Fractional Powers of Selfadjoint Extensions of Operators and Some Boundary Value Problems SOV/20-123-6-4/50

Then there holds:

$$m \| u \|_{L_2(G)} \leq \| v \|_{W_2^{(1)}(G)} \leq M \| u \|_{L_2(G)} .$$

The proof uses results of Lax [Ref 8] and Vishik [Ref 5].
The author thanks S.K.Kreyn for the assistance.
There are 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut (Voronezh Forest-Technical Institute)

PRESENTED: August 4, 1958, by I.G.Petrovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1958

Card 4/4

KOZLOV, O. M.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Fractional degrees of self-conjugate expansions of operators and several boundary problems." Moscow, 1961. 9 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Moscow State Univ imeni M. V.Lomonosov); 200 copies; price not given ; bibliography on pp 8-9 (15 entries); (KL, 5-61 sup, 173)

3/044/62/000/006/024/127
B158/B112

AUTHOR: Kozlov, O. M.

TITLE: The expansion of operators and the second boundary problem

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 68, abstract 6B208 (Sb. "Funktsional'n. analiz i ego primeneniye" Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1961, 146 - 151)

TEXT: For the elliptic equation

$$-\sum_{i,\,k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(a_{ik}(x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k}\right) + c(x)u = f(x) \qquad (1)$$

in a bounded domain G with a sufficiently smooth boundary Γ is sought a solution satisfying the boundary condition

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \gamma} + \tilde{\sigma}u\Big|_{\Gamma} = 0. \qquad (2)$$

Here $\tilde{\sigma}$ is a certain operator which is possibly non-linear. It is noted that even in the simplest case $\sigma u = \sigma(x)u(x)$ condition (2) cannot be ful-

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filled for functions u(x) smooth in G + Γ if function $\theta(x)$ is not smooth. The question of a generalized interpretation of condition (2) is discussed in this connection. The author introduces suitable definitions derived from concepts of the theory of general boundary problems of M. I. Vishik (Tr. Mosk. matem. o-va, 1952, v. 1, 187-246). The existence of a generalized solution to problem (1), (2) is established for certain classes of operators. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

KOZLOV, O.M. (Kiyev)

Identity conditions of systems optimum by different criteria.
Avtom. i telem. 24 no.11:1454-1460 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KOZLOV, O.M.

Solutions to certain boundary value problems with discontinuous coefficients of boundary conditions. Ukr.mat. zhur. 16 no.2:143-156 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026831 S/0041/64/016/002/0143/0156

AUTHOR: Kozlov, O. M. (Kiev)

TITLE: Solutions of certain boundary value problems with discontinuous coefficients involved in the boundary conditions

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 16, no. 2, 1964, 143-156

TOPIC TAGS: boundary value problem, discontinuous coefficient, boundary condition, second boundary value problem, second order elliptic equation, smooth coefficient, conormal derivative, enclosure theorem, boundary operator, generalized solution

ABSTRACT: As is known, the "second boundary value problem" for a second order elliptic equation

$$-\sum_{i,k=1}^{n}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\left(a_{ik}(x)\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}\right)+c(x)f=g, \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \nu}\Big|_\Gamma+\sigma(x)f|_\Gamma=0 \qquad (2)$$

in the case of sufficiently smooth coefficients $a_{ik}(x)$, $c(x)\geq 0$, $\sigma(x)\geq 0$ has a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026831

solution, for any $g \in L_2$, belonging to $W_2^{(2)}$. Here, in condition (2), the boundary value of the conormal derivative is taken in the sense of an enclosure theorem. For non-smooth coefficients for the boundary conditions, δ, the following assertion seems to be valid: even for continuous δ problems (1), (2), as examples show, may not have a solution in $W_2^{(2)}$. Thus, in many papers the formulation of problem (1), (2) should be generalized. For example, for constructing a generalized solution one can first extend the boundary condition (2) with the help of the special boundary operators γ_1, γ_2 introduced by M. I. Vishik. With such an approach to the construction of a solution of (1), (2), as with the other approach, the existence of $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \nu}\Big|_\Gamma$ and satisfaction of (2) is guaranteed only in a very conditional sense. The author proposes a different generalized formulation of problem (1), (2) and constructs a solution satisfying the boundary condition in a certain "strong" sense. He also extends the boundary condition (2) immediately, but in a different fashion, without using boundary operators. For existence of a generalized solution it is required of the coefficient δ in the boundary condition, that instead of being smooth, only that it be summable by some degree of δ. All constructions are made under weaker assumptions than those of other authors, on smoothness of the coefficients of the differential equation (1), and are also applicable for investigation of problems with certain nonlinear boundary conditions. "This work was completed

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4026831

under the direction of S. G. Kreyn, to whom the author expresses his deep gratitude.
Orig. art. has: 41 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Dec60 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

Card 2/2

L 39880-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) JD-2
ACC NR: AP6016072 SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/65/000/005/0181/0184

AUTHOR: Kozlov, O. M.; Terminasov, Yu. S.

ORG: Petrozavodsk State University im. O. V. Kuusinen (Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the increase of x-ray interference caused by secondary extinction

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 5, 1965, 181-184

TOPIC TAGS: x radiation, electromagnetic wave interference, single crystal, aluminum, Cauchy problem

ABSTRACT: It is demonstrated in the article that when the integral width of X-ray interference is changed, it is necessary to introduce a correction for secondary extinction. The integral width of reflection (200) of a single crystal of Al increases by 23-29% because of secondary extinction. To correct the integral intensity in the case of blocks of a mosaic of the Cauchy type, it is shown that one can use the formula $\beta_e^2 = \beta_t^2 \left(1 + \frac{2\rho t}{\beta_t}\right)$, where β_e and β_t are the experimental and theoretical widths respectively (in the absence of secondary extinction ρ is the integral intensity calculated [illegible] A table of the experimentally obtained data is presented. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 03Mar64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

EWT(l) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AM6023687 Monograph 59 B+1 UR/

Chernetskiy, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; Zinov'yev, Oleg Anatol'yevich; Kozlov, Oleg Vasil'yevich

Apparatus and methods for plasma studies (Apparatura i metody plazmennykh issledovaniy) Moscow, Atomizdat, 65. 0363 p. illus., biblio. 3,190 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: plasma measurement, plasma radiation, plasma research, plasma diagnostics

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The techniques and equipment for investigating the basic parameters of a plasma, e.g., charged particle density, particle temperature, degree of ionization, etc, are considered. After a brief discussion of the properties of a plasma, superhigh frequency techniques and apparatus are described, including antenna, waveguide, and oscillator systems. Measurements of plasma radiation in the radio and submillimeter regions are discussed together with the instrumentation requirements. The final section of the book is devoted to corpuscular properties of a plasma: neutral and charged particle flux, pressure, and composition of the plasma. The use of tritium, atomic, and molecular beams for probing plasmas is discussed. The book concludes with two appendices; the first contains tables describing equipment used for plasma measurements, the second contains discharge and stripping cross section and energy tables.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 1/3 UDC: 533.9.07

L 01999-67
ACC NR: AM6023687

Card 2/3

L 01999-67
ACC NR: AM6023687

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov65/ ORIG REF: 310/ OTH REF: 102

Card 3/3

BR

ACCESSION NR: AT4025310 S/0000/63/000/000/0199/0211

AUTHORS: Kozlov, O. V.; Rodin, A. M.; Rusanov, V. D.; Skoblo, Yu. A.; Chernetskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Plasma diagnostics by atom and ion beams

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 199-211

TOPIC TAGS: plasma interaction, discharge plasma, gas discharge, magnetic analysis, charge exchange, plasma research, ion beam, atom beam

ABSTRACT: Apparatus is described for the probing of a plasma of an oscillating discharge in gas by means of accelerated and focused ion beams or by means of charge-exchanged atom beams. Formulas are derived for the attenuation of ion beams in gases and are found to be in good agreement with experiments for the pairs $Ar^+ \rightarrow Ar$, $He^+ \rightarrow$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025310

→ He, H^+ → H_2, He^+ → Ar and others. The discrepancy between the experimental and calculated data becomes appreciable at high pressures. The limiting pressure amounted to (2--3) x 10^{15} cm^{-2} for the pair Ar^+ → Ar with Ar^+ energy 10 keV and about 10^{16} cm^{-2} for the H^+ → H_2 pair. Analogous results were obtained by measuring the broadening of the lines of the magnetic-analyzer spectrum. Measurements were also made of the dependence of the ion density on the discharge current. Apparatus was developed for the study of magnetosonic resonance and used to measure the attenuation of atomic argon beams in a hydrogen plasma, atomic helium beams in a helium plasma, and atomic argon beams in helium plasma. It is concluded that in spite of certain difficulties, the method of determining plasma parameters by means of beams of fast particles is worthy of serious attention, since it has undisputed advantages (practical elimination of contacts, locality of probing, wide range of measured quantities, and possibility of quantitative determination of the plasma composition). It is also concluded that atomic beams are

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025310

more suitable for the determination of characteristics of charged particles. The operating speed of measurements with particle beams can be made quite high, with a low resolution time. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

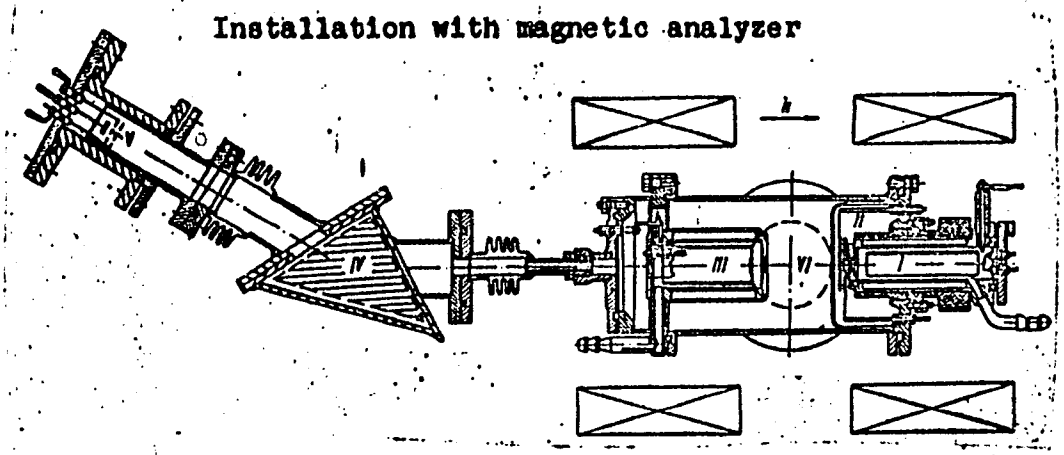
SUBMITTED: 19Oct63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ME NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4025310 ENCLOSURE: 01

Installation with magnetic analyzer



I - source, II - focusing electrode system,
III - gas discharge chamber, IV - magnetic analyzer
V - collector, VI - vacuum pump unit

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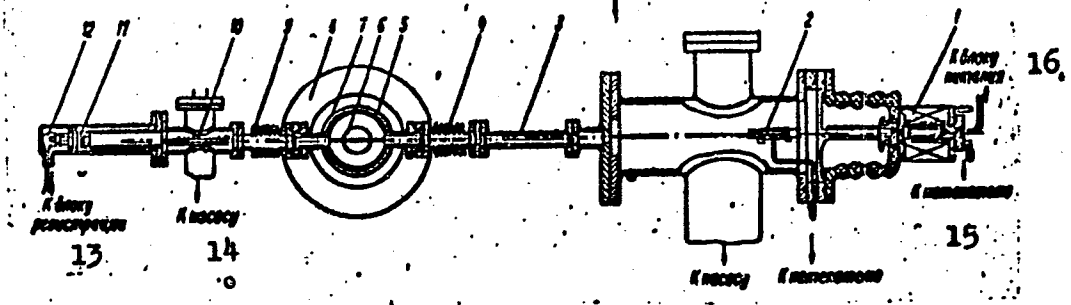
ACCESSSION NR: AT4025310 ENCLOSURE: 02



Sounding of a plasma with a high-frequency pulsed installation:

1 - ion source, 2 - charge exchange chamber, 3 - transition tube, 4 - bellows connection, 5 - gas discharge glass tube, 6 - plasma pinch, 7 - screen, 8 - magnetic core, 9 - bellows connection, 10 - deflecting plates, 11 - collector unit, 12 -cathode follower, 13 - to registration block, 14 - to pump, 15 - to leak valve, 16 - to supply block

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10 rectifiers were used as the high-voltage [illegible]

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L 50501-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012089

focusing voltages). Further technical details on equipment and testing procedure, along with experimental results and their interpretation, are discussed in the article. For all its simplicity of manufacture and operation, the ion source described in this paper was found to possess rather good characteristics and to be capable of utilization not only in plasma studies but in many other branches of science as well: accelerator engineering, semiconductor property studies, and other physics research areas. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, PR

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

KOZLOV, P.

Control over the utilization of working time. Sots. trud 8 no.9: 76-80 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Inspektor Komiteta partiyno-gosudarstvennogo kontrolya Moskovskogo promyshlennogo oblastnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza i Moskovskogo oblastnogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta.

KUSOV, Vl. (Krasnodar); BALANSKIY, V. (Leningrad); KOZLOV, P.; KARPOV, V. (Magadan)

From the editor's mail. Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.12:19 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy", Rovno (for Kozlov).
(Technological innovations) (Bonus system) (Trade unions)

KOZLOV, P.A.; SPEKTOR, G.A.

Modernizing the BS-2A automatic machine. Stek. i ker. 22 no.3:40 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Direktor Kiyevskogo zavoda khudozhestvennogo stekla (for Kozlov).
2. Glavnyy tekhnolog Kiyevskogo zavoda khudozhestvennogo stekla (for Spektor).

KOZLOV, P.D.

GORBUNOV, M.S.; D'YAKOVA, A.N.; KOZLOV, P.D.; KOCHUROV, N.I.; MYADELETS, O.V., TSVETNIKOV, V.I.; LUR'E, A.B., redaktor; CHAPSKIY, O.U., redaktor; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Tractors] Traktory. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1956.307 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Tractors)

KOZLOV, P.D.; YAKOVLEVA, S.A.; CHAPSKIY, O.U., redaktor; MOLODTSOVA, M.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Operation of the "Belarus'" tractor] Ekspluatatsiia traktora "Belarus'". Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 177 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Tractors)

KOZLOV, Pavel Dmitriyevich; FATEYEV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; YAKOVLEVA, Serafima Alekseyevna; CHAPSKIY, O.U., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Operation and repair of the "Belarus" tractor] Ekspluatatsiia i remont traktora "Belarus'." Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1960. 210 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Tractors)

SOV/112-58-2-1942

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 25-26 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozlov, P. F.

TITLE: Standardized Projects of Locomobile Electric Stations Using Waste Heat (Tipovyye proyekty lokomobil'nykh elektrostantsiy s ispol'zovaniyem otrabotavshego tepla)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Teplosnabzheniye i teploenerg. ustanovki s. kh. Minsk, AN BSSR, 1956, pp 63-76

ABSTRACT: Giprosel'elektro Design Institute has released standardized projects of electric stations with P-75, ST-125, SK-125, and SK-250 locomobiles (self-propelled steam engines). Engineering-economic estimates show that a 15% increase in initial investment, as compared to the electric stations not using waste heat, cuts the cost of 1 kwh by 40% and increases the efficiency up to 45-50%. Of 674,000 kilocalories/h entering the P-75 locomobile furnace, 348,000 kilocalories/h can be supplied to consumers; for the ST-125 locomobile,

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Standardized Projects of Locomobile Electric Stations Using Waste Heat

this quantity is 580,000 kilocalories/h. The projects are worked out in such a way that additional equipment for waste-heat utilization can be installed without expanding the main building. A steam oil separator, steam distributor, heat exchangers, network supply pumps, and other auxiliary equipment must be installed. Heating-and-electricity stations should be designed on the basis of their heating-load curve. Operation of such stations in combination with local hydroelectric stations and in parallel with the power system is particularly advantageous. The standardized projects do not provide for utilization of waste-gas heat because no suitable equipment exists for the tail end of small plants. LPU-1, 25-kw installations as well as MOTsKTI 100-hp installations are not economical because they lack a heating load, work on direct exhaust, and have higher fuel consumption than that of locomobiles. It is necessary: (1) to raise the steam pressure and to cut the amount of metal used for locomobiles; (2) to organize production of STK locomobiles with surface condensers; (3) to construct small-size furnaces for burning peat and anthracite; (4) to construct

Standardized Projects of Locomobile Electric Stations Using Waste Heat

small-size furnace-tail arrangements. Oil separators must be constructed so that dead steam can be used for agricultural applications and for condensate boiler feeding. Steam-power plants should also operate economically during the periods of no-heating load.

Z.M.M.

CA KOZLOV, P.I.

11 G

Action of oxygen inhalation on ascorbic acid, glutathione, and blood catalase in some internal diseases. P. I. Kozlov and K. S. Kosyakov. *Fiziol. Zhur.* 36, 354-9 (1950). Inhalation of O leads to a lowering of total and reduced glutathione, increase of its oxidized form, and increase of blood catalase. *In vitro* blood expts. show a sharper change than *in vivo*. If the organism is satd. with ascorbic acid, the O reaction is reversed, as the oxidized glutathione and catalase are already raised. The changes observed are exactly opposite to those found in O deficiency. A mild lowering of max. blood pressure may be observed and a small lowering of the min. pressure.
G. M. Kosolapoff

ACCESSION NR: AT4025307 S/0000/63/000/000/0173/0181

AUTHORS: Bogdanov, G. F.; Kozlov, P. I.; Maksimenko, B. P.

TITLE: Use of the field of the 'Ogra' itself for mass and energy analysis of fast ions emerging from a mirror

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey. Moscow, Goastomizdat, 1963, 173-181

TOPIC TAGS: plasma injection, plasma research, plasma instability, magnetic mirror, ionized plasma, mass spectrometer, ion mass analyzer, plasma density

ABSTRACT: A simple ion mass analyzer was developed for the stream of fast ions emerging from a mirror. In addition, a spectrometer was developed for the measurement of the energy spectrum of the ions. The two instruments were located in the region of maximum of the magnetic field of the "Ogra" apparatus, which was also used to separate

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025307

the ions. The analyzer was used to measure the distributions of the fluxes of atomic and molecular ions over the radius of the chamber at azimuth angles 0 and 180°. The spectrometer was used to obtain analogous distributions for 70 and 250°. These data were used to determine the fluxes of the ions emerging from the "Ogra" through the mirrors. It was established that the fluxes of the H_1^+ and H_2^+ ions are proportional to the current of the injected ions, and that the density of the atomic ions is higher in the unstabilized mode than would follow from data obtained with the aid of neutral-particle detector after turning off the injected current. The spectrometer was also used to investigate the spectra of atomic and molecular ions leaving the mirror. At plasma densities above 10^6 cm^{-3} the ion spectra have an anomalously great width which has not yet been explained. The construction and adjustment of the apparatus are described in detail. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4025307

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ME NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

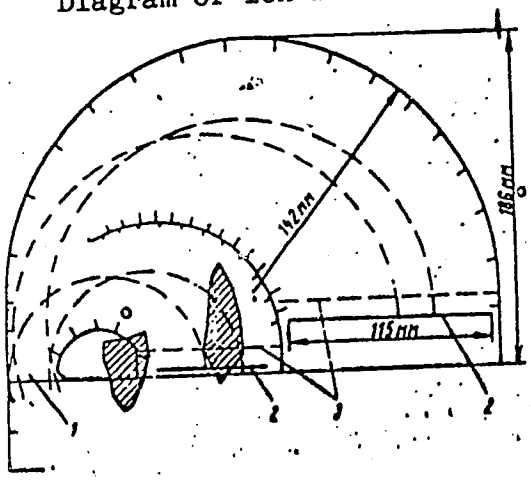
Card 3/5

ENCLOSURE: 01

ACCESSION NR: AT4025307

0

Diagram of ion mass analyzer



1 - entrance slit
2 - collector
3 - flange
shaded areas - geometric loci of Larmor centers of the ions entering the collector.

The magnetic field is perpendicular to the plane of the figure. The length of the slot and of the collector in the magnetic field direction is 120 mm

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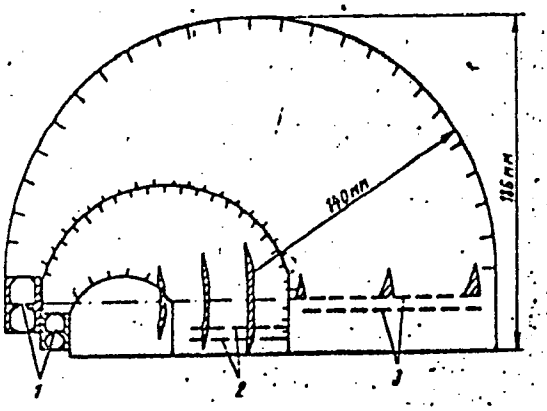
ACCESSION NR: AT4025307 ENCLOSURE: 02

Diagram of spectrometer:



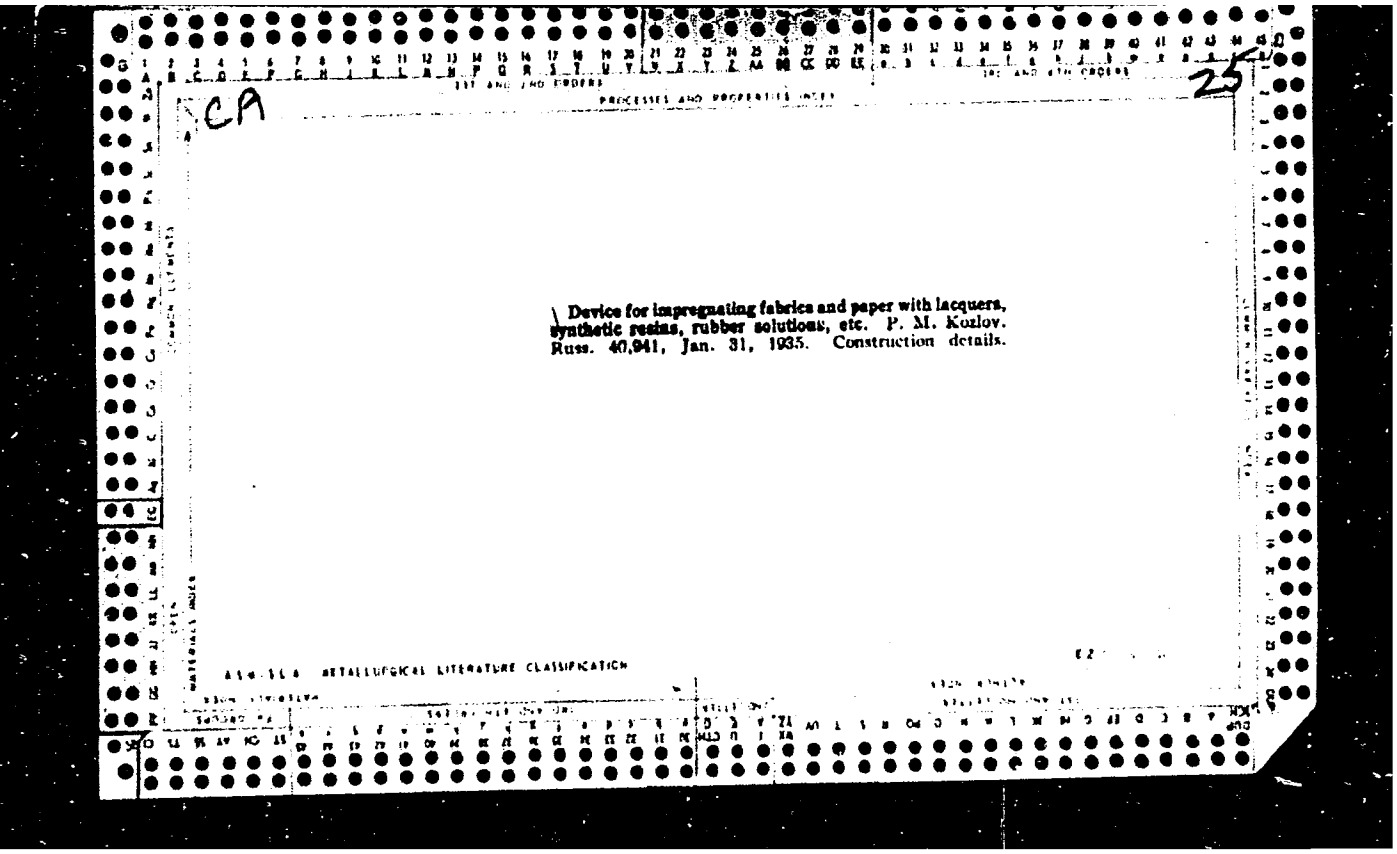
1 - engrance slits
2 - blades of H_1^+ ion collector
3 - blades of H_2^+ ion collector

Shaded areas - geometric loci of Larmor centers of molecular ions with fixed Larmor radii and line shape for three values of the Larmor radius. The 18 blades for the atom collectors and the 21 blades of the molecule collectors are arranged in two tiers.

Card 5/5

KOZLOV, Petr Mikhaylovich; PEKELIS, V., red.; KURLYKOVA, L., tekhn.red.

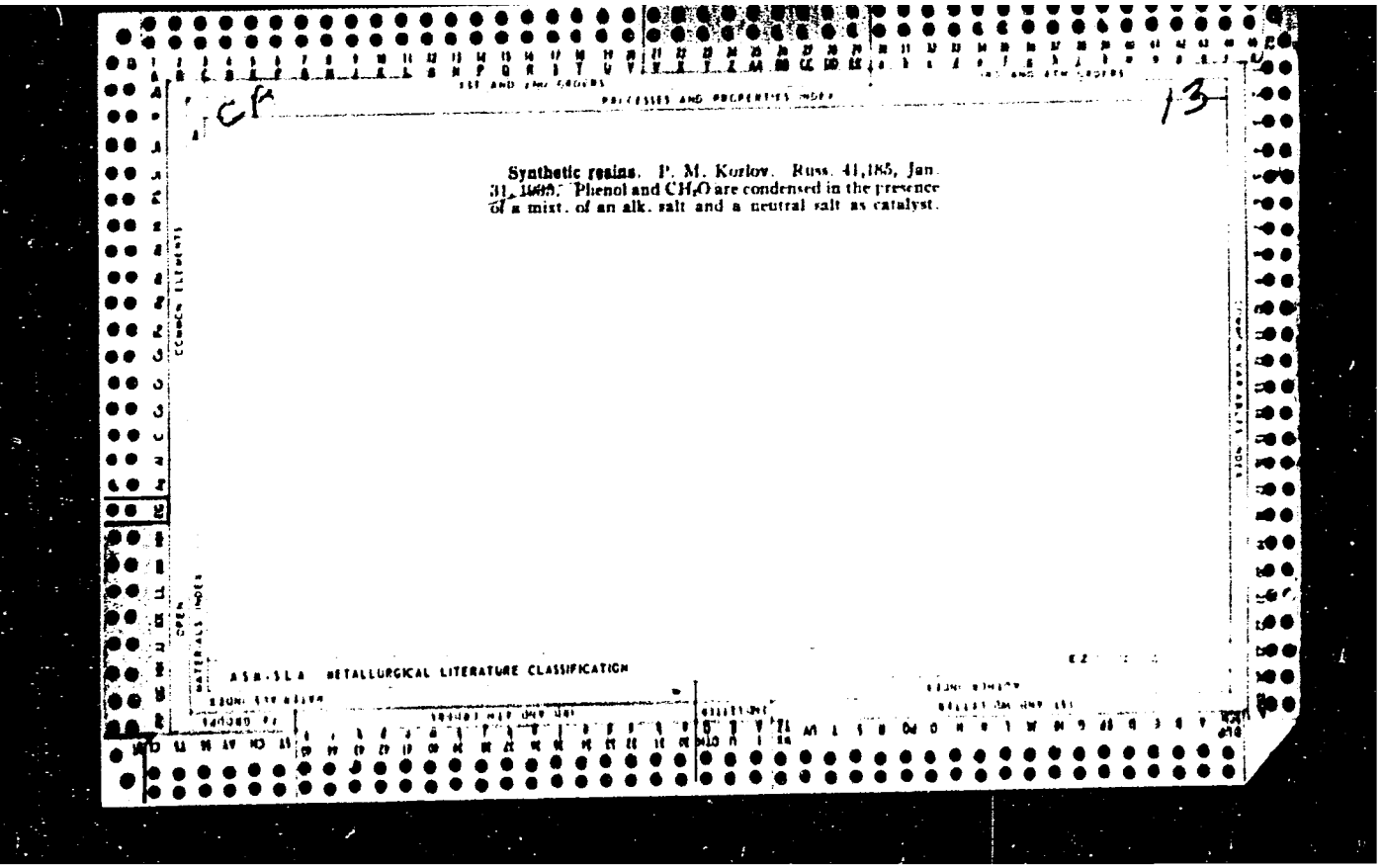
[Invasion of a myth] Vtorzhenie mifa. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM, "Molodaia gvardiia," 1960. 76 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Chemical engineering)



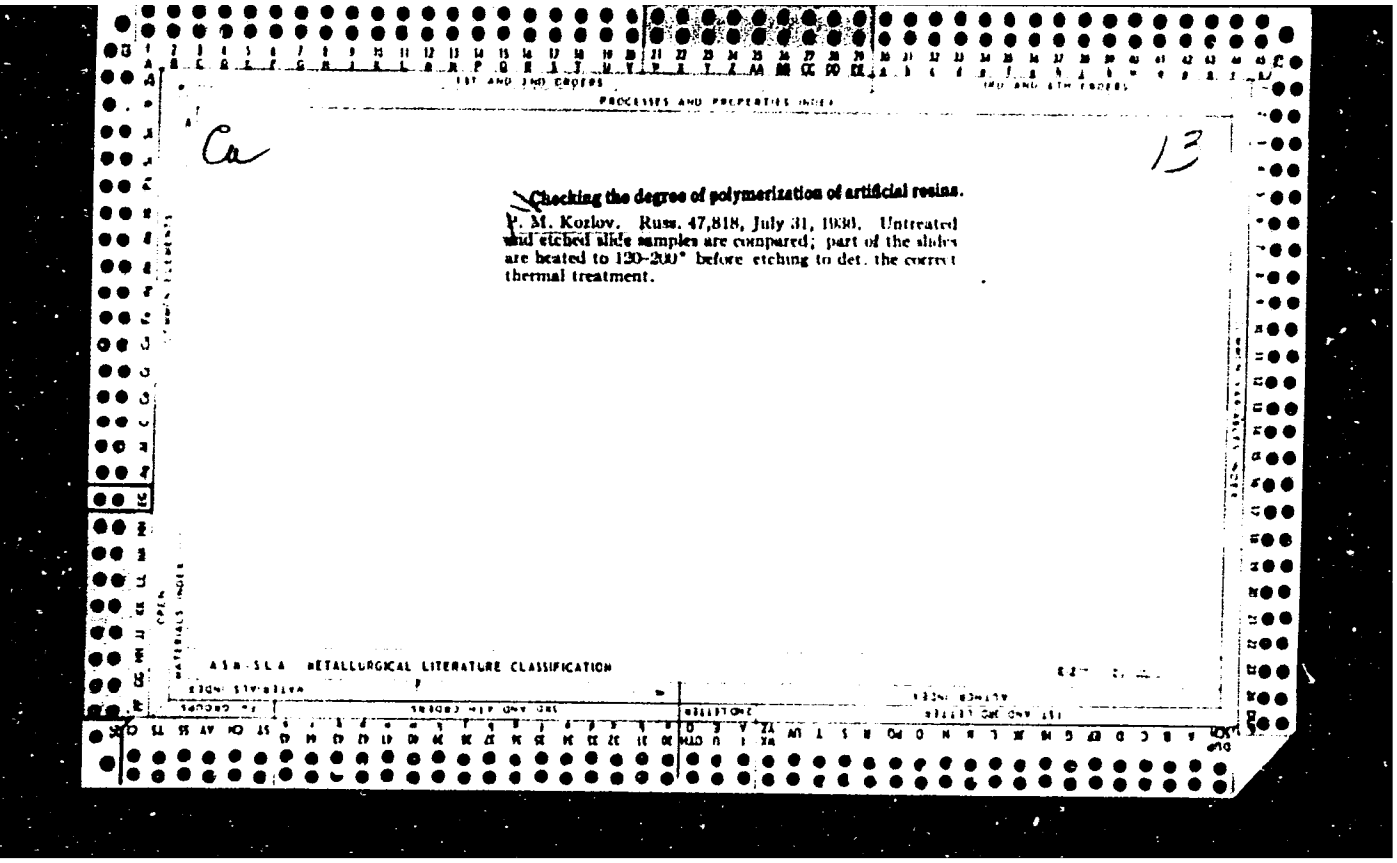
CA

25

Device for impregnating fabrics and paper with lacquers, synthetic resins, rubber solutions, etc. P. M. Kozlov. Russ. 40,941, Jan. 31, 1935. Construction details.



Synthetic resins. P. M. Korlov. Russ. 41,185, Jan. 31, 1955. Phenol and CH_2O are condensed in the presence of a mist. of an alk. salt and a neutral salt as catalyst.



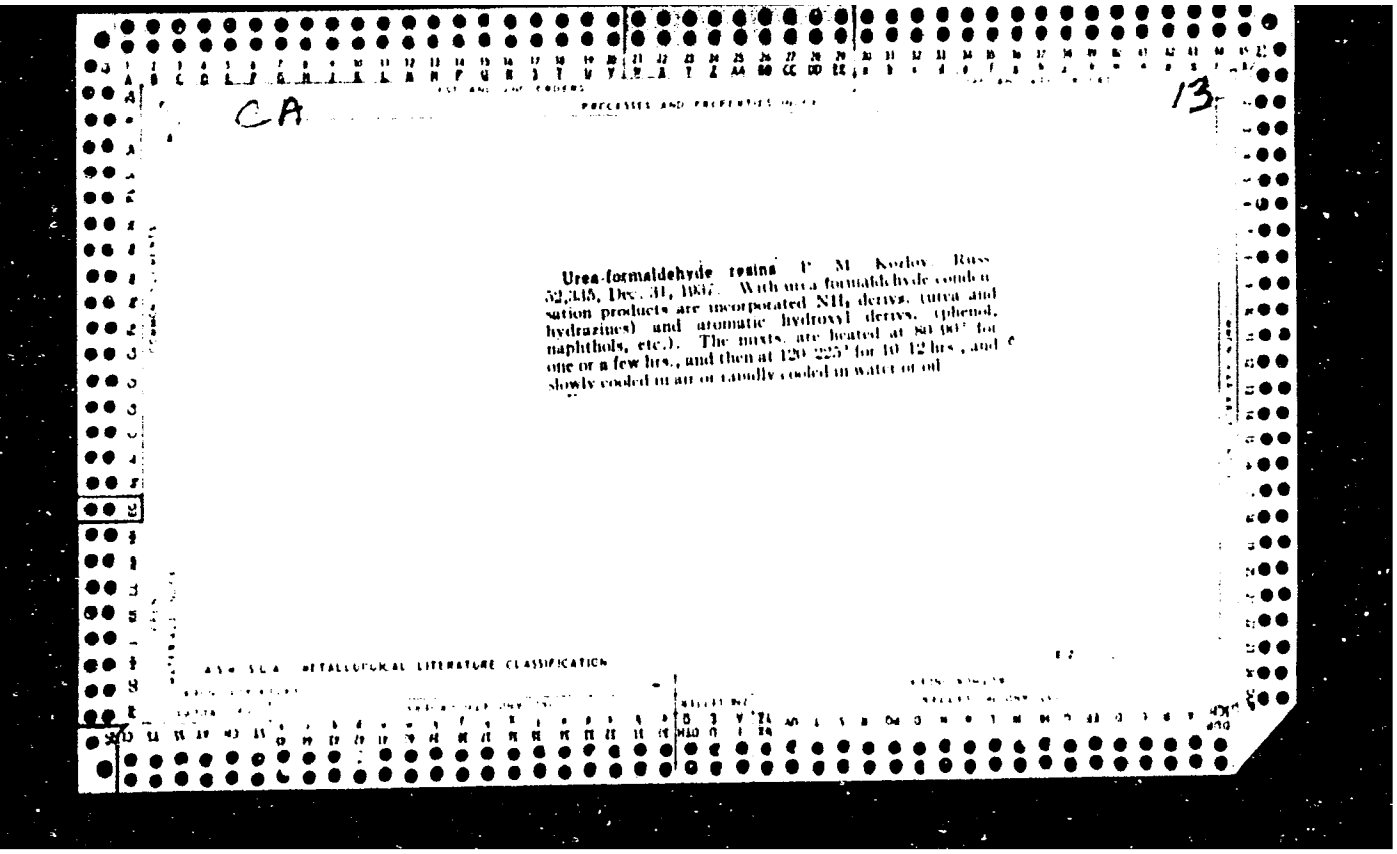
Ca

13

Checking the degree of polymerization of artificial resins.

P. M. Kozlov. Russ. 47,818, July 31, 1936. Untreated and etched slide samples are compared; part of the slides are heated to 130–200° before etching to det. the correct thermal treatment.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

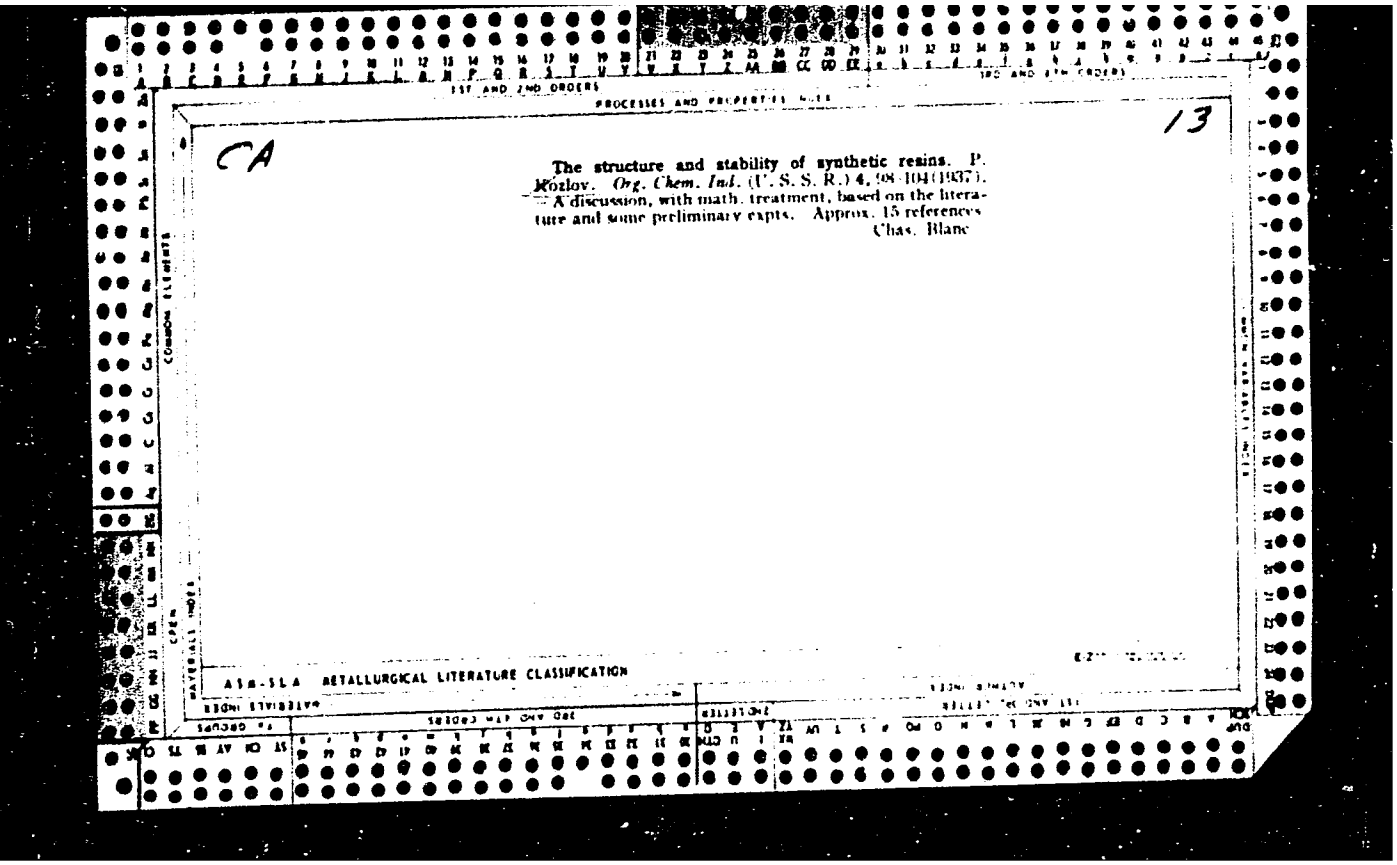


CA

13

Urea-formaldehyde resins. P. M. Kozlov. Russ. 52,345, Dec. 31, 1937. With urea formaldehyde condensation products are incorporated NH_2 derivs. (urea and hydrazines) and aromatic hydroxyl derivs. (phenol, naphthols, etc.). The mixts. are heated at 80–90° for one or a few hrs., and then at 120–225° for 10–12 hrs., and slowly cooled in air or rapidly cooled in water or oil.

A.S.M. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

13

The structure and stability of synthetic resins. P. Kozlov. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 98-104 (1937). A discussion, with math. treatment, based on the literature and some preliminary expts. Approx. 15 references
Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KOZLOV, P. M.

KOZLOV, P. M.

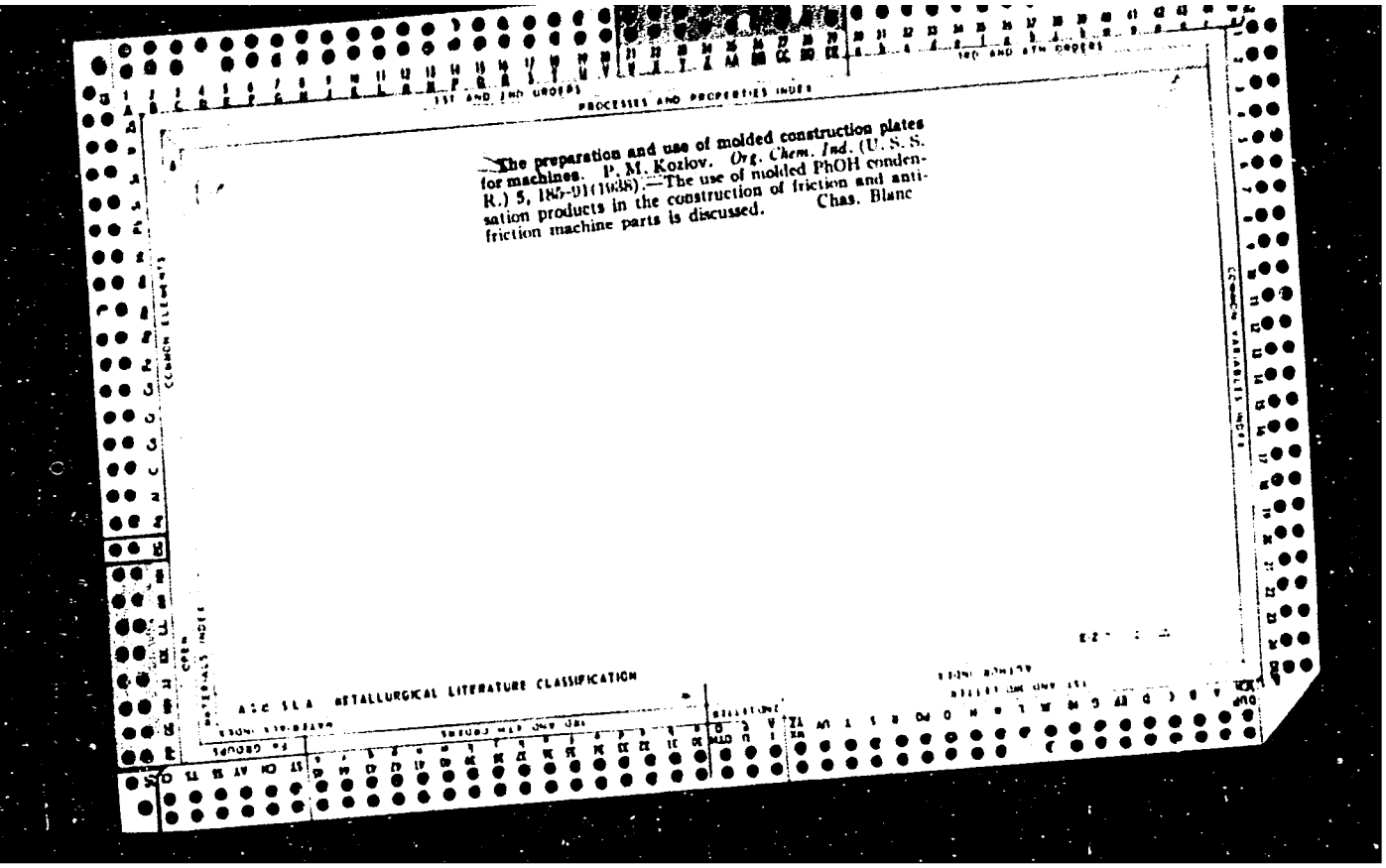
Plasticheskie massy v samoletostroenii. (Moskva), Oborongiz, 1938. 132 p.

Title tr.: Plastic materials in airplane construction.

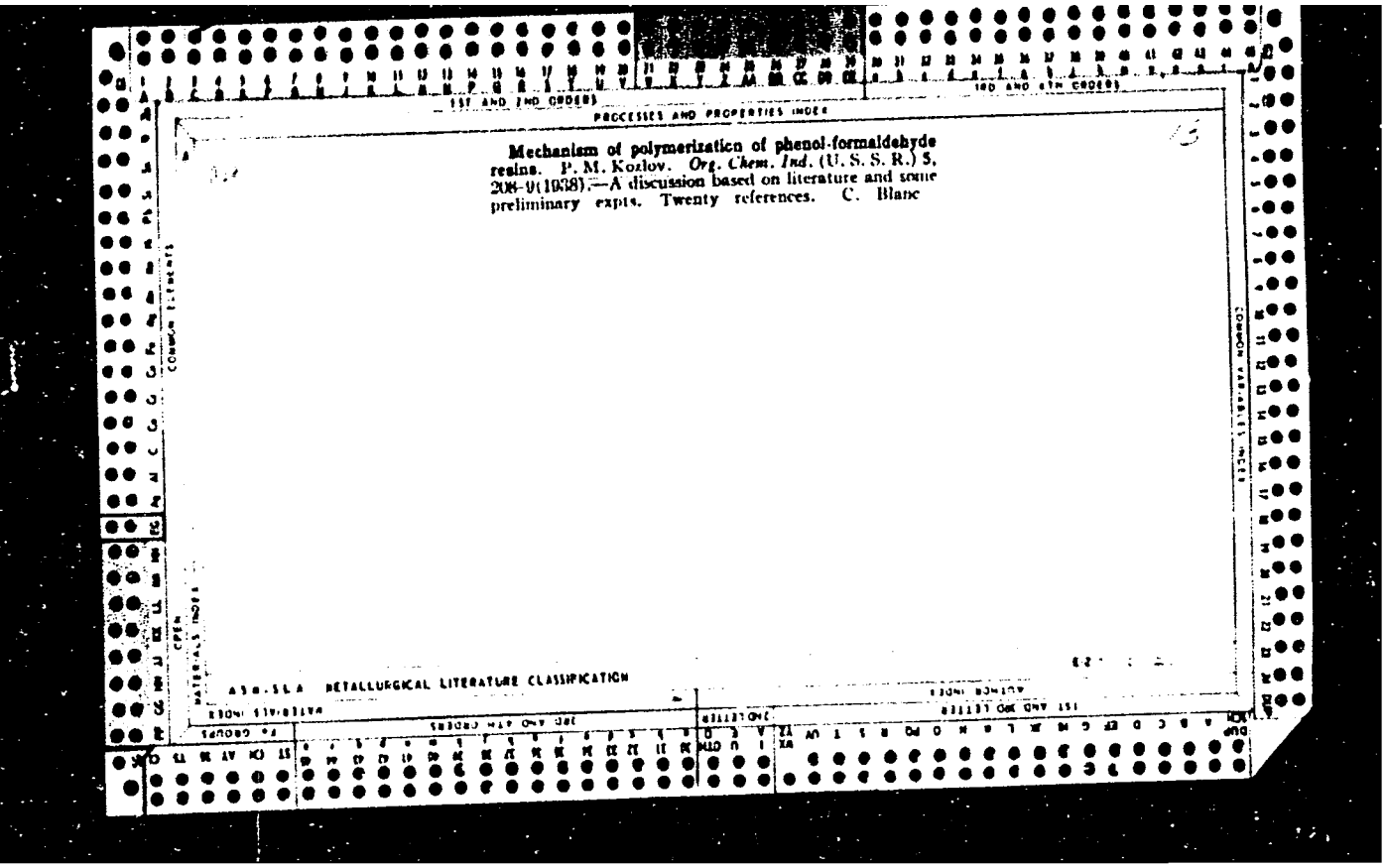
Reviewed by M. Mishkinis in Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1940, no. 4-5, p. 120.

MCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.



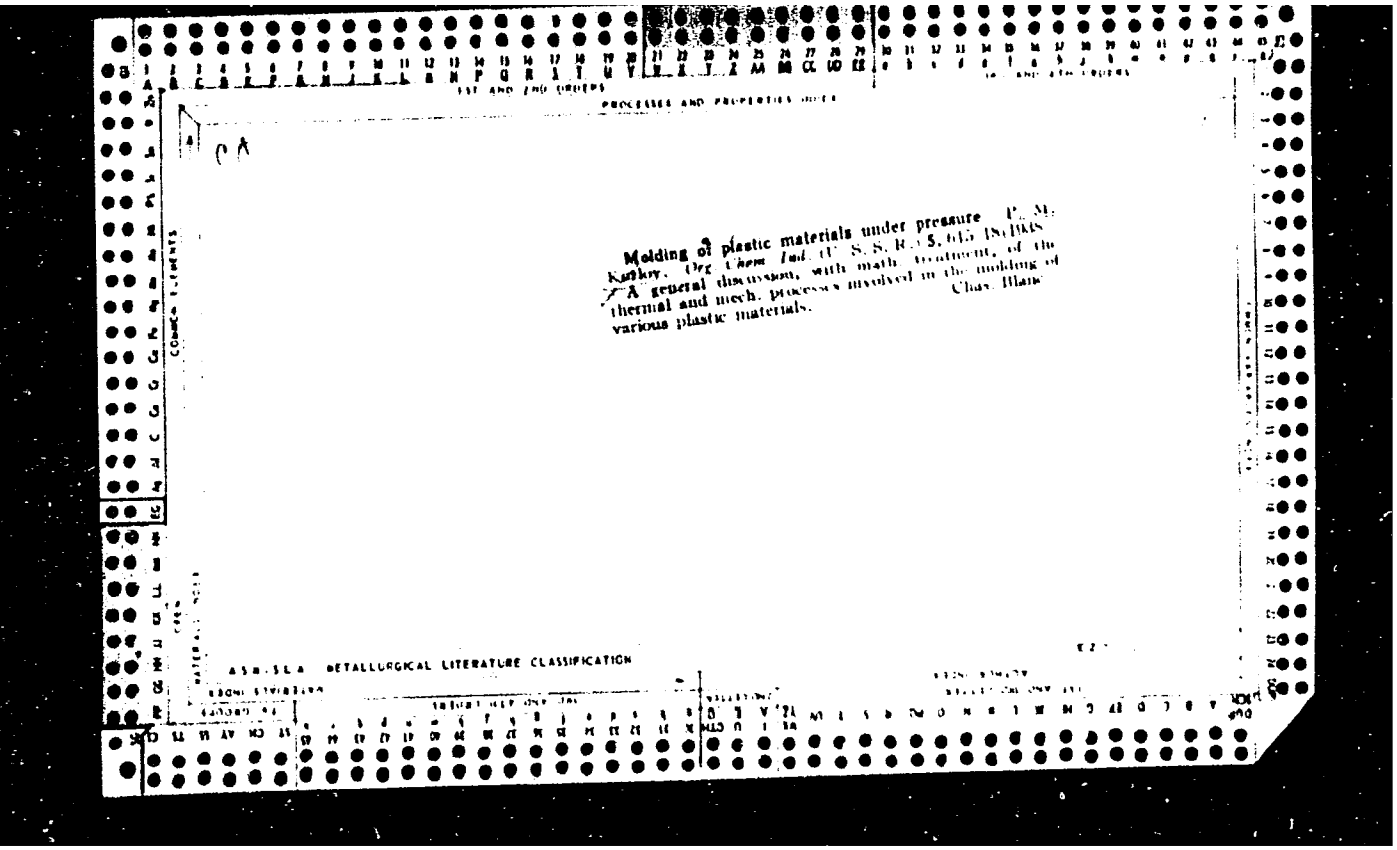
The preparation and use of molded construction plates for machines. P. M. Kozlov. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U.S.S.R.) 5, 185-91(1938).—The use of molded PhOH condensation products in the construction of friction and anti-friction machine parts is discussed. Chas. Blanc

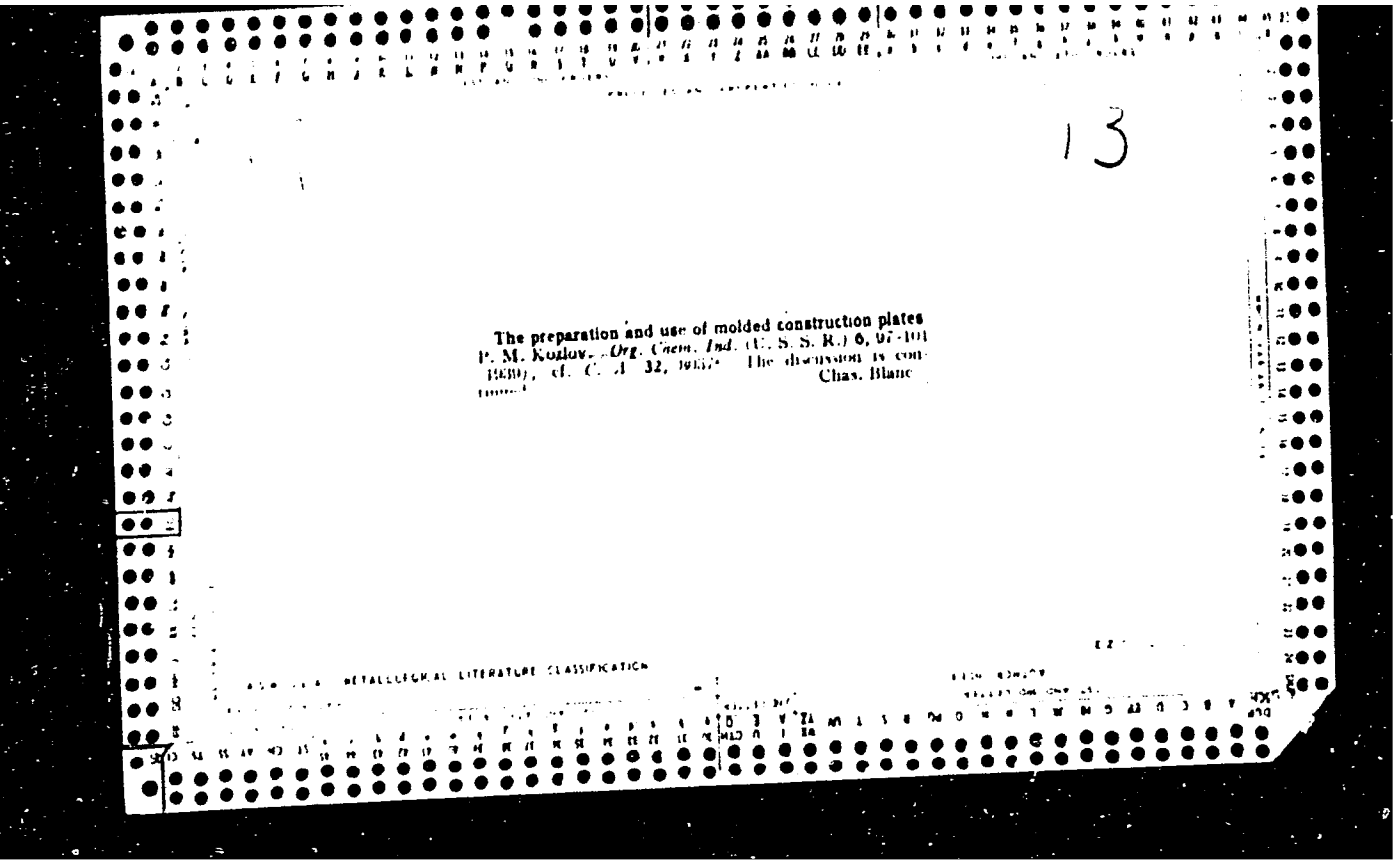


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Mechanism of polymerization of phenol-formaldehyde resins. P. M. Kozlov. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 208–9(1938).—A discussion based on literature and some preliminary expts. Twenty references. C. Blanc

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

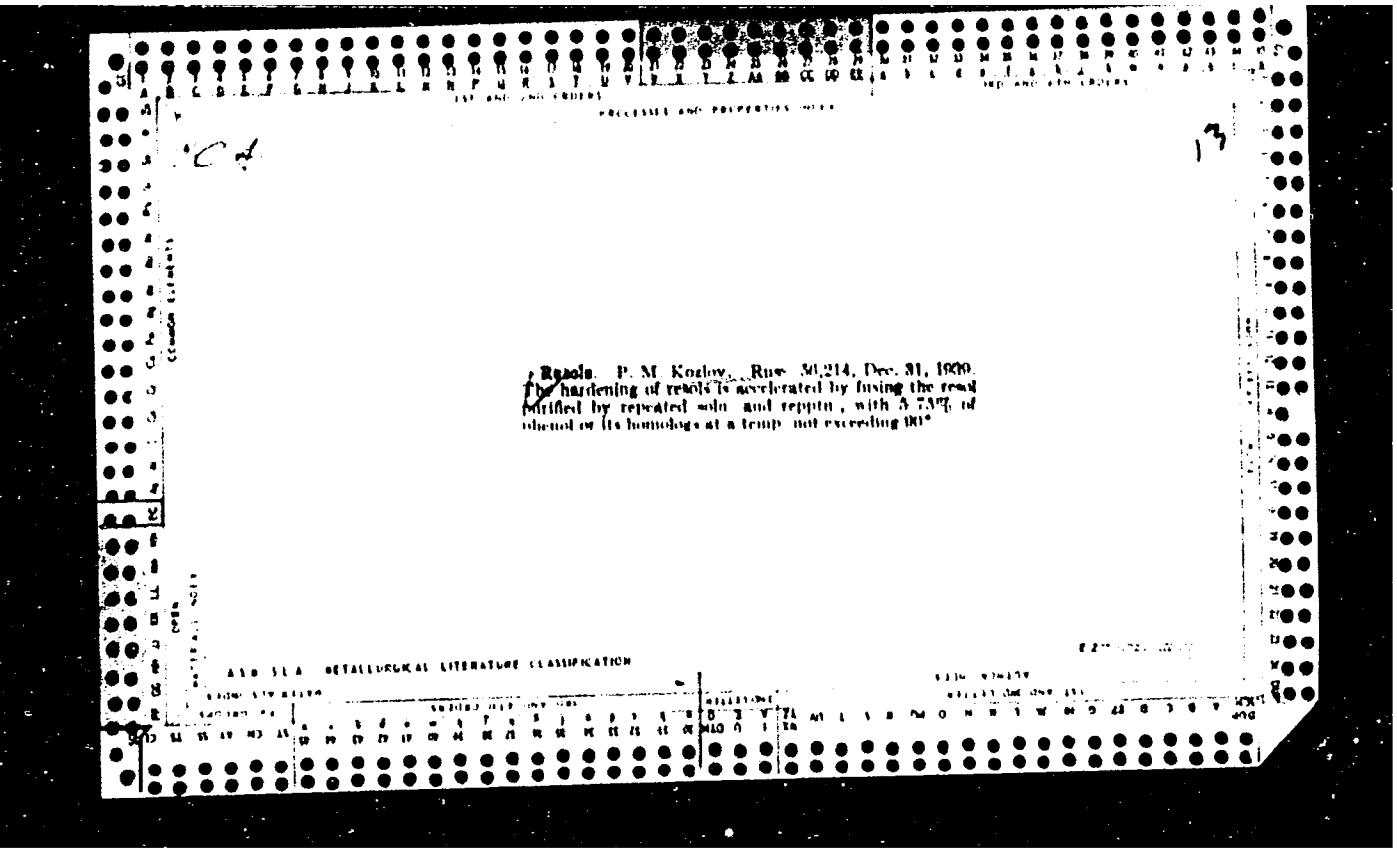




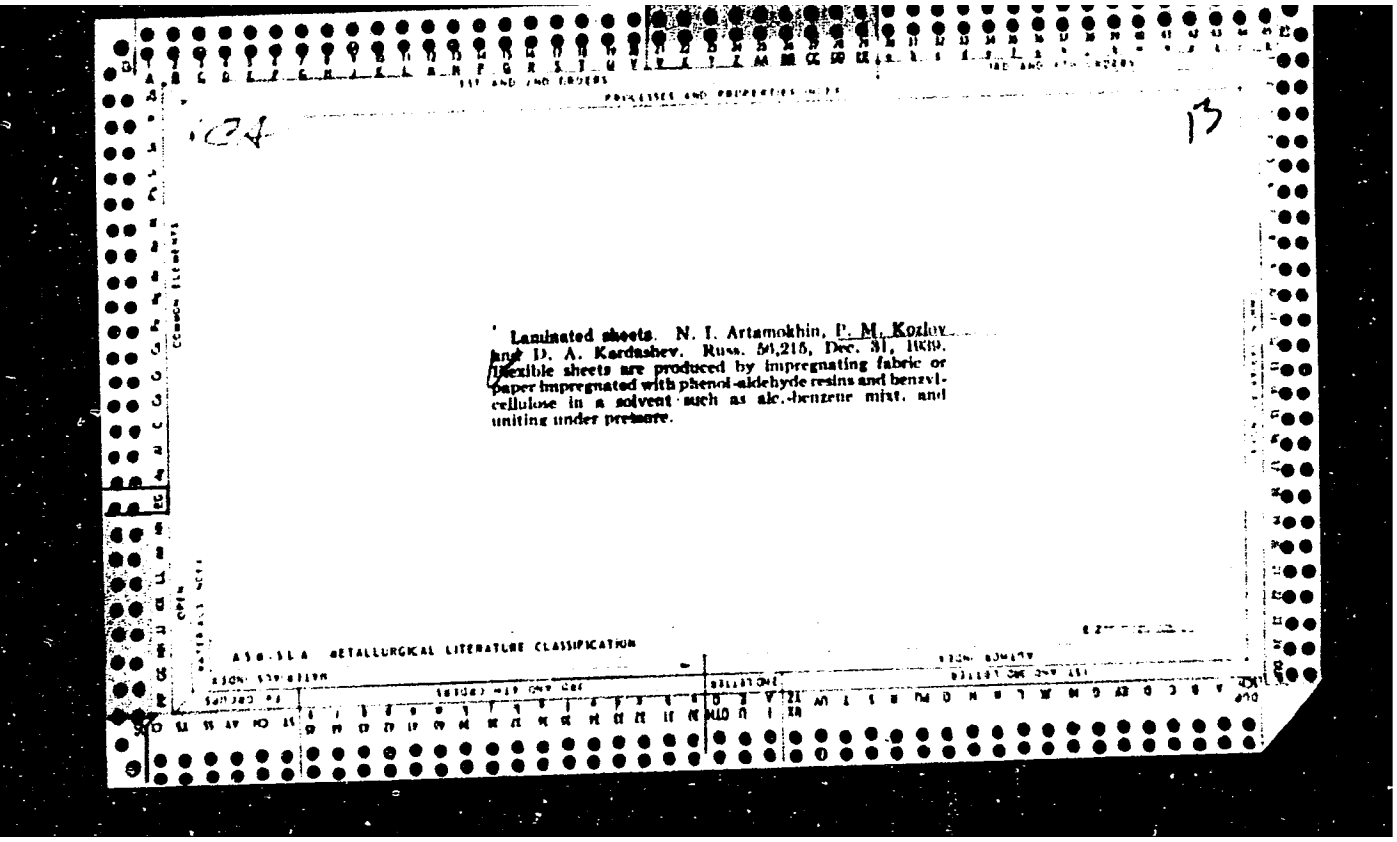
13

The preparation and use of molded construction plates
P. M. Kozlov. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 97-101 (1939); cf. C. A. 32, 1053. The discussion is con-
Chas. Blanc

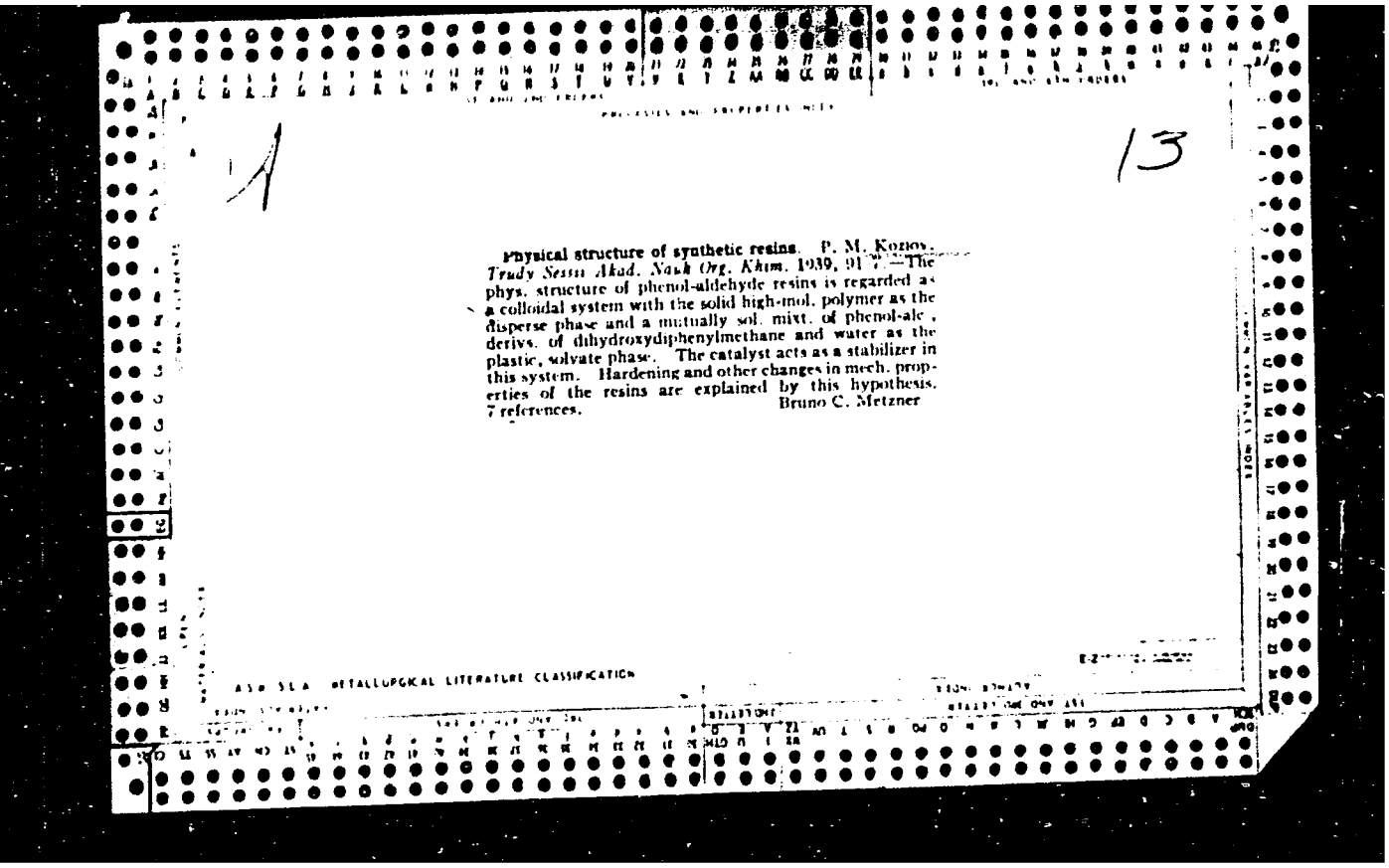
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Resols. P. M. Kozlov. Rus. 30,214, Dec. 31, 1930.
The hardening of resols is accelerated by fusing the resol purified by repeated soln. and reppts., with 5–7.5% of phenol or its homologs at a temp. not exceeding 80°

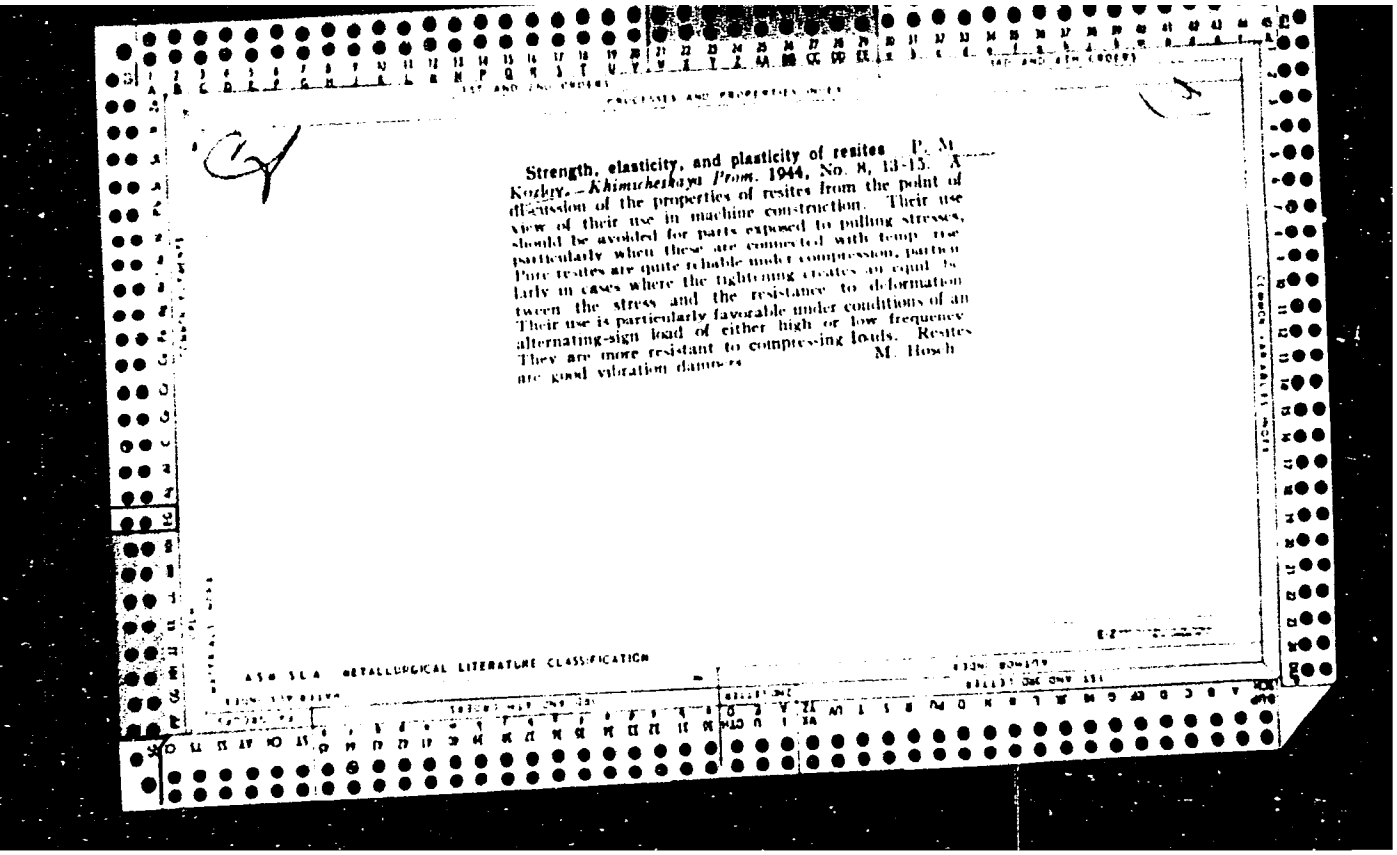


Laminated sheets. N. I. Artamokhin, P. M. Kozlov, and D. A. Kardashev. Russ. 50,218, Dec. 31, 1939. Flexible sheets are produced by impregnating fabric or paper impregnated with phenol-aldehyde resins and benzylcellulose in a solvent such as alc.-benzene mixt. and uniting under pressure.

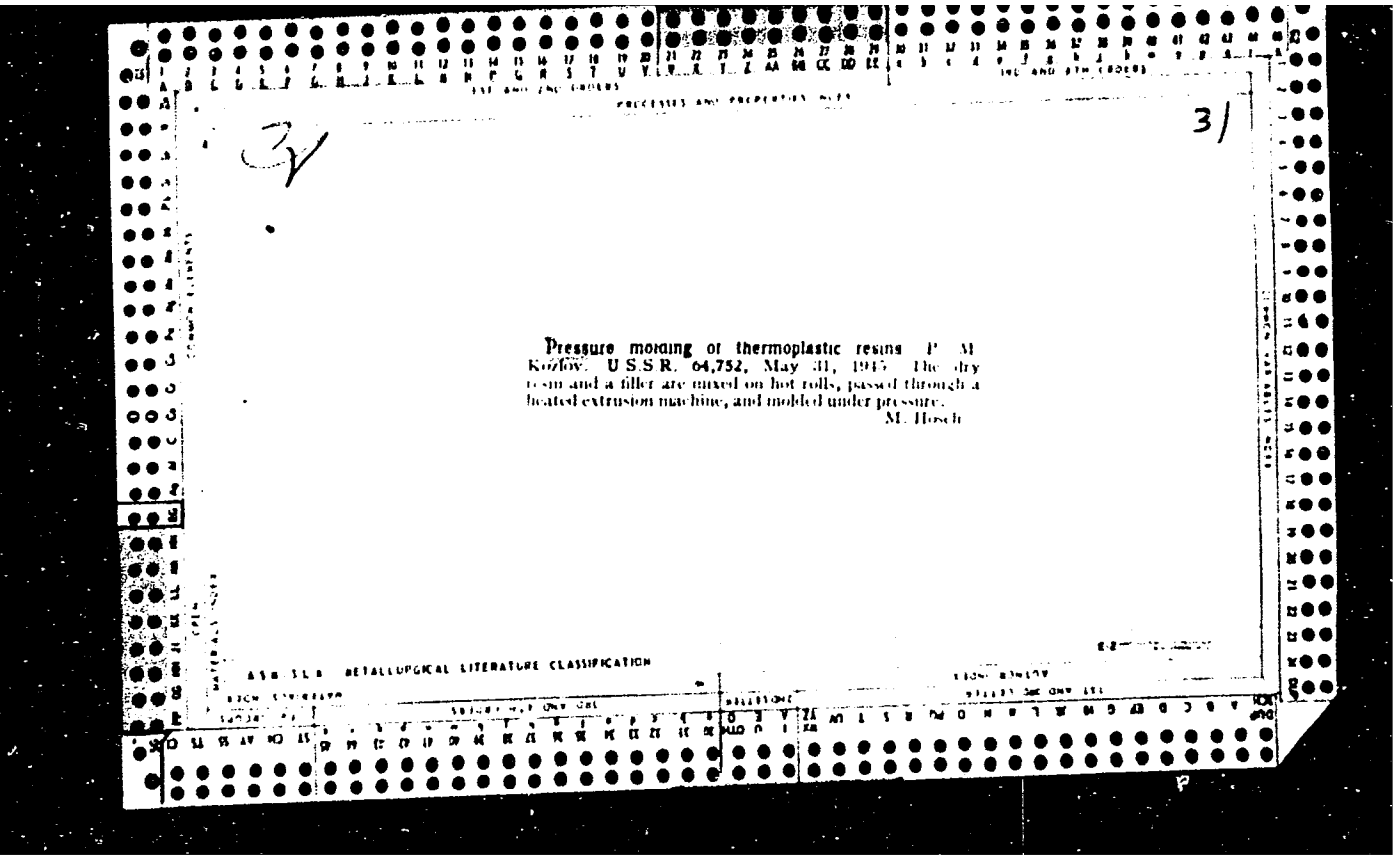


Physical structure of synthetic resins. P. M. Kozlov. *Trudy Sessii Akad. Nauk Org. Khim.* 1939, 91 ?.—The phys. structure of phenol-aldehyde resins is regarded as a colloidal system with the solid high-mol. polymer as the disperse phase and a mutually sol. mixt. of phenol-alc. derivs. of dihydroxydiphenylmethane and water as the plastic, solvate phase. The catalyst acts as a stabilizer in this system. Hardening and other changes in mech. properties of the resins are explained by this hypothesis. 7 references.
Bruno C. Metzner

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Strength, elasticity, and plasticity of resites. P. M. Kozlov.—*Khimicheskaya Prom.* 1944, No. 8, 13-15. A discussion of the properties of resites from the point of view of their use in machine construction. Their use should be avoided for parts exposed to pulling stresses, particularly when these are connected with temp. use. Pure resites are quite reliable under compression, particularly in cases where the tightening creates an equil. between the stress and the resistance to deformation. Their use is particularly favorable under conditions of an alternating-sign load of either high or low frequency. They are more resistant to compressing louds. Resites are good vibration dampers. M. Hosch



Pressure molding of thermoplastic resins P. M. Kozlov. U.S.S.R. 64,752, May 31, 1945. The dry resin and a filler are mixed on hot rolls, passed through a heated extrusion machine, and molded under pressure.
M. Hosch

Kozlov, P.M.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Synthetic polymers. Plastics. I-23

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9818

Author : Kozlov, P. M.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Expansion and Improvement of the Production of Plastics and the Improvement of Their Mechanical Processing

Orig Pub: Khim. prom-st. 1954, No 7, 18-23

Abstract: The expansion of the production of thermoplastics must be achieved by improved compression-molding and continuous extrusion-molding methods as well as by the introduction of automatic assembly lines starting at the batching of the components and on through the final mechanical processing of the finished articles. The thermoplastic materials currently being produced exhibit great variations in their plastic properties, in the light of which

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

Kozlov, P.M.

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics FD-961

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 4/19

Author : Kozlov, P. M.

Title : Problems of improving efficiency and technological procedures in the working and mechanical treatment of plastics

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 7, 402-407 (18-23), Oct-Nov 1954

Abstract : Advocates automatically controlled continuous procedures in the production of objects from thermosetting resins, improvement in pressure-molding and continuous extrusion processes in the production of objects from thermoplastic resins, use of plastometers and thermomechanical devices in production control, consideration of flow characteristics, and other measures designed to achieve higher efficiency and improve quality. Emphasizes the use of plastics in the construction of machines. Discusses in part properties of viniplast sheets, polystyrene, and fluorine-containing plastics from the standpoint of production procedures. Nine references, all USSR, 7 since 1940. One table, one graph.

Kozlov P M

AUTHORS: Gorina, A. A., Kargin, V. A., Kozlov, P. M., 54-8-2/19
Kotrelev, V. N.

TITLE: Production of Goods From Fluoroplast-4 (Pererabotka ftoroplasta-4 v izdeliya).
Investigation of the Preforming Process (Issledovaniye protsessa tabletirovaniya).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 5-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigations concerning the detection of processes for the production of goods from fluoroplast-4 were started in 1949. Foreign references (references 3-6) and the original variants of the laboratories of L. V. Chereshkevich (NIIPP) and of L. F. Vereshchagin (IOKh AN) were at the disposal of the NIIPM where they were produced. The production method was divided into the following 4 stages:
1) preparation of the pulverulent fluoroplast-4 for preforming: a) thermal treatment of the powder, b) aeration of the powder.
2) Preforming
3) Caking together
4) Cooling of the finished product. In the investigation of the production method the papers of P. P. Balandin

Card 1/3

(reference 9) about the computation of the press process of dry refractory materials as well as the papers about the preforming process in press powders were taken into consideration (reference 10). The purpose of present paper was the detection of the optimum specific pressure in the preforming from the pulverulent fluoroplast-4, as well as the detection of the optimum thermal retardation of the tablets at this pressure. As criteria for the optimum pressures and preforming times the variations of the linear dimensions and of the specific weight of the pressed samples were chosen. It is shown that the preforming from the pulverulent fluoroplast-4 at specific pressures of not below 300 kg/cm^2 and not above 750 kg/cm^2 is to be carried out. It is shown that a thermal retardation under pressure is necessary in the preforming. For the investigated dimensions of the unworked pieces a formula

$$T = A \frac{H}{D}$$

 was found. This determined the dependence of the amount

of the thermal retardation of the height and diameter of the unworked pieces. T - optimum thermal retardation of the unworked pieces of fluoroplast-4 under the preforming pressure, in minutes. A - constant (in the polymers investigated here it amounted to 7,7 - 9,1) H- the height of the unworked piece. D - diameter of the unworked piece.
There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KOZLOV, P.M.

GORINA, A.A.; KARGIN, V.A.; KOZLOV, P.M.; KOTRELEV, V.N.

Processing polytetrafluoroethylene into industrial articles. Khim. prom. no.8:453-457 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Ethylene) (Plastics--Molding)

AUTHORS: Lapshin, V. V., Kozlov, P. M. SOV/64-58-4-6/20

TITLE: The Effect of the Conditions of Casting Under Pressure on the Internal Stress in Workpieces of Polystyrene (Vliyaniye usloviy lit'ya pod davleniyem na vnutrenniye napryazheniya v detalyakh iz polistirola)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 4, pp. 214 - 218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The two main types of stresses occurring in casts and determining their physical and mechanical properties are :1.- Mechanical stresses developing by an unequal cooling of the polymer during the formation process and 2.- The orientation stresses forming as a consequence of a change of the molecular form and a fixation of certain molecular configurations in the direction of flow. The former are practically of small importance while the latter can be brought to a minimum by a rational construction of the mold, a corresponding method of casting as well as by a reduction of the residual pressure in the mold during the opening and the taking out of the cast. This paper investigates the influence of the basic parameters of the technological casting process and the influence exerted by some construction elements of the mold

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on the formation of stresses, as well as the possibility of reducing and distributing the stresses. A special mold of 12 "sections"was used and the authors worked at different temperatures and waited for the termination of the shrinking process. The dependence of the shrinking on the temperature is represented by an equation; the quantities to be investigated are the casting temperature, the pressure, the effective time of pressure, the mold temperature, the velocity of the motion of the piston and the duration of the casting cycle. From the mentioned experimental results may, among others, be seen that the orientation stress is reduced with a rise of the formation temperature and a shortening of the period of pressure, the influence of the duration of pressure being increased. The same effect was also observed on an increase of the flow velocity of the polymer. The size of the drain channel is of great influence. In the experimental series for the clarification of this influence comparisons were made with the drain channels according to Jones (Ref 7); experiments of experimental shrinking in the direction of flow showed that those changes are not uniform and that the curves

are similar to those by N.I.Basov (Ref 3). It was observed that with the increase of the molecular weight in block polystyrene the shrinking increases and the resistance to heat decreases. In order to obtain an impact strength of the cast samples the casting must be carried out at low temperature, at high pressure and longer pressure duration and with big drain openings, as this way an increase of the orientation stresses is achieved. In order to determine the influence of some factors on the tensile stress experiments in solvents were carried out and the destruction was investigated. It was found that two types of stresses are present, the highly elastic and the mechanical ones. A temperature after-treatment at the highest possible temperature (without deformation) was found to be an effective method for removing stresses. There are 8 figures, 4 tables and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

The Effect of the Conditions of Casting Under Pressure 30764-59-4-6/20
on the Internal Stress in Workpieces of Polystyrene

1. Styrene polymers--Casting 2. Styrene polymers--Stresses

Card 4/4

KOZLOV, P., student IV kursa

Roentgenographic analysis of deformations in large-crystal aluminum. Sbor.nauch.rab.stud. Nauch.stud.ob-va Kir.un. no.2:51-54 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Fiziko-matematicheskiy fakul'tet Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(X-ray crystallography) (Aluminum crystals)

5(3), 15(8)

AUTHORS: Gorina, A. A., Kargin, V. A., Kozlov, P. M. SOV/64-59-2-9/23

TITLE: Preparation of Phtoroplast-4 in Finished Products (Pererabotka ftoroplasta-4 v izdeliya)
(Investigations on the Sintering Process of Semifinished Products)
(Issledovaniya protsessa spekaniya zagotovok)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 134-139 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process of pelleting was discussed in the preceding paper (Ref 1). The investigations of the sintering of semifinished phtoroplast-4 (polytetrafluoroethylene) (PF)-products was carried out in two stages; first, the optimum conditions for the sintering were examined, and second, the mechanism of the process was investigated. Volume- and linear shrinkage are regarded as criteria for the evaluation of the summation processes in sintering. Since the proportion by volume between the crystalline and the amorphous component of the polymer is a function of temperature, corresponding X-ray analyses were made, and it was found that at a temperature of up to 300° no considerable changes in the degree of crystallization are to be observed. Only at 340° the polymer loses its crystal structure (Ref 2). The sintering of semifinished products should

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therefore take place at 375±5°. The experiments were made within a large range of pelleting pressure (50-500 kg/cm^2) and at sintering temperatures of 340, 360, 380, and 400° at two different heating velocities of the tablets to the sintering temperature, and at three different cooling velocities of the semifinished products after the sintering. The change in the linear dimension and in the density of the sample was examined for the evaluation of the sintering process. The results obtained are graphically represented (Figs 1-6). Optimum pressure in pelleting was determined to be 350-500 kg/cm^2. In the case of small products of (PF) the heating velocity to the sintering temperature is of no importance, the optimum temperature range for sintering is 375±15° (lower limit for low thermostability, upper one for highly thermostable polymers). Sintering takes place until the complete clarification of the polymer. There are 6 figures and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

YAKHONTOV, A.G.; KOZLOV, P.M.

Distribution of the σ-phase in the fatigue fracture of 1Kh18N9T stainless steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.12:114-116 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Steel, Stainless--Metallography) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

36766
S/081/62/000/001/063/067
B119/B101

15.11.14

AUTHORS: Trifonova, N. A., Kozlov, P. M.

TITLE: Glues and pastes for gluing magnetic heads

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 514, abstract 1P92 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zvukozapisi, no. 8, 1961, 87-94)

TEXT: Glues based on epoxy resins were obtained as a result of the development of glues, pastes, and the technology for gluing plates and cores of magnetic heads. Maleic anhydride (for ЭКС-2 (EKS-2)) or phenol formaldehyde resin (for ЭКС-Ф (EKS-F)) were used as hardeners. Quartz sand or marshalite are recommended as fillers for preparing ЭПС-1 (EPS-1) paste which hardens in the cold with polyethylene polyamines. ЭПС-2 (EPS-2) paste containing marshalite hardens with maleic anhydride only when heated. The percent content of filler does not affect the strength of pastes; the filler can be added according to the required consistency. EKS-2 and EKS-F glues harden at 140°C after 1 hr at least, EPS-2 and ЭПС-Ф (EPS-F) pastes after 6 hrs. A prolonged hardening time increases the heat resistance of pastes. The glues can be stored for 30 days at

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S/081/62/000/001/063/067
B119/B101

Glues and pastes for ...

normal temperature without losing their adhesive power; the adhesive power of pastes drops by 25 - 50% within 10 days. Colored pastes can be obtained by admixing dyestuffs. They are suited for marking magnetic heads. Methods for testing the shearing and tensile strength of glued joints are described. Results of strength tests of the developed glues and pastes are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

33172
S/148/61/000/012/006/009
E193/E383

107400 4016

AUTHORS: Yakhontov, A.G. and Kozlov P.M.

TITLE: Distribution of the α-phase on [the surface of] fatigue-fracture of stainless steel 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 114 - 116

TEXT: Studies of the constitution of alloys in the zone of fatigue-fracture can provide valuable information on the mechanism of fracture due to cyclic loading - hence the present investigation carried out on specimens of steel 1Kh18N9T (17.9% Cr), chosen for this purpose because the austenite in this steel is particularly prone to change into α-phase during plastic deformation. Specimens 17 mm in diameter with a notch 2 mm deep and having austenitic structure and a grain size of approximately 5 x 10^{-3} cm were used in tests conducted on a rotating-cantilever-beam-type machine. Each test was run to fracture, which in specimens tested under a stress of 26 28 and 30 kg/mm^2 occurred after 2 030 000, 1 052 000 and 650 000

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Distribution of ....

reversals, respectively. The surface of the fractured specimens was then examined by X-ray diffraction. The X-ray patterns showing both K_α(211) lines of the α-phase and K_β(311) and K_α(220) lines of the γ-phase were obtained for several points spaced radially at a distance of 1.3 mm from each other. Typical results are reproduced in Fig. 1, where the intensity I, of the X-ray diffraction lines is plotted against the distance (n x 1.3 mm) of the point examined from the circumference of the specimen, circles, dots and crosses relating to (211), (311) and (220) lines, respectively. The proportion of α-phase was then calculated from the $I_{(211)}/I_{(220)}$ and $I_{(211)}/I_{(311)}$ ratios, where I denotes the intensity of the respective lines. The results of these calculations are reproduced in Fig. 2 where the proportion of the α-phase (%) is plotted against the distance from the circumference of the specimen. In discussing the results the authors distinguish between the zone of gradual (fatigue) fracture and the zone of

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Distribution of ....

final fracture corresponding to the immediate vicinity of point 7 of Figs. 1 and 2. It will be seen that the proportion of the α-phase increased gradually and reached its maximum at the boundary between these two zones and the following explanation is suggested of this effect. The plastic deformation induced $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ deformation can take place only in material subjected to a stress σ_M, which must be at least slightly higher than the yield point of a given steel. In the initial stages of a fatigue test (conducted under a constant load), the stress remains relatively low until the first fatigue cracks are formed which reduce the effective cross-section area of the specimen and consequently increase the magnitude of stress. The magnitude of the applied stress increases with increasing depth of the crack and so does the degree of plastic deformation which is reflected in an increased proportion of the α-phase formed. The sharp decrease in the intensity of the X-ray diffraction lines in the zone of final fracture and the corresponding decrease in the proportion of the α-phase could be explained only after supplementary studies in which the effect of micro-geometry of

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33172
S/148/61/000/012/006/009
E193/E383

Distribution of ...

the surface of the fracture on the intensity of X-ray diffraction lines would have to be taken into account
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet bloc references.

ASSOCIATION. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Kirgiz State University)

SUBMITTED. October 10 1960

Card 4/4

S/126/62/014/003/006/022
E111/E335

AUTHORS: Kozlov, P.M. and Yakhontov, A.G.

TITLE: Influence of the rupture temperature on the structure of fatigue fractures in the steel 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 14, no. 3, 1962, 387 - 390

TEXT: The kinetics of the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformation in fractures of 1Kh18N9T steel produced by applying alternate strain at high temperatures and the influence of the deformation temperature on the structure of the γ- and α-phases in the fatigue-fracture zone were investigated on specimens in which stress-concentration notches, 0.3 mm deep, were produced by electrolytic polishing. Cycles with stresses of 28 kg/mm^2 were applied at temperatures of 50, 160, 190, 250, 360, 450, 530 and 610 ± 15 °C. Since in the fatigue-fracture zone the phase transformations are localized within a very narrow layer, X-ray structural phase analysis was applied, which enabled the martensite transformation to be followed in the surface layer, 8 - 12 μ thick. The number of cycles to failure fell sharply with increasing temperature up

Influence of ....

to about 250 °C (about 0.8 x 10^5 cycles) and then stayed almost constant. The concentration of the α-phase decreased sharply up to 250 °C in all the sections of the fracture, whilst there was no α-phase at all in the fracture at 450 °C. The temperature of 450 °C evidences that there is a general characteristic in the formation of all the fracture zones. To some extent, this is analogous to the temperature point M_d which characterizes the stability of austenite during fatigue fracture. The great difference between the points M_d for torsion (60 °C) and for fatigue fracture (450 °C) evidences that during fracture the γ-lattice is distorted to a greater extent than during torsional deformation. The alpha-phase concentration at the fracture indicates the degree of plastic deformation; the concentration in the pre-fracture zone was the same as in a tensile-fracture zone. Fatigue-fracture was accompanied by refining of the microstructure. The distortion of the gamma-phase was not due to the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ transformation but to processes such as slip and fracture in austenite grains. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

Influence of ....

S/126/62/014/003/006/022
E111/E335

ASSOCIATION: Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kirgiz State University)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1962

Card 3/3

L 42798-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AR6014358 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/65/000/011/0028/0028

AUTHOR: Kozlov, P. M.

TITLE: Strength of polymer materials

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Abs. 11.48.241

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Mosk. vyssh. tekhn. uch-shcha im. N. E. Baumana, v. 4, 1964, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, stress analysis, creep

ABSTRACT: The possibility of utilizing polymer materials under a load in the region of creep is analyzed. It is shown that using polymer materials in the region of creep may be allowed in the case when the calculations of safe strength are based on the allowable deformations and when the length of service for a material is strictly determined. 5 illustrations, 1 table. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 fc

UDC: 678.5:539.4

ACC NR: AP7000654 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/005/0693/0697

AUTHOR: Zherdev, A. M.; Kozlov, P. M.; Samoylenko, Z. A.

ORG: Kirgiz State University (Kirgizskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Electron-microscope examination and x-ray spectral analysis of 1Kh18N9T steel fractures

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 5, 1966, 693-697

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, material fracture, mechanical fracture, metal surface, electron microscopy, chromium steel, nickel steel

ABSTRACT: Impact and fatigue fractures of 1Kh18N9T steel (AISI-321) specimens were examined with an electron-microscope and subjected to x-ray spectral analysis in order to determine if there is any chemical heterogenity on the fracture surface. Prior to testing, specimens were homogenized at 1250C for 3 hr and air cooled. It was found that the fracture surface (up to 0.1—0.2 μ thick) of impact tested steel had respective titanium and manganese contents 330 and 170% higher than the average content of these elements in the steel. The fracture surface of fatigue specimens had three zones with different fracture types and chemical composition. Increased titanium content was observed in intermediate (crack-propagation) and the final fracture zones. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 080ct65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001/
UDC: 669.15-194:539.26

Card 1/1

KOZLOV, P.P.

Treatment of patients with destructive forms of pulmonary tuberculosis by intratracheal administration of antibiotics. Probl.tub. no.6:48-53 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity. U-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 10, 1958, No 46697

Author : Kozlov, P. S.
Inst : Stavropol' Scientific Research Institute of Vaccination and Serology.
Title : Phagocytic Leukocyte Activity in the Blood of Work Horses at Hyperimmunization by Diphteria Anatoxin.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. tr. Stavropol'sk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, vyp. 4, 37-42.

Abstract : When work horses were immunized by diphteria anatoxin, a weakening in the phagocytic leukocyte activity (PhLA) was observed, together with a growing anatoxin titer. During the period of rest from immunization, PhLA grew. In horses who are subreactive to the toxin, leukocytes are highly active.

Card 1/1

KOZLOV, P.S., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Utilization of the indicator of phagocytic activity of leucocytes in the selection, grounding, and hyperimmunization of horses -- producents of antidiphtheria serum." Stavropol', 1959. 16 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR. Stavropol' Agric Institute). 130 copies (KL,39-59, 103)

24

KOZLOV, P.T.

KOZLOV, P.T.

Cost of geophysical prospecting. Geol. nefti 2 no.2:10-16 F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofiziki.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOZLOV, P.T.

Basic equipment for geophysical research in the petroleum industry.
Prikl. geofiz. no.23:234-243 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

DUNAYEV, F.F.; KOZLOV, P.T.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, M.B.

Indices of the economic effectiveness of oil prospecting and means for improving them. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.;neft' i gaz 5 no.5: 113-117 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.
(Petroleum geology)

KOZLOV, P.T.

Producible oil and gas reserves in capitalist countries. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.5:51-52 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.

(Petroleum) (Gas, Natural)

KOZLOV, P.T.

Use of geophysical methods in oil and gas prospecting in capitalist countries. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.7:49-53 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

KOZLOV, P.T., kand. ekonom. nauk

Power expenditures and means for decreasing them in various branches of the petroleum and gas industries. Prom. energ. 20 no.2:6-10 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

YENIKEYEV, P.N.; KOZLOV, P.T.; YAVKIN, P.Ye.

Oil and gas resources of Central Asia and prospects for their development. Geol.nefti i gaza 9 no.2:1-5 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR, Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

KOZLOV, P.V.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

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