

KOZMINSKAYA, I.F.

Infection by plerocercoid tapeworms in various species of fish
from the lower course of the Yenisey River and Munduisk Lake.
Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:551-556 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - prof. N.N. Plotnikov).
(YENISEY RIVER—PARASITES—FISHES)

KOZMINSKAYA, I.F.

Distribution of diphyllbothriasis in the lower reaches of
the Yenisey River and the role of lake fish in tapeworm in-
fections in man. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.1:82-86
Ja-F '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gel'mintologicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazito-
logii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo
(direktor -- prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR, Moskva.

KOZMINSKAYA, I.F.; VYATKINA, N .Ye.; DROZDOVA-TIKHOMIROVA, A.A.

Infestation of fish with *Diphyllobothrium latum* larvae in the
bodies of water of Moscow Province. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34
no.2:229-230 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Parazitologicheskii otdel Moskovskoy oblasti sanitarne-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

KOZMINSKAYA, I.F.

Transplantation of tapeworms by surgical method. Med.paraz.i
paraz.bol. 30 no.2:157-158 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy para-
zitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo
Ministerstva zdравoockhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.
Bergiyev, zav. otdelom - prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya, nauchnyy
rukovoditel - prof. N.N. Plotnikov).
(TAPEWORMS)

PLOTNIKOV, N.N.; ANAN'INA, N.O.; KOZMINSKAYA, I.F.; KOTOVA, Z.N.

Helminthiases in the population of the Far North. Probl. Sev.
no.6:141-149 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny
imeni Martsianovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RUSSIA, NORTHERN—WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

KOZMINSKAYA, I. P.

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-6 Sep 1961.

- KOZMINSKAYA, I. P., KRYGOLKOVA, A. A., and IRVING, J. G., Pease State University, Physical Faculty, Chair of Marine Physics and Terrestrial Waters - "On the calculation of rate of radiocatively spreading in depths" (Section VII.B.5)
- MAZUREK, V. M., Institute of Zoology - "The method of spectra analysis and possibilities of its use in paleogeographical studies of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.2)
- MEYER, V. A., Institute of Zoology - "Distribution of spores and pollen in sedimental plates in bottom sediments of the Pacific" (Section VII.A)
- MEYER, V. O., Director, Institute of Oceanology - "The heat exchange between the Antarctic waters and the adjacent oceanic waters" (Section VII.C.1)
- MINOVI, M. S., Institute of Oceanology - "An example of the organization of the deep currents in the northeastern Pacific" (Section VII.B)
- NEKASHVILY, N. T., and PEREMANIKHIN, O. G., Institute of Oceanology - "An investigation into the turbidity, phytoplankton and primary production in the waters of the Institute of Oceanology" - "On the relation between water transparency and the character of currents in some areas of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.B)
- NOVOSYLOVA, I. M., P. S., YEREMIN, P. S., STRELY, S. H., ZAVYALOVA, N. T., and CALYSTRIN, J. I., Institute of Earth Physics, Institute of Earthquake, Institute of the earth crust in the translation from the southwestern part of the Pacific to the Atlantic continent" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., NIKOLAYEV, R. M., and STRELY, S. H., Institute of Earth Physics (Institute of the adjacent parts of the Pacific" layer in the Ocherok Sea and in the adjacent parts of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., STRELY, S. H., YEREMIN, P. S., KRYGOLKOVA, I. A., KRIVONOS, N. T., and CALYSTRIN, J. I., Institute of Oceanology - "On the relation between sedimentation and bottom topography in the northeastern part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The tectonic map of the Pacific Ocean and the current Pacific mobile belt (scale 1:10,000,000)" (Section VII.C)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., and YEREMIN, P. S., The Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR - "On the results of investigations of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.A.1)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Hydrological data involved with current patterns" (Section VII.B)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "On some problems connected with the study of the Pacific" (Section VII.A)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "On the problem of sedimentation in the area of the North Pole" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The composition of organic and inorganic matter in the Pacific in connection with the problems of sedimentation" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Bottom sediments in the Kuroshio" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Oceanic activity and climatological fronts in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.A)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Hydrography and Oceanography - "Some results of hydrographic investigations in the Gulf of Alaska" (Section III.C)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Research State University, Physical Faculty, Chair of Earth Crust - "Geophysical data and the problem of the origin of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.2)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The specific features of the formation of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Qualitative quantitative distribution of the Il'rovskaya fauna and flora in the northern part of the Pacific" (Section VII.C)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The process of sea level elevation in the area of the North Pole" (Section VII.C.1)
- OKHOTCHIKOVA, I. A., Institute of Physics of the Earth, Soviet Academy of Sciences - "On the problem of the origin of the Earth's crust in the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)

KOZMINSKAYA, T.K.,

RT-106 (The synthesis of organo-bismuth compounds of the R_3Bi type by the method of double diazonium salts). Sintez vismutoorganicheskikh soedinenii tipa R_3Bi metodom dvoynykh diazoniemykh solei.
Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii, 16(6): 891-896, 1946.

KOZHINSKAIA, T.K.

RT-105 (Aromatic bismuth compounds containing a halogen atom in the nucleus). Aromatickie vismutoorganicheskie soedineniia soderzhashchie galoid v iadre. Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii, 16(6): 897-900, 1946.

KOZMINSKAYA, T.

K.

"Aromatic Organobismuth compounds containing an Atom of Halogen in the Nucleus." by
M. M. Nadj, T. K. Kozminskaya, and K. A. Kocheshkov (p. 900)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 6

KOZMNSKAYA, T. K.
Inst. Normal & Pathol. Morphology, AMS USSR

Synthesis of polycyclic compounds. New preparation of homologs of 1, 2 benzanthracene. B. M. Mikhailov and T. K. Kozmnskaya. Doklady. 1 kad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 59, 509-11 (1948); cf. C.A. 42, 6350i. Li (0.05 g.), 0.25 g. BuCl, and 7ml. abs. Et₂O are shaken 2 hrs. in a Schlenk flask filled with N, the BuLi soln, under N treated with 0.5 g. 10-bromo-1,2-benzanthracene in dry pure C₆H₆ shaken 7-10 min., poured on Dry Ice, and treated with water, giving 60% 1,2 benzanthracene-10-carboxylic acid, M. 218-20°; the neutral products contain 23% 1,2 benzanthracene. If in the above expt. the mixt. is treated with an excess of MeI in Et₂O instead of CO₂ and heated 2 hrs. at 40° in a closed flask, treatment with water and evapn. give 80% 10-methyl-1,2-benzathracene, m. 140-1° (from benzene-alc.). EtI instead of MeI similarly gave 47.5% 10-ethyl-1,2-benzanthracene, m. 113.5-14° (from EtOH).

G. M. Kosolapoff

MS

191725

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals
Organic Lithium Compounds

Jul 51

"Organic Lithium Compounds of 1, 2-Benzanthracene and Their Conversion," B. M. Mikheylov, T. K. Kozminskaya, Inst Normal and Pathol Morphol, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Zhur Obschch Khim" Vol XXI, No 7, pp 1276-1283

Org li compds of 1, 2-benzanthracene (not obtainable by action of li on halogen derivs) are smoothly prep'd by action of n-BuLi or PhLi on halogen derivs and can be used successfully for syntheses of homologues and O derivs of 1, 2-

191725

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals Jul 51
(Contd)

benzanthracene. Synthesis of 10-ethyl-1, 2-benzanthracene and higher homologues requires use of 1, 2-benzanthryl-10-lithium obtained with aid of PhLi.

191725

KOZMINSKAYA, T K.

Dec. 51

KOZMINSKAYA, T. K.
KOZMINSKAYA T. K.

USSR/Chemistry - Benzanthracene Derivatives

"Action of Phosphorus Pentahalides on 1, 2-Benzan-thracene and Its Derivatives," E. M. Mikhaylov, T. K. Kozminskaya, Inst of Norm and Pathol Morphol, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 12, pp 2184-2186

Found that PCl_5 and PBr_5 halogenate compds of 1, 2-benzanthracene series. Action of PCl_5 on 1, 2-benzanthracene (I) and 3, 4'-ace-1, 2-benzanthracene (II) yielded corresponding 10-chloro-derivs. PBr_5 had the same action as Br_2 on I, II, and 9-methyl-and 10-methyl-1,2-benzanthracene. Latter conversion occurs in like manner under action of Br_2 in presence of pyridine.

PA 194T64

MIKHAYLOV, B. M.; KOZMINSKAYA, T. K.

Benzanthracene

Action of pentahaloid compounds of phosphorus upon 1, 2-benzanthracene and its derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim., 21, No. 12, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

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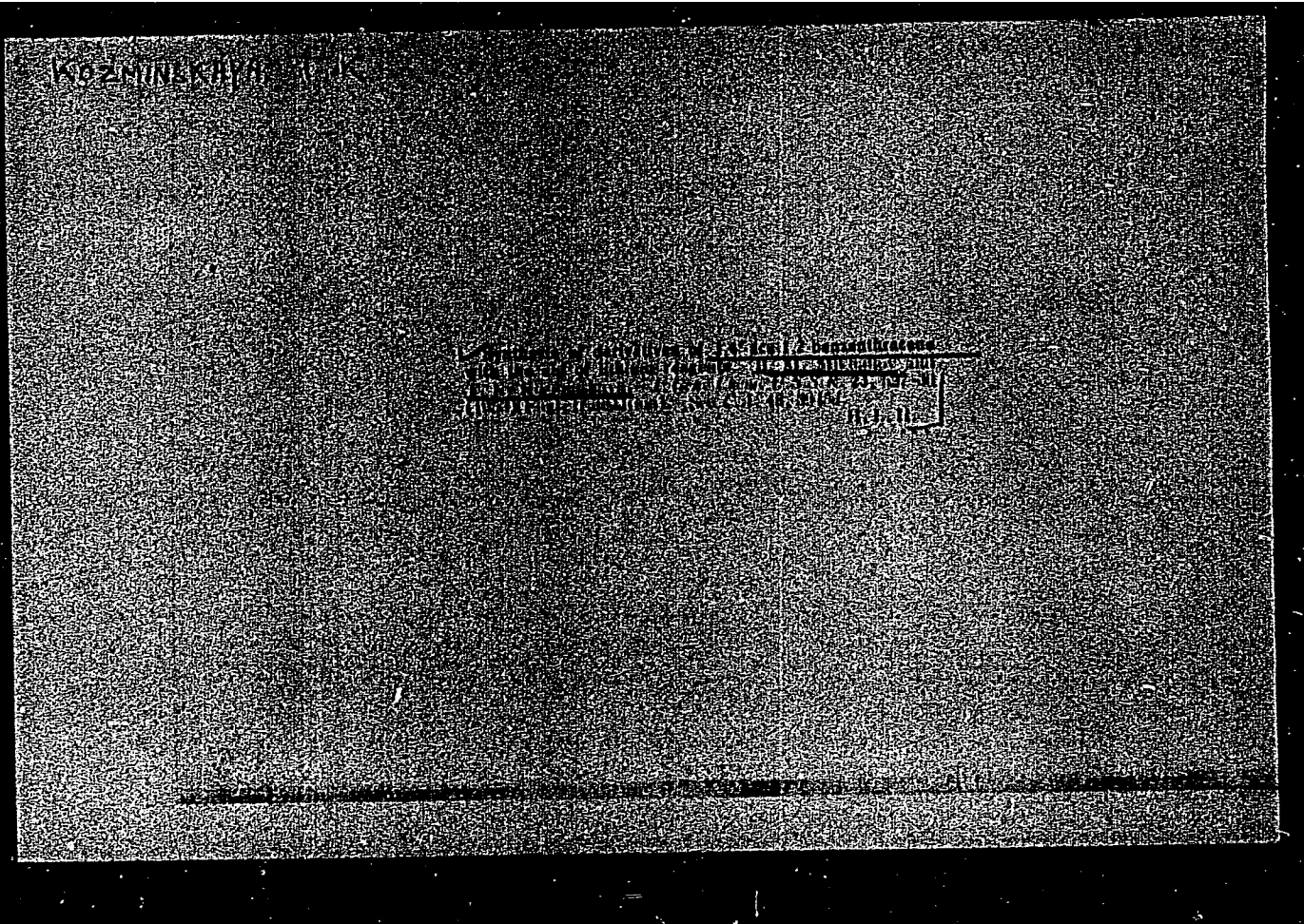
Lithium compounds of 1,2-benzanthracene and their

reactions. B. M. Mikhallov and T. K. Kosminskaya.
J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 21, 1395-1401(1951)(Engl. translation) — See *C.A.* 46, 2039g. B. R.

KOZMINSKAIA, T. K.

"Synthesis of derivatives of 3, 4'-ace-1, 2-benzanthracene with the aid of lithium reagents." Mikhailov, B. M., Kozminskaiia, T. K. (p.509)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1953, No.3.



MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOZMINSKAYA, T.K.

Synthesis in the benzantracene series with the aid of lithium reagents.
Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.7:1220-1224 JI '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy morfologii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR. (Benzanthracene series) (Lithium)

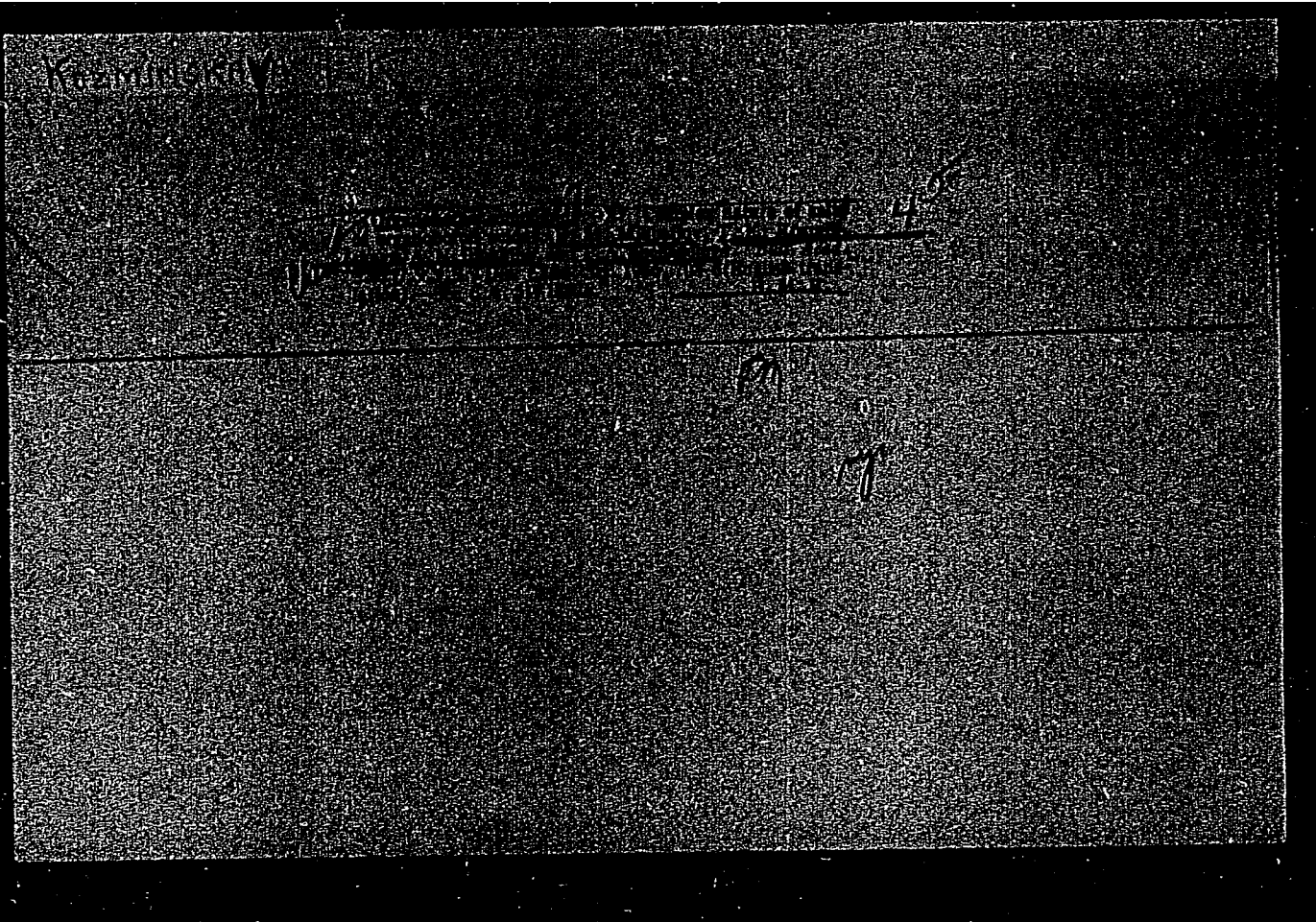
MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOZMINSKAYA, T.K.; BLOKHINA, A.N.; SHCHEGOLEVA, T.A.

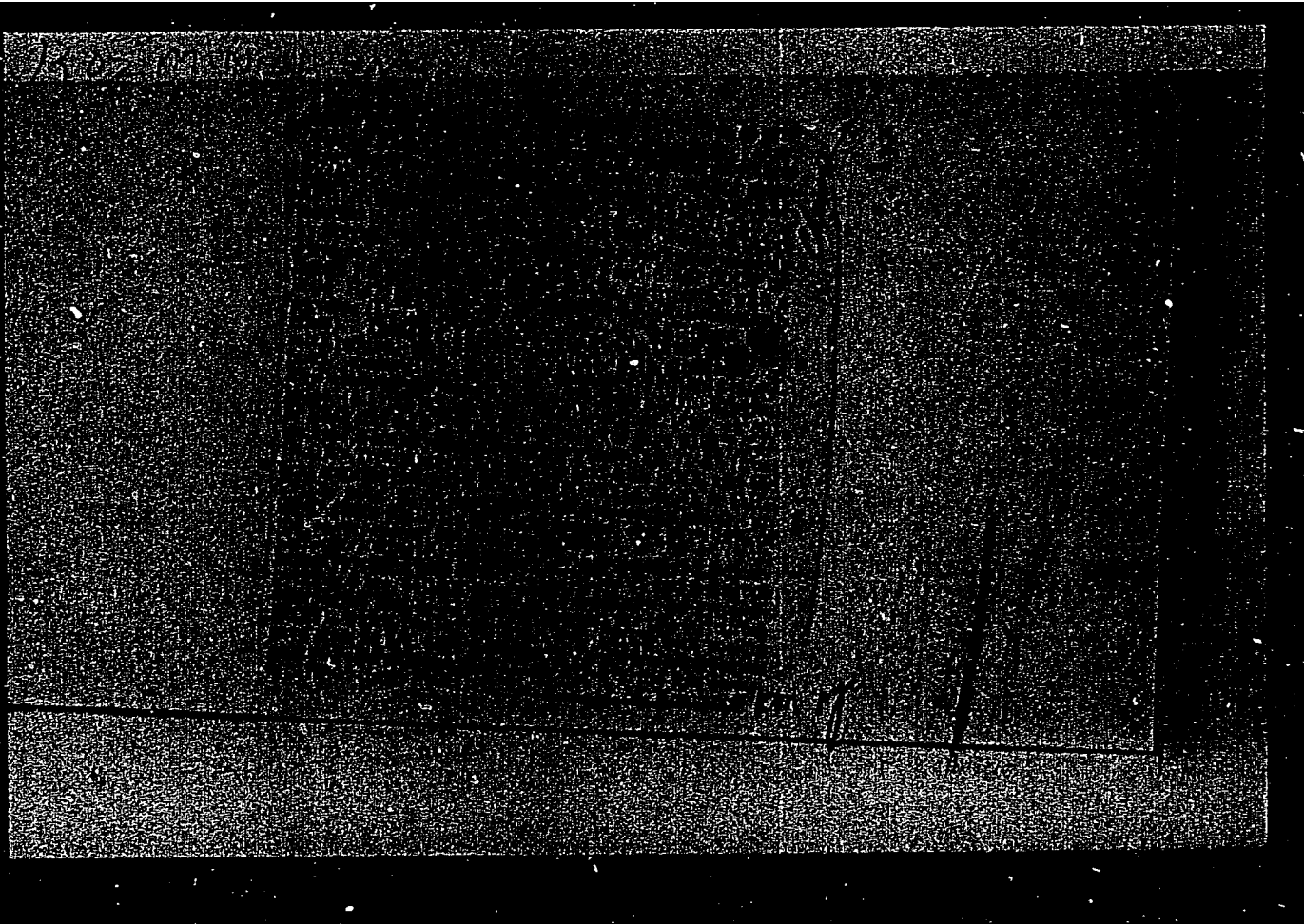
Boron organic compounds. Part 10. Complex nature of salts of boron-organic acids. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.6:692-695 Je '56.

(MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut organicheskey khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskego Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Boremium salts)





5(3)

SOV/62-59-1-13/38

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Kozminskaya, T. K.

TITLE: Organo-Boron Compounds (Bororganicheskiye soyedineniya)
Communication XXX. Organo-Boron Compounds of the Pyridine
Series (Soobshcheniye 30. Bororganicheskiye soyedineniya piri-
dinovogo ryada)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1959, Nr 1, pp 80 - 84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among the organo-boron compounds containing heterocyclic
radicals only the α -thiophene boron and α -furyl boric acid
are known. They were obtained by the effect of Grignard's
reagents upon methyl borate (Ref 1). The authors investigated
the influence of α -pyridyl lithium and α -picolyl lithium
upon triisobutyl borate in order to obtain organo-boron
compounds of the pyridine series. It was found that by the
effect of α -pyridyl lithium or α -picolyl lithium upon tri-
isobutyl borate corresponding lithium salts of the α -pyridyl
triisobutoxy boric acid and α -picolyl triisobutoxy boric
acid are formed. By the influence of hydrochloric acid upon
the compounds obtained pyridine or α -picoline and boric

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Organo-Boron Compounds. Communication XXX. Organo-Boron
Compounds of the Pyridine Series

SOV/62-59-1-13/38

acid or their esters are obtained accordingly. By the influence of water upon α -pyridyl- and α -picolyl triisobutoxy boric acid the isobutoxyl ester groups are saponified. Corresponding α -pyridyl- or α -picolyl boric acids are formed thereby. On boiling α -pyridyl or α -picolyl boric acids with alcohol an esterification of the hydroxyl groups in the complex anion takes place. Corresponding salts of the α -pyridyl- or α -picolyl triisobutoxy boric acids are formed. There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Kozminskaya, T. K. SOV/20-121-4-23/54

TITLE: The Effects of Amines and Ammonia on Boron Isoamyl Dichloride
(O deystvii aminov i ammiaka na izoamilbordikhlorid)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 4,
pp. 656 - 659 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process of the reactions taking place between boron phenyl dichloride and amines depends on the nature of the amine. It was therefore of interest to investigate the behaviour of boron alkyl dichlorides towards amines and ammonia. In the case of an action of ethylamine isoamyl borodichloride is changed to isoamyl-bis(ethylamino) boron (I) and B-tri-isoamyl-N-triethyl borazole (II). The reaction with isobutyl amine proceeds in an analogue way; a) isoamyl-bis (isobutylamino) boron (I) and b) B-tri-isoamyl-N-isobutyl borazole (II) are formed. In the first stage apparently alkyl alkylamino chloric boron (III) which then enters the reaction with a further amine molecule; it forms (I) and is condensed to borazole (II). In the case of aniline action boron isoamyl dichloride forms boron (IV) isoamyl-bis (phenylamine). In a good yield the latter

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The Effects of Amines and Ammonia on Boron Isoamyl
Dichloride

SOV/20-121-4-23/54

is changed to B-tri-isoamyl-N-phenyl borazole (V) which is a representative of the up to now unknown B-trialkyl-N-triaryl borazoles. The reaction between boron isoamyl dichloride and diethylamine proceeds under formation of boron (VI) isoamyl-bis (diethyl amine). When ammonia is flown through an ether solution of boron isoamyl borodichloride B-tri-isoamyl borazole (VII) is formed. An experimental part containing the usual data follows. There are 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im.N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D.Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 4, 1958, by B.A.Arbusov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1958
Card 2/2

5(2,3)

SOV/20-127-5-25/58

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Kozminskaya, T. K., Fedotov, N. S., Dorokhov, V. A.

TITLE: Esters of Organothioboric Acids and Some of Their Transformations

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1023-1026
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the esters of dialkyl thioboric acids (Refs 1, 2) proved to be very reactive compounds which may be used for the synthesis of various organoboric compounds the authors were interested in the production of the acids mentioned in the title and in their behaviour. The known aliphatic monosubstituted and the aromatic substituted esters of the thioboric acids are enumerated (Refs 3-5) and their production methods are mentioned. The authors found that the n-butyl esters of the alkyl thioboric acids (Ref 1) are produced in good yields in the boiling of the alkyl boron dichlorides and -dibromides with n-butyl mercaptan (see Scheme). By the same method n-butyl ester of the phenyl thioboric acid (II) was produced. Diphenyl boron chloride and di- α -naphthyl-boron chloride react in similar way with n-butyl mercaptan and form n-butyl esters of diphenyl thioboric acid (III, Ar = C₆H₅) and of di- α -naphthyl thioboric acid

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Esters of Organothioboric Acids and Some of
Their Transformations

SOV/20-127-5-25/58

(III. Ar = α -C₁₀H₇). All esters produced are highly reactive. This permits their transformation into other organoboric compounds. By the action of ethylene diamine the mentioned esters are smoothly transformed into cyclic compounds, under the separation of n-butyl-mercaptan i.e. into 2-alkyl-2-boron-1,3-diazolidine (IV). In the action of ammonia on the esters of alkyl- and aryl thioboric acids at low temperatures the two latter were transformed into the corresponding boron trialkyl- and boron triaryl borazoles (V). The reaction between the ester and the phenyl thioboric acid and diethyl amine takes place in one direction under the formation of phenyl-di(diethyl amino)boron with a yield of 80%, whereas the amino compound (VI) is produced from the phenyl boron dichloride only in a 14% yield (Ref 8). Under the action of n-butyl ester of diphenyl thioboric acid is transformed into diphenyl butyl amino boron (VII) in the action of n-butyl amine in a 80% yield. The esters of

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Esters of Organothioboric Acids and Some of
Their Transformations

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diphenyl thioboric and di- α -naphthyl-thioboric acid react with ammonia at low temperatures. In this connection diphenyl amino boron (VIII. Ar = C₆H₅ see Scheme) are formed or di- α -naphthyl-amino-boron (VIII. Ar = α -C₁₀H₇). There are 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: April 20, 1959, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1959

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S/062/60/000/012/017/020
B013/R054

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M. and Kozminskaya, T. K.
TITLE: Synthesis of B-Trialkyl Borazoles From Alkyl Thioboric Esters
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 12, pp. 2247-2248

TEXT: The authors briefly report on a study of the reaction of n-butyl esters of alkyl thioboric acids with ammonia. The reaction proceeds at room temperature to give B-trialkyl borazoles in 80-86% yields. In the first reaction stage, aminethioester is formed which later on presumably condenses to borazole. The used n-butyl esters of n-propyl and n-butyl thioboric acid were synthesized by the action of n-butyl mercaptan to the corresponding alkyl boron dibromides (Ref. 1). Di-n-butyl ester of isopropyl thioboric acid was obtained for the first time, also by the action of n-butyl mercaptan on isopropyl boron dibromide. The latter was synthesized from isopropyl boric anhydride and boron tribromide by the method described in Ref. 2. B-trialkyl derivatives of borazole,

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Synthesis of B-Trialkyl Borazoles From
Alkyl Thioboric Esters

S/062/60/000/012/017/020
B013/B054

B-trimethyl borazole (Ref. 3), and B-trialkyl borazole (Ref. 1), were formerly obtained by heating the corresponding boron trialkyls with ammonia in an autoclave at 330^o-450^oC. All operations were carried out with organoboron compounds in a dry nitrogen medium. There are 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1960

Card 2/2

86502

5.3700

1273, 1282, 2209

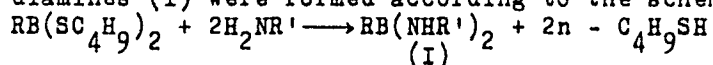
S/079/60/030/011/008/026
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M. and Kozminskaya, T. K.

TITLE: Organoboron Compounds. LXIII. Reactions of Esters of Alkyl Thioboric Acids With Amines

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 11, pp.3619-3624

TEXT: It was earlier found by the authors (Ref.1) that alkyl thioborates react with ammonia to give B-trialkyl derivatives of borazol, and are converted to alkyl borodiazolidines on reaction with ethylene amine. In the present paper, the above esters were reacted with amines. On the action of two moles of primary aliphatic amines, alkyl-amino groups were found to be substituted for the two alkyl-mercapto groups in esters of alkyl thioboric acids. In this connection, N-alkyl-substituted alkyl boron diamines (I) were formed according to the scheme



(R = n - C₃H₇, n - C₄H₉, iso - C₅H₁₁; R' = C₂H₅, n - C₄H₉).

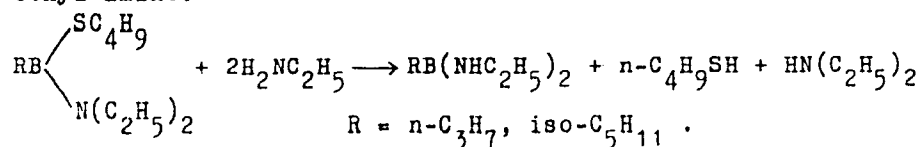
The reaction proceeded via complex compounds of amines with esters, which

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Organoboron Compounds. LXIII. Reactions of Esters of Alkyl Thioboric Acids With Amines S/079/60/030/011/008/026 B001/B066

is supported by the fact that when mixing the components at -30°C in an isopentane solution, a precipitate is formed which gradually disappears. Owing to the separation of the proton from the nitrogen atom and of the anion of the alkyl-mercapto group from the boron atom, the complex compounds are converted to amino thioethers which, in turn, form complexes which decompose to mercaptane and the end product (I). On reaction of equimolecular quantities of alkyl thioborate with primary amine, probably a mixture of N-alkyl-substituted alkyl boron diamine(I), amino thioether, and the initial thioether, the separation of which was not possible, is formed. With secondary aliphatic amines, however, only one alkyl-mercapto group is substituted by the alkyl-amine radical to give organoboron compounds hitherto unknown, i.e., esters of alkyl-dialkyl-amino-thioboric acids. These compounds are stable to diethyl amine, react, however, with ethyl amine:



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Organoboron Compounds. LXIII. Reactions of
Esters of Alkyl Thioboric Acids With Amines

S/079/60/030/011/008/026
B001/B066

This different behavior with respect to the two amines is obviously due to the fact that ethyl amine forms complex compounds with the esters, which are not obtained with diethyl amine. The above reamination also takes place in the reaction of ethyl amine with isoamyl-di(diethyl-amino)-boron. There are 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1960

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33977

S/062/62/000/002/002/013
B117/B138

5.2410

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., and Kozminskaya, T. K.

TITLE: Organoboron compounds. 90. Organohalogen thioboric acid esters

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1962, 256-260

TEXT: This is in continuation of a study of the reaction of alkyl boron dihalides with mercaptans (Communication 89 had been published in the Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. n. 1961, 2101). If a mixture of alkyl boron dichlorides and ethyl mercaptan excess is heated to boiling point, ethyl esters of alkyl chloro thioboric acid will be obtained in addition to diethyl esters of alkyl thioboric acid. The former are products of an incomplete substitution of chlorine atoms and represent a hitherto unknown ✓

type of boron compounds: $\text{RBCl}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SH}} \text{RB}(\text{SC}_2\text{H}_5)_2 + \text{RB}(\text{SC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{Cl}.$

$\text{R}=\text{n-C}_3\text{H}_7; \text{i-C}_3\text{H}_7; \text{n-C}_4\text{H}_9.$ The yields of alkyl chloro thioboric acid

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S/062/62/000/002/002/013

B117/B138

Organoboron compounds...

esters are low even in the case of an equimolecular ratio of reagents, because these esters are thermally unstable. When distilled in vacuo they are frequently decomposed into alkyl thioboric acid esters and alkyl boron dichlorides. Alkyl boron dibromides and ethyl mercaptan in a 1:1 ratio yield ethyl esters of alkyl bromo thioboric acid (65-75 % yield), which are far more stable than chlorine thioesters and do not change when distilled in vacuum. A similar reaction takes place between phenyl boron dibromide and ethyl mercaptan, resulting in ethyl ester of phenyl bromo thioboric acid. The second way of synthesizing alkyl chlorine thioboric acid ester is the exchange reaction between alkyl boron dichlorides and alkyl thioboric acid esters. In this way ethyl ester of n-propyl chloro thioboric acid (yield 50 %) was obtained from an equimolecular mixture of n-propyl boron dichloride and diethyl ester of n-propyl thioboric acid after 20 hr at room temperature. The third way of synthesizing alkyl halogen thioboric acid ester is based on the effect of boron halides on alkyl thioboric acid ester at room temperature. Butyl ester of n-isocamyl bromo thioboric acid (yield 80 %) was synthesized in this way from butyl ester of n-isocamyl thioboric acid and boron tribromide. The behavior of halogen thioesters toward diethyl amine indicates that the halogen atom in

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S/062/62/000/002/002/013
B117/B138

Organoboron compounds...

organoboron compounds of the type $RB(SR')$ has a higher mobility than the alkyl mercapto group. All reactions were performed in dry nitrogen atmosphere. There are 9 references: 6 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: P. Brindley et al. J. Chem. Soc. 1956, 1540, 824; P. McCusker et al. J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 79, 5182 (1957); E Abel et al. J. Chem. Soc. 1957, 505.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1961

Card 3/5

L 45975-65 EFR(B)/EPR(G)/EPA/EWP(N)/EPA(H)/EPR(L) PC-4/PR-4/PS-4/P&B// BPL
NW/RY/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP6008659 UR/0062/66/000/005/0459/0442

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B. M., Kozminskaya, T. K.

TITLE: Organoboron compounds. Report No. 132. Reactions of esters of organic
thioboric acids with some bifunctional compounds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya Khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1965, 439-442

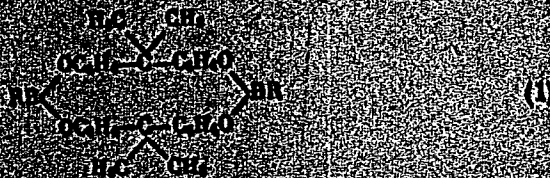
TOPIC TAGS: organoboron compound, thiobororganic acid, diamine, hydrazine,
biphenylolpropane

ABSTRACT: In order to develop preparative methods for the synthesis of organoboron
compounds from the very reactive esters of organic thioboric acids, the authors studied
their reactions with hexamethylenediamine, hydrazine, and 1,2-biphenylolpropane. With
hexamethylenediamine, polymeric compounds were produced whose nature depends on the
ratio of the starting reagents. With hydrazine, di-n-butylphenylthioborate forms 1,4-di-
phenyl-1,1-diborahexahydrotriazene, whereas di-n-butyl esters of alkylthioboric acids
form polymeric substances. In contrast to diamines, di-n-butylbutylthioborate reacts
with biphenylolpropane to form the cyclic compound (R = n-C4H9)

1/2
Card

L 48975-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009669



The reaction of biphenylolpropane with *o*-*n*-butylphenylthioborate has a similar course and leads to the formation of an analogous compound, in which R = C₆H₅. The procedures employed in all the reactions are described. Orig. art. has 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
 (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: 07 Mar 63

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: QC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/3

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOZMINSKAYA, T.K.

Boronium salts from 1-chloroboracycloheptane. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.khim. no.9:1703 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Boron salts) (Boron organic compounds)

1 APRIL 65 171(3)/50/50(5)/127(1) 1-1/17-1/Prac RPL RM/W

ACCESSION NO. AP500882

9/0020/65/160/00/0635/000

AUTHORS: Mikheylov, R. M.; Ushakov, A. I.; Narsova, L. V.

TITLE: Polyethylene-5-(alkylamino)boronate salts and 1-alkylamino-boracyclic ketones

SOURCE: AN 6384, DOKLADY, No. 163, no. 1, 1965, 615-618

TOPIC TAGS: boron organic compound; alkane; monomer; polymer

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the oxidative cyclic compounds of boron relative to the tendency to convert to boronate salts. They investigated 2-chloroboracyclopentane, 2-chloroboracyclohexane, and 1-n-butylamino-boracyclopentane. It is shown that the properties of borocyclic compounds are changed. The noncyclic boron-organic ketones, which acted on by amines, to polyethylene-5-(alkylamino)-boronate salts or to decomposition products—alkylamino-boracyclic ketones; or they simultaneously form both compounds. The process may move in either direction, and the ratio of the reaction products is determined chiefly by the nature of the amine. It is affected to a lesser degree by the nature of the boron

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139001-65

ACCESSION NUMBER: DP560389

organic compound, which is in the form of a crystalline intercalated with 1-chlorobicyclo-
 pentane, and the course of the reaction is directed toward the formation of the
 boronium salt. The reaction is reversible, and the equilibrium constant, with increase in
 the alkyl radical in the chain, the yield of the decomposition product increases
 above 100%. The size of the boron atom and the alkyl group, the course of the reaction
 1-alkylamino bicycloheptane, is a condensation, highly boiling liquid, substantially
 in monomeric form. 1-alkylamino bicycloheptane, on the contrary, tends to
 polymerize. The authors outlined their experimental procedures, listed the
 products obtained, and described in detail the physical properties. Original
 article has 4 references and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry, 119124, P.O. Zhukovskogo, Academy of Sciences, USSR
 8588 (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)
 SUBJECT: 02001501 00000000 00000000 00000000

NO. REF. 50V. 000 000000 0000

Card 2/2/107

L-39300-65 INT (M)/EXT (S)/DIS/INT (S) 1-1/PS-1/1-1 RPL W/RL
ACCESSION NR: AP500611 6/0062/65/000/002/0355/0357

21
B

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, B.M.; Kozminskaya, T.K.; Basmenev, A. Ya.

TITLE: Chlorine- and ethylthio-derivatives of boracyclopentanes and butane-1,4-diboric acid

SOURCE: AN SSBK, Izvestiya Seriya Khimicheskaya, no. 2, 1965, 355-357

TOPIC TAGS: heteroorganic compound; organoboron compound; alkylboric acid; boracyclopentane derivative; ethylthio-derivative; boron trichloride; ethylthio-derivative

ABSTRACT: The reaction of ethylthio-derivatives of 1,2-boracyclopentane-1,4-diboric acid (I) with boron trichloride and with ethylthio-derivative was studied. The mixture I, obtained as the hydroboration product of 1,2-butadiene (Dokl. AN SSBK, 1964, 141) gave 1,4-bis (dichloroethyl)-butane (II), 3,4-bis (dichloroethyl)-butane (III) and 3,4-bis (dichloroethyl) butane (IV) at room temperature with an excess of BCl₃ in the presence of NaBH₄. It was also prepared by the reaction of 1-chloroboracyclopentane (V) under similar conditions:



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The reaction also proceeded in the opposite direction, as shown by the reaction of I at room temperature with BCl_3 in the presence of NaBH_4 , giving V and isomeric cyclic products. I and ethylthioborate in the presence of NaBH_4 and BF_3 etherate gave ethylmercaptoboracyclopentane (VI)



and isomeric products. With an excess of ethylthioborate, VI gave tetrathyl-*butane-1,4*-dithioborate.



Orig. art. has: 4 formulae

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: 10 June 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 JO

NIKHAMOV, B.M.; KOZHINSKAYA, T.K.; TARANOVA, L.V.

Polymethylene-bis-(alkylamino)-boronates and α -alkylamino-
naphthalenylalkanes. Dokl. AN SSSR No. 3:19-22, Ja '68.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Baikalova, AN SSSR.
Submitted July 16, 1968.

KRAKHT, S.V.; MEDVEDEV, S.V.; KOZ'MINSKAYA, Ye.I.

On the problems of outbreaks of tonsillitis. Voen.-med. zhur. no.9:
57-60 S '51. (MIRA 9:9)

(THROAT--DISEASES)

KOZMINSKAYA, Ye.I.
GORIYENKO, I.I.; GOL'DBERG, M.S.; LITVINOVA, T.G.; GANCHUK, N.S.;
KOLLOD Y, O.M.; *KOZMINSKAYA, Ye.I.*

Etiological and epidemiological importance of dysentery pathogens and
certain Salmonella in so-called nonspecific colitis. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun., supplement for 1956:16-17 '57 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny i Rostovskoy 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(INTESTINES--BACTERIOLOGY)

LIBINZON, A.Ye.; KOZ'MINSKAYA, Ye.I.; BORISOVA, L.P.; ANCHEVSKAYA, I.Kh.

Comparative sensitivity of freshly isolated dysenterial cultures
to antibiotics and bacteriophage. Antibiotiki 9 no.9:861-862
S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy
institut i l-ya Rostovskaya-na-Donu gorodskaya bol'nitsa.

SIOLOGA, Jerzy; TOMASZEWSKI, Maciej; KOZMINSKI, Anna.

Critical and experimental studies on the determination of instruments used from the appearance of the wound. Arch.med. mad., Warszawa 6:132-148 1955.

1. Z Zakładu Medycyny Sadowej AM w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Olbrycht.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
cranium, wound shape as basis for determ. of instrument used, in forensic testimony.)

(CRANIUM, wounds and injuries,
wound shape as basis for determ. of instrument used, in forensic testimony)

KOZMINSKI, C. .

KOZMINSKI, C. Hail in Lower Silesia in the years 1946-1950. p.11

Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1956
GAZETA OBSERWATORA, P.I. H.M.
SCIENCE
Warszawa, Poland

No: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

KOZMINSKI, C.

New instrument for the measurement of precipitations and hail.
Wszechwiat no.1:18-19 Ja '63.

L 37241-66 FCC

ACC NR: AP6027826

SOURCE CODE: GE/0064/66/018/05-/0286/0289

AUTHOR: Kozminski, G. (Doctor; Szczecin); Piech, M. (Doctor; Szczecin)

ORG: Higher School of Agriculture, Szczecin, Poland (Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza)

TITLE: Considerations on the frequency of hailstorms and hailstorm damage in Poland

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur meteorologie, v. 18, no. 5-7, 1966, 286-289

TOPIC TAGS: hail, atmospheric phenomenon, sunspot, long range forecasting

ABSTRACT: Data pertaining to the quarter-yearly frequency averages of hailstorms and damages caused by these hailstorms in Poland between 1925 and 1964 were presented in charts and tables on the basis of data from 16 state meteorological-hydrological institutes and insurance company records. The damages were mainly damages to agricultural crops. Correlations between hailstorm characteristics and damages, and between hailstorm incidence and some other meteorological phenomena such as sunspot activity were calculated. The significance of these analyses in the long-range forecasting of hailstorm damages for practical purposes was discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,844]

SUB CODE: 04, 03 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *mcp*

UDC: 551.578.7(438):551.577.61

1338

KCZMINSKI, Czeslaw, mgr.

An attempt of drafting an isogram on the territory of Poland
for 1947-1958. Czasopismo geograficzne 32 no.3:325-335 '61.

1. Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Szczecin.

PIECH, Marian; KOZMINSKI, Czeslaw

Usefulness of certain statistical methods for the evaluation of the effectiveness of hail suppression under Poland's climatic conditions. Postepy nauk roln 11 no.6:93-96 N-D '64.

1. School of Agriculture, Szczecin.

KOZMINSKI, Czeslaw

Hail precipitations on Polish territories during the years
1946-1955. Prace przyrod roln Szczecin 17 no. 2: 1-46 '63.

KOZMINSKI, Czeslaw; RYTEL, Marek (Szczecin)

Drawing of isorithm contours of hailstorm probability in Poland
based on occurrences in 1947-1960. Czasop geograf 34 no.1:51-60
'63.

KOZMINSKI, Czeslaw

Tentative evaluation of methods of distributing chemical substances on the field or in the air and their suitability for the conditions in Poland. Postepy nauk roln 11 no. 2: 35-40 ~~Apr~~-Apr '64.

1. Higher School of Agriculture, Szczecin.

1000. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Geographic distribution of ... in
color in the years 1946-1950. ... 1:87-100
164

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30581
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D216/D304

21.5210

AUTHORS: Boużyk Jacek, Dąbek Wacław, Dąbrowski Cyryl, Józefowicz Krystyna, Koźmiński Jarzy, Suwalski Witold, Topa Jerzy, and Weiss Zbigniew

TITLE: Experimental analysis of the use of the "EWA" reactor for some pile-oscillator measurements

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 6, no. 11, 1961, 717 - 734

TEXT: This paper investigates the sensitivity of moderator purity determinations in the WWR-S "EWA" reactor of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Swierk using various methods. A preliminary report of the work has already been published (Ref. 6: W. Dąbek Nukleonika, 5, 415, 1960). The periodic change in neutron density caused by harmonic oscillation of an absorbing sample causing small reactivity changes may be written

$$\frac{n(t) - n_{av}}{n_{av}} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} G^{(m)} e^{j(m\omega t + \varphi^{(m)})} + \sum_{m=1}^{\dagger} L^{(m)} e^{j(m\omega t + \psi)} =$$

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$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} R^{(m)} e^{j(m\omega t + \theta^{(m)})} \quad (2)$$

where $n(t)$ and n_{av} are the time dependent and average neutron densities, $G^{(m)}$, $L^{(m)}$, $R^{(m)}$ are the relative amplitudes of the m-th harmonics of the global (general reactor), local and resultant signals, $\varphi^{(m)}$, α and $\theta^{(m)}$ are the phase angles of the global, local and resultant signals, and the period of oscillation of the sample $T = 2\pi/\omega$. Fundamental harmonics only are considered, the other being eliminated by the apparatus or by computation. G and L depend upon the absorber content of the sample, and the global and local signal sensitivities g and l may be expressed

$$g = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{G_x - G_o}{G_o} \quad (8a)$$

$$l = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{L_x - L_o}{L_o} \quad (8b)$$

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where x = equivalent number of boron nuclei per million moderator nuclei, and the subscripts x and o refer to signals for samples with and without absorbing impurities respectively. Similarly, the sensitivity of the resultant signal, γ , may be defined in terms of the phase angle

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{x} (\theta_x - \theta_o) \quad (8c)$$

Measurements were made at 300 W reactor power with as low xenon poisoning as possible. The sample was oscillated in the core in an empty fuel channel with one detector in an adjacent fuel channel and one in the thermal column (detecting the resultant and global signals respectively). For reactor stability, the cooling system is not operated. Samples were made of 200 - 250 ccs. of moderator with varying contents of boric acid (100-1000 ppm of boron), and were contained in aluminum or plexiglass. The large amounts of poison were necessary due to the low sensitivities of signals and apparatus. The detectors were differential ionization chambers, used with mirror galvanometers, electrometric dc amplifiers with 100 % feedback and a constant current compensating circuit. 1. Static method: Eq. (8a)

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may be also expressed in terms of the fundamental harmonics of the k_{eff} change for samples with and without impurities, and these may be computed from statically measured characteristics of the change in k_{eff} obtained during the sample oscillation. Simultaneously, the adjacent detector determines the characteristics of the local change in neutron density and ρ may be found from Eq. (8b). Finally, ρ may be obtained from Eq. (8c) by

$$\rho = \frac{d\theta}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \mp (g + 1) \frac{\sin \varphi}{\frac{1 + a^2}{a} \mp 2 \cos \varphi} \quad (10)$$

where $a = L_0/G_0$ and the upper and lower signs refer to $\alpha = 0$ and π (in phase and counter-phase oscillations) respectively. φ and the relation between G and the change in k_{eff} may be computed or determined experimentally. The sample was positioned at the required point, and the reactor was balanced by a fine control rod which gave the appropriate value of k_{eff} . 2. Kinetic method: Global and resultant signals are recorded on oscillograms during oscillations of the sample. Parasitic phase shifts σ_G and σ_B

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of the global and resultant signals occur, and are eliminated by performing two oscillations, one with $\alpha = 0$ and one with $\alpha = \pi$, of the same sample. Since the parasitic effects are the same for both oscillations, they may be removed by combining the observations. ϕ is determined from this by a method of successive approximations, and the correct L and θ values and hence l and \mathcal{A} are computed. The analysis becomes even simpler for small ϕ and $(L/G)\alpha - \pi > 2$. The sample was mechanically oscillated with T variable from 1 - 22 seconds and amplitude from 50 - 430 mms. The reactor was balanced before and during the oscillations and once the oscillations were constant, a set of about 10 was recorded on oscillograms. At least 5 periods of the R and G signals were harmonically analyzed with accuracy up to the third harmonic. For measurements in the core with graphite samples, the signal sensitivities are, to an accuracy of 20%, - g and l both ~ 0.8 %/ppm, and $\mathcal{A} \sim 0.3$ °/ppm - all for optimum experimental conditions. These are lower by two orders of magnitude than those obtainable in thermal reactors, and similar results are found for other moderators. They are due to the high contribution of the slowing-down process to G and L, in comparison with which the absorption contribution is hardly observed. The self-shielding effect of boron is a factor 0.5 for samples containing 500-

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Experimental analysis of ...

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-1000 ppm of boron. Measurements in a horizontal channel in the water reflector gave slightly lower sensitivities, but were not pursued due to experimental difficulties and unpromising results. Static method measurements in the horizontal thermal column channel gave promising results for 1. The results indicate a considerable increase in the effective delayed neutron fraction in comparison with the data of Keepin, Wimett and Zeigler (Ref. 7: Phys. Rev., 107, 1044, 1957). Preliminary estimates give this as $0.0081 + 0.0009$, and the mean prompt neutron lifetime as 100 ± 30 sec. The static and kinetic methods give consistent sensitivities. The authors acknowledge W. Frankowski, Head of Reactor Engineering Division IBJ, P. Szulc and L. Labno, in charge of teams of Reactor Operation Division IBJ, Dobrski, Kulman and Kwiatek for cooperation in reactor measurements, Post for elaborating the oscillator mechanical drive, Miss Brozyna and Miss Maniecka for scanning the oscillograms, and Mrs. Sawicka, leader of the computer team from the Applied Mathematics Division IBJ. There are 8 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: D. Breton, First Geneva Conferences Paper P/356, 1955; G.R. Keepin, T.F. Wimett, R.K. Zeigler, Phys, Rev., 107, 1044, 1957

Card 6/7

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Experimental analysis of ...
ASSOCIATION: Polish Academy of Sciences. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw. Reactor Engineering Department
SUBMITTED: July, 1961

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D216/D304

Card 7/7

4 ✓

KOZMINSKI, KAROL.

Zaglebie Staropolskie w Kieleckiem; opis krajoznawczy. Warszawa, Sport i Turystyka, 1955. 110 p.
(The Old Polish Basin in Kielce Voivodeship; a tourist description. illus., port., maps, bibl., footnotes)

MiDW

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

BADER, Otton; KOZMINSKI, Stefan

Sudeck's atrophy. Chir. nars. ruchm 20 no.1:57-64 1955.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik:
prof. dr W.Bross.
(OSTEOPOROSIS,
Sudeck's atrophy)

BADER, Otton; KOZMINSKI, Stefan

Operative treatment of fractured base of the skull in the fronto-orbital region. Polski przegl. chir. 28 no.2:121-128 Feb 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Bross, Wroclaw, ul. Curie-Sklodowskiej 66.

(CRANIUM, fractures
fronto-orbital, surg.

(FRACTURES
cranium, fronto-orbital, surg.

KOZMIŃSKI, S.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec,9 Vol.11/9 Surgery Sept 1957

4925. KOZMIŃSKI S. and BADER O. II. Klin. Chir. A.M., Wrocław. "Odległe wyniki leczenia chlorkiem czteroetyloamonowym chorób zwężających naczynia kończyn. Distant results of occlusive arterial diseases treated with tetraethylammonium chloride POL. PRZEGL. CHIR. 1956, 28/7 (699-702) Graphs 2

Report on 23 cases of occlusive arterial disease (11 cases of thromboangiitis obliterans and 12 of arteriosclerosis). Sympathectomy was performed in 6 cases with positive results in 4 (beparon test positive), and negative results in 2 (beparon test negative). The positive beparon test was evidenced by a temporary increase in temperature of at least 1°C. in the peripheral parts of extremity involved. Beparon was administered i.v. in the remaining 17 cases with favourable results in 14 lasting for about 2-5 yr. (9 cases of thromboangiitis obliterans, 5 cases of arteriosclerosis). The 3 unsuccessful cases were complicated by gangrene before the beginning of treatment.
Kozmiński - Wrocław

KOZMINSKI, STEFAN

CISEK, Tomasz; KOZMINSKI, Stefan

The so-called simple ulcer of the small intestine. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.7:249-251 11 Feb 57.

1. (Z. I Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr. Wiktor Bross). Adres: Wroclaw, ul. Curie-Sklodowskiej 66.

(INTESTINE, SMALL, ulcer
surg. (Pol))

BROSS, Wiktor; SLOPEK, Stefan; SLOWIKOWSKI, Jan; MORDARSKI, M.; SIEDLECKA, M.;
KOZMINSKI, Stefan

Preoperative preparation of the large intestine, Polski przegl. chir.
30 no.5:589-592 May 58.

(INTESTINE, LARGE,

preop. disinfect. (Pol))

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE,

preop. prep. of large intestine (Pol))

BROSS, Wiktor; SIOPEK, Stefan; SLOWIKOWSKI, Jan; MORDARSKI, M.; SIEDLECKA, M.;
KOZMINSKI, Stefan

New observations on sterilization of large intestinal bacterial
flora. Polskie tygod. lek. 14 no.1:17-21 5 Jan 59.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akad. Med. we Wroclawiu; kierownik:
prof. dr W. Bross i z Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej
PAN im. Ludwika Hirszfelda we Wroclawiu; dyrektor: prof. dr Stefan
Slopek). Adres: Wroclaw, ul. Curie-Sklodowskiej 66, II Klin. Chirurg.
A. M.

(COLON, surg.

preop. sterilization of bact. flora in large intestine
using antibiotics (Pol))

(INTESTINE, LARGE, microbiol.

bact. flora, preop. sterilization using antibiotics (Pol))

KOZMINSKI, Stefan

Organization of a blood vessel bank. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.3:
103-106 19 Jan 59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akad. Med. we Wroclawiu: kierownik:
prof. dr W. Bross. Adres Wroclaw, ul. Curie-Sklodowskiej 66, II Klin.
Chirurg. A.M.

(BLOOD VESSELS, transl.
organiz. of vessel bank (Pol))

KOZMINSKI, Stefan; KANIOWSKI, Tadeusz; SLOWIKOWSKI, Jan

Diagnostic value of arteriography of the peripheral vessels in the light of own experiences. Polski przezl.radiol. 23 no.6: 427-438 N-D '59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr W. Bross i z Kliniki Radiologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik: doc. dr Z. Kubrakiewicz.
(ANGIOGRAPHY)

POLAND

KOZMINSKI, Stefan, CZEREDA, Tadeusz, and CISEK, Tomasz, Second Surgical Clinic (II Klinika Chirurgiczna), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Wroclaw (Director: Prof. Dr. Wiktor BROSS)

"Reasons for Failure in Surgical Treatment of the Varicose Veins of the Legs."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 23, 3 Jun 63, pp 813-815

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors offer as the reason for the many relapses following surgery of varicose veins of the legs the incorrectness of the performed operations. They recommend the method of Linton, consisting in complete removal of the vena tibialis maior and minor, and cutting and ligaturing the communicating rami between the superficial and profound veins, and cite the success they had with this method. There are eight (8) references, of which three (3) are Polish, one Soviet, and four (4) English.

1/1

KOZMINSKI, Stefan

Remote results of the restoration of patency in the femoral artery with the aid of a prosthesis following an injury.
Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.2:147-150 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik:
prof. dr W. Bross.

(FEMORAL ARTERY) (BLOOD VESSEL PROSTHESIS)
(VASCULAR DISEASES) (WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

BROSS, Wiktor; KOZMINSKI, Stefan

Arterioplasty in ischaemia of the lower extremities due to arteriosclerosis. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.10/11:1112-1114 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr W. Bross.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (ISCHEMIA)
(VASCULAR SURGERY) (LEG)
(BLOOD VESSEL TRANSPLANTATION)

KOZMINSKI, Stefan; CZEREDA, Tadeusz

Treatment of late obstruction of a vascular graft. Pol. tyg.
lek. 19 no. 41: 1578-1580 12 0 '64

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu
(Kierownik: prof. dr. Wiktor Bross).

KOZMINSKI, W.

"An experiment with the cross-seeding of potatoes."

p. 27

"A map of soils. "

p. 28

(Plon, Vol 4 No 4 Apr 53 Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 2 No 9 Library of Congress Sept 53 Uncl

KOZMINSKIY, A.N.

Metallization of plastic materials. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.6:
22 '64

AUTHOR: Koz'minykh, A. A., Engineer

94-58-6-7/19

TITLE: A Spring-Pneumatic Electrode Clamp (Pruzhinno-pnevmaticheskiye zazhiny elektrodov)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 13-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the construction of electrode clamps for electric steel melting furnaces that are held on by a spring and released by compressed air. A sectional drawing is given. The clamps can be operated from the furnace control panel and are much quicker to operate than the usual mechanical clamps, the time of each melt has been reduced by 5 minutes by their use and heavy work has been cut out, they are simple and reliable. The clamps were made of available materials and were installed during a normal maintenance period. There is one figure.

Card 1/1 1. Electrode holders - Design 2. Electrode holders - Operation
3. Clamps - Applications 4. Electric furnaces - Equipment

land
KOZ'MENYKH, A. V.: ~~Master~~ Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the stability
of operation of a main ship Diesel with a speed regulator". Leningrad, 1958.
11 pp (Leningrad Higher Engineering Maritime School in Admiral S. O. Makarov),
100 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 155)

KOZ'MINYKH, A.A., inzh.

Air-actuated spring clamps for electrodes. Prom. energ. 13 no. 6:13-
14 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Electric furnaces)

KOZ'MINYKH, A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Regulator for powerful marine diesel engines for all
operating conditions. Mor.flot. 20 no.8:23-24
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Odesskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche.
(Marine diesel engines)

KOZ 'MINYKH, A., assistant

Evaluating the quality of transient conditions in main
marine diesel engines with an all-conditions governor.
Mor. flot 22 no.3:26-28 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra sudovykh dvigateley vnutrennego sgoraniya Odesskogo
vysshego inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha.
(Marine diesel engines)
(Transients (Dynamics))

KOZ'MINYKH, A.V., assistant; SOKOLOV, V.I., inzh.

Testing the system of heavy fuel preparation on the motorship "Kura."
Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Tekh. upr. Min. mor. flota 7 no.3:
36-40 '62. (MIRA 16;5)

1. Odesskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche (for
Koz'minykh); 2. Starshiy mekhanik teplokhoda "Kura" (for Sokolov).
(Kura (Motorship)--Fuel systems)

KOZ'MINYKH, A.V., dotsent; SOKOLOV, V.I., inzh.

Operating conditions of type MAN GV 23,5/33 diesel generators.
Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Tekh. upr. Min. mor. flota 7 no.4:
35-39 '62. (MIRA 1684)

1. Odesskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche (for
Koz'minykh). 2. Starshiy mekhanik teplekhoda "Kura" (for
Sokolov).

(Marine diesel engines)
(Electric generators)

KOZ'MINYKH, A.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of the degree of irregularity of a controller on the transient processes in main marine diesel engines, Sud. sil. ust. no.2:80-85 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Odesskoye vysshaye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche.

SOV/112-57-9-18581

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 67 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Koz'minykh, D. V., Zotov, V. P.

TITLE: Electric Braking of Hydroelectric Generators for Increased Stability
(Elektricheskoye tormozheniye gidrogeneratorov s tsel'yu povysheniya
ustoychivosti raboty)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Kuybyshevsk. industr. in-t, 1956, Vol 1, Nr 6,
pp 87-89

ABSTRACT: A system of artificial electric braking of hydroelectric generators is considered. If the three-phase stator winding and the excitation winding of a synchronous generator are made of two parallel branches placed at the double pole pitch apart, then two independent electrical systems will be formed in the generator and their currents will be superimposed. If the currents in both parallel branches of the rotor are equal, the generator will operate under normal conditions. If the current in one of the excitation branches decreases and the other correspondingly increases, difference EMFs will be introduced in the

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SOV/112-57-9-18581

Electric Braking of Hydroelectric Generators for Increased Stability

parallel stator branches and equalizing currents will appear. The EMF difference and the equalizing currents in stator windings will have the frequency of 25 cps. Since at 25 cps the equalizing-current phase shift in the phase windings will be 60° , the sum of the three equalizing phase currents will not be equal to zero but will be approximately twice the value of one phase current. If a resistor is connected between the star points of two parallel stator windings, braking power will be released in it. To control the braking, field-pole coils can be connected in a bridge circuit with the conventional exciter connected to one diagonal and with an additional DC generator, acting as a braking controller, connected to the other diagonal.

D. V. Kh.

Card 2/2

KOZ'MINYKH, E.M.

Courses for the improvement of the qualifications of pharmacists,
instructors in pharmaceutical schools. Apt. delo 12 no.5:64-66
S-0'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Permskoye farmatsevticheskoye uchilishche.

*

KOZ'MINYKH, E.M.

Higher qualifications for teachers in pharmaceutical schools.
Apt. delo, ll no.5:55-56 S-0 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Permskoye farmatsevticheskoye uchilishche.

PECHENENKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOZ'MINYKH, G., assistent

Efficiency of the automatized boiler system on ships of the type of
the "S.Botkin" steamboat. Mor.flot 21 no.1:24-28 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Odesskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche (for
Pechenenko).

(Boilers, Marine)

BECHENENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZMINIYKH, G.M., inzh.

Effect of an additional loading impulse on the dynamics of the
KVG-25 boiler level regulation. Sudostroenie 30 no.9:21-23 S 164.
(MIRA 17:11)

MIKROVA, L.V.; LEDECEVA, N.K.; SOZMINYTH, I.F.; VERONCHIKHINA, I.L.;
KHARITONOVA, A.S.

Improvement of the technology of preparing protein hydrolysates.
Probl. gemat. i perel. KrVA 10 no.4:50-55 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18.6)

L. Filial Leningradskogo onama Tselovogo Krasnogo Kraseni' nauchn -
Issledovatel'skogo Instituta perelivaniya krvi ts. N.V.
Shternberga, Kiev.

24(3)

SOV/48-23-8-21/25

AUTHORS:

Mitsuk, V. Ye., Koz'minykh, M. D., Talalayeva, I. V.

TITLE:

Measurement of an Electric Field in Plasma of Ultrahigh Frequency

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 1031-1035 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the introduction it is pointed out that the linear Stark effect cannot be investigated in the space of the positive column of a plasma since then fields within the range of 10^3 v/cm would be necessary for a noticeable effect. In the plasma of microwaves, however, such electric fields occur, and the amplitude of the electric field is reported to be 10^4 v/cm for a frequency of 10^{10} cycles. Conditions are described for a Holzmark effect so small that the contours of the Balmer lines represent the Stark effect. It is further shown that measurement of the electric field in microwave plasma is possible by the quantum mechanic theory of the Stark effect introduced by D. I. Blokhintsev. In part I of this article the Stark contour in the alternating field is investigated, and

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SOV/48-23-8-21/25

Measurement of an Electric Field in Plasma of Ultrahigh Frequency

formula (1) by Epstein-Schwarzschild is given for line splitting. The line splitting in a static and alternating field is discussed and exemplified in the diagrams of figure 1. The theoretical structure of the alternating field is shown in the diagram of figure 2, and it is indicated that the voltage amplitude of the electric field may be determined by measuring the half width. The methods of measurement are discussed in part II. The results obtained by means of an arrangement, which has already been discussed in a previous paper (Ref 3) where the half width was found by photography, are compared to results determined by means of a photoelectronic multiplier. The diagram of figure 3 shows the comparison. In part III of the present paper the measurement of the electric field is described, and the above methods of measurement and the block scheme of the experimental arrangement are discussed. The measurement of the half width is explained by figure 5. The experimentally determined function of the electric field of high-frequency discharge in deuterium is shown in the diagram of figure 6. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet references.

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21(7), 24(3)

AUTHORS:

Mitsuk, V. Ye., Koz'minykh, M. D.

SOV/56-36-5-67/76

TITLE:

The Electric Field in the Microwave Plasma as a Time Function (Elektricheskoye pole v mikrovolnovoy plazme kak funktsiya vremeni)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1603-1604 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present "Letter to the Editor" the authors give a report on experimental investigations of the course with respect to time of the electric field voltage during the adjustment of a steady state in a pulsed superhigh frequency discharge (9400 megacycles). The amplitudes of the field were measured optically by using the Stark effect on the Balmer lines in the variable external field. The microwave plasma was obtained in a thin capillary (2 mm diameter), which was in a waveguide section of 23.10 mm². The transversal emission which is invariant with respect to the electric field voltage vector was investigated by means of the diffraction grating DFS-2 (theoretical resolving power 80,000) as as spectral apparatus. Recording and analysis of the spectra was carried out by means of a

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The Electric Field in the Microwave Plasma as a
Time Function

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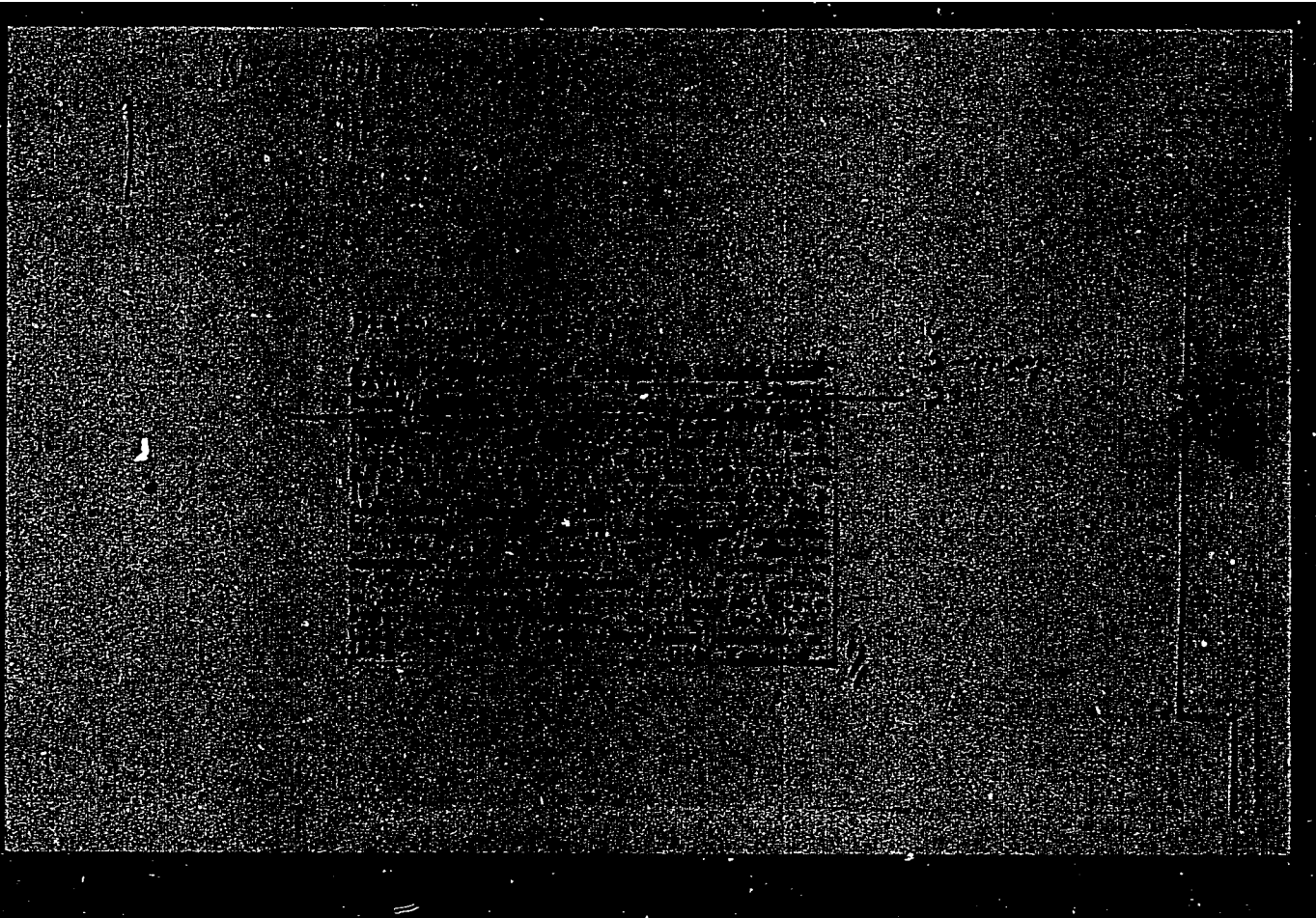
photoelectric scanning unit on the photomultiplier FEU-19; separation of lines was effected by means of a time selection signal. Measurements were carried out on deuterium at pressures of several torr. The figure shows the course with respect to time of the electric field voltage within the plasma during a superhigh frequency impulse, namely the power diagram $P(t)$ and the intensity diagram $I(t)$ within $2.5 \mu\text{sec}$ (abscissa); the ordinates are the half-width δ of the Stark lines and the electric field amplitude $E[\text{kv/cm}]$. There are 1 figure and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1959

Card 2/2

KOZ'MINYKH, O. K., Cand of Chem Sci -- (diss) "Catalytic synthesis of nitrogen, amino- and sulfamide producing 2-phenylquinoline and 2-phenyl-5, 6-benzoquinoline." Sverdlovsk, 1957, 15 pp (Ural Polytechnical Institute im S. M. Kirov), 100 copies (KL, 35-57, 106)



Koz'minykh, O.K.

AUTHORS: Kozlov, N. S., Koz'minykh, O. K.

79-11-4A/56

TITLE: Catalytic Condensation of Acetylene With Aromatic Amines. XXX. Catalytic Synthesis of m-Nitro-, Amino- and Sulfamido-Derivatives of 2-Phenylquinoline and 2-Phenyl-5,6-Benzoquinoline (Kataliticheskaya kondensatsiya atsetilena s aromaticheskimi aminami. XXX. Kataliticheskiy sintez m - nitro-, amino - i sul'famidoproizvodnykh 2 - fenil-khinolina i 2 - fenil - 5,6 - benzokhinolina).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 3122-3127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Nitro- and amino-derivatives of 2-phenylquinoline and 2-phenyl-5,6-benzoquinoline are very little investigated. In the present work the authors continued the investigation of the reaction of the joint condensation of acetylene with aromatic amines and aromatic aldehydes. They succeeded in working out a new application of this reaction for the synthesis of the nitro-derivatives of 2-phenylquinoline and in obtaining new amino- and sulfamido-derivatives of 2-phenylquinoline from them. In the synthesis of the nitro-derivatives the authors used aromatic amines, aniline, m- and p-toluidine, p-anisidine, p-phenetidine and

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