5.3400

78306
SOV/79-30-3-60/69

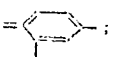
AUTHOR: Markova, Yu. V., Kuz'mina, K. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of Esters of 9-Hendecenoic Acid and Some of Its Derivatives

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 1037-1039 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A series of esters was prepared by condensation of 9-hendecenoic acid with corresponding substituted phenols.

$CH_2{=}CH(CH_2)_8COOR$;

(I) R =  ; (II) R =  ; (III) R =  ; (IV) R =  ;

$C_5H_5OCH_2CHOH(CH_2)_8COOCH_3$
(V)

(I) is formed at room temperature, (II) and (IV) at

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Synthesis of Esters of 9-Hendecenoic Acid and Some of Its Derivatives

78306
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at 160°, and (III) at 200°. The following data are given: (II) 60% , bp 175° (0.3 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4902, d_{20}^{20} 0.9713; (III) 50% , bp 208-210° (3 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4885, n_{20}^{20} 0.9473; (IV) 55% , bp 187-189° (4.5 mm). It was found that on condensation of 9-hendecenoic acid with phenol and PCl_5, ester as well as lactone is formed. The methyl ester of 11-phenoxy-10-hydroxyhendecanoic acid was also obtained. There are 5 references, 2 Swiss, 1 German, 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: S. Ordzhonikidze All Union Scientific-Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonekidze)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1958

Card 2/2

5.3610

78307
SOV/79-30-3-61/69

AUTHORS: Markova, Yu. V., Kuz'mina, K. K., Shchukina, M. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of Mercaptoamino Compounds. IV. Synthesis of β-Mercaptoethylamine and 1-Amino-2-mercaptobutane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 1039-1043 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper describes synthesis of β-mercaptoethylamine and 1-amino-2-mercaptobutane according to the scheme used previously for synthesis of 3-mercapto-4-amino-2-methylbutane (Yu. V. Markova, L. N. Zenkova, M. N. Shchukina, ZhOKh, 28, 1811 (1958)):

$$RCHOHCH_2NH_2 \cdot HCl \xrightarrow{SOCl_2} RCHClCH_2NH_2 \cdot HCl \xrightarrow[NaOH]{CS_2} RCH{-}CH_2 \longrightarrow$$

(S, N, C=SH)

$$\xrightarrow{HCl} RCHSHCH_2NH_2 \cdot HCl$$

$R = H,\ C_2H_5$

Card 1/2

Synthesis of Mercaptoamino Compounds. IV

78307
SOV/79-30-3-61/69

β-Mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride (I) was obtained (42%, based on the initial ethylamine) as follows: a mixture of 2-mercaptothiazoline and HCl (20% solution) was boiled for 50 hours on an oil bath; the mixture was evaporated under vacuum and dissolved in absolute alcohol; the alcoholic solution, to which charcoal had been added, was warmed and filtered; absolute ether was added to the filtrate and left to stand for 24 hr. The precipitate was removed by filtration. I has mp 67-69°; 2-mercapto-1-aminobutane hydrochloride (II) was obtained (50%) by the same method as I; it has mp 134-138°. There are 10 references, 1 U.S., 5 German, 2 Swiss, 2 Soviet. The U.S. reference is: R. H. Haal, F. Wright, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 2215 (1951).

ASSOCIATION: S. Ordzhonekidze All-Union Chemical-Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1958

Card 2/2

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MARKOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 1: Alkylation of 2-aminothiazoline. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3215-3219 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Thiazoline) (Alkylation)

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MARKOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 2: Acylation of 2-aminothiazoline and the reduction of acyl derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3390-3393 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Thiazoline) (Acylation)

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MARKOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 3: Synthesis of 3-alkyl-2-thiazolidones. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:987-988 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

POCHKOV, N.G., prof.; CHERIKOVSKAYA, T.Yu., kand. med. nauk; SIDORKOV, A.M., kand. farmatsevt. nauk; KUCHERENKO, V.D., provizor; KUZ'MINA, K.K., provizor; VASIL'YEVA, S.F., provizor; FEL'DSHER, L.N., provizor; ZAKOSHANSKIY, N.Ya., red.

[Prepared drugs; a manual for physicians] Gotovye lekarstvennye preparaty; spravochnik dlia vrachei. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 228 p. (MIRA 18:6)

MARKOVA, Yu.V.; KUZ'MINA, K.K.; PERESLENI, Ye.M.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 5: Synthesis of 2-imino-3-phenacylthiazolidines and their conversion to imidazo (2,1-b)thiazolidines. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.8:1475-1479 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.

KOGAN, A.P.; KUZ'MINA, K.K.; LEONOVICH, M.V.; SILINA, Z.D.

Improvement of methods for the inventory of commodities in drugstores. Sbor. nauch. trud. TSANII 6:20-33 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdel organizatsii i ekonomiki aptechnogo dela (rukovoditel' - kand. farm. nauk A.M. Sidorkov) TSentral'nogo aptechnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta.

ZAYTSEV, A.I.; SIGAYEV, Ye.S.; KUZ'MINA, K.N.

Field soil moisture meter based on the method of rapid drying. Pochvovedenie no.10:111-115 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovoshchnogo khozyaystva.

KUZ'MINA, K.V.; LEBEDEVA, O.V.

Role of the cerebral cortex in the pathogenesis of post transfusion shock. Arkh.pat.16 no.4:61-65 O-D '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav.prof. S.M.Pavlenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
in exper.post-transfusion shock, pathogenic role)
(SHOCK, experimental,
post-transfusion, pathogenic role of cerebral cortex)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, experimental,
causing shock, pathogenic role of cerebral cortex)

KUZ'MINA, K.V. (Moskva)

Role of the nervous system in posttransfusion reactions of the organism. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 3 no.3:60-63 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M. Pavlenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, exper.
conditioned reflex method of determ. of neural reactions to heterologous blood in animals (Rus))
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
determ. of neural reactions to heterologous blood transfusion in animals (Rus))

FIZ'MINA, K.V.

Effect of sympathectomy on the course of reactions following blood transfusion. Eksp. khir. i anest. 7 no.6:77-80 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. S.M. Pavlenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

GURVICH, A.K.; KUZ'MINA, L.

Scientific and Technical Conference on the Use of Ultrasonic Defectoscopy and Radiographic Inspection in the Quality Control of Welded Joints. Zav. lab. 29 no.6:766-767 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Ultrasonic testing—Congresses)
(Welding—Testing)

KUZ'MINA, L. A.

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye, N. and KUZ'MINA, L. A. "Experimental recurrent tick typhus in monkeys", In the collection: Voprosy krayevoy, obshchev i eksperim. parazitologii, Vol. IV, Moscow, 1949, p. 18-35.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

KUZ'MINA, L. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No.9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(2)

The use of carbon^{14} in the study of photoreduction and chemosynthesis in green algae. VM. V. Ulubekova and L. A. Kuz'mina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 93, 915-17 (1953).—Reduction of CO_2 labeled by C^{14} in *Scenedesmus obliquus* and *Chlorella vulgaris* was studied under condition of artificial illumination in sterile mineral medium. The amt. of absorbed C^{14} during photoreduction is much greater than during chemosynthesis. As the duration of light and dark periods increases the amt. of C^{14} absorbed by the cells increases and shows different distribution. At first C^{14} is found mainly in the sol. fractions, and later it appears in the insol. fractions. Decarboxylation of Ba salts of the sol. fraction showed that in photoreduction the percentage of C^{14} in carboxyl groups is but 40–50% of that found in chemosynthesis; hence reduction of CO_2 during photoreduction is much more complete in the same unit of time.

G. M. Kondrat'eva

Inst. Geochem + Analytical Chem. im Vernadsky, Acad Sci USSR

KUZ'MINA, L. A.

USSR/Geology - Geochemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Baranov, V. I. and Kuz'mina, L. A.

Title : Ionium method of determining the increase of sea sediments. Direct determination of ionium.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 3, 483 - 485, July 21, 1954

Abstract : The three basic stages of the method, for determining the ionium content of sea sediments, are described. A special analysis system was adopted for the solution of the many problems involved in direct ionium determination. This analysis system was found suitable in all three stages because the ionium is in the sediment and this warrants complete separation and eliminates losses due to adsorption. The results obtained with the ionium method, are given in table 1. Ten references: 5-USSR and 5-USA. Graph, drawing.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The V. I. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Anal. Chem.

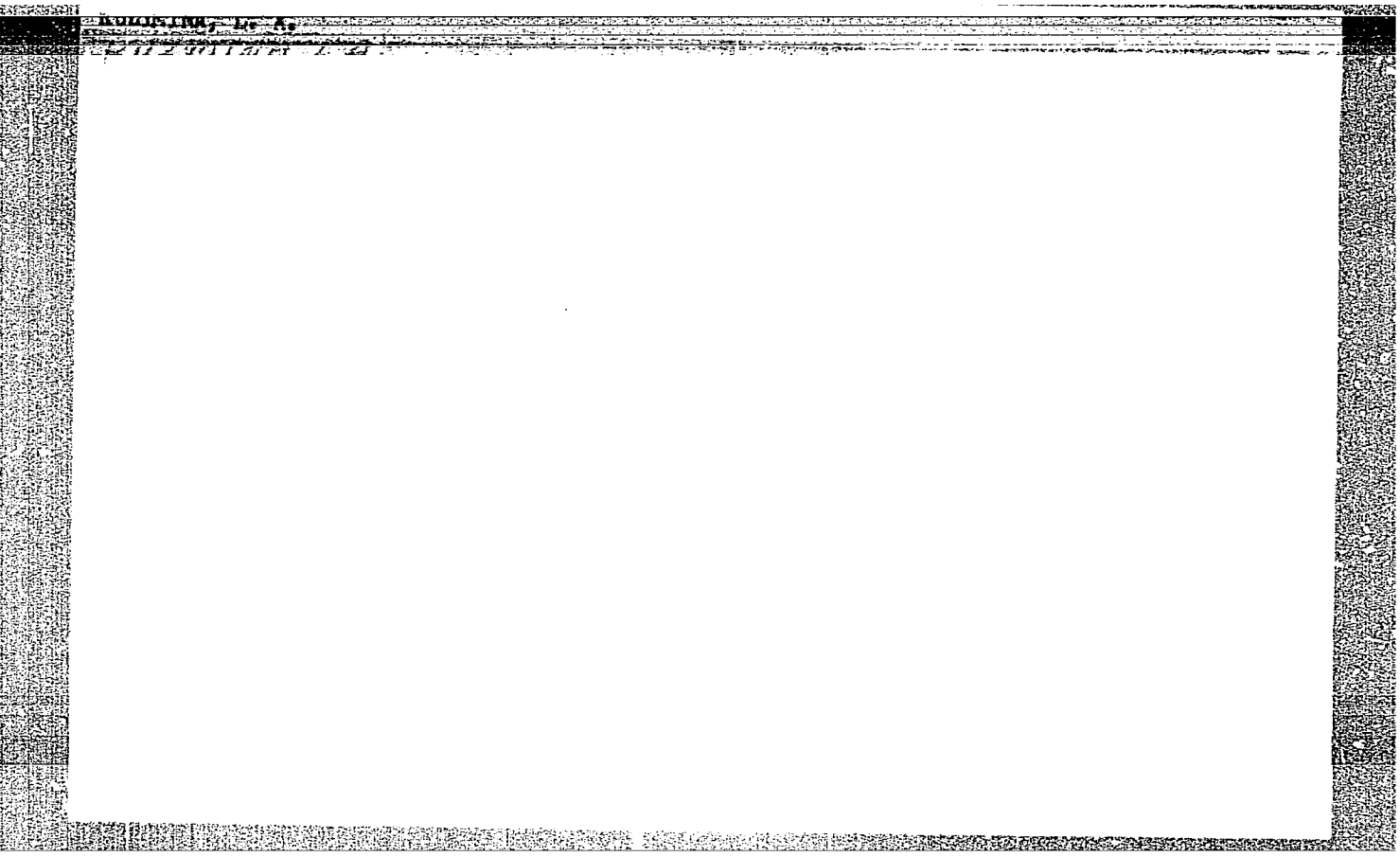
Presented by : Academician, A. P. Vinogradov, March 25, 1954

KUZ'MINA, L. A.

Kuz'mina, L. A. - New Data Relating to the Grows of Cores of Deep Sea Sedimentation.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.



AUTHOR: Kuz'mina, L. A. 75-1-16/26

TITLE: The Determination of Uranium, Thorium and Ionium in Sea Silt (Opredeleniye urana, toriya i ioniya v morskikh ilakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 1, pp 100-106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of radioactive elements in sea silt is of interest for the solution of a number of geochemical problems, e.g. for the determination of the velocity of sedimentation. In geochemistry methods are desired which permit the determination of uranium, thorium and ionium from one weighed portion. The present paper describes such a method which takes 2 days. In an earlier paper the author published a direct determination method for ionium in sea silt (Reference 3). As fortunately all 3 elements - ionium, thorium and UX_1 - are thorium isotopes, this method was treated in a manner that uranium, thorium and ionium are determined from the isotopes separated on the carrier substance. In this method the sample is

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opened up by melting with sodium peroxide, then the admixtures are separated in several stages. The thorium isotopes always occur in the precipitate during the separation of the admixtures, whereby losses by adsorption are excluded. By means of radioactive indicators (UX_1) it was found that the elaborated method works without losses. Thorium was photometrically determined by thoron, the reagent according to Kuznetsov (Reference 4). On that occasion accompanying anions and cations are very disturbing. For this reason the complete separation of all accomplanying elements is important. In this connection the thorium isotopes are separated before the photometric recording without a carrier substance. The quantity of pollutions which may remain in thorium after separation exercises no essential influence upon the final result. The error does not exceed $\pm$ 15 %. Uranium was determined on the basis of the content of UX_1 which always occurs in equilibrium with its parent element and which is a β-emitter. After the determination of thorium the β-radiation of the thorium isotopes separated

on the carrier is measured. The uranium content is from this determined with the aid of a calibration curve. In order to eliminate disturbance other β-emitters lead (containing RaD) and bismuth (containing RaE) must above all be completely removed. Tests showed that the elaborated separation method guarantees a sufficient separation of the elements concerned. The concent of ionium was measured on the basis of its β-radiation in an α-counter. At a high thorium content a correction must be made which is due to the α-radiation of Th+Ra Th . In this determination polonium is especially disturbing. In investigations with polonium as radioactive indicator it became evident, however, that the separation of polonium in the separation method is sufficient. The relative error of the uranium determination by the presence of RaD and RaE on the average amounts to +1,1 %, the relative error of the ionium determination by the presence of polonium on the average amounts to +2,4 %.

The elaborated method was employed in samples of sea silt, but also of rocks, ores and minerals. It can be used for

The Determination of Uranium, Thorium and Ionium in Sea Silt 75-1-16/26

the determination of a thorium content of from 5.10^{-5} % to $x.10^{-4}$ %, when the uranium content is $x.10^{-4}$ % and up to a uranium content of 70 %, when the ionium content is $x.10^{-4}$ % (in uranium equivalents). The absolute error of the determination does not exceed 10-15 %. The course of the analysis is described in great detail.
There are 2 figures, 7 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Slavic

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva)

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Uranium - Determination 2. Thorium - Determination 3. Ionium - Determination 4. Geochemistry - Applications

131-1-10/14

AUTHORS: Dolkart, F. Z., Kuz'mina, L. A.

TITLE: On the Presence of Bicalcium-Silicate in the Disintegrated Samples of Fettling in an Open-hearth Furnace.
(O prisutstvii dvukhKal'tsiyevogo silikata v rassypavshikhsya probakh navarki podiny martenovskoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 41 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quality of the powders for repairing the basic furnace bottoms of Siemens-Martin furnaces to a considerable degreee depends on their content of silicon dioxide. An excess of it promotes the development of softened places which may lead to a progressing disturbance of furnace-bottom work. In case that silicon dioxide with calcium oxide forms the bicalcium-silicate ($Ca_2 SiO_4$) the latter , when the furnace bottom is cooled below 675° C, may lead to the destruction of the built-up welding due to the modificatory conversion of the β-form to the γ-form. This destruction may take place at a 2% content of bicalcium-silicate. Further the investigation of samples is described which were taken from the furnace bottom of a Siemens-Martin furnace for the purpose of studying their magnesite built-up welding. Several of these sample which were taken from a depth of 40 - 80 mm disintegrated in the course

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On the Presence of Bicalcium-Silicate in the Disintegrated Samples of Fettling in an Open-hearth Furnace.

of half an hour and were converted to powder; the samples considerably differed from each other in their chemical composition, as is to be seen from the table. The petrographic investigation showed that the samples macroscopically represented a gray powdery mass in which individual solid pieces up to a dimension of 20 mm occur. The microscopic inspection of the samples showed that they consist of the following components: calcium ferrites, γ-bicalcium-silicate, periclase and β-bicalcium-silicate. Then the individual components are described in detail. In some grains of bicalcium-silicate a partial transition of the β-form to the γ-form is to be observed (figures 1 and 2). Both modifications of bicalcium-silicate, as well as the grains, in which a transition from the β- to the γ-form is to be observed, exist in the samples for a long time. This may be explained by the stabilizing influence of iron oxides present in the built-up welding. It is considered indispensible that progressive methods of repairing furnace bottoms are everywhere introduced by using iron waste instead of quartz sand, as well as in the capacity of sintering admixture (instead of Martin slag which contains much silicon dioxide). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, all of which are Slavic.

131-1-10/14

On the Presence of Bicalcium-Silicate in the Disintegrated Samples of Fettling in an Open-hearth Furnace Bottom in a Siemens-Martin Furnace

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Refractory Materials Khar'kov (Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Furnaces-Maintenance

Card 3/3

15(2)

SOV/131-59-12-6/15

AUTHORS: Kuz'mina, L. A., Pitak, N. V., Strelets, V. N.

TITLE: Application and Variation of Phase Composition of the Stopper Bushing of Casting Ladles in Continuous Steel Casting

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 12, pp 560-566 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the "Krasnoye Sormovo" Works stopper bushings were tested consisting of ŠP-4 quartz-kaolin of the Prosyanaya Kombinat, of fire clay of the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories, of fire clay-kaolin of the UNIIO test plant and those with a high alumina content of the Podol'sk Works of Refractories. The stopper bushings consisting of quartz-kaolin were produced by means of the plastic and all remaining ones by means of the semi-dry method. The physical and chemical properties of stopper bushings are listed in table 1, their wear may be seen from table 2. In figures 1 and 2 the fire clay-kaolin- and the quartz-kaolin bushings are shown according to their use. The chemical composition of stopper bushings prior and after their application is indicated in table 3. The microstructure of quartz-kaolin bushings and those with a high alumina content is given in figures 3 and 4 according to their application. In conclusion the authors stress that the wear of stopper bushings is brought

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Application and Variation of Phase Composition of the Stopper Bushing of Casting Ladles in Continuous Steel Casting

SOV/131-59-12-6/15

about mainly by the action of the slag and of the molten metal. The greatest stability is found with bushings of high alumina content. It is considered interesting to investigate the possibility of prolonging life of fire clay lining of the casting ladle and stoppers by the addition of grog. The possibility of using covers for casting ladles should be investigated in order to be able to cast with a minimum slag cover. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

DOLKART, F.Z.; KUZ'MINA, L.A.

Investigating the used-up foresterite runner bricks. Ogneupory 25 no.10:474-477 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Firebrick)

S/131/60/000/04/04/015
B015/B008

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, K.F., Kuz'mina, L.A.

TITLE: Magnesite From the Safonikhinskaya Deposit

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 4, pp. 166-170

TEXT: In the paper under review the authors describe the investigations of this magnesite which was taken by M.D. Burmykina and N.P. Sychev, geologists of the Dal'nevostochnoye Geologicheskoye upravleniye ((Soviet) Far East Geological Administration). The Safonikhinskaya deposit is in the Obluch'ye district of the Khabarovsk kray. According to their appearance, the magnesites may be divided into 3 groups. The first group consists of pure magnesites with a content of 96-98% $MgCO_3$, the structure of which is shown in Fig. 1. The second group consists of magnesites with quartz and dolomite veins (Fig. 2). The third group consists of silicified magnesites. The chemical composition of the investigated magnesite samples is mentioned in table 1 and the essential physico-mechanical properties of the raw magnesite in table 2. Berezhnoy (Ref. 3) called attention to the high quality of magnesite refractories with forsterite bond. Bricks were manufactured from this magnesite and fired at a temperature of 1650°

Card 1/2

Magnesite From the Safonikhinskaya Deposit

S/131/60/000/04/04/015
B015/B008

at the UNIIO (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov - Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories). Their porosity and weight by volume are mentioned in table 3. The properties of the samples and bricks may be seen from tables 4 and 5. The authors state in conclusion that it is possible to produce from Safonikhinskiy magnesite high-quality bricks with forsterite bond with an apparent porosity of 12-16%, a weight by volume of 2.94-3.04 g/cm^3, a compressive breaking strength of 1500 kg/cm^2 and an initial deformation temperature of 1670-1720° at a load of 2 kg/cm^2. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

KUZMINA, L.B.

BOLDYREV, A.K., [deceased]; GREKOVA, M.K.; KUZ'MINA, L.B.; ALYAVDIN, V.F.

Crystallographic tables for finding the ratio of two whole numbers in decimals. Kristallografiia no.4:196-229 '55.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Crystallography)

KUZ'MINA, L.F.; POLETAYEV, V.Ye.; TOMASHEVICH, Yu.U.; SHAROVA, P.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; DANILOV, V.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collectivization of agriculture; the most important decrees of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, 1927-1935. Kollektivizatsiia sel'skogo khoziaistva; vazhneishie postanovleniia Kommunisticheskoi partii i Sovetskogo pravitel'stva, 1927-1935. Moskva, 1957. 573 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii.
(Agricultural policy)

S/196/61/000/009/039/052
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Bronfman, A.I., Gutman, Yu.M., and Kuz'mina, L.F.

TITLE: A valve-type magnetic lightning arrester for a voltage of 500 kV

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.9, 1961, 39, abstract 9I 247. (Vestn. elektroprom-sti, no.12, 1960, 32-35)

TEXT: Unlike lightning arresters for lower voltage classes, the arrester type РВМГ-500 (RVMG-500) uses magnetic spark gaps with rotating arc. This has permitted improvement of the protective characteristic and maintains for 500 kV circuits the insulation level previously adopted for 400 kV circuits. The use of magnetic spark gaps permits an increase in the arc-suppressing capacity of the arrester and ensures its reliable operation with currents up to 300 A peak; the remanent voltage with an impulse current of 10 kA has been reduced by 25%. The construction of the arrester is described and the principal electrical characteristics guaranteed by the manufacturer are given,

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A valve-type magnetic lightning ... S/196/61/000/009/039/052
E194/E155

including the volt-ampere and volt-second characteristics. The minimum breakdown-voltage occurs with a pre-discharge time of 5 - 10 microseconds. Then the minimum impulse coefficient is 0.7. Over the pre-impulse time range of 2 - 20 microseconds the impulse breakdown-voltage does not exceed 1200 kV peak. The relative reduction in remanent voltage combined with the reduction in the breakdown-voltage ratio made it possible to raise the insulation level of equipment protected by the arrester to 2.5 times the phase voltage. The main constructional and operating features of the arrester are given.
5 figures, 3 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KUZ'MINA, L.G.

Producing experimental staphylococcal infection. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:139-145 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)

KUZ'MINA, L.G.

Changes in Bacillus breslau under the influence of passing through the body of an animal treated with antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:149-153 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(SALMONELLA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KUZ'MINA, L.G.

Change in the sensitivity of Bacillus breslau in its passage through the body of an animal treated with antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:202-205 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(SALMONELLA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KUZ'MINA, L.G.

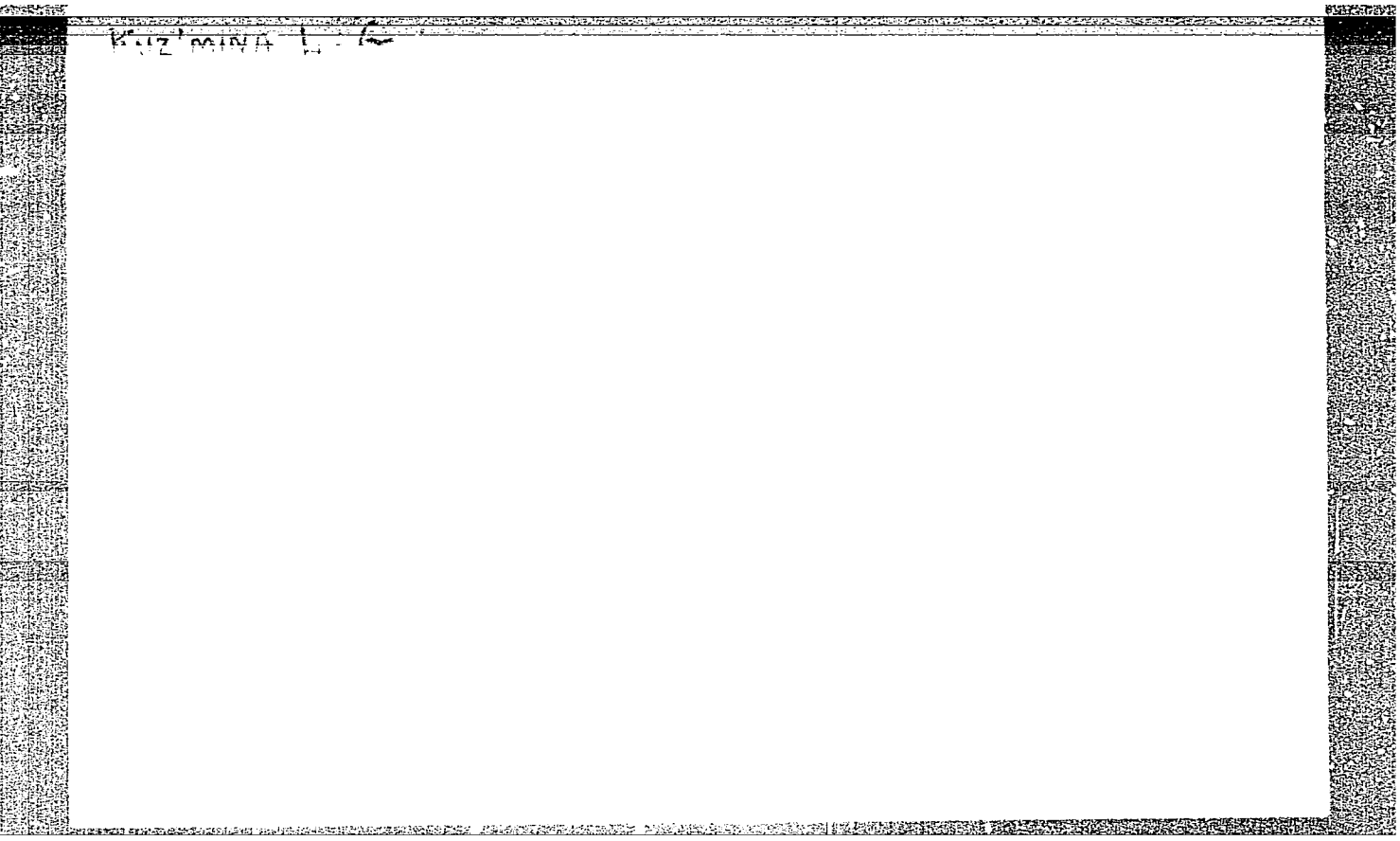
Formation of streptomycin-resistant variants of Gartner's bacillus in the organism of an animal. Antibiotiki 7 no.10: 902-906 0'62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

YELOVICH, S.Yu.; KUZ'MINA, L.G.

Tracer atom study of the inversion of adsorption series in the ultra micro-concentration range [with English summary in insert]
Koll.zhur.18 no.3:268-275 My-Je '55. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Radioisotopes) (Chromatographic analysis)



AUTHORS: Yelovich, S.Yu., Kuz'mina, L.G. SOV/78-3-7-9/44

TITLE: The Utilization of Ion Exchange for Investigations of Complex Compounds (Ispol'zovaniye ionnogo obmena dlya izucheniya kompleksnykh soyedineniy). I. The Ethylenediamine Complex of Nickel (I. Etilendiaminovyy kompleks nikelya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 7, pp 1521-1524 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ion exchange adsorption of nickel ions and the nickelethylenediamine complex was investigated on the adsorbent KU-2. The adsorption isothermal lines were recorded at 20, 40 and 70° C. It was found that the nickel ion is not absorbed to the same extent as the ethylenediamine complex. The exchange constant for nickel ion is 0.76; for the complex compound it is 2.65, i.e. 3.5 times the amount.
The composition of the complex ion remains unchanged during adsorption.
Hydration of the nickel ion in the complex is lower, to which fact also the better adsorbing capacity is due. The ion-exchange capacity of ions can therefore serve as an indicator for the

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The Utilization of Ion Exchange for Investigations of Complex Compounds. I. The Ethylenediamine Complex of Nickel SOV/78-3-7-9/44

degree of hydration of the compound.
With an increase of temperature the adsorbing capacity of nickel ion is slightly increased. The temperature effect for the adsorption of the system:

$$[Ni(en)_3]^{2+} / Na^+$$

amounts to -600 cal/mol and for Ni^{2+}/Na^+, to + 600 cal/mol. There are 3 figures and 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1957

1. Complex compounds--Adsorption 2. Complex ions--Adsorption
3. Nickel ions--Adsorption 4. Ion exchange--Applications

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Yelovich, S.Yu., Kuz'mina, L.G. 30V/ 78-3-7-10/44

TITLE: Utilization of Ion Exchange for the Investigation of Complex Compounds (Ispol'zovaniye ionnogo obmena dlya izucheniya kompleksnykh soyedineniy). II. Nickel Hexammonate (II.Geksaammiakat nikelya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 7, pp 1525-1528 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For nickel hexammonate and nickel ion the isothermal lines for ion adsorption on cationite KU-2 was investigated. It was found that the complex ion is adsorbed better than the nickel ion Ni^{2+}. The cationite was conveyed into an ammonium ion. The isothermal lines were produced by means of static methods. It was found that on various points of the isothermal lines on the adsorbent there existed several complexes.
In the stepwise dissociation of nickelamine complex $[Ni(NH_3)_6]Cl_2$ the coordination number remains constant (6); only the molecules of NH_3 are replaced by water molecules.
By the method of ion exchange adsorption it is possible to determine the charge of the complex ion in the solution. There are

Card 1/2

Utilization of Ion Exchange for the Investigation of Complex Compounds II. Nickel Hexammonate SOV/ 78-3-7-10/44

2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1957

1. Complex compounds--Adsorption 2. Complex ions--Adsorption
3. Nickel ions--Adsorption 4. Ion exchange--Applications

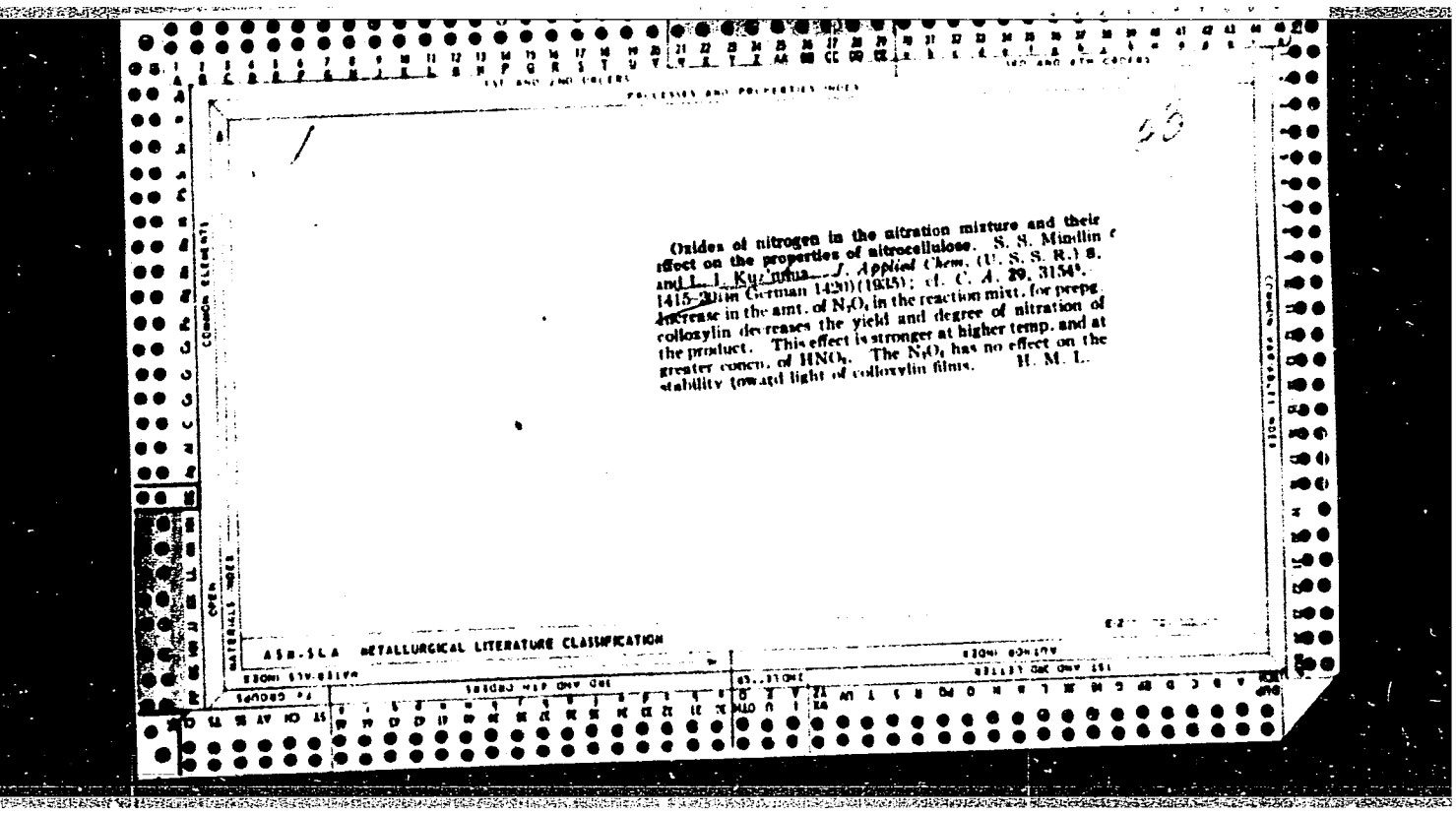
Card 2/2

KUZ'MINA, L.I.

BELOV, N.Ya.; ASSONOV, A.D.; CHIZHIK, A.I.; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P.; BUTOMO, D.G.; SERGEYEV, L.N.; rukovoditel' issledovatel'skoy gruppy; MASUROVA, A.I.; SHUBIN, G.N.; NOVIK, A.A.; PODSHIVALOV, R.N.; ALEKSO, A.I.; KUZ'MINA, L.I.; KORF, D.M.; KOZACHENKO, N.S.

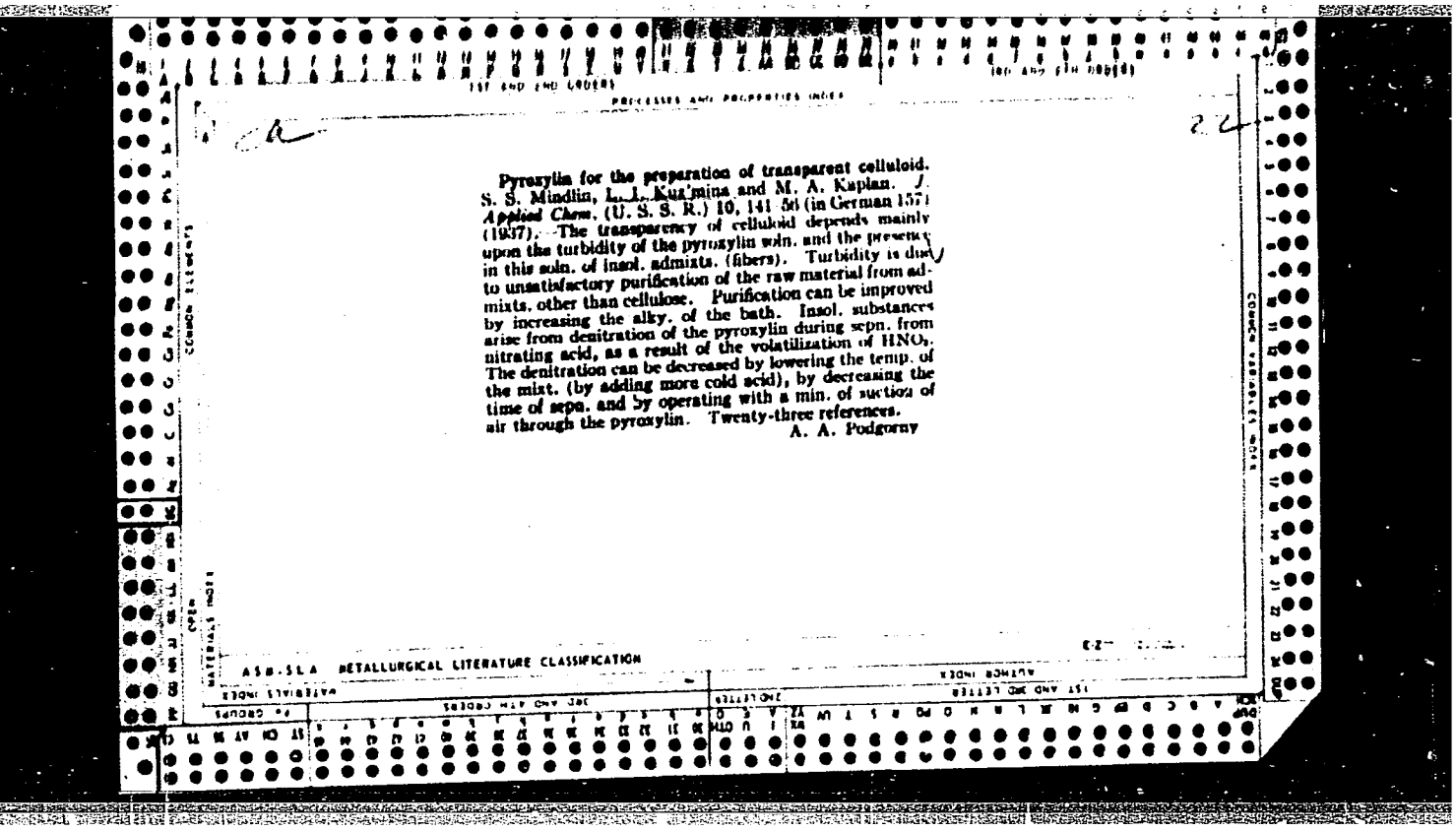
Articles and suggestions of supervisors of central industrial laboratories. Zav. lab. 25 no.1:5-22 '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy labotarorii Kirovskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Belov). 2.Glavnyy metallurg Avtozavoda imeni Likhacheva (for Assonov). 3.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo metallicheskogo zavoda imeni Stalina (for Chizhik). 4.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Uralmashzavoda, g. Sverdlovsk (for Zamotayev). 5.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii zavoda "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" (for Butome). 6.Laboratoriya zavoda "Krasnyy Vyborzhets" (for Sergeyev). 7.Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni Petrovskogo (for Masurova). 8.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Verkh-Isetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Shubin). 9.Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda imeni Malysheva, g. Khar'kov (for Novik). 10.Zamestitel' nachal'nika TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Sverdlovskogo turbomotornogo zavoda (for Podshivalov). 11.Nachal'nik eksperimental'nogo otdela Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Sverdlovskogo turbomotornogo zavoda (forAlekso). 12.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Okhtinskogo khimicheskogo kombinata (for Kuz'mina). 13.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii zavoda "Krasnyy khimik" (for Korf). 14.Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Kiyevskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda "Bol'shevik" (for Kozachenko). (Chemical engineering laboratories)(Testing laboratories)



Oxides of nitrogen in the nitration mixture and their effect on the properties of nitrocellulose. S. S. Minullin and L. I. Kuz'mina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 1415-30 in German 1430)(1935); cf. C. A. 29, 3154⁹. Increase in the amt. of N_2O_4 in the reaction mixt. for prepg. collozylin decreases the yield and degree of nitration of the product. This effect is stronger at higher temp. and at greater concn. of HNO_3. The N_2O_4 has no effect on the stability toward light of collozylin films. H. M. L.

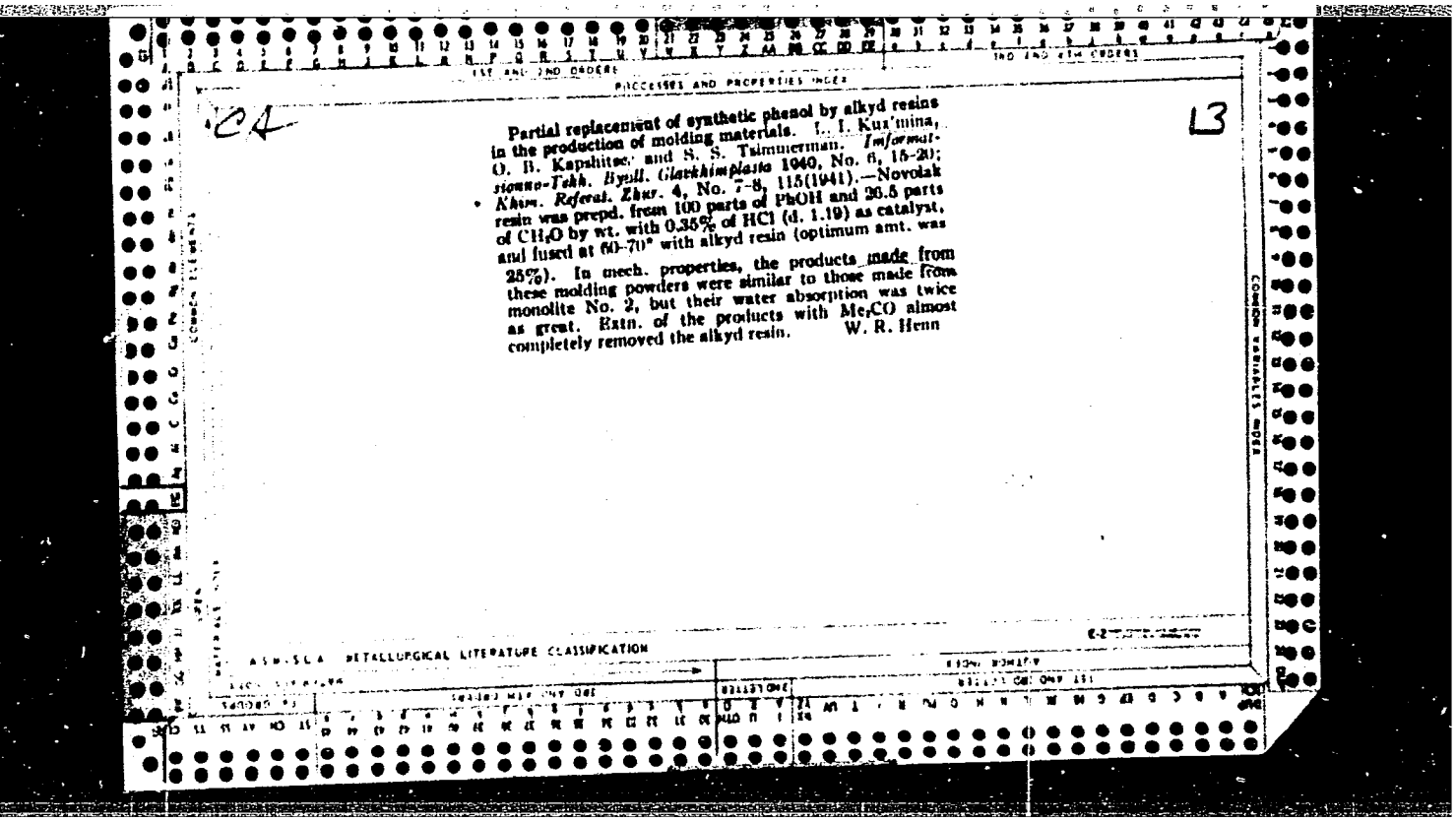
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Pyroxylin for the preparation of transparent celluloid. S. S. Mindlin, L. I. Kuz'mina and M. A. Kaplan. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 141-50 (in German 157) (1937). The transparency of celluloid depends mainly upon the turbidity of the pyroxylin soln. and the presence in this soln. of insol. admixts. (fibers). Turbidity is due to unsatisfactory purification of the raw material from admixts. other than cellulose. Purification can be improved by increasing the alky. of the bath. Insol. substances arise from denitration of the pyroxylin during sepn. from nitrating acid, as a result of the volatilization of HNO_3. The denitration can be decreased by lowering the temp. of the mixt. (by adding more cold acid), by decreasing the time of sepn. and by operating with a min. of suction of air through the pyroxylin. Twenty-three references.

A. A. Podgorny

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Partial replacement of synthetic phenol by alkyd resins in the production of molding materials. L. I. Kuz'mina, O. B. Kapshitser, and S. S. Tsimmerman. *Informatsionno-Tekh. Byull. Glavkhimplasta* 1940, No. 6, 15-20; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 7-8, 115(1941).—Novolak resin was prepd. from 100 parts of PhOH and 26.5 parts of CH_2O by wt. with 0.35% of HCl (d. 1.19) as catalyst, and fused at 60-70° with alkyd resin (optimum amt. was 25%). In mech. properties, the products made from these molding powders were similar to those made from monolite No. 2, but their water absorption was twice as great. Extn. of the products with Me_2CO almost completely removed the alkyd resin. W. R. Henn

parative evaluation of the radioactive sorption-desorption

25(0)

SOV/32-25-1-11/51

AUTHOR: Kuzmina, L. I., Head of the Central Laboratory of the Okhtinskiy Chemical Kombinat

TITLE: Articles and Suggestions of the Heads of the Central Works Laboratories in Connection With the Theses Laid Down by Party Member N. S. Khrushchev at the XXI Congress of the CPSU "Control Figures of the Development of National Economy of the USSR in the Years 1959-1965" (Stat'i i predlozheniya rukovoditeley Tsentral'nykh zavodskikh laboratoriy v svyazi s tezisami doklada tovarishcha N. S. Khrushcheva na XXI s"yezde KPSS "Kontrol'nyye tsifry razvitiya narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR na 1959-1965 gg.")

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 20-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above mentioned Kombinat is one of the oldest synthetic plants. Taking its 1958 production as 100 %, by 1965 the production of polyethylene is to amount to 217.7 %, that of triacetyl cellulose to 431.18 %, that of vinyl synthetics to 156.6 %, that of molding powders and resins to 352.7 %, that of softeners to 198.8 %, and that of epoxy-resins to 1172.5 %. The seven-year working plan of the works central laboratory calls for the elaboration of a new and better production technology of polyethylene possessing various properties and produced from petroleum raw materials. The elaboration

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Articles and Suggestions of the Heads of the Central Works Laboratories in Connection With the Theses Laid Down by Party Member N. S. Khrushchev at the XXI Congress of the CPSU "Control Figures of the Development of National Economy of the USSR in the Years 1959-1965"

of new higher quality epoxy-resins meets with difficulties, for want of a raw material of the required quality (diphenylol propane). Also an improvement of the technology of styrol copolymers and nitrile-acrylic acid, as well as the production of high-resistant materials therefrom are to be realized in co-operation with the factory departments. The central laboratory undertakes furthermore to raise the level of research work, to adopt new investigation methods, and to intensify investigations on polymers.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Okhtinskogo khimicheskogo kombinata (Central Laboratory of the Okhtinskiy Chemical Combinat)

S/125/63/000/003/012/012
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Gurvich, A. K., Kuz'mina, L. I.

TITLE: The Conference on ultrasonic flaw-detection

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1963, 94 - 95

TEXT: The Conference on ultrasonic flaw-detection was held in Leningrad in October 1962. The Conference was opened by Pro-rector of LIIZhT, M. M. Filippov, who noted the wide use of ultrasonic flaw-detection for the quality control of weld joints. The following reports were heard: A. K. Gurvich, NII of Bridges, on standardization of ultrasonic flaw-detection methods and development of GOST standards; N. V. Khimchenko, NII khimmash, on the use of complex flaw-detection under industrial conditions; A. S. Kuklin, NII of Bridges, on the use of the flaw-detection system developed at the NII of Bridges, for individual sections; I. N. Yermolov and A. Z. Raykhman on standardizing the sensitivity of flaw detectors; I. N. Yermolov (TsNIITMASh), V. A. Tsechal' (IES imeni Ye. O. Paton) and O. N. Zhukov (Leningrad Sovnarkhoz) on the control of ultrathick welds; S. A. Pikulin (Kommunarsk Metallurgical Plant) on the combined use of

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ultrasonic flaw-detection and roentgenography in weld control of steelteeming ladles; V. P. Pushkin, Orgenergostroy, Yu. S. Zakharov, ORGRES, and Yu. V. Levitskiy, Donbassenergo, on ultrasonic flaw-detection of steam pipes; Ya. F. Anikeyev on ultrasonic weld control of thin-walled pipes; L. D. Kevesh, G. I. Zeytman, Krasnyy kotel'shchik Plant, V. B. Rogozhkin and A. A. Posedkin, Noril'sk Combine of Mining and Metallurgy, on experience in ultrasonic flaw-detection of welds; F. Ya. Zaslavskiy, B. M. Petrov, Plant imeni Nosenko, A. P. Leonova, Baltic Plant, on ultrasonic flaw-detection in shipbuilding; A. G. Dzhabiyev, AzINmash, on ultrasonic flaw-detection of 9 - 14 mm thick butt welds in heat-exchangers; V. A. Bos'ko, Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute, on improved reliability of ultrasonic flaw-detection by means of 5 megacycle oscillations and probes with special traps; A. A. Khanonkin, Odessa Ship Repair Plant, on the control of thin welds by single and double probe systems. The Conference stressed the necessity of standardizing ultrasonic flaw-detection methods, investigating new methods, and of automating and mechanizing the control process.

Card 2/2

GVIRTS, E.M.; SKRYLOVA, L.V.; KUZ'MINA, L.I.; BELYAYEVA, V.Ye.; SYCHEVA, N.A.; BALAYEV, G.A., red.

[ED-5, ED-6, ED-P and ED-L diane epoxy resins general information] Dianovye epoksidnye smoly marok ED-5, ED-6, ED-P, ED-L; obshchie svedeniia. Leningrad, Pt.1. 1965. 14 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 37670-66 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6028857 SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/66/000/001/0021/0024

AUTHOR: Kuz'mina, L. I.; Gurvich, A. K. 59

ORG: Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers im. Academician V. N. Obraztsov (Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zh.-d. transporta) B

TITLE: Use of punched cards for accumulating and analyzing the results of various inspection methods 14

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 1, 1966, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: punched card, quality control, data analysis, flaw detection, ultrasonic inspection, railway track, resistance welding

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of edge-punched cards used for data analysis in quality control. The notches on the edge of the card are used for a coded record of the individual characteristics of the inspected object, methods of flaw detection, results of inspection, etc. The machine used for sorting the cards is described. The method is illustrated by a detailed examination of a card for accumulation and analysis of data on ultrasonic inspection of resistance-welded rails. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS: 35,804]

SUB CODE: 09, 13, 14 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov65 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.179

KUZ'MINA, L.K.

New styles in knitwear. Tekst.prom. 20 no.6:13-15 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskogo doma modeley trikotazhnykh izdeliy.
(Knit goods industry) (Fashion)

KUZ'MINA, L.K., deputat

Solicitude of deputies for the system of enterprises serving public needs. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 34 no.9:31-32 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Sekretar' Postoyannoy komissii bytovogo obsluzhivaniya Moskovskogo Soveta.
(Moscow--Municipal services)

KUZ'MINA, L.M.; ZAMSKAYA, I.A.

Work practice of the grading room staff striving for the title of a section of communist labor. Khim. volok. no.6:60-61 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Mogilevskiy zavod.
(Mogilev--Textile fibers, Synthetic)

ALKHAZASHVILI, G.M.; NESMEYANOVA, G.M.; KUZ'MINA, L.N.

Effect of iron minerals contained in ores on uranium oxidation in acid media. Atom. energ. 15 no.4:313-317 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TSENIN, S.A.; KUZ'MINA, L.P.; SHMIBRATOV, V.N., otv.red.; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Standards and estimates for building and assembly work] Edinye normy i rastsenki na stroitel'nye, montazhnye i remontno-stroitel'nye raboty, 1960 g. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. No.7. [Roofing] Krovel'nye raboty. 1960. 25 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. TSentral'noye normativno-issledovatel'skoye byuro Glavmosstroya (for Kuz'mina).
(Roofing)

ANDRONIKASHVILI, T.G.; KUZ'MINA, L.F.

Use of natural sorbents for chromatographic analysis of saturated hydrocarbons C_3-C_7. Zav. lab. 22 no.12:1403-1406 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Chromatographic analysis)
(Hydrocarbons) (Sorbents)

KUZ'MINA, L.P. Cand Chem. Sci --(diss) "Adsorbtive ~~division~~ separation of hydrocarbons $C_1 - C_4$ and certain non-hydrocarbon gases." Mos, 1957. 12 pp 20 cm.

(Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Petroleum), 100 copies
(KL, 7-57, 104)

Kuz'mina, L.P.

65-10-11/13

AUTHORS: Sokolov, V.A., Andronikashvili, T.G., Kuz'mina, L.P. and Shishkova, V.P.

TITLE: The Use of Some Minerals of Various Adsorption Capacity for Chromatographic Analysis of Gases (Primeneniye nekotorykh mineralov razlichnoy adsorbtsionnoy emkosti dlya khromatograficheskogo analiza gazov)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.10, pp. 61-65 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A comparison of structural characteristics and other properties of adsorbents and their separating ability of hydrocarbons and other gases was carried out. The types of adsorbents and their physical properties are given in Table 1, adsorption isotherms (for benzole) in Fig.1. The possibility of application of the above adsorbents (serpentine, natrolite, kaolinite, diatomite, etc.) for chromatographic separation of hydrocarbons (C_1-C_7), carbon monoxide and hydrogen was investigated. The diagram of one of the apparatus used is shown in Fig.2. The detection was based either on heat conductivity (Ref.10) or using a special absorber with a 40% solution of KOH, when carbon dioxide was used as a developing gas. Examples of curves representing the separation of mixtures are given in Fig.3. Chemical composition of natural adsorbents tested is given in Table 2. On the basis of the results obtained, it is

Cardl/2

65-10-11/13

The Use of Some Minerals of Various Adsorption Capacity for Chromatographic Analysis of Gases

recommended to use for the separation of H_2, CO and CH_4 - activated carbon, for saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons C_2-C_3 silicagel, and for hydrocarbons C_4-C_7 - coarse-pored natural adsorbents, kaolinite, natrolite, diatomite. The method can be used for separating mixtures containing up to 20 components. There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 13 references, 9 of which are Russian, 2 Swedish and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute of the Ac.Sc. USSR (Institut nefti AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Kuz'mina, L. P.

SOKOLOV, V.A.; KUZ'MINA, L.P.

Adsorption technique for separation of C_1 - C_4 hydrocarbons and some gaseous nonhydrocarbon gases. Trudy inst. nefti. 10:96-100 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Hydrocarbons) (Carbon, Activated)
(Gases--Absorption and adsorption)

KUZ'MINA, L. P.

AUTHORS: Sokolov, V. A., Kuz'mina, L. P. 32-9-3/43

TITLE: Chromatographical Analysis of the C_1 - C_4 Hydrocarbons and Some Non-Hydrocarbon Gases (Khromatograficheskiy analiz uglevodorodov C_1-C_4 i nekotorykh neuglevodorodnykh gazov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 9, pp. 1034-1037 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here some natural sorbents, e.g. natrolite, serpentine and kaolin were applied together with activated carbon or silica gel by which measure it was possible to carry out the separation and the analysis of gas-mixtures with H_2, CO, O_2, N_2, CH_4, C_2H_6, C_2H_4, C_2H_2, C_3H_8, C_3H_6, C_4H_8, C_4H_{10}, and C_4H_6 in an apparatus with a few adsorption columns. For the separation of the hydrogen, carbon monoxide, of the C_1-C_4 hydrocarbons, that is of the limit- as well as of thenonlimit-hydrocaronbs, two methods were applied: 1) Volume chromatorgraphical method with measuring of the volume of the single components of the gas mixture to be analyzed and 2) the conduction-of-heat method. Before carrying out the chromatographical analysis of the gas mixture the calibration of the adsorption columns for the respective gases was carried out. The discharge time (τ) of each component and the characteristical elution volumes (V_x) of the gas-generator were determined here. The analyses of the mixtures of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, C_2-C_4-hydrocarbons were carried out at the adsorbents mentioned above

Card 1/2

Chromatographical Analysis of the C_1-C_4 Hydrocarbons and Some Non-Hydrocarbon Gases. 32-9-3/43

with different percental content of them in the mixture. The method andapparatus worked out here can be applied for the analysis of gas of a series of industrial process- the cracking process, the pyrolysis, the conversion and others- and it makes it possible to reduce the duration of the analysis in the case of small volumes of analysis-samples (2-8 ml) down to 5-6o min depending on how complicated the mixture to be investigated is. There are 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Petroleum Institute, AN USSR (Institut nefti AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Tumor of Man. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 98280

Author : Kuz'mina, L.P.
Inst : -
Title : On Giant-Cell Tumors of Bones (Osteoblastoclastoma).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. travmatol. i ortopedii, Vyp. 1. M., 1956, 123-127.

Abstract : In 20 cases of osteoblastoclastoma with a benign course, 2 cases of malignant change after 12-21 years of the duration of the process, were observed. The beginning of the disease occurs at 20-30 years of age. Originally, malignant tumors are found in 15-20 % of cases. A case of metastatic spread of osteoblastoclastoma is described, with preservation of a benign tumor structure in metastases. -- A.I. Ashkenazi

Card 1/1

KUZ'MINA, L.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Transformation of osteoblastoclastoma (a giant cell tumor) into a sarcoma. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.4:14-15 Jl-Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlenkorrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Priorov; zav. patologoanatomicheskim otdeleniyem - prof. T.P.Vinogradova)

(BONES, dis.
giant cell tumor, transformation into sarcoma)
(SARCOMA, case reports
bone sarcoma transformation from giant cell tumor)
(GIANT CELL TUMORS, case reports
bone transformation into sarcoma)

KUZ'MINA, L. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Osteoblastoklastomata (giant-cell tumors) of long-tubular bones. (Clinical observations, diagnosis, treatment)." (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies. (KL, 9-58, 123)

May 1957, 16 pp.

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V.Ya.; KUZ'MINA, L.P.

Surgical technic in operations for giant cell tumors of the bone (osteoblastoclastoma). Khirurgiia 36 no.6:131-136 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(BONES--TUMORS)

PRIOROV, N.N. [deceased]; SHLAPOBERSKIY, V.Ya.; ZATSEPIN, S.T.; KUZ'MINA, L.P.

Replacement of bone defects by bone grafts following excision of benign tumors. Eksp. khir. i anest. 6 no.5:3-10 S-O '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz otdela kostnoy patologii (zav. - prof. V.Ya. Shlapoberskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N Priorov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(BONES—SURGERY)
(BONE GRAFTING)

KUZ'MINA, L.P.; YAGODOVSKIY, V.S. (Moskva)

Recurrences of osteoblastoclastomas of the bones in the soft tissues. Arkh. pat. no.12:39-44 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdeleniya kostnoy patologii (zav. - prof. V.Ya. Shlapoberskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. M.V. Volkov).

SHLAPOBERSKIY, V.Ya., prof.; KUZ'MINA, L.P.

Current state of the clinical study of giant-cell bone tumors (osteoblastoclastomas). Khirurgiia 41 no.4:121-126 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. TSentral'nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. M.V. Volkov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KUZ'MINA, L.S.; ARKHIPENKOVA, A.[illegible]; SOLOV'EV, N.I.

Titanium-bearing sandstones and quartzites of the Zilmerdak Proterozoic series in the southern Urals. Sov.geol. 4 no.2 163-167 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy [illegible] syr'ya.
(Ural Mountains--Mines and mineral resources)

BLINOV, V.A.; DYUBYUK, K.A.; KUZ'MINA, L.S.; ODOKIY, B.N.

Concentration of titanium in volcanic sedimentary formations of the Yastrebovo horizon in the southern part of Voronezh Province. Geol.rud.mestorozh. 5 no.1:109-113 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

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