

Lozimonov, A. B.

Reaction of young sturgeons to oxygen deficiency in relation to temperature. A. B. Lozimonov. *Zool. Zhur.* 31, 680-95 (1952); *Biol. Abstr.* 28, 2588 (1954).—Changes in the O uptake of 1.5- to 7-month-old sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus* and *A. gibeloides*) were studied during exhaustion of O in sealed containers. Over a limited range of O concn. the rate of O uptake was independent of the O pressure in the container. Below a crit. level the rate of uptake fell during decrease in O concn. With continued decrease of O concn. a point was reached where the rate of uptake fell rapidly to zero or "O threshold." At higher temps. both the crit. O concn. and the O threshold were greater, but the increase in crit. O concn. was less than the increase in O threshold. Crit. O concn. varied from 1.8 to over 6.0 mg. O/l. at temps. between 11 and 28°. Threshold concn. varied from 1.4 to 3.1 mg. O/l. over the same temp. range. Comparative data for young *Perca fluviatilis* and *Tinca tinca* are included. K. L. C.

LOZINOV, A.B.

On optimum oxygen conditions for young Acipenseridae. Dokl. AN SSSR 107  
no.2:337-339 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

L.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova. Pred-  
stavleno akademikom K.I.Skryabinym.  
(Sturgeons)

LOZINOV, A.B.

Conference of the Society of American Bacteriologists. Mikrobiologiya  
26 no.1:134-135 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:6)  
(BACTERIOLOGY)

USSR / Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38350.

Author : ~~Lozinov, A. B.~~ Ermachenko, V. A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Accumulation of Organic Substance by Cultures of Nitrosomonas Europea Cultivated on Vinogradsky Medium.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 2, 154-159.

Abstract: Four pure cultures of *N. europea*, 2 cultures with an accessory - mycobacteria, and a mixed culture of 4 heterotrophic microorganisms - *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Mycobacterium phlei*, *M. citreum* and *M. rubrum*, were cultivated on a mineral medium with complete exclusion of organic substances from outside (including air), in retorts hermetically sealed by rubber corks or soldered. The mixed heterotrophic cultures were also cultivated

Card 1/2

61

USSR / Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38350.

Abstract: in retorts with cotton plugs. Organic carbohydrate was estimated in cultures, accumulated as a result of bacteria developing in a mineral Vinogradsky medium, by the method of Frideshan and Kendal. A marked growth increase (6-7 times) was found in the quantity of organic carbohydrate in the process of development in N. europea cultures. In heterotrophic cultures, hermetically sealed, no growth of organic substance was observed. Only the autotrophic CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation could serve as a source of the accumulated organic substance.

Card 2/2

LOZINOV, A.B.; YERMACHENKO, V.A.

Physiological changes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* during adaptation to NaF. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:165-171 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.  
(SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE) (SODIUM FLORIDE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LOZINOV, A.B.; YERMACHENKO, V.A.

Effect of certain factors of the medium on  $\text{NH}_4^+$  oxidation by nitrite bacteria. Report No.1: Effect of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  concentration. Mikrobiologia 28 no.5:724-729 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.  
(NITROSOMONAS chem.)  
(AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS chem.)

LOZINOV, A.B.; YERMACHENKO, V.A.

Effect of certain environmental factors on  $\text{NH}_4^+$  oxidation by nitrite  
bacteria. Report No.2: Effect of temperature. Mikrobiologiya 28  
no.6:835-837 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.  
(NITROSOMONAS metab.)  
(AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS metab.)



LOZINOV, A.B.; YERMACHENKO, V.A.

Pigmented form of *Nitrosomonas europaea*. *Mikrobiologiya* 29  
no. 4:523-528 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.  
(NITROSOMONAS)

(LOZINOV, A.B.)

Organizational congress of the All-Union Microbiological Society.  
Mikrobiologiya 29 no. 4:627-628 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(MICROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH--CONGRESSES)

LOZINOV, A.B., kand.biol.nauk

Organization congress of the All-Union Microbiological  
Society. Vest.AN SSSR 30 no.5:104-106 My '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Microbiological societies)

LOZINOV, A.B.; YERMACHENKO, V.A.

Physiological role of cytochrome in nitrifying bacteria. Mikro-  
biologiya 31 no.6:972-979 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.  
(BACTERIA, NITRIFYING) (CYTOCHROMES)

LOZINOV, A.B.

Second Congress of the All-Union Microbiological Society.  
Mikrobiologiya 32 no.4:740-741 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:6)

IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., akademik; MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.; LOZINOV, A.B., kand.biolog. nauk; KRINOV, Ye.L., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; KVASHA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAVNEL', A.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Concerning reports on the "discovery" of microbes in meteorites.  
Bul. VAGO no.34:58-61 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Direktor Instituta mikrobiologii AN SSSR (for Imshenetskiy).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mishustin).
3. Uchenyy sekretar' Komiteta po meteoritam AN SSSR. (for Krinov).
4. Komitet po meteoritam AN SSSR (for Kvasha, Yavnel').

LOZINOV, L. Z., SOLODNIKOV, F. Ye.

Currants

"Planting times of currant shoots." Sad i og. no. 8, 1952.

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

LOZINOVA, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some disadvantages of representing erosion relief on maps with a scale  
of 1:10,000. Geod.i kart. no.4:54-57 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Erosion) (Relief maps)



LOZINOVA, V. M., Candidate of Tech. Sci.; Kel'ner, Yu. G., Cand. Geog. Sci.; and  
NAUMOVA, A. I.

"Experiments in Making Composite Physicogeographic Maps of the USSR for Use in Schools of Higher Learning," p. 39 Issled. pr Kartografii (Research in Cartography) Moscow Geodezizdat, 1957. 97 p. (its: Trudy, vyp. 117) 1700 cts printed. Cent. Sci. Res. Inst. Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography  
SPONSORING AGENCY: Glavnoye Upravleniye godezii i kartografii MVD SSR  
Ed. Bashlavina, G. N.

The author emphasizes the importance for schools of higher learning, of composite landscape maps, i. e., maps showing all the topographic features of the given region. As an example, the author describes the map "Prirodnyye usloviya SSSR," scale 1:4,000,000, intended to show natural conditions of the country as a whole. This map was prepared in 1950-53 in the cartographic div., Cent. Sci. Res. Inst. of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography. In 1943-47, the study and preparation of composit maps in the Inst. of Geography of the Acad. Sci. USSR was led by Gerasimov, I. P. and Lavrenko, Ye. M. Analytical landscape maps were also compiled by students of Moscow and Leningrad Universities. The author commends Ivanov, N. N. for introducing a better method of showing the amount of humidity in a given area by using different colors. The article contains suggestions on how to deal with various types of vegetation (e. g., coniferous forests) and with phenomena like drainage or evaporation in the preparation of a composite map. There are 18 drawings and 8 Soviet references.

*Lozinova, V.M.*  
KEL'NER, Yu.G., kand. geogr. nauk; LOZINOVA, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAUMOVA,  
A.I.

On the compilation of complex physical geographic maps of the U.S.S.R.  
used in college review courses. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.117:39-55 '57.  
(Physical geography--Maps) (MIRA 10:12)

LOZINOVA, V.M.

3(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2266

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii.

Issledovaniya po kartografii (Studies in Cartography) [Moscow] Geodezizdat, 1958.  
34 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 126) Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies  
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR.

Ed.: Yu.G. Kel'ner; Ed. of Publishing House: T.A. Shamarova; Tech. Ed.: V.V.  
Romanova.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for cartographers  
and geographers.

COVERAGE: This work is devoted to the study of two topics in cartography, topo-  
graphic symbols and generalization. Maps, diagrams and photos accompany each  
article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Lozinova, V.M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences] Improvement of the 1:100,000  
Card 1/2

Studies in Cartography

SOV/2266

Scale Maps

3

This article treats in detail methods recommended for improving the format, contents, and standard symbols of the 1: 100 000 scale series which gives complete and uniform coverage of the Soviet Union. Each map detail is discussed separately, i.e., roads, railroads, drainage, etc. with specific recommendations for improvement. Among the changes proposed are better use of colors, especially for city plans and the elimination of ticks in railroad portrayal to make engraving easier. Proposed standard symbols are given in color as are sample map cut-outs. The samples given are of nonexistent areas. There are 35 references: 27 Soviet and 8 German.

Yefimenko, Ye.I. [Candidate of Technical Sciences] Examples of Generalization in Reducing Maps From 1:10,000 to 1: 25,000 Scale

23

In this study the author describes some experimental compilations of 1: 25,000 scale maps based on 1: 1,000 scale source materials. Several illustrations in the back of the text show sample terrain and town plans at 1:25,000 scale after a direct reduction and after various methods of selective compilation. There are 9 references, all Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MM/sfm  
9-15-59

LOZINOVA, V.M., kand.techn.nauk

Improving the 1:100,000 map. Trudy TSHIIGAIX no.126:3-22  
'58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Russia--Maps)

S/006/61/000/002/001/003  
B116/B202

AUTHOR: Lozinova, V. M.

TITLE: Remarks on the content and the representation of topographic maps on a scale of 1 : 25,000

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 2, 1961, 19-26

TEXT: In recent years surveys on a scale of 1 : 25,000 have been made in the USSR almost only by the stereotopographic method. On the maps the data obtained by air photography are, however, not fully utilized. In this connection the author points to various typical errors which were disclosed when studying this map of sections of a hilly moraine plain, an erosion plain, and a flat plain in the zone of semideserts and deserts. Unless the river bed is covered by vegetation, its outlines can be distinctly seen on the aerophotographs. These outlines can be well entered on the aerophotographic map by a fine line (Fig. 1). On the maps concerned, this line is, however, rough and irregular with a thickness of 0.2 - 0.4 mm. The smallest dimensions for sags were determined by G. P. Davydov and Yu. V. Filippov. If width and "height" of the sags are at least 0.4-0.5mm,

Card 1/5

Remarks on the content ...

S/006/61/000/002/001/003  
B116/B202

they are well readable. This is not taken into account in the maps on a scale of 1 : 25,000, nor is the difference between artificial canals, canalized sections of brooks, and small rivers on the one hand, and the winding natural course of rivers and brooks on the other. In the relief the "stilization", the artificial "tracing" of contours, the monotony of shapes, and several other shortcomings are pointed out (Figs. 7 (correct) and 8 (wrong)). When simplifying the contours only 0.4 mm sags can be levelled. With a contour interval of 5 m all forms can be represented. On the other hand, the reverse error occurs, i.e., optical breaking of the map (Fig. 9). Fig. 10 shows the correct representation of the same case. Fig. 13 shows the wrong and Fig. 14 the correct representation of various forms of erosion. When representing estates no distinction is made between the boundaries of partial estates (e.g. fields) and those of the entire estate (Fig. 15). On the map these boundaries are shown in the same way as in Fig. 16. The signs for thin forest and for individual trees are wrongly applied. Especially in semideserts and deserts where the plant cover is of great importance, the cover is incompletely and erroneously reproduced on the map on the scale of 1 : 25,000. Some buildings are reproduced much larger than they actually are, and the entire representation and orientation are distorted. The admissible enlargement of  
Card 2/5

Remarks on the content...

S/006/61/000/002/001/003  
B116/B202

the buildings amounts to 0.4 mm. There are 16 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

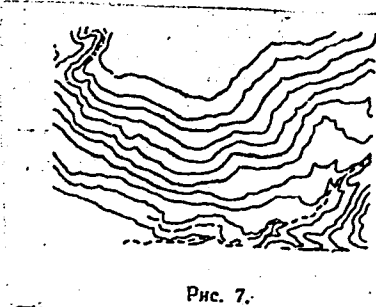
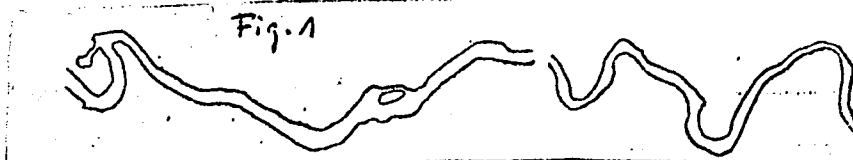


Рис. 7.

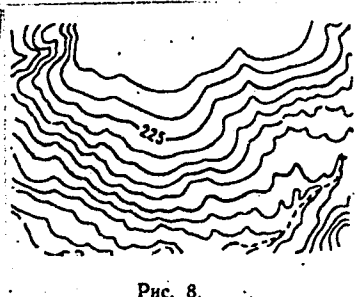


Рис. 8.



Рис. 9.

Card 3/5

10

15

20

25

30



LOZINOVA, V.M.

Some notes on the contents and delineation of the 1:25,000  
topographic map. Geod. i kart. no.2:19-26 F '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Topographic maps)

Author: *Bozina, V. M.*

TITLE: On the representation of sands on a map at a local scale

SOURCE: *Geodeziya i kartografiya*, no. 11, 1964, 43-51

TOPICS: topography, camera, mapping, photos, mosaic, aerial, photogrammetry, semi/STD stereometer

ABSTRACT: The author reviewed the techniques for relief representation of sands on maps and photograms. It was found that the most accurate results are obtained when the relief is represented on a map by means of a semi-steriometer. The author also reviewed the techniques for relief representation of sands on photograms. It was found that the most accurate results are obtained when the relief is represented on a photogram by means of a semi-steriometer. The author also reviewed the techniques for relief representation of sands on maps and photograms. It was found that the most accurate results are obtained when the relief is represented on a map by means of a semi-steriometer. The author also reviewed the techniques for relief representation of sands on photograms. It was found that the most accurate results are obtained when the relief is represented on a photogram by means of a semi-steriometer.

14903-00

SECTION NO: AP4049470

Central Intelligence Agency  
National Intelligence Council  
Directorate for Intelligence Operations  
Office of the Director of Operations

DATE SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

NO. OF PAGES: 03

NO. OF REF. COPIES: 00

OTHER: 00

Card 2/2

LOZINOVA, V.M.; SOROKINA, N.G.

Requirements for the content of topographic maps in soil and geobotanical  
surveying for agricultural purposes. Trudy TSNIIGAİK no.161:67-79 '63.  
(MIRA 17:12)

LOZINOVA, V.M.

Mapping sand on a 1:25,000 scale. Geod. i kart. no. 11:43-51 N '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)

LOZINSCHI, A.

SURDAN, C.; CURE, C.; WEGENER, M.; DUMITRIU, E.; ELEFTERESCU, A.;  
LOZINSCHI, A.

Epizootiological, anatomico-clinical and experimental study of  
Ajjeszky's disease. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 7 no.  
3-4:355-402 July-Dec 56.

1. Comunicare prezentata in sedinta Institutului de  
inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R.

(RABIES

Ajjeszky's dis., epizootiol., anatomico-clin. &  
exper. study)

RUMANIA/Soil Science. Soil Biology

J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43825

Author : Lozinschi C.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Several Results of the Experiments Made at the Shack Laboratories in Timisoara Region in Rumania

Orig Pub : Probl. agric., 1957, 9, No 7, 47-51 (Rumanian)

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

~~LOZINSKA~~ Danuta; SIANOZECKA, Eizbieta

Analysis of the indication for exchange blood transfusion in serological conflicts according to our observations. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.40:1515-1520 3 0 '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego Instytutu Gruzlicy i Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w Warszawie; kierownik Oddzialu: prof. dr med. M.Bulska, dyrektor I.G.; prof. dr med. J.Misiewicz [deceased]; dyrektor S.D.L.: prof. dr med. S.Lukasik.  
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)  
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETAL ther)



IGZINSKA, Danuta; STANOZECKA, Elzbieta

Complications following exchange transfusion. *Perinat. Pol.* 40  
no.9:955-961. S 1965.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Studium Doskonalenia  
Lekarzy w Warszawie i z Oddzialu Polozniczo-Ginekologicznego  
Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. H.  
Suliska).

LOZINSKA, Teresa

Achievements and aims of Polish chemists; interview with  
[inz.] Mieczyslaw Haber, General Secretary of the Association  
of Engineers and Technicians of the Chemical Industry.  
Przepl techn 86 no.6:10 7 F '65.

LOZINSKA, Teresa

The future of Lubusz Province. Przegl techn 86 no.18.6 2 Ky '65.

LOZINSKA, Teresa

From the experiment in isak to practice all over the country.  
Przepl techn 86 no.8:4 21 F '65.

LOZINSKA, Teresa

Achievements and goals of the metallurgical workers. Przegl techn  
86 no.9:14 28 F '65.

LOZINSKA, T.

Achievements and aims of the textile engineers and technicians.  
Przeegl techn 86 no.14:9 4 Ap '65.

LOZINSKAYA, A. I.

With Veselov, K. Ye., Golomb, V. E., Kalisheva, L. V., Kudymov, B. Ya.,  
Review of P. I. Lukavchenko's "Gravimetric Exploration for Oil and Gas"

p. 245 in book Applied Geophysics, Collection of Articles, No. 19 Moscow,  
Gostogekhizdat, 1958, 253pp.

The articles are devoted to a discussion of methods of interpreting various types of electrical logs, methods of determining the porosity, permeability, and specific surface characteristics of water bearing rocks, and methods of determining the physical properties of sediments and the characteristics of various physical parameters. A description of piezoelectric pressure recorders used in seismic exploration is also given.

**AUTHOR:** Chekalin, E. K.; Trukhin, V. I.; Lozinskaya, A. I.

**TITLE:** Investigation of the motion of plasma in a gas-discharge tube equipped with coaxial electrodes

**SOURCE:** AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya gazodinamika i svoystva gazov pri vy\*sokikh temperaturakh (Physical gas dynamics and properties of gases at high temperatures), Moscow, Izdvo Nauka, 1964, 59-72

**TOPIC TAGS:** gas discharge tube, plasma flow, magnetohydrodynamics, luminescence, coaxial electrodes

**ABSTRACT:** The paper investigates the motion of a plasma inside an accelerator equipped with coaxial electrodes. The distribution of the velocities of the luminescent plasma front inside the accelerator was investigated for a wide range of initial air pressures in the shock tube. Observations were also made on the discharge of plasma from the coaxial accelerator into the shock tube and on the reflection of plasma from the far end of the shock tube. The time varia-

Card 1/4





115207-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048008

direction and the voltage, its polarity. After reaching a maximum, the plasma velocity decreases gradually along the remaining length of the axial line and also along the total length of the tube, up to the end. Similar measurements were made with a standard central electrode of the tube in a vacuum. The results show that the presence of the plasma in the tube causes a decrease in the velocity of the axial air flow. The velocity of the plasma front from the end of the tube to the position of the front velocity along the tube and close to its end was calculated from the experimental data as a function of the initial air pressure. In the immediate vicinity of the tube end, the plasma velocity ceases to decrease. Oscillograms of pressure pulses increase from 10 to 63 usec as the initial air pressure inside the tube rises from 1.0 to 4.5 mm Hg, and with increasing initial air pressure, both the rear velocity of the reflected front and the initial velocity of the plasma decrease. The axial spectrum was analyzed to determine the plasma composition. The presence of singly ionized air ions is indicated, that the maximum attained temperature is not less than 1000 K. It is concluded

Card 3/4

12507-05

ADMISSION NR: AT4048008

the maximum temperature occurs somewhere in the gas-discharge  
area in the gas discharge. The gas discharge area is 100, 100  
100, 100 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 3143

Card 4/4

LOZINSKAYA, A. M.

"Development of the Gravimeter With a Spring Ring." Thesis for degree of Cand.  
Physicomathematical Sci. Sub 27 Apr 49, Geophysics Inst., Acad Sci USSR.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering  
in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

LOZINSKAYA, A.M.

[The GV-52 gravimeter-altimeter; description of the instrument and directions for use] Gravimetr-vysotomer VG-52; opisaniye pribora i nsatavlenie po rabote s nim. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 42 p. (MIRA 7:2)

(Barometric hypsometry) (Altimeter)

LOZINSKAYA A. M. and FEDYNSKIY, V. V.

"Gravimeter - Altimeter", Prikl. Geofizika, No 10, pp 3-28, 1953.

The design of the instrument is described and the price of the micrometer calibration and of barometric indicators is evaluated. Photographs of the operating of the instrument are included.

SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr 55

VESELOV, K.Ye.; LUKAVCHENKO, P.I.; PETROVA, Ye.M.; LOZINSKAYA, A.M.,  
redaktor; KOVALEVA, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; TROPIMOV, A.V.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[GAK-3M astatized quartz gravimeter; theory, design and use]  
Kvartsevyi astazirovannyi gravimetr GAK-eM; teoriia ustroistvo i  
sposob primeneniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i  
gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 36 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov  
razvedki.

(Gravimeters)

15-57-8-11499

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8,  
p 203 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lozinskaya, A. M., Tsimel'zon, I. O., Laskina, V. V.

TITLE: Application of Bottom Gravimeters to a Regional Survey  
on the Caspian Sea (Opyt regional'noy s"yemki na  
Kaspiyskom more s donnymi gravimetrami)

PERIODICAL: Prikl. geofizika, Nr 14, 1956, pp 115-128

ABSTRACT: A DGPE bottom gravimeter was used. The elastic system  
of the instrument was designed according to the prin-  
ciple of the GKA gravimeter, with the difference that  
the linear displacement of the movable end of the lever  
is observed and not the angular displacement of the  
lever. This displacement is measured with a high  
precision ultramicrometer capable of accuracy to 1/10 of  
a micron. The meter is fastened on a Cardan universal  
joint affixed to an immovable body by means of shock-  
absorbing springs. The weight of the device with the  
tripod is 60 kg. Remote control of the device is

Card 1/2



Application of Bottom Gravimeter to a Regional Survey (Cont.) 15-57-8-11499

accomplished from the ship. The test showed that the DGPE is stable; operation is simpler than with previous bottom gravimeters; the elastic suspension of the Cardan universal joint provides good shock absorption for the meter. Measurements were distinct even with a rough sea, and only in shallow waters on a muddy bottom were the readings unreliable. In 1954, the Marine Geophysical Expedition of the NIIGR [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods)] conducted a regional survey with DGPE gravimeters in the northern part of the Caspian Sea, where the depths do not exceed 50 m. The gravimetric measurements were made by day and by night at every 20 km point on the course. Each point was investigated once with two positions of the instrument on the bottom. The accuracy of the single measurement was  $\pm 1.7$  mgal. The survey supplemented substantially the gravity map of this area and showed the superiority of the DGPE gravimeter over marine pendulum devices.

V. M. Gol'denberg

3(4)

SOV/154-59-2-17/22

AUTHORS:

Lozinskaya, A. M., Mindlin, L. Ye.

TITLE:

Phase-heterodyne Method of the Radio-geodetic Charting of Geophysical Aerial and Marine Surveys (Fazovyy geterodinnyy metod radiogeodezicheskoy privyazki aero i morskikh geofizicheskikh s"yemok)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 2, pp 113-126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The radio-geodetic method of charting of points of geophysical surveys has been used in the USSR since 1950 for geophysical marine work. A common radio-geodetic coastal service has been organised since 1954 by the Glavneftegeofizika (Main Administration of Geophysical Prospecting of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of the USSR). This service is using the radio-geodetic phase-system "co-ordinator" developed by the industry. The installations of the "co-ordinator" system are too big, complicated and expensive. In 1956, the Radio-geodetic Laboratory of the VNII Geofizika started with the production of a special set of radio-geodetic phasestations, which take into consideration the special conditions during geo-physical sur-

Card 1/4

SOV/154-59-2-17/22

Phase-heterodyne Method of the Radio-geodetic Charting of Geophysical Aerial and Marine Surveys

veys. While developing this system, the following requirements were taken into consideration: The device must be simple and cheap. As far as possible, mass-produced transmitter-receiver sets should be used. The phasometer should be quick-acting and reliably observe the increase of phase-cycles even at high flying speeds up to 400 km/h. The current consumption of the movable station including the recording devices must not be higher than 150 Watt. The first requirement could only be met by using the radio-geodetic phase-heterodyne principle. This principle has already been suggested in 1930 by the Soviet Academicians L. I. Mandel'shtam and N. D. Papaleksi, and has found a wide use in the USA and other countries since 1947.- This principle for the measuring of differences in distances is explained in the article. Different variants of radio-geodetic heterodyne systems were built and tested at the VNII Geofizika between 1956 and 1957. They are: a system with 3 base transmitters which work at close frequencies, a system with frequencies spaced in pairs and a system with a movable transmitter. The block diagram of the first variant is shown in

Card 2/4

SOV/154-59-2-17/22

Phase-heterodyne Method of the Radio-geodetic Charting of Geophysical Aerial and Marine Surveys

figure 2. The photographic registering device of this variant was designed and manufactured under the guidance of Engineer V. I. Shillinger. The first field trials show that at great differences in intensity of the emitted signals, one of these signals is attenuated by the other, and the range of the system is considerably reduced. The second variant with frequencies spaced in pairs proved to be free of this deficiency. The block diagram of this variant is shown in figure 8 and described. Both variants were tested in the summer of 1957 in the Azov Sea (Azovskoye more) (L. Ye. Mindlin, A. A. Belov, L. I. Balakin, a.m.o.). The method of radio-geodetic charting is explained. For the testing of the heterodyne system, the radio-geodetic charting of gravimetric points with the help of the "co-ordinator" system was carried out parallelly. It proved that the heterodyne system is far simpler to operate, of considerably higher interference resistance and shows the same accuracy in radio-geodetic charting as the "co-ordinator" system. Besides, the heterodyne system was tested on board of the LI-2 airplane, on which an aeromagnetometer belonging to the group of the

Card 3/4

SOV/154-59-2-17/22

Phase-heterodyne Method of the Radio-geodetic Charting of Geophysical Aerial and Marine Surveys

Trust Spetsneftegeofizika (Group-leader V. M. Rymanov) and a heterodyne phase probe (geterodinnyy fazovyy zond) were installed. The experiments proved that the heterodyne system can be used even with base stations of small output for the radio-geodetic charting of aeromagnetic routes at medium heights (500-700 m). There are 9 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Geophysical Survey Methods)

Card 4/4

S/049/59/000/03/006/019

AUTHOR: Lozinskaya, A. M.

TITLE: A Wire Gravimeter for Measurements of Gravity at Sea

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 398-409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The idea of a wire gravimeter was first suggested in 1937 by L. N. Mandel'shtam and N. D. Papaleksi (Ref 2); in 1938 the same principle was described by Bertrand (Ref 3). The first wire gravimeter, later tested in a submarine, was constructed by Gilbert (Ref 4). The sensitive part of the wire gravimeter consists of a mass M suspended by a thin vertical wire whose upper end is attached to a fixed frame. The frequency of transverse vibrations of the wire depends on its tension, and therefore on the force of gravity. For a thin wire of rectangular cross-section, whose thickness is small compared with its width, the author shows

Card 1/4

S/049/59/000/03/006/019

A Wire Gravimeter for Measurements of Gravity at Sea

that the change of frequency,  $df$ , due to a change of gravity,  $dg$ , is given by

$$dg = (2g/f)df \quad (3)$$

where  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity and  $f$  is the frequency of transverse vibrations of the wire. It follows that to ensure an accuracy of  $\pm 0.1$  milligals it is necessary to measure the change in frequency,  $df/f$ , to within  $\pm 0.5 \times 10^{-7}$ , i.e. it is necessary to have a frequency standard of high stability. Such frequency stability is obtainable in currently produced portable quartz oscillators. The author shows how to allow for horizontal and vertical accelerations (e.g. those of a ship) and describes a prototype gravimeter developed under her direction at the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods, Ministry of Geology and Nature Conservation of the USSR. The

Card 2/4

S/049/59/000/03/006/019

A Wire Gravimeter for Measurements of Gravity at Sea

principal parts of the gravimeter are shown schematically in Fig 1. A load of 70 g (2 in Fig 1) is suspended by a vertical beryllium-bronze strip (1 in Fig 1) of 52 mm length and 0.02 x 0.37 mm cross-section. The upper end of the strip is attached rigidly to a fixed frame and the load is damped magnetically. The strip hangs between poles of a permanent magnet whose force lines are horizontal and parallel to the longer axis of the cross-section of the strip. When the strip vibrates across the magnetic force lines alternating potentials are generated at its ends and the frequency of these potentials is equal to the frequency of vibrations. These alternating potentials are amplified and part of the amplified e.m.f. is fed back to the strip in order to support the vibrations. The vibrations are excited with a transistor oscillator (circuit in Fig 2) and their

Card 3/4



S/049/59/000/03/006/019

A Wire Gravimeter for Measurements of Gravity at Sea

frequency is measured by comparing it with 1000 c/s from a quartz standard (a 72 kc/s quartz oscillator and a 3-stage frequency divider). The author describes also the automatic recorder of the gravimeter frequency (counting and photographic methods). In measurements over time intervals of 8-10 min the frequency can be measured to within  $\pm 0.001-0.002$  c/s, which corresponds to  $\pm 2-4$  milligals. The paper concludes with a description of tests at sea which proved that the gravimeter works satisfactorily. There are 6 figures and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 French and 1 translation from English into Russian.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods)

Card 4/4

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1957

SHOKIN, Panteleymon Fedorovich; BULANZHE, Yu.D., retsenzent; LOZINSKAYA,  
A.M., retsenzent; VESELOV, K.Ye., retsenzent; KHEYFETS, M.Ye.,  
retsenzent; MAKAROV, N.P., retsenzent; MAKAROV, N.P., retsenzent;  
ALEKSANDROV, S.Ye., red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA,  
V.V., tekhn.red.

[Gravimetry; apparatus and methods for gravity measurements]  
Gravimetriia; pribory i metody izmereniia sily tiazhesti. Moskva,  
Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1960. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Gravity)

LOZINSKOYA, A. M.

PHASE I BOOK REPRODUCTION

507/2914  
507/51-K-2

Moscow, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki

Prilozheniya spetsial'nykh, sbornik statei, VPI. 28 (Applied Geophysics; Collection of Articles, No. 28) Leningrad, Geotekhnizdat, 1960. 286 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Ministerstvo geologii i obratnykh mest.

Scientific Ed.: M.K. Polubov; Executive Ed.: A.A. Chibrikov; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Genshteyn

NOTE: This book is intended for members of scientific research organizations, engineers and technical personnel engaged in geophysical surveying and research in industrial organizations.

CONTENTS: This is a collection of 11 articles by different authors on new methods of interpreting data and existing techniques in seismic, electrical, and gravimetric methods of surveying wells. The theory of seismic instrumentation and methods of obtaining flat plateau structures through seismic surveys are discussed and theoretical problems of a new electrical survey method developed by the VNIIGP (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Methods of Surveying) are analyzed. Basic developments in the interpretation of gravity metric and gravimetric methods and a new method for separating contact of gamma logging are also described. Biographical notes are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by references, a majority of which are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Shtatskiy, A.I. Some Problems of the Efficiency of the Frequency Selection and Resolving Power of Seismic Amplifiers	3
Zav'yaylov, V.D. Interpretation of Seismograms in Interference Zones	26
Krolenko, N.G., and G.D. Feduk. Theoretical Curves in Electrical Sounding Over an Inclined Contact of Two Media (Inclined Contact Template)	52
Rushin, I.G. Transformation of Gravitational Anomalies	72
Yakovlev, L.N., and S.V. Pavlov. On the Third Vertical Derivatives of the Earth's Physical Field Potential	87
Phillips, W.S. Study of the Distribution of Gamma Radiation in Rocks	100
Kalishvich, A.Ye. Regularities in Resistivity Logging Curves	122
Solov'yev, N.M. Study of the Transition Zone in Probative Beds Using Electrical Logging	159
Borisyev, A.A. Methods and Results in the Compilation of Regional "Bathymetric" Maps of Turan and the Basis of Geophysical Data	190
Lozinskaya, A.M., and I.Ye. Mindlin. Experiment in Radiogeodetic Triangulation of a Detailed Magnetometric Survey	213
Prilobnyy, M.K. On the Theory and Methods of Making Computations for a Resonant Amplifier With a 2 and 4 Pole	222

Card 3/4

VESELOV, Konstantin Yevgrafovich; LOZINSKAYA, A.M., red.; DEMENT'YEVA, T.A.,  
ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Quartz astatized gravimeters; theory of the instruments, their design,  
and use] Kvantsevye astazirovannye gravimetry; teoriia priborov, ikh  
ustroistvo i rabota s nimi. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nefi.i  
gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 175 p. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Gravimeter (Geophysical instrument))

POLEVOY, Vyacheslav Alekseyevich; LOZINSKAYA, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenezent; LAPING, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenezent; LITVINOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent, red.; ZUBAKOV, A.G., red.izd-va; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the mathematical processing of the results of radiogeodetic measurements] Osnovy matematicheskoi obrabotki rezul'tatov radiogeodezichskikh izmerenii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Radar in surveying)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, red.; SHIROKOV, A.S., red.; KO-  
VALEVA, A.A., red.; GRATSIAKOVA, O.P., nauchn. red.; BORISOV, A.A.,  
nauchn. red.; FEDYUK, V.I., nauchn. red.; KOTLYAREVSKIY, B.V.,  
nauchn. red.; POMERANTSEVA, I.V., nauchn. red.; MOZZHENKO, A.N.,  
nauchn. red.; LOZINSKAYA, A.M., nauchn. red.; SHNEYERSON, M.B.,  
nauchn. red.; BOGDANOV, A.Sh., nauchn. red.; NIKITSKIY, V.Ye., nauchn.  
red.; KUDYMOV, B.Ya., nauchn. red.; PETROV, L.V., nauchn. red.; KOMA-  
ROV, S.G., nauchn. red.; GORBUNOV, G.V., nauchn. red.; DUNCHENKO, I.A.,  
nauchn. red.; FEL'DMAN, I.I., nauchn. red.; POMETUN, D.Ye., nauchn.  
red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Status and prospects for developing geophysical methods for mineral  
prospecting] Sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia geofizicheskikh meto-  
dov poiskov i razvedki poleznykh iskopaemykh; materialy. Pod red. V.V.  
Fedynskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi  
lit-ry, 1961. 623 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya geofizicheskaya konferentsiya, Moscow, 1959.
2. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR (for Fedynskiy, Petrov).  
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

S/169/62/000/007/014/149  
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Lozinskaya, A. M. and Solntseva, N. T.

TITLE: A marine string gravimeter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 17, abstract 7A112 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhzdat, 1961, 423-429)

TEXT: A marine string gravimeter with a frame suspension has been developed. It is fitted with horizontal string accelerometers and a gyro-vertical for taking into account horizontal disturbing accelerations and tilts. In the device apparatus is provided for measuring and continuously registering the high-frequency disturbing accelerations of the ship's vibration. The equipment's separate units are described. Nautical tests of two string gravimeter prototypes were made on the Caspian Sea. 45 nautical measurements, confined to 13 marine coordinate points, were carried out during 9 days. Sample records of string gravimeter readings are presented.

Card 1/2

A marine string gravimeter

S/169/62/000/007/014/149  
D228/D307

for different swell conditions and for different degrees of vibration of the ship's hull. The accuracy of one measurement with the string gravimeter at sea points was about  $\pm 14$  milligals. [Ab-  
stracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2



37956

S/035/62/000/005/083/098  
A055/A101

6.4320

AUTHOR: Lozinskaya, A. M.

TITLE: State and prospects of the radio geodetic bridging of the geophysical surveys in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 27, abstract 5G169 (V sb. "Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh". Moscow, Gostop-tekhizdat., 1961, 429 - 433)

TEXT: A short description of the phase sonde principle is given. It is pointed out that a phase-heterodyne system of a similar type has been worked out for aerogeophysical surveys in the radiogeodetic laboratory of the VNII (Geophysics). The system consists of four stations and of the "sonde", and operates in the 2.15 - 3.3 Mc. The distance range of the system is equal to 100 km. The measurement of the phase is effected on a frequency  $\sim 700$  c. The weight of the ground stations does not exceed 90 kg. The weight of the "sonde" is 60 kg. The recording of the cycles is made on a paper roll. The reading precision is 0.05 cycle. This system is widely used in sea and aerogeophysical surveys.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. K.

Card 1/1

45255  
S/552/62/000/034/003/003  
E032/E384

3.5800

**AUTHOR:** Lozinskaya, A.M.  
**TITLE:** A string microbarometer  
**SOURCE:** Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika. no. 34, 1962. 186 - 197  
**TEXT:** This string barometer, which is of high sensitivity over a wide pressure range, was developed early in 1961 at the radio-geodizicheskaya laboratoriya (Radiogeodesic Laboratory) of VNIIGeofiziki. The pressure-sensitive device is an evacuated metal bellows fixed at one end to the frame and at the other to a string which is held in tension. Changes in atmospheric pressure acting on the bellows alter the tension in the string and so its natural frequency which serves as a measure of the pressure change. To keep the string vibrating it passes between the poles of a permanent magnet and its ends are connected to a transistorized two-stage amplifier with positive feedback. By selecting the string frequency in the range 500 - 3 000 c.p.s. the output signal can be transmitted by a field radio transmitter and accurately  
Card 1/3

S/552/62/000/034/003/003  
E052/E584

A string microbarometer

remote-measured. The upper end of the string may be fixed to the frame through a flexible spring; this arrangement increases the operating pressure range but limits the sensitivity. Moreover, with rigid fixing there is less change in the strain of the bellows and the temperature error is less. An expression is derived for changes in frequency, bellows and spring stiffness, frame dimensions and string length, which result from temperature changes. Other design equations are derived from this expression and their application to produce an optimum design is discussed. In the final form of the instrument the bellows, 15 mm o.d., was made of beryllium-bronze foil, 0.06, thick - flexibility 6  $\mu$ /mb (with no string attached). The string was a beryllium-bronze tape, 0.045 x 0.4 mm, 50 mm long, rigidly fixed to the brass frame. The string frequency was 2 500 c.p.s. at normal atmospheric pressure and its sensitivity was about 1.5 c.p.s./mb. The frequency was measured to within 0.04 c.p.s. by comparison with a quartz-controlled standard oscillator. The r.m.s. error of measurement

Card 2/3

A string microbarometer

S/552/62/000/034/003/003  
E032/E384

when the microbarometer was compared with other standards was  $\pm 0.03$  mb. Altitude tests made every five floors on a 25-storey building gave an error of  $\pm 50$  cm. The zero setting remained stable in tests lasting 1.5 months and quite sudden pressure changes did not affect the accuracy. The accuracy might be increased by further attention to temperature compensation. There are 6 figures. X

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016747

S/2604/63/000/049/0080/0085

AUTHOR: Yegorov, A. P.; Lozinskaya, A. M.

TITLE: Comparative tests of high accuracy microbarometers

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki. Razvedochnaya i promy\*slovaya geofizika (Prospecting and industrial geophysics), no. 49, 1963, 80-85

TOPIC TAGS: surveying, high accuracy surveying, barometer, aneroid barometer, microbarometer

ABSTRACT: In almost inaccessible regions of Siberia and the Soviet Far East, barometric levelling is of great importance. Barometric levelling is also widely used for gravimetric prospecting at scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:200,000 when the mean square error in the determination of height is approximately  $\pm 5.0$  and 2.5 m. Two types of highly accurate instruments have recently been designed by VNIIGeofizika - an aneroid level with a microscopic micrometer and a string microbarometer. The following barometers have been designed by other institutions: an optical microbarometer (SNIIGGIMS), a microbarometer with a flexible transmission (Gidrometeorpribor plant in Moscow) and a microbarometer with a microscopic micrometer (VNIKAZ neftegaz). A diagram of the first aneroid level is Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016747

shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. In the string microbarometer, which is designed for use as a field barometric station, the sensitive element is a hermetically sealed siphon. Practical use of these instruments will permit an increase in the number of meteorological stations for detailed gravimetric prospecting in a given area. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016747

ENCLOSURE: 01

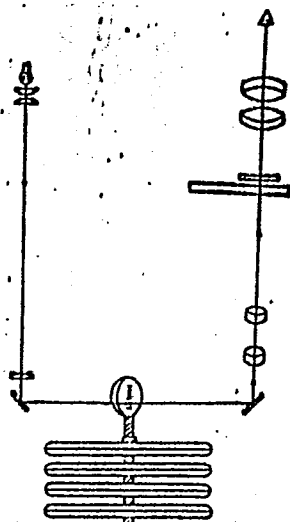


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of a microbarometer with a microscopic micrometer. The sensitive element consists of four aneroid boxes (diameter 77 mm) rigidly fastened to a plate. At the free end of the sensitive element is a glass plate with a linear scale read by a microscopic micrometer, the optical axis of which is perpendicular to the plate.

Card: 3/3

MISSION NR. A75007646

S/0154/64/000/006/0123/0131

Author: Il'deyev, I. I. (Senior Engineer)

Radio survey plotter for aerial photography

Serial: 123456789

Serial: 123456789, aerial photography, radio survey plotter, aerial photography strip, flight control

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the design and operation of a radio survey plotter developed in 1963 at the Moskovskiy Institut Inzhenerov Geodezii, Aerofotos"yemki i Kartografii. The plotter is intended for large-scale aerial photography. The survey is guided by keeping the plotter in a fixed position relative to the ground. The plotter is intended for large-scale aerial photography. The survey is guided by keeping the plotter in a fixed position relative to the ground. The plotter is intended for large-scale aerial photography. The survey is guided by keeping the plotter in a fixed position relative to the ground.

Card 1/3



SESSION NR: AP5007646

SUBMITTED: 1934164

NO REF SCV: 002

OTHER: 000

3.2100 (1051, 1106)

33017 R  
S/033/60/037/005/021/024  
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Lozinskiy, A.M.

TITLE: On the Photography of Space Rockets

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol.37, No.5,  
pp. 937-938

TEXT: The present paper describes a modification of the Abele plate-holder described by M.K. Abele in Ref.5. The moving part of the plate-holder is kept in motion by a special cam rotated by a synchronous motor. The plate-holder made by Abele for the MK-75 (MK-75) camera set up at Zvenigorod station of the Astrosoviet is provided with a small flywheel at its rear end which is used to start the motor. In the present modification this flywheel carries a cylindrical rod which displaces the plate by 1.6 mm when its end is displaced through a 60° arc. With a focal distance of 75 cm this corresponds to a displacement on the celestial sphere of 9". The rod can be set in any one of 250 positions and the displacement at the end of the rod by one such division corresponds to a displacement of 6-7 μ on the photographic plate (i.e. about 2"). The arrangement is used to  
Card 1/2

33017 R

S/033/60/037/005/021/024  
E032/E114

On the Photography of Space Rockets

keep the image of the space rocket at the same point on the plate so that the effective exposure time can be increased. When the space rocket moves with an angular velocity of 1" per second the exposure time can be increased up to 9 minutes. A general view of the device is shown in the figure. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Astronomicheskii sovet Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Astronomical Council of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1960

Card 2102

1. LOZINSKAYA, A. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Primroses
7. Primroses in flower gardening. Trudy Bot.inst.AN SSSR. Ser. No. 2 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

*LOZINSKAYA, B.I.*  
LOZINSKAYA, B.I. (Stanislav)

Late complications of tonsillectomy. Vrach.delo supplement

'57:53-55

(MIRA 11:3)

(TONSILS--SURGERY)

LOZINSKAYA, B.I.

Knapp's syndrome in the symptomatology of tumors and abscesses of the right temporal lobe of the brain. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no.1:80-81 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. Ye.N.Novik) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i nevrologicheskogo otdeleniya oblastnoy bol'nitsy.

(BRAIN--DISEASES)

SUKHAREV, S.S.; LOZINSKAYA, I.R.

Production of surface-active substances from Krasnodar condensates  
for the treatment of drilling muds. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel  
10 no.10:27-29 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

NIKITIN, A.V.; Primali uchastiye: SHCHEGOL', V.M.; KUR, I.P.; ANTONIK, I.V.;  
ZHERBUKH, I.N.; LOZINSKAYA, K.A.; BASHINSKAYA, L.I.

Finishing television cabinets by polyester varnishes. Bum i der. prom.  
no.2:53 Ap-Je '63. (MIRA 17:2)



41191

S/033/62/039/005/004/011  
E032/E314

3.1730

AUTHORS: Lozinskaya, T.A. and Kardashev, N.S.

TITLE: Deformation of the gaseous disc of the galaxy

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, v. 39, no. 5, 1962,  
840 - 848

TEXT: F. Kahn and L. Woltjer (Astrophys. J., 130, 705, 1959) have suggested a systematic deformation in the distribution of interstellar hydrogen which is due to the effect of the intergalactic medium on the galactic halo. It is therefore of interest to investigate the hydrogen distribution in the galaxy. This was done between August, 1960 and 1961, at Krymskaya stantsiya FIAN (Crimean Station of FIAN) using the 21-cm radiotelescope described by B.M. Chikhachev and R.L. Sorochenko (Tr. 5-go Soveshchaniya po vopr. kosm. (Proceedings of the 5-th Conference on Cosmological Problems)).

The antenna was in the form of a paraboloid with a half-power beam-width of 45' x 113'. The frequency-modulated receiver had a noise factor of about 4, a bandwidth of about 20 kc/s and a time constant of 50 sec. Fig. 3 shows the distribution of  
Card 1/12

4

Deformation of ....

S/033/62/039/005/004/011  
E032/E314

hydrogen in the galaxy as deduced from the present results. The numbers indicate the height above the galactic plane (for the circular-rotation model). Fig. 5 shows the hydrogen distribution using the data of Oort, Kerr and Westerhout (Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc., 118, 379, 1958) and the present results. In this figure, all the distances were calculated by taking the K-effect into account with  $K = -2$  km/sec kpc. The open circles show regions of maximum hydrogen concentration (Genkin's model). The overall conclusion is that Genkin's model (Astron. zh., 38, no. 5, 1961) is a reasonable first-order approximation to the observed distributions. The most probable explanation of the observed deformation of the gaseous disc is that due to Kahn and Woltjer (Astrophys. J., 130, 705, 1959). There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

4.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskii in-t im. P.K. Shternberga  
(State Astronomical Institute im. P.K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: August 11, 1961

Card 2/2

LOZINSKAYA, T.A.; KARDASHEV, N.S.

Thickness of the gas disk of the Galaxy from observations at  
21 cm. wave length. Astron.zhur. 40 no.2:209-215 Mr-Apr '63.  
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.  
(Milky Way)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043951

S/0033/64/041/004/0601/0607

AUTHOR: Kardashev, N. S., Lozinskaya, T. A., Sleptsova, N. F.

TITLE: Spiral structure of the Galaxy from observations at 21 cm

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 4, 1964, 601-607

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, Galaxy, galactic spiral, galactic disk, interstellar hydrogen

ABSTRACT: The distribution of interstellar hydrogen in the Galaxy, determined from radio observations at 21 cm, does not reveal a clearly defined spiral structure. The presently available pattern of distribution of hydrogen masses in the Galaxy generally reflects reality and if there is a spiral structure the angle of torsion cannot differ greatly from 90°. In order to clarify this problem, the authors exploited all presently known profiles of the 21-cm line near the galactic equator. The radial velocities of the intensity maxima of these profiles were plotted on a graph as a function of galactic longitude. This graph, Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, represents the distribution of radial velocities of hydrogen clouds along the galactic equator; the velocities of hydrogen clouds along the galactic equator; the various symbols represent observations made at Leyden, Sydney, Moscow, Bonn and in California. Fig. 1. makes it possible to distinguish the chains and loops which

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043951

usually are identified with the spiral arms. After a full analysis of data in the literature for observations at 21 cm it was possible to construct Fig. 2. of the Enclosure, in which arm I is denoted by a solid line and arm II by a dashed line. The central part of the figure is based on data of G. W. Rougoor and J. H. Oort (Proc. National Academy of Sci., 46, 1, 1960). The distance to the nearest outer arm (Orion) is 800 parsecs; the distance to the inner arm (Sagittarius) is 900 parsecs. The spiral represented in the figure agrees quite well with observations. With an allowance made for the continuous spectrum it is concluded that the most probable regular form of the spiral arms of the Galaxy is a logarithmic spiral consisting of two arms, as shown, with an angle of torsion which varies smoothly from  $83^\circ$  in the central parts to  $85^\circ$  in the outer part of the galactic disk. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: AA

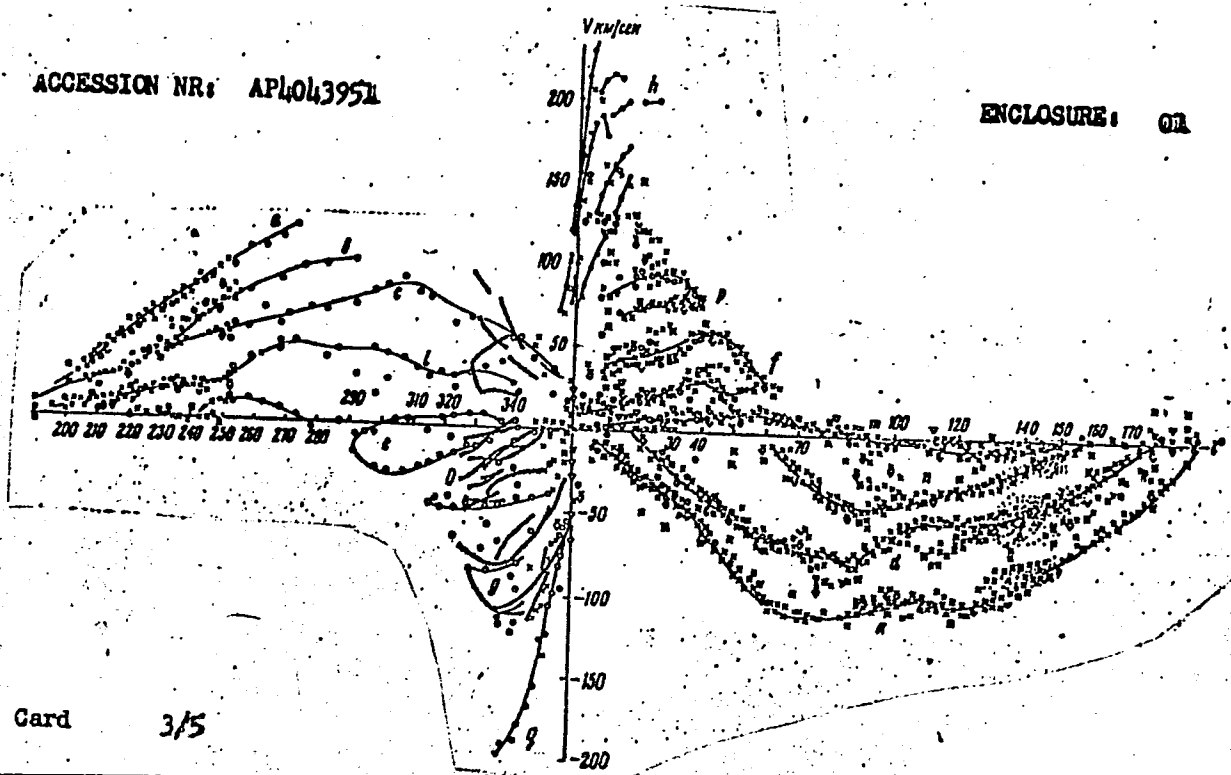
NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 016

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: APL043951

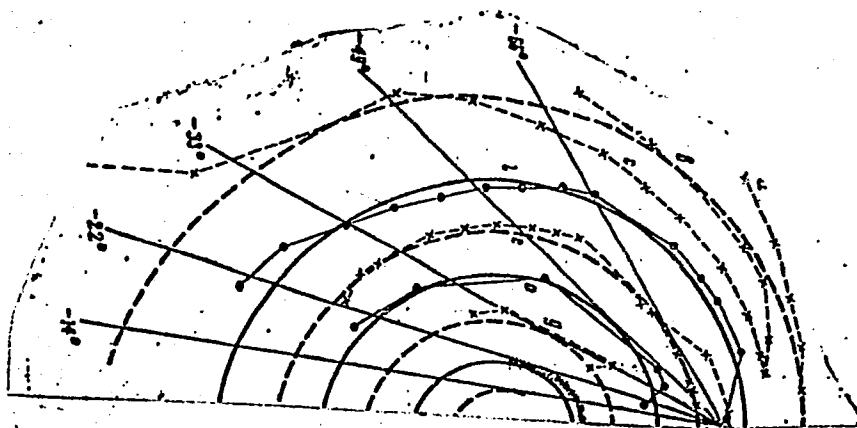
ENCLOSURE: 01



Gard 3/5

ACCESSION NR: APL043951

ENCLOSURE: 02



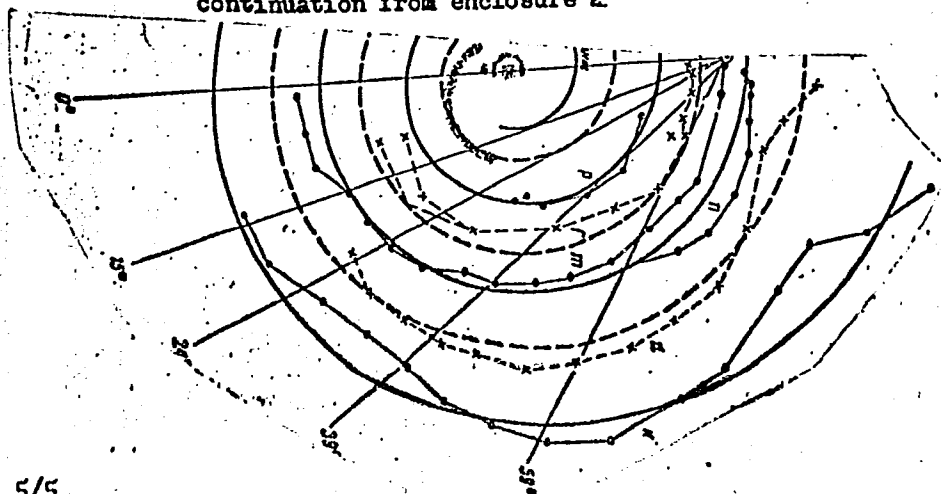
continuation from enclosure 3

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4043951

ENCLOSURE: 03

continuation from enclosure 2



Card 5/5



LOZINSKAYA, T.A.; KARDASHEV, N.S.

Observations at the 21 cm. line for investigating the shape  
of the gas disk of the Galaxy. Soob. GAISH no.131:37-41 '64.  
(MIRA 17:8)

REF ID: A66 FED/EWI(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) P-5/Pae-2/P1-4 GI/RS-4  
CLASSIFICATION NR: AR5009015 S 0259755/000/002/0052/0052

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya. Otd. vyp., Abs. 2.51.409

AUTHOR: Kardashov, N. S.; Lozinskaya, T. A.; Sleptsova, N. F.

Spiral structure of the Galaxy as revealed by radio observations at 21 cm

UNITED SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 289, Marta 24, 1964, 1-4

KEYWORDS: Galaxy, galactic structure, radio astronomy, galactic hydrogen, spiral  
galactic disk, Orion, Sagittarius

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of an investigation of the spiral  
structure of the Galaxy on the basis of all published radio observations at 21 cm.  
The radial velocities of the spiral arms are measured in galactic longitude  
and latitude. The parameters of the logarithmic spirals are determined.

I 40301-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5009015

the galactic disk. The distance to the nearest outer (Orion's) arm is 800  
light years, the nearest inner arm (Sagittarius' arm) is 900 parsecs, measuring the  
distance from the center of the Galaxy to the arm is 3.1 kiloparsecs. Bibli:  
... .. I. ... ..



LOZINSKAYA, T.M.; SOKOLOV, M.I.; DAVYDOVA, A.A.

Variability of influenza virus in the process of passages at  
lower temperatures. Vop. virus. 10 no.4:436-439 J1-Ag '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR,  
Moskva.

SOKOLOV, M.I.; LOZINSKAYA, T.M.

Controlled variation in influenza viruses due to the effect of temperature . Report No.1: Variation in the infectious activity of influenza virus during adaptation to low temperature. Vop. virus no.6:692-697 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BAYULA, A.G.; LOZINSKAYA, V.S.

Studying the effect of arsenic on the results of determining tin by the iodometric method. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no. 12:49-52 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni V.L.Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (Arsenic) (Tin--Analysis) (Iodometry)

OZHIGOV, Ye. P.; LOZINSKAYA, V.S.; KRASNITSKAYA, A.L.

Detection of boron in silicate ores by the grinding method.  
Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.3:315-318 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Siberian Department Far-  
Eastern Branch, Vladivostok.

(Boron Analysis)  
(Silicates)



RUMANIA

GURGHIS, St., Veterinarian, and LOZINSKI, A., Chemist, of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Facultatea de Medicina Veterinara), Bucharest, and COSTEA, Tr., Veterinarian, of the Razvad State Farm (Gospodaria Agricola de Stat Razvad), Ploiesti Regiune.

"A and D Avitaminoses in Young Cattle Being Fattened."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 6, Jun 63, pp 29-36.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: After about 3 months of fattening on industrial residues and poor quality wheat straw or hay in shelters with different luminosity coefficients (1/44 for lot I, 1/20 for lot II), young cattle developed vitamin A avitaminosis. Carotene contents in the blood serum was only 29.6% percent, on the average, per ml of blood serum in those with eye trouble and 34.8% for those without. Twenty days after administering green clover, serum carotenes reached an average of 302.4%. Twenty-two percent of the animals in lot II, kept in very dark shelters, also developed vitamin D avitaminosis with rickets and tetanus crises. About 20 percent of this lot had to be sacrificed. It is recommended that one forestall vitamin A and D avitaminoses by providing 1.5 to 2 kg of good hay and using shelters 1/1 with luminosity coefficients of 1/25 to 1/30. 2 tables,

LOZINSKI, J.

PLASTIC I BOOK EXPLOITATION POL/3688

15(8).  
 Rafarski, J., Master of Engineering; J. Brzezinski, Master of Engineering; I. Dobosz, Master of Engineering; A. Dobrzynski, Master of Engineering; Z. Kerts, Master of Engineering; J. Kakra, Master of Engineering; Y. Koprzak, Master of Engineering; Z. Kowalski, Master of Engineering; W. Laskowski, Master of Engineering; J. Lozinski, Master of Engineering; J. Pochwalski, Doctor; J. W. Machaj, Master of Engineering; J. W. Machaj, Master of Engineering; I. Zakrzewski, Master of Engineering; M. Zilinski, Master of Engineering; and H. Zowall, Scientific Coordinator, Master in Science

Co i jak produkować z tworzyw sztucznych (What Can Be Produced From Plastics and How) Warsaw, Państwowe Wyd-wo Techniczne, 1959. 113 p. (Series: Tworzywa sztuczne przetwarzane i zastosowanie) Karta alip inserted. 5,253 copies printed.

Coordinator of the Work: J. Brzezinski, Master of Engineering; Reviewer: St. Chudzyński, Master of Engineering; Scientific Ed. of Publishing House: St. Pietras, Master of Engineering and K. Radziwili, Master in Science, Tech. Ed.: A. Urbanicki.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and equipment designers in the plastics industry. It will be of interest to students of the plastics industry.

COVERAGE: This book, one of a series on the plastics industry, is divided into two parts. The first part discusses the classification of plastics, methods of production, and the most common uses of the end-products. The basic properties of individual plastics are given in tabular form along with testing methods. The second part contains a general description of all known methods of processing plastics, extrusion, injection, and thermo-setting plastics. The design, construction, and parts of processing machines are described. The techniques of dyeing, metallization, machining, terminology used in the plastics industry is included. A listing of terminology used in the plastics industry is included. A table includes the trade names and producers of major plastics. No references are given.

Card 2/8

LOZINSKI, Jan; MASICKA, Halina

Studies on heavy minerals in the shore sands of Danzig Bay.  
Rocz geol Krakow 32 no.4:579-599 '62.

1. Stacja Morska Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Sopot, i Katedra  
Mineralogii i Petrografii, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.

LOZINSKI, J.

New therapeutic agents in hemolytic diseases with special reference to pernicious anemia. Polski tygod. lek. 6 nos.9-10:319-326 5 Mar 1951. (CML 20:11)

1. Of the Internal Department (Head -- Prof. Witold Orłowski, M.D.) of Municipal Hospital No. 2 in Warsaw.