KOZINSKIY, A. M.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Certain Conditioned Reflex Reactions of the Heart in Sportsmen in the Case of a Different Functional State of the Organism." Cand Med Sci, State Central Order of Lenin Inst of Physical Cultrue imeni I. V. Stalin, 14 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 4 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KOZINSKIY, E.M.

Study of some conditioned response patterns of the heart and respiratory organs of athletes in different functional states. Probl.vrach.kontr. no.3:101-127 '55. (MIRA 12:9)
(ATHLETES) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (HEART) (RESPIRATION)

KOZINSKIY, K.

Improve the quality of construction work. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.5:30 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Grechishkinskiy punkt Zagotzerno.
(Granaries)

KOZINSKIY, K.

It's time to asphalt the grounds of storage points. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.4:28 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Grechishkinskiy punkt Zagotzerno Krasnodarskogo kraya
(Grain--Storage)

KOZINSKIY, N. F.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1634

Author: Kozinskiy, N. F.

Institution: Kiev Polytechnical Institute

Title: Higher Forming Pressures as a Powerful Tool in the Improvement of the Physicochemical Properties

Original Periodical: Izv. Kievsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 17, 225-228

Abstract: The relationship between the properties of fireclay brick for blast furnace lining and the forming pressure when window glass is added to the charge has been investigated. The composition of the charge (in weight percent) is as follows: fireclay from Novi Ray clay, 80-88; Chasovyarsk clay, 10; glass, 2-10; moisture, 8. Cubes of 50 mm edge have been produced with a hydraulic press at pressures of 400, 600, 800, and 1,000 kg/cm^2; after drying, the samples were fired at 1,400°, with a 2-hour soaking period. As the pressure is increased, the

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1634

Abstract: porosity decreases and the bulk density and compression strength increase. At forming pressures of 400, 600, 800, and 1,000 the porosities are 13.0, 10.6, 9.3, and 8.1%, respectively; the bulk densities are 2.04, 2.06, 2.08, and 2.12 gms/cm3; the compression strength, σ_{szh}, 815, 1,000, 1,157, 1,410 kg/cm^2.

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SOV/137 58-7-14120

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozinskiy, N.F.

TITLE: Why Refractories Undergo Destruction in the Shaft of a Blast Furnace (Pochemu razrushaytsya ogneupor v shakhte domennoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 20, pp 149-155

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the effect of metallic Zn and CO on fireclay brick in the lining of the blast-furnace shaft (S). When samples of fireclay brick (SB) are saturated with Zn fumes in an N_2 atmosphere, the Zn condensed within the SB at a rate that increased with porosity. As the exterior pores became plugged, penetration of the Zn into the SB ceased. Subsequent oxidation of the Zn remaining in the SB pores after saturation, on heating to 750°C in a CO atmosphere for 3 hours, did not result in destruction of the SB. CO caused destruction of all the SB except that fired at 1450°, in which case the Fe oxides combined into silicate compounds. In many SB the dissociation of the CO and the deposition of C soot in the pores was observed at 700-800°. Simultaneous action of CO and Zn fumes

Card 1/2

Why Refractories Undergo Destruction in the Shaft of a Blast Furnace

caused the deposition of C soot in the SB pores to be accompanied by the formation of cracks which filled with ZnO liberated from the gaseous medium and inhibiting further destruction of the SB if the crystallization of the ZnO went faster than the deposition of the C. The investigations led to the conclusion that the refractory undergoes destruction in the S only by C soot, and that the sole means of improving the endurance of a refractory in the S is a reduction of its porosity.

1. Refractory materials--Deterioration 2. Zinc vapors--Corrosive effects

Ya. G.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-7-14119

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozinskiy, N.F.

TITLE: Improving the Hardness of High-alumina Refractories (Povysheniye plotnosti vysokoglinozemistykh ogneuporov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 20, pp 156-160

ABSTRACT: Samples of high-alumina refractories (HR) are made of two mixes of the following composition: 1) 10% clay and 90% conventional high-alumina fireclay (CHF), containing 80% technical alumina (TA) and 20% clay and fired at 1600°C; 2) 10% clay, 40% CHF, and 50% hard-setting alumina (HA) containing 90% TA, 9.5% clay, and 0.5% TiO_2, fired at 1450 and 1600°. The granular composition of the deplasticizers (40% < 0.3 mm and 50% 0.5-2.0 mm fraction), the moisture content of the mass (7%), pressure on pressing (600 kg/cm^2) and temperature of firing in tunnel-kilns (1600°) were identical in the making of samples of either mix. Tests showed that the porosity of the HR of mix 2 with HA, fired at 1600°, was 2.65% lower, and with HA fired at 1450° was 0.55% lower than with HR of mix 1 without added TiO_2.

Card 1/1

Ya.G.

1. Refractory materials--Properties 2. Refractory materials--Hardness

SOV/133-58-10-6/31

AUTHOR: Kozinskiy, N.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Problem of Increasing the Durability of Blast-furnace Refractories (K voprosu o povyshenii stoykosti domennykh ogneuporov)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 10, p 883 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As the main factor destroying blast furnace refractory lining is carbon deposition, the use of low-porosity bricks (below 6%) is considered to be the only possible solution. Such experimental chamotte (with a porosity of 2.5-6.1%) were produced on the Chasov-Yar Works. Their properties: crushing strength 3 000 kg/cm^2, refractories 1 680-1 690 °C, beginning of deformation under a load of 2 kg/cm^3 - 1 380-1 410 °C. Laboratory tests indicated that these bricks were more resistant to the action of alkalis and slags. It is proposed to produce a batch of such bricks and test them in a blast furnace.

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SOV/133-58-10-6/31

On the Problem of Increasing the Durability of Blast-furnace Refractories

There are 11 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

Card 2/2

Kozinskiy, N.F.

AUTHORS: Gubkc, I. T., Kozinskiy, N. F., Vanzha, P. S. 131-1-9/13

TITLE: On the Reinforcement of Fire-Clay Plates (Ob armirovanii shamotnykh plit)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 39 - 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to increase the flexural tensile strength of fire-clay plates, they are reinforced with steel wire. In the case of ordinary reinforcement fissures and cracks form in the fire-clay products. This takes place in the result of the difference of expansion of steel wire and fire clay on heating, as the coefficients of the linear thermal expansion of these two materials are very different from each other. It is possible to avoid this disadvantage by reinforcing the plates with short wires (100 - 150 mm) for in this case the tensions resulting from thermal expansions are uniformly distributed on the surface of the plate and the small fissures occurring exert practically no influence upon the strength of the plates. The scheme of such a reinforcement of plates is represented in the figure. Tests showed that the optimum diameter of the steel wire is 3 mm and that such reinforced fire-clay plates shall be dried and burned in a horizontal position, where piles of 3 - 4 plates with quartz sand strewn between them shall be used

Card 1/2

On the Reinforcement of Fire-Clay Plates

for burning. The burning was performed at 1200°C for 2 hours in a regenerating atmosphere, the plates being laid in muffles and covered by coke or charcoal. The consumption of steel only amounts to 4 - 5 % of the weight of the burnt plate. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: The Pervoural'sk Factory (Pervoural'skiy zavod)
The Polytechnic Institute Kiyev (Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)
Chasov-Yarskiy zavod ogneupornykh izdeliy
(The Chasov-Yar Refractory Products Plant)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. **Clay-Reinforcing methods**

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11 SOV/21-59-2-17/26

AUTHOR: Kozinskiy, N.F. (Kozins'kyy, M.F.)

TITLE: Investigation of Refractories of High-Density Sintering (Issledovaniye ogneuporov vysokoplotnogo spekaniya)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 181-183 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of the author's investigation of 10 types of refractories, in order to find out which refractory is the best for use in blast furnaces. Refractories of high-alumina content Al_2O_3 with 14.2% porosity desintegrated entirely. All other refractories on a chromomagnesite basis were also more or less destroyed, with only the high-density refractory surviving the test with good results. Subjected to a 650-hour long test, a high-density multichamotte refractory (apparent porosity 5.2%) was not destroyed by carbon monoxide at high temperatures. The manufacture of a high-

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density multichamotte refractory has become possible at relatively low calcination shrinkages, by the method worked out by Soviet scientists Ye.K. Keler and P.P. Budnikov. A technological process for producing a high-density refractory based on kaolin from the Nev'yansk deposits, with a low rate of sintering, has been worked out. Such kaolin was studied by the Leningradskiy institut ogneupornykh materialov (Leningrad Institute of Fire-Resistant Materials) and is the only kaolin good for the production of multichamotte refractories. Introducing a densifying component into the charge and employing only one type of chamotte considerably raises the sintering capacity of a multichamotte refractory and lowers the thermal stress.

SOV/21-59-2-17/26

An Examination of Refractories of High-Density Sintering

There are 2 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

PRESENTED: By B.S. Lysin, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1958

Card 3/3

15(2) SOV/21-59-4-14/27

AUTHOR: Kozinskiy, N.F.

TITLE: Dependence of Gas Permeability of Multichamotte Refractories on Their Apparent Porosity

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 4, pp 403-405 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Stressing the importance of increasing the firmness of multichamotte refractories used in the blast furnace shafts for the production of cast irons, the author briefly describes his experiments that were aimed at determining the refractories almost impermeable to gas and, therefore, most resistant to the destructive effects of carbonic oxide. The author tested over 30 various specimens made of materials and having chemical compositions described in [Ref 3]. The specimens were of cylindrical and cubic forms, were treated under specific pressure of 500 kg/cm^2, dried and calcined under the same condi-

Card 1/2

Dependence of Gas Permeability of Multichamotte Refractories on Their Apparent Porosity

tions, at the same temperatures and yet had various apparent porosities ranging from 1.1 to 18%. The results of the experiments are expressed by a graph on page 404. The graph confirms the author's previous assertion [Ref 1], that the best multichamottee refractories for the blast furnace shafts are those whose apparent porosity does not exceed 5-6%, whereat their gas permeability is close to zero. There are 1 graph and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

PRESENTED: By B.S. Lysin, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1958

KOZINSKIY, N.F. [Kozyns'kyi, N.F.]

Study of Ukrainian clays and kaolins as potential raw material for the production of high-density refractories. Dop. AN URSR no.6:776-778 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno Akademikom AN USSR B. S. Lysinym.
(Refractory materials)

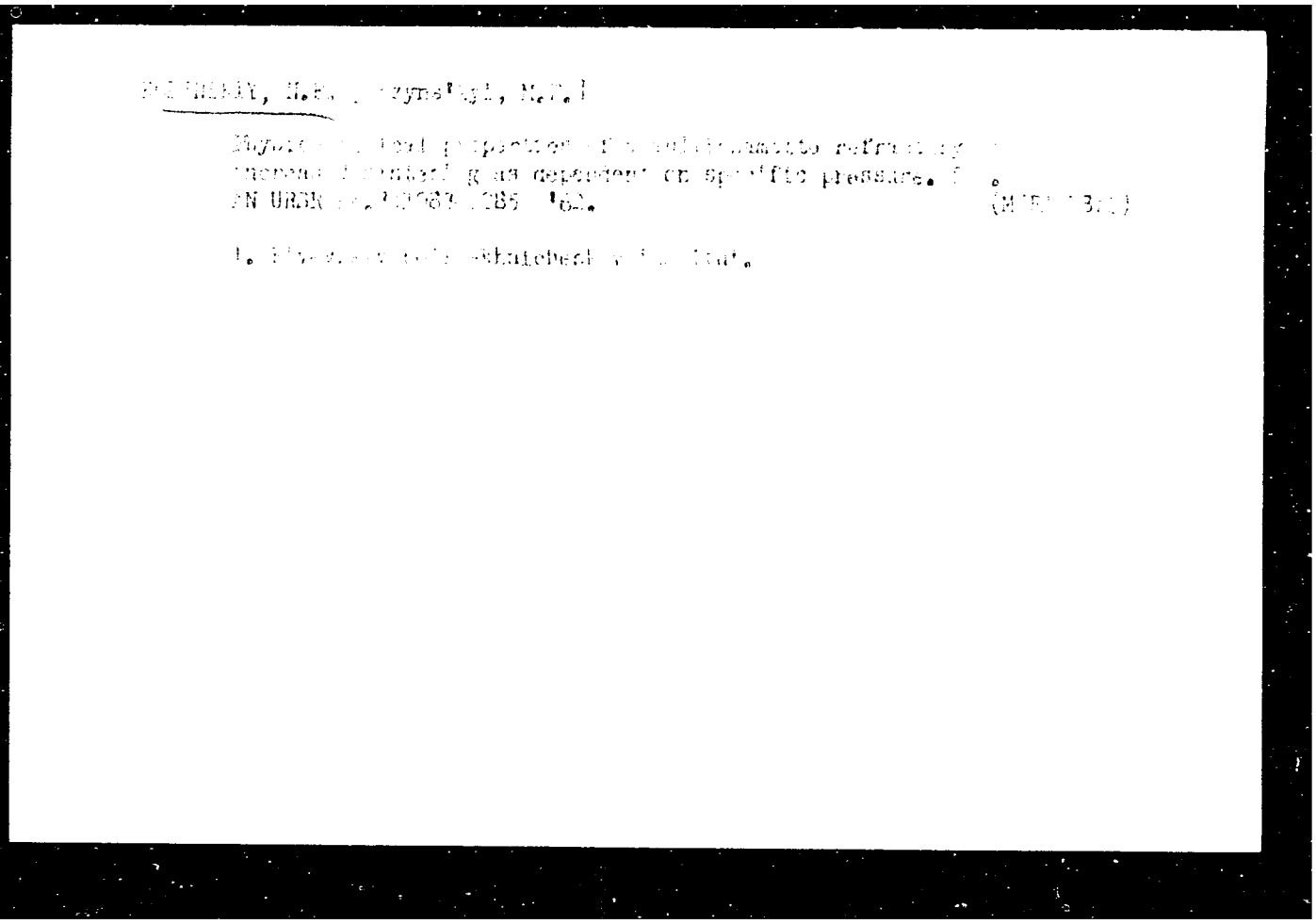
KOZINSKIY, N.F. [Kozins'kyi, M.F.]

Improving the quality of refractory materials by increasing the quantity of the liquid phase in them. Dop. AN URSR no.1:87-90 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR B.S.Lysinym.
(Refractory materials)

KOZINSKIY, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Increasing the density of refractories for blast furnace shafts.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:46-47 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Firebrick--Density)



KOZINSKIY, N.F. [Kozins'kyi, M.F.]

Destruction of refractory materials by carbon monoxide. Dop. AN URSR no.4:517-519 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR B.S.Lysinym.

KOZINSKIY, N.F. [Kozyns'kyi, M.F.]; KOMAR, A.F.; KLEPKO, F.K.

High-density refractory after the introduction of bentonites into charges. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1501-1504 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukrndipromkul'tpobutvirobiv.

ALEKSEYEV, K.; KOZINSKIY, V., glavnyy inzhener teletsentra; VOL'SKIY, B., starshiy inzhener teletsentra.

Improving the equipment of television centers. Radio no.12:11-12 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Nachal'nik Kiyevskogo teletsentra (for Alekseyev).
(Television--Apparatus and supplies)

Kozinskiy, V.

107-12-31/46

AUTHOR: Kozinskiy, V. and Slavinskiy, Yu. (Kiyev)

TITLE: A Lineless Raster (Besstrochnyy rastr)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Nr12, p. 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of a simple 22-mc oscillator used for the vertical blurring of each tv screen line. About 3 cycles of the 22-mc frequency cover each element of the picture. It is claimed that the slits between the lines are closed with no impairment to the definition of the picture. One 6Ñ3C tube and a special additional deflecting system are used.

One figure in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KOZINSKIY, V.G. [Kozyns'kyi, V.H.]

At the speed of light. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no.9:23-24 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Kiyevskogo televizionnogo tsentra.
(Television—Transmitters and transmission)

KOZINSKIY, Vsevolod Grigor'yevich; NOVAKOVSKIY, S.V., otv. red.; TROITSKIY, L.V., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Television stations; layout, equipment and operation] Televizionnye tsentry; ustroistvo, oborudovanie i ekspluatatsiia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 453 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Television stations)

KOZINSKIY, V. (Kiyev)

The modernized Kiev television center. Radio no.3:24 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Kiev—Television stations)

CHIZHEVSKIY, N. G.; KOZINSKIY, V. S.

Caucasus, Northern - Soils

Effect of an alfalfa-rye grass mixture on the improvement of soil structure in chernozems of the western part of the Northern Caucasus. Pochvoved nie No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

YEGOROV, A.P., shofer; VOYTANIK, N.M., shofer; KOZINTSEV, D.K., shofer; POLULYAKH, V.Ya., shofer; KAMATSKIY, V.N., shofer; VARSHAVSKAYA, A.A., shofer; VATULIN, G.N., shofer; SHANDURSKIY, P.T., shofer; YEMEL'YANOV, G.A., shofer; VERBOV, A.G., shofer; DANILETS, P.P., shofer; BOGANCHENKO, V.A., shofer; PRUDNIKOV, A.F., shofer; V'YUNIKOV, S.I., shofer; SOLOVEY, I.N., shofer; MURASHKO, D.F., shofer

We prize our workers' honor. Avt. transp. 40 no.12:3-4 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Simferopol'skiy avtobusnyy park (for Yegorov, Voytanik). 2. Simferepol'skiy taksomotornyy park (for Murashko, Kozintsev). 2. Kerchenskiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Polulyakh). 4. Yevpatoriyskiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Kamatskiy). 5. Yaltinskiy taksomotornyy park (for Varshavskaya). 6. Feodosiyskiy taksomotornyy park (for Varshavskaya). 7. Sevastopol'skiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Yemel'yanov). 8. Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for Verbov). 9. 2-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for Verbov). 9. 2-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for Danilets). 10. Bakhchisaraysky avtopark (for Boganchenko). 11. Sevastopol'skiy avtopark (for Prudnikov). 12. 1-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for V8Yunikov, Solovey).

BEREZNYAK, P.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], A.V., gornyy inzh., CHERNORUTSKIY, Ye.I., gornyy inzh.; KALININ, I.P.

Using combined truck and railroad haulage in open pit mines of the Southern Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 40 no.4:46-48 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut (for Bereznyak, Vasil'yev, Kalinin). 2. Giprogiproshakht (for Chernorutskiy). 3. Tomusinskiy kar'yer No.3-4 (for Kozintsev).

KOZINTSEV, N.I.

Perforation of gastric and duodenal ulcer in elderly persons.
Trudy Inst. im. N.V. Sklif. 9:44-50 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut skoroy pomoshchi imeni Sklifosovskogo.

KUZYUKOVICH, P.M.; KOZINTSEVA, K.Ye.; KUTSKO, B.K.

Pleurectomy in the treatment of tuberculous diseases of the pleura. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.12:8-11 D '62. MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz legochnokhirurgicheskogo otdela (zav. P.M.Kuzyukovich) Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand.med.nauk M.N.Lomako).
(EMPYEMA) (PLEURA--SURGERY)

KOZINTSEVA, L. M.

14-1-754

Summary translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1, p. 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozintseva, L. M.

TITLE: Hydrography of the Ukrainian Poles'ye (Gidrografiya Ukrainskogo Poles'ya)

PERIODICAL: In Sbornik: Narisi pro prirodu i sil's'ke gospodarstvo Ukr. Polissya. Kiyev, un-t, 1955, pp. 153-165 (Ukrainian text with Russian résumé)

ABSTRACT: The rivers flowing through the Ukrainian Poles'ye (the right tributaries of the Pripyat', the left and right tributaries of the Desna, and the tributaries of the Dnepr) are part of the Dnepr River basin, and form a well-developed network whose density increases towards the Central Poles'ye. A considerable part of the territory through which these rivers flow are marshlands whose presence is caused by the geologic structure and relief. The coefficient of density of the hydrographic network, in km/km^2, is from 0.16 to 0.62, with an average of 0.33. Most of the rivers are typical lowland streams, with

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Hydrography of the Ukrainian Poles'ye (Cont.)

wide valleys and flood lands that are often marshy. Where crystalline formations are at the surface, the valleys are narrow, the river beds deep and eroded, and the gradients sharp. Of the three areas, Western Poles'ye is the most marshy, though large stretches of marshlands are also found in Central and Eastern Poles'ye.

Card 2/2

KOZINTSEVA, L.M.

Formation conditions and characteristics of spring floods on the Pripyat' River near Mozyr'. Geog. zbir. no.6:118-125 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Pripyat' River--Floods)

KOZINTSEVA, L. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4034

Poluprovodnikovyye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statey, vyp. 4. (Semiconductor Devices and Their Application; Collection of Articles, No. 4) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio," 1960. 421 p. Errata slip inserted. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed. (Title page): Ya. A. Fedotov; Ed. (Inside book): I. M. Volkova; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Sveshnikov; Editorial Board: Ya. A. Fedotov (Resp. Ed.), N. A. Barkanov, I. G. Bergel'son, A. M. Broyde, Ye. I. Gal'perin (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Yu. A. Kamenetskiy, S. P. Kausov, A. V. Krasilov, A. A. Kulikovskiy, I. P. Nikolayevskiy, N. A. Penin, and I. P. Stepanenko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for technicians and scientists working in the field of semiconductors.

COVERAGE: These articles cover the following problems: physical processes occurring in semiconductor diodes and transistors; transistor parameters, and methods and instruments for measuring them; special features of transistor operation in amplifying and oscillating circuits; and circuits and systems utilizing transistors. Several articles mention personalities. References accompany most articles.

KOZINTSEVA, Lyudmila Pavlovna; BARMAKOV, Yu.N., nauchn. red.; TUPITSYNA, L.A., red.

[Transistor amplifiers] Usiliteli na poluprovodnikovykh triodakh. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 135 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KOZINTSEVA, N. M.

"Method for the Calculation of the Inflow of Thaw Waters Into a Catchwater During the Period of Spring Thawing (According to the Data of the Valday Scientific-Research Station and of Meteorological Stations of the Central Chernozem Regions)." Cand Geog Sci, Voronezh U, Voronezh 1954. (RZhGeol, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55

CHEBOTAREV, D.F., prof. SHINKARENKO, N.K.; KOZINTSEVA, P.V.

Novocaine in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. Vrach.delo no.8:785-789 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra terapii I Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Pervaya poliklinika Chetvertogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(NOVOCAINE) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

POTOTSKIY, I.I.; KOZINTSEVA, P.V.

Cutaneous manifestations in Itsenko-Cushing's disease. Vrach. delo no.9:110-112 S '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Terapevticheskaya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. D.F.Chebotarev) i kozhnykh (zav. - prof. I.I.Pototskiy) kliniki Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(SKIN--DISEASES) (CUSHING SYNDROME)

SOV/124-58-3-2643

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozintsov, B. P.

TITLE: The Effect of the Accelerations of a Stanchion Upon the Functioning of Automatic Circuit Breakers (Vliyaniye uskoreniy stoyki na rabotu avtomaticheskikh vyklyuchateley)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1955, Nr 17, pp 180-190

ABSTRACT: The paper examines the question of the possibility of a spontaneous cut-out, independent of the operator's will, of an automatic circuit breaker installed on a mobile base. It is assumed that a cut-out may occur as a result of the action of the forces of inertia during vibrations or jolts exerted upon the stanchion. The maximum degree of acceleration is determined which the switch mechanism is capable of withstanding up to the point where the "on" position is interrupted. The degree of acceleration referred to above is determined with the help of the equilibrium equation of the forces occurring in the translatory motion of the mechanism due to the motion of the base. A detailed examination is made of the equilibrium of the forces of inertia of a five-link mechanism with two locks, assuming that the motion of the base upon

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The Effect of the Accelerations of a Stanchion (cont.)

which the switch mechanism is installed is in a straight line.

V. O Kononenko

KOZINTSOV, B.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3453

Chernavskiy, Sergey Aleksandrovich, Georgiy Mikhaylovich Itskovich, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Kiselev, Kirill Nikolayevich Bokov, Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bonch-Osmolovskiy, and Boris Pavlovich Kozintsov

Proyektirovaniye mekhanicheskikh peredach; uchebno-spravochnoye posobiye po kursovomu proyektirovaniyu detaley mashin (Designing of Mechanical Drives; Text and Handbook On Machine Parts Designing) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 740 p. 80,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: S.A. Chernavskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: M.Yu. Blagoklonova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: A.Ya. Tikhanov; Managing Ed. for Information Literature: I.M. Monastyrskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for students in higher engineering schools.

COVERAGE: This book describes the basic principles of the kinematic design of drives with a consideration of economy

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factors. Fundamentals of designing speed reducers, variable speed drives, and various types of mechanical transmission are explained. Methods of designing for strength are also discussed. Examples of design and construction of drives are presented. No personalities are mentioned. There are 67 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card ~~2/6~~

KOZINTSOV, Boris Pavlovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; [illegible] Evgeniy Petrovich, assistent; KOVALEV, N.A., prof., red.

[Design of planetary and differential gears] Raschet i proektirovanie zubchatykh planetarnykh i differentsial'nykh peredach. Pod red. N.A. Kovaleva. Moskva, Mosk. energ.in-t, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Gearing)

ARTOBOLEVSKIY, Sergey Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk[deceased];
KOZINTSOV, B.P., red.; SAMSONOVA, M.T., red.izd-va;
GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Theory of mechanisms and machines] Teoriia mekhanizmov i mashin. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1963. 340 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Mechanical engineering)

CHERNAVSKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; ITSKOVICH, G.M.; KISELEV, V.A.; BOKOV, K.N.; BONCH-OSMOLOVSKIY, M.A.; KOZINTSOV, V.P.; B P. FEDOTOV, G.I., prof., retsenzent; GIL'DBERG, M.I., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Design of mechanical transmissions] Proektirovanie mekhanicheskikh peredach; uchebno-spravochnoe posobie po kursovomu proektirovaniiu mekhanicheskikh peredach. Izd.2., perer. [By] S.A.Chernavskii i dr. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 799 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Power transmissions)

ARTOBOLEVSKIY, Sergey Ivanovich, prof. [deceased]; YUDIN, V.A., prof., retsenzent; ZINOV'YEV, Vyach., prof., retsenzent; GRIGOR'YEV, A. M., retsenzent; KOZINTSOV, B.P., red.

[Theory of mechanisms and machines] Teoriia mekhanizmov i mashin. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 367 p. (MIRA 18:9)

18(3) SOV/161-58-3-5/27

AUTHORS: Kifer, I. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent (Moscow)
Kozintsov, B. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent (Moscow)

TITLE: The Demagnetization of Bearing Rings (Razmagnichivaniye kolets podshipinkov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 45-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for General Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) methods were worked out for the purpose of demagnetizing bearing rings which, due to processing, have become magnetic. The magnetic properties of the type of steel used for manufacturing bearing rings are given and the two methods which, in principle, are workable for demagnetization are described. The first would consist in heating beyond Curie point, which is, however, not suited for the purpose mentioned. The second method consists in demagnetization by means of a magnetic alternating field, and this method was investigated by the authors. First, the distribution of magnetism on the lateral area of the rings

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is determined (Fig 1), and it was found that the rings have marked magnetic poles, and that in the case of rings with 60 - 200 mm diameter induction amounts to up to 150 gauss. The conditions for the demagnetization of rings of various diameters are then investigated. A diagram (Fig 2) shows the results of measurements carried out on a well demagnetized ring. In the case of the demagnetization of a ring of 130 mm diameter and 15 mm height the residual magnetism after demagnetization with a field strength of 500 oe was still 8 - 10 gauss, and in the interior of the ring it was even 250 gauss. With a field strength of 1000 - 1250 oe residual magnetism amounted to 2 gauss, and in the interior 30-50 gauss. By repeating the operation three of four times at a field strength of 500 oe the same result was obtained. Determination of the amount of residual magnetism in the interior of the rings was carried out by means of a ballistic galvanometer. On the basis of the results obtained by these investigations three demagnetizers were constructed for various sizes of rings. They are described, and schematical drawings are given for two of them (Figs 3, 4). There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

The Demagnetization of Bearing Rings SOV/161-58-3-5/27

ASSOCIATION: (Kifer) Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for General Electrical Engineering at the Institute for Power Engineering, Moscow)
(Kozintsov) Kafedra detaley mashin Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Machine Elements at the Institute for Power Engineering, Moscow)

This article was recommended for publication by the Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for General Electrical Engineering at the Institute of Power Engineering, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 3/3

BAGREYEV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; VINOKUROV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; KISELEV, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich; PANICH, Boris Bentsionovich; ITSKOVICH, Georgiy Mikhaylovich; KONDRASHOV, D.A., inzh., retsenzent; RUBASHKIN, A.G., inzh., retsenzent; ARKUSHA, A.I., nauchn. red.; KOZINTSOV, B.S., nauchn. red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., red.; YEROMITSKAYA, Ye.Ye., red.; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems in technical mechanics] Sbornik zadach po tekhnicheskoi mekhanike [By] V.V.Bagreev i dr. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 551 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Mechanical engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

KOZINTSOVA, M. S.

KOZINTSOVA, M. S.: "The principles of the method of initial training in the technique of sport sailing." State Central Order of Lenin Inst of Physical Culture imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences).

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

KOZINTSOVA, O. T.

"Problems of Coupling Volume Resonators With External Circuits." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub. 22 Jun 50, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst. imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vecherryaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953, Uncl.

KOZIOL J.: KUPIJAJ, A.

Calculation of the decrease in the cost of individual milling. p. 20

GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA. Warszawa. Vol 6, No. 9, Sept. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC, Vol 5, No. 3, March 1956

KOZIOL, Jacek

A simple fluorimeter for the determination of vitamin B. Chem anal 6 no.2:251-260 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Food Products, School of Economy, Poznan.

(Fluorometer) (Vitamin B)

Kowalski, J.

Fluorimetric determination of flavins in wheat grains.
Chem Pr Chem 29 no.11:2865-2868 N '64.

1. Institute of Materials, Faculty of Economics, Poznan, Poland.

L 30444-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5026314 CZ/0008/65/059/001/0096/0101 10 B

AUTHOR: Koziol, Jacek

TITLE: Simplified spectrofluorimeter for determination of vitamins of the B group

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 1, 1965, 96-101

TOPIC TAGS: vitamin, chemical laboratory apparatu , analytic chemistry, labor optic instrument

ABSTRACT: Author describes an instrument that he designed, and which has a great accuracy and sensitivity, not generally found in the available fluorimeters. Detailed description of the light source, photometer, monochrome element, detector, and the method of calibration of the apparatus are given. Results obtained during investigation of various vitamins are discussed. "For their valuable assistance with the construction of the described apparatus, thanks are extended to M. Pazlarova and technical assistants of the Central Research Institute of Industrial Products and also the coworkers of the Research Institute of Electrical Engineering in Prague." Orig. art. has 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ustredni vyzkumny ustav potravinarskeho prumyslu, Prague (Central Research Institute of Food Industries)

SUBMITTED: 18Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, LS

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006 JPRS

Card 1/1 (Cat)

Koziol Kazimierz

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Processes and Apparatuses of Chemical Technology H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 57692 1958.

Author : Hobler Tadeusz, Koziol Kazimierz
Inst : -
Title : The Influence of Local Contraction in Pipes on the Coefficient of Heat Transfer.

Orig Pub : Chem stosow., 1957, 1, No 1, 45-64

Abstract : The process was studied of heat emission from horizontal pipe with local contractions caused by buckling toward the inward moving air. The buckling of the pipe took place through the intervals $d/l = 0.10 \div 0.0149$, with the bend of the adjacent compression planes under 90° (d is the diameter of the pipe, l is the distance between the centers of the adjacent locations of the compression). The lateral measurement of contraction is $d/a = 1.205 \div 1.62$, where a is the minimum internal

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 57692

measurement at the location of the contraction of the pipe. Heat on the outside of the pipe was conducted by saturated steam for a length of 1300 mm. Air was provided by a ventilator through portions of the stabilization for a length of 1500 mm. Six pipes with diameters of 27.6/21, and 10 pipes with diameters of 33.6/26.4, with different d/l and d/a, were subjected to the experiment. The coefficient of heat transfer of a increased with an increase of d/l and d/a. The mean value of a is expressed by the equation: $Nu = 0.047\ Re^{0.8}Pr^{0.4}(d/a)^{0.32}(d/l)^{0.23}$. The determining linear measurement is the diameter of the pipe. The equation is used for $9000 < Re < 60{,}000$, $1.2 < d/a < 5.6$, $01015 < d/l < 0.22$. Deviations are $\pm 18\%$ from the actual values of a.

Card 2/2

HOBLER, Tadeusz; KOZIOL, Kazimierz

Studies on the resistance of turbulent flow in squeezed tubes and their usefulness for heat exchange. Chemia stosow 3 no.2:169-186 '59.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk, Gliwice i Katedra Inzynierii i Konstrukcji Aparatury Chemicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

KOZIOL, Kazimierz

Sorting plant for bulk materials. Energetyka Pol 19 no.1:23-24 Ja '65.

KOZIOL, Konrad

1

Disintegration of carbon electrodes on electrolysis. I. Chromic acid. Ludwick Wasilewski, Adam Korczyński, and Konrad Koziol (Politechnika, Gliwice, Poland). *Chem. Stosowana* 3, 365-75(1959)(English summary).—Chem. resistance of electrodes was studied in chromic acid electrolysis with C and graphitized C as anode, 120 × 10 × 10 mm. in size, active surface 20 sq. cm., and Ni as cathode, with respect to variations of temp. (20–100°), concn. (10–300 g. CrO_3/l. H_2O), pH (2–10), c.d. (0.025–0.2 amp./sq. cm.) and electricity consumption (3–4 amp.-hr.). The chromic acid medium was picked for its specific properties, ensuring the immediate dropping of grains from the electrode surface, absence of swelling phenomena, or increasing polarization during electrolysis. The appearance of the electrodes after the electrolysis and a wt. loss (Δm) expressed in mg./amp.-hr./sq. cm., are considered to indicate the progress of disintegration. At CrO_3 concn. of 50 g./l. H_2O, Δm of 4 electrodes decreased from 48, 44, 43, and 36 to 34, 31, 30, and 21, resp., as c.d. rose from 0.025 to 0.125. The electrodes showed max. susceptibility to "corrosive" attack within 30–50° and pH 0.6–4.7 at c.d. 0.125 and 0.100, CrO_3 concn. 50 g./l. H_2O, i.e. showed Δm's of 33–5 and 30–2 which, at 95–100°, and pH 10.9 decreased to 9.5 and 22. At c.d. 0.125 and concn. varying from 50 to 300 g. CrO_3/l. H_2O Δm increased from 26 to 95. Usually the electrodes looked "smoked" after electrolytic treatment (photographs given).
A. Szafranski

KOTARSKI, Zygmunt; KOZIOL, Maria, mgr

Evaluation of the idea, realization and testing results of shifting the church building at Gen.Zwierzewski Allee in Warsaw. Inz i bud 22 no.2:61-65 F '64.

KOZIOL, Romuald

Color in external architecture. Architektura Pol no.7/8:320-321 '61.

KOZIOL, Romuald

Notes on color at the International Poznan Fair. Architektura Pol no. 10:389-390 '61.

KOZIOL, S.

Application of plant nutrients as foliar sprays. M. Direcki and S. Koziol (*Roczn. Nauk Rol.*, 1953, 67, A, [3], 83—94).—The effects of applying foliar sprays of P (5—57 kg. P_2O_5) and K (5—40 kg. K_2O per hectare) 45, 30, or 15 days prior to harvest on yields and sugar content of sugar beet was studied. The treatments had no effect on root yields but increased the % sugar in the root. Both P and K separately were effective in this respect and the best responses were obtained with the earliest treatment (45 days prior to harvest).

A. H. CORNFIELD.

KOZIOL, Stanislaw

Die forging of certain drilling machinery and installation parts. Wiad naft 9 no.9:208-210 S '63.

KOZIOL, S.V.

Fastening glass panes into metal casements. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.60:25-26 '53. (MLRA 7:2)
(Glass-metal sealing)

RUTKOWSKI, Wladyslaw, doc. dr inz.; KOWALSKI, Jan, doc. mgr inz.;
KOZIOL, Wladyslaw, inz.

Certain conditions connected with obtaining iron powder.
Rudy i metale 8 no.6:210-213 Je '63.

KOZIOL, Krystyna

LUSZCZYNSKI, Tadeusz; BOYCHUK, Stefan; KOZIOL, Krystyna

Studies on auto-antibodies in acquired hemolytic anemia. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 3:299-309 1955.

1. Instytut Immunoolgii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN we Wroclawiu (Dyrektor: prof. dr. L. Hirszfeld) Dzial Immunologii Ogolnej (Kierownik: prof. dr. L. Hirszfeld) Panstwowy Szpital Wojewodzki we Wroclawiu, Oddzial Wewnetrzny III (Ordynator: dr. S. Boychuk).
(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC, immunology,
auto-antibodies in acquired anemia (Pol))

POLAND / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. Pancreas. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102055.

Author : Kaniak, Jozef; Koziol, Krystyna.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Diabetes After Injury to the Central Nervous System.

Orig Pub: Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz., 1957, 27, No 11, 1533-1538.

Abstract: The development of diabetes in 2 patients on the basis of fracture of basis cranii or encephalitis is described.

Card 1/1

KANIAK, Jozef; KOZIOL-NIEMCOWA, Krystyna

Acute arterial failure during arteriosclerosis of legs and its treatment
Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28 no.5:719-722 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Interny Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich, na bazie Szpitala Wojewodzkiego im. Jozefa Babinskiego we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Kaniak. Adres autora: Wroclaw 9, ul. Szymanowskiego 1.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, OBITERANS,
acute arterial fialure during arteriosclerosis obliterans of legs, ther. (Pol))

KNAPIK, Zbigniew; KOZIOL-NIEMCOWA, Krystyna; PACZYNSKI, Andrzej

Transitory bundle branch block in atherosclerosis of the coronary vessels. Polskie arch.med. wewn. 30 no.7:886-888 '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego a Szpitala Wojewodzkiego we Wroclawiu Zaklad Interny S.D.L. Kierownik: prof. dr med. J.Kaniak
(CORONARY DISEASE compl)
(HEART BLOCK etiol)

POLAND

KOZIOLOWA, Anna, dr

Dept. of Commodity Science, Higher School of Economics (Katedra Towaroznawstwa Wyzszej Szkoly Ekonomicznej), Poznan

Warsaw, Chemia analityczna, No 3, May-June 1966, pp 547-554

"Isolation of flavins using ion exchangers. Part 1: Sorption of flavins on ion exchangers."

KOZIOLOWA, Halina

Hepatic coma. Observation on 14 cases treated during the period of 1951-1961. 707-710 30 Ap '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Biernacki.

(HEPATIC COMA ther)

KOZIOLOWA, Halina; PIOTROWSKA, Danuta

Liver function tests and protein fractions in the blood serum in workers exposed to ultrasonics. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.43: 1597-1599 21 O'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie:kierownik: prof.dr.med. Andrzej Biernacki [deceased].

KROTKIEWSKI, Andrzej; JUSKOWA, Joanna; KOZIOŁOWA, Halina

Electrocardiographic changes in patients with lead poisoning.
Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.9:1223-1228 '64

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (p.o. Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T.Orlowski).

KOZIOLOWA-LIPSKA, Halina; WEINBERG-ONICHIMOWSKA, Danuta

Phenacetin syndrome. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.11:1483-1488 '64.

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

ROZYNKOWA, Danuta; PALUSZAK, Janusz; PATELSKI, Jerzy; KOZIOLOWNA, Wieslawa

The influence of lipid content and degree of saturation of fatty acids in the diet and of cholesterol and cholic acid on the serum lipids in rats. Acta med. pol. 3 no.4:429-439 '62.

1. Department of General and Experimental Pathology, Medical Academy, Poznan Director: Prof. Dr A. Horst Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical Academy, Poznan Director: Prof. Dr Med. and Phil. Z. Stolzmann.
(BLOOD LIPIDS) (CHOLESTEROL) (BILE ACIDS AND SALTS)
(FATTY ACIDS) (LIPIDS) (DIET)

ROZYNKOWA, Danuta; KOZIOLOWNA, Wieslawa; HORST, Antoni

Cholesterol in the blood serum, liver, and adrenals of rats in relation to feeding with natural and partly hydrogenated rape-seed oil and low-fat foods. Acta physiol. polon. 13 no.5:591-607 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr A. Horst oraz Z Instytutu Przemyslu Tluszczowego w Warszawie Dyrektor: dr A. Berezniak.

(BLOOD CHOLESTEROL) (CHOLESTEROL) (LIVER) (ADRENAL GLANDS) (OILS) (FATS)

KOCHETOV, V.P., inzh.; KOZIONOV, Ye.M., inzh.

Studying tensile stresses in carriers of flexible metal coverings. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gor.zhur. 7 no.9:8-15 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut (for Kochetov). 2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Kozionov). Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh Kemerovskogo gornogo instituta.

27658

S/024/61/000/004/016/025
E140/E563

13.2000

AUTHORS: Koziorov, L.M. and Korobkov, M.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: A method for stabilising the functional dependence of two coupled variables, using a single control organ

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1961, No.4, pp.137-148

TEXT: The problem of stabilising some optimal dependence of two controlled quantities by means of a single regulator can occur, for example, in the stabilisation of the trajectory of a moving body, the mixing of two substances in prescribed ratio in chemical operations, or respecting the relationship between the static and dynamic resistances in hydraulic and pneumatic systems. This problem is illustrated and calculated on the basis of an hydraulic model in which the quantities of a liquid in two coupled tanks are regulated with prescribed relationship between them. The properties of the system may be summarised as follows:
1. The state of the system is characterised, among other parameters, by a total energy Q, composed of the kinetic and potential energies

$$Q = P + K \qquad (1)$$

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A method for stabilising ... S/024/61/000/004/016/025
E140/E563

where it is understood that the "energies" may represent arbitrary physical quantities expressed by equivalent mathematical forms;
2. Energy N enters the system at a certain rate and is distributed between the two forms present in the system, in dependence on the instantaneous state of the system;
3. The two forms of energy present in the system may be mutually converted (interchange takes place);
4. The system has a controller permitting stabilisation of one coordinate of an arbitrary nature, which is in any case a function of either P or K ($M_1(P)$ and $M_2(K)$).
The problem consists in designing the controller to satisfy an optimal relation between M_1 and M_2,

$$f(M_1, M_2) = 0$$

called the trajectory of the system. The solution of the problem is studied in relation to a double-loop control system including a non-linear functional converter (block at extreme left in Fig.2).

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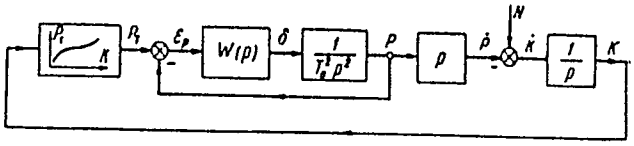
More complex structures are also considered. The systems examined are linearised and the limits of aperiodic stability found by the method of logarithmic-amplitude characteristics. The method permits considering the system as one with compensation of perturbations. When the perturbations are only known with poor reliability, additional feedbacks are introduced, permitting correction of the orientational program. The results are applied to the stabilisation of a trajectory in the coordinates x,y. There are 10 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

Fig.2



ACC NR: AP6028548 SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/66/000/003/0172/0179

AUTHOR: Koziorov, L. M. (Moscow); Kupervasser, Yu. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimal control synthesis for second order system with phase coordinate and control constraints

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 3, 1966, 172-179

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control parameter, optimal control, automatic control circuit, approximation calculation

ABSTRACT: Optimal control is determined for a second-order plant (or system) described by two integrating networks in series. Optimality of the control is expressed in the minimization of the quadratic functional of the plant. Constraints of the inequality type are imposed on the phase coordinates and on the control function. A simulation method is used to derive a field of optimal controls, and an expression approximating optimum control (nonsporadic and stepless for a broad problem range) in a prescribed area of phase coordinates is developed. Boundary and trajectory conditions are also discussed. Orig. art. has: 46 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 17Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

L 3602-66 EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) IJP(c) WW/BC
ACCESSION NR: AP5021858 UR/0280/65/000/004/0154/0162

AUTHOR: Koziorov, L. M. (Moscow); Kupervasser, Yu. I (Moscow)

TITLE: The synthesis of optimum controls for second order systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 4, 1965, 154-162

TOPIC TAGS: optimal control, integrated circuit, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: The optimum control minimizing the quadratic functional of an object described by two consecutive integrating circuits is determined using the Pontryagin maximum principle. The control object is described by the equation

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = u. \qquad (1.1)$$

and the control n is bounded by the condition

$$|u| \leq u_g. \qquad (1.2)$$

Results show that within a certain phase coordinate domain the optimum control differs from the linear bounded control. The authors derive an expression approximating the optimum control within the entire phase plane and confirm some of the modeling results by analytical expressions. Results of the present study are in full agreement with the conclusions of C. D. Johnson and W. M. Wonham

Card 1/2

L 3602-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021858

who studied the optimum control problem minimizing the quadratic functional by means of the Bellman equation. Orig. art. has: 59 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, MA

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KOZHAROV, M.S.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Thermoregulation. T

Abs Jour: Ref zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93037.

Author : Kozharov, M.S.
Inst : Ivanovsk. Medical Inst.
Title : Dynamics of Changes in Adaptability Reaction of Vascular Bed in Conditioning.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 12, 49-57.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology; Thermoregulation T-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65067

Author : Koziorov M.S.
Inst : Ivanovo Medical Institute
Title : The Change in the Nature of the Manifestation of the Thermoregulatory Vascular Reaction to Chilling through Conditioning.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 12, 58-66

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

KOZI[illegible]V, [illegible].S., Doc Med Sci--(diss) "Individual peculiarities in the manifestation of thermoregulatory vascular reaction, and their change in [illegible]." Lugansk[illegible]v, 195[illegible]. [illegible] pp (Lugansk [illegible] State Med Inst), 220 copies. Bibliography: pp 2[illegible]-5 ([illegible], [illegible], [illegible])

SIGAL, M.B.; KOZIOROVA, T.N.

"Polyamides" [translated from the German] by G.Hopff, A.Müller, F.Wenger. Reviewed by M.B.Sigal, T.N.Koziorova. Khim.volok. no.1:62-63 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Amides) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Hopff, G.) (Müller, A.) (Wenger, F.)

SIGAL, M.B.; KOZIOROVA, T.N.; LIMANOVSKIY, A.Ye.; PENSKAYA, E.K.

Properties and processing of teflon. Khim. volok. no.2:3-11 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Ethylene) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

SIGAL, M.B.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.; KOZIOROVA. T.N.

Method and equipment for determining the fiber-forming properties of high-melting polymers. Khim.volok. no.5:29-30 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (VNIIV).
(Polymers) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

S/183/62/000/004/001/001
B117/B144

AUTHORS: Sigal, M. B., Varshavskiy, V. Ya., Koziorova, T. N.

TITLE: Determination of fiber-forming properties of new polymers

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 4, 1962, 21 - 24

TEXT: The author's method and apparatus described earlier (Khim. volokna, no. 5, 29 (1959)) are superior to those more recently reported (Man-Made Text., 38, no. 439, 71 (1961)) in that they need a minimum of only 1 g polymer as against 25 g. The improved device allowed considerable variations in the conditions for fiber formation from the melt and stretching, these processes being conducted either continuously or individually. The reliability and reproduceability of the method was checked with a standard polycaprolactam fiber. The fiber-forming properties of some new polymers produced in the VNIIV, Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds AS USSR) and other institutions were determined. The best of these, yielding strong, elastic, and stretchable fibers, were: polyamide on the basis of n-amino-ethyl-phenyl acetic acid, copolymer of octamethylene diamine salt and hexahydro terephthalic acid (72 %) containing 28 % caprolactam, a polyamide on the basis of non-

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amethylene diamine salt and hexahydro terephthalic acid, which is plasticized with o-oxydiphenyl (10 % of the polymer weight). There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1961

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SIGAL, M.B.; KOZIOROVA, T.N.

Preparation of monofilaments from polytetrafluoroethylene pastes. Khim.volok. no.5:25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Ethylene polymers)

SIGAL, M.[illegible], [illegible] T.N.

Production of "polythene" fibers from the dispersions of polytetrafluoroethylene. Khim. volok. no.4:8-9 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.