"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLIKOV, V.P.

In the Technical-Economic Committee of the Kaluga Province Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. nauch.i tekh.inform. no.5:90-91 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Kaluga Province--Economic councils)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLIKOV, V.P.

Introduction of welding equipment in enterprises of the Kaluga Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl. inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.9:82-83 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kaluga Province--Electric welding--Technological innovations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLINSKI, Andrzej; SLONIM, Dimitrij

Effect of endotoxic complexes of Salmonella typhosa on viral hemagglutination. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.37:1054-1056 12 Sept 52.

1. Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny w Warszawie (for Kozlinski). 2. Ustav pro lekarskou mikrobiologii a imunologii K.U. v Praze (for Slonim). Z Ustavu pro lekarskou mikrobiologii a imunologii K.U. v Praze. Prednosta prof. dr. Fr. Patocka.

(SLAMONELLA TYPHOSA,
endotoxin, eff. on viral hemagglut.)
(HEMAGGLUTIONATION,
by viruses, eff. of Salmonella typhosa endotoxin)
(VIRUSES,
hemagglut., off. of Salmonella typhosa endotoxin)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLINSKI, Z.

A new method for a quicker increase in production capacities of breweries. p. 408. Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1955

PRZEMYSL SPOZYWCZY

Warszawa

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

EYLER, S.A., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: KOZLINSKIY, N.A., inzh.; MAKHONIN, A.N., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.V.; POLYAKOV, V.F.. GURKIN, V.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; PAKHOMOVA, M.A., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Pipeline construction] Montazh naruzhnykh truboprovodov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 233 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Brigadiry tresta No.4 Mospodzemstroya (for Kuznetsov, Polyakov). (Pipelines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

CHERNICHKIN, D.S.; BORISENKO, N.I.; MESHCHERYAYKOV, K.N.; KOMAR, Ye.G.; FEDULOV, L.N.; KOZLINSKIY, V.A.; MAKSIMOV, A.S.; GEL'PERIN, B.B.

Professor D. V. Efremov; obituray. Elektrichestvo no.2:95-96 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Efremov, Dmitrii Vasil'evich, 1900-1961)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

AUTHOR: KOZLITIN,G.I., and KOLYBALOV,I.N., engineers. PA - 2413

TITLE: The Rational Design of the Mould for Continuous Casting of Steel. (Ratsional'naya konstruktsiya kristallizatora dlya nepreryvnoy razlivki stali, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 3, pp 209 -213 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The first industrial test plant for semi-continuous casting of steel in the U.S.S.R. is installed at the factory "Krasnyy Oktyabr'". Non-corrosive steel of a diameter of 150 x 600 mm and a length of up to 6 m is cast. After the crystallizer is filled with metal up to from 200 - 300 mm from the upper edge, the extracting device is automatically switched in and the block with a liquid core leaving the crystallizer reaches the zone of intense cooling. Since 1951, when the plant was put into operation, several constructional improvements were introduced, the most important of which was the replacement of the immobile crystallizer by a lighter one which could move backwards and forwards. The three constructions at present in use are compared: the immobile one, the constructions on springs, and the one with a backwards, and forwards motion. Immobile crystallizers are being used by Babkock & Wilkor in the U.S.A., Böhler in Austria, and "Krasnoye Sormovo". The latter type was an effective means of preventing the hardened exterior layer from getting stuck in the crystallizer as frequently

Card 1/2

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The Rational Design of the Mould for Continuous Casting of Steel.

happens in the case of the immobile crystallizer because the exterior layer of the ingot when being lowered is immobile with respect to the walls of the crystallizer. The new crystallizer allowing a backwards- and forwards motion, which has been in use since 1956, weighs only 1400 kg, is considerably more simple, and less expensive. The elimination of "getting stuck" makes it possible to arrange remote control and automatization of the process of continuous pouring. Besides, the new crystallizer has greater strength. (7 illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Not given.
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

TIMOFEYEV, N.N.; ANOKHINA, A.D.; SOROKIN, S.P.; DROZHEVSKIY, N.P.; GLUSHTSOV, M.V.; LARIONOV, A.S.; KOZLITIN, G.I.

Block lining of the upper structure of open-hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 30 no.11:8-10 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Timofeyev, Anokhina).
2. Volgogradskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Sorokin, Drozhevskiy, Glushtsov, Larionov, Kozlitin).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLITIN, G.I.

New design of water-cooled slide gates. Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v proizv. no.2:33-34 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'".
(Furnaces, Heating)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLITINOV, K.L., kapitan tekhnicheskoy sluzhby

Device for parachute jump control. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.5:85 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Parachuting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLIWSKI, J. P., mgr., inz.

Containers from plastic materials for refrigerated general cargo.
Tech gosp morska 12 no.1:21 '62.

(Cargo handling) (Plastics)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOBAYEV, I.P. DECEASED 1961/3

c1960

SEE ILC

Physics

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLO, P.G. [Kazlo, P.H.]

Materials on feeding habits of wild boar in the Byalovezhska Pushcha. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.2:90-94 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLO, V.K.; MUZGIN, S.S.

Choice of a drive for an underground excavator. Izv. Ali Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela no.1:54-63 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Excavating machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLO, V.K., inzh.

Transient phenomena in an excavator electric drive with an electromagnetic slip coupling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no.10:131-136 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy obshchey i gornoy elektrotekhniki.
(Excavating machinery--Electric driving)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLO, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficient drive for underground excavators. Gor. zhur. no.6:55-56 Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Karagandinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOSKI, STANISLAW

ROMANOWSKI, Wieslaw; KOZLOWSKI, Stanislaw

Effect of work of one group of muscles on work of other group of muscles irritated with electric current. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.3:321-326 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Pracy Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr Wl.Missiuro i z Zakladu Fizjologii Czlowieka Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr Fr.Czubalski.
(MUSCLES, physiology,
eff. of work of musc. on work of other musc. stimulated with electric current)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.

Contact is close. Voen.-znan. 41 no.12:20 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik Karel'skoy respublikanskoy shkoly grazhdanskoy oborony, Petrozavodsk.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.

Mechanized cleaning of bodies of water. Zhel.dor.transp. 36 no.5:86-87 My '55. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo byuro Uzhurskogo otdeleniya Krasnodarskoy dorogi, stantsiya Uzhur.
(Dredging machinery)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

43047

S/264/62/000/008/002/002
I006/I242

AUTHOR: Kozlov, A.

TITLE: Tank for prolonged storage of oxygen

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Vozdyshnyy transport, svodnyy tom, no. 8, 1962, 52, abstract 8A245. "Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika", no.2, 1962, 50

TEXT: The airport tank АРЖ К-1 (ARZhK-1) designed for prolonged storage of 6500 kg of liquid oxygen consists of an air-tight casing and an internal container. The casing is reinforced by 3 steel trusses. The terminal trusses are welded to the frame which serves as a base for the tank and has sledges for towing on the ground. On both sides evaporators are attached to the frame to increase the pressure in the internal container when the liquid oxygen is discharged from it. Losses on storage were diminished considerably because of the vacuum. The working pressure is 25 kg/cm^2. The empty tank can be transported on ЯАЗ (Ya A Z) and МАЗ (M A Z) cars. The time to fill the "warm" tank at an initial pressure of 2.4 kg/cm^2 is 36 min. There is 1 figure.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] Card 1/1
Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KORNIYENKO, A., inzh.-podpolkovnik; KOZLOV, A., inzh.-mayor

Determining the humidity of the air and oxygen. Av. i kosm. 45 no.11:82-83 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Humidity—Measurement)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KORNIYENKO, A., inzh.-podpolkovnik; KOZLOV, A., inzh.-mayor

Degreasing containers for liquid oxygen. Av.i kosm. 45 no.2: 83-84 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Liquid oxygen--Transporation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

CHATSKIY, P.; KOZLOV, A.

Take care of your dwellings. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 13 no.4:10 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Predsedatel' postoyannoy zhilishchnoy komissii Priokskogo rayonnogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya (for Kozlov).
(Apartment houses--Maintenance and repair)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

IVASHCHENKO, G.; KOZLOV, A.; KIRSANOV, G., vospitatel'

Hometown of heroes. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.7:7 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Direktor gorodskogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.87 g.Krasnodona (for Ivashchenko). 2. Zamestitel' direktora gorodskogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.87 g. Krasnodona (for Kozlov).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

S/182/60/000/002/011/012
A161/A029

AUTHOR: Kozlov, A.A.

TITLE: Scientific-Technical Seminar on the Technology of Cold Stamping

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 2, p. 45

TEXT: The seminar was convened in December 1959 at Lys'va, Permskaya Oblast', by Ural'skiy dom tekhniki (Ural House of Technique), Sverdlovskoye oblastnoye pravleniye NTO Mashproma (Sverdlovsk Oblast' Board of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Machine Industry), and Sverlovskoye oblastnoye pravleniye NTO Chermeta (Sverdlovsk Oblast' Board of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Iron Industry); 137 participants came from 20 towns including Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Irbit and Perm'. Representatives from different industries were present: of automobile industry, aviation, electrical engineering, instrument industry, radio engineering, consumer goods and other industries. The following reports were heard: Engineer V.A. Koblov, "Group Working Technology of Parts in Sheet Stamping Dies"; Engineer E.E. Tsegender, "Block Dies With Elements From Stirakril"; Engineer V.M. Kozyrev, "Stamping in Lead-Zinc Dies"; Engineer P.G. Kovtun, "Basic Factors Affecting the Durability of Dies and the Qual-

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Scientific-Technical Seminar on the Technology of Cold Stamping

ity of Extrusion". Data of these four reports were recommended by the seminar participants for extensive practical use. The "group method" developed by V.A. Koblov makes possible to obtain 5,145 extruded cylindrical parts of different types and dimensions with a set of 51 dies, reduces labor consumption and cuts time needed by production engineers for designing and calculating the production process. Besides, the method prevents errors that are possible in designing and making dies. E.E. Tsegender demonstrated the advantages of "stirakril" and the possibility of wide-scale application of it in die making. The causes of delay of normal progress in cold stamping production were pointed out in discussions: the quality of the presses; insufficient systematization and popularization of the practical experience; absence of special institutes with a production and experiment center; insufficient use of hard alloys and special die steel; lack of specialization and concentration of production and other factors. The following recommendations were included into the seminar decisions: 1) A planning-technological or a scientific-research institute must be made a leading organization in cold stamping. 2) Periodicals must publish more information on the practice of the Soviet and foreign industry, and more special literature must be

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Scientific-Technical Seminar on the Technology of Cold Stamping

made available. A handbook on cold stamping must be published including all its varieties and all latest information, for the existing manuals contain contradictory or obviously obsolete data. 3) Production of similar parts by cold stamping must be concentrated to make an extensive mechanization and automation of production possible. 4) A standard and convenient technological chart form must be developed for all cold stamping shops. 5) The safety level in cold stamping shops must be radically raised.

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

AUTHORS: D'yakov, G. P. and Kozlov, A. A. SOV/126-6-3-32/32

TITLE: On Calculating the Magnetostriction in Strong Magnetic Fields (K raschetu magnitostriktsii v sil'nykh magnitnykh polyakh)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr3, p 576 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the work of one of the authors of this paper (Refs.1 and 2) relating to the investigation of the magnetostriction in the range of strong magnetic fields, the law is derived of approach to saturation magnetostriction and other even effects. These calculations show that in the given range the magnetostriction fields can be expressed thus:

$$\lambda = \lambda_s \left(1 - \frac{A}{H} - \frac{B}{H^2}\right) \qquad (1)$$

In the case of materials which are isotropic from the magnetostriction point of view and for which $\lambda_{100} = \lambda_{111}$, Eq.(1) can be written thus:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

On Calculating the Magnetostriction in Strong Magnetic Fields

$$\lambda = \lambda_s \left(1 - \frac{32}{35} \frac{\kappa^2}{I_s^2} \frac{1}{H^2}\right) \qquad (2)$$

Similar calculations were effected by Lee (Ref 3) which again resulted in the Eqs.(1) and (2). In further investigations of this problem, the internal elastic stresses (Ref 4), the magnetic interaction between the crystallites (Ref 5) and the paraprocess (Ref 6) were taken into consideration. However, in all the above enumerated papers the law of approach to saturation was limited to the terms containing H^{-1} and H^{-2}. The authors of this paper considered it of interest to investigate to what extent it is justified to disregard the term containing H^{-3} in Eq.(1). Applying the method which was described in earlier work (Ref 1), the authors obtained, for materials which are isotropic from the magnetostriction point of view, a law of approach to saturation which can be written thus:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

On Calculating the Magnetostriction in Strong Magnetic Fields

$$\lambda = \lambda_s \left(1 - \frac{B}{H} - \frac{c}{H^3}\right), \tag{3}$$

$$B = \frac{32}{35} \frac{\kappa^2}{I_s^2}, \tag{4}$$

$$c = \frac{4608}{5005} \frac{\kappa^3}{I_s^3} \tag{5}$$

The carried out calculations permit determining the magnitude of the term c/H^3 which was disregarded without any justification in earlier work as being of small value. It will now be evaluated how much larger the second term of Eq.(3) is than the third term, which is usually disregarded:

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$$\frac{B}{H^2} : \frac{c}{H^3} \simeq \frac{I_s H}{\kappa} \tag{6}$$

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SOV/126-6-3-32/32

On Calculating the Magnetostriction in Strong Magnetic Fields

It can be seen from Eq.(6) that if $I_s H \gg \varkappa$, then the third term of the series, Eq.(3) is really small and can be disregarded. Knowing the value of I_s and $\varkappa$ for an investigated material, it is possible in each concrete case to determine the importance of the term containing H^{-3} in the law of approach to saturation.
There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 English.

(Note: This is a full translation)

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1957

1. Magnetic fields--Analysis 2. Magnetostriction--Mathematical analysis

Card 4/4

USCOMM-DC-55798

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

IGNATOK, A.I., red.; SHAYKEVICH, A.S., red.; VOLKOV, Yu.N., red.; EL'TERMAN, Ye.M., red.; PERLOVA, S.A., red.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A., red.; ERENBURG, G.S., red.; BUTKOVSKAYA, Z.M., red.; CHERNILOVSKAYA, F.M., red.; YANKOVSKIY, V.F., red.;MALYGIN, O.P., red.; BOGOMOLOV, I.G., red.; KOZLOV, A.A., red.; SMIRNOV, I.I., inzh., red.; ROGOV, B.A., red.; PETRUKHOVA, G.N., red. izd-va; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Safety and industrial sanitation regulations for making boilers and metal constructions]Pravila tekhniki bezopasnosti i proizvodstvennoi sanitarii pri proizvodstve kotel'nykh rabot i metallokonstruktsii. Utverzhdeny 29 avgusta 1961 goda. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 28 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Profsoyuz rabochikh mashinostroyeniya SSSR. 2. Glavnyy tekhnicheskiy inspektor TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mashinostroyeniya (for Ignatok). 3. Starshiye nauchnyye sotrudniki Leningradskogo instituta okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Shaykevich, Volkov, El'terman, Perlova). 4. Nachal'nik otdela Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-tekhnologicheskogo instituta tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Nikolayev). 5. Starshiye nauchnyye sotrudniki Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (for Erenburg, Butkovskaya, Chernilovskaya).

(Continued on next card)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

VOLKOV, Yu.N.; OSMINKIN, Ya.M., inzh., retsenzent; KOZLOV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent

[Prevention of industrial traumatism] Preduprezhdenie proizvodstvennogo travmatizma. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 93 p. (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KUFAREV, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOZLOV, A.A., inzh.

Machinability of nonferrous metals subjected to face milling.
Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.3:68-72 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.A.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.I.; ROYNISHVILI, N.N.; TATALASHVILI, N.G.; TSAGARELI, E.I.; TSINTSBADZE, A.I.; TSINTSADZE, V.D.; DZIDZIGURI, R.I.

Method of studying tracks in the Wilson magnetic chamber. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.2:143-150 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom E.L. Andronikashvili.

(Cloud chamber)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.A.

3

31542
S/627/60/002/000/027/027
D299/D304

3.2410 (3205, 2705, 1559)

AUTHORS: Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh., Roynishvili, N. N., Chukovani, G. Ye., Kozlov, A. A., Kotlyarevskiy, D. M., Tatalashvili, N. G., and Tsintsibadze, A. I.

TITLE: Study of penetrating showers at an altitude of 2000 m above sea level

SOURCE: International Conference on Cosmic Radiation. Moscow, 1959. Trudy. v. 2. Shirokiye atmosfernyye livni i kaskadnyye protsessy, 338-341

4

TEXT: The properties of unstable heavy particles were studied by means of a magnetic cloud chamber with lead absorbers. Among 8700 nuclear interactions, 139 cases of decay of neutral particles were observed, as well as 29 decay processes of charged strange particles. In addition, 11 decay processes, described by the authors in an earlier work, are also included in the study. As a result of the investigation of neutral particles, 45 V^0-shaped tracks were iden-

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D299/D304

Study of penetrating ...

tified as decays of Λ^0-hyperons, and 38 - as θ^0-mesons. Fifty-six of the remaining V^0-shaped tracks could not be identified. Out of 40 $V^{\pm}$-particles, 1 was interpreted as τ-meson decay, 7 could be interpreted as K-meson decay and 2 - as Σ-hyperons. The other particles could not be interpreted by decay-dynamics only; for their interpretation considerations had to be employed which proceed from the considerable difference in the lifetime of hyperons and K-mesons respectively. In Solov'yev's work (Ref. 3: preprint O.I.Ya. I.) it is shown that for strong interactions involving strange particles, there are no obvious theoretical assumptions which would require conservation of parity. If such interactions are not invariant with respect to space inversion, one should expect the appearance of hyperon polarization in the plane of generation. These considerations were used as a basis for constructing the angular distribution protons of the decay of Λ^0-particles with momenta below 800 Mev./c. Further, the authors investigated the lifetime of

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D299/D304

Study of penetrating ...

Λ^0-particles by 2 methods. By the first method, they obtained for the mean lifetime the value

$$\tau_{\Lambda^0} = (2{,}83 \begin{smallmatrix} + 2{,}32 \\ - 0{,}99 \end{smallmatrix}) \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ sec}$$

The second method yielded

$$\tau_{\Lambda^0} = (3{,}02 \begin{smallmatrix} + 1{,}14 \\ - 0{,}72 \end{smallmatrix}) \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ sec}$$

Further, an attempt was made to determine the lifetime of Σ-hyperons. Earlier results in this respect are in disagreement. It was found that 13 of the decay processes of charged particles can be considered as $\Sigma^{\pm}$-hyperons. The lifetime of 9 of these particles is

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D299/D304

Study of penetrating ...

$$\tau_{\Sigma^{\pm}} = \leqslant (0{,}57 \pm \begin{matrix} 0{,}36 \\ 0{,}16 \end{matrix}) \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ sec}$$

There are 1 table and 9 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. Hayakawa. Phys. Rev., 108, 1533, 1957; D. A. Glaser. Ann. International Conference on High Energy Physics at CERN, 1958; I. Snayder, W. Y. Chang and I. G. Gupta. Phys. Rev., 106, 149, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Gruz.SSR (Physics Institute AS Georgian SSR)

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

MANDZHAVIDZE, Z.Sh.; ROYNISHVILI, N.N.; GERSAMIYA, D.V.; KOZLOV, A.A.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.M.; PURTSELADZE, T.D.; TATALASHVILI, N.G.; SHTEMANETYAN, G.Z.

Lifetime of charge $\sum^{\pm}$ hyperons. Trudy Inst.fiz.AN Gruz.SSR 8:125-129 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Hyperons)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.A.

ANTIKNA, M. Kh., KOTLYAREVSKIY, D. M., KOZLOV, A. A., KUKHAVTSEVA, M. S., MANDZHAVIDZE G. M., MESTVIRISHVILI, A. N. NIAGU, D. V., PETROV, N. I. ROZANOVA, A. M., RUSAKOV, V. A. OKONOV, E. O., TAKTAKISHVILI, G. G., CHKHEIDZE, L. B.

"Decay Properties of K^0-Mesons"

Report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva, 4-11 July 1962

Joint Inst. for Nuclear Research
Lab. of High Energies, Dubna, 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

L 19639-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD
ACCESSION NR: AP3007064 S/0056/63/045/003/0469/0473

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh.; Gogitidze, O. N.; Zhuravleva, M. S.; Kozlov, A. A.; Kotlyarevskiy, D. M.; Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh.; Mestvirishvili, A. N.; Nyagu (Neagu), D.; Okonov, E. O.; Petrov, N. I.; Rozanova, A. M.; Rusakov, V. A.; Takhtamyshev, G. G.; Chkhaidze, L. V.; Wu Tsung-fan; Tserelov, A. A.

TITLE: Observation of the decays $K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 3, 1963, 469-473

TOPIC TAGS: neutral kaon decay, four charged particle decay, decay probability, proton synchrotron, cloud chamber

ABSTRACT: Four decays of long-lived K^0 mesons with concomitant emission of four charged particles have been observed in a cloud chamber bombarded by a neutral particle beam from the OIYaN (Joint Inst. of Nuc. Research) proton synchrotron. All four events are identified

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2

as the decays

$$K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0 \swarrow^{\gamma}_{e^+ + e^-} \qquad (1)$$

An estimate of the probability of the decay $K_2^0 \to \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ relative to all K_2^0 decays involving secondary particles yields a value 0.08 ± 0.04. "In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to engineers N. Rusishvili and A. Yu. Shtayerman of the Physics Institute of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, who participated in the construction and adjustment of the cloud chamber. The authors are also grateful to the proton cyclotron crew and to the group of laboratory assistants. The authors are most grateful to V. I. Veksler and B. M. Pontecorvo for interest in the work and for numer-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

L 19639-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3007064

4

ous discussions, as well as to E. L. Andronikashvili and V. P. Dzheleopov for interest and collaboration." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr63	DATE ACQ: 08Oct63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

PEREZIN, G.I. (Moscow); KISELEV, A.V. (Moscow); KOZLOV, A.A. (Moscow)

Calorimeter for measuring heat capacities of disperse bodies and adsorption systems from 120 to 300°K. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.8:2130 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.A., inzhener-kapitan-leytenant

Characteristics of operating machinery and systems of submarines under winter conditions. Mor. sbor. 47 no.10:73-76 O '64. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

L 10036-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWP(l) RM

ACC NR: AP6009267 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0324/65/000/005/0115/0119

31

AUTHOR: Kozlov, A. B.

ORG: Moscow Textile Institute (Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut)

TITLE: Measuring the moisture content of textile materials by the nuclear magnetic resonance method

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya tekstil'noy promyshlennosti, no. 5, 1965, 115-119

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, quality control, textile engineering, moisture measurement

ABSTRACT: Use of the NMR method for measuring the moisture content of various types of fibrous materials—natural, synthetic and artificial fibers and mixtures thereof—is examined. Analysis is based on the difference between the signals of protons from water and from the textile materials; signal amplitude is indicative of water content. Deviation from linearity in the amplitude-water content relationship is determined by the hygroscopicity of the material. In the group viscose, cotton and capron, the viscose caused greatest deviation and capron the least. The accuracy of determinations made with an apparatus calibrated for a particular type of material exceeds ± 0.5-0.7%. Without calibration the accuracy is not below ± 1.2%. Hence the NMR method is applicable as a universal hygrometer in instrumental moisture content

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

L 10036-67

ACC NR: AP6009267 O

control of a wide variety of textile materials. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

BARKAN, Ya.D., inzh.; KOZLOV, A.D., inzh.

Curves of integrated load in power systems. Elek.sta. 29 no.8: 56-58 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Electric power plants—Load)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

ARBEN'YEV, A.S., inzh.; KOZLOV, A.D., inzh.; LEPEKHIN, I.P., inzh.; SUDAKOV, V.F., inzh.

Winter concreting of foundations with electric curing of the concrete mix. Prom. stroi. 42 no.9:41-42 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZIOV, A.F.

Automatic screw-milling machines. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1: 19-21 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Screw-cutting machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

18.8200

27711
S/120/61/000/003/023/041
E124/E584

AUTHORS: Bravinskiy, V.G., Osipov, M.V. and Kozlov, A.F.

TITLE: Determination of the ultimate strength and Young's modulus of small specimens at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, pp.139-142

TEXT: The instrument described can be used to determine the ultimate strength and Young's modulus of brittle substances between normal ambient temperature and 1000°C by the method of bending thin sheets. The method was developed because of the need to test small specimens of new materials which are not available in large quantities and also to enable tests to be made at high temperature. The specimens are discs of from 15 to 40 mm diameter and from 0.5 to 2 mm thick. The specimen, which is supported around the edge by a ceramic support, is contained in a small electric furnace with heaters above and below the disc and with a central aperture for the application of load to the disc through a cylindrical ceramic tip on the end of a steel extensometer rod, the displacement of which is measured by a microscope.

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Load is applied to the top of the extensometer rod by an electro-magnet of 4 200 amp turns operating through a system of levers with a ratio of 1:15, and the maximum pressure that can be applied to the specimen is about 50 kg. Direct current is supplied to the magnet from a rectifier, the output of which can be varied smoothly by means of an electric motor operating through a reduction gear. The initial load on the specimen is about 100 g. The furnace can cover the temperature range up to 1000°C and because there are heaters both above and below the specimen, the temperature gradient in the specimen is reduced to a minimum, in the radial direction it is up to 2% of the test temperature and across the thickness less than 0.5%. Forced ventilation by compressed air is applied to the upper part of the indentor and to the extensometer rod to which it is fixed. Young's modulus and the ultimate strength are readily calculated from the deflection at the centre of the disc with a given applied load and from the failure load. The error in the determination of Young's modulus and ultimate strength of brittle substances did not exceed 8%. The apparatus was used to test various substances and results are quoted for single-crystal

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sapphire, technical cold rolled nickel and glass grade 30-5 (ZS-5), the results are in good agreement with published data. Agreement is also good between results obtained on this apparatus for aluminium silicate and aluminium oxide ceramics and results determined by the dynamic (sonic) method. However, the results obtained for aluminium oxide ceramic remain relatively constant a little above 30 kg/mm^2 up to a temperature of 800°C and then fall quite rapidly to about 5 kg/mm^2 at 1000°C, whereas previously published results have indicated a gradual but slight diminution. The results published here are in agreement with recent work of the United States National Bureau of Standards. The loss of strength probably results from cracking in the corundum grains. There are 6 figures and 12 references: 10 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The English-language reference reads as follows: Ref.11. J. Nactman, L. Maxwell, Ceramics, 1960, 11, No.131, 18.

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1960

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.G.

Outstanding miner and metallurgist A.S. IArtsov; the 225th anniversary of his birth. Metallurg 8 no.2:39 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Chlen Komissii po istorii tekhniki pri Ural'skom filiala AN SSSR.
(IArtsov, Anikita Sergeevich, 1737-1819)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

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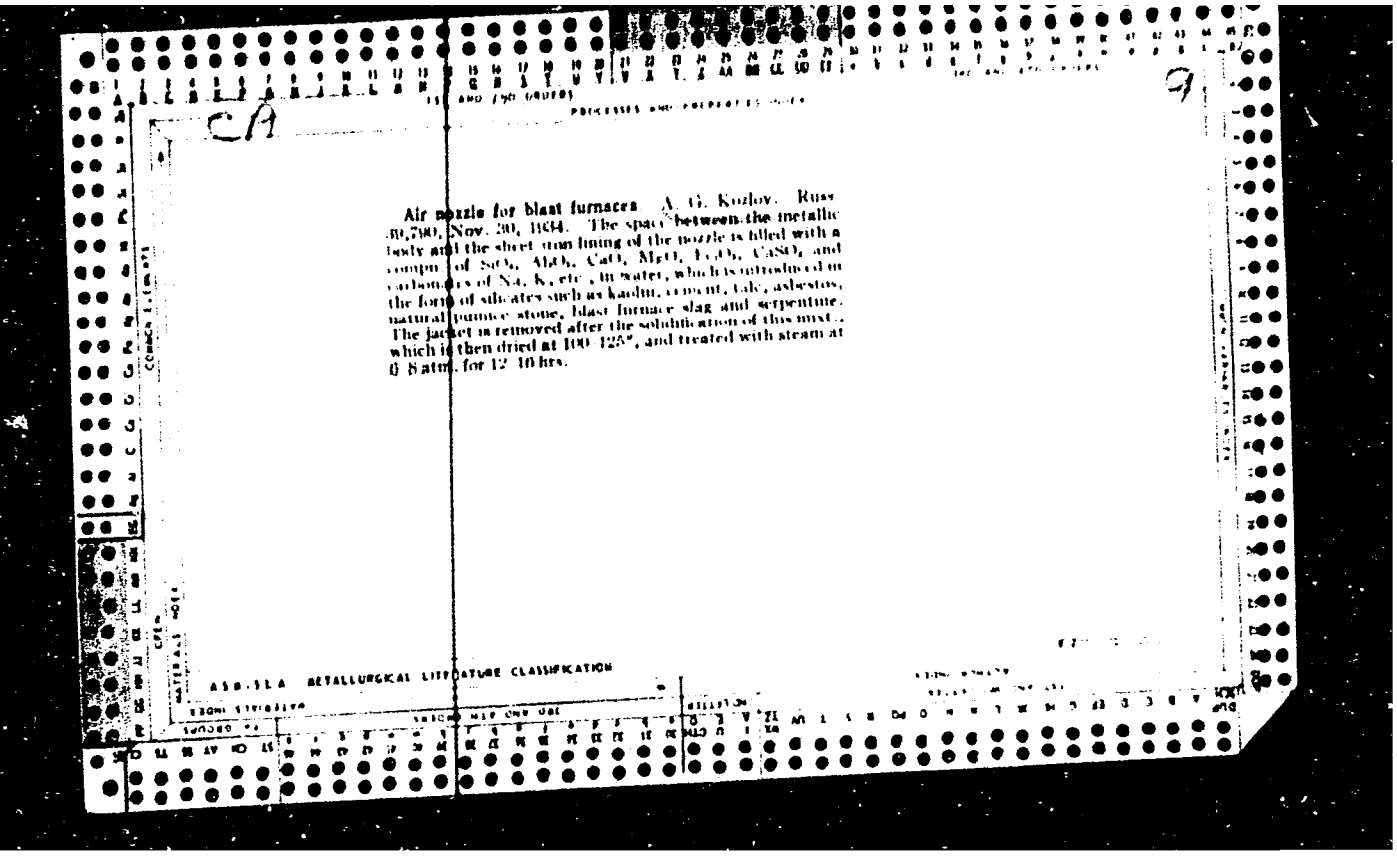

CA

9

Air nozzle for blast furnaces A. G. Kozlov. Russ. 80,780, Nov. 30, 1950. The space between the metallic body and the short iron lining of the nozzle is filled with a compn. of SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, MgO, Fe_2O_3, $CaSO_4$, and carbonates of Na, K, etc., in water, which is introduced in the form of silicates such as kaolin, cement, talc, asbestos, natural pumice stone, blast furnace slag and serpentine. The jacket is removed after the solidification of this mixt., which is then dried at 100–125°, and treated with steam at 0.8 atm. for 12–16 hrs.

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

VERSHININ, F.I.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; KRASNOSEL'SKIKH, N.T., inzhener, retsenzent; KOZLOV, A.G., redaktor.

[Innovator grinder A.K.Shchipachev's work practice] Iz opyta shlifovshchika-ratsionalizatora A.K. Shchipacheva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 23 p. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Uralo-Sibirskoye otdeleniye Mashgiza.
(Grinding and polishing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.G.

AKHAIMOV, B.A.; KOZLOV, A.G., redaktor;

[Efficient smelting methods for small induction furnaces] Ratsional'nye metody vedeniia plavok v malykh induktsionnykh pechakh. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry [Uralo-Sibirskoe otd-nie] 1953. 23 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Uralo-Sibirskoye otdeleniye Mashgiza.
(Smelting furnaces)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A. G.

5442 Kozlov, A. g. Tvortsy tekhniki na Urale. (Kratkiy biogr. ukazatel').
Sverdlovsk,Kn. izd., 1954. 48 s. 20 sm. 1500ekz. lr. 30K.— (55-1086)
P 6 (47) (092)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' , Vol. 1, 1955

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

YEFIMOV, A.N., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, glavnyy redaktor; BOGACHEV, I.N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; KRIVONOGOV, V.Ya., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk, dotsent; KOZLOV, A.G., vedushchiy redaktor

[Mining and metallurgical industry in the Urals at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th; a collection of documents] Gornozavodskaia promyshlennost' Urala na rubezhe XVIII-XIX vv.; sbornik dokumental'nykh materialov. Sverdlovsk, 1956. 297 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial, Sverdlovsk. Komissiya po istorii tekhniki.

(Ural Mountain region--Mineral industries)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

Antonov, P.G.

ANTONOV, Petr Georgiyevich, tekhnolog, geroy truda; GORSHKOV, A.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; OSIN, I.A., inzhener, redaktor; KOZLOV, A.G., redaktor; KALETINA, A.V., inzhener, vedushchiy redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Advice to young foundry workers] Sovety molodomu liteishchiku, Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 59 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Uralmashzavod (for Antonov)
(Founding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

LORENTSO, D.N.; OKUNEV, I.V., inzh., red.; ZABAYKIN, A.Ya., inzh., red.; KOZLOV, A.G., nauchnyy red.; MARES'YEV, M.I., red.; SUVOROV, A.V., red.; YAMOV, A.F., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Ural Railroad Car Plant] Ural'skii Vagonostroitel'nyi Zavod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (for Lorentso).
(Nizhniy Tagil--Railroads--Cars--Construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

5(2) SOV/75-14-3-17/29

AUTHORS: Krot, N. N., Smirnov-Averin, A. P., Kozlov, A. G.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Determination of Magnesium in Uranium (Spektrofotometricheskoye opredeleniye magniya v urane)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 3, pp 352-355 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After checking the stability of the solutions of eriochrome black T and its complex formation with magnesium, and after the determination of the optical density of the magnesium complex in the spectrum range of from 500 - 550 mμ eriochrome black T is recommended for the determination of magnesium also in the presence of uranium. Uranium is precipitated at pH ~ 5 with oxy-quinoline. The method permits a determination of 0.005% Mg in uranium with a maximum relative error of ±3%. The complex compound between magnesium and eriochrome black T was investigated and a molecular ratio of 1 : 2 was determined. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

S/078/60/005/009/024/040/XX
B017/B058

AUTHORS: Kozlov, A. G. and Krot, N. N.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Study of the Complex Formation of the Uranyl Ion With Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 1959 - 1963

TEXT: The complex formation of the uranyl ion with ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) as a function of the pH of the solution and at different ratios of the components was investigated by spectrophotometric determinations. The absorption spectra of the complexes are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It follows from the results that acid salt UO_2H_2Y develops at pH = 2. Partial hydrolysis sets in by increasing the ratio U : Y of the components and the pH of the solution. The following complex compounds were found and isolated in solid state:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

Spectrophotometric Study of the Complex Formation of the Uranyl Ion With Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid

S/078/60/005/009/024/040/XX
B017/B058

UO_2H_2Y, $\left[(UO_2)_2Y\right]$ and $\left[UO_2Y\right]^{2-}$. The complex $K_2\left[UO_2Y\right]nH_2O$ was isolated in solid state by adding an excess of ethyl alcohol to the concentrated solution at pH = 5.5. The instability constant of the complex $\left[(UO_2)_2Y\right]$ is $K_1 = (6.7 \pm 2.8).10^{-16}$, and that of the complex $\left[UO_2Y\right]^{2-}$ is $K_2 = (5.2 \pm 2.4).10^{-11}$. The complexes of the uranyl ion with EDTA are less stable than those with nitrile triacetic acid and those of other bivalent metals with EDTA. The authors mention a paper by N. P. Komar'. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 17 references: 1 Soviet, 6 US, 2 British, 3 Czechoslovakian, 1 Danish, 1 French, and 3 German.

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1959

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

81744
S/089/60/008/05/03/008
B006/B056

21133 0

AUTHORS: Smirnov-Averin, A. P., Galkov, V. I., Sevast'yanov, Yu. G., Krot, N. N., Ivanov, V. I., Sheynker, I. G., St[illegible]'ya, L. A., Kir'yanov, S. S., Kozlov, A. G.

TITLE: Investigation of a Used Fuel Element of the First Nuclear Power Station

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 446 - 447

TEXT: In the present paper the authors give a report on investigations of the isotope composition, the burnup and the state of the shells of used fuel elements of the Pervaya atomnaya elektrostantsiya (First Nuclear Power Station) of the Soviet Union. The fuel elements investigated had been in operation for 1160 days. Carrying out of the remote investigations is briefly described. A thin oxide film was found on the outer shells, but no damage was observed. The outer diameter was measured by means of a remote micrometer at various places, and certain informations were found. Averaged over the entire length of the element an increase of the diameter from 14.11 ± 0.02 to 14.20 ± 0.02 mm was found. An investigation

of the inner shell showed that it had a brown deposit (about 1 μ thick), which was identified as an incrustation (and not as a corrosion product of steel). The burnup was determined according to the Cs^{137}-activity, which was separated chromatographically by the sample from the element; this isotope was especially well suited because of its long half-life. Fig. 1 shows the course of burnup along the element (from bottom to top). The mean burnup amounted to 12.5%. In the case of samples which were taken at a distance of 95 cm from the lower end of the element (range of maximum burnup), the burnup was determined mass-spectrometrically. The uranium content in these samples was 4.32%, which corresponds to a burnup of 16.1%. Fig. 2 shows the distribution of the entire α-, β-, and γ-activities along the element (from bottom to top). The transuranium-isotope content was determined according to the alpha spectra and the number of spontaneous fissions. Fig. 3 shows the distribution of the isotopes Pu^{240}, Pu^{239}, and Pu^{238}, and Am^{241} along the fuel element. The $Pu^{238,239,240,241}$ and Am^{241} content is given in a Table ($2.54\cdot10^{-4}$, 1.20, 0.102, $1.27\cdot10^{-2}$, $1.86\cdot10^{-3}$) and is compared with several theoretical

data. The authors finally thank G. M. Kukavadze and B. N. Ivanov for the mass-spectroscopic analysis of the irradiated uranium, and Y. N. Sharapov for calculating the isotope composition. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 American.

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.G.

Investigation of complex compounds of uranyl with hydroxylamine by using the solubility method. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.6:1302-1307 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Uranyl compounds) (Hydroxylamine)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

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21,2200

AUTHORS: Smirnov-Averin, A. P., Galkov, V. I., Ivanov, V. I., Meshcheryakov, V. P., Sheynker, I. G., Stabenova, L. A., Krot, N. N., Kozlov, A. G.

TITLE: Study of a used fuel rod from the First Nuclear Power Station

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1961, 122-125

TEXT: This is the second part of a paper, the first having been published in "Atomnaya energiya" v. 8, no. 5, 1960, 446. Results of studies of used fuel rods from the Pervaya atomnaya elektrostantsiya (First Nuclear Power Station) are presented. The element jackets displayed no changes apart from some oxide stains. A comparison between the diameters of a new fuel rod with one after 104 and another after 445 effective burning hours showed that while the diameter had not increased at the upper and lower rod ends, it had grown by less than 0.2 mm in the middle. In order to measure the total α-, β-, and γ-activity, the used fuel rod was divided lengthwise into 10 sections, and each of these parts was dissolved in nitric acid. The α-activity was determined by a Да-49 (Da-49) standard device and an ionization chamber, the

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Study of a used fuel rod from the ....

β-activity by a 4π-counter, the γ-activity by an ionization chamber as compared to a radium standard. The activity of the inner and outer tubes bounding the fuel element was also measured; these tubes were made of stainless steel. In the middle, the activity of the outer tube was 30% higher than that of the inner tube. This effect can be explained by the change of the neutron spectrum along the diameter of the fuel element. The burn-up in the used fuel elements was determined on the strength of the absolute activity of cesium which was separated by an ion exchanger. The results of a radiometric determination of the burn-up were compared with mass-spectrometric results, and agreement was found to be good. The mean burn-up of the entire element was found to be equal to 53%. Finally, the isotopic composition of transuranic elements was also determined in the used-up fuel. The first part of the present paper has supplied the result of a radiometric determination of the isotopic composition in case of a 12.5% burn-up of the element. The results of a mass-spectrometric analysis are now given. The substance under investigation was to the emitter (tungsten foil, 40 μ) in the form of an aqueous nitrate solution. A thermal ion source served for the purpose. Results are presented in Fig. 5. They were used to calculate the mean values of isotopic composition. The

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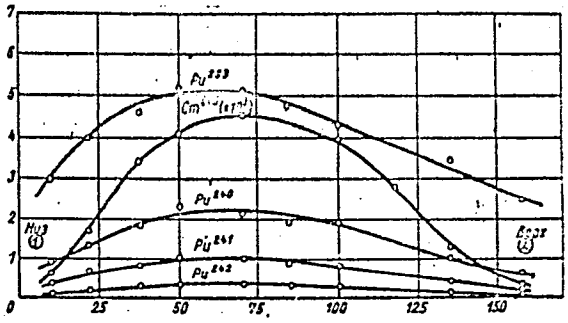
Study of a used fuel rod from the ...

following was found (in kg/ton of uranium): Pu^{239} - 4.10; Pu^{240} - 1.53; Pu^{241} - 0.64; Pu^{242} - 0.20; Cm^{242} - $2.73 \cdot 10^{-3}$. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1960

Fig. 5: Isotopic composition of transuranic elements along the fuel element. Legend: Ordinate: isotopic concentration in kg/ton of U; abscissa: length in cm; (1) bottom; (2) top.



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich

KOZLOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich; PRAVDIN, L.F., redaktor; DMITRIYEVA, S.I., redaktor; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Experience in propagating the cork oak in the U.S.S.R.] Opyt razvedeniia probkovogo duba v SSSR. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1955. 23 p. (MLRA 9:1)

(Cork tree)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich

NAUMOV, Vasiliy Prokhorovich; KOZLOV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[From the Yekaterinburg factory to the modern plant] Ot Ekaterinburgskoi fabriki do sovremennogo zavoda. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 98 p. (Iz istorii mashinostroeniia na Urale, no.4) (MIRA 11:5)
(Sverdlovsk—Machinery industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

Kozlov, A. I.

Changes in the content of carotin and nitrogen substances of grasses during hay making. A. Kozlov. *Sbornik Studencheskk. Nauch. Issledovatel. Kruzhkov. Sel'skokhoz. Akad.* 1953, No. 4; 171-6; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 5120.—Excessive drying and tedding of grass reduced the carotin and protein content of the resulting hay. The lowest loss occurred when grass was dried in hangers.

B. S. Levine

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

Kozlov, A.I.

The hydrolytic saccharification of polysaccharides of plant by-products and the development of technological procedures for the improvement of the nutritional aspect of crude fodder. A. I. Skrigan, A. I. Kozlov, and V. S. Verner. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Belorussk. S. S. R.* 1953, No. 6, 109–78; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 13878.—A study was made of the products of hydrolysis of the polysaccharides, mains, galactan, xylan, araban, etc. in plant materials normally used as crude fodder (straw and chaff of grain cultures, woody shoots, the stems and husks of corn, etc.). The hydrolysis was brought about with the aid of 0.2% HCl treatment of the material for 3 hrs. The quantity of easily hydrolyzed polysaccharides ranged between 17.74% in the sunflower stems and 46.33% of corn husks and 41.85% in wheat chaff. Equally wide variations were observed generally for the content of sugars in the hydrolyzates. U. S. L.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I., Cand Agr Sci--(diss) "Grass mixtures and care of a ~~planted~~ seeded meadow by way of added nutrition under Yaroslavskaya Oblast conditions Kos, 1958. 22 pp (All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fodderyim V.R. Vil'yams), 110 copies (KL,30-58,129)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.; YEGOROVA, L.I.

Economic efficiency of the new trends in the development of the technology for the production of hydrolysis yeast. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 12:216-231 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.; PARMENOVA, I.V.

Economics and prospects of lignin charcoal production and of its use in carbon bisulfide plants. Sbor.trud.NIIGS 12:232-243 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

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L 23057-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP5028996 SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/65/000/009/0037/0038

61
60
B

AUTHOR: Akimenko, A. D.; Kozlov, A. I.; Skvortsov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Features of the heating of steel blanks in molten glass

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1965, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: molten glass, glass, metal heat treatment, carburization

ABSTRACT: The article is a rebuttal of the critique offered by Ye. G. Shadek in the same issue of Kuznechno-shtampovoye proizvodstvo, p 36. It is admitted that Shadek is right in pointing to the considerable carburization occurring during the initial experiments of the authors, but such carburization was of a local rather than integral character. Further, owing to the inhomogeneity of the metal, a large number of complex multi-electron elements forms at the surface. Fracture occurs chiefly along grain boundaries, with transition of the anode Fe to the melt, following the reaction $Fe-2e = Fe^{+2}$ and release of gaseous constituents at the cathode. Hence, there is reason to believe that, contrary to Shadek's assertion, the electrochemical interaction between the glass melt and metal occurs in any case and not solely when the Na_2O content of glass is less than 25%. It is shown that weight loss

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referred to unit surface area of the press-and-forge blank in g/cm^2 is a better indicator of the heating of this blank in molten glass than loss in percent of the blank's weight. On continuing their previous experiments (A. D. Akimenko, A. I. Kozlov, A. A. Skvortsov. Kuznechno-shtampovoye proizvodstvo, 1964, no. 4; 1964, no.11) the authors developed under laboratory conditions an easily fusible glass in which heating of the metal blank results in a metal weight loss of less than 0.01 g/cm^2 at 1250°C after ~30 min while at the same time markedly reducing the carburization of the metal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

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L 23058-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP5028997 SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/65/000/009/0038/0041

AUTHOR: Kozlov, A. I.; Skvortsov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Semicontinuous furnace for oxidation-free heating of steel billets with molten glass in the maximum-temperature zone

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 9, 1965, 38-41

TOPIC TAGS: molten glass, glass, metal heat treatment, heat treatment furnace, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: On the basis of their previous investigations (Akimenko, Kozlov, Skvortsov Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1964, no. 4; 1964, no. 11) the authors developed, built and tested an experimental semicontinuous furnace with a productivity of 550-650 kg/hr (Fig. 1) designed to heat billets of steel 45 measuring 286x105x28 mm. The furnace interior is 2.8 m long, 0.6 mm wide and is equipped with four burners as well as with a pneumatic pusher rod. The furnace bottom contains a concave depression for filling with molten glass. The billets are heated to 700-750°C in the front zone of the furnace, whereupon they are pushed along on heat-resistant guide rails into the molten-glass bath where they are heated to forging temperatures (1230-1250°C). The 30° and 12° tilts of the burners and the closeness of the zone

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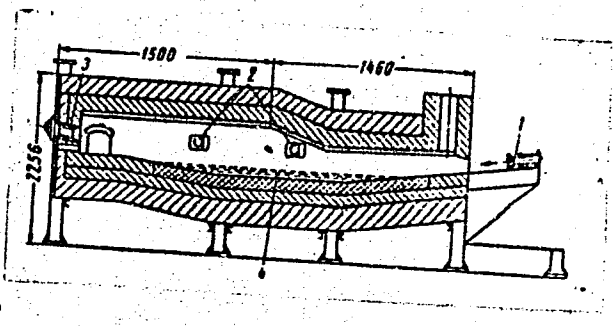

Fig. 1. Longitudinal cross section of furnace

1 - pusher rod; 2 - side burner; 3 - front burner; 4 - molten-glass pool

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ACC NR: AP5028997

of maximum temperatures (1380-1450°C) to the surface of the glass melt assure an efficient transfer of heat to the molten glass and enhance the longevity of the furnace arch. The protection of the heat-resistant guide rails by a layer of glass in the zone of maximum temperatures makes it possible to dispense with water cooling, which greatly improves the utilization of heat in the furnace. The billets thus heated get neither oxidized nor carburized. Preliminary studies of heating cost have shown that heating in molten glass may be more economical than other heating methods, particularly as regards the heating of alloys. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000/

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk; TRET'YAKOV, P.N., kand.ekonom.nauk

Technical and economic efficiency of the hydrolysis industry.
Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.4:489-492 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Hydrolysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.

KOZLOV, A.I.; TRET'YAKOV, P.N.

Results of and prospects for the development of the hydrolysis industry in the U.S.S.R. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.7:7-12 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut godroliznoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Hydrolysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.

Means of increasing the profitableness of hydrolysis plants in Eastern Siberia. Gidroliz i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.1:27-29 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Siberia, Eastern--Wood-using industries)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.; GORSHKOV, I.I.

Prospects for the manufacture of vanillin from lignin sulfonates. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.4:24-25 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Vanillin) (Lignosulfonic acids)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.

Furfurole, lignin and polyatomic alcohols are valuable substances for organic synthesis. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 11 no.6:28-29 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizney i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Chemistry, Organic--Synthesis) (Hydrolysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.; GORSHKOV, I.I.

Assuring the drug industry a supply of vanillin. Med.prom. 12 no.2: 31-34 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(VANILLIN)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

NAUMOV, V.V., kand.ekon.nauk; DMITRIYEV, V.A., inzh.-ekonomist; KOZLOV, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk; GORSHKOV, I.I., inzh.-ekonomist

Economic efficiency of the use of ammonia base in the production of sulfite pulp. Bum.prom. 33 no.11:25-26 N '58.(MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Naumov, Dmitriyev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Kozlov, Gorshkov).
(Woodpulp) (Amonia)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.; VAKAYEVA, M.S.

Prospects for the development of furfurole production in the Leningrad Economic Region. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.3: 23-24 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizhoy i sul'fitno spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Leningrad economic region--Furaldehyde)

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CHUYENKOV, V.S.; KOZLOV, A.I.

Economic factors and the prospects for the development of the production of ethyl alcohol from wood. Gidroliz.i lesokhim. prom. 12 no.6:1-4 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Ethyl alcohol) (Wood)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.; KAN, S.A.

Resources and means of lowering the production costs at the Kansk Hydrolysis Plant. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.8:23-24 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Kozlov). 2. Kanskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Kan).
(Kansk--Wood-using industries--Costs) (Hydrolysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

BASIN, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; KOZLOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; CHUYENKOV, V.S., red.; KHIVRICH, Ye.D., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Problems of efficiency in the hydrolysis industry] Voprosy ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti gidroliznoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 124 p.
(Hydrolysis) (MIRA 14:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk; MAKHNOVETSKIY, S.I., inzh.

Using hydrolysis lignites as waste additives. Stroi. mat. 6 no.12:19 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Lignite)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KOZLOV, A.I.; VAKAYEVA, M.S.; GORSHKOV, I.I.; BOBOVNIKOV, B.M.

Means of lowering the costs of furfurole produced by hydrolysis plants in operation. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.4:21-23 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Kozlov, Vakayeva, Gorshkov).
2. Andizhanskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Bobovnikov).
(Furaldehyde) (Hydrolysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825820011-4

KIELCY, A. I. (USSR)

"Economic efficiency of the method of liberating crystalline glucose by means of the binary compound with sodium chloride"

Report presented at the Conference on the Theory and Technology of Crystalline Glucose Production, Leningrad, March 1961 (Reported in Sbornik i Biokhim., 4, 1961)

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B110/B218

AUTHORS: Kozlov, A. I., Shabadash, N. Z.

TITLE: Furfurole and its derivatives as a promising raw material for the plastics industry

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1961, 47-51

TEXT: The authors report on the development of Soviet furfurole industry. They point out several short comings (high costs, low output etc.) and suggest measures to improve the situation. Thus, the costs have been reduced already by 50% in the RSFSR. In the hydrolytical plants of East Siberia, the production cost can be halved by introduction of efficient heat systems and increased productivity. The procedure by N. V. Chalov et al. (Ref. 2: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom., No. 3 (1956)) of the NIIGS permits an increase in concentration from 0.3-0.4 to 3-5% with the use of a desorption plate column. Here, vapor consumption is only a quarter (15.4 Mcal) per ton of furfurole. Productivity of these plants can be increased to the 1 1/2-fold with the use of vacuum coolers. Thus, production costs can be reduced by 40%. In the southern plants, the vapor

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consumption can be reduced by boiling of furfurole hexose and utilization of waste heat from dehydrators for secondary vapor production. Vapor costs are halved by adapting thermal power plants to natural-gas firing. In Central Asia, the price can be reduced by 50% by continuous supply of raw material. The Seven-year Plan (1958-65) provides for a 15-fold increase in furfurole output by 1965. The greater portion will be produced by large hydrolyzing plants, each with an annual output of 5000 tons. Yeast for fodder will be produced by hydrolysis from the cellolignin left in direct furfurole synthesis, and calcium acetate from the acetic acid. Each of the special plants will produce 7000 tons of yeast for fodder, 6000 tons of calcium acetate and lignin products as by-products. Amortization will be finished in 2-3 years. Furfurole plants with an annual output of 500-1500 tons will be established in timber, foodstuff, furniture industries, etc. with pentose waste products. Furfurole will also be produced in pyrolysis of leaf wood (birch). A wide field of application of furfurole is the production of molding powders on the basis of phenol-aldehyde resins. Replacement of HCHO by furfurole increases the plasticity of molding powders, thus facilitating the molding and casting under pressure of complicated pieces. It increases the yield from 108-110% to

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150-170% referred to the phenol weight. Thus, 120 kg of phenol and about 350 kg of formalin are saved per ton of molding powder. The articles are nicer and have better dielectric properties. The intended price reduction of furfurole would further cheapen them. They can be produced with the available apparatus. Formulas for furfurole-containing carbamide resins, which exhibit high plasticity, durability, resistance to heat and water for wood-fiber boards, veneers, and furniture, have been worked out at Soviet scientific research institutes. Furan resins on furfurole or furyl-alcohol basis in connection with acetals, phenols, and epoxy resins are used for condensation plastics. Furyl resins are resistant to alkalis and some mineral acids, show good adhesion to metals, wood, concrete, etc., and can be used as anticorrosive coatings. Furyl resins surpass phenol resins with respect to heat and water resistance and dielectric properties. They could be used in the production of abrasive papers. Furyl alcohol with aniline chloride is used for the production of furyl-aniline resins for concrete plastics impermeable to benzene, water, and gas. The thermosetting ФА (FA) resin developed at the scientific research institutes of the USSR is a condensation product of the furfurole acetone monomer with high thermal stability. According to data of the Institut

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