

L 21924-66

ACC NR: AP6014621

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Some defects were discovered in the machine. Thus, the primer tank is too small, as there is only enough for coating 250-300 m of pipe. The capacity of the tank must be increased to 250 liters. Pumps must be installed for filling the fuel and primer tanks.

While testing the cleaning machine, tests were made of new scrapers with plates made of hard alloy. These scrapers were used without replacement to clean 25 km of pipe with a moderate and high degree of corrosion, while other scrapers had to be replaced after cleaning 600-800 m of pipe. Tests were also made on round brushes, which, unlike flat brushes, showed high resistance to wear. The IM-121 insulating machine has a 40 h.p. motor turning at 2,000 rpm, which drives all the assemblies. The frame of the machine carries the motor and all of the drive units for the wheels, two asphalt pumps, and two reels for winding the tube with insulating material. All the transmissions units are connected together by a chain clutches or cam and roller chains.

The machine is provided with a restraining device operating at the same time the pipe is being laid. This makes it possible to dispense with manual operations by two workers, and gives stability to the machine. During the tests, 14 km of pipe was insulated, using a mastic of commercial type with granulated rubber added. The tests showed that in the course of the day, the machine is in operation 33% ahead of the time. The T-50 trolley suspension has three axles. They are hinged together so that they can take the curve assumed by the pipe, thus distributing the load uniformly. During tests and use the suspensions stressed the pipe beyond the allowable limit, so that it was flattened in some

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parts. The design of the suspension is being improved. T-35-60 pipe layers were in use on the Kamskoe pipe line. They showed a number of disadvantages. It was impossible to reverse the pipe layer. The fuel tank is too small, in addition to other disadvantages. Cleaning and insulation of the 1220 mm diameter water main was done by an integrated method. But, since pipes 1220 mm in diameter, made of ST3 steel are very sensitive to shock, and they have considerably greater longitudinal rigidity, any attempt to do the work with the pipe layers arranged in the usual way causes the pipes to bend. Then, use was made of the new technology for insulating and laying operations proposed by the Strength Laboratory of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Steel Pipes, for pipes 1220 mm in diameter. The experience gained showed that it is possible to lay pipes 1220 mm in diameter.

The nominal expenditure of labor for 1 km of pipe 1020 mm in diameter is 501 man hours, and 1220 mm in diameter 567 man hours. For cleaning and insulating the pipe by hand and then laying, the labor expended is 17878 man days, while when the work is done mechanically and the pipe is laid at the same time, the expenditure is 2996 man days. As a result of using the new machines, the laying costs, simply as a result of shortening the construction times, are decreased by 97,000 rubles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 3/3

nst

LEV, A.P., inzh.

A water jet does the laundry. Hauka i zhin' 28 no.6:31
Je '61. (MIPA 14:7)

(Washing machines)

LEV, A.P.

Studying the circulation systems for laundering. Sbor. nauch. rab.
AKKH no.7:3-14 '61. (MIRA 18:5)

NIKINSON, I.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; LEV, A.S., podpolkovnik
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Some data on the role of the water factor in the epidemiology of
dysentery. Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:59-60 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(WATER--BACTERIOLOGY) (DYSENTERY)

NAKHINSON, I.M.; LEV, A.S.

Rapid method of determining bacteriological pollution of
water by means of impressions of microcolonies. Lab. delo
5 no.2:43-44 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(WATER--BACTERIOLOGY)

LEV, A. Yu. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Nonstationary Conditions in the Magnetic Circuit of a Nonlinear Electromagnet." Moscow Inst of Communication Engineers, 5 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

LEV, A. Yu. and YAROSLAVSKIY, L. I.

"Criteria for Evaluating Tono-Telegraphy Systems," Vest. Svyazi, No. 4, 1954.

Translation M-644, 26 Jul 55

Assistant Professor, Odessa Electrical Engineering Communications Inst.

LEV, A. Yu.

USSR/Electronics - Telegraphy

FD-532

Card 1/1 : Pub. 90-8/13

Author : Yaroslavskiy, L. I., and Lev, A. Yu., Active Members, VNOR1E

Title : Frequency spectra of tone-frequency telegraph systems with amplitude and phase keying

Periodical : Radiotekhnika 9, 64-71, May/June 1954

Abstract : Article analyzes frequency of oscillations spectra amplitude- and phase-keyed by periodic telegraph signals. When the frequency of the carrier oscillation is near the keying frequency, additional oscillations (besides carrier, upper and lower sidebands) appear in the line spectrum. The amplitude and frequency of these oscillations depend on the ratio between keying and carrier frequency and on the phase angle of the carrier oscillation relative to the telegraph pulses. States the tone-frequency telegraph system with phase keying was suggested by A. A. Pistol'kors in 1931. Three references: 3 USSR.

Institution : All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communications imeni A. S. Popov (VNOR1E)

YAROSLAVSKIY, L.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEV, A.Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Evaluating systems of tonal telegraphy. Vest.sviazi 14 no.4:7-9 Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

1. Dotsenty Odesskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi.
(Telegraph)

LEV, A.Yu.; YAKHINSON, B.I.

Displacement of the spectrum of signals. Elektrosviaz' 10 no.4:
68-74 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

108-7-12/13

AUTHOR: Not given
TITLE: Technical-Scientific Conference Held at Odessa, dedicated to the Day of Radio. (Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya v Odesse, posvyashchennaya dnyu radio, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 7, pp 79-80 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: The XI. technical-scientific Conference took place in April 1957 at Odessa. During the main session the following lectures were held: A.A.RIZKIN: "On some problems from the theory of the amplifier schemes with transistors", A.YU.LEV: "On works carried out in the field of compression of the phone spectrum." 58 lectures were delivered at the conference, 14 of them in the department of radioengineering and 16 in that of electric telecommunication. Special interest was caused by the lecture delivered by A.I.KHACHATUROV on "The problem of the stability of reception for retranslation in aircraft". A.A.RIZKIN spoke about "Generalized equivalent schemes and generalized amplifier cascades."
ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOV/142-58-4-12/30

AUTHOR: Breskin, V.A., Lev, A.Yu., Mil'man, D.P.

TITLE: On the Compression of the Frequency Spectrum of Binary Communications with Small Probability of One of the States (O szhatii chastotnogo spektra dvoichnykh soobshcheniy s maloy veroyatnost'yu odnogo iz sostoyaniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekhnika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 466-473 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses a method for increasing the effectiveness of communications channels to allow binary communication transmission. He suggests decreasing the necessary number of distinguishable levels by dropping certain unlikely combinations of binary symbols. A probability evaluation is made of the interference arising from this method of communication transmission. The paper deals first with the method of transmission and then evaluates the distortions by constructing a theoretical problem of probability. This is solved by

Card 1/2

SOV/142-58-4-12/30

On the Compression of the Frequency Spectrum of Binary Communications
with Small Probability of One of the States

constructing a complete manifold of minimally-sufficient regions adjacent to isolated wrong zero with $n = 3$, by determining $P(\dots)$ where $n = 2$, by reduction to an isolated wrong zero where $n = 3$ and by determining $p(\dots)$ where $n = 3$. Finally a computational example follows and as a supplement the formulation of $p(\dots)$ from the minimum amount of data. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii elektricheskoy svyazi i dal'ney svyazi
Odesskogo elektrotexnicheskogo instituta svyazi
(*Chair* of Electro-Communications and Long Distance
Communications Theory, Odessa Electro-Engineering
Institute of Communications)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958
Card 2/2

6,7500

25820
S/142/60/003/006/010/016
E140/E135

AUTHORS: Breskin, V.A., Vil'ner, A.Ye., and Lev, A.Yu.

TITLE: On the approximation of a binary message by a Markov chain

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol.3, No.6, pp. 636-643

TEXT: The article concerns the best approximation of a binary message by a Markov chain. The illustrative material of the article is concerned with the binary signal obtained from the facsimile transmission of line drawings. The closeness of a given statistical model to the events it approximates can be defined in various ways. One of the most frequently used criteria is the minimum mathematical expectation of some power of the error magnitude. In the present article two methods of calculating the parameters of higher-order Markov chains are examined. The first uses as the initial data the probability distributions of the length of black and white bars. In the second method the basic statistic is the distribution of black-white combinations for 1, 2, 3 time units. It is found that the second method yields a Markov Card 1/2

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S/142/60/003/006/010/016

E140/E135

On the approximation of a binary ...

chain which corresponds much more closely to the statistical characteristics of the actual message. The author points out that this is not accidental, since the important statistical properties of the message and the Markov chain are more correctly described by the combinations than by the simple duration distributions. In particular, it is found that the facsimile signal for line drawings can be sufficiently well approximated by the Markov chain C^2_2 . There are 2 figures, 4 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra dal'ney svyazi Odesskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi

(Department of Telecommunications,
Odessa Electrotechnical Institute of Communications)

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1959

Card 2/2

PIROGOV, Andrey Andreyevich; NAZAROV, M.V., retsenzent; LEV, A.Yu.,
retsenzent; OBRAZTSOVA, Ye.A., red.; TRISHIMA, L.A., tekhn.
red.

[Synthetic telephony] Sinteticheskaya telefoniya. Moskva,
Sviizdat, 1963. 118 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Telephone) (Speech)

LEV, Aleksandr Yul'yevich; RIZKIN, A.A., otv. red.; KOMAROVA,
Ye.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Wire broadcasting amplifiers] Usiliteli provodnoi svyazi.
Moskva, Svyaz'izdat, 1963. 317 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Amplifiers (Electronics))

VAYNZOF, A.; SUKHOVICH, V.; LEV, B.; ZAKORKO, K.

Norms for the number of workers. Sots. trud & no.6:113-119 Jo '63.
(HIRA 16:9)

(Ukraine—Pipe mills)

LEV, D.

Problem of the enlarger. Sov.foto 18 no.12:52-53 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Photography--Enlarging)

LEV, D.N.

Caves of the paleolithic period near Samarkand. Priroda 41 no.7:105-106
Jl '53. (MLBA 6:6)

1. Uzbekskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Alishera Navoi.
(Samarkand--Caves)

15-1957-12-17028

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12,
p 47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lev, D. N.

TITLE: New Data on the Paleolith of Uzbekistan (Novyye dannyye
po paleolitu Uzbekistana)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta istorii i arkheol. AN UzSSR, 1955, Nr 7,
pp 9-28

ABSTRACT: Bibliographical entry

Card 1/1

LEV, D.N.

Dwelling site of primitive man. Priroda 49 no.8:77-78 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Samarkandskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Navoi.
(Samarkand--Antiquities)

LEV, F.

How to switch off the electricity. IUn.tekh. 6 no.12:24-25 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Electric switchgear)

ADAMOVICH, P.V.; BATURIN, V.V.; VAKHVAKNOV, G.G.; VAYNGAUZ, L.G.;
VILENSKIY, Ye.Ya.; GAMBURG, P.Yu.; DAVYDOV, Yu.S.; KARPIS,
Ye.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.I.; KOPIYEV, S.F.; LIVCHAK, I.F.;
LOBACHEV, P.V.; LEV, G.M.; MOTKIN, Ye.M.; PIRUMOV, A.I.;
POLIKARPOV, V.F.; PROTOPOPOV, A.P.; REFIN, N.N.; SLADKOV,
S.P.; TALIYEV, V.N.; TROITSKAYA, F.B.; FEDOROV, M.N.;
SHEVELEV, F.A.; SHKABEL'NIKOVA, L.P.; SHCHUTSKIY, A.I.;
SMIRNOV, L.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.
izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.; RODINOVA, V.R., tekhn.
red.

[Present level and prospects for the development of sanitary engineering and the production of sanitary engineering equipment] Sovremennyyi uroven' i perspektivy razvitiia sanitarnoi tekhniki i proizvodstva sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 283 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut sanitarnoy tekhniki.

(SANITARY ENGINEERING)

LEV, I., inzh. (Tomskaya oblast').

Decreasing the inflammability of diesel engines. Pozh. delo 4 no. 5;
18 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Diesel engine)

GINZBURG, V.V. (Leningrad); L'V, I.D. (Leningrad)

Ventseslav Leopold'dovich Gruber; on the 150th anniversary of
his birth, Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 47 no.9:112-120 S '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted May 22, 1964.

LEV, I.D.

Readers' Conference of morphologists of Eastern Siberia. Arkh.
anat. gist. i embr. 41 no.10:125-127 0 '61. (SIRA 14:12)
(ANATOMY...PERIODICALS)

LEV, I.S.

Arrangement of installations for combined grouping of PKG-1
seismographs at SS-30/60 and SS-24P seismic stations. Razved.1
prom.geofiz. no.43:41-45 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Seismometry--Equipment and supplies)

L 40317-66 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6005348

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0092/0092 ³²/_B

INVENTOR: Voyutskiy, V. S.; Vishnyakov, Ye. P.; Shnirson, M. B.; Levi, I. S.;
Grodzenskiy, V. A.; Tabakov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of recording weak explosions and earthquakes. Class 42, No. 177640

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 92

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, ~~earthquake recording~~, seismic ~~vibration wave~~, ~~correlation function~~, explosion, ~~explosion recording~~ seismology

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of recording weak explosions and earthquakes based on determination of the interrelation function of seismic vibrations. To improve the quality and reliability of measurements, the values of the function obtained for a number of receiving points arranged along the profile are summed up with the varying time shifts corresponding to those predetermined by the location of the receiving points along the profile. [LD]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan63/

Card 1/172P

UDC: 550.341

serum antibody level validated the cellular theory of anaphylaxis. The reaction of intravascular precipitate during anaphylactic shock should be regarded as a secondary effect with no pathogenetic role. 12 references, including 1 German, 7 Hungarian, and 4 Western. (Manuscript received 4 Dec 1965).

GRODZENSKIY, V.A.; LEV, I.S.

Installation for combined grouping of PKG-2 seismographs.
Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.4346-51 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Seismometry--Equipment and supplies)

SLUTSKOVSKIY, A.I.; LEV, I.S.

Multistage mixer. Prikl. geofiz. no.36:118-137 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Seismic prospecting--Electronic equipment)

ACC NR: AT7002654

SOURCE CODE: UR/2552/66/000/047/0029/0041

AUTHORS: Grodzenskiy, V. A.; Lev, I. S.; Slutskovskiy, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of selective properties and sensitivity in groups of low-frequency seismic receivers connected in parallel or in series

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 47, 1966, 29-41

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, ~~seismic detector~~, seismologic station, seismograph

ABSTRACT: Grouping of seismic detectors has been successfully used to increase their effective sensitivity. Sometimes the grouping is used in order to increase the sensitivity of the seismorecording channel; in that case the seismic detectors are connected in series. However, frequently the desired increase in the sensitivity is not achieved because the true relationships between the output impedance of a group of seismic detectors, the resistance of connecting wires, and the input impedance of amplifiers, i.e., the transient characteristics, are not taken into account. A transient characteristic in this case is defined as the ratio of the frequency characteristic of a seismic detector, coupled to the input of an amplifier, to the frequency characteristic of the same seismic detector under no-load conditions.

UDC: 550.83(061.6)

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7002654

The problem of stationary harmonic oscillations in an equivalent "seismic detector - amplifier input" circuit is considered. It is shown that when n identical seismic detectors are connected either in parallel or in series, the phase shift (φ) remains constant; however, the absolute output impedance is decreased n times when the detectors are connected in parallel, and is increased n times when they are connected in series. The absolute impedance and the phase shift were determined experimentally for seismic detectors of the SPEN-1, NS-3, and SP-15 types. It was found that for all three detector types, the absolute output impedance had its largest value at the frequency of the first electromechanical resonance (ω_1); at the same frequency $\varphi = 0$. At frequencies $\omega > 2\omega_1$ the absolute output impedance of all the three detectors varied much less than at $\omega < \omega_1$ where it sharply decreased with a decrease in the frequency. On the basis of the experimental study of the characteristics of NS-3 type detectors, it was found that it is most suitable to connect them in series, thus excluding the resonance conditions of operation. However, when grouping the seismic detectors of the SPEN-1 type, it is most practical to connect them in parallel when they are coupled to seismic stations of low input impedance, and in series when they are coupled to seismic stations of high input impedance. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas, 8 figures, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 2/2

LEV, I. V., SAKOVICH, P. V., KEVDIN, N. A.

Gastric and pancreatic secretions in acute parenchymatous hepatitis
and cholecystitis. Klin. med., Moskva 28:6, June 50. p. 89

1. Of the Hospital Therapeutic Clinic (Head—Prof. N. A. Kevdin),
L'vov Medical Institute, L'vov.

CLM 19, 5, Nov., 1950

ЛЕВ, И. Я.
DEGTEREV, I.A.; LEV, I.Ya.; insh. (Kolpashevo, Tomskoy oblasti);
GOLOVKO, I.; IVANENKO; S.S., insh. (Nikolayev, USSR).

Our readers continue the discussion. Izobr. v SSSR 2 no.9:31-32
S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Nachal'nik Byuro sodeystviya ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu
Altayskogo traktornogo zavoda im. M.I. Kalinina (for Degterev).
2. Nachal'nik Byuro sodeystviya ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu
Khar'kovskogo elektromashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Golovko).
(Inventions) (Suggestion systems)

92-58-5-6/30

AUTHOR: Lev, I. Ya., Engineer

TITLE: Rotary Core Drilling With a Bit Having Retractable Core-Barrel
(Rotoriyye bureniye kolonkovym dolotom s brosovoy grintovoskovy)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, p 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The HDK-1-12" core-bit with a core-barrel 6 m. long has been used by the Zapsibneftegeologiya trust for core drilling. Under the most favorable drilling conditions, the length of the core-barrel has been extended to 12 m. Due to the unsatisfactory core recovery it has been often necessary to shorten round trips, and this has adversely affected the productivity of labor. Therefore, mechanic A. S. Sidorov suggested that a retractable core-barrel should be used. This would make it possible to use a bit without lifting it until it is completely worn out. In order to accomplish this, the conventional type of core-barrel was redesigned as indicated by the author in a sketch. The redesigned core-barrel consists of two parts: the core-receiver, which is 3500 mm. long, and its extension piece. The design of the core-breaker depends on the formation which has to be drilled. The introduction of a retractable core-barrel has

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Rotary Core Drilling (cont.)

92-58-5-6/30

increased the core recovery to 67.5 percent from the 50 percent attained in conventional rotary drilling. Moreover, the new type made it possible to realize a saving of 205,000 rubles in one single exploratory operation. There is one sketch.

ASSOCIATION: Zapsibneftegeologiya trest (Zapsibneftegeologiya trust)

1. Drilling--Rotary core 2. Core--Barrels--Design

Card 2/2

LEV, I./E.

Chemical Abstr.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Chlorination of Ukrainian brown coal. A. B. Kivtor,
M. I. Nativ, G. I. Shenbor, and I. P. ~~Chem. Technol.~~
~~Ukrain. Akad. Nauk 1953, 14, 10, 11~~
~~(1952) (in Russian).~~ Ukrainian brown coal is chlorinated
in the presence of CCl_4 yielding products that are soluble in organic solvents and
are reactive. The products can be used as varnishes, coatings,
adhesives, resins and film-forming materials. The products are
light brown to orange and contain up to 10% chlorine.
Chlorination is possible in CCl_4 medium or in the presence
of H_2O ; in the latter case the reaction is substantially com-
plete within 10 hrs. at 0-60° temp. range. G. M. K.

9-16-54
GMP

LEV, I.Ye.; KOVTUN, M.S.; KHEIFETS, I.G.

Phase analysis of cast iron Ukr.khim.zhur. 21 no.5:655-660 '55.
(MLRA 9:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut imeni I.V. Stalina.
(Cast iron--Analysis)

LEV, I. E.

✓ The distribution of silicon between (and among) the phases in white iron. I. E. Lev (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

440-9 Reaction between...
Si would appear in the carbide phase of the cast iron

Barbar Lavberg

LEV, T. E.

05/17

chem

✓ New indicator ~~oxine blue~~. I. E. Lev (Met. Inst., Dnepropetrovsk). ~~Zhur. Anal. Khim. 11, 889 (1958)~~. Oxine blue [8-hydroxy-5-(p-diethylaminophenylimino)-5,8-dihydroquinoline], a new indicator for pH 3.00-5.00, was synthesized. Boil 5.7 g. HgCl₂ in 50 ml. H₂O in a 250-ml. flask and add 1.7 g. NaOH in 30 ml. H₂O. Wash the thereby formed HgO suspension add 1.1 g. Na₂CO₃, stir until dissolved, add 1.84 g. p-diethylphenylenediamine sulfate in 10 ml. H₂O and 1.02 g. 8-hydroxyquinoline in 50 ml. H₂O, and stir vigorously for 1.5 hrs. while irradiating with a 300-w. bulb. Add 30 ml. EtOH, filter, wash with alc., evap. filtrate on water bath, wash with 2N NaOH and 3-4 times with H₂O, recrystallize from alc., and dry. The m.p. is 134-5°, yield 81.2%. The product may contain also 8-hydroxy-7-(p-diethylaminophenylimino)-5,8-dihydroquinoline and should be purified by passing it through a chromatographic column charged with Al₂O₃. M. Hosh

137-58-5-10655 D

LEV, I. YE

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 256 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lev, I. Ye.

TITLE: Distribution of Alloying Elements Among the Phases in White Cast Irons (Raspredeleniye legiruyushchikh elementov mezhdru fazami v belykh chugunakh)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute), Dnepropetrovsk, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute), Dnepropetrovsk

1. Cast iron--Phase studies
2. Alloys--Metallurgical effects

Card 1/1

REV. I.V.

Distr: 4E2: 18

Nonmetallic inclusions in magnesium-bearing iron
 A. E. Krivobrez and J. P. L'Ecuyer, Luzitoe Prirodnyye
 1957, No. 11, 18-19. Samples of Mg-treated Fe contg.
 0.003-0.008% S and of untreated Fe with 0.049-0.050% S
 were electrolytically dissolved in a FeSO₄, 7H₂O 3, NaCl 1,
 KNC₂O₄ 0.2% soln. in a cell with a cathode by using 0.02-
 0.03 amp./sq. cm. Nonmetallic residue of the untreated
 Fe carried almost all S of the steel, while that of the treated
 Fe could account only for 0.0025-0.0036% S. Applying
 Cd acetate soln. on freshly broken treated Fe always shows
 yellow CdS over inclusions but never on the surface. MnS
 and FeS are unaffected by the process. Apparently
 Mg forms suitable sulfide which goes to the slag while the
 residual MgS decomp. on wet polishing. I. D. Gal'...

18 4
1

84

1/1

Lev, I. Ye.

AUTHOR: Lev, I. Ye., Engineer.

129-12-7/11

TITLE: On the distribution of chromium between the phases in white iron. (O raspredelenii khroma mezhdu fazami v belom chugune).

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1957, No.12, pp. 49-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of distribution of chromium between phases in steel and iron is of great scientific and technical importance, however, little data is available on this subject and such as there is is contradictory. The aim of the work described in this paper was to elucidate the great divergence in the results of individual investigators and to improve the accuracy of available data on the distribution of chromium between the individual phases in white iron. The carbon and chromium contents of the investigated eleven specimens are entered in Table 1, p.49. The material was produced by melting charges of the desired composition in magnesite crucibles. The results of analysis showed that the chromium content in the carbide phase of a given melt was non-uniform and, in specimens of smaller diameter, Card 1/4 the chromium content in the carbide phase was smaller,

129-12-7/11

On the distribution of chromium between the phases in white iron.

whilst specimens of an equal diameter had an almost equal content of chromium in the carbide phase. Therefore, the authors assume that the chromium content in the carbide phase depends on the speed of solidification of the iron in the mould. To verify this assumption, experiments were carried out aimed at ensuring considerable differences in the speed of cooling during recrystallisation. The obtained results are given in Table 2 and these confirm the dependence of the chromium content in the carbide phase on the speed of cooling during the casting of specimens; the slower the cooling during solidification the higher will be the chromium content in the carbide phase. The chromium content in the carbide phase also increases with increasing temperature of pouring the metal into the mould (Table 3). The higher the carbide phase content in the iron, the higher will be the chromium concentration in this phase. The graph, Fig.1, p.51 shows that with increasing annealing time at the temperatures 950 and 680°C the chromium content in the carbide increases. The author arrives at the following conclusions: by direct analysis of the ferrite and the cementite in white iron it was established that the

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On the distribution of chromium between the phases in white iron.

chromium is mainly concentrated in the carbide phase. The chromium distribution between the phases is not constant and depends on the following factors: size of the specimen, the nonuniformity in the distribution will be the larger the thicker the casting and the higher the pouring temperature; the chromium content in the carbide phase depends on the speed of cooling during crystallisation and is larger in castings ^{which are} cooling down slowly; with increasing carbide phase quantities, an impoverishment of the ferrite in chromium becomes more pronounced; differences in the chromium content in the initial phases increase with increasing total content of the chromium in the metal; isothermal ^{nealing of white iron} leads to an increased chromium content in the cementite, the higher the temperature and the duration of the treatment, the higher will be the chromium concentration in the carbide phase. Thus, the nearer the iron is to the equilibrium state the more chromium will the carbide phase contain. The difference in published data relating to chromium distribution between the phases is attributed to the fact that these were obtained in analyses of alloys differing as regards composition and

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On the distribution of chromium between the phases in white iron. 129-12-7/11
conditions of manufacture.
There are 4 tables, 2 figures and 10 references, 5 of
which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute.
(Dnepropetrovskiy Metallurgicheskiy Institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Lev, I. Ye., Kovtun, M.S.

SOV/163-58-1 53/53

TITLE: The Characteristic Properties of the Compound Phases of Malleable Hard Cast Iron (K kharakteristike svoystv fazovykh sostavlyayushchikh belogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 279 - 283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the anodic processes of the fractional dissolution of ferrite or austenite, as well as the separation of cementite was discussed. It was suggested that the properties of the composition of phases of malleable hard cast iron should be investigated by means of an electrochemical method. This method makes it possible to observe the change in the anodic potential of ferrite and cementite in the hardened dies. The potential of cementite was found by the compensation method. The cementite sample was immersed in the electrolyte and acted as an anode. A platinum spiral served as the cathode. It was found that the potential difference between ferrite and cementite in relation to the composition of the electrolyte amounts to about 150 mV in a normal solution of $FeSO_4$, about 100 mV in a normal solution of HCl, and 50-60 mV in a normal

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The Characteristic Properties of the Compound Phases
of Malleable Hard Cast Iron

SOV/163-58-53/53

solution of KCl.

The determination of the electrochemical potentials of the compound phases of malleable hard cast iron shows that the most suitable electrolyte for carbide analysis of malleable hard cast iron is the 0,3 HCl-solution.

By determining the potentials of every phase the proper electrolytes may be found for the phase analysis of diverse cast irons. There are 3 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60.786

AVTOR: Gulyayev, B.B.
 CONFERENCE: Conference on Crystallization of Metals (Soveshchaniye po Kristallizatsii Metallov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauchnykh Institutov, Seriya Mekhanika, No. 4, pp 153 - 155 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held at the Institut Mashinovedeniya imeni L.M. Lavrent'eva of Mechanical Engineering of the Ac. Sc. USSR (Moscow) in 1956. About 400 people participated and the participants included specialists in the fields of foundry metallurgy, crystallography, physics, welding, heat, physical chemistry, mathematical physics and other related subjects. In addition to Soviet participants, foreign visitors included Professor D. Cziki (East Germany) and E.I. Chervinov (Czechoslovakia). This conference on crystallization of metals was the fourth conference relating to the general problem of the theory of foundry processes.

Conference on Crystallization of Metals SOV/23-58-4-37/59

Crystallization of Cast Iron. I.A. Blazhenov and N.V. Petrova, in their paper "Investigation of the Crystallization of Magnesium-Inoculated Iron", reported an experimental data relating to the conditions of solidification and the structure of castings made of magnesium-inoculated iron; they presented a theory of crystallization of magnesium-inoculated iron, considered the influence of the initial graphite in iron, considered the influence of various factors and characteristics of the metal on the formation of graphite inclusions. Professor D. Cziki (East Germany) presented a paper on crystallization of graphite in cast iron, which was illustrated by extensive metallographical information. Ya. B. Malinichka and A. Zhukov dealt with the problem of intracrystalline liquation of silicon and its influence on the structural diagram of cast iron. I.I. Khvorobay and I.F. Lev dealt with the mechanics of permalloy of centers of crystallization of graphite in castings made of white iron and the influence of the speed of crystallization on the distribution of alloying elements between the individual phases of iron-carbon alloys. I.V. Gall proposed a method of hardening of white iron from the liquid state using an extremely high speed of cooling; investigations relating to this method showed that the carbon content in the liquid state of carbon in iron which corresponded to the liquid state of crystallization dealt with the investigation of crystallization, the primary structure and the properties of quasi-eutectic gray iron.

18(7)

AUTHORS: Lev, I. Ye., Kovtun, M. S.

SOV/163-58-4-45/47

TITLE: Differential Carbide Analysis of White Pig-Iron
(Differentsial'nyy karbidnyy analiz belogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958,
Nr 4, pp 255-257 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is possible to obtain a pig-iron in which the carbide phase consists only of a eutectic cementite, or of a eutectic and secondary cementite, and in which, after slow cooling, the perlite cementite is also present. The method of a differential carbide process is given here. Small plates measuring 8 by 30 by 60 mm were used. Each plate was cut into three equal parts. The first part served for precipitating all three kinds of cementite. This part was subjected to carbide analysis in its original state. From the second part, the secondary and the eutectic cementites were precipitated. This part was heated quickly up to 750° and quenched in a 10% NaOH solution. The third part was used for precipitating the eutectic cementite, and quenched at 1100° for this purpose. The carbides were precipitated in these specimens according to the method worked

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Differential Carbide Analysis of White Pig-Iron

SOV/163-58-4-45/47

out before (Ref 3). The data obtained were compared with the calculated carbide quantities. Calculation was carried out according to the lever principle (Ref 6). The method of differential carbide analysis worked out here was tested with white pig-iron specimens alloyed with chrome, nickel, silicon and aluminum. The data obtained are given. This method permits determination of the composition of eutectic, secondary and eutectoid cementite in the subeutectic white pig-iron. There are 2 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1957

Card 2/2

18(5)

SOV/128-59-5-21/35

AUTHOR: Lev, I.Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Non Uniform Distribution of Components in White Iron
PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 36 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The author gives a survey of literature and of his own investigations into distribution of silicium, aluminum, nickel, chromium and manganese in white iron. The contents of the components in iron and fer-rite as well as the distributing coefficient of the various elements are stated. (see Tab.). The results are descussed in brief. There are 3 references, 1 of which is English and 2 Soviet.

Card 1/1

SOV/32-25-4-67/71

18(O)

AUTHORS:

Lev, I. Ye., Mal'tsev, V. F.

TITLE:

Conference on Chemical Production Control in the Metallurgical and Metal-working Industries (Soveshchaniye po khimicheskomu kontrolyu proizvodstva v metallurgicheskoy i metallobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, p 509 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In June 1958 the IV Ukrainskoye respublikanskoye soveshchaniye rabotnikov khimicheskikh laboratoriy (IV. Conference of the Workers in Chemical Laboratories of the Ukrainian Republic) was held at Dnepropetrovsk. There were 502 delegates representing 65 plants and 31 scientific research- and educational institutions. The existing GOST-methods of chemical analyses were discussed and it was stated that these methods are obsolete, and that there are no standards at all available for some analyses. On the basis of these statements a number of analysis methods are suggested for introduction in plant laboratories, such as the photo-colorimetric determination of silicic acid and aluminum oxide in refractory aluminum

Card 1/2

Conference on Chemical Production Control in the
Metallurgical and Metal-working Industries

SOV/32-25-4-67/71

silicates; the determination of small amounts of nitrogen in metals and alloys; the accelerated determination of calcium oxide in molten agglomerations, blast-furnace and open-hearth slags, limestones, and dolomite; various amperometric and titrimetric analyses and other methods. The development of the following methods is mentioned as the main task for further studies: the analytical chemistry of titanium, zirconium, tantalum, molybdenum, tungsten, and rare and trace elements, methods for the determination of small amounts of aluminum, chromium, vanadium, nickel, as well as methods of the phase analysis. In particular of ores and non-metallic inclusions. A mechanization of the supply of samples to the laboratory as well as an acceleration of the manufacture of samples was also demanded.

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18(7)

SOV/32-25-6-4/53

AUTHOR:

Lev, I. Ye.

TITLE:

Carbide Analysis of White Iron (Karbidnyy analiz belogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6,
pp 656 - 658 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The electrochemical separation of carbonaceous alloys in phases, is based on a selective dissolution of ferrite or austenite and separation of the carbides. In the case that there are more phases, the anode potential is determined from the one of the most electronegative phase. In the electrolysis of white iron (I) which consists chiefly of cementite and ferrite, ferrite dissolves, so that the potential of ferrite may be assumed to be lower than that of cementite; there are, however, no safe data to be found in publications. For the determination of the cementite potential, ground metal sections from (I) were prepared in the case under review by a special procedure, the sections being lined with bakelite, and cementite electrodes were thus obtained (Fig 1). Measure-

Card 1/2

Carbide Analysis of White Iron

SOV/32-25-6-4/53

ments of the cementite potential were made on a lamp potentiometer of the LP-5 type. The potential determinations on cementite and ferrite showed that the following values are to be regarded as optimum conditions of the carbide analysis of (I) : Current density 10-15 ma/cm², duration of electrolysis up to three hours, electrolyte 0.3 n hydrochloric acid solution, temperature - room temperature. There are 2 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

Card 2/2

PLATE I BOOK EXPOSITION 80/3344

Bookshelves go North (Lefranch professor, 4th)

Experimental studies: study monochromy (Crystallization of metals)

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

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Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

Proceedings of the North Conference on the Theory of Crystallization

LEV, I.Ye.

Distribution of alloying elements in the structure formation of
white cast iron. Izv. vuz. khim. zashch. obrab. met. no.2:110-150 (1960).
(In Russian)

1. Ineprotivost' metallurgicheskoy fiziki.
(Cast Iron Metallurgy)
(Phase rule and equilibria)

LEV, Isaak Yefimovich; TARAN-ZHOVNIR, Yu.N., otv. red.; LIBERMAN, S.S.,
ved. red.; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Carbide analysis of cast iron] Karbidnyi analiz chuguna.
Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat. 1962. 180 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cast iron—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/032/62/028/003/002/017
B127/B110

AUTHORS: Lev, I. Ye., and Kovtun, M. S.
TITLE: Determination of small cerium quantities in cast iron and steels
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 3, 1962, 273-274

TEXT: A rapid method of determining Ce in carbon-containing iron alloys is described. Ce is precipitated as oxalate at pH 5.5-7.0 with lanthanum oxalate as collector. Ce is coprecipitated with La in acid medium even with large excess of Fe, Al, or Mn. 1.0 g of steel or cast iron is dissolved in 30 ml HCl (1:3). The carbides are destroyed by dropping in HNO₃ (1:40), and then 4 ml of 10 mg/ml La(NO₃)₃ solution is added. In the case of cast iron, graphite and SiO₂ are filtered off. 100 ml of saturated oxalic acid is added, the solution is heated and neutralized with NH₄OH (1:3) until turbidity sets in. After settling for 1 hr, the precipitation is filtered, dissolved in 5 ml of 1.0 M H₂SO₄, after addition

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Determination of small cerium...

S/O'2/62/028/003/002/0:7
B127/B110

of one drop H_2O_2 evaporated until SO_3 vapors appear, 5 ml H_2O added filtered, 25 ml of 20 % $K_4P_2O_7 \cdot 3 H_2O$ solution and then 2 ml of 0.01 N $KMnO_4$ added, filled up to 50 ml, and the intensity of coloring measured after 3 min with a ФЭК-М (FEK-M) colorimeter and a green light filter. The Ce content is determined with the aid of a calibration curve. There are 1 table and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows:
W. Westwood, A. Mayer, Analyst, 73 (1948); T. Marple, E. Przybylowicz, D. Hume, Anal. Chem., 28, 12 (1956).

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

Card 2/2

KRIVOSHEYEV, A.Ye.; LEV, I.Yb.; RUDNITSKIY, L.S.; BELAY, G.Ye.

Cerium distribution among phases in white cast iron. *Fiz. met.
i metalloved.* 16 no.2:313-316 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Cast iron—Metallography)
(Cerium—Metallography)

BARANOV, A.A.; LEV, I. Ye.

Effect of deformation on the carbide transformation. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met.7 no. 5:122-123 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LEV, I.Ye., red.

[New methods of analysis in metallurgical and metalworking plants; reports] Novye metody analiza na metallurgicheskikh i metalloobrabatyvayushchikh zavodakh; doklady. Moskva, Metallurgiya, 1964. 191 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Soveshchaniye khimikov-analitikov metallurgicheskikh i metalloobrabatyvayushchikh zavodov, issledovatel'skikh i uchebnykh institutov, 1962. Dnepropetrovsk.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039275

S/0148/64/000/005/0122/0123

AUTHORS: Baranov, A. A.; Lev, I. Ye.

TITLE: The effects of deformation in carbide transformation

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 122-123

TOPIC TAGS: carbide phase, cold deformation, plastic pearlite, secondary cementite, electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The authors determined the composition of carbides after cold deformation of specimens with 1.25% C and plastic pearlite as well as secondary cementite. The deformation of 4 x 15 x 80 mm cold-rolled specimens was 21 and 34%. The phase, known as X-carbide and assumed to consist of Fe₂C, was precipitated by electrolytical technique. Reduced and non-reduced control specimens had the same C contents in the precipitated carbide phase. Considering that Fe₃C cementite contains 6.67% C while Fe₂C X-carbide contains 9.7% C, it may be assumed that the carbide phase consists of cementite. Thus, the changes in cementite during cold deformation are not associated with the formation of an Fe₂C-type carbide phase containing 9.7% C. The orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2

KRIVOSHEYEV, A.Ye.; LEV, I.Ye.; RUDNITSKIY, L.S.; BELAY, G.Ye.

Distribution of cerium between the phases of cast iron. Lit. proizv.
no.7:23-24 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

LEV, I.Ye.

Determination of magnesium in cast irons by means of the FES-1
apparatus. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:47 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

TARAN, Yu.N. (Dnepropetrovsk); LEV, I.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk); YATSENKO, A.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); BELAY, G.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk); Prinsipal' uchastiye; GERASIMOVA, T.I., inzh.; KURASOV, A.N.

Specific features of the eutectic crystallization of cast iron inoculated with cerium. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.3:131-139 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KRIVOSHEYEV, A. Ye.; LEV. I. Ye.; RUDNITSKIY, L.S.; BELAY, G. Ye.

Distribution of cerium among phases in gray cast iron and its effect on the structure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 2 no.1:130-135 '65 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

LEV, I.Ye.

Photometric determining of cerium in ordinary and stainless steel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 8 no.4:698-700 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

LEV, I.Ye.; BELAY, G.Ye.; TARAN, Yu.N.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.

Investigating the distribution of cerium in cast iron with the help
of an electron probe. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.2:236-242 Ag
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii, Dnepropetrovsk.

TARAN, Yu.N.; SNAGOVSKIY, V.M.; LEV, I.Ye.

Microscopic division of the carbide phases in Fe - C - Cr alloys.
Zav. lab. 31 no.9:1111-1112 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii imeni Bardina.

BUNIN, K.P.; LEV, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; SNAGOVSKIY, V.M., inzh.; TARAN,
Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Structure of white chromium cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.9:23-24
S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Bunin).

ACC NR: AP6036966

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3248/3253

AUTHOR: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Mozharov, M. V.; Dobrovinskaya, Ye. R.; Lev, I. Ye.

ORG: Kharkov State University (Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Kharkov (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov)

TITLE: Diffusion of cations along boundaries in alkali halide bicrystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3248-3253

TOPIC TAGS: physical diffusion, alkali halide, activation energy

ABSTRACT: The self-diffusion and diffusion of Ag^+ , Tl^+ , K^+ , Na^+ , Ni^{++} and Ca^{++} cations along boundaries in KCl, NaCl and KI bicrystals grown by the Kyropoulos method were studied. The distribution of diffusing cations in the boundary region was determined by autoradiography. The role of defects in the diffusion process was described by their diffusional penetrability $\Phi = DS$, where D is the diffusion coefficient and S the cross-sectional area of the diffusion front. The temperature dependence $\Phi = \Phi_0 e^{-\frac{Q_b}{RT}}$, where Q_b is the activation energy of boundary diffusion of univalent

ions, was determined experimentally. Q_b was found to be close to the activation energy of diffusion along an edge dislocation Q_d and to the activation energy of volume diffusion Q_v in the low-temperature (impurity) region. It is postulated therefore

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ACC NR: AP6036966

that the elementary diffusion event is similar in all three cases and consists in the jump of the atoms into the neighboring vacancy. It is concluded that the degree of looseness of the boundary is largely independent of temperature, assuming that the boundary width is substantially less dependent on temperature than is the diffusion coefficient. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2

DOVZHANSKIY, S.I., kand.med.nauk; MALKIN, I.I.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.P.; KORESHEVA,
I.I.; KIBZUN, V.A.; SHAVLAK, L.I.; SAMANCHUK, I.M.; KOKHANOV, Ye.M.;
Prinimali uchastiye: KERIMOV, V.M.; LEV, Kh.A.; GULUEEV, A.F.

Combined hydrogen sulfide-radon baths in treating chron'c
dermatoses at the Sochi-Matsesta Health Resort. Vest. derm.
i ven. 38 no.9:47-51 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sochinskiy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. N.Ye.
Romanov) i dermatologicheskii sanatoriy "Raduga" (glavnyy vrach
G.K.Gonsales).

1951, 1. ; 1951, 1.

Statistical control in the food industry.

STATISTICKÝ ROZKRYV. (Ministerstvo potravinářského průmyslu)
Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 10, No. 1, Oct. 1958

Monthly List of East European accession, (1941), 10, Vol. , No. 12, Dec. 1958
Uncl.

GUSHANSKAYA, P.G.; SYCHEVA, L.F.; DOBKIN, I.Ye.; LEV, L.I.

Using partition chromatography for the separation of low molecular weight acids obtained in the oxidation of soft paraffins. Khim.i tekhn. topl.i masel 6 no.8:31-36 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Neftemaslozavod im. Shaumyana.
(Acids, Organic)
(Chromatographic analysis)
(Paraffins)

LEV, L.S., inzh.

Modernizing the beveling machine. Mash.Bel. no.5:109-106
'58. (MIRA 12:11)

(Machine tools)

KUDEVICH, V.K., inzh.; LFV, L.S., inzh.

High-speed horizontal forging machine. Wash. Bel. no. 6:163-167
'59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Forging machinery)

LEV, Ladislav, inz.

Some observations on digital computers. El tech obzor 51 no.7:
358-359 J1 '62.

1. Ceske vysoke uceni technicke.

GOLDOBENKOV, D.; LEV, M.; ALEKSEYENKO, V., doktor tekhn.nauk

"Organization of the basic production processes in light industry enterprises" L.B.Bass. Reviewed by D.Goldobekov, M.Lev, V.Alekseenko.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.8:45-46 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Industrial management)
(Bass, L.B.)

LEU, M.
 GOFMAN, A.; FREY, A.I.; RUTSHMANN, I.; OTT, Kh.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; KISHFALUDI, L.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.; DEREVITSKAYA, V.A.; PROKOF'YEV, M.A.; SHABAROVA, Z.A.; FILIPPOVA, L.A.; SHANKMAN, S.; KHAYGA, S.; LIV, F.; ROBERTS, M.Ye.; GAVRILOV, N.I.; AKIMOVA, L.N.; KHLUDOVA, M.S.; MAKSIMOV, V.I.; IZELIN, B.M.; SHEPPARD, R.K.; SHKODINSKAYA, Ye.N.; VASINA, O.S.; BERLIN, A.Ya.; SOF'INA, Z.P.; LARIONOV, L.F.; KNUNYANTS, I.L.; GOLUBEVA, N.Ye.; KARPAVICHUS, K.I.; KIL'DISHEVA, O.V.; MEDZIGRADSKIY, K.; KAFTAR, M.; LEV, M.; KORENSKI, F.; BUASSONA, R.A.; GUTTMAN, St.; KHOYGENIN, R.L.; ZHAKENO, P.A.; BAZHUS, S.; LENARD, K.; DUAL'SKI, S.; SHREDER, Ye.; SHMIKHEN, R.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Results of the Fourth European Symposium on the chemistry of peptides. Abstracts of reports. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.4:468-476 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Aktsionernoye obshchestvo "Sandos", Bazel', Shveysariya (for Gofman, Frey, Ott, Rutshmann). 2. Farmatsevticheskaya fabrika "G.Rikhter", Budapesht, Vengriya (for Kishfaludi, Korenski, Dualski). 3. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva (for Kochetkov, Derevitskaya, Shemyakin, Khokhlov). 4. Laboratoriya khimii belka Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Prokof'yev, Shabarova, Filippova, Gavrilov, Akimova, Khludova). 5. Fond meditsinskikh issledovaniy, Passadena, Kaliforniya, Sev.Soyed.Shtaty Ameriki (for Shankman, Khayga, Liv, Roberts). 6. Laboratoriya khimii belka Instituta organicheskoy

(Continued on next card)

Gofman, A.,—(Continued) Card 2.

khimii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Maksimov). 7. Aktsionernoye obshchestvo "TSiba", Bazel', Shveytsariya (for Izelin). 8. Liverpul'skiy universitet, Angliya (for Sheppard). 9. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkolofii AMN SSSR, Moskva (for Shkodinskaya, Vasina, Berlin, Sof'ina, Larionov). 10. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva (for Knunyants, Golubeva, Karpavichus, Kil'disheva). 11. Institut organicheskoy khimii Budapeshtskogo universiteta, Vengriya (for Medzigradskiy, Kaftar, Lev). 12. Farmatsevticheskiy otdel Aktsionernogo obshchestva "Sandos", Bazel', Shveytsariya (for Buassona, Guttman, Khoxygenin, Zhakeno, Rutshmann). 13. Issledovatel'skiy institut farmatsevticheskoy promyshlennosti, Budapesht, Vengriya (for Bazhus, Lenard). 14. Aktsionernoye obshchestvo "Shering", Zapadnyy Berlin (for Shreder, Shmikhen).
(Peptides--Congresses)

LEV, M.A., inzh.; MURATOV, I.V., inzh.

Prestressed-reinforced PBK-type lining constructions for the support of level mine workings. Kropl. gor. vyr. ugol'. shakht no. 1:159-163 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Tsentrogiproshakhtostroy.
(Mine timbering)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

~~LEU-M-A~~

~~LEV, M.A., inzh.~~

Reinforced concrete bunton for the reinforcement of mine shafts.
Shakht.stroi. no.10:16-20 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Tsentrogiproshakhtstroy.
(Mine timbering) (Shaft sinking) (Reinforced concrete construction)

LEV, M.A., inzh.

Design and use of sectional reinforced concrete lining. Shakht.
stroil. no.6:20-21 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Mine timbering) (Reinforced concrete construction)

SLAVIN, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEV, M.A., inzh.

Protection for the electric motors of incubators. Ptitssevod-
stvo 9 no.10:22-27 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrifikatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Lev).
(Incubators) (Electric relays)

DYKHOVICHNYY, Abram Ionovich, prof.; DYKHOVICHNYY, Yuriy Abramovich, inzh.; PEREL'SHTEYN, N.L., retsenzent; LEV, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; CHECHKOV, L.V., red. izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Reinforced-concrete structures and their use in mine construction] Zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii i ikh primeneniye v shakhtnom stroitel'stve. ¹zd.2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1962. 791 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Perel'shteyn).
(Reinforced concrete construction) (Mining engineering)

LEV, M.A., inzh.; SHAPITO Yu.Z.

Using gunite for lining mine workings. Shakht.stroi. 6 no.2;
4-8 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSNIIPodzemshakhtostroy.
(Mine timbering)(Gunite)

SHOR, D.I.; BARANOV, V.V.; GORYUSHKIN, V.N.; LEV, M.A.

Basic parameters for sectional reinforced-concrete linings in
the horizontal underground mining by the shield method. Trudy
TSNII Podzemshakhtstroia no.3:144-158 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

KORZHENKO, M.S.; LEV, M.B. (Kiyev)

Organization of the production of ionized milk. Fed. akush. i
gin. 22 no. 1:34-35 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(MILK) (ION EXCHANGE)

ACCESSION NR: AP4029210

S/0226/64/000/002/0089/0098

AUTHOR: Lev, M. B. (Moscow); Pavlovskaya, Ye. I. (Moscow); Shibryayev, B. F. (Moscow); Barkan, B. L. (Moscow)

TITLE: Obtaining spherical iron powder by the method of atomizing fused metal

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1964, 89-98

TOPIC TAGS: spherical powder, spherical iron powder, Armco iron, 10 steel, 30 steel, 45 steel

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the effect of various factors (design of the burner, carbon content in the atomized metal, preliminary annealing, air pressure, distance from burner to water level in the powder gathering chambers, etc.) on the yield of Armco iron and Nos. 10, 30 and 45 steels are given in tables, which include the granulometric composition and pressability. The design and description of a device for atomizing fused metal by water is shown. The first results of its operation are given. The authors find it difficult to say which variant of atomizing will be preferable. It is entirely possible that both methods will be used depending upon specific conditions. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 7 tables.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029210

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Feb63

DATE ACQ: 28Apr64

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SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SESSION NR: AP5004442

AUTHOR: Lev, M. B.; Pavlovskaya, Ye. I.

80
21
B
16

TITLE: Use of porous cermet partitions for localizing a flame

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1965, 74-78

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, porous cermet, sintered iron, sintered bronze, sintered stainless steel, flame partition/steel 1Kh18N9T

ABSTRACT: The paper presents the results of the use of porous cermet materials made from bronze and 1Kh18N9T stainless steel for confining the mixtures of hot gases employed in the petrochemical industry. Since the effectiveness of a flame partition is characterized by the maximum initial pressure of the gas mixture at which it can be confined (this pressure being termed the limiting safe pressure or LSP) in the presence of the porous cermet partition, the dependence of LSP on the pore diameter of such type device, the diagram and operation of which are described. Oxygen, hydrogen, oxygen-methane and air-hydrogen mixtures were used as the combustible gases. The effectiveness of the flame partitions was found to depend considerably on the pore diameter: the smaller the latter, the higher the LSP. The thickness of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5004442

cermet partitions did not affect the LSP within the investigated limits (5 to 20 mm). Porous bronze was found to be much more effective for flame-confining purposes than porous iron or stainless steel. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya (State scientific research and planning Institute for petroleum machinery)

RECEIVED: 17Dec63

ENCL: 06

SUB CODE: MM, FF

RUSSKOE VOYU

ORIGON VOYU

Copy 2/2

ABUSHKEVICH, P.V.; BELYAYEVA, N.S.; KHELKOV, I.A.; ILV, M.I.; MAZURIN, N.D.

Natural tularemia foci in Khabarovsk Territory. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 40 no.5:48-51 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ABUSHKEVICH, P.V.; VAYSBRUD, V.I.; KULIKOV, I.A.; LEV, M.I.;
MAZURIN, N.D.; ROZINA-ITSKINA, TS.S.; TIKHONOV, G.I.

Epidemic and etiological nature of the virus influenza epidemic
in Khabarovsk in January-March 1959. Vop. virus. 5 no. 6:750
N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Khabarovsk--Influenza)