

LESHCHENKO, S.S., ZVEREV, B. I., and KARPOV, V. L.

"Processes of Phase Transformations in Polymers Under the Action of  
Nuclear Radiation"

Truly Transactions of the First Conference on Radioaction Chemistry, Moscow,  
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 330pp.  
Conference -25-30 March 1957, Moscow

S/844/62/000/000/094/129  
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Karpov, V. L., Leshchenko, S. S., Mitrofanova, L. V. and  
Finkel', E. E.

TITLE: The effect of various additives on radiational cross-  
linking and thermal stability of irradiated polyethylene  
(PE)

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy kh-  
mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,  
547-553

TEXT: The aim of this work was to find suitable stabilizers for  
irradiated PE and thus increase its useful life at higher tempera-  
tures. The additives, i.e. soots and silica gels, a copolymer of  
phenol and styrene,  $H_2N.C_6H_4.N(C_6H_5)_2$ , dinaphthylmethane, dibutyl  
Sn maleate, dibutyl Sn stercate, dibutyl maleate,  $\beta$ -naphthol, and  
phenyl- $\alpha$ -naphthylamine were mixed into PE by rolling and hot-pres-  
sing, in amounts of 1 - 15 parts by weight. The specimens were  $\gamma$

Card 1/3

The effect of various ...

S/844/62/000/000/094/129  
D204/D307

irradiated in air and vacuum (~100 Mrad, at 0.6 - 0.8 Mrad/hr), and their thermomechanical properties were studied at 150, 200 or 300°C. Channel and 'Vulcan' soots, the phenol-styrene copolymers  $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , and silica gel 'Aerosol' exerted no stabilizing action on PE; additives containing aromatic groups exerted a pronounced anti-radiation action; additions of silica gel type 'A' ( $\text{SiO}_2$  containing uni- and polyvalent metallic admixtures) and of the organotin compounds exerted a strong stabilizing effect. The specimens containing 10 parts by weight of the above stabilizers had their useful life prolonged from 6 to 60 hours at 200°C and from 200 to 1500 hrs at 150°C. The effects of stabilizers depended on their content; the medium (air or vacuum) and temperature. Additives containing aromatic groups thus prevent cross-linking on irradiation but do not inhibit oxidative ageing processes, and vice versa. Organotin derivatives may participate in reactions proceeding through hydroperoxide radicals and leading to the formation of a network with oxygen bridges. The assistance of N. I. Sheverdina and L. V. Abramova,

Card 2/3

The effect of various ...

S/844/62/000/000/094/129  
D204/D307

who supplied the organotin compounds, is acknowledged. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut L. Ya. Karpova; NII kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov; NII of the Cable Industry)

Card 3/3

L 13334-63

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFIC/ASD/RPL Ps-4/

Pc-4/Fr-4

RM/WW/BW/MAY/JWD/H

ACCESSION NR: AP3003781

S/0190/63/005/007/0953/0959

AUTHOR: Leshchenko, S. S.; Karpov, V. L.; Kargin, V. A.

78  
77

TITLE: Electron-diffraction study of fluorine-containing polymers

SOURCE: Vy\*sokomolekulyarny\*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 953-959

TOPIC TAGS: fluorine-containing polymer, fluorine-containing copolymer, electron diffraction, crystalline copolymer, amorphous copolymer, copolymer film, polymer crystalline lattice, rubberlike copolymer, substituent, substituent size, substituent distribution, chlorine substituent, vinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene, chlorotrifluoroethylene

ABSTRACT: The structures of copolymers of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene (copolymers I) and of chlorotrifluoroethylene and vinylidene fluoride (copolymers II) have been studied by the electron-diffraction method. The purpose of the study was to determine the effects of the nature of the second monomer, its content, and its distribution along the chain on the crystallization capacity of the polymers. The experiments were conducted with unstretched and stretched films of copolymers I containing 7-35 mol% C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>6</sub>

Card 1/2

L 13334-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003781

groups and of copolymers II containing 16.6--66.7 mol%  $C_2F_2H_2$  groups. The results of the study, presented in the form of tables and electron diffraction patterns, show that copolymers containing up to 7%  $C_3F_6$  groups in the vinylidene fluoride chain and up to 16%  $C_2F_2H_2$  groups in the chlorotrifluoroethylene chain exhibit a crystalline structure identical with that of the respective homopolymers. An increase in the content of the second monomer in the copolymers gradually induces disorder in the crystalline lattice. Copolymers I containing over 15%  $C_3F_6$  groups and copolymers II containing over 25%  $C_2F_2H_2$  groups are amorphous and exhibit rubberlike properties. The results indicate that the amorphous character of these copolymers is due to the great difference in the size of the substituents (Cl and  $-CF_3$  groups) and to an irregular distribution of substituents along the chain. It is concluded that it is possible to convert plastics into polymers with rubberlike properties by the introduction of large and irregularly distributed atoms or groups which upset the regularity of the chain. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

SUB CODE: CH

DATE ACQ: 08Aug63

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 64695-65 EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AR5012289

UR/0058/65/000/003/D075/D075

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3DE07

AUTHOR: Yegorova, Z. S.; Slovozhotova, N. A.; Leshchenko, S. S.; Karpov, V. L.;  
Finkel', E. E.; Mitrofanova, L. V.

TITLE: Spectral investigation of changes caused by ionizing radiation in polyethylene stabilized by tin dibutyl maleate

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. do spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 503-510

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, antioxidant additive, spectrographic analysis, ionizing irradiation, ir spectrum

TRANSLATION: It is found that the addition of tin dibutyl maleate reduces the oxidation rate of polyethylene during thermal aging and when it is subjected to ionizing radiation in air. A shift in the carboxyl ion band in the infrared spectrum from 1615 cm<sup>-1</sup> for untreated polyethylene with tin dibutyl maleate to 1595 cm<sup>-1</sup> after irradiation in a vacuum indicates that the polymer radical is joined to the tin atom to form a trialkyl tin salt. This is used as a basis to explain the antioxi-

Card 1/2

L 64695-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012288

Protective effect of tin dibutyl maleate as an additive to polyethylene during thermal aging and irradiation in air.

SUB CODE: GC, HT

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2



ALEKSANDROV, A. Yu.; BERLYANT, S.M.; KARPOV, V.L.; LESHCHENKO, S.S.;  
OKHLOBYSTIN, O.Yu.; FINKEL', E.E.; SHPINEL', V.S.

Study by the Mössbauer effect of the behavior of dibutyltin  
dimaleate as stabilizer in the irradiation of polyethylene.  
Vysokom. soed. 6 no.11:2105-2107 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 00747-66

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/ENP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(1) RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5020964

UR/0190/65/007/008/1319/1322

AUTHOR: Karpov, V. L. ; Leshchenko, S. S. ; Mitrofanova, L. V. ; Finkel', E. E.

TITLE: Characteristics of the radiation crosslinkage of certain polyolefins and their copolymers in a nitrous oxide medium

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 1319-1322

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, polyethylene, polypropylene, copolymer, nitrogen compound, crosslink, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: The effect of nitrous oxide on the radiation crosslinkage of polyethylene, polypropylene and an ethylene-propylene copolymer was investigated by the extraction method. It was shown that nitrous oxide accelerates this process in comparison to radiation crosslinkage attained in vacuum. The greatest acceleration was noted in polypropylene, from which it was concluded that the increased radiation crosslinkage yield is associated with the suppression of degradation. The acceleration effect in polyethylene was smaller since the prevailing process, upon its irradiation, is crosslinking and not degradation. It was suggested that

Card 1/2

L 00747-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020964

6

the mechanism of energy dissipation from polyisobutylene to nitrous oxide, proposed by J. Okada (J. Appl. Polymer Sci. 7, 1731, 1963), obtains for the other polyolefins. Orig. art. has: 4 figures

44.55

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute) Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry)

44.55

SUBMITTED: 22Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:

GC, NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

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Card2/2

L 2265-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/RM  
 UR/0191/65/000/009/0008/0012  
 678.742.2.01:539.12.04:678.048

4455 77  
 4455 74  
 4455 12

AUTHOR: Gladkova, G. I.; Yegorova, Z. S.; Karpov, V. L.; Leshchenko, S. S.;  
 Mitrofanova, L. V.; Slovokhotova, N. A.; Einkel', E. E.; Cherntsov, S. M.

TITLE: Thermal stabilization of irradiated polyethylene by industrial anti-oxidants

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1965, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: antioxidant additive, polyethylene, antirad additive, gamma radiation, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: The following industrial antioxidants were introduced into polyethylene in amounts of 2, 5, and 10%: 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); 4,4'-methylenebis(2-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); 2,2'-methylenebis(4-ethyl-6-tert-butylphenol); N-isopropyl-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (nonox ZA); 4,4'-thiobis(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol); 4,4'-thiobis(2-tert-butyl-m-cresol); phosphite of P-24 (P-24 being a phenol-styrene condensation product); and di-β-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine. The polyethylene samples were then irradiated, kept in air thermostated at 150 and 200C for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation and tensile strength. The compounds were found to have a stabilizing effect if

Card 1/2

L 2265-66  
ACCESSION NR: AP5022220

3

their content is 10 to 20 times the amount introduced into polyolefins to protect the latter from oxidation during processing. The most effective antiradiation additives kept the elongation of polyethylene irradiated with Co<sup>60</sup> gamma rays at 300-350%. Infrared analysis showed that during irradiation, particularly in the course of thermal aging, the stabilizer concentration in polyethylene decreases markedly. It is found that irradiation not only causes the formation of trans-vinylene unsaturation, but also gives rise to systems of conjugated double bonds whose number increases substantially during thermal aging. Carbonyl groups are formed both during irradiation and thermal aging, but in much smaller quantities than in cable polyethylene. "The authors thank G. Ya. Richmond for supplying the antioxidant samples." Orig. art. has: 7 figures. *44,55*

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Card

*dg*  
2/2

L 23921-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) IJP(c) GO/RM  
ACC NR: AP6010428 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/002/0339/0341

AUTHOR: Veselovskiy, R. A.; Leshchenko, S. S.; Karpov, V. L. 31

ORG: Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut) B

TITLE: Some aspects of the radiation chemistry of polypropylene 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 2, 1966, 339-341

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene, gamma irradiation, irradiation effect

ABSTRACT: Structural changes occurring in isotactic polypropylene (intrinsic viscosity of 5.3) under the influence of  $Co^{60}$  gamma irradiation were studied. The contribution of radical and ionic reactions to the cross-linking process was found to be negligible, presumably because the side methyl groups cause steric hindrance effects which do not permit the polypropylene chain to come sufficiently close to one another. Vinylidene-type double bonds were found to be responsible for the formation of cross-linkages in polypropylene. The cross-linking is thought to result from the interaction between an excited double bond and the polymer chain, and the energy required for the excitation must be propagated along this chain. The rate of formation of vinylidene groups, determined by IR spectrometry, is much faster below the gelation dose (6.5 Mrad) than above it; this is explained by a higher rate of consumption of vinylidene groups after the gelation dose. The consumption of active oxygen-containing

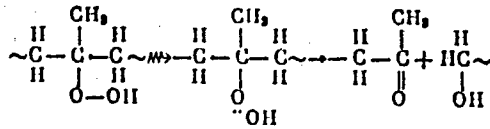
Card 1/2

UDC: 678.742.3:660.85

L 23921-66

ACC NR: AP6010428

groups may be governed by the following mechanism:



Thus, the decomposition of these groups follows a radical mechanism followed by the rupture of the main polymer chain. Introduction of radical acceptors into the polymer prevents such ruptures and thus shifts the start of gelation toward lower doses. The paper was presented by Academician V. A. Kargin on 26 June 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07/      SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/      ORIG REF: 003/      OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 BK

SOV/85-58-9-13/33

AUTHOR: Leshchenko, V., Chief, L'vov Oblast Aviation Sports Club

TITLE: Beginning of the Road (Nachalo puti)

PERIODICAL: Kryl'ya rodiny, 1958, Nr 9, pp 10-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the progress made in glider sports in L'vov since the opening of an aviation sports club in that city in February 1956. By the summer of 1957 ten glider teams were in training, and more than 130 glider pilots were trained during the year. To avoid improper flying practices and to save time, fuel and funds, greater stress was laid on thorough ground training. The DOSAAF oblast committee turned over to the club an airfield with all its equipment. Additional gliders contributed to the club helped expand flying opportunities. The author states that the club misses a proper handbook on gliding,

Card 1/2

SOV/85-58-9-13/33

Beginning of the Road

charts describing the new glider models, and radio equipment on the gliders. The absence of an aeroplane on the field for training purposes also constitutes a decided handicap. There are 3 photographs showing individual gliding instructors.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy oblastnoy aviatsionno-sportivniy klub' (L'vov Oblast Aviation Sports Club)

Card 2/2



KOSACHEVA, V.; LESHCHENKO, V.

Rapid method for determining the moisture content of raw feather and down materials. *Mias.ind. SSSR* 33 [i.e.34] no.2:54-55 '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.  
(Moisture—Measurement)

LESHCHENKO, V. A., Engineer

"A New Design Gear Slotting Machine" Stanki I Instrument, 17. No. 9, 1946

BR-52059019

LESHCHENKO, V. A.

"Selection of the Parameters of Throttle Valves in the Tracking Systems of Copying Machines." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 12 Jun 50, All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Inst (Ministry of Higher Education USSR)

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering In Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec.1950

LECHENKO, V.A.

Lubrication and Lubricants

Flow of oil through throttle valve apertures of hydraulic monitoring systems, Stan.  
i instr. 23 No. 3, 1952

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

LESHCHENKO, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Fully automatic machines for machining large-sized parts. [Izd]  
LONITOMASH 25:147-162 '52. (MLRA 8:2)  
(Milling machines)

LESHCHENKO, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, V.K.

Manufacture of throttle slide-valves for monitoring systems based on the method of hydraulic tests. Stan.1 instr. 24 no.7:23-25 J1 '53.

(MLBA 6:8)

(Slide-valves)

LESHCHENKO, V.A.

Fine oil filtering in hydraulic control systems. Stan.1 instr. 24 no.10:17-  
19 0 '53. (MLRA 5:11)

(Oil hydraulic machinery)

**LESHCHENKO, V.A.**

Selection of parameters for hydraulic contour followers (statics).  
Stan.1 instr. 26 no.8:3-7 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:12)  
(Milling machines--Hydraulic driving)



112-57-7-14527

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 7,  
pp 112-113 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Leshchenko, V. A.

TITLE: Peculiarities of Two-Coordinate Followup Drives of Type KFS-3  
Duplicating Machines (Osobennosti dvukhkoordinatnykh sledyashchikh privodov  
kopiraval'nykh stankov tipa KFS-3)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Avtomatizatsiya tekhnol. protsessov v machinostr. Privod i  
upravleniye (Collection: Automation of Technological Processes in Machine  
Construction. Drive and Control of Machines), Moscow, AS USSR, 1956,  
pp 180-197

ABSTRACT: Followup drives for automatic machining of complicated profile pieces  
are described, and requirements that the drives are supposed to meet are con-  
sidered. The two-coordinate KFS-3 electric-and-hydraulic followup system  
consists of two drives. The first, or coarse, drive sets a constant feed rate  
for the feeling and actuating organ (cutter) in the direction close to the tangent  
within the section being copied. The second, or fine, drive corrects the direction

Card 1/3

112-57-7-14527

Peculiarities of Two-Coordinate Followup Drives of Type KFS-3 Duplicating . . . .

of feed up to its full registration with the tangent. The main finger of the copying device moves automatically along the master contour and contacts the master at all times. The output signal of a sinus-type potentiometer associated with the copying device is amplified and used to control electric motors on the longitudinal and transverse carriages. The carriages travel at speeds whose values are proportional to the cosine and sine of the angle between the tangent and the master contour at a given point. The correcting electro-hydraulic drive is controlled by a signal whose value is proportional to the discrepancy between the positions of the feeling and actuation organs. As a result, the cutter repeats the movements of the copying device and reproduces the shape of the product. The above two-coordinate drive was tested experimentally. On its basis, the KFS-3 copying cutting machine was built, which can work steel models up to 12 mm thick, 3,800 mm long, and 1,500 mm wide, with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.1$  mm. The feed rate can be adjusted between 20 and 400 mm/min. The above two-coordinate electro-hydraulic followup drives secure: (1) automatic following of a closed contour without intervention by the operator; (2) constant feed

Card 2/3

112-57-7-14527

Peculiarities of Two-Coordinate Followup Drives of Type KFS-3 Duplicating . . . .

rate; (3) high speed of copying at high precision; (4) only a slight effect of play in feed-drive kinematic chains on the accuracy of copying. A description of a simplified all-hydraulic KFD-1 drive is also presented. This drive, tested with the 6N12 machine, revealed its workability at rates over 1,000 mm/min. On the basis of the KFD-1 drive, a copying milling machine was constructed that has a longitudinal travel of 1,500 mm; transverse, 1,000 mm; and vertical, 800 mm.

S. D.

Card 3/3

- LESHCHEMENKO, V. A.

74

**AUTHOR:** Leschchenko, V.A.

**TITLE:** Means for Increasing the Stability, Speed and Efficiency of Hydraulic Copying Transmission. (Sredstva Povysheniya Ustoychivosti, Skorosti I K.P.D. Gidravlicheskogo Sledyashchego Privoda).

**PERIODICAL:** Stanki I Instrument, 1957, No. 1, pp. 10-14 (U.S.S.R.).

**ABSTRACT:** Development work on copying transmissions for special copying milling machines manufactured by the Gorkiy milling machine factory is reported. Referring to the single coordinate hydraulic copying unit, improvements in the circuit are discussed and tests of their effectiveness reported. The stability can be improved by a throttling valve by-passing the servo-cylinder. At a given opening self-excited oscillations are eliminated without increasing the copying error. Throttling valves in series with the power cylinder eliminate instability at the expense of the copying speeds and large loads. Families of curves are reproduced showing the oil circulation against the pressure drop at different control valve displace-

Card 1/2

ments with by-pass and series throttles and without a throttle. An air piston loaded accumulator installed between the pump and the control valve permits higher copying speeds with the same pump output. The stability is unchanged. The copying error can be reduced by tapering ports in the control valve. A circuit diagram of the copying control in the vertical plane of a horizontal milling machine is shown wherein the above improvements are introduced. A copying error of  $\pm 0.1$  mm at a rate of feed of 1,000 mm/min is achieved. Another diagram illustrates copying in the horizontal plane on a vertical milling machine. The text includes 4 diagrams, and 4 sets of graphs.

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ZAYCHENKO, Igor' Zakharovich; GOLYNKER, I.I., inzh., retsenzent; LESHCHENKO,  
V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Self-oscillations in hydraulic drives of lathes and milling  
machines] Avtokolebania v gidroperedachakh metallorezhushchikh  
stankov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-  
ry, 1958. 219 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Machine tools--Vibrations)

Report number: A.

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2383

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya

Avtomatizatsiya mashinostroitel'nykh protsessov. t. II: Privod i upravleniye rabochimi mashinami (Automation of Machine-building Processes. Vol 2: Drives and Control Systems for Process Machinery) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 370 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.I. Dikushin, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: D.M. Ioffe; Tech. Ed.: I.F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers dealing with automation of various machine-building processes.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of transactions of the second Conference on Overall Mechanization and Automation of Manufacturing Processes held September 25-29, 1956. The present volume consists of three parts, the first dealing with automation of engineering measuring methods. The subjects discussed include automatic control of dimensions of machined parts, inspection methods for automatic production lines, in-process inspection

Card 1/7

Automation of Machine-building (Cont.)

SOV/2383

devices, application of electronics in automating linear measuring processes, and machines for automatic inspection of bearing races. The second part deals with automatic drives and control systems for process machinery, including application of digital computers in the control of metal-cutting machine tools, reliability of relay systems, application of gas-tube frequency converters in the control of induction motor speeds, magnetic amplifiers and their use in automatic systems, hydraulic drives, and ultrasonic vibrators. Part three deals with mechanisms of automatic machines and automatic production lines. The subjects discussed include linkage, indexing, and Geneva-wheel-type mechanisms, friction drives, automatic loading devices, diaphragm-type pneumatic drives, various auxiliary devices for automatic production lines, and methods of design and accuracy of cams. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. AUTOMATION OF THE PROCESSES OF  
ENGINEERING MEASUREMENT

Card 2/7

Automation of Machine-building (Cont.)	SOV/2383	
Gorodetskiy, I. Ye. [Deceased]. Automatic Control of Dimensions in Machine Building		5
Al'tshuller, A.N. Determining Optimum Conditions for Controlling the Mean Diameter of Machined Parts		9
Kopanevich, N. Ye. [Lenin prizewinner]. Inspection Methods for Automatic Production Lines		29
Dvoretzkiy, Ye. R. Standard Devices for Active Control		39
Vikhman, V.S. Application of Electronics in Automating Linear Measuring Methods		45
Klusov, I.A. Metrological and Statistical Checking of Some Automatic Inspection and Sorting Systems		53
Shitov, G.A., Ye. M. Dvoskin. Experience Gained in Developing Machines for Automatic Inspection of Bearing Races		62
Card 3/7		



Automation of Machine-building (Cont.)

SOV/2383

PART II. AUTOMATIC DRIVES AND CONTROL  
SYSTEMS FOR PROCESS MACHINERY

Mayorov, F.V. Digital Computers in Automatic Control of Processes	75
Khetagurov, Ya. A. Some Problems Concerning Digital Control of Metal-cutting Machine Tools	88
Zusman, V.G., and I.A. Vul'fson. Designing Digital Program Control Systems for Machine Tools	98
Sotskov, B.S. Problems Concerning the Reliability of Relay Systems	107
Labuntsov V.A. Application of Gas Tube Frequency Converters in the Control of Induction Motor Speeds by the Frequency Method	117
Naydis, V.A. Controlled Electric Drive for Metal-cutting Card 4/7	

Automation of Machine-building (Cont.)	SOV/2383	
Machine Tools		124
Dunayevskiy, S.Ya. Magnetic Amplifiers and Their Use in Automatic Electric Drive Systems		133
Zaychenko, I.Z. Dynamic Stability of Hydraulic Drives		146
Kamenetskiy, G.I. Hydraulic Drives With a Servo Control System (Hydraulic Amplifiers)		162
<u>Leshchenko, V.A.</u> Study of the Dynamics of a Hydraulic Servo Drive for Copying Machine Tools		173
Barke, V.N. Study of the Transformation Ratio in an Ultrasonic Vibrator		192

PART III. MECHANISMS OF AUTOMATIC MACHINES  
AND AUTOMATIC PRODUCTION LINES

Levitskiy, N.I. Development of the Theory of Mechanisms of Automatic Machines		203
Card 5/7		

Automation of Machine-building (Cont.)	SOV/2383	
Nakhapetyan, Ye. G. Dynamics and Type of Wear of Geneva-wheel Mechanisms		210
Shekhvits, E.I. Study of Indexing Mechanisms for Tables and Drums of Automatic Machines		222
Cherkudinov, S.A. Linkage Mechanisms of Heavy-duty Drawing Presses		253
Revkov, G.A. Controlled Friction Drives Made by TsNIITMASH		270
Preys, V.F. Some Problems in the Theory of Loading and Positioning Devices		278
Medvid', M.V. Automatic Feeding of Piece Stock Into Working Machines		292
Kamyshnyy, N.I. Vibratory Loaders for Machine Tools		311
Rubtsov, P.I. Experience Gained by the Avtozavod imeni Likhacheva in Developing Standard Mechanisms for Automating Auxiliary Operations in Metal-cutting Machine Tools Card 6/7		326

Automation of Machine-building (Cont.)	SOV/2383	
Gerts, Ye. V. Designing Diaphragm-type Pneumatic Drives		336
Bron, L.S. Standard Auxiliary Devices for Automatic Lines		352
Borun, F.L. Problems of Profile Design and Cam Accuracy for Process Machinery in Vacuum Tube Industry		363

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 7/7

GO/ec  
10-27-59

BASHA, Trifon Maksimovich, prof.; LESHCHENKO, Y.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,  
retsenzent; BELEVITIN, A.I., red.; MAYEVSKIY, V.V., red.

[Hydraulic servomechanisms] Gidravlicheskie slediaschie  
privody. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry,  
1960. 281 p. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Oil--Hydraulic machinery)

LESHCHENKO, Viktor Andreyevich; ZAYCHENKO, I.Z., doktor tekhn.nauk,  
retsensent; MOROZOVA, M.N., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.  
red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic servodrives for the automation of machine tools]  
Gidravlicheskie slediashchie privody dlia avtomatizatsii stankov.  
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 367 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Machine tools) (Hydraulic control)

YERMAKOV, V.V.; LESHCHENKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;  
BALANDIN, R.P., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic drive of machine tools; some problems in the  
design and construction] Gidravlicheskii privod metallo-  
rezhushchikh stankov; nekotorye voprosy rascheta i kon-  
struirovaniia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 323 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Machine tools--Hydraulic drive)

LESHCHENKO, V.A.

Using the method of harmonic linearization of nonlinearities for  
determining the stability of a hydraulic servo drive. Stan. 1  
instr. 34 no.6:3-8/Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Oil hydraulic machinery)



ZAYCHENKO, I.Z.; MYSHLEVSKIY, L.M.; KAMENIR, Ya.A., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, retsenzent; LESHCHENKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
red.

[Rotary pumps and hydraulic engines] Lopastnye nasosy i  
gidromotory. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 211 p.  
(MIRA 17:4)

L 18574-65 EWT(d) Po-l/Pq-l/Pg-l/Pk-l/Pl-l IJP(c)/ASD(a)-5/BSD(gs)/BSD(dp)

BC

ACCESSION NR: AF5003103

S/0121/64/000/009/0001/0006

AUTHOR: Leshchenko, V. A.

9 B

TITLE: Stability and accuracy of tracking of hydraulic servomechanisms with a single aperture choke valve

SOURCE: Standart instrument, no. 9, 1964, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic equipment, servomechanism, nonelectric regulator, valve

Abstract: An examination of the stability and tracking accuracy of hydraulic servos with single aperture choke valves. The stability is calculated on the basis of the harmonic linearization method, taking account of fundamental nonlinearities and their asymmetry and also with regard to the size and characteristics of the choke mounted between the chambers of the drive motor. There is a comparison of the quality of servomechanisms with single and quadruple aperture control valves and recommendations are given on preferable fields of application. Orig. art. has 3 figures, 35 formulas, and 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 1/1

LES KOTENKO, V.G.

Automatic Control

Planned and motorized timing relays, Leg. prom. No. 1, 1952.

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

KOZIOV, B.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IESHCHENKO, V.G., inzhener.

Electropneumatic controllers for caprone hosiery stabilizing machines.

Leg.prom.15 no.2:22-26 F '55.

(MIRA 8:4)

(Electric controllers) (Hosiery industry)

LESHCHENKO, V.G.

Automatization of boiling and bleaching apparatuses. Tekst.prom.15  
no.3:36-37 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:4)  
(Textile machinery)

BELOV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LESHCHENKO, V.G., inzhener.  
SPIRIDONOV, I.I., inzhener.

Electric drive for the ShKU-140 sizing machine. Tekst.prom. 16  
no.2:40-43 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Sizing (Textile)) (Textile machinery)

LESHCHENKO, V.G.; SPIRIDONOV, I.I.

~~Electric stopping device on warping machines. Tekst.prom.17 no.2:~~  
35-36 F '57. (Warping machines--Attachments) (MLRA 10:2)

Il'YASHEVICH, V.A.; LESHCHENKO, V.G.

Stabilisation of knitted fabrics made of synthetic fibers.  
Leg.prom. 18 no.10:25-27 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Synthetic fabrics)



LESHCHENKO, V.G.; MIL'MAN, A.Ya.

Use of photoresistance in automation circuits for textile industry.  
Izv.vysshcheg. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.4:102-107 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'nogo i  
legkogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Automatic control) (Textile machinery)

LESHCHENKO, Vasilii Germanovich; MIL'MAN, Yakov Vladimirovich;  
KUKHNOV, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KUBASEV,  
V.I., inzh., red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red. izd-va; GORDEYEV,  
L.P., tekhn. red.

[Pneumatic systems for textile machinery] Pnevmaticheskie  
ustroistva tekstil'nykh mashin. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 150 p.  
(MIRA 15:4)

(Textile machinery) (Pneumatic machinery)

BELOV, V.P.; KUZLOV, B.P.; LESHCHENKO, V.G.; SHMELEV, A.N., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VLASKO, Yu.M., red.; TAIPOVA, A.L.,  
red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.; DEMKINA, N.F.,  
tekhn. red.

[Automatically controlled electric drives of textile machinery]  
Avtomatizirovannyi elektroprivod tekstil'nykh mashin. Moskva,  
Mashgiz, 1962. 371 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Textile machinery--Electric driving)  
(Automatic control)

MIL'MAN, Ya.V.; LESHCHENKO, V.G.; SMAGORINSKIY, A.B., inzh.,  
retsenzent; BLAGOSKLOKOVA, N.Yu., inzh., red.

[Automated electrical drives of the machinery of synthetic  
fiber factories] Avtomatizirovannyi elektroprivod mashin  
zavodov sinteticheskogo volokna. Moskva, Mashinostroenie,  
1965. 195 p. (NIRA 18:10)

LESHCHENKO, V.M.

Disinfection of footwear in epidermophytosis [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.6:24-28 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (nach. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk prof. S.T.Pavlov)  
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(RINGWORM, prev. and control

foot, disinfection of footwear)

(ANTISEPSIS AND ASEPSIS

footwear disinfection in ringworm of foot)

(SHOWS

disinfection in ringworm of foot)

LESHCHENKO, V.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Chamber for shoe disinfection in epidermophytosis. Voen. med. zbur.  
no.4:84-85 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(ANTISEPSIS AND ASEPSIS,

shoe disinfect. in prev. of ringworm (Rus))

(SHOES,

disinfect. in prev. of ringworm (Rus))

(RINGWORM, prev. & control

shoe disinfect. (Rus))

LESHCHENKO, V.M., kand.meditsinskikh nauk (Vyborg)

Modern methods for disinfecting the shoes of patients with  
fungous diseases of the feet. Fel'd akush. 25 no. 10:15-16  
0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(SHOES--DISINFECTION) (FEET--DISEASES)

LESHCHENKO, V. M., kand. med. nauk

Results of the dermatological use of hexachlorophene. Vest. derm. i  
ven. 34 no.1:82-83 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh boleznoy (nach. - chlen-  
korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk prof. S. T. Pavlov) Voenno-  
meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(PHENOL) (SKIN--DISEASES)



LESHCHENKO, V.M.; YAROVIKOV, V.I.

Disinfection in candidiasis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32  
no.10:29-31 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney voyenno-medsinskoj  
akademii im. Kirova i Leningradskogo instituta antibiotikov.  
(MONILIASIS) (DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS)

LESHCHENKO, V.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Significance of vitamins in the prevention and treatment  
of pcyodermatitis. Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:74-76 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(VITAMIN THERAPY) (SKIN--DISEASES)

LESHCHENKO, V.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Prevention and treatment of side effects during antibiotic in  
in hospitals. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:34-37 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

LESHCHANKO, V.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Treatment of patients with epidermophytosis of the foot under  
hospital conditions. Voен.-med. zhur. no.8:69-72 Ag '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(DERMATOPHYTES)

(FOOT...DISEASES)

LESHCHENKO, V.M., kand.med.nauk (Vyborg)

Warts and their treatment. Med. sestra 21 no.2:51-53 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(WARTS)

L 57052-65 EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)  
PF-L/Feb EM/RM/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5014826

UR/0198/65/001/005/0066/0071

AUTHORS: Kozlov, I. A. (Kiev); Bashenov, V. G. (Kiev); Leshchenko, V. M. (Kiev)

TITLE: Determining stresses and deformations in rotating disks beyond the pro-  
portionality limit 36  
34  
8

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 66-71.

TOPIC TAGS: continuum mechanics,<sup>26</sup> plasticity theory, elasticity theory, deformation rate, stress load, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: The deformation curves are obtained experimentally on rotating disks in the plastic range of the material. Two types of steels are used for the disks with given stress-strain curves. The magnitude of the deformation was determined by means of accurate strain gauges (resistance type). The disks had external diameters of 340 mm, internal diameters of 90 mm, and a thickness of 20 mm. The experimental results were compared with two types of theoretical calculations: one, based on ideal theory of plasticity, the other based on the theory of small elastic-plastic deformations. The results are shown on Fig. 1 on the Enclosure as the propagation of the plastic region versus the disk rotation rate. Curve A 26  
8

Card 1/3

L 57052-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014826

2

corresponds to the ideal plastic theory calculation, curve C, theory of small elastic-plastic deformations, and curve B, to experiments. These results show that the plastic theory underestimates the number of rotations at which plastic deformation sets in for both disks. On the other hand, the small deformation theory does not reflect the true behavior of the material. Other curves are obtained for the stresses in the disks after exceeding the proportionality limit. These stress curves show that in the region of very small elastic-plastic deformations the theory of ideal plasticity is inadequate in predicting the stress state of the material. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute for Problems in Study of Materials, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ASME

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 57052-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5014826

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

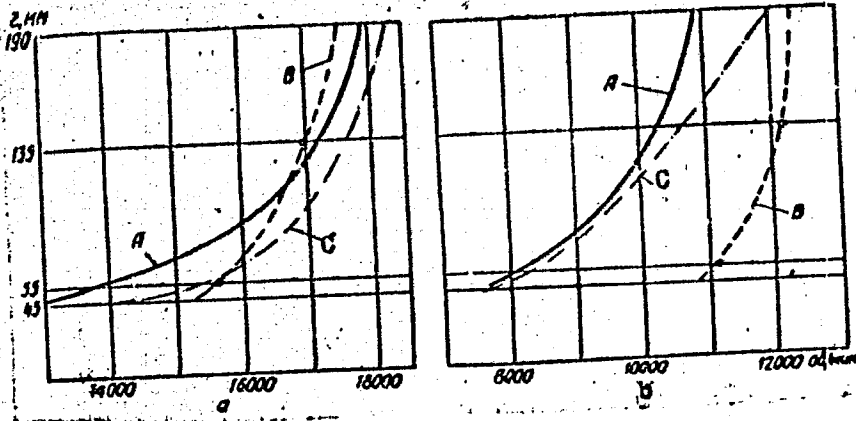


Fig. 1

7<sup>th</sup>  
Card 3/3



LESHCHENKO, V.M., kand. med. nauk, podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Experience in the work of a supernumerary garrison  
dermatovenereologist. Voen. med. zhur. no.10:71-72  
0 '65. (MIPA 18:11)

L 1932-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/T-2/EWP(1) IJP(c) WW/GS/BC

ACCESSION NR: AT5023170

UR/0000/65/000/000/0204/0210

AUTHOR: Leshchenko, V. M. (Kiev)

TITLE: Algorithms for aircraft guidance control processes

SOURCE: <sup>16.11.55</sup> Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu operativnomu upravleniyu proizvodstvennymi predpriyatiyami. 1st, Moscow, 1963. Avtomaticheskoye operativnoye upravleniye proizvodstvennymi protsessami (Automatic operative control of production processes); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 204-210

TOPIC TAGS: flight control system, aircraft control equipment, computer control system

ABSTRACT: After pointing out that the next stage in aviation automation is the establishment of automatic controls of all flights within a given air space, the author briefly discusses: 1) the basic stages of flying object control; 2) the synthesis of appropriate algorithms; 3) the criteria for optimum motion of aircraft; 4) various elements of single aircraft control; 5) analytic relationships reflecting the dynamic and kinetic features of flight; 6) requirements imposed on the control procedures; and 7) various possible coordinate representations.  
Card 1/2

L 1932-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023170

The resulting algorithms are quite involved, and, as an example, the paper outlines and explains in considerable detail the block diagram of the algorithm for the prevention of conflicting situations which was developed and tested on the BESM-2 computer. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 2 figures. [08]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11May65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AC, IE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 415

Card *2/2*

TUMASHEVA, N.I., dotsent; LESHCHENKO, V.M.

Correlation of anti-O-streptolysin and antihyaluronidase with the copper and zinc content in the blood of patients with alopecia areata and vitiligo. Vest.derm. i ven. 38 no.5:39-41 My '63. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. N.I. Tumasheva) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted June 16, 1963.

L 24451-66 EWI(m)/ENP(w)/EWP(f)/EPF(n) 2/EWP(v)/I-2/ENP(k)/ETC(m) 6 IJP(f)  
ACC NR: AT6008674 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0294/0304

AUTHORS: Kozlov, I. A. (Kiev); Bazhenov, V. G. (Kiev); Leshchenko, V. M. (Kiev) 83  
ORG: none BH

TITLE: Investigation of the stressed condition and strength of gas turbine disks

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i dinamicheskoy prochnosti materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov pri vysokikh i nizkikh temperaturakh, 3d, Termoprochnost' materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov (Thermal strength of materials and construction elements); materialy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 294-304

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, turbine wheel, gas turbine, stress analysis, fatigue strength

ABSTRACT: The stress conditions and strength of chromium-nickel gas turbine disks of complicated profile were experimentally investigated and compared with theoretical results obtained by dividing the disk into circular sections (G. S. Pisarenko, i dr., Nekotoryye voprosy prochnosti lopatok i diskov gazovykh turbin, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1962). The disks were cast integral with the turbine blades. Stress profiles were obtained at 18 000 and 24 000 rpm, and maximum discrepancies of 18% with calculated values were observed (curves of the calculated and experimental stress profiles are presented) for symmetrical disks, and of 150--160% for conically shaped disks. Stress profiles were also obtained for the two types of disks just prior to failure (at

Card 1/2

L 24451-66

ACC NR: AT6008674

44 500 and 54 000 rpm respectively, for 196- and 148-mm outside diameter). It was found that the maximum stresses at failure were different by 50% from calculated values. It is concluded that present theoretical methods are inadequate for predicting the strength of complicated turbine disks. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Aug65/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 2/2 dda

L 10327-67 EMP(k)/EMT(d)/EMT(m)/EMF(n)/EMV(v)/EMW(w)/EMX(x)/EMZ(z)  
ACC NR: AP6020923 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/002/0236/0237

AUTHORS: Ponomarenko, N. Ye.; Leshchenko, V. M.

41  
39

ORG: Institute for the Problems of Materials Science, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

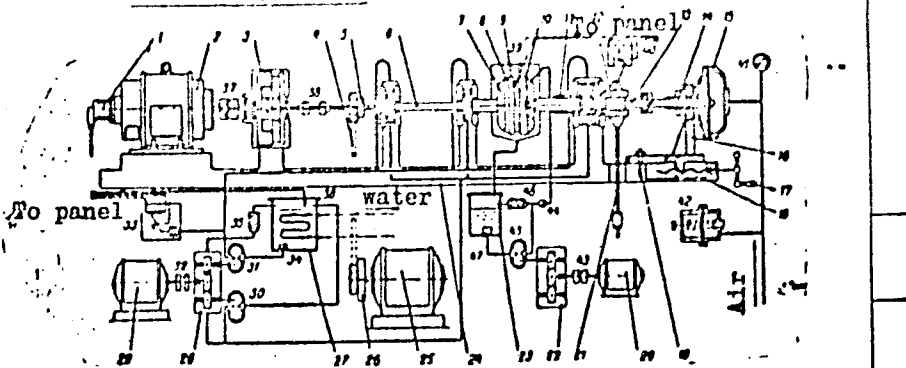
TITLE: Apparatus for investigating friction and wear of antifriction materials at speeds of up to 50 m/sec

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 236-237

TOPIC TAGS: friction, friction apparatus, antifriction material

ABSTRACT: The remote-controlled friction apparatus shown schematically in Figure 1 is described.

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of apparatus



Card 1/2

L 10327-67

ACC NR: AP6020923

The ring specimen (9) is mounted in a thrust-ball loaded holder (10) and pushed <sup>2</sup> against the driven friction material specimen (8). With the drive arrangements shown, fixed speeds of 1500, 3000, 4500, and 6000 rpm (3--20 m/sec) and continuously variable speeds of 6000--13 000 rpm (50 m/sec) can be obtained. The specimens are loaded pneumatically and can be lubricated by a lubricant pumping system (see Fig. 1, 20--23, etc). All components shown in the figure are discussed but no more quantitative capabilities of the apparatus are given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 1320/ SUBM DATE: 15Oct64

Card 2/2 · B.B.



ACC NR: AT7003567

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3240/66/000/001/0103/0107

AUTHORS: Bazhenov, V. G.; Kozlov, I. A.; Leshchenko, V. M.

ORG: Institute for Problems in the Study of Materials, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of stressed condition in rotating disks with stress concentrators

SOURCE: Kharkov. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Energeticheskoye mashinostroyeniye no. 1, 1966. Teploobmen i gazodinamika (Heat transfer and gas dynamics), 103-107

TOPIC TAGS: stress concentration, stress distribution, turbine disk

ABSTRACT: The stress distribution in a rotating disk with eccentric holes is investigated experimentally. The coefficient of stress concentration is defined by

$$K_{\sigma} = 3 - \frac{d}{b} - \frac{a_r}{a_t}$$

where b is the closest distance between holes. The investigation is carried out with a turbine disk as shown in Fig. 1. The stresses were estimated by means of strain gauges and plotted graphically as a function of x/d. The calculated stresses at the three points 1, 2, 3 were found to be 9.25 and 15% lower than measured values. The experimental data show that the highest stress concentration occurs at point 2 for which  $K_{\sigma} = 2.65$

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7003567

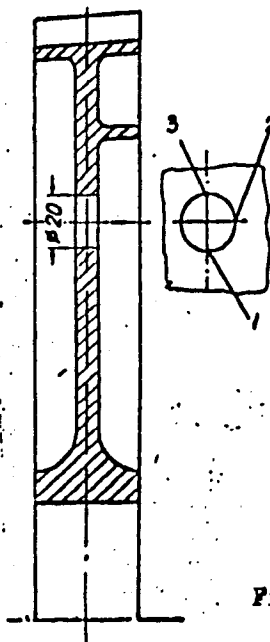


Fig. 1.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 12658-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) ASD(m)-3/ASD(d)/AFWL/ESD(gs) RDW/  
ACCESSION NR: AT4046118 ~~MJW/SD/MLL~~ S/0000/63/000/002/0054/0060

AUTHOR: Breusov, O. N.; Revzin, G. Ye.; Leshchenko, V. V.; Zelentsov, D. P.;  
Derbin, M. H.; Vernedubov, N. P.; Makarov, G. I. B

TITLE: Preparation of <sup>A</sup>high-purity <sup>27</sup>tellurium <sup>4</sup>by zone melting and the conversion of metal waste to tellurium compounds of reagent purity

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet khimicheskoy i neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Promyshlennost' khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv (Industry of chemical reagents and extra pure substances); Informatsionnyy byulleten', no. 2. Moscow, IREA, 1963, 54-60

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, zone melting, selenium, iron, aluminum, sodium, silicon, zone refining, tellurium refining

ABSTRACT: The apparatus designed and constructed for preparing high-purity tellurium by zone melting in an argon atmosphere is illustrated and described in detail, along with the mechanical drive of the melting pot which makes possible a complete automation of the reciprocating movement of the pot during refining. It was established that, in principle, high-purity tellurium can be produced directly from a technical-grade tellurium by zone melting. The content of impurities in the end product is less than  $10^{-3}$ - $10^{-4}\%$ , except for selenium, the content of which  
Card 1/2

L 12658-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046118 6

is determined by its content in the initial tellurium and amounts to  $5 \times 10^{-3}$  -  $2 \times 10^{-2}\%$ . It was found that silicon, iron, aluminum and sodium impurities are very poorly removed by zone melting. They must be removed by remelting the initial tellurium, when the above-mentioned impurities pass into the slag. A technological scheme for the complex utilization of the raw material to obtain a T-Al grade tellurium as the main product, and tellurium compounds of commercial purity as by-products, is proposed, and the main technical data for the furnace are given. The initial tellurium T-1 contains about 1% impurities and up to 10-15% tellurium oxides. The most interesting among all tellurium compounds is tellurium trioxide, then, to a lesser extent, tellurium dioxide, telluric acid and tellurium nitrate. The different amounts of impurities found in different samples are tabulated, along with the analytical data for tellurium compounds obtained by processing the waste metal. By using waste metal, the loss of initial tellurium and the cost of the extra-pure tellurium obtained can be reduced considerably. "The tellurium analyses were carried out by V. A. Kuzina, N. G. Shepeta, V. V. Druz', and V. A. Turova." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 104

Card 2/2 NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

LESHCHENKO, V.Ye.

Features of the geological structure and development of gas  
pool III of a bed in the Nibel' gas field. Neftgaz. geol. i  
geofiz. no.9:12-15 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Voyvozhskoye neftepromyslovoye upravleniye.

LESHCHENKO, V.Ye.; MATVIYENKO, A.I.

Regularities in the change of the properties of petrolomas in  
Devonian sediments in the area of the southeastern Timan Ridge.  
Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.10:36-38 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Voyvozhneftegazrazvedka.

LESHCHENKO, V.Ye.; MATVIYENKO, A.I.

Formation of screened and bounded lithologic oil and gas pools. Geol.  
nefti i gaza 9 no.9:40-43 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Petroleum geology)

LEONCHENKO, V.I., G. VEKILOV, V.I.; MIKHOV, S.F.

Characteristics of the geological structure and exploitation of  
the gas deposit of the third stratum of the calcareous level of  
the Nibel'ak Field. Gaz. prom. 9 no.12:1-4 '64. (1964) 18:3



ZDCROV, S.F.; LESHCHENKO, V.Ye.

Exploitation of wells and the intensification of gas production in  
a late stage of the development of gas fields. Gaz.prom. 10 no.3:3-  
6 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 40025-66

ACC NR: AP6004219

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0331/65/000/009/0006/0007

16  
B

AUTHOR: Karelin, V. N.; Leshchenko, Ye. N.; Maksimov, V. A.

ORG: [Karelin] Khabarovsk Polytechnic Institute (Khabarovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut); [Leshchenko] Administration of Lumber Industry, Khabarovsk SNKh (Upravleniye lesnoy promyshlennosti Khabarovskogo SNKh); [Maksimov] Zeyskiy lespromkhoz

TITLE: Heavy duty tractor trailers require more powerful engines

SOURCE: Lesnaya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1965, 6-7

TOPIC TAGS: cargo truck, special purpose truck, tractor, <sup>14</sup>WOODWORKING MACHINERY

ABSTRACT: Comparative experimental studies were conducted on a heavy duty tractor trailer and the MAZ-501 modified tractor with trailer 2 R-15 Kh to compare their fuel consumption and labor productivity in transporting logs from logging areas. The specific modifications, total load capacity, method of loading and unloading logs, type of terrain, horsepower efficiency of engines used, the cost of transporting 1 m<sup>3</sup> of lumber and other technical and performance data are given. The tests were conducted during the winter of 1964-1965 by the Khabarovsk Polytechnic Institute at the Zeysk lumber production facility. It was concluded that the MAZ-501 heavy duty tractor trailer with the 2 PP-20 semi-trailer is preferred because it considerably increases

UDC: 634.0.377.45

Card 1/2

L 40025-66

ACC NR: AP6004219

the load-carrying capacity of the vehicle and decreases the amount of gas used per volume of lumber carried. Orig. art. has: 1 photograph.

SUB CODE: 13, // / SUBM DATE: none

*rs*  
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7001715

SOURCE CODE: UR/2694/65/000/143/0067/0070

AUTHOR: Leshchenko, Yu. I.; Kirsanov, V. V.; Dvinyaninov, B. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Operation of the EG-2.5 in a mode in which proton and deuteron beams are used simultaneously

SOURCE: Sverdlovsk. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 143, 1965. Atomnaya i molekulyarnaya fizika (Atomic and molecular physics), 67-70

TOPIC TAGS: electrostatic accelerator, proton beam, deuteron beam, neutron reaction/EG-2.5 electrostatic accelerator

ABSTRACT: The authors report tests performed in 1960-1963 on the electrostatic accelerator EG-2.5 of the Electrophysics Laboratory of the Ural Polytechnic Institute, using a proton beam and a beam of deuterons with energy up to 1.5 Mev. The beams were used both separately and simultaneously. The desired end result was to obtain two beams that are close in magnitude and of sufficient intensity. This was done by filling the source with a mixture of hydrogen and deuterium. The deuteron beam was obtained by using the reaction  $\text{Be}^9(d, n)\text{B}^{10}$ . In the case when both beams were simultaneously used, one beam was deflected by a magnetic analyzer through  $90^\circ$ , and the second was deflected  $45^\circ$ . To determine the feasibility of using both beams simultaneously, the compositions of the ion beam were investigated when the ion source was fed with hydrogen, deuterium, or a mixture of the two. When the source was fed with

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7001715

hydrogen, the resultant  $H_2^+$  beam could be used to stabilize the voltage of the generator. When the source was fed with deuterium, the deuteron beam was fed to the target at  $45^\circ$ , and a small beam of protons went to the ion channel (10% of the total ion current). When the source operated with the mixture, the proton beam in the ion channel was 40% of the total ion beam. At the same time, the target received at an angle of  $45^\circ$  a beam of  $H_2^+$  and  $D_1^+$ , the latter ranging from 40 - 60% of the total. The generator voltage could be stabilized with either of the two latter beams. Prolonged operation of the EG-2.5 as a neutron generator with simultaneous use of the proton beam demonstrated the advisability of feeding the generator source with a mixture of hydrogen and deuterium. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18, 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 32691-66 ENI(d)/ENP(v)/ENP(R)/ENP(B)/ENP(1) EC  
ACC NR: AT6017532 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3186/65/000/130/0003/0097

AUTHOR: Dimaksyan, A. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Petrov, V. P.; Leshchuk, I. A. 1/2  
2-1

ORG: None X

TITLE: Layout and working principle of a grouped system of automatic hydrologic telemetering stations

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 130, 1965. Primeneniye avtomatiki, radioelektroniki i yadernykh izlucheniy pri gidrologicheskikh issledovaniyakh (Application of automation, radio electronics and nuclear radiation in hydrological studies), 3-97

TOPIC TAGS: hydrologic instrument, telemetry equipment, electronic measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the layout and operating principles of the units, devices and equipment for automation, remote control and signalization in the pilot model of a grouped system of automatic hydrologic telemetering stations developed in 1962-64 by the Department of Isotopes and Radio Electronics of the State Hydrological Institute in cooperation with the Chair of Telegraphy of the Odessa Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications. The entire system is based on modular construction, and highly reliable ferristor elements are used throughout. The design of the system is described

Card 1/2

L 38691-66

ACC NR: AT6017532

in detail in Trudy GGI, no. 101 (1963) and no. 115 (1964). Systems of this type are designed for automating the following processes: 1. measurement, 2. conversion (coding), 3. information processing (correcting for nonlinearity in the pickup, 4. information transmission, 5. sorting, and 6. accumulating information on punched tape or other types of memory carriers. The electronic elements used in the units and equipment of the system are described, diagrams of each of them are given and their purposes are stated. Diagrams and descriptions are also given for the various subunits used in the system. Orig. art. has: 34 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *LC*

CZ/0060/65/000/004/0176/0180

L 40149-66

ACC NR: AP5021648

AUTHOR: Jovorka, J. (Doctor of medicine); Slezak, J. (Engineer); Novak, M.; Lesko, J. (Lieutenant colonel, Pilot first class)

TITLE: The little known effect of solar radiation on the human body

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnické listy, no. 4, 1965, 176-180

MAY 31 1966  
Aerospace Technology Division

56  
54  
B

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, solar radiation absorption, ionizing radiation, human physiology, blood serum

ABSTRACT: Two hundred and nineteen investigations of the Takata flocculation reaction were carried out under various conditions: during sunrise, underground at depths of 400m and 1600m, during solar eclipse, after having charged the subject body with a positive and negative potential, and at altitudes of 4,000 and 12,500m. The investigators were not able to confirm the results of Prof. Takata. In the experiments the original Takata reaction, of which there are four variations, was used exclusively. 1 ml of blood serum was obtained as prescribed by Takata and diluted in a physiological solution 1:9 and 2.5 ml of 10% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> were added. Over a period of 90 minutes the solution was pipetted into 12 test tubes (at 20°C) and then was titrated with the Takata reagent. The experimental subjects were all young, healthy men in the 18 to 40 year age bracket. In the verification of the alkali time effect results similar to those of Takata were obtained. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

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Card 1/2



L 37154-66 ENT(1) LJP(c)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/65/000/004/0106/0115

ACC NR: AP6017289

AUTHOR: Lesnevskiy, R. M. 55

ORG: none

TITLE: Dependence of the static characteristics of cores with rectangular hysteresis

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1965, 106-115

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic hysteresis, hysteresis loop, magnetic core, remagnetization, magnetic permeability, permalloy

ABSTRACT: To facilitate selection of optimal core thickness for a given computer, automation, or remote control application, the author analyzes the influence of core thickness on the static hysteresis loop, under the condition that the hysteresis loop of the material is sufficiently well approximated by a parallelogram whose ascending and descending sides have a given slope, and the differential magnetic permeability does not vanish in the saturation region. It is assumed further that the core is homogeneous and the reversal of magnetization produced by the external field advances from layer to layer of the core. It is shown that the presence of absence of a linear section on the ascending branch of the hysteresis loop is determined by the ratio of the field corresponding to the end of remagnetization of the inner layer to the field corresponding to the start of remagnetization of the outer layer of the core. The nature of the dependence of the differential magnetic permeability of the core on the

Card 1/2

L 37154-66

ACC NR: AP6017289

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nonlinearity of the hysteresis loop, on the ratio of the inside and outside diameters of the core ( $\gamma$ ) and on all other magnetic characteristics of the material is discussed. The influence of  $\gamma$  on the start, end, and magnitude of the linear section of the ascending hysteresis loop is illustrated by means of a table for two brands of permalloy. With increasing core thickness, the coefficient of rectangularity decreases. Formulas are derived which permit calculation of the static characteristics of the cores for digital computer applications with sufficient accuracy, and yield the geometrical dimensions of the cores for optimal conditions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 29 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 of

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LESNY, I; Neurological Clinic, Fac. of Gen. Med. Charles Univ. (Neurologická Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Member of Academy K. HENNER; Pediatric Neurology Department Fac. of Pediatrics, Charles University (Detske Neurologické Oddelení Fak. Detsk. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Vedoucí) Docent Dr I. LESNY.

"Degenerative Nervous Diseases and Demyelinating Diseases in Childhood."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No 4, Jul 66, pp 261-268

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: Differences between degenerative nervous diseases and demyelinating conditions are discussed. The first are the decay of the nervous tissue, which is systemic and slowly progressive. The second are caused by the destruction of myelin and are leucotropic, have a remittant course, sometimes with sudden exacerbation, and are subchronic or subacute. The first group are hereditary and probably due to a fault in the chemistry of the chromosomes. The second group are autoaggressive diseases appearing as an exaggerated reaction of the body to antigens. A premorbid congenital weakness of the oligodendroglia is probably the cause of the diseases. 5 Western, 6 Czech references.  
1/1 (Ms. rec. 28 Jan 65).

HUNGARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929330002-3"

LESZKOVSKY, Gyorgy, TARDOS, Laszlo, ERDELI, Ilona, and LAKSANYI, Kálmán, Chinoin Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works (Chinoin Gyogyszer- és Vegyszeti Termek Gyara) in Budapest.

"The Pharmacology of Diphenylalkyl Derivatives. Part 1: Comparative Studies of Coronary Dilator Diphenylalkylamine Derivatives"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 29, No 3-4, 8 Jun 1966, pp 283-297.

Abstract: [English article] A total of 86 diphenylalkylamine derivatives were investigated. They were developed from the well-known coronary dilator prenylamine. The pharmacological studies were designed to find compounds equal or superior to prenylamine and to establish any relations between effectiveness and chemical structure. The data obtained were presented in tabular form. A number of the compounds were at least as effective as prenylamine. The secondary diphenylpropyl structure seemed to be the most effective. 14 references, including 6 German, 2 Hungarian, and 6 Western. (Manuscript received 3 Jun 1965).

1/1

L 39904-66 EWF(t)/ETI IUP(c) JD

ACC NR: AT6020487

SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0017/0021

AUTHOR: Letfus, V.

29

511

ORG: Astronomical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Observatory Ondrejov

TITLE: Titanium abundance in the solar atmosphere

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav, Publikace, no. 51, 1965.  
3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16  
October 1964, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: solar atmosphere, ~~thermo~~ thermodynamic equilibrium, photosphere, titanium

ABSTRACT: The number of weak and medium neutral-titanium lines with known relative oscillator strengths is large enough to permit the drawing of a well-defined curve of growth for the solar atmosphere in local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE). Provided the conversion factor of the relative into absolute *f* values is known, titanium abundance can be determined directly for any solar atmosphere model. Results naturally differ greatly due to the different conversion factors used. The author analyzes in detail the various methods of determining titanium abundance in the solar atmosphere. The formula for conversion is also analyzed. A table in the original article lists the values, conversion factors, and methods used by other authors to determine titanium abundance. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table. [CC]

SUB CODE: 03, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 024  
Card 1/1

L 36829-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GO/BB

ACC NR: AP6017929

SOURCE CODE: UR/0378/66/000/002/0057/0102

AUTHOR: Korolev, M. A.; Kuz'min K. S.; Lavrov, S. S.; Letichevskiy, A. A.;  
Stolyarov, G. K.; Shura-Bura, M. R.

55  
52  
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Report on the ALGEK algorithmic language 166

SOURCE: Kibernetika, no. 2, 1966, 57-102

TOPIC TAGS: algorithmic language, economics, information processing, computer application, machine translation

ABSTRACT: This paper presents a description of an algorithmic language termed ALGEK (algorithmic language for economic problems). It extensively uses the data on the ALGOL-60 language, the SUBSET ALGOL-60 (IFIP) language, and the input-output procedures developed for ALGOL. The present work also makes use of the ideas of COBOL-60 language and the input-output procedures developed elsewhere (D. E. Knuth, L. L. Bumgarner, P. Z. Ingerman, J. H. Werner, D. E. Hamilton, M. P. Lietzke, D. T. Ross, A Proposal for Input - Output Conventions in Algol-60 (A Report of the Subcommittee on ALGOL of the ACM Programming Languages Committee). Communications of the ACM, V.7, N 5, May 1964.) The proposed language may be utilized for the composition of pro-

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.001:330.115

L 36829-66

ACC NR: AP6017929

3

grams for some typical problems in the processing of economic information and makes it possible to start the development of translators. The preliminary versions of the language were discussed at several conferences and seminars. The draft of the language was sent out to several organizations. The present publication has been approved by the Group of Algorithmic Languages for Processing Economic Information attached to the Commission for Multilateral Cooperation Between Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries on the Problem of "Scientific Problems in Computing Technology" (Gruppa algoritmicheskikh yazykov po pererabotke ekonomicheskoy informatsii (GAYaPEY) pri komissii mnogostoronnego sotrudnichestva mezhdru akademiymi nauk sotsialisticheskikh stran po probleme "Nauchnyye voprosy vychislitel'noy tekhniki") and is being recommended for a description of economic problems and for the creation of translators in the cooperating countries. GAYaPEY recommends that the authors of the language perform work on the creation of an input-output apparatus and retains the right to insert corrections into the language. The following are treated in great detail: the structure of the language; fundamental symbols, identifiers, digits, quotations, and fundamental concepts; expressions; and operators. Comrades Yu. Ya. Bazilevskiy, M. N. Yefimova, and A. S. Frolov rendered a great deal of assistance in the work, and the authors express their gratitude to them. Orig. art. has: 9 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 05/ SUBM DATE: 04Dec65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 007

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Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1049

Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R. Statisticheskoye upravleniye

Narodnoye khozyaystvo Kabardino-Balkarskoy ASSR; statisticheskiy sbornik.  
(National Economy of the Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.; Collection of  
Statistics) Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkarskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1957. 112 p.  
1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: U.S.S.R. Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye  
upravleniye

Compilers: Leshchenko, Ye.V., Zakharov, G. V., Akimova, A.G., Mol'kov, I.P.,  
Zhiveynova, L.F., Sukhova, N.N., and Agaronyan, P.K.; Chief Ed.: Zimovnov, L.I.,  
Chief, Kabardino-Balkar S.S.R. Statistical Administration; Ed.: Sukhova, N.N.;  
Tech. Ed.: Tkhakakhov, B. Zh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for economists and economic statisticians.

COVERAGE: This is a statistical compilation containing the conventional stat-  
istical data on the development of the national economy within the present-  
day limits of this Republic. Recent statistical data are contrasted with  
those for 1940, and in some cases also with those for 1923 and 1913. In many

Card 1/3

National Economy of the Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.; Collection (Cont.) 1049

cases, when describing the state of national economy as of today, the compilers list figures for individual rayons and for the town of Nal'chik. Output in physical units is available only for basic commodities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Ch. I. Summary Section This chapter contains data on population and administrative and territorial units	7
Ch. II. Industries Growth of industrial production in physical units; dynamic indices; proportion of industrial workers; labor productivity; number of industrial workers	11
Ch. III. Agriculture and Husbandry Area of farm lands; electrification; MTS and tractor park; grouping of farms by size and ownership; area sown, head of cattle	23
Ch. IV. Capital Construction Capital investments; housing development; public utilities	59

Card 2/3

MM/fal  
1-22-59



GLADKOV, B.A., GRACHEV, L.N., LEVIT, G.A., LAPIDUS, A.S., LESHCHENKO, Yu.A.  
KUDINOV, V.A., PROKOPOVICH, A.Ye., red.; IVANOVA, N.A., red. izd-va.,  
TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Modernization of vertical turning lathes] Modernizatsiia tokarno-  
karusel'nykh stankov. Pod red. A.E. Prokopovicha. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 265 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
metallorezhushchikh stankov.  
(Lathes)

LESHCHENKO, Yu. A.

25 (1,7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/168

Gladkov, B. A., L.N. Orachev, F.M. Shpigel'shteyn, V.A. Kudinov,  
A.S. Lapidus, G.M. Azarevich, Yu. A. LeshchenkoModernizatsiya tokarnykh stankov; rukovodnyashchiye materialy  
(Modernisation of Lathes; Instructions) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958.  
286 p. 6,800 copies printed.Sponsoring Agency: Moscow, Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut metallorezhushchikh stankov.Ed.: A.Ye. Prokopovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.A. Ivanova;  
Tech. Ed.: Ye. M. Matveyeva; Managing Ed. for Literature on  
Metal Working and Tool Making: N.D. Beysel'man, Engineer.PURPOSE: This book is intended for manufacturing personnel dealing  
with the operation of machine tools, and for designers in plant  
machine-shops, and engineer-technologists.

Card 1/5

COVERAGE: The book presents an analysis of the existing operating stock of lathes and establishes basic trends in modernization. It includes examples of designing and design solutions related to modernization of the main drive and feed drive, classification and description of various attachments for reducing auxiliary time and easing the work of an operator, description of various devices for widening the range applicability of machine tools, examples of modernising the basic tool types of the engine-lathe group, and discusses problems concerning improvement of vibration-stability and reliability in the operation of machine tools and how to prolong their life. No personalities are mentioned. There are 35 references, all Soviet.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
Ch. I. Brief Survey and Analysis of the Technological Level of the Operating Stock of Lathes	5
Ch. II. Analysis of the Utilization of the Operating Stock of Lathes	

GUMANSKIY, I.K., inzh.; LESHCHENKO, Zh.Ya.

Some properties of alkyl sulfates of synthetic alcohols and their solutions. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.7:24-26 JI '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. NIISZh i MS.

(Cleaning compounds) (Sulfuric acid) (Alcohols)

BESPYATOV, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; LESHCHENKO, Zh.Ya., inzh.

Effect of electrolytes on the critical concentration of micella formation in aqueous solutions of a mixture of primary and secondary alkyl sulfates. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.12:24-26 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley i moyushchikh sredstv.

(Sulfuric acid)

(Electrolytes)

(Micelles)