b) the cooled layer becomes more rigid than the rest of the metal and is more difficult to deform along the height and this obtains a smaller elongation as a result tensile stresses appear on this layer; c) a decrease in plasticity of the cooled layer is particularly characteristic for 1Kh18N9T steel, the plasticity range of which lies within 1150-1250°C; d) under the influence of tensile stresses the less plastic and weakened by skin holes (on the surface of an ingot) layer breaks forming a row of transverse fissures. In order to prevent the formation of the defect, rolling of steel 1Kh18N9T on

Card 2/3 the blooming mill should be carried out without or with

On the Nature of Fissures on Steel 1Kh18N9T

only a small supply of water for cooling rolls. An increase in the number of turnings helps to decrease the number and the size of fissures on the surface of the bloom. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Works)

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S/148/61/000/006/010/013
E071/E480

AUTHORS: Povolotskiy, D.Ya., Kossovskiy, L.D.

TITLE: The influence of welding off of flakes on the mechanical properties of steel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, 1961, No.6, pp.129-133

TEXT: The possibility of welding off of flakes during subsequent hot working of metal by pressure is well known and widely used in works' practice, but the influence of this practice on the mechanical properties of steel was not sufficiently investigated. For this reason the authors studied the influence of welding off of flakes on the mechanical properties of steels 40XHMA (40KhNMA) and 40XH (40KhN) which are particularly sensitive to the formation of flakes. The procedure was as follows: after passing through the blooming mill, two blooms out of four (sample No.1) were cooled in air, while the other two (sample No.2) were heat treated to prevent the formation of flakes. After 10 to 30 days, templets were cut out from the blooms for the flake control and the blooms were rolled into billets. Billets from sample No.1 were cooled in air and from sample No.2 cooled slowly in pits to prevent

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with a coefficient of elongation of 4.7 and more, flakes in the metal were welded off. It is concluded that on rolling blooms (245 x 245 - 262 x 262 mm) and billets (140 x 140 mm) that have been affected by flakes into a rod of 52 to 65 mm diameter, flakes are welded off and do not appear again on cooling of the metal in air. Longitudinal mechanical properties (σ_b, σ_s, ψ, δ and a_k) of metal with welded off flakes do not differ from those of metal rolled from blooms and billets not affected by flakes. Metal with welded off flakes can, however, have a somewhat lower impact strength in transverse specimens (steel 40KhN) and a lower fatigue strength (steels 40KhN and 40KhNMA). There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute)
Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod
(Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Works)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1960

KOSSOVSKIY, L.D. 2

34979
S/133/62/000/003/004/008
A054/A127

18.7520

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, Ya. Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zel'dovich, V. I., Keys, N. V., Kossovskiy, L. D., Vaynshteyn, O. Ya., Shmatko, K. S., Engineers

TITLE: The effect of treating liquid chrome-nickel steel with cerium on its crystallization

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1962, 258 - 261

TEXT: Tests were carried out to study the effect of adding ferrocerium to chrome-nickel structural steel on the flake formation and crystallization. The tests were based on the chemical affinity of cerium to hydrogen, which increases when the temperature is raised. As rare-earth metals mostly tend to adsorb hydrogen in the 200 - 600°C range, where the hydrogen separation from the metal is particularly intensive, this phenomenon can be used to reduce flaking. Four 40 [illegible] (4CKhN) steel ingots of the same melt were tested: one, checking specimen, without ferrocerium, the others containing 0.1, 0.25 and 0.6% ferrocerium, respectively. Lumps of ferrocerium, containing 94% rare-earth metal (primarily cerium) were used. The ingots were top-cast and weighed 2.65 ton. Lateral macrotemplates,

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The effect of treating...

cut from blooms rolled from the test ingots. (air-dried after rolling, non-annealed) were analyzed after 1 and 6 months. Flakes were not found in templates from steel to which at least 0.6% ferrocerium was added. The analysis also showed that the effect of cerium (lanthanum, etc.) actually does not manifest itself in the adsorption of hydrogen, but rather in bonding it in the form of stable hydrides. In steel, containing as much as 3.7 cm^3 hydrogen/100 g, there was no flaking, due to the addition of 0.6% ferrocerium, while flakes were found in steel containing not more than 0.56 cm^3/100 g hydrogen, if not treated with cerium. When ferrocerium is added to the liquid steel in amounts above 0.25%, the pattern of dendritic crystallization changes and sulfur will be re-distributed in the microareas of the metal. High-smelting cerium-sulfides pass from the interaxial areas into the dendritic axes. When ferrocerium is added in amounts of up to 0.6%, dendritic crystallization disappears, and, under the effect of cerium, the steel is cleaned from sulfur, antimony, stannum, bismuth, lead, etc. 0.6% ferrocerium reduces the sulfur-content of the metal 5 times. However, when ferrocerium is added in the ingot mold, the cerium-sulfides (oxy-sulfides) cannot entirely be removed into the slag and the feeding head. This results in a nonhomogeneity of the boundary zone. The high-temperature cerium-sulfides (oxy-sulfides of intricate composition) are forming already in the period prior to crystallization

The effect of treating...

and are moved to the ingot surface during the casting. The liquation in the boundary zone can be prevented by smooth, rather slow filling of the ingot mold from the bottom and by an increase of the head temperature. Cerium containing steel with a liquation in the boundary zone shows a tendency to red shortness. This can be reduced by adding ferrocerium in the ladle instead of in the ingot mold, or by roughing the ingot before rolling. The addition of ferrocerium in amounts of at least 0.25% prevents spotty liquation, because a greater part of sulfur is bonded in the form of cerium-sulfides with a high melting point. There are 5 figures and 9 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Russel, Journal of Metals, no. 4, 1954, 438 - 442.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy) and Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant

GOL'DSHTEYN, Ya.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZEL'DOVICH, V.I., inzh.; KEYS, N.V., inzh.; KOSSOVSKIY, L.D., inzh.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya., inzh.; SHMATKO, K.S., inzh.

Effect of treating liquid chromium-nickel steel by cerium on the characteristics of its crystallization. Stal' 22 no.3:256-261 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii i Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Chromium-nickel steel--Metallography) (Cerium)

KOSSOVSKIY, L.D.

High precision rolling. Metallurg 8 no.4:30-31 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nachal'nik prokatnoy laboratorii Chelyabinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.

(Rolling (Metalwork))

KHOROSH, V.A.; BOYKO, M.Ye.; KOSSOVSKIY, L.D.; SHVYREV, M.S.; KOPYTIN, P.I.; RUSANOV, I.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOVTUNOVICH, V.A.; KUKSHKINA, M.Ye.; RYAZANOVA, A.P.; VISKUNOVA, T.Ya.; MUKHINA, M.A.

Determining the optimal conditions for blooming mill operations. Stal' 23 no.4:338-340 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling mills)

KOSSOVSKIY, L. D.

S/133/63/000/004/005/011
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Meandrov, L. V., Golovanenko, S. A., Bykov, A. A., Myagkov, A. P., Korotkevich, B. M., Borisov, A. N., Kossovskiy, L. D., Gindin, A.Sh.

TITLE: Experimental rolling of bimetal sheets

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1963, 343 - 346

TEXT: Tests were carried out at the Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant) with the participation of N. P. Shchukin, V. D. Nikitin, S. A. Zuyev, V. P. Nikitin, N. N. Danilovich, N. V. Zerchaninov, V. V. Shturts, V. A. Ustimenko, V. V. Silant'yev, to establish the technology of bimetal sheet production. Symmetric (4-layer, 150 - 220 mm thick) and asummetrical (3-layer, 135 mm thick) sheets were produced. The nickel coating was applied in some tests by the standard electrolytic method, in some tests, however, a new process was employed with a special apparatus, involving the melting of a 1.5-mm diameter nickel wire, which was thereupon applied to the sheet surface by pulverization. Prior to this the surface to be coated was shotblasted. A 600 x x 1,750 mm sheet could be coated by this process with a 40 μ thick nickel layer

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Experimental rolling of bimetal sheets

in 20 minutes. The new method proved more advantageous than the conventional one: it required less time and no pickling. The pulverizing apparatus is simple, inexpensive and easily adjustable to automation. After coating the bimetal sheets were welded air-tight on the perimeter and the end surfaces. The rolling tests were made on a 2,300-mm stand at Chelyabinsk by the standard method. The welding seams prevented warping and lamination of the bimetal sheets. The tightness and the strength of the seams depended on the surface quality of the stainless and carbon steels composing the sheet and on the assembly and welding of the sheet layers. The deformation of the various layers in rolling was not uniform. This deviation in deformation was characterized by an experimental coefficient that in case of 4 - 10 mm thick sheets depended in the first place on the metal grade of the coating layer, but was independent of the total reduction in the investigated range of deformations. For sheets of Ст.3сп/St.3sp + Х18Н10Т / Kh18N10T grades the average coefficient value was 0.94 - 0.96, for sheets of St.3sp + 1Х13/1Kh13 steel grades: 1.03 - 1.05. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM, Chelyabinskiy NIIM (Chelyabinsk NIIM, ChMZ)

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GLADKOVSKIY, V.A.; GINDIN, A.Sh.; KOSSOVSKIY, L.D.; POPOV, N.P.

Evaluation of the magnitude of residual stresses in surface layers of a back-up roll. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1128-1129 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4019482 S/0133/64/000/003/0269/0270

AUTHORS: Kal'ner, V. D.; Kossovskiy, L. D.; Bernshteyn, M. L.

TITLE: Thermomechanical treatment of 55KhGR steel springs

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1964, 269-270

TOPIC TAGS: steel, 55KhGR steel, spring band, thermal treatment of steel, mechanical treatment of steel, rolling 55KhGR steel, hardening, compressed air hardening, water hardening, tempering, 300-2 rolling mill

ABSTRACT: A series of experiments was performed in Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant) on the different thermal and mechanical treatments of steel spring bands. The samples were made of 55KhGR steel, were 7.5 x 63 mm in size, and their chemical composition (%) was:

C	Mn	Si	S	P	Cr	Ni	Cu	B
0.58	1.06	0.27	0.014	0.021	1.13	0.16	0.15	0.0023

After hot rolling at 930-950C in the 300-2 mill, the samples were hardened in a jet of compressed air or in water. Their hardness was 57-58 and 60-61 R_C. They showed no usual cracking after water hardening (due to an increase of their

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019482

residual plasticity). They were tempered at 240-265C. It was established that a combined thermal and mechanical processing resulted in a good combination of high strength and the desired plasticity. The assemblies for thermomechanical treatment of steel spring bands are not complicated, can be installed in any plant, and may be used in mass production operations. The strength and plasticity values of the 55KhGR spring bands obtained in a continuous rolling mill were much higher than those obtained in the laboratory. The hardening effect of the thermomechanical treatment produced lasting results. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ROSSOVSKIY, L.V., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "Electric conductivity of the eye in glaucoma." Gor'kiy, 1957. 9 pp (Gor'kiy State Med Inst im S.M. Kirov), 200 copies (KL,2-58, 114)

Kossovskiy, M.

4-11-5/34

AUTHOR: Kossovskiy, M.

TITLE: The Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (Kurskaya Magnitnaya)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1957, # 11, p 5-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains the story of the discovery of huge layers of iron ore in the Kurskaya oblast', known as the "Kursk Magnetic Anomaly". The first one to note that the magnetic needle is giving peculiar indications at some places in the Kurskaya oblast' was the academician Inokhodtsev in 1784. However, it was not until 1923, when near Shchigrov the first pieces of iron ore were extracted and thus proved that the reason for the Kursk Magnetic Anomalies is extremely rich layers of iron ore. It is the richest iron ore field in the world. The geologist M.I. Kalganov has ascertained that the total deposits of iron ore on the Kursk field amount to 9,000 billion tons of which not less than 15 billion are the so-called rich iron ore. In addition, other important minerals, such as phosphorites, bauxite, graphite, vanadium, mineral paints, etc. were found in this area. The surface of the Kursk Anomaly covers 120,000 sq km. Detailed geological prospecting has been carried out only on a few sections, but none of them can be considered as having been completely prospected. The first

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to be exploited will be those near the village Lebedi (Belgorodskaya oblast'). The mine at Lebedi, which is being built on the right bank of the river Oskolets, will be the largest construction of the sixth 5-Year Plan, and already in 1960 it will yield 1,500,000 tons of ore.

The deposits at Lebedi can be exploited by strip mining. The next to work on will be the deposits at Mikhaylovskoye (or Mikhaylovo), 90 km off Kursk. This mine and the one at Lebedi will produce together 10 million tons of rich ore annually. Others to be exploited will be Yuzhno-Korobkovskiy Mine with 2.2 million tons of ore annually to start with, and the Yakovlevskoye mine on the Belgorod-Oboyan field which will produce annually 15 million tons of first class ore. The huge deposits at Gostishchevo in the center of the same field, discovered in 1955, apparently exceed twice those of Yakovlevskoye.
There are 6 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Kossovskiy, M.

AUTHOR: Kossovskiy, M. SOV-4-58-9-15/34

TITLE: Created by Magma (Rozhdennyye magmoy)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye-sila, 1958, Nr 9, pp 16-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following Soviet geologists have investigated the origin of ores, and have found valuable regularities regarding their formation: Academician Anatoliy Georgiyevich Betekhtin; Academician Aleksandr Nikolayevich Zavaritskiy (deceased); Academician Dmitriy Sergeyevich Korzhinskiy; and Corresponding Member of Akademiya nauk SSSR (USSR Academy of Sciences) Viktor Arsen'yevich Nikolayev. The work of these Soviet geologists has lead to new and efficient geophysical ore prospecting methods using magnitometers, electric prospecting, seismometers, radiometers etc. There are 6 illustrations.

1. Scientific personnel--USSR 2. Geology

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KOSSOVSKIY, M.

Titanium. Znan.sila 33 no.2:7-10 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Titanium)

KALGANOV, Mikhail Ivanovich, geolog, laureat Leninskoy premii;
KOSSOVSKIY, Moisey Abramovich, zhurnalist; LYUBIMOV, I.M., red.;
KONOVALYUK, I.K., mladshiy red.; VILENSKAYA, E.N., tekhn.red.

[Kursk Magnetic Anomaly] Kurskaia magnitnaia anomaliia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1960. 70 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly)

KOSSOVSKIY, Moisey Abramovich; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[A master in science] Khoziain v nauke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.9, Fizika i khimiia, no.6). (MIRA 13:3)

(Gubkin, Ivan Mikhailovich, 1871-1939)

KOSSOVSKIY, Moisey Abramovich; RYSKO, S.Ya., red.; STOLYAROV, N.T., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Titanium] Titan. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 49 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Titanium)

ACC NR: AP7004649 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/001/0009/0013

AUTHOR: Kossovskiy, V. G.; Guk, K. N.; Sadovskiy, L. V.; Novikova, A. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Unit for controlling operations in a special-purpose control digital computer

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 1, 1966, 9-13

TOPIC TAGS: control computer, digital computer, computer research

ABSTRACT: A list of instructions to be realized by the computer serves as initial data for designing the control unit. The latter comprises: (a) clock-pulse unit, (b) micro-operation control circuit, and (c) operation decoder. The clock-pulse unit produces pulses and sequentially distributes them among its trunks. The control circuit handles microprograms consisting of 38 micro operations (a 10-

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.63

ACC NR: AP7004649

cycle microprogram table is shown). Ferrite-core circuits are used throughout. The control unit operates on a two-cycle principle (a read cycle for one group of cores serves simultaneously as a preparatory cycle for another group). The micro-operation control circuit comprises 5 core groups. The operation decoder is built on a two-step principle; first-step cores perform logical multiplication of the first three variables $X_1 X_2 X_3$ of the operation code; second-step cores, multiplication of the remaining two variables $X_4 X_5$. The clock frequency can go as high as 30 kc; pulse height, 0.4 amp; pulse duration, 8 μ sec. The above control unit exhibited reliable operation in conjunction with a laboratory model of a small-size control digital computer. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 2533-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP5023284

UR/0302/65/000/003/0066/0067
681.142.644.9

AUTHOR: Kossovskiy, V. G.; Guk, K. N.

37
B

TITLE: A device for visual display of numbers given in binary decimal pulse code

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1965, 66-67

TOPIC TAGS: digital decoder, numeral display, ferrite, pulse coding, thyratron

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a low-cost device for visual display of numerals which uses cold-cathode thyratrons and K-272 ferrites (4 × 2.5 × 1.5 mm) for efficient operation in a wide temperature range. The device consists of a magnetic decoder which uses ten ferrites with rectangular hysteresis loop, ten pulse-to-potential voltage converters based on cold-cathode thyratrons, circuits which generate positive pulses for quenching the converter thyratrons, and a set of digital indicator lamps. A schematic diagram of the device is given along with some of the more important parameters. A pulse is fed to the decoder which resets all ferrites to the initial state (magnetized "downward"). Another pulse is then fed to the grid of the thyratron in a relaxation circuit, and the positive pulse generated by this

Card 1/2

L 2533-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023284

circuit quenches the thyratrons in the voltage converters. The binary decimal pulse code input reverses magnetization "upward" in nine of the decoder ferrites. Positive pulses appear in the windings of these ferrites igniting the respective thyratrons. The voltages generated across the cathode resistors of the thyratrons reduce the voltages across nine of the cathodes in the set of digital indicator lamps to a level below the ignition voltage, so that all the plate current is fed through the cathode connected to the unignited thyratron, lighting up the digit corresponding to this thyratron. Operational tests have shown the device to be reliable and stable. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4108

Card 2/2

KOSSOVSKIY, Ye.O., promyshlenno-sanitarnyy vrach

Measures for improving the sanitary conditions in grinding iron pyrite at the M.V.Frunze Sulfuric Acid Plant in Baku. Gig. i san. 28 no.1:77-79 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Shaumyanovskogo rayona, Baku.
(BAKU--SULFURIC ACID INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(DUST--PREVENTION)

KOSSOVSKIY, Ye.O., promyshlenno-sanitarnyy vrach

Sanitary measures in the processing of gumbrin clays. Gig.i san. 25 no.8:68-71 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Shaumyanovskoy rayonnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Baku.

(CLAY INDUSTRIES—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

JAKUBOWSKI, A.; KOSSOWICZ, H.; PATZEROWA, T.; STOPCZYK, K.

A case of congenital toxoplasmosis. Pediat pol 36 no.1:79-87 '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Dzieciecego Centr. Szpitala Klin. MSW w Warszawie Ordynator: prof. dr med. T. Chrapowicki z Zakaladu Radiologii Centr. Szpitala Klin. MSW w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. T. Trzetrzewinski i z Oddzialu Okulistycznego Centr. Szpitala MSW w Warszawie Ordynator: dr med. S. Festing.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS in inf & child)
(INFANT NEWBORN dis)

S/081/62/000/022/045/088
B180/B186

AUTHORS: Pióro, Jan, Appelt, Kazimierz, Kossowicz, Ludwik

TITLE: Storage battery filling compound particularly suitable for acid batteries

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 345, abstract 22K173 (Pol. pat. 44821, June 20, 1961)

TEXT: An addition agent is suggested to improve the plasticity and adhesive properties of filling compounds for acid storage batteries. This is the asphalt which is obtained as a by-product from the selective refinement of oils where organic solvents are used. It contains 50-60 % aromatic hydrocarbons. The resulting composition is not subject to cracking in the temperature range from -45 to 60°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Kossowicz L.

4494 665.521.6

Kossowicz L. Paraffin Wax Balance in Treatment Processes.
„Bilans parafiny w procesach przeróbczych". Nafta, No. 8, 1955, pp. 182—185, 3 tabs.

The degree of paraffin wax extraction from certain raw material at the various stages of treatment can only be established by determining the paraffin wax content in oils before and after dewaxing. Analysis of paraffin extraction provides the data necessary for the evaluation of the technical processes followed both for crude oil distillation and for dewaxing oils. Tables are given showing results from estimations of the proportion of paraffin wax in paraffin oils (light and heavy), and asphalt. For estimating the proportion of paraffin wax; 1) crude oil was distilled into fractions on shell-stills, light oil was dewaxed by crystallization, filtration and sweating, and heavy oil by solvent extraction; 2) both crude oil and dewaxing oils were distilled into fractions on tube-towers; and 3) crude oil was fractionated with modern tube-tower equipment while the oil fractions were obtained from a tower working under high vacuum. Comparison of the results obtained by processing paraffin raw materials in distillation equipment of different types reveals that when crude oil is fractionated by the tube-tower process, the production of large amounts of heavy paraffin oils is to be anticipated.

KOSSOWICZ, L.

Investigation of the viscosity of the universal lubricating oil for axles under conditions of below-freezing temperatures. p. 377.
(PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY. Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

KOSSOWICZ, L.

Paraffins and their manufacturing processes. p. 182

Vol. 11., no. 8, August 1956
NAFTA
Krakow

Source: Montly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1956

KOSSOWICZ, L.

Asphalt dusts in concrete blocks for telephone cables. p.236.
(TELE-RADIO. Vol. 2, No. 5, May 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

Kossowicz, L.

3

288. Stabilization of road pitch with post-extractive asphalt. L. Kossowicz. *Nafta* (Krakow), 1957, 13, 21-3.—During the past 30 years it has been observed that roads made with coal tar stabilized with bituminous asphalt last nearly 3 times as long as those not so treated. Although the proportion of asphalt can be as high as 35%, it generally is as 20%. None of the paraffin base residues and few of the naphthenic base residues are at all suitable. Albanian crude yields suitable residues. Aromatic rings are, according to the investigation made by Coal Chemistry Institute, necessary for success, so in search for the right kind of material, post-extractive asphalt has been tried. Resins found in them contain S and O and exercise emulsifying action. Paraffin-base extractive residues have improved surface-active properties if they are blown at ca 280° C. Such products are then superior to Albanian asphalts and they need not be cut back. After successful lab experiments there will be some road tests done in the immediate future.

N. S.

KOSSOWICZ, Ludwik, mgr.inz.

Asphalt for the production of tarboard. Przegl tech 81 no.5:17-19 F '60.

KOSSOWICZ, Ludwik, mgr inz.

Achievements of the Polish petroleum industry in the production of asphalts. Nafta Pol 19 no.3:72-77 Mr '63.

1. Zjenoczenie Przemysly Rafineriii Nafty, Warszewa.

KOSSOWICZ, Ludwik, mgr inz.

Research on the production of road asphalt from Romashkino petroleum. Techn drog prace 4:9-21'61.

KAPCIA, Tadeusz, dyr. mgr.; KOSSOWICZ, Ludwik, mgr. inz.

Twenty years of the petroleum refining industry in the Polish People's Republic. Nafta 20 no.9:236-243 S'64

1. Association of Petroleum Refining Industry, Krakow.

DANIELEWICZ, J.; KANABUSOWA, I.; KOSSOWSKA, E.

Significance of rhinitis in the appearance of infantile diarrheas. Pediat. polska 34 no.6:799-804 June 59.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatrycznej A. M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. R. Baranski i z Oddz. Laryngologicznego II Kliniki Pediatrycznej A. M. w W-wie Kierownik Oddzialu: doc. dr med. J. Danielewicz.
(DIARRHEA, in inf. & child) (RHINITIS, in inf. & child)

KOSSOWSKA, Ewa; GORECKA, Maria

Clinical forms of allergic diseases in pediatric otolaryngology. Otolaryng. pol. 17 no.4:445-446 '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Otolaryngologii Dzieciecej AM (kierownik: doc. dr.med. J.Danielewicz) i z Pracowni Analitycznej Zespolu Klinik Dzieciecych AM w Warszawie (kierownik: dr. med. M. Kolinska).

KOSSOWSKA, Ewa

On diagnostic difficulties in acute dyspneas in infants and small children. Pediat. polska 35 no.3:301-307 Mr '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Laryngologii Dzieciecej II Klinikii Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr med. M. Michalowicz, Kierownik Oddzialu: doc. dr med. J. Danielewicz.
(DYSPNEA diag.)

KOSSOWSKA, Ewa

Some observations on diagnostic problems in fibrous dysplasia of the bone. Otolar polska 15 no.1:87-93 '61.

1. Z Oddzialu Laryngologicznego przy II Klinice Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr med. J. Danielewicz.

(OSTEITIS FIBROSA diag) (FACIAL BONES dis)

DANIELEWICZ, J.; GORALOWNA, M.; KOSSOWSKA, E.

Use of cellophane in the treatment of cicatrical stenoses of the respiratory and digestive passages. Cesk. otolaryng. 11 no.6:364-365 D '62.

(ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS) (CELLOPHANE) (RESPIRATORY SYSTEM)

GORALOWNA, Maria; KOSSOWSKA, Ewa

Peritonsillar abscesses in infants. Otolaryng. pol. 16 no.3:535-539 '62.

1. Z Oddzialu Laryngologicznego II Kliniki Pediatry znej AM w Warszawie Kierownik Oddzialu: doc. dr med. J. Danielewicz i z Oddzialu Laryngologicznego Miejskiego Szpitala Dzieciecego na Saskiej Kepie Ordynator Oddzialu: lek. M. Goralowna.

(ABSCESS PERI NSILLAR)

KOSSOWSKA, Ewa

Use of a suction device for the removal of bronchial spherical foreign bodies in infants. Otolaryng. pol. 16 no.3:561-562 '62.

1. Z Oddzialu Laryngologicznego II Kliniki Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr med. J. Danielewicz.
(BRONCHI)

MOSZEW, J.; KOSSOWSKA, H.

Stereochemical problems in the synthesis of some 2,4-disubstituted chinoline compounds. Bul chim PAN 8 nc.8:419-422 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakowi Laboratorium Nr. 6. Instytut Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Stereochemistry) (Quinoline)

MOSZEW, J.; KOSSOWSKA, H.

Stereochemical problems in the synthesis of some 2,4-disubstituted quinoline compounds. II. Bul chim PAN 9 no.4:217-218 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow i Pracownia Nr. 6. Zaklad Synthezy Organicznej PAN. Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Stereochemistry) (Quinoline compounds)

KOSSOWSKA-PAUL, Barbara

Value of Lampen's test in the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.6:793-795 '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T. Orlowski)

HAGER-MALECKA, Bozena; KOSSOWSKI, Andrzej

Drug-resistance of bacilli in tuberculosis in children. Gruzlica 29 no.12:1017-1023 D '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Slaskiej AM w Zabrzu Kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Chwalibogowski.

(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS ther)

CHWALIBOGOWSKI, Artur; KRAUZE, Mieczyslaw; KOSSOWSKI, Andrzej.

Pyothorax and pyopneumothorax in children in the antibiotic era. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.42:1559-1562 14 0'63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Sl. AM. (kierownik: prof. dr.med. Artur Chwalibogowski).

*

BILLEWICZ-STANKIEWICZ, Jaroslaw; KOSSOWSKI, Andrzej; SZCZEKALA, Zenon

Attempted determination of the nature of "adrenalin oxidase" in the blood serum. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D 19:489-495 '64.

1. Katedra i Zaklad Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej, Wydzial Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Jaroslaw Billewicz-Stankiewicz).

ZAREBA, Jerzy; KOSSOWSKI, Andrzej

Accidental poisoning in children in the light of clinical material in Zabrze. Pediat. Pol. 39 no.6:737-741 Je '64.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Slaskiej Akademii Medycznej w Zabrzu (Kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Chwalibogowski [deceased]).

KOSSOWSKI, B.

Dźwigi Pływające; Budowa i Eksploatacja. (Floating Cranes; Construction and Use). by: B. KOSSOWSKI and Z. PUHACZEWSKI. Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne, 1955.

55M/6
673.31
.k8

KOSSOWSKI, B.

KOSSOWSKI, B. Vibrators, modern equipment for driving piles into the ground. p. 418. GOSPODARKA WODNA. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 15, No. 10, Oct. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

KOSSOWSKI, Bohdan, inz.

New vibration machines for earth compacting. Inz stavby [illegible] no.6: Suppl: Mechanizace no.6:91-95 Je '63.

1. Vedouci konstrukceniho a vyzkumneho odboru Sdruzeni vodi[illegible]h staveb, Gdansk.

KOSSOWSKI, Bohdan, mgr inz.

Vibration hammers and compactors. Przegl mech 23 no.9/10: 275-277 25 My '64.

1. Chief Engineer, Association of Enterprises for the Repair of Construction Machines and Equipment, No. 3, Gdansk.

KOSSOWSKI, Bohdan, inz.

New vibrostroke pile drivers in Poland. Inz stavby 11 no.7: Suppl:Mechanizace no.7:102-104 '63.

1. Vedouci konstrukcniho a vyzkumneho odboru Sdruzeni vodnich staveb, Gdansk.

KOSSOWSKI, Leszek; SZYMANSKI, Ryszard

Value of Sternheimer-Malbin cells in pyelonephritis. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.7:258-261 12 F '62.

1. Z Kliniki Nefrologicznej AM we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr Z. Wiktor i z III Katedry Chorob Wewnetrznych AM we Wroclawiu; kierownik prof. dr E. Szczeklik.

(PYELONEPHRITIS urine)

KOSSOWSKI, M.; WASIUNYK, P.; SYPNIEWSKI, R.

"A Review of Forging Machinery Against the Background of the Actual Needs of Industry", p. 60, (MECHANIK, Vol. 27, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

KOSSOWSKI, Marian

Interrelation between yields of lucerne seed, periods of seeding, and mechanical pollination. Rocz nauk roln rosl 80 no.2:349-366 '59. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Instytut Uprawy, Nawozenia i Gleboznawstwa, Pulawy.
(Poland--Alfalfa)

KOSSOWSKI, M.; BOCHNAIRZ, J.

Remarks on the influence of autumn drought on the formation of yields of winter crops. Postepy nauk roln 7 no.2:25-53 Mr /Ap '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Instytut Uprawy, Nawozenia i Gleboznawstwa, Pulawy.
(Poland--Crop yields)

KOSSOWSKI, Olgierd

Benign form of cerebrospinal meningitis. Wiad. lek. 18 no.18: 1483-1487 15 S '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Szpitala Miejskiego im. N. Cybulskiego w Bielsku-Bialej (Ordynator: lek. med. O. Kossowski).

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw

Air embolism in acute chronic otitis media. Otolar. polska 8 no.3:235-240 1954.

1. Z Kliniki Laryngologicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: prof. dr W.Jankowski.

(OTITIS MEDIA, in infant and child, with air embolism)
(EMBOLISM, air, in otitis media in inf.)

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw

Effect of inflamatory states of the ear, nose, and throat on prothrombin level in the blood. Przegl. lek. 10 no.3:91-95 Mr '54.

1. Z Kliniki Oto-laryngologicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: Prof. dr T.Zalewski. 2. Z Zakladu Patologii i Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: Prof. dr H.Kowarzyk.

(PROTHROMBIN, determination,
*in otorhinolaryngol, dis.)
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY,
*otorhinoleryngol. dis., prothrombin level in)

KOSSOWSKI,STANISLAW

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw (Wroclaw)

Effect of inflammatory states of the ear, nose, and throat on prothrombin level in the blood. Przegl. lek. 10 no.4:138-143 Ap '54.

(PROTHROMBIN, determination,
*in otorhinolaryngol. dis.)
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY,
*otorhinolaryngol. dis., prothrombin level in)

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw (Wroclaw)

Effect of inflammatory states of the ear, nose and throat on prothrombin level in the blood. Przegl. lek. 10 no.5:159-168 My '54.

(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY,
*otorhinolaryngol. dis., prothrombin level in)
(PROTHROMBIN, determination,
*in otorhinolaryngol. dis.)

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; BEKIERKUNST, Adam; AGOPSOWICZ, Grzegorz; JEDRZEJEWSKA, Alicja; HOCHBERGER, Barbara

Dihydrostreptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin-penicillin therapy of ozena. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 3:239-247 1955.

1. Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN we Wroclawiu (Dyrektor: prof. dr. L. Hirszfeld) Dzial Bakteriologii i Antybiotykow (Kierownik: doc. dr. A. Bekierkunst) Klinika Otolaryngologiczna Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Jankowski).

(RHINITIS, ATROPHIC, therapy,
dihydrostreptomycin alone & with penicillin (Pol))
(DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
rhinits, atrophic, alone & with penicillin (Pol))
(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,
rhinitis, atrophic, with dihydrostreptomycin (Pol))

117. KOSSOWSKI S., AGOPSOWICZ G. and KOSIŃSKA-BARGOWA J. Klin. Otolaryngol. A. M.; Szpit. MSW, Wrocław. *Leczenie ozeny skojarzonym działaniem siarczanu streptomycyny i sulfonamidami. On treatment of ozaena by joint action of streptomycin sulphate and sulphonamides PROBL. LEK. 1956, 3/1 (69-74) Tables 1

Streptomycin sulphate and sulphonamides were applied by the author in cases of ozaena. In 24 cases a positive clinical result and in 27 cases a negative bacteriological result was obtained. The dosage of streptomycin sulphate and sulphonamides was based on determinations of sensitivity of the capsulated bacteria to the joint action of the drugs mentioned. Encouraging results are obtained.

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; AGAPSOWICZ, G.; HOCHBERGER, B.

Antibiotic therapy of ozena; case reports and review of foreign literature. Otolar. polska 10 No.1:45-49 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Jankowski.
(RHINITIS, ATROPHIC, therapy, antibiotics (Pol))
(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeuticuse, rhinitis, atrophic (Pol))

2116. KOSSOWSKI S., AGOPSOWICZ G. and HOCHBERGER B. Klin. Otolaryngol., Wrocław. * O etiologii i zachowawczym leczeniu ozeny. Aetiology and conservative treatment of ozaena POL. TYG. LEK. 1956, 11/16 (708-712)

The authors discuss the aetiopathogenetic factors of ozaena, its characteristic morbid symptoms and most common theories. They describe in their paper various methods of conservative treatment of ozaena based and depending to a large extent on the theories accepted by their authors. They mention, among others, recent trials of treatment with cortisone, ACTH and vit. E. The authors emphasize the great significance of introducing antibiotics into the treatment of ozaena. They describe their personal experience in treating it with antibiotics.

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; HANDZEL, Leon

Therapeutical management in spastic & paretic aphonia. Otolar. polska 11 no.1:105-111 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Oto-Laryngologicznej A. M. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Jankowski i z Poradni. Foniatrycznej przy C.WP. Z. P. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: lek mgr L. Handzel.

(SPEECH DISORDERS, ther.
aphonia, paretic & spastic, Pol.)

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; ALBERT, Zygmunt

So-called granuloma gangraenescens. Polskie tygod. lek. 14 no.1: 21-25 5 Jan 59.

1. (Z Kliniki Oto-Laryngologiczna A.M. we Wroclawiu: kierownik; prof. dr Wiktor Jankowski i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A. M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik:prof. dr Zygmunt Albert). Adres: Wroclaw: Klinika Otolaryngologiczna A.M.

(FACE, dis.
midline facial granulomatous ulceration (Pol))
(GRANULOMA, case reports
same)

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; ZIEMSKI, Zbigniew; GIELDANOWSKI, Jerzy

The problem of tinnitus in the light of audiologic tests and treatment with ataractics. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 9 no.4:631-650 '61.

1. Otolaryngologic Clinic, School of Medicine, Wroclaw; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

(TINNITUS ther) (TRANQUILIZING AGENTS ther)
(BARBITURATES ther)

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; WAWRYKOWICZ, Tadeusz; KANIOWSKI, Tadeusz

Rare forms of fibrous degeneration of the bone in the area of the frontal sinus. Otolar polska 15 no.2:159-166 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Laryngologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Jankowski Z Kliniki Radiologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: doc. dr med. Zb. Kubrakiewicz

(OSTEITIS FIBROSA case reports)
(FRONTAL SINUS dis)

JANKOWSKI, W.; KOSSOWSKI, S.; BIRECKI, W.; ZIEMSKI, Z.

Role of Feldmann's test in diseases of the auditory organ in clinical conditions. Otolar polska 15 no.3:277-280 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Jankowski.

(HEARING TESTS)

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; RECZEK, Halina; KUSTRZYCKA, Helena

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