

AUTHOR: Lozanov, I.F.

SOV/68-58-9-13/21

TITLE: On the Method of Calculating Costs of Coking Products (O metode kal'kulirovaniya sebestoimosti koksokhimicheskikh produktov)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 9, pp 47-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Methods of calculating production costs of coking products are discussed. It is concluded that the existing methods should be preserved with some modification of calculating costs: of coal washery by-products, small fractions of coke and new by-products such as sulphuric acid, sulphur, light pyridine bases, recovered phenols, etc. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voroshilovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Voroshilovsk Coking Works)

Card 1/1

LOZANOV, I.F.

Methods of calculating the coke production from the balance sheet of
an ash-free mass. Koks i khim. no. 5:52-56 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosplan USSR.

(Coke industry--Costs)

LEYTES, V.A.; LOZANOV, I.F.

Some technical and economic indices of the performance of coke ovens
in the Ukraine. Koks i khim. no.3:28-32 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR.
(Ukraine—Coke ovens—Testing)

LEYTES, V.A.; LOZANOV, I.F.

Coking coal resources of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Koks i khim.
no.9:3-6 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosplan Ukrainskoy SSR.
(Ukraine--Coal)

LEYTES, V.A.; LOZANOV, I.F.

Analyzing some technical and economic indices of the work of the
coke and coal chemical industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Koks i
khim. no.8:52-56 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosplan UkrSSR.

(Ukraine--Coke industry)

IGNATOV, Martin, inzh.; LOZANOV, Iordan

Automatic controller of a power factor. Elektroenergiia 14,
no. 1:5-9 Ja '63.

LOZINTOV, K.

"Critical Evaluation." p. 3,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 51, Dec. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

LOZANOV, L.

Hematuria consecutive to extraordinary disease of unknown etiology. *Khirurgiia*, Sofia 9 no.9:790-797 1956.

1. Visch meditsinski institut-sofiia fakultetska khirurgichna klinika.

(HEAMTURIA, etiol. & pathogenesis
extraordinary dis. (Bul))

LOZANOV, L.

Pathomorphologic changes in the spontaneous coccidiosis of chicks.
Doklady BAN 16 no.5:549-552 '63.

1. Vorgelegt von korresp. Akademiemitglied K. Matoff [Matov, L.].

LOZANOV, M. N. Prof.

Zasosov, R. A.

Review of R. A. Zasosov's and G. I. Grinberg's Book "Basis of physiology and practical methods for the study of the auditory, vestibular, and olfactory analysors." Prof. N. N. Lozanov. Vest. oto-rin. 11 no. 4, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. NOVEMBER, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

UDRITS, Vil'gel'm Fomich; KHILOV, K.L.; LOZANOV, N.N.; SUPRUNOV, V.K.;
ORLOV, R.S., red.; RULEBA, M.S., ~~tekhn.~~ red.

[Diseases of the ear, throat, and nose; concise manual for
physicians] Bolezni ukha, nosa i gorla; kratkoe rukovodstvo
dlia vrachei. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz,
Leningr. otd-nie, 1960. 559 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(OTOLARYNGOLOGY)

LOZANOV, N.N., prof. (Kazan')

Role of anamnesis in the diagnosis and treatment of angina. Kaz. med.
zhur. no.4:19-23 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(THROAT DISEASES)

AKIMOV, V.N.; LOZANOV, N.N.

Prophylaxis of allergy. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst.
14:341-343 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra otorinolaringologii (zav. - prof. N.N.Lozanov)
Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i otorinolaringologicheskoye
otdeleniye Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach
K.L.Svechnikov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Tatarskoy ASSR.

DAVIDOVA, G.V.; SHORYGINA, N.N.; KIZANOVA, A.V.

Carbocyclization of 2,3,4-tri-O-methyl-1,6-anhydroglucopyranose by
the action of metallic sodium in pyridine medium. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.10:1870-1872 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

LOZANOVA, Marija [Lozanova, Mariia]

Libraries in Bulgaria. Munka 10 no.9:16-17 S '60.

1. A bolgar Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa konyvtarosa.

LOZANOVSKAYA, I.T.; UFLYAND, Ya.S.

A class of problems in mathematical physics with a mixed spectrum
of eigenvalues. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1005-1007 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR. Submitted
March 4, 1965.

BABICH, V.M.; KOVALEV, B.N.; LOZANOVSKAYA, L.T.

Study of the singularities of fundamental solutions to regular equations near special points of the characteristic conoid.

Vest. LGU 17 no.19:5-14 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Differential equations, Partial)

LOZANOVSKI, R.; KOVAGEVIC, J.

Biological spectra of Yugoslav weed communities as complex indicators of the conditions of the environment. Zemijiste biljka 12 no.1/3:253-260 Ja-D '63.

1. Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Skopje, Skopje, and Agricultural Faculty of the University of Zagreb, Zagreb-Maksimir.

LOZANOVSKI, R.

Contribution to the knowledge of the effect of some hybrids with 2, 4D and MSRA bases on grain weeds in the Skopje region. p. 1, SOCIJALISTICKO ZEMJODELSTVO. (Društvo na agronomi i zemjodopski tehnicari na NR Makedonija) Skopje. Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956,

Source: East European Accessions Lists (EEAL), Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1956.

LOZANOVSKI, R.

Some major principles from the field of mechanical cultivation of soils with special reference to Maltsev's system. p. 41.
SOCIJALISTICKO ZEMJODELSTVO. (Društvo no agronomi i zemjodelski tehnicari na NR Makedonija) Skopje. Vol. 8, no. 5/6 May/June 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accession Lists (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

IOZANOVSKIY, A.L., inzhener.

Calculation of inductive shunts. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.3:
45-49 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Novocherkasskiy elektrozostroytel'nyy zavod.
(Electric machinery)

110-58-5-3/25

AUTHORS: Dorofeyev, B.G., Lozanovskiy, A.L., Engineers and Meyerovich, Sh.S., Ushakov, V.G., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Cooling of Tape-wound Starting Resistances Type KF
(Ob okhlazhdenii lentochnykh puskovykh soprotivleniy tipa KF)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 9 - 12 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Resistance-alloy tape-wound resistances, type KF, are used as starting resistances in electric locomotives, type N8 and VI-23 and in motor coaches, trolley buses, etc. They are cooled by free or forced-air circulation and are appreciably lighter, smaller and cheaper than cast-iron resistances. However, they are not widely used because inadequate information is available about their thermal rating. The Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute and the laboratory of the electric locomotive works made an experimental study of the cooling of the resistances. They consist of assemblies of standard resistance elements. An individual element, illustrated in Figure 1, consists of resistance-alloy ribbon wound on edge to form a coil which is insulated from its channel-shaped supporting bar by 2 segmental porcelain insulators.

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The Cooling of Tape-wound Starting Resistances, Type KF

The rate of air flow and the aspect of the element in relation to the flow have an important bearing on the rating. It is known from operating experience that the highest local temperature should not exceed 450°C , or else the porcelain insulators crack. It was required to find the relationship between the permissible loading and the air speed.

Thermocouples were used to determine the temperature of the element at different places. The air speed ranged from 0 - 18 m/sec. The current was so chosen that the highest local temperature did not exceed 350°C . In one arrangement, the porcelain insulators were arranged head-on to the air stream, as shown in Fig. 3a, which is the usual arrangement. The arrangement of 3b, in which the insulators are edge-on across the stream, was also tested. In both cases, the outer edges of the resistance elements were found to be better cooled than the inner. Thus, the conditions of cooling are not greatly changed when the element is turned through 90° . Also, under a wide range of conditions, the maximum temperature is on the leeward side of the coils. For example, with an air flow of 15 m/sec and a current of 142 A, the temperature of the leeward Card2/5parts of the spiral was 382°C , the top and bottom were at

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The Cooling of Tape-wound Starting Resistances, Type KF

142 °C and the windward side 90 °C. Holes were then made in the supporting bars to reduce the temperature of the leeward side of the coils. The holes occupied 20% of the area of each bar. With this arrangement the cooling was much more uniform and the current rating could be increased. The relationship between the rate of air flow and the permissible current in the element, in the two alternative positionings described above, are shown in Figure 4.

Tests were next made on a complete starting-resistance assembly consisting of four rows of seven elements each. Measurements were made of air flow, coil temperatures and power. Once again, the middle of the elements was hottest. The temperature difference between the windward and leeward parts of a coil was 100 °C. The third row of elements was the hottest, and showed the highest temperature on its leeward side but the porcelain insulators did not get too hot. A graph of the relationship between the permissible current and the rate of air flow for a maximum temperature of 350 °C is given in Figure 5. In addition to the usual assembly with the elements arranged one behind the other, a staggered honeycomb arrangement was tried, the size of the box and

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The Cooling of Tape-wound Starting Resistances, Type KF

the number of elements being unchanged. Again holes were drilled in the bars. The performance graphs plotted in Fig.5 show that the rating is higher with the honeycomb than with the usual square arrangement. With an air flow of $45 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$, the permissible current for the standard box is 46.75 A but in the modified assembly it was 51.9 A. This applies only with forced cooling; with natural ventilation the honeycomb arrangement is not so good. A number of tests were also made under conditions of transient loading to determine the time different loads take to produce a temperature of 350°C . The honeycomb arrangement was used and the results, given in Figure 6, show that the resistances take about an hour to reach a steady temperature with the normal rated current, although cast-iron elements take still longer. Starting from cold, the resistances can carry up to three times rated current for 5 minutes. Under transient conditions, the rate of forced ventilation is important only for light currents. With currents of the order of 60 A and air-flow rates up to $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$, the permissible time of operation is 4 - 6 min and is practically independent of the rate of air flow.

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The Cooling of Tape-wound Starting Resistances, Type KF 110-58-5-3/25

There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute) and
Novocherkasskiy elektrovostroitel'nyy zavod
(Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Works)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1957

Card 5/5

LOZANOVSKIY A.L.

SOV/10-58-7-17/21

AUTHOR: Kurochka, A.L., Engineer, and ~~Lozanovskiy, A.L.~~, Engineer.

TITLE: The principal works' laboratory of the Novochoerkassk Electric Locomotive-Works.
(Vedushchaya zavodskaya laboratoriya Novochoerkasskogo elektrozostroitel'nogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 7, pp 58-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The principal works laboratory (VTsZL) for electric locomotive construction and traction equipment was set up in 1955 in succession to the Electro-technical Laboratory of the Novochoerkassk Electric Locomotive Works. The laboratory was expanded and the staff increased. An organisation diagram of the laboratory is given in Fig 1. The investigations of the laboratory follow an annual thematic plan. Current work is according to monthly plans. The main directions of work are: investigations on the design, construction and introduction of new electric locomotives; the investigation of new materials and development of new manufacturing processes; the

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The principal works' laboratory of the
Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Works.

investigation and improvement of the quality and life of the products; the study of the operation of locomotives; and finally the execution of type and adjustment tests on experimental and production locomotives. The experimental facilities of the works were extended so that these tasks could be undertaken: test beds were set up for electrical machines, traction apparatus and models of locomotive assemblies. Rigs were constructed for testing gears and transmissions, bogies, starting resistances and other items, and a dynamometer car was built. The more important test beds and rigs are then briefly described. In 1957 the laboratory made fundamental contributions to the development and production of the new a.c. locomotive type N-60. Work was also done on improved materials such as silicone insulation, epoxy resins, thermo-setting insulating varnishes and on new instruments and methods of control. One example of the work concerning the asynchronous capacitor motors used as auxiliary machines on the new single-phase/d.c. electric locomotive type NO, which were not satisfactory

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because of their low starting-torque. To improve this the laboratory proposed the introduction of phase-splitters. The system was made up and installed in five locomotives and was found to be reliable. The same solution will be adopted for the new locomotives type N60. Torque curves of motor type AS81-6 in the condenser form when operated from a three-phase supply and from a phase-splitter are shown in Fig 4. The starting torque is 80% greater when the phase-splitter is used. Work was done to improve the magnetic systems of traction motors and the manufacture of insulation for them. The induction distribution in the air-gaps of traction motors type DPE-400 and NB410 under rated conditions are shown in Fig 5. It will be seen that the magnetic system of motor NB410 is much the better of the two, the effects of armature reaction being reduced. The laboratory, working together with the All-Union Thermo-technical Institute, has developed the application of silicone insulation. Work has also been done on electric

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circuits, for instance on a six-motor regenerative circuit. Circuit stability studies were also undertaken. Other work done by the laboratory is briefly described. The laboratory has recently strengthened its association with various scientific institutions and contracts have been concluded with 16 institutes. In fact, the requirements of the works are outgrowing the laboratory, which will require further extension. There are 5 figures.

Card 4/4

SUBMITTED: May 2, 1958.

1. Industrial plants--USSR
2. Industrial plants--Operation

SOV/110-58-9-11/20

AUTHORS: Lozanovskiy, A.L. and Lur'ye, M.I. (Engineers)

TITLE: Calculation of the Current in the Circuits of Transitional Reactors (of transformer tap-changers) for A.C. Rectifier Locomotives (K raschetu toka v tsepi perekhodnogo drosselya vypryamitel'nykh elektrovozov peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 9, pp 47-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In alternating-current locomotives type NO, the voltage is controlled by altering the connections of the transformer secondary winding, as shown in Fig 1. During transition from one position to another the appropriate terminals are connected across reactors, which serve to limit the current during the transition. It was found on test that when the reactors are connected, current surges occur that damage the switchgear and transformer windings. It was, therefore, necessary to calculate the current in the circuit consisting of the reactor and the transformer winding. The transitional reactor consists of two coils on a common laminated core with an air-gap; the magnetisation characteristic is given in Fig 2. A formula is derived for the current/flux relationship.

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SOV/110-58-9-11/20

Calculation of the Current in the Circuits of Transitional Reactors
(of Transformer Tap-changers) for a.c. Rectifier Locomotives

The basic equation required in the calculations is first derived and a method of solution by successive approximations is given. The conditions under which current surges are likely to be greatest are given; this simplifies the calculations. Formulae are written for evaluating the error in the determination of surge current. It is concluded that the proposed method of calculating the surge current gives the magnitude and wave-shape of the current when the transitional reactor is switched, allowance being made for saturation and active resistance. The procedure can be applied to the design of any alternating-current magnetic system under

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Calculations of the Current in the Circuits of Transitional Reactors
(of Transformer Tap-changers) for a.c. Rectifier Locomotives

transient conditions, subject to minor limitations. A numerical calculation of a particular case is then given; the calculated and experimental values are compared in Table 2, with good agreement.

There are 2 tables, 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957.

1. Saturable reactors--Electricla properties
2. Transformers
- Equipment
3. Electric current--Mathematical analysis
4. Transfer switches--Circuits

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LOZANOVSKIY, A-L

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3990

Kurochka, Aleksandr Leont'yevich, Aleksandr Leont'yevich Lozanovskiy, and Lyubov' L'vovna Zusmanovskaya

Ispytaniya tyagovykh mashin i apparatov elektricheskikh lokomotivov i teplovozov .
(Testing of Traction Machinery and Apparatus of Electric and Diesel Locomotives)
Moscow, Transzheldorizdat, 1959. 215 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: L.S. Sokolov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: G.P. Verina.

PURPOSE: This monograph is intended for technical personnel engaged in the production, operation, and maintenance of electric traction equipment, and for students of transportation schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book describes methods used in testing electric machines and apparatus of electric locomotives, electric train sections, and diesel locomotives in all stages of manufacture and repair. In addition, the book discusses equipment design and electric circuit diagrams of test stations. The authors thank Candidate of Technical Sciences N.N. Sidorov and Engineer B.G. Kuznetsov. There are 30 references, all Soviet.

~~Card 1/5~~

LOZANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Leonidovich, inzh.; YANOV, Viktor Petrovich

Performance of the electric insulation of rectifying units on electric locomotives. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.10: 124-127 '60. (MIRA 14'4)

1. Nachal'nik otdeleniya elektrovozov Novocherkasskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po elektrovozostroyeniy (for Lozanovskiy).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Novocherkasskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po elektrovozostroyeniyu (for Yanov).
(Electric locomotives)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

RAKOV, Vitaliy Aleksandrovich; GOKHSHEYN, B.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-
tsenzent; KRYLOV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; LOZANOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.,
retsenzent; NAKHODKIN, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; NEVEZHIN,
P.P., inzh., retsenzent; TARASOV, G.F., inzh., retsenzent; TIKHMENEV,
B.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAZONOV, I.A., inzh., retsenzent;
SUKHODOL'SKIY, P.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRYLOV, S.K., inzh. red.; DANI-
LOV, L.N., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[A.C. electric locomotives] Elektrovozy peremennogo toka. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 531 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Electric locomotives)

LOZANOVSKIY, A.L.

Use of physical modeling methods for investigating the transient
current conditions in the power circuits of electric locomotives.
Sbor. nauch. trud. EINI 2:35-59 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric locomotives--Electromechanical analogies)

LOZANOVSKIY, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of the action of eddy currents in the magnetic
circuits of the traction motors of electric locomotives. Elektro-
tekhnika 35 no.10:49-51 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

LOZANOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.; KHOMENKO, B.I., inzh.

Nonsteady current modes in the power circuit of an operating
VL60 electric locomotive. Elektrotehnika 35 no.12:20-23 D
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

ALIKIN, R.I.; GORDIYENKO, P.I.; BESPROZVANNYY, I.G.; ZHIBTSOV, P.P.;
ZOLOTAREV, P.A.; ZUSMANOVSKAYA, L.L.; IBRAGIMOV, K.G.; KOZOREZOV,
M.A.; KOKOREV, A.I.; KUPRIANOV, Yu.V.; KUROCHKA, A.L., kand.
tekhn. nauk; LITVINOVA, L.M.; LOZANOVSKIY, A.L., kand. tekhn.
nauk; MAVDRIKOV, F.I.; MAKHAN'KOV, L.V.; PUKALOV, V.I.; RAYLYAN,
A.F.; SVERDLOV, V.Ya.; SKLYAROV, B.S.; SOLOV'YEV, K.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk; STUKALKIN, A.N.; SUROVIKOV, A.A.; TIKHONOV, N.G.;
SHTEPENKO, P.K.; YANOV, V.P.

[VI80 electric locomotive.] Electrovoz VA80. Novocherkassk. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skii institut elektrovozostroenia. Sbornik nauchnykh
trudov, vol. 5) (MIRA 18:5)

LOZANOVSKIY, G.Ya.

Countably normalized semiordered rings. Sib. mat. zhur. 6 no.4:867-
880 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

LOZANOVSKIY, G. Ya.

Cones in normalized structures. Vest. LGU 17 no.19:148-150 '62.
(Cone) (Topology) (MIRA 15:10)

LOZANOVSKIY, G.Ya.

Topologically reflexive KB-spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.3:516-519 S
'64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.I.Smirnovym.

LOZANOVSKIY, G.Ya.

Reflexive spaces generalizing reflexive Orlicz spaces.
Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.3:573-576 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Submitted January 14, 1965.

LOZANOVSKIY, G.Ya.

Two remarks on operators in semiordered spaces. Vest. LGU 20
no.19:159-160 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

LOZANOVSKIY, L. B.

PA 162115

USSR/Electricity - Power Stations Heating System Jun 50

"Special Requirements in the Design of Electric Power Stations for Siberia," L. B. Lozanovskiy, K. N. Tush, Engineers

"Elek Stants" No 6, pp 26-28

Discusses article by Engineers L. Ye. Nebrat and V. M. Yastikov which appeared in "Elek Stants" No 11, 1949. Considers heating system recommended by them for unloading sheds in inadequate and suggests fitting of air locks at doors to prevent sharp decrease in temperature when coal and trucks are brought in. 162115

USSR/Electricity - Power Stations (Contd) Jun 50

Describes steam and air heating systems and makes further recommendations for improving operation of electric power stations in conditions of extreme cold.

162115

~~LOZANOVSKIY, I. B., inshener.~~

Heating and ventilation of the main buildings of large steam
power plants. Elek. sta. 28 no. 5:37-38 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Steam power plants--Heating and ventilation)

UCHASTKIN, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LOZANOVSKIY, L.B., inzh.

Essential conditions for unit control boards. Elek.sta. 31
no.1:14-16 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Electric controllers)

587. BEATING AND VEIN

LOZANSKAYA, L.L., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; SHITIK, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Economy of the Moldavian S.S.R.; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Moldavskoi SSR; statisticheski sbornik. Kishinev, Gos. stat. izd-vo, 1957. 196 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moldavian S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
(Moldavia—Statistics)

VERSHININ, I.M., red.; MAMUROVSKIY, N.S., red.; POLYAKOVA, T.P.,
red.; LOZANSKAYA, L.L., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.P., red.

[40 years of Soviet Moldavia; statistical abstract] So-
vetskaia Moldavia za 40 let; statisticheskii sbornik.
Kishinev, Gos. stat. izd-vo, 1964. 196 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moldavian S.S.R. Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye uprav-
leniye.

LOZANSKAYA, I.L., otv.za vypusk; SHITIK, A.P., tekhn.red.

[National economy of the Moldavian S.S.R.; statistical collection]
Narodnoe khoziaistvo Moldavskoi SSR; statisticheskii sbornik.
Kishinev, Gos.stat.izd-vo, 1959. 287 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moldavian S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
(Moldavia--Statistics)

LOZANSKAYA, L.L., otv. za vypusk; CHEKANSKIY, K.M., tekhn. red.

[The Moldavian S.S.R. in figures for 1961] Moldavskaya SSR
v tsifrakh v 1961 godu; kratkii statisticheskiy sbornik.
Kishinev, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 364 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Moldavia--Statistics)

POLOVINCHIK, D.; GERENROT, Yu., uchernyy sekretar' (Kiyev);
LOZANSKIY, M.

Efficient promotion of technological knowledge. MTO no.11:
46-47 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya soveta pervichnoy organizatsii
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva zavoda "Stroydormash,"
Kiyev (for Polovinchik). 2. Chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo
obshchestva zavoda "Stroydormash," Kiyev (for Lozanskiy).
(Technical education)

BABUSHKIN, V.I.; LOZANSKIY, V.R.; PAPKOVA, L.P.

Physicochemical method of increasing the strength of concrete and reinforced concrete pipelines. Stroi. truboprov. 10 no.1:12-15 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. VodokanalNIIProyekt, Khar'kov.

BOZANSKIY, V. R., Eng.

Cranes, Derricks, Etc.

Guaranteeing steadiness of tower cranes. *Mekh.stroi.* 9, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

LOZANSKIY, V. R.:

LOZANSKIY, V. R.:

"The effect of roughness on the throughput of open streams with turbulent and quiet liquid flow." Min Railways USSR. Khar'kov Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni S. M. Kirov. Kar'kov, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

BUNAKOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk (Khar'kov); VANDOLOVSKIY, A.G., inzh.
(Khar'kov); LADYZHENSKIY, V.M., inzh. (Khar'kov); LOZANSKIY,
V.R., kand. tekhn. nauk (Khar'kov)

Concrete pipes for irrigation systems. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.10:
20-24 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

98-58-7-12/21

AUTHOR: Lozanskiy, V.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Evaluation of Roughness of Concrete Surfaces of Water Conducting Structures (Otsenka sherokhovatosti betonnykh poverkhnostey vodoprovodyashchikh sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotechnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 7, pp 39-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The roughness of the surfaces of water conducting structures made of concrete or covered with concrete sheathings varies in relation with the technology and qualities of executed works. A rather small degree of smoothing of the canal's surface increases its capacity and thus reduces construction costs from 2 - 6 %. Since existing methods of evaluation of roughness are unsatisfactory, the UkrVODGEO Institute elaborated a simple method for determining standards for roughness. There is 1 graph, 1 photo, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

1. Canals--Construction 2. Concrete--Surface conditions--Analysis

Card 1/1

LOZANSKIY, V.R.

Optical instruments for measuring the roughness of pipe and
channel walls. Izv. tekhn. no.11:7-8 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ALESSANDRESKU, Dan[Alessandrescu, Dan]; LUKA, Vasile[Luca,
Vaile]; PASKU, Filon [Pascu, Filon]; ILIYESKU, Liviu
[Iliescu, Liviu], inzh.; LOZANU, K.[Lozanu, C.], otv. red.

[Atlas of colposcopy] Atlas kol'poskopii. Bucharest, Med.
izd-vo, 1963. 220 p. (MIRA 17:4)

TEODORYANU, T. [Teodoreanu, T.]; LOZANU, K. [Lozani, K.]; AFILIPOAYYEV, Ye.
[Afilipoaiei, E.], tekhn. red.

[Adhesive pericarditis; constrictive cardiopathy, sclerogenic
serositis] Slipchivyi perikardit. Konstriktivnye kardiopatii,
sklerogennye serity. Bucharest, Med.izd-vo, 1961. 301 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(PERICARDITIS)

BULBUKA, I. [Bulbuca, I.]; GAVRILESKU, S. [Gavrilescu, S.]; DEYTS, G. [Deits, G.]; DIAKONZSKU, N. [Diaconescu, N.]; LOZANU, K. [Lozany, K.], red.; AFILIPOAYYEV, Ye. [Afilipoaiaev, E.], tekhn. red.

[Methods for studying the hydro-electrolytic balance] Metody issledovaniia gidro-elektroliticheskogo ravnovesiia. Bucharest, Med.izd-vo, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(BODY FLUIDS)

GOVAKOV, V.P. [deceased]; LOZAR', A.S.; TRAKTOVENKO, I.A.

Fractional composition of fuel for compression ignition engines.
Avt.i trakt.prom. no.5:3-6 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomatornyy institut.
(Gasoline) (Diesel engines)

Lozar, A.S.

28-4-23/35

AUTHORS: Puchkov, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Lozar', A.S., Engineer, and Traktoenko, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Brusyantsev, N.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: On the Revision of Standards for Diesel Fuel. (K neresmotru standartov na dizel'noye toplivo). Comments on the Article by P.M. Golenev. (Otkliki na stat'yu P.M. Goleneva)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1957, # 4, pp 71 - 74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The three letters published under this title are responses to the article by P.M. Golenev in "Standartizatsiya" 1957, # 2. The first author agrees that revision is necessary and stresses its importance in connection with the needed increase in fuel production from the petroleum of the eastern USSR regions. He compares the Soviet fuel grades with USA specifications (ASTM) and stresses the necessity to consider American experience. He considers it unnecessary to establish separate fuel grades of the eastern petroleum which is sulfurous, as 1% sulfur in fuel does not overly intensify engine wear when preventive additives (like TsIATIM-399) are employed. Such fuels, he says, are being used without restrictions in other countries. He adds that products of both catalytic and thermal cracking should be permitted in diesel fuel. Long tests have proved the value of diesel fuel with 25-30% "cracked" kerosene. Methods

Card 1/3

28-4-23/35

On the Revision of Standards for Diesel Fuel. Comments on the Article by
P.M. Golenev

of determining the quantity of resins exist and should be utilized; this would eliminate the current specification of fuel by color, which has been repeatedly objected to by consumers. P.M. Golenev is right that the evaluation of the fractional composition of fuel must be simplified and the number of end-of-distillation points reduced. The new method of K.K. Papok and his laboratory staff must be applied if possible.

The two authors of the second letter agree with P.M. Golenev and give more recommendations on various points. The new techniques and the shift of tractors to diesel power have raised the demand for diesel fuel. This makes the use of the sulfurous fuel from the east regions, as well as the products of second processing necessary. The problem of sulfur is acute and remains unsolved, no reliable methods to eliminate it exist. Investigations by NAMI and VNII for Petroleum Processing (VNII neftepererabotki) have demonstrated that coking of fuel does not characterize the degree of carbon deposit formation in engine, and that the presence of "actual resins" is more characteristic in this respect.

Card 2/3

28-4-23/35

On the Revision of Standards for Diesel Fuel. Comments on the Article by
P.M. Golenev

The author of the third letter does not agree that kerosene-gas oil-fractions from catalytic cracking have proved useful as diesel fuel; the results of tests are as yet inconclusive and it is not yet determined what content of resinous and resin-forming compounds will impair the operation of diesel engine. The addition of 20-25% tractor kerosene into diesel fuel to lower its freezing point cannot be recommended (as is stated by Golenev). A 1% sulfur content in diesel fuel intensifies the wear on engine more than doubling that caused by a 0.2% content. The use of oils with TsIATIM-399 additive permits the utilization of fuel with a sulfur content of not over 0.6%, in the engine ЯАЗ -204 and ЯАЗ -206.

There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: VNII neftepererabotki (VNII for Petroleum Refining), NAMI, VNII AT

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SKOTNIKOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; VEDENYAPIN, G.A.,red.; LIPGART, A.A., otv. red.;
BORISOV, S.G.,red.; BRISKIN, M.I.,red.; DYBOV, O.V.,red.; ZIL'BERG, Ya.
G.,red.; KOZLOVSKIY, I.S.,red.; LOZAR', A.S.,red.; LUNEV, I.S., red.;
PEVZNER, Ya.M.,red.; PRYADILOV, V.I.,red.; RAMAYYA, K.S.,red.;
SAMOL', G.I.,red.; SEDOVA, Ye.V.,red.; KHANIN, N.S.,red.; CHAPAYEV,
A.A.,red.; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B.,red.; SHKOL'NIKOV, E.M.,red.;
YEGORKINA, L.I.,red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V.,tekh.red.

[Intermediate transformation and temper brittleness of auto-
mobile body steels] Promezhutochnoe prevrashchenie i otpuskaia
khrupkost' v konstruktsionnykh avtomobil'nykh staliakh. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekh. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry 1958. 74 p.
(Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avto-
motornyi institut Trudy, no.85) (MIRA 12:2)
(Steel, Automobile--Metallography)

25(6)

SOV/113-59-5-16/21

AUTHORS: Zavel'skiy, V.S.; Vysotskiy, D.I.; Lozar', A.S.

TITLE: Conference on the Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Radiation in the Automobile and Tractor Industries

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 42 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the end of 1958, a scientific-technological conference was convened, dealing with the application of radioactive isotopes and radiation in the automobile and tractor industries. The conference was organized by NAMI in cooperation with NATI, the Komissiya po atomnoy energii otdeleniya tekhnicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Atomic Energy Commission of the Technical Sciences Department of the AS USSR) and the automobile manufacturing department of NTO Mashprom. The majority of the 23 reports delivered at the conference dealt with the application of radioactive isotopes for studying the wear of internal combustion engines. I.M. Primakov reported on the application of Co⁶⁰

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Conference on the Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Radiation
in the Automobile and Tractor Industries

for investigating the causes of wear of the cylinder/
piston group during the run-up of an engine. Using
a D-6 engine, I.M. Primakov developed an experimental
set-up for determining regularities and causes of
the piston-cylinder wear. Into each of the top com-
pression rings 12 radioactive cobalt inserts were
pressed, having the dimensions 0.9x1.0 mm. The total
activity of these inserts amounted to 100 millicurie.
The wear was measured by determining the amount of
radioactive particles in the oil using a gas dis-
charge counter. I.M. Primakov established by this
method that 75-80% of the total run-up wear is
caused by the absence of oil at sliding or turning
surfaces. The corrosion wear does not exceed 25%.
The wear curve obtained for the run-up period may
be divided into two phases - the starting and the
warm-up time. For the D-6 engine the optimum run-up
is achieved at 600-700 rpm. The rotating surfaces

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in the Automobile and Tractor Industries

are run in during the warm-up after the "scoring" during the preceding phase. The corrosive wear in this phase amounts to about 75%. A minimum wear is observed at 1,000 - 1,200 rpm. The warm-up of the engine working under load is connected with an increase of the overall wear. In the author's opinion it is advisable to operate the engine at idling speed during the first 5 - 10 minutes and then at small loads in low gear. B.P. Pakhomov presented the results of an investigation of the wear of the upper ring during forced operation of a compression ignition engine. These experiments were conducted on a one-cylinder D-14 engine. The upper piston ring was activated by cobalt-nickel alloy inserts of 0.9 mm diameter and 1.1 mm length. The wear was determined by a conventional method of measuring by a counter unit the radioactive cobalt accumulation in the drum of an oil centrifuge. The

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counters MS-4 and MS-11 were installed at the centrifuge inlet and at the oil inlet of the engine. The crankcase oil was changed after each test. Measurement results were recorded by MSShPr-054 self-recording galvanometers. The investigation lead to the conclusion that a load increase of the engine exceeding 6 kg/cm^2 for the rated angle of fuel injection advance causes an intensive wear of the upper compression ring, limiting the forcing of the engine (permissible to 1740 rpm). The intensive wear is explained by an increase of the exhaust gas temperature during a load increase. In case the angle of fuel injection advance deviates from the rated value, the intensive-wear will begin at lesser loads. The author recommends oil cooling to $50 - 55^\circ$ and a cooling water temperature between $70 - 80^\circ$. V.I. Stetsenko explained a test arrangement for investigating the wear of crankshaft journals

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without using an engine. The wear resistance of a crankshaft is usually determined by experimental operation of an engine for 1,000 - 3,000 hours with subsequent micrometric measurements of the journals. Measuring the wear of a crankshaft by means of radioactive isotopes cuts the time required for investigation to a considerable extent, eliminating the necessity of disassembling the engine. Crankshaft elements of any series engine may be tested with this method, having journal diameters up to 95 mm. The surface of the journal under investigation is activated by 16 cobalt-nickel alloy inserts. The latter are evenly spaced on two circumferences corresponding to the usual areas of micrometric measurements. The wear is estimated by the amount of radioactivity, i.e. the amount of radioactive particles detained in the oil filter. The experiments conducted show that comparative wear resist-

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ance data may be obtained from materials used for manufacturing automobile and tractor crankshafts. V.P. Lebedev investigated the crankshaft journal wear on a full-size ZIL-120 engine installed on a test stand. The journals were activated with zinc-65 inserts, installed parallel to the axis of the journal. About 8 radioactive inserts were installed in the area of maximum wear. It is possible to determine the wear of a single journal by connecting the other bearings to a different oil reservoir. With this method considerably less oil is required, whereby also the radioactivity of the inserts could be reduced. D.I. Vysotskiy reported on a mobile highway laboratory built with a PAZ-653 bus. The laboratory was developed for investigation of constructional, technological and operational factors of engine wear. The equipment is powered by a AB-2 power plant. The wear is determined from the

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amount of radioactive particles found in the lubricant of the assembly under investigation. The mobile laboratory is equipped with an electrical dust measuring apparatus for determining the dust content of the air before and after passing thru the airfilter. Not only parts belonging to the bus, housing the laboratory, may be investigated, but also parts of other automobiles. For example, when determining engine wear, the crankcase of the engine under investigation is connected by hoses to the measuring equipment in the mobile laboratory and the oil is pumped thru the pick-up filters. The report of N.N. Velichkin, I.N. Nabiyev and A.I. Nisnevich dealt with the investigation of the influence of different factors on the wear of tractor parts. It contained recommendations for a better sealing of the air intake ducts of tractor engines. A.Kh. Eliava explained the work conducted

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at NAMI in studying the influence of heating the fuel mixture on the carburetor engine wear. The author recommends using a combination of gas and water heating. V.S. Zavel'skiy and K.S. Ramayya reported on an investigation of factors influencing the wear of lubricated surfaces. The authors also investigated the gas corrosion influence on parts of the piston-cylinder group of an engine and the wear caused by oil decomposition products. D.M. Aronov and V.I. Golov presented the results of comparative tests of new antiknock admixtures for gasoline. The results showed that the experimental antiknock compounds had a low toxic effect and nearly met the requirements set for the lead antiknock compound R-9, but they increased engine wear. The test results necessitate the development of improved antiknock compounds on an iron basis and chemicals which are added to oils for neutralizing

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harmful effects of antiknock compounds. B.A. Zakhar-
renko explained a method of measuring simultaneously
the wear of two engines. The parts to be investigat-
ed are activated by radioactive materials radiating
gamma rays with considerably different energies.
Two channels in the counting circuit having differ-
ent discrimination levels are used for dividing
at the counter the particles of different energies.
The papers of S.V. Rumyantsev, R.A. Srapenyants
dealt with the application of radioactive isotopes
as radiation sources used for detecting defects in
metals. The report of R.A. Srapenyants and S.S.
Arabyan dealt with a new method of estimating the
susceptibility of oils to carbon formation at pi-
ston rings during the operation of the engine. For
this purpose, radioactive cobalt⁶⁰ was put into the
piston ring lock. A.Ya. Sergiyevskiy told of the
experience made with gamma defectoscopy at the Avto

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zavod imeni Likhacheva (Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev). He presented data on the application of standard instruments used by plant workers for inspecting welding seams and steel parts up to 200 mm thickness. The report of G.M. Azarevich and A.I. Nisnevich dealt with the application of radioactive isotopes for investigating the wear of non-metallic materials, especially rubber gaskets. V.E. Vaynshteyn and A.M. Proidzinskiy investigated the absorption of abrasive particles by bearing materials. A.N. Chertovskikh in cooperation with V.V. Kondashevskiy explained the application of radioactive isotopes for checking the dimensions of parts during the machining process on machine tools. The authors investigated contact method using radioactive isotopes and noncontact methods, using radiation only, for controlling the dimensions of parts. The contact method has certain disadvantages, since here

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parts are exposed to wear, although the measuring accuracy is about 1 micror. For this purpose the alpha radiation of thorium is used. The noncontact radiation method involves the application of a small X-ray source, for example, the medical X-ray device RU-760, or a container with a radioactive isotope producing a "soft" radiation (Thulium-170, Europium-155). With the radiation method, a narrow beam of gamma rays is directed tangentially to the surface of the part to be checked. Compared to photoelectrical or optical methods, the radiation method has the advantage of being independent of the influences of grease and oil on the surface of the parts to be measured. The authors calculated that the application of this method would increase the productivity of a machine tool by 25-30% resulting in an annual saving of 10,000-14,000 rubles. N.I. Leshchinskiy, Ye.A. Spitsin and A.S. Shtan' considered in their

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report "Principal and Technological Solutions for
Planning Laboratories for the Investigation of the
Wear of Machine Parts" various problems of precau-
tion measures for work with radioactive materials.
The reports of A.Kh. Eliava and V.V. Volkovitskaya
dealt also with safety measures. The conference
participants agreed that a number of investigation
methods using radioactive isotopes must be developed
in the future. It is planned to convene another con-
ference on the application of radioactive isotopes
in the automobile industry in 1960.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI

Card 12/12

LOZAR, A. S.

SOV/5055

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh. 3d, 1958.

gidrodinamicheskaya teoriya smazki. Opory stol'zhnitsy. Smazka i smazochnyy materialy (Hydrodynamic Theory of Lubrication and Slip Bearings. Lubrication and Lubricant Material. Moscow, 1958. AM SSSR. 422 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,800 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, v. 3)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Resp. Eds. for the Section on Hydrodynamic Theory of Lubrication and Slip Bearings: Ye. S. Kuznetsov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and A. K. Lebedev, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Resp. Ed. for the Section on Lubrication and Lubricant Materials: G. V. Vinogradov, Professor, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N. Ye. Alekhanov, Tech. Ed.: G. N. Gus'kova.

FUNROSS: This collection of articles is intended for practicing engineers and research scientists.

COVERAGE: The collection published by the Institut mashinovedeniya AM SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences, USSR) contains papers presented at the 11th Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (All-Union Conference on Friction and Wear of Machines) which was held April 9-15, 1958. Problems of lubrication and hydrodynamic theory of... SOV/5055

Use of Lubricant Materials

Kolesnikov, A. I. Spectral Features of the Behavior of Plastic Lubricants in Roller Bearings	291
Kuznetsov, Ye. S. On a Rational Regime for Lubricating Automobiles Through Pressure Lubricators	299
Lebedev, V. G., M. E. Stepanov, and V. A. Gerasimenko. Selection of Lubricant Materials for Reduction Gears Operating Under Low-Temperature Conditions	306
Lebedev, V. G. (deceased), and M. A. Grigor'ev. Wear of Components with Various Methods of Clearing the Oil in the Lubrication System of an Automobile Engine	313
Seranido, Ye. G., and V. I. Sharapov. Oils Produced by a New Method, and Their Effect on the Wear of Engines	321
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Kryuzh, S. K., and O. F. Yevdokimov. Oils of Optimal Chemical Composition Groups	356

PETRUSHOV, V.A., inzh.; PASHIN, M.A., red.; LIPGART, A.A., otv.red.;
AL'PEROVICH, A.G., red.; BORISOV, S.G., red.; BRISKIN, M.I., red.;
DYBOV, O.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., red.; LOZAR', A.S., red.;
LJNEV, I.S., red.; NAGAYEV, P.V., red.; PEVZNER, Ya.M., red.;
PRYADILOV, V.I., red.; RAMAYYA, K.S., red.; SAMOL', G.I., red.;
SEDOVA, Ye.V., red.; TAMRUCHI, O.V., red.; KHANIN, N.S., red.;
CHAPCHAYEV, A.A., red.; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., red.; SHKOL'NIKOV,
E.M., red.; YEGORKINA, L.I., red.izd-va; GORDEYEVA, L.P., t@chn.
red.

[Operational analysis of the multiplate friction transformer]
Analiz raboty mnogodiskovykh friktsionnykh transformatorov.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry,
1960. 79 p.(Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii
avtomobil'nyi i avtomotornyi institut [Trudy], no.90).

(MIRA 13:8)

(Motor vehicles--Transmission devices)

KISELEV, B.A., inzh.; EIPGART, A.A., otv.red.; PASHIN, M.A., red.; BORISOV, S.G., red.; BRISKIN, M.I., red.; BRYZGOV, N.N., red.; DYBOV, O.V., red.; ZIL'BERBERG, Ya.G., red.; LOZAR', A.S., red.; LUNEV, I.S., red.; NAGAYEV, P.V., red.; PEVZNER, Ya.M., red.; PRYADILOV, V.I., red.; RAMAYYA, K.S., red.; SAMOL', G.I., red.; SEDOVA, Ye.V., red.; TAMRUCHI, O.V., red.; CHAPKEVICH, V.A., red.; CHISTOZVONOV, S.B., red.; SHKOL'NIKOV, E.M., red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn.red.

[Investigation of the operation and gas-exchange of a loop-scavenged two-cycle motor-vehicle diesel engine] Issledovanie rabochego protsessa i gazoobmena dyukhtaktnogo avtomobilnogo dizelia s petlevoi prouvkoi. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961, 93 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii avtomobil'nyi i avtomotornyi institut. Trudy, no.30). (MIRA 16:8)
(Motor vehicles--Engines)

AP5004966

Yarnitskiy, V. V.; Minkina, V. I.; Shchegolev, A. I.; Yavlitskiy, S. L.

Yarnitskiy, V. V.; Shchegolev, A. I.

Device for starting internal combustion engines at low temperatures.
Class 48, No 167704

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 2, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: ignition system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a device for starting an internal combustion engine (example: Y-block diesel). The device has space for an easy-to-pour starter liquid which is fed to an intake pump. A mixer receives the starter liquid, and a compressed air supply turns the liquid into a spray. The spray is multichanneled so that the fuel is distributed to all cylinders of the engine. This ensures transmission of the fuel to all cylinders of the engine. The device is simple and reliable.

Card 1/3

NR: AP500496

Central Intelligence Agency
Foreign Information Collection
Activity Report

Report No. 200002

Date: 0000

Card 2/3

L 06541-67 EWT(m) DJ

ACC NR: AP6019754

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/006/0004/0006

AUTHOR: Mikulin, Yu. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Smirnov, M. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Lozar', A. S.; Petrova, S. V.; Karnitskiy, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Possibility of decreasing diesel starting wear during the winter

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1966, 4-6

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, lubricant, lubricant additive, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, ENGINE STARTER SYSTEM, ENGINE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTIC

ABSTRACT: Diesel-engine wear during low-temperature starts is analyzed, and a table is presented listing various Soviet cities, their average temperatures, and the wear on cylinder sleeves during the year at these temperatures. All of the experiments were conducted using a ZD-6, a 6-cylinder, 4-cycle diesel engine with direct fuel injection; the engine develops 150 hp at 1500 rpm. Starting wear on a diesel engine in summer and winter demonstrated the expediency of using a special starting fluid and low-viscosity, thickened oils for cold starts. Cold starting of the engine significantly facilitates diesel operation at low temperatures and does not increase normal wear. For cold starts in winter, a special starting fluid based on DA GOST 4749-49^{||} arctic diesel fuel and low-viscosity, thickened MT-14^{||} oil, diluted with ~15% diesel fuel, are recommended. In summer, DL GOST 4749-49 fuel and MS-20 with a 3%

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UDC: 621.431.73:620.178

56
55
B

L 06541-67

ACC NR: AP6019754

admixture of TsIATIM-339^{||} are recommended. The greatest wear is during the first few minutes of operation; in areas with below zero average temperatures, it will be above 15 μ and in the areas with above zero average temperatures it will be below 15 μ. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [WH]

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 esfu

LOZAVOY, V. I.

Machine-Tractor Stations

How the "Soviet" Machine-Tractor Station strives for high harvest yield, Sov.
agron. 10 No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

LOZA-WILDEN, Maria; POPOWICZ, Krystyna; SZCZOTKA, Franciszek

The sequence of ossification foci in the hand and carpal bone in Warsaw children. Pol. przegl. radiol. 29 no.5: 461-467 S-O ' 65.

1. Z Zakładu Rentgenologicznego Akademii Wychowania Fizycznego; z Pracowni Rentgenologicznej Instytutu Naukowego Kultury Fizycznej (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Czarnocka-Karpinska) i z Zakładu Statystyki i Metod Matematycznych Akademii Wychowania Fizycznego (Kurator: prof. dr. J. Perkal).

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25854

Author : Popa Eugen, Lozba P., Florea Eugen, Silion Tudor, Davicu Edith

Inst : Iasi Polytechnic Institute.

Title : Study of the Effect of Shrinkage Due to Spontaneous Drying on Economic Indices at the Ciurea Brick Factory.

Orig Pub : Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1956, 2, No 3-4, 401-416.

Abstract : To reduce the duration of drying it is recommended to charge the kilns with brick containing 14% moisture in lieu of 6-8%, without lowering thereby the production quality. As a result thereof the production output has been increased by 45%.

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- 22 -

ACC NR: AP7005228

SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/009/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Lozbinev, V. P. (Graduate Student)

ORG: None

TITLE: Stressed state of an orthotropic plate

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 9, 1966, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, elasticity theory, flat plate, contact stress

ABSTRACT: The author solves the plane problem from the theory of elasticity for the stressed state of a rectangular orthotropic plate using a simple method for determining the constants of integration proposed by Ye. N. Nikolayevskiy (Obolochki s vrezami tipa vagonnykh kuzovov, M., 1963) applicable to an isotropic plate. The constants of integration are found directly as coefficients of the Fourier expansion for the edge load, assuming that the plate is subjected to arbitrary normal and tangential forces with respect to the long sides. The solution reduces to the infinite series

$$F = -Nxy + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(y) \sin \alpha x,$$

where $\alpha = n\pi/l$, l is the length of the plate, $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$.

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UDC: 539.30/32

ACC NR: AP7005228

$$f_n(y) = -\frac{1}{\alpha^2} (a_n \psi_1 + b_n \psi_2 + c_n \psi_3 + g_n \psi_4).$$

a_n , b_n , c_n and g_n are determined by Fourier formulas. Experimental and theoretical stresses are compared for a plate made from fiberglass-reinforced plastic and for a corrugated plate with shallow corrugations. The results show satisfactory agreement which indicates that the proposed method is applicable to problems of this type and should result in a considerable reduction of time and labor in solving complex contact problems. The article was presented for publication by Doctor of technical sciences Ye. N. Nikol'skiy, Professor at the Bryansk Transportation Machinery Institute. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov65/ ORIG REF: 02

Card 2/2

VESELOV, V.Z., inzhener; MIRONOV, S.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii, redaktor; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A collection of summaries of research papers of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Construction during 1953] Sbornik annotatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot VNIISROI-nefti za 1953 g. Sost. V.Z.Veselov. Pod red. S.A.Mironova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo meftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 47 p. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu.

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

BARINOV, V.G.; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S., redaktor; POIOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Operator and operator's assistant in the gas fractioning plant]
Operator i pomoshchnik operatora gazofraktsioniruiushchei ustanovki. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 150 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Petroleum-- Refining)

TKACHENKO, Aleksandr Pavlovich; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S., redaktor; TROPIMOV,
A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor .

[Mechanic in charge of controlling and measuring instruments
in the petroleum industry] Slesar' po kontrol'no-izmeritel'nym
priboram na neftianom promysle. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 124 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Measuring instruments)

BUDOVOY, Grigoriy Timofeyevich; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; SOKOLOV, P.D., redaktor; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for carrying out the technical, industrial and financial plan for petroleum enterprises] Posobie po razrabotke tekhpromfinplana neftedobyvaushchego predpriatiia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 136 p. (MIRA 9:9)
(Petroleum industry)

LOZBYAKOVA, Ya. S., redaktor; KLEYMENOVA, K.F., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Methods of research in petroleum and petroleum products]
Metody issledovaniia neftei i nefteproduktov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1955. 319 p. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po
neftepererabotke.
(Petroleum engineering) (Petroleum--Testing)

SOKOLOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S., vedushchiy redaktor;
POLOSINA, A.S., ~~tekhnicheskiiy redaktor~~

[Collection of problems in hydraulics] Sbornik zadach po gidravlike.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-
ry, 1956. 86 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Hydraulics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

MASHINSKIY, Iosif Aronovich, inzhener; SOPIN, Vsevolod Ivanovich, kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; KURASHEV, V.A., redaktor; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S.,
vedushchiy redaktor; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Manual for norm setters in oil refineries] Spravochnik normirov-
shchika na neftepererabatyvaiushchikh zavodakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 202 p.

(MIRA 1Q:1)

(Petroleum--Refining--Production standards)

CHARNYY, Isaak Abramovich; KRYLOV, A.P., redaktor; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S.,
redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Principles of subsurface hydraulics] Osnovy podzemnoi gidravliki.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-
ry, 1956. 260 p. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Krylov).
(Water, Underground) (Hydraulics)

LOZBYAKOVA, Ye. S.
PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Blagovidov, Igor' Fedorovich, Sulimov, Andrey Dmitriyevich

Sovremennyye metody polucheniya topliv iz nefti; v pomoshch' lektoru (Modern Methods of Obtaining Fuel from Petroleum; Guide for the Lecturer) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957. 42 p. (Novaya tekhnika neftyanoy promyshlennosti) 2,000 copies printed.

SPONSORING

AGENCY: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.

Ed.: Lozbyakova, Ye. S.; Tech. Ed.: Mukhina, E. A.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the use of lecturers in modern technology and for engineers and specialists in all branches of the petroleum and chemical industries and in related enterprises.

COVERAGE: The authors describe present day methods of obtaining fuel from petroleum. They discuss hydrodesulfurization processes -- hydrofining and automated hydrofining; catalytic reforming processes;

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