organicheskogo sinteza Latviyskoy Akademii Nauk (Institute of Organic Synthesis of the Latvian Academy of Sciences), the furfurole method for the production of maleic anhydride is simpler and superior in quality to the benzene method. Furfurole is also used for producing АГ (AG) salt, a component of polyamide resins. The initial product, hexamethylene diamine, used besides adipic acid for the production of AG salt could be obtained from furfurole. Thus, more AG salt for synthetic fibers could be produced.

KOZLOV, A.I.

Striving for the fulfillment of the seven-year plan ahead of schedule. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.6:3-7 '61.(MIRA 14:9)
(Hydrolysis) (Wood--Chemistry)

BASIN, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; KOZLOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; RAKUTS, Yevgeniy Petrovich; CHUYENOK, V.S., red.; ZLOTNIKOVA, Ye.A., red. izd-va; KARLOVA, G.L., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the utilization of spent sulfite liquor]Ekonomika pererabotki sul'fitnykh shchelokov. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 89 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Sulfite liquor) (Woodpulp industry--By-products)

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

Means for increasing labor productivity at hydrolysis plants.
Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.3:1-2 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Hydrolysis) (Labor productivity)

KOZLOV, A.I., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

Results of and prospects for the development of the hydrolysis industry in the U.S.S.R. [Trudy] NTO bum.i der.prom. no.8:184-192 '59. (MIRA 16:2)

(Hydrolysis)
(Chemical industries)

AKIMENKO, A.D.; KOZLOV, A.I.; SKVORTSOV, A.A.

Characteristics of the heat transfer process during the heating of steel ingots in molten glass. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:196-199 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KOZLOV, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Economics and prospects for the production of liquid and solid carbonic acid by the hydrolysis plants. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11: 148-156 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KOZLOV, A.I.

Improving the gross production structure in the hydrolysis industry. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 18 no.4:25-26 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizney i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

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

Improve the organization of work in the hydrolysis industry. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.5:1-3 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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

KOZLOV, A.I.

Experience in the case of free skin grafting in hospitals of the Kirov Province. Ortop.,travm.i protez. 20 no.11:23-28 N '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii (direktor - dotsent M.G. Grigor'yev) i 2-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - A.I. Kozlov) Kirovskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - O.A. Yablokov).
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

KOZLOV, A.I.

Use of dermatoplasty in the provincial hospital. Kaz.-med.zhur. 40 no.2:39-44 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii (direktor - dotsent M.G.Grigor'yev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.I.L. TSimkhes) i II-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.I.Kozlov) Kirovskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavvrach - N.K.Popov).
(SKIN GRAFTING)

KOZLOV, A. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Application of skin plastics in the oblast and rayon hospitals of the Kirovskaya Oblast." Kirov, 1960. 17 pp; (Gor'kiy State Medical Inst im S. M. Kirov); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 25-60, 139)

SOROKO-NOVITSKIY, V.I., professor; KOZLOV, A.I., inzhener, redaktor; BAUMAN, I.M., redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Testing automobile and tractor engines] Ispytaniia avtotraktornykh dvigatelei. Izd.4-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 531 p.(MLRA 8:11)
(Automobiles--Engines--Testing)
(Tractors--Engines--Testing)

KOZLOV, A.I.

Qualities and shortcomings of a new track tool. Put' i put. khoz. no.7:17 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Starshiy dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Orel.
(Railroads--Tools and implements)

KOZLOV, A.I.

Turning lathe attachments. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no. 8:32 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Lathes--Attachments)

KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.

Unit for boring holes in wood layers [illegible]. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 3 no.9:29 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

Kczlov, A.I.

AUTHOR: Kczlov, A.I., Engineer 117-58-5-4/24

TITLE: Modernization of a Vertical Drilling Machine (Modernizatsiya vertikal'no-sverlil'nogo stanka)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 5 p 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Kiyev Plant "Krasnyy Ekskavator", the lapping of slide box openings is done on a modernized vertical drilling machine, on which the feed box has been replaced by a reversing mechanism as is shown in figure 1. The gear box has been lifted 150 mm and the lower end of the spindle is provided with a left and right hand thread; the up-and-down movement of the spindle is controlled by upper and lower cam sleeves. The periodical stop is regulated by a cam gear. The operation of the mechanism can be followed in figure 1. The slide box openings are machined by expanding iron reamers fastened to the spindle by a double joint. The modernization increased the efficiency by 5-6 times. There is one figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Drilling machines (Vertical)-Revision

KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.

Boring hydraulic cylinder bodies on lathes. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.2:26-27 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Drilling and boring)

KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.

Chucks clamping parts by tail centers. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 4 no.4:27-28 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Chucks)

KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.

Vortex cutting of internal screw-threads increases labor productivity. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 4 no.8:34 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Screw cutting)

GRISHKAN, S.G., inzh.; KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.

Final machining of working surfaces of hydraulic cylinders by rolling. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 4 no.10:32-33 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, A.M., inzh.

Unit with hydraulic clamps for press-fitting of bushings and riveting of excavator buckets. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.11:31-32 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Excavating machinery) (Rivets and riveting)

80494
S/121/59/000/11/005/005

18.5200

AUTHORS: Grishkan, S.G., Kozlov, A.I.

TITLE: The Machining of Hydraulic Cylinders

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1959, No 11, pp 41 - 42

TEXT: The Kiyev "Krasnyy ekskavator" Plant has introduced high-speed boring and coldforming by rolling (instead of honing) of hydraulic cylinder tubes of 80 and 120 mm in diameter and up to 1,200 mm in length on a modernized D63A lathe as shown in Figure 1. The hydraulic cylinder blanks are tubes of 102 x 14 and 140 x 14 mm, made of 45 grade steel. The authors describe the setting of the blank on the lathe and the special equipment of the lathe necessary for roughing, finishing and rolling operations. Figure 2 shows the boring head for roughing operations, fitted with three hard-alloy guides which are taking up the cutting stresses and friction forces arising during the revolving of the machined part, while a fourth guide of wood is installed as shock-absorber. The durability of the hard-alloy guides amounts to 6 months, the wooden one lasts for one shift. It was found by tests that the clearance between bored aperture and head guides

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should not exceed 0.3 mm per diameter. As it can be seen from Figure 3, finishing boring is carried out by a boring head with a T15K6 grade hard-alloy fitted floating tool bit. This head is equipped with rubber guides which act as shock-absorbers in order to impart to the tool the necessary stability to achieve a 6th class surface finish. The authors give a description of the optimum geometric parameters of the tool bits, and point out that the blades should have a shock-absorbing chamfer to prevent fluted and serrated surfaces. The diametric dimensions for finishing boring are within the range of the 3rd class of precision, while conicity and ellipticity do not exceed 0.03 mm over the length of housing. Roughing boring is carried out at a cutting speed of 87 m/min, with a feed of 0.5 mm/rev and cutting depth of 2.75 mm. Finishing is effected with a cutting speed of 100 m/min, a feed of 1.25 mm/rev and cutting depth of 0.25 mm. After introducing high-speed boring, the labor efficiency increased from 10 - 12 to 50 - 60 pieces per shift, i.e. by 5 times. The authors give a detailed description of the cooling system of the lathe and state that "sulfofrezol" is used as cooling liquid. According to the new technology the honing process was replaced by superfinish rolling. For this purpose a tolerance of 0.04 - 0.05 mm is left after the finishing boring. The surface finish of the part before coldforming

by rolling should not be lower than that of the 6th class. After superfinish rolling the surface finish is one of the 9th class, while the precision of aperture diameter corresponds to the 2nd or 3rd class, depending on the machining accuracy of the finishing boring. Figure 4 shows the rolling tool, the construction of which is described by the authors. They state that, under manufacturing conditions, the rolling process is carried out at a speed of 70 rpm and a feed of 200 mm/min. The rolls are made of ShKh15 grade steel and are hardened up to $R_C = 62 \div 64$. The finish of the operating surface of the rolls should be of the 10th class. In comparison with the former honing process, the efficiency has increased by 3 times after superfinish rolling was introduced. Four graphs.

KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.

Distribution valve for suspended air lifts. Mashinostroitel' no.3:14 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Pneumatic machinery)

BASHMAKOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; KOZLOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; SUKHOV, I.V., red.; TELYASHOV, R.Kh., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Lifting-capacity limiter for jib cranes. Self-gripping catch for sheet materials] Ogranichitel' gruzopod"emnosti dlia strelovykh pod"emnykh kranov. Samozazhimnoi zakhvat dlia listovogo materiala. Leningrad, 1963. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom Seriia: Mekhanicheskaia obrabotka metallov, no.12) (MIRA 16:10)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety appliances)
(Materials handling--Equipment and supplies)

L 62593-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018188

ENCL: 01

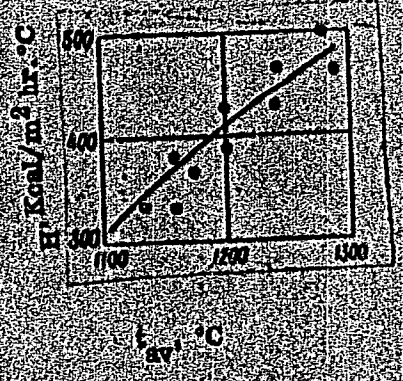


Fig. 1. α_H vs. the temperature of molten glass.

Card 4/4

KOZLOV, A.I., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR (Kuybyshev)

Results of the work of the Medical Veterans' Council in Kuybyshev Province. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.2:27-29 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(KUYBYSHEV PROVINCE--PUBLIC HEALTH)

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

For a further improvement of economics in furfurol production.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.7:1-3 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.

KOZLOV, A.I.; TOCHINOVA, V.G.

Economic effectiveness of the new method for manufacturing crystalline glucose. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.8:25 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

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

Economics and prospects for the production of lignin coal. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.4:23-24 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

MAYANTS, M.M.; VAYNSHTOK, I.S.; KOZLOV, A.I.; RATINOV, V.B.

Using the ultrasonic pulse method to study the kinetics of the hardening of binding substances. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.2:81-90 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Binding materials)

DONSKOY, S.M.; ZEMSKOV, N.Ya.; OSENOV, V.I.; POTAPOV, A.I.; UDALIKHINA, A.S.; YAROSHUK, D.Ya.; VAYNER, M.S.; VERNYI, Ye.A.; CHURKIN, D.I.; GERASIMOV, K.A.; ZIBRIN, D.A.; AYKHENVAL'D, Ye.L.; KOZLOV, A.I.; BULANOV, A.G.; OSTROVSKAYA, L.N.; TAUBES, I.S.; PETROV, Z.I.; POTEPALOV, V.A.; PECHONYY, A.D.; TROFIMOVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Development of power engineering in the Tatar A.S.S.R.] Razvitie energetiki Tatarskoi ASSR. Kazan', Tatarkoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tatar A.S.S.R. Sovet Narodnogo khozyaystva. Upravleniye energeticheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Power engineering)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034599 S/0182/64/000/004/0037/0038

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

TITLE: Investigation of heating steel objects in molten glass

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1964, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel heating, molten glass, thermocouple PP, potentiometer EPP 09 M, heat convection, steel U8, steel 35, Fourier criterion

ABSTRACT: Results obtained in experimental heating of steel objects in molten glass prior to forging and stamping are discussed. Samples were held in chamotte crucibles and were heated at 1150-1250C in a silicon carbide furnace. The temperature at the center of a sample was measured with a thermocouple PP connected to an electronic potentiometer EPP-09-M. Samples were made of steel 35 and steel U8 and were either 12 or 25 mm in diameter. The glass consisted of 72% SiO_2, 14.2% Na_2O, 7% CaO, 4% MgO, 2.8% Al_2O_3. Dimensionless center temperature and Fourier number were determined from the temperature diagrams, while D. V. Budrin's charts or the formulas for thin plates (at a low Bi concentration) provided the coefficient of heat exchange. This coefficient proved similar to that obtained in air at 1180C. It dropped at the beginning of heating due to the formation of a viscous glass layer

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4034599

on steel and increased with the temperature after this layer disappeared. As the temperature differential between steel and glass diminished, the coefficient dropped again. According to the preliminary calculations, this coefficient may be found as $\alpha_{conv} = c \sqrt[4]{\Delta t}$ Kcal/m^2 · hr · degree, where c ≈ 110-130. A layer of glass which originates during cooling prevents the oxidation of steel and may be used as lubricant in pressure working. As was stated by L. K. Kovalev (Steklo kak smazka pri goryachey deformatsii metallov. Byulleten' Gosudarstvennogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stekla, 1961, No. 1), this layer slows down the cooling process. This effect, however, is very small. The loss of metal volume, suffered in the course of heating, was found to be caused mainly by the decomposition of the oxide scale. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 15152-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pq-4 WH/
JD/HW/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP4049120 S/0182/64/000/011/0037/0039

AUTHOR: Akimenko, A. D.; Koslov, A. I.; Skvortsov, A. A. B

TITLE: Certain problems in using molten glass for the oxidation-free heating of steel billets 15 11

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1964, 37-39

TOPIC TAGS: steel, heating, molten glass, oxidation free heating, lubricant, forging die, die
19 18

ABSTRACT: Experiments in the use of molten window glass as the heating medium and lubricant in steel forging have shown that in the process of heating the steel, the molten glass dissolves the iron oxide. The iron oxide stimulates crystallization in the glass and narrows the temperature range in which it retains its optimal viscosity (140—260 poise). When the iron content of the glass bath exceeds 12—14%, the glass layer on the billet will crystallize at temperatures as high as those of the forging range, causing intensive wear of the forging dies. Under certain conditions the iron content can

Card 1/2

L 15152-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049120

be increased to 18—20% without any adverse effects. The decarbonization of metal heated in molten glass was found to be local and dependent upon the duration of the heating. Only with prolonged heating does the decarbonization extend to the whole surface of a heated object. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: \ none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, MT

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3144

Card 2/2

L 58379-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pg-4/Pf-4 WJM/JD/WH/HM UR/0129/65/000/006/0044/0045
ACCESSION NR: AP5015804 666.127:621.73.032'034

AUTHOR: Yefimova, L. B.; Kozlov, A. I.

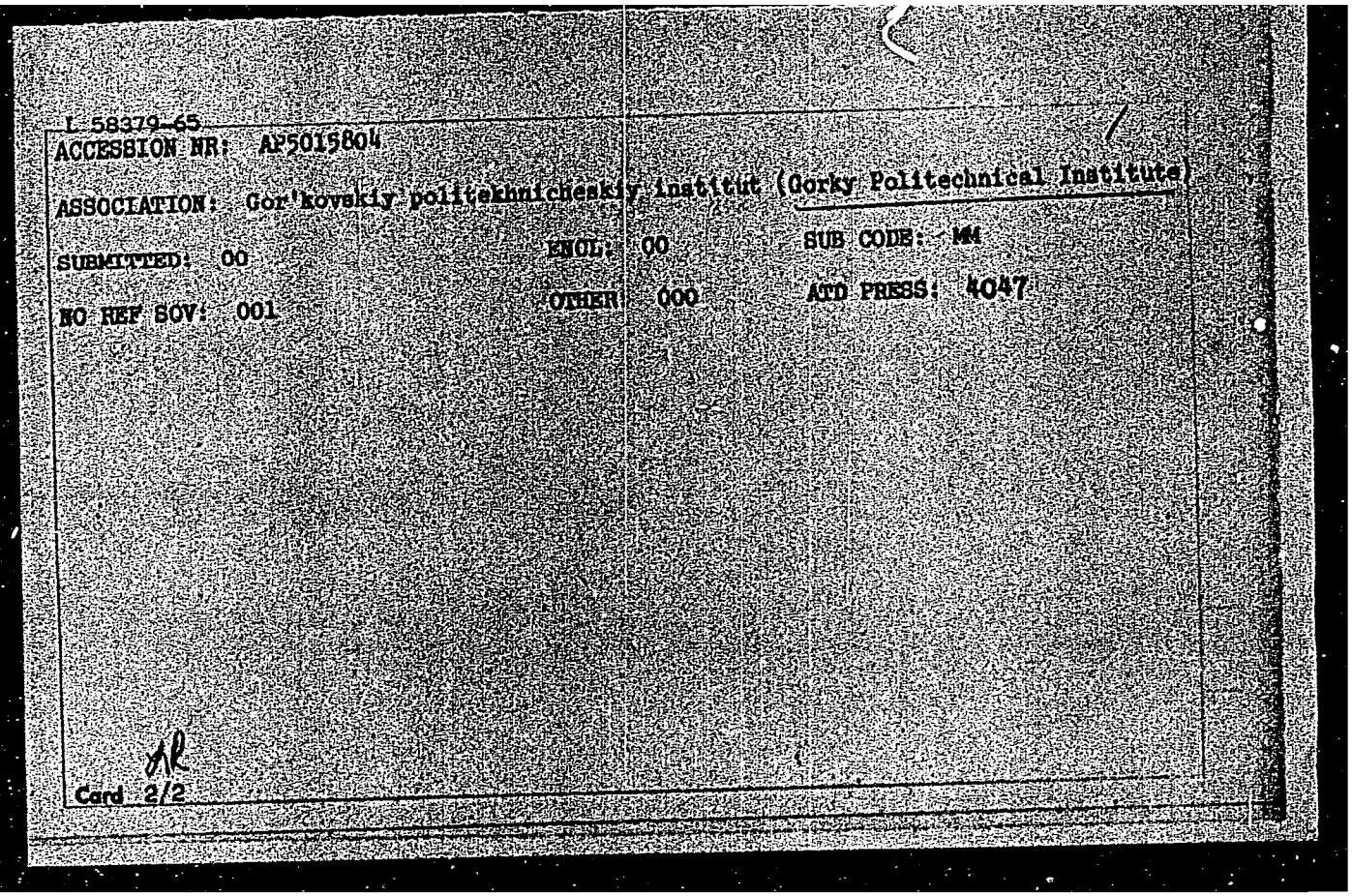
TITLE: Heating of steel billets in molten glass

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1965, 44-45, and bottom half of insert facing p. 25

TOPIC TAGS: steel heating, molten glass

ABSTRACT: Specimens of steel 45 (AISI-1045) were heated up to 1160—1200C in a molten glass bath (crushed window glass), a molten salt $BaCl_2$, or in a flame gas furnace in order to determine which method produces steel forgings with a minimum of scale and decarbonization. The decarbonization and grain size of specimens heated in molten glass or molten salt were similar, but the decarbonized layer of specimens heated in a gas furnace was 2.5—3 times thicker. The surface of specimens heated in molten glass becomes bright and is coated by glass film which protects it from scale formation during transportation and cooling. This glass film can be utilized as a lubricant during forging in order to increase the service life of dies. These advantages make possible maximum decrease allowances for machining, reduce cost, and improve sanitary conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [AZ]

Card 1/2



L 58379-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015804

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Gorky Politechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4047

Card 2/2

L 23879-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6
ACC NR: AP6009929 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0124/0124
IJP(c) WW/EM

AUTHOR: Kel'shman, Ye. A.; Kozlov, A. I.; Leonov, N. N.; Shtender, I. G.; Andryakov, V. M.

64
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for fastening an element inside a shell in a gas stream. Class 47, No. 179143

14 26

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 124

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, aerodynamic drag

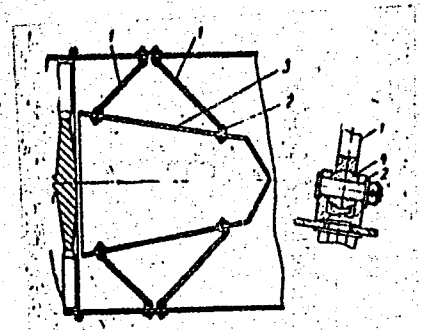
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device containing braces for fastening an element inside a shell in a gas stream. Hydraulic drag is reduced and the reliability of the fastening is improved by installing the braces at an angle to the axis of the shell and by using ball-and-socket hinges for fastening the braces to the inside surface of the shell and to the element.

UDC: 621.646.9.002.73

2

Card 1/2

L 23879-66
ACC NR: AP6009929



1--braces; 2--axis of the shell; 3--element; 4--ball-and-socket hinges.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 30May64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 dda

KOZLOV, Aleksey Il'ich; GOLYGIN, Konstantin Nikolayevich; BORSHCHEVSKAYA, S.I., red.; PRESNOVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[District changes its appearance] Raion meniaet oblik. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sekretar' Nevskogo rayonnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza, g. Leningrad (for Kozlov). 2. Predsedatel' Nevskogo rayonnogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta, g. Leningrad (for Golygin).
(Leningrad--Description)

KOZLOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; DOLINSKIY, N.M., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn.red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Chistovskii State Farm] Chistovskii sovkhoz. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 69 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Bulayevo District--State farms)

KOZL V, A. K.

"Observation on the Microflora of Peat Bog Soils After Their Liming." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhadanov, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

30(1) SOV/99-59-7-4/9

AUTHOR: Kozlov, A. K., Engineer

TITLE: Irrigation from Artificial Hollows with Distribution Pipes

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 24-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Irrigation from artificial hollows represents a mechanized method of irrigation, where the natural, topographic and climatic conditions of a given agricultural region are taken into account. Artificial water distributing hollows are cut along the slope of a site whose dip amounts to 0.003-0.0065. Irrigation hollows are cut across the slope with a dip of 0.0005-0.002. From them, water is taken for irrigation of furrows. On steep slopes, with a dip 0.0065-0.04 and more, a distribution waterpipe is provided connected with the distributing hollow and serving as a prolongation of it. The distance between the individual irrigation hollows varies from 110 to 350 m in compliance with the radius of action of the sprinkling assembly used. Water for irrigation is taken from natural sources (river, pond, etc.) by

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means of a transportable pump station. It is delivered through an underground waterpipe, or through a pipe mounted on the surface, to the main water tank. From there it flows under the influence of gravitational force into a distribution hollow and then to irrigating hollows. The irrigating hollows are cut 20-22 cm deep, perpendicular to the distributing hollow. The system of irrigation from artificial hollows, in conjunction with distribution pipes enables fully mechanizing the process of watering and saves time and labor. The capital investment required for laying out such an irrigation net is considerably lower than it would be in case of using a net of temporary irrigators. The system in question is more often adopted for undulating country than is the system of temporary irrigators; it guarantees the normal operation of sprinklers and other irrigation units. Transportable elements used in this system do not require regular repair and maintenance, which enables reduction of the maintenance costs of equipment. Distributors in the form of hollows and

waterpipes do not interfere with the work of tractors on the tilled acreage. There are 3 tables, 7 diagrams and 5 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Kurskaya zonal'naya opytno-meliorativnaya stantsiya (Kursk Zone Experimental Land Reclamation Station)

Kozlov, A.L.

124-57-2-2101

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kozlov, A. L., Minskiy, Ye. M.

TITLE: Fundamental Principles of the Rational Development of Natural-gas Deposits (Osnovnyye printsipy ratsional'noy razrabotki gazovykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Voprosy razrabotki i ekspluatatsii gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, 1953, pp 3-52

ABSTRACT: The first portion of the paper is devoted to the history of the evolution of the methods for the development of natural-gas deposits; the author divides it into three eras, namely, the era of the haphazard workings, the era of the empirical methods of development, which was characterized by an application of now obsolete principles of petroleum-deposit development to the development of gas deposits, and a third era which was characterized by the application of a comprehensive method of planning based on geological data, a knowledge of subterranean gas- and hydromechanics, a more advanced technology of the recovery of gas, and data on the economics of the gas industry. The second portion of the paper examines the fundamental properties of the

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124-57-2-2101

Fundamental Principles of the Rational Development of Natural-gas (cont.)

development of gas deposits. The concept "development scheme" is defined, and three stages in the exploitation of a deposit are described: a first stage when the gas enters the pipeline under its own pressure; a second stage when a primary compressor station must be set up at the wellhead in order to maintain the gas flow; and a third stage when the pressure in the gas-bearing sands has become so low that it is more advantageous to use the gas for local supply only. The term "rational development" is meant to apply to the recovery of a required quantity of gas with the smallest possible number of wells. The third portion of the paper is devoted to the peculiarities of the geological structure of gas deposits. The conditions of occurrence of gas in the crust of the earth, the pressures in a gas reservoir, and the characteristics of gas-bearing strata are examined. The fourth portion comprises the gasdynamic peculiarities of the development of deposits. Along with methods for the determination of pressure drops in a gas reservoir and the motion of water in it which are indicated in the fourth portion, light is shed on the subjects of the degree and character of the discovery of a stratum, the determination of pressure losses in the gas wells, the magnitude of the operating yield of the wells and the diameter of the riser pipe, and the determination of the number of wells required. It is recommended that the formulas and concepts formulated in Ye. M. Minskiy's papers (RzhMekh, 1954, abstract 3050), those of

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124-57-2-2101

Fundamental Principles of the Rational Development of Natural-gas (cont.)

G. A. Adamov (RzhMekh, 1954, abstract 2914), and Ye. I. Levykin (V sb.: Voprosy razrabotki i ekspluatatsii gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, 1953, p 265) be employed. In the fifth portion the productive operation of gas wells is examined. The methodology proposed by Ye. M. Minskiy for the analysis of operational data of gas wells is explained; this methodology is founded on a binomial equation for the advection of the gas to the active well area and permits the determination of the coefficients of the filtrational resistance and the magnitude of the free yield. Existing methods for the permeability of a stratum from operational data of the wells are briefly examined. In conclusion the fundamental principles of the development of gas deposits are briefly enumerated. Bibliography: 6 references.

1. Natural gas--Production 2. Natural gas industry--Development B. B. Lapuk

Card 3/3

KOZLOV, A.L.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 825

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 10/26

Authors : Genkin, M. A., Minskiy, Ye. M., Kozlov, A. L., Teverovskiy, Ye. N. and Shirokov, F. I.

Title : Cyclonic separator of the VNII (All-Union Scientific Research Institute)

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #9, 41-43, S 1954

Abstract : The cyclone type of water and dust particle separation from natural gas is described. A spiral deflector without moving parts is used for turbulent rotation of gas and a 180° turn for particle separation. Apparatuses of various capacities are outlined on 3 drawings. 2 Russian references (1950-1951).

Institution: Scientific Research Institute. Gas Division (NIIOG)

Submitted : No date

Kozlov, A. L.

Subject : USSR/Mining AID P - 1096

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 7/21

Authors : Kozlov, A. L., Kortsenshteyn, V. N. and Savchenko, V. P.

Title : Significance and methods of study of underground water pressures

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #10, 30-34, O 1954

Abstract : Genetic and hydrodynamic relations between gas deposits and the level of the underground water contacted are discussed. Precise knowledge of the static level is considered important and various methods are offered for its determination.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KOZLOV, A. L.

BRISKMAN, Aleksandr Arkad'yevich; IVANOV, Aleksandr Kornilovich; KOZLOV, Anatoliy L'vovich; MINSKIY, Yevgeniy Markovich; PALTA, Ruvim Solomonovich; RAABEN, Vladimir Nikolayevich, redaktor; KHODANOVICH, Ivan Yefimovich, redaktor; SHAKHNAZAROV, Mikhail Khasroyevich; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gas production and transportation] Dobycha i transport gaza. Pod Red. V.N.Raabena i I.E. Khodanovicha. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 551 p. (MLRA 8:10)

(Gas, Natural) (Pipelines)

KOZLOV, A.L.

AID P - 1774

Subject : USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 12/26

Author : Kozlov, A. L.

Title : Geosynclines and gas and oilbearing capacity of marginal sections of a nappe. (Paleotectonics and gas-and oil-bearing capacity)

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v.33, no.3, 50-54, Mr 1955

Abstract : The author analyses the tectonic structure of the Yelshanka elevation of the Saratov dislccation, in which he finds no petroliferous traces in the Devonian strata. He tries to explain this occurence and to find the path of the oil migration. This article will be concluded in the next issue.

Institution: Names of many Russian geologists are mentioned.

Submitted : No date

Translation: D 197015

KOZLOV, A.L.

Subject : USSR/Geology AID P - 2096

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 9/24

Author : Kozlov, A. L.

Title : Geosynclines and oil-bearing capacity of marginal sections of a nappe. (Paleotectonics and oil-and gas-bearing capacity). (Conclusion)

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, no. 4, 43-49, Ap 1955

Abstract : This is the second and concluding part of an article published in the previous issue of this journal. The author further analyses the paleotectonic structure of the Ural Geosyncline in Bashkiriya to find strata in which oil and gas can be located. Some other parts of Russia are also briefly analysed as to their horizons. (For part 1 of this article, see card AID P - 1774).

Institution: Names of many Russian geologists are mentioned.

Submitted : No date

KOZLOV, A. L.

SAVCHENKO, V.P.; KOZLOV, A.L.

Problems of efficient exploration of gas reservoirs. Gaz.prom no.1:5-8 Ja '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Gas, Natural) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOZLOV, A.L.

Gas recovery efficiency of gas reservoirs. Gaz.prom. no.5:1-4 My '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Gas, Natural)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.;KOZLOV, A.L.

Precise measurement of pressure at the mouth of gas wells. Gaz. prom. no.6:1-5 Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Gas, Natural)

Kozlov, A.L.

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology 5-2-9/35

AUTHOR: Kozlov, A.L.

TITLE: The Origin of Permanent Frost in the Razvalka Mountain near Pyatigorsk and the Genesis of Sources in Crumbling Rock Massifs (Proizkhozhdeniye vechnoy merzloty na gore Razvalka Pyatigor'ya i genezis istochnikov massivov treshchinovatykh porod)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 2, pp 127-132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A section of permanent frost and a cold spring of fresh water in the laccoliths of the Razvalka mountain, located 3 km north of Zheleznovodsk, are described.

Analyzing existing hypotheses concerning the origin of this permanent frost, the author advances his explanation which consists in the following: the permanent frost in the Razvalka mountain is a consequence of accumulation of winter cold and its consumption in summer, and it is caused by the intensive circulation of the atmospheric air in the very crumbling core of the laccolith.

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5-2-9/35

TITLE: The Origin of Permanent Frost in the Razvalka Mountain near Pyatigorsk and the Genesis of Sources in Crumbling Rock Massifs (Proiskhozhdeniye vechnoy merzloty na gore Razvalka Pyatigor'ya i genezis istochnikov massivov treshchinovatykh porod)

It is supposed that intensive seasonal air circulation in connection with thermal anomalies and condensation sources can occur in many cave regions and crumbling mountainous massifs.

The article contains 1 figure
le Slavic references are cited.

ASSOCIATION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KOZLOV, A.L.

Increase production potentials in the forests of Western Siberia.
Les. prom. 35 no.2:1-3 F '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Nachal'nik Glavzapsiblesproma.
(Siberia, Western--Lumbering)

KOZLOV, A.L.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1868

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti

Puti razvitiya gazovoy promyshlennosti SSSR; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya (Trends in the Development of the Gas Industry in the USSR; Materials Presented at the All-Union Conference) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 432 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Eds: A.B. Brents, B.S. Itsikson, P.G. Kondakov, Yu.A. Krems, V.I. Popov, V.N. Raaben, N.I. Ryabtsev, P.A. Tesner, A.S. Pal'kevich; Exec. Eds.: N.I. Stepanchenko and N.N. Novikova; Tech. Ed.: I.A. Mukhina; Editorial Board: M.V. Sidorenko (Chief Ed.), K.S. Baranov, Yu.A. Krems, V.N. Raaben, and N.I. Ryabtsev.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for specialists engaged in the production and gathering of natural gas, the extraction of gas from coal and shale, the construction and operation of trunk gas pipelines, gas supply to cities, and the processing of gas.

COVERAGE: The authors review the basic trends in the development of the USSR gas industry, the prospecting and exploration of new gas deposits, the gasification of solid fuels, the gathering and utilization of natural gas, the automation of gas field operations, the exploitation of gas wells, and ways to increase output. They further discuss the processing of natural gas with application of refrigeration, the experience gained in the laying and operating of trunk gas pipelines, the automation of gas pipeline operation, and underground gas storage facilities. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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KOZLOV, A.L.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Effect of gas field exploitation on an adjacent field. Gaz. prom. no.3:1-9 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

KOZLOV, A.L.; SOSNINA, Ye.S.

Increase the quality of petroleum and gas prospecting data.
Geol.nefti 2 no.3:63-67 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

KOZLOV, A.L.; POCHUYEVA, Ye.A.

Analyzing exploitation data of the Pilyugino gas field. Gaz.prom. no.12:4-12 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Kuybyshev Province--Gas, Natural)

SOV/25-58-12-6/40

AUTHORS: Raaben, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Tesner, P.A., Doctor of Chemical Sciences, and Kozlov, A.L., Candidate of Geologic-Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE: The Natural Gas Industry (Promyshlennost' prirodnogo gaza)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 12, pp 12-16 and p 1 of centerfold (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a brief review of the composition of natural gas and the location of the main deposits. The demand for gas by industry and public utilities is steadily growing. By the end of 1957, 18.6 billion cu m of natural gas were used, which is 60 times as much as in 1928. It is planned to increase the output of natural gas to 148 billion cu m by 1965, and to double the consumption by 1970-

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1972. The total gas deposits of the USSR are estimated at 20,000 billion cu m. Prospecting for new gas deposits is greatly facilitated by the recently issued geological map of the entire USSR, in a 1:1,000,000 scale. At the present time, more than 200 gas deposits have been discovered. The chief gas producing areas are the North Caucasus (Stavropol' and Krasnodar... Krays), the Volga region (Saratov and Stalingrad Oblasts), the Komi ASSR, the Orenburg and Kuybyshev Oblasts. Natural gas has been discovered in Siberia, the western and eastern districts of the Ukraine, and in various parts of the Uzbek SSR (see map p 13). The output of gas can be increased by different artificial methods, such as hydraulic pressure, blasting operations and by increasing the porosity of rocks with chemicals. The total length of long distance gas pipe lines is 10,000 km at present. An additional 26,000 km of gas mains will be built, in which the diameter will be increased from 800

mm to 1,020 mm. Exhausted gas deposits and water bearing strata will be utilized for storing gas to meet peak loads. In 1957 more than 180 towns of the Soviet Union were supplied with gas. This number will be increased to 350 during the 1959-1965 period. The authors mention the various uses of natural gas in the chemical synthetic industry. There are 3 photos, 1 map and 1 schematic drawing.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza (The All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Natural Gas)

KOZLOV, A. L., KRYLOV, A. P., TREBIN, F. A., BORISOV, Y. A., KOROTKOV, A. P., BUCHIN, A. N., MAMIMOV, M. I., ABASOV, M. T., MIRCHINK, M. F., VASILEVSKIY, V. N., SHELKACHEV, V. N., and MINSKIY, E. M.

"Development of the Theory and Practice of Oil and Gas Field Production in the USSR."

Report submitted for the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York City.

11(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2139

Kozlov, Anatoliy L'vovich

O zakonomernostyakh formirovaniya i razmeshcheniya neftyanykh i gazovykh zalezhey (Formation and Distribution of Oil and Gas Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 161 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gazovoy promyshlennosti.

Executive Ed.: N. N. Kuz'mina; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedotova

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists engaged in prospecting, exploring, and extracting oil and gas deposits, and may be used by students in petroleum, geology and geological surveying vuzes.

COVERAGE: The book describes the distribution of oil and gas deposits, not only according to rock profile, but also according to the entire extent of gas and oil basins. Data on the location of gas and oil deposits in the Soviet Union

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are in accordance with newly established principles of long distance oil and gas migration in water-bearing rocks and their differentiation in the migration process. The gas-and oil-bearing capacity of the Volga-Ural region is reviewed in considerable detail. On the basis of regional geological and hydrogeological data and principles of long distance gas and oil migration, the distribution of gas and oil fields is explained; and reasons for the absence of gas fields and deposits in Tartariya and Bashkiriya and the high gas-and oil-bearing capacities of the Timan-Pechorskiy region and the Lower Volga River Valley (Nizhneye Povolzh'ye) are pointed out. Data on the nitrogen-gas field zone in the Central Volga Valley (Sredneye Povolzh'ye) are set forth and its formation is explained. A western limit of prospective Volga-Ural gas-and oil-bearing strata is defined and substantiated. There are 23 figures and 7 tables. No personalities are mentioned. There are 77 references: 64 Soviet, and 13 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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TM/fal
8-24-59

ALEKSEYCHIK, Stepan Nikolayevich;pri uchastii sleduyushchikh: GAL'TSEV-BEZYUK, S.D.; GNEDIN, K.I.: ZAYTSEV, S.M.; KIRICHEK, M.A.; KOZLOV, A.L.; FOMKIN, L.B.; RATNER, V.Ya.; RATNOVSKIY, I.I.; RAKHMANOV, K.F.; TABOYAKOV, A.Ya.; TSITENKO, N.D.; GOLUBKOV, I.A., nauchnyy red.; KELAREV, L.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Geology and gas and oil potentials of northern Sakhalin] Geologicheskoe stroenie i gazoneftenosnost' severnoi chasti Sakhalina. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn. -tekh.izd.-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 226 p. (Leningrad.Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.135).

(Sakhalin--Petroleum geology)
(Sakhalin--Gas, Natural--Geology)

KOZLOV, A.L.; SAVCHENKO, V.P.; CHERSKIY, N.V.

Possibilities of speeding up and lowering the cost of industrial exploration of gas fields by means of experimental exploitation. Gaz.prom. 4 no.1:4-10 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Gas, Natural)

YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KOZLOV, A.L.; SAVCHENKO, V.P.; YELIN, N.D.; ALEKSIN, A.G.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; DAKHNOV, V.N.; SHMELEV, A.A.; KOZHUKHOV, V.A.; ANDRIANOV, N.I.; KOPOSOV, I.A.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; KALANTAROV, A.P., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Efficient method of prospecting for gas fields; studies of the temporary commission of the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the U.S.S.R.] Ratsional'naia metodika razvedki gazovykh mestorozhdenii; materialy vremennoi komissii GNTK SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 125 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet.
(Gas, Natural) (Prospecting)

KOZLOV, A.L.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.

Contemporary problems of the development of gas fields. Gaz.prom. no.10:8-11 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Gas, Natural)

KOZLOV, A.L.; MALEVANSKIY, V.D.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.; URINSON, G.S.

Selecting the diameter of gas well production casings. Gaz.prom. 7 no.1:9-14 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gas wells)

KOZLOV, A.L.; URINSON, G.S.

Method for calculating the economic indices of gas exploration.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.16/24:131-160 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

KOZLOV, Anatoliy L'vovich

"Scientific principles of the development of gas fields in the USSR"

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress,
Frankfurt am Main, W. Germany, 19-26 Jun 63.

KOZLOV, A.L.

Reply to the review of the book "Formation and distribution of oil and gas pools." Sov. geol. 4 no.8:150-154 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum geology)
(Gas, Natural—Geology)

BELOV, K.A.; KOZLOV, A.L.; URINSON, G.S.

Gas industry of Stavropol Territory. Gaz. prom. 7 no.2:7-9 '62.
(MIRA 17:6)

KOZLOV, A.L.; MINSKIY, Ye.M.; FISH, M.L.; FRIMAN, Yu.M.

Analyzing the development of the Khadum gas pool in the North Stavropol-Pelagiadi gas field. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.19/27:5-23 (MIRA 17:8)

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1. Redaktor zhurnala "Trudy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnykh gazov" (for Minskiy).

KOZLOV, A.I.; SAVOST'YANOV, K.[illegible]; BAGI[illegible].V.; KUZNETSOV, A.S.

Outlook for the development of geological prospecting operations for oil and gas in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.6:9-12 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR.

KOZLOV, A.L.; KULIKOVA, V.D.; URINSON, G.S.

Economic analysis of the development of the North-Stavropol gas field. Gaz. prom. 8 no.11:5-11 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

AFANAS'YEV, A.F.; KLESHCHEV, V.A.; KOZLOV, A.L.; KREMENNOY, G.P.; KUTUKOV, A.I.

Sakhalin petroleum. Neft. khoz. 42 no.9/10:84-88 S-O '64.
(MERA 17:12)

KOZLOV, A.L.; URINSON, G.S.

Method of calculating the technical and economic factors for the plan of the development of the gas recovery industry. Gaz. prom. 9 no.12:10-13 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KOZLOV, A.L.; TVERKOVKIN, S.M.

Methods of conducting test exploitation of gas pools in order to obtain precise data to be used in plans for development. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.19/27:76-82 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

KOZLOV, A.L.; KOLIKOVA, V.D.; URINSON, G.S.

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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

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KOZLOV, A.M.

YERMAKOV, V.V., dotsent; STAROBINSKIY, I.M., prof.; KOZLOV, A.M., dotsent

Forty years of higher medical education in the U.S.S.R. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.10:19-24 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(EDUCATION, MEDICAL, hist.
in Russia)

MASLOV, I.N.; KOZLOV, A.M., inzh.

Experience in the mechanization and automation of intermediate and auxiliary operations. Tekst.prom. 21 no.11:76-81 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener fabriki imeni Krasina, Ivanovskiy sovnarkhoz (for Maslov). 2. Byuro po delam ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stva fabriki imeni Krasina, Ivanovskiy sovnarkhoz (for Kozlov).
(Textile machinery) (Automatic control)