D'YAKOV, V.G.; LEVIN, I.A.; CHESKIS, Kh.I.

Electrically welded pipes used in place of seamless pipes for petroleum refineries and petrochemical plants. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:16-17 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

L 17929-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 SSD/ASD(m)-3/ASD(f)-2/
AFMDC/AFTC(p) JD/JW/HW/WB
ACCESSION NR: AR4043246 S/0137/64/000/009/I058/I058

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9I366

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A.; Maksimova, G. F.

TITLE: Formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in unstabilized stainless steels

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-t neft. mashinostr., vyp. 2, 1964, 121-[illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, corrosion, chrome-nickel steel, austenitic steel, grain boundary, Cr, Ni, C, chromium carbide, cold working, steel 18-8, steel 25-20

TRANSLATION: The processes which control the formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in austenitic Cr-Ni steels 18-8 and 25-20 were studied. It was found that this process is connected with the appearance of Cr carbide in the grain boundaries. Values obtained for activation energy confirm that in some cases the activation energy reflects the process of C diffusion and in other cases the process of Cr diffusion. The effect of cold working on

Card 1/2

L 17929-65
ACCESSION NR: AM4048246

speed of formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion was investigated. It was established that cold working brings about a small increase in the rate of formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion (by 1.5 to 4 times) for steel with a small activation energy, and a considerable acceleration in the rate of formation for steel with a large activation energy.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 21118-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) BSD/ASD(f)-3/ASD(m)-3 MJW/JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AR5000602 S/0137/64/000/008/I069/I069

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya. Sv. t., Abs. 8I441

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A.; Maksimova, G. F.

TITLE: Effect of cold working with compression on the formation of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in austenitic steels

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-t neft. mashinostr., vyp. 2, 1964, 138-139

TOPIC TAGS: cold working, compression, metal corrosion, intercrystalline corrosion, austenitic steel/ steel OKh18N9

TRANSLATION: Samples of steel OKh18N9 in the form of rods 55 mm long and 18 mm in diameter, after hardening, were subjected to a compression of 10% and then held for varying periods of time in the temperature interval 475-575°. The samples were then turned down to a diameter of 10 mm and subjected for 24 hrs to the action of a standard solution by the AM method (GOST 6032-58). The presence of intercrystalline corrosion was determined by the appearance of cracks

Card 1/2

L 21118-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5000602

in the samples after bending them to an angle of 90° and also by the timbre of the sound given off by the samples. It was established that deformation by compression before tempering in the critical temperature zone leads to a marked increase in the tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 6201-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) MJW/JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP4047505 S/0129/64/000/010/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A.; Kochergina, D. G.

TITLE: The effect of titanium on the intercrystalline corrosion of ferritic-austenitic steels

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no 10, 1964, 22-23, and bottom half of insert facing p 25

TOPIC TAGS: intercrystalline corrosion, ferritic austenitic steel, titanium

ABSTRACT: The effect of Ti on intercrystalline corrosion of ferritic austenitic Kh21N5 and Kh21N6M2 was found beneficial with regard to corrosion resistance only when it is present in sufficient quantities. Specimens without Ti hardened from 950C were endowed with satisfactory resistance to intercrystalline corrosion when exposed to critical temperatures. Other specimens with 0.284 to 0.61% Ti displayed a tendency to intercrystalline corrosion upon annealing from 1250C for 15 to 30 seconds although they were sufficiently resistant after additional

Card 1/2

L 36201-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047505

2

heating at 450 to 850C. An increase in the amount of ferrite lowered the resistance to acid attack. Although enhancing the formation of ferrite, Ti inhibits carbon diffusion reducing corrosive strength as a result of carbide precipitation during temper hardening. Additions of larger amounts of Ti increased the minimum heating time at which the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion appeared after hardening from 1060C. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: GIPRONEFTEMASH

SUBMITTED:00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

LEVIN, I.A.

Types of warehouses for highly volatile and aggressive petrochemical products. Neftepererab. i neftekhim. no.11:27-29 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i gaza.

KOCHERGINA, D.G.; KLINOV, I.Ya.; LEVIN, I.A.

Determining the structural component responsible for the formation of the tendency to intercrystalline corrosion in ferrite-austenitic steels. Trudy MIKHM 28:87-90 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043487 S/0133/64/000/008/0734/0735

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A., Maksimova, G. F., D'yakov, V. G.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance and possible uses of arc welded pipes made of steel Kh17N13M2T

SOURCE: Stal', 24- no. 8, 1964, 734-735

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel Kh17N13M2T, corrosion resistance, steel corrosion, arc welded steel, steel pipe, welded steel pipe

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of argon-shield arc-welded seams of pipes made of Kh17N13M2T steel, which are widely used in processes involving fatty acids, was tested to evaluate the applicability of such pipes in certain branches of the petroleum and crude oil industries. The corrosion resistance of pipes 1. annealed at 1050C as in the regular manufacturing process, 2. additionally annealed at 870C, and 3. additionally annealed at 1100C for 3 hrs. with subsequent water quenching, was determined in acetic, caproic, capric, stearic and sulfuric acids and H_2S-saturated 0.03N hydrochloric acid. In addition, the weld-seam resistance to intercrystallite and point corrosion was tested in a sulfuric-acid solution of copper sulfate and by determining the protective-film failure potential in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043487

0.1N sodium chloride. The results of the tests were quite satisfactory. Under all conditions, the corrosion rate of the weld seam was practically identical to that of the base metal, varying from as low as 2-30μ to 33mm/yr. (60% H_2SO_4). These pipes can be recommended for use in the petroleum industry. The pipe was manufactured at the Moskovskiy trubny*y zavod (Moscow Pipe Plant). Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Giproneftemash

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 51994-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) MJW/JD/WB
ACCESSION NR: AT5012204 UR/3078/64/028/000/0087/0090 23 22

AUTHOR: Kochergina, D. G.; Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Levin, I. A. 8+1

TITLE: Determination of the structural component responsible for the tendency of ferrite-austenitic steels toward intercrystalline corrosion 16

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, v. 28, 1964. Korroziya khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 87-90

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, ferritic steel, austenitic steel, intercrystalline corrosion, biphasic alloy

ABSTRACT: A technique was developed to determine the grains along the boundaries of which intercrystalline corrosion occurred in two-phase ferritic-austenitic steels. The samples were etched in potassium ferricyanide, which colors the ferrite grains but not the austenite grains, and photographed. This technique showed that the tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in titanium-free ferritic-austenitic steels appears primarily along the austenite - ferrite phase boundaries. This is observed in Kh21N5 and OKh21N6M2 steels after rapid cooling from a high temperature. Additional heating of these steels at 450-850C causes the loss of corrosion resistance between the ferrite grains as well.

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L 51994-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5012204

Hence, in these two types of steel, the ferrite component is responsible for the appearance of the tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion. The processes causing this tendency take place faster at the boundaries of the ferrite grains than at those of the austenite grains. The technique is applicable to other ferritic-austenitic steels, and in principle to other two-phase alloys. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

BJ

Card 2/2

LEVIN, I.A.; VOLIKOVA, I.G.

Methodology of faster testing of single-phase stainless steels for resistance to transcrystallite corrosion. Zav. lab. 30 no.7:816-819 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

L 30053-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pu-4
AFFTC/ESD-3/SSD/IJP(c) MJW JD HM JG WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5005067 S/0135/65/000/002/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Levin, I.A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Murashova, L. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: The intercrystalline corrosion tendency of OKh13 steel and its welding compounds

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1965, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: welding, steel welding, weld corrosion, intercrystalline corrosion, anti-corrosion heat treatment, steel corrosion/steel OKh13

ABSTRACT: The crude-oil processing industries make wide use of OKh13 steel, and since it is often used at temperatures up to 540C, it seemed advisable to study the resistance to intercrystalline corrosion of this steel and its welding compounds. Tests showed that intercrystalline corrosion occurs either after one heating up to or above 900C or repeated heating to temperatures below 700C. After repeated heating this corrosion tendency disappears (at 600C after a few hours, at 500C after several tens of hours). High corrosion stability was found in welds produced with electrodes free from Nb. The article also presents recommendations for preliminary anticorrosive heat treatment (as a function of the required operating temperature) in cases in which

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L 30053-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005067

2

the operating medium is conducive to corrosion. "The welding compounds were produced under the supervision of Eng. N. M. Korolev." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Giproneftemash

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 485:0-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pr-4/Ps-4
IJP(c) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5009027 UR/0314/65/000/003/0037/0041

40
36B

AUTHOR: Levin, I.A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Volikova, I. G. (Candidate technical sciences)

TITLE: Influence of high-temperature heating on the corrosion resistance of Kh17T and Kh25T steel

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 37-41

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, steel titanium content, steel structure, electron microscopy, high temperature corrosion, steel heat treatment, intercrystalline corrosion, acid corrosion, Kh17T steel, Kh25T steel

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to a study of the influence of the temperature and duration of heating on the appearance of a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion in Kh17T and Kh25T steel. The tests were carried out at the boiling point in the following solutions: 110 g/l $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ + 55 ml/l H_2SO_4 of 96% concentration, 160 g/l $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ + 100 ml/l H_2SO_4 of 96% concentration + copper turnings, and a 65% HNO_3 solution. To determine the tendency toward corrosion as a function of the content of titanium, carbon, and nitrogen, use was made of the ratio $\frac{Ti}{C + 6/7\ N}$. It was found that

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L 48570-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009027

4

heating at 1100C and above causes a tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion. The minimum temperature of heating which causes this tendency in the steels being studied varies in direct proportion to the above ratio, in inverse proportion to the holding time, and depends on the composition of the medium. Tempering of the steel at 760C even for 5 min. caused the steels to be stable to corrosion, independently of the temperature and duration of the preceding heat treatment. To account for the above relationships, the authors conducted a carbide analysis and metallographic and electron-microscopic investigations of the samples of heat-treated steel. An interpretation of the phenomena observed is given. "The carbide analysis was carried out by workers at the Analiticheskaya laboratoriya NIIKhimmasha (Analytical Laboratory of NIIKhimmash) under the guidance of N.V. Khakhlova; A.M. Shabanova took part in the electron microscopy." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 tables and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 61703-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) RM/WB/MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5015967 UR/0314/65/000/006/0037/0038

669.15-194 : 669.24'26 : 620.193.47

AUTHORS: Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences); Levin, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kochergina, D. G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Intercrystalline corrosion of 21-5 steels in the solutions of formic and acetic acids

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1965, 37-38

TOPIC TAGS: steel, corrosion, corrosion resistance, acetic acid, formic acid/ Kh21N5 steel, Kh21N6M2 steel, Kh21N5T steel, Kh21N6M2T steel

ABSTRACT: Tendencies of steels Kh21N5, Kh21N6M2, Kh21N5T, and Kh21N6M2T to intercrystalline corrosion in a standard sulfur-copper solution and in boiling 50% formic and acetic acids were investigated. Some of the specimens were heated before the acid test at 1250C for 15 sec. After they remained in the solutions for 100 hours they were bent at a 90° angle, and the bend was studied microscopically for the appearance of intercrystalline fissures. Experiments with the standard solution revealed that the preliminary heating and the titanium content in steel increased its tendency to corrosion. Only titanium-free steel Kh21N5 proved resistant to formic acid. Corrosion-inducing activity of acetic acid was lower than that of the

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L 61703-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015967

formic. Speed of interorystalline corrosion was determined metallographically in the specimens which underwent additional heating for different periods of time. The relation of the corrosion depth to the time of additional heating is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. It was noted that in the ferrite-austenite steels Kh21N5T and Kh21N6M2T corrosion proceeded rapidly and to a greater depth. Steels Kh21N5 and Kh21N6M2 containing 0.04-0.09% carbon had the strongest resistance to interorystalline corrosion. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 61703-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015967

ENCLOSURE: 01

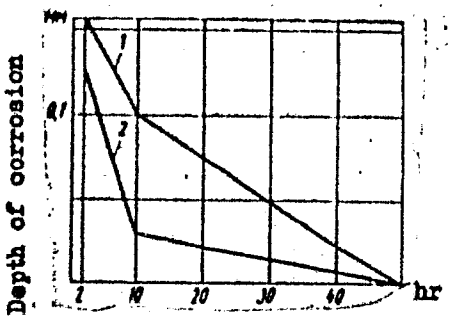

Fig. 1. Variation in the depth of intercrystalline corrosion in steel Kh21N5T (melt No. 15) with respect to the time of additional heating at 600C after testing: 1) in standard solution during 48 hours; 2) in 50% formic acid during 100 hours

Card 3/3

L 45570-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG/WB/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5011094 UR/0314/65/000/004/0035/0037 56 B

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Maksimova, G. F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Effect of cold deformation on the susceptibility to intercrystalline corrosion of steels of the 18-8T type

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1965, 35-37

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, nickel, stainless steel, titanium containing steel, steel intercrystalline corrosion, deformed steel corrosion, Kh18N10T steel

ABSTRACT: Several heats of Kh18N10T steel were annealed at 1200 or 1000C, cold worked, and subjected to sensitizing annealing at 500 and 525C (steels containing 0.084%C and 18.2% Cr) or at 525, 550, and 600C for 5000 hr (steels containing 0.07% C and 17.6%C) and tested for susceptibility to intergranular corrosion. In steels annealed at 1000C cold working was found to lower susceptibility. In steels annealed at 1200C, however, cold working intensified the intercrystalline corrosion. Such different effects of cold working are explained by titanium carbide (TiC) going into solid solution only at comparatively high annealing temperatures (1100—1200C). Since only carbon which is in the solid solution participates in the development of the intercrystalline corrosion, cold working sharply increases the susceptibility of steels annealed at 1200C to intergranular corrosion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [MS]

Card 1/2

L 45570-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011094

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: MM
NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 001	ATD PRESS: 4001

am

Card 2/2

L 4202-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD/HW/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP5014129 UR/0365/65/001/003/0257/0264
620.196
669.15-194:669.24'26

AUTHOR: Levin, I. A.; Kochergina, D. G.

TITLE: Intercrystalline corrosion of the ferritic-austenitic type steels OKh21N5T and OKh21N6M2. I. Conditions for the occurrence of the tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, 257-264

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistant steel, intergranular corrosion, ferritic steel, austenitic steel

ABSTRACT: The characteristics of intercrystalline corrosion and its suppression were studied for the two phase steels OKh21N5T and OKh21N6M2. Twenty-seven heats were prepared, with the C contents ranging from 0.04 to 0.20%, Cr from 20.4 to 23.6%, Ni from 4.9 to 6.4%, Mo from 0 to 2.87%, and Ti from 0 to 0.61%. These were cast into ingots of dimensions 120 × 120 × 300 mm, and were further processed by forging and hot rolling to a final thickness of 2 mm. These sheets were subsequently heat-treated by quenching from 950, 1050, 1150 and 1250°C and then fully anneal-

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L 4202-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014129

ed; the effects of this treatment on the appearance of δ-ferrite and on intercrystalline corrosion were noted. The tendencies toward intercrystalline corrosion determined by using the AM GOSTa 6032-58 standards technique, and curves were presented in which the time for the appearance and suppression of intercrystalline corrosion was given as a function of the temperature of full-annealing. In the ferritic-austenitic steels, intercrystalline corrosion tended to appear immediately after quenching as well as after subsequent annealing. It began at first at the grain boundaries of the ferrite-austenite phases; after full-annealing in a critical temperature region, the tendency toward intercrystalline corrosion appeared among the ferrite grains alone, and then after a period of time it began among the austenite grains. The ferritic constituents were found to be responsible for this type of corrosion in the ferritic-austenitic steels; therefore, the stability of these steels to grain boundary attack was determined the composition of this phase. Titanium was of value in suppressing intercrystalline corrosion in these steels, principally because it affected the composition of the ferritic grains. The higher temperature region for full-annealing also alleviated intercrystalline corrosion. Suppression of intercrystalline corrosion in the critical temperature region (full-annealing) was achieved by adding about 2% Mo to the ferritic-austenitic steels.

Card 2/3

L 4202-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5014129

The best resistance to intercrystalline corrosion was gotten in the 0.04-0.09% C steels, without Ti, quenched from 950°C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Petroleum Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 02Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

LEVIN, I. A.

"Investigation of an Automobile With Individual Drive." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 13 Oct 50, Moscow Automotive Mechanics Inst

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

SOV/113-59-2-3/20

AUTHOR: Fal'kevich, B.S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Levin, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kuznetsov, A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Some Problems in Gas-Turbine Automobile Construction (Nekotoryye voprosy gazoturbinnogo avtomobilestroyeniya)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobile'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 5-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The "Automobile" Department at the Moscow Institute of Automobile Engineering has started developing the theory of the gas-turbine automobile in order to establish how best to design and operate it. The article deals with the general theory of gas-turbine power plants for automobiles and describes the characteristic features of the current (USA, England, France, Spain, and Italy) turbine-driven vehicles. There are 6 graphs, 4 tables, 2 diagrams, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Automobile Engineering)

Card 1/1

FAL'KEVICH, B.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; LEVIN, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk

Utilizing power circulation in traction tests of motor-trucks. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.3:100-106 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.
(Motortrucks--Testing)

LEVIN, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Graphoanalytic method for plotting traction and fuel-saving characteristics of a motor vehicle with a hydrodynamic transmission under steady operating conditions. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.9:94-98 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.
(Motor vehicles)

DIVAKOV, N.V., Kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVIN, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Efficient drive for the medium and rearmost axles of the 6x6 motortruck. Avt.prom. 28 no.8:18-21 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.
(Motortrucks--Axles)

LEVIN, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using hydraulic torque converters in braking motor vehicles.
Avt. prom. 29 no.11:12-13 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.

LEVIN, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficient degree of differential locking for multidrive motor vehicles. Avt. prom. 30 no.3:14-18 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.

ACC NR: AP6025592 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0024/0024

INVENTOR: Pavlov, V. V.; Levin, I. A.; Birnbaum, O. E.

ORG: None

TITLE: A unit for testing aircraft parts under conditions of artificial icing and rain. Class 17, No. 183222

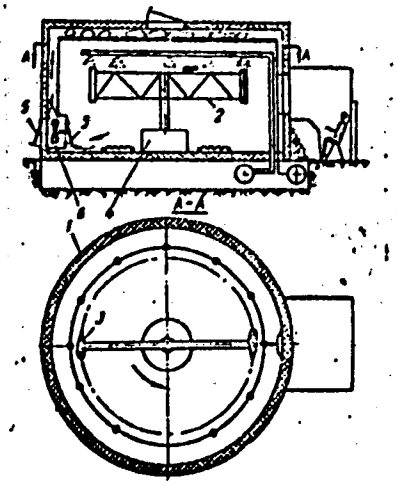
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 24

TOPIC TAGS: flight simulation, simulation test, test chamber, ice, rain

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a unit for testing aircraft parts under conditions of artificial icing and rain. The unit contains a closed chamber with a refrigeration assembly, a water distributing unit, heaters and a control panel with measuring and recording instruments. The chamber of this unit is equipped with a horizontal frame for mounting test parts. This frame is rotated by an electric motor mounted in the center of the chamber to simplify design and set up flight simulation by rotary motion.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.58

ACC NR: AP6025992



1—chamber; 2—frame; 3—parts to be tested; 4—electric motor; 5—damper; 6—blower

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun64

Card 2/2

LEVIN, L.A.

[Pustular and fungous skin diseases] Gnoinichkovye i gribkovye bolezni kozhi. [Gor'kii] Gor'kovskoe obl. gos. izd-vo, 1952. 41 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

LEVIN, I.A.

Optimal utilization of typical reservoirs for petrochemical products. Neftepor. i neftekhim. no.9:28-31 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i gaza.

LEVIN, I. A.

New type of Gaseous Discharge Vacuum Gauge
Sb. Statey stud. Nauch. o-va Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1954, pp 181-190

The effect of extending a discharge over a long bimetallic (W-Ni) wire in a narrow tube of molybdenum glass is exploited. The instrument, the current of which is proportional to the pressure, allows readings from 10^{-5} to 100 mm Hg with satisfactory accuracy. (RZhFiz, No 5, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

LEVIN, I. A.

Measuring labor productivity at an electric power plant. Sots.trud 5 no.2:122-123 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR.
(Electric power plants--Labor productivity)

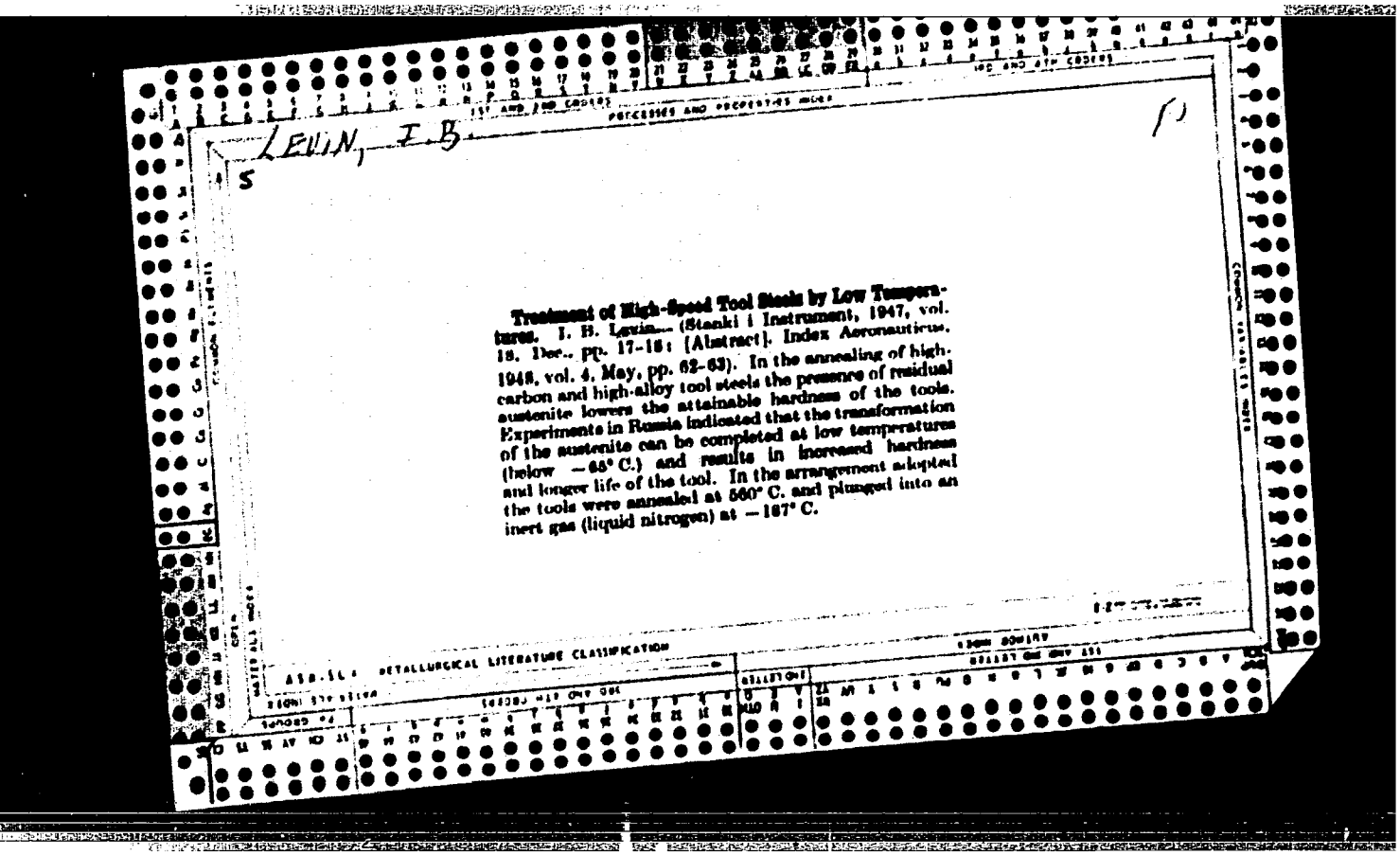
LEVIN, I.A., inzh.

Ways to eliminate manual labor in construction. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.8:3-6 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Construction equipment)

KEVIN, I.B.

Economic efficiency in the use of gas in cities of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. Gaz. prom. 7 no.12:13-15'62 (MIRA 17:7)



LEVIN, I. B.

5

Treatment of High-Speed Tool Steels by Low Temperatures. I. B. Levin.— (Stanki i Instrument, 1947, vol. 18, Dec., pp. 17-18; [Abstract]. Index Aeronauticus, 1948, vol. 4, May, pp. 62-63). In the annealing of high-carbon and high-alloy tool steels the presence of residual austenite lowers the attainable hardness of the tools. Experiments in Russia indicated that the transformation of the austenite can be completed at low temperatures (below −65° C.) and results in increased hardness and longer life of the tool. In the arrangement adopted the tools were annealed at 560° C. and plunged into an inert gas (liquid nitrogen) at −187° C.

LEVIN, I.B., SUSLOV, G.S.

Grinding and Polishing

Invisible cracks in chromium-plated parts. Stan. i instr., 23, No. 2, 1952.

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

LUKASHEVICH, Sergey Ivanovich; LEVIN, Iosif Ben'yaminovich; SHAVEL'SKIY, A.Ye., nauchnyy red.; ZIMA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[The main economic problem of the Soviet people and how to solve it] Glavnaia ekonomicheskaia zadacha sovetskogo naroda i puti ee resheniia. Minsk, 1962. 36 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Belorusskoi SSR, no.1) (MIRA 15:3)

(Russia—Economic policy)

LEVIN, Iosif Ben'yaminovich; PEKELIS, Grigoriy Borisovich; YANCHENKO, Aleksandr Pavlovich; VEDUTA, N.I., red.; PEKELIS, G.B., red.; DAVIDOVICH, Z., red.izd-va; KOVALENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Power engineering in the White Russian S.S.R. and its potentials] Elektroenergetika BSSR i ee rezervy. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963. 215 p. (MIRA 17:3)

LEVIN, Iosif Ben'yaminovich; [illegible]MKEVICH, N., red.

[Special features of the analysis of the administrative operations of thermal power plants] Osobennosti analiza khozyaistvennoi deiatel'nosti teplovykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Finansy," 1964. 90 p. (MIRA 17:7)

LEVIN, I.P.

Plastic materials from molasses (from "Zucker," no.11, 1956). Sakh. prom.30 no.11:78 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Molasses) (Plastics)

LEVIN, I.G., inzh.; NIKIFOROV, B.D., dotsent

Determining the coefficient of braking in a moving train. Trudy Ural. elektromekh. inst. inzh. zhel. dor. transp. no.5:127-137 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

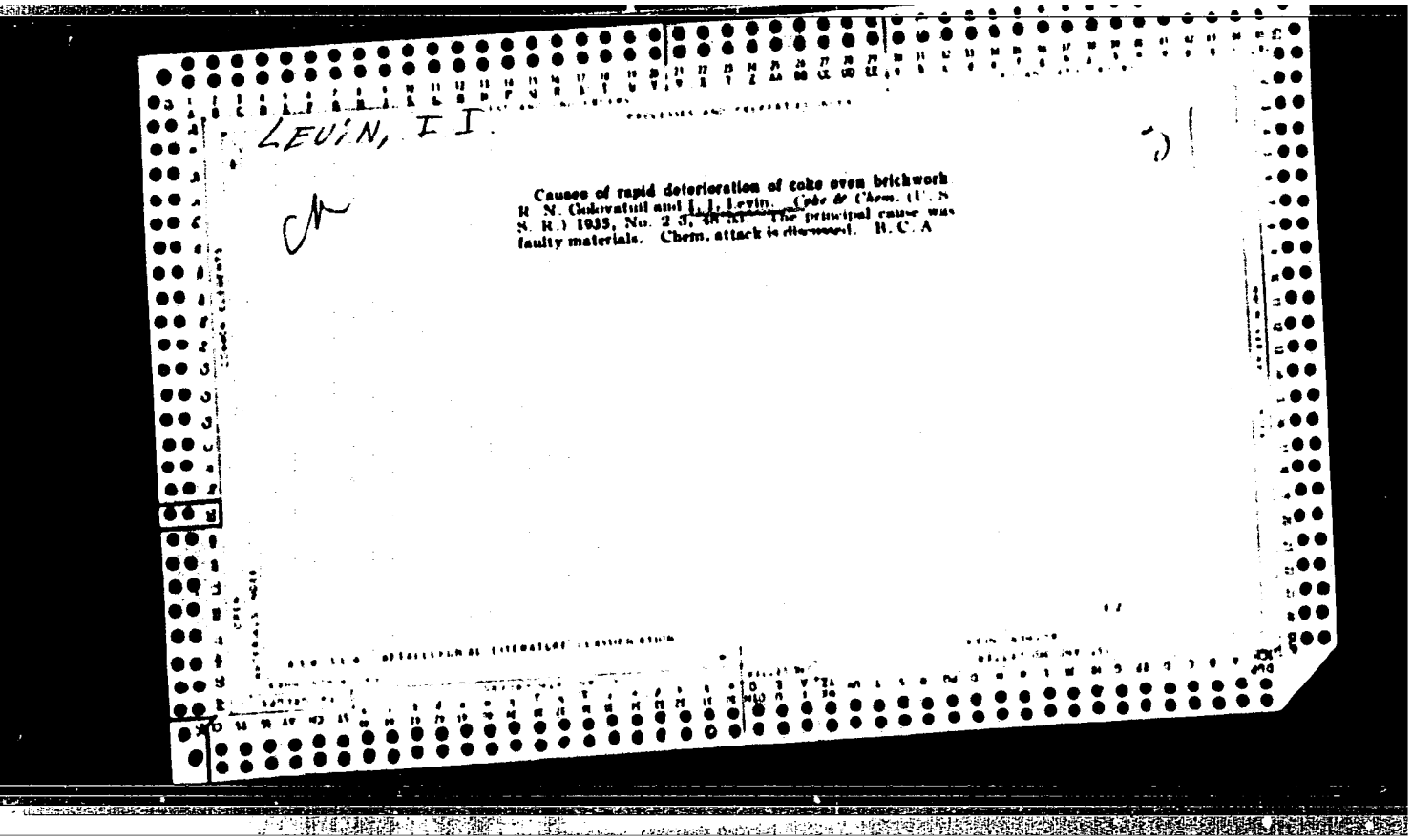
LEVIN, I.I., prof. [deceased], PERLINA, F.I. kand.med.nauk

Acute rheumatic meningitis. Vrach.delo no.6:573-577 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Klinika infektionnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. I.I. Levin [deceased]) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Pervaya gorodskaya infektsionnaya bol'nitsa.
(MENINGITIS)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

Levin, T. I.

Sulfur bright green dye [illegible]
I. I. Levin [illegible] U.S.S.R. 104,450 [illegible]
is obtained by treating [illegible]
treatment is carried out [illegible]
and as activator [illegible]
as an accelerator, up to [illegible] Zn [illegible]
diphenol, is used as an activator. M. Hosch



LEVIN, I I.

Causes of rapid deterioration of coke oven brickwork
H. N. Cukovatiul and I. I. Levin. Coke & Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 1935, No. 2 3, 28-31. The principal cause was faulty materials. Chem. attack is discussed. B. C. A

LEVIN, I.I., inzhener.

Individual regulation of the steam temperature of a turbine. Elek.sta. 24 no.10:54-55 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Steam turbines)

LEVIN, I. I

AID P - 1905

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 10/25

Author : Levin, I. I., Eng.

Title : Reconstruction of multipass steam condenser

Periodical : Energetik, no.2, 17-18, F 1955

Abstract : When an electric power plant was enlarged a new steam turbine was installed. To meet the higher requirements of the new turbine, the old 5-pass condenser was reconstructed into a 3-pass condenser. The author provides a performance chart with figures for before and after of the reconstruction of the condenser. Three diagrams.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

Levin, I I

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 1957

Card 1/2 Pub. 29 - 6/25

Author : Levin, I. I., Eng.

Title : Improvement in burning coals with culm on a chain-grate stoker

Periodical : Energetik, 4, 17-19, Ap 1955

Abstract : The author describes the boilers of one of the heat and power plants equipped with chain-grate stokers of the BTsR-1 and TsKKB types. Culm content of the coal is 40 to 60%, which necessitates much physical effort by the personnel in rabbling the coal and results in much loss in unburned matter. Improvements were introduced by the author who designed a kind of "breaking up baffle" and a "rabbling pipe". He gives a detailed description of the device and of its performance. The efficiency of the boiler has been markedly increased. Four drawings.

AID P - 1957

Energetik, 4, 17-19, Ap 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 29 - 6/25

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

LEVIN, I.I., inzhener.

Auxiliary condenser operating on steam bled from the turbine. (MLRA 9:6)
Energetik 4 no.3:13 Mr '56.
(Condensers (Steam))

LEVIN, I.I., inzhener.

Reduction of losses in buring anthracite on chain grates.
Energetik 4 no.7:12-15 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Combustion) (Furnaces)

LEVIN, I. I.

The SLK-5 salt extraction combine for salt ponds. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.8:49-51 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Salt industry--Equipment and supplies)

LEVIN, I.I., inzh.

Remodeling of the TsKKB-2500 coal dust separator. Teploener-getika 8 no.9:40-44 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Khar'kovenergo.
(Separators (Machines)) (Coal, Pulverized)

LEVIN, I. I., inzh.

"Experience in the adjustment and operation of safety devices for boilers" by V. IU. Voinitskii, V. A. Ershiv, S. S. Rodbort. Reviewed by I. I. Levin. Elek.sta. 32 no.9:92 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Boilers—Safety appliances)
(Voinitskii, V. IU.)
(Ershiv, V. A.)
(Rodbort, S. S.)

LEV_N, I.I., inzh.

Intensification of the grinding operation ventilated ShBM and ShK mills. Elek. sta. 35 no.2:9-15 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

RABICHEVA, L.M.; LAZAREV, V.I.; ALYUSHIN, Ye.I.; POLETAYEV, G.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: TARASOV Ye.I.; AFONIN, P.I.; SYROVEGINA, K.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVIN, I.Kh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Obtaining liquid zinc in the electric smelting process. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:175-186 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik elektrotermicheskoy opytnoy ustanovki Belovskogo tsinkovogo zavoda (for Tarasov). 2. Starshiy master elektrotermicheskoy opytnoy ustanovki Belovskogo tsinkovogo zavoda (for Afonin). 3. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Syrovegina, Levin).

(Zinc—Electrometallurgy)
(Liquid metals)

YEVDOKIMENKO, A.I.; KOTLYARENKO, V.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: RABICHEVA, L.M.; SYROVEGINA, K.V.; LEVIN, I.Kh.; GAVRILENKO, A.F.; RYABOV, A.V.; ALYUSHIN, Ye.I.; MARCHENKO, V.G.; BOLOTIN, L.G.; AFONIN, P.I.; SEVER'YANOV, G.N.

Heat exchange and the condensation of zinc vapor in drop condensers. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:536-549 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Sotrudniki Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tsvetnykh metallov (for Rabicheva, Syrovegina, Levin, Gavrilenko, Ryabov). 2. Belovskiy tsinkovyy zavod (for Alyushin, Marchenko, Bolotin, Afonin, Sever'yanov).

RABICHEVA, L.M.; MARCHENKO, V.G.; SYROVEGINA, K.V.; LEVIN, I.Kh.; FEL'METSGER, V.I.

[Investigating and introducing the electrothermic method of producing zinc] Issledovanie i vnedrenie elektrotermicheskogo sposoba polucheniia tsinka. Moskva, 1963. 80 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii tsvetnoy metallurgii.

1.. LEVIN, I. L., ENG.

2. USSR (600)

4. Asbestos Cement

7. Cutting asbestos-cement slabs with a circular saw. Elek. sta. 23. No. 9. 1952.

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

LEVIN, I.M.; IVANOV, A.P.

Separate determination of the indices of absorption and scattering for turbid media. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.5:920-923 My '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

L 07221-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6027314 SOURCE CODE: UR/0428/66/000/002/0109/0114

AUTHOR: Hanich, P. Ya.; Yelistratav, I. F.; Ilych, H. K.; Levin, I. M.; Lamanosava, T. M.; Makarevich, S. A.

39
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical characteristics and light field parameters of lake water

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vesti. Seryya fizika-matematychnyckh navuk, no. 2, 1966, 109-114

TOPIC TAGS: optic property, water, light diffusion, light refraction

ABSTRACT: This work examines methods and certain results of defining the optical parameters of lake water and also studies the light-field in that medium created by direct and diffuse radiation sources. To measure total light attenuation by water the authors used a transparency meter which is described in the text. Light attenuation is given for 13 wavelengths on 5 separate days. Maximum transparency is shifted towards longer wavelengths in comparison to seawater. To evaluate visibility of objects under water both the total index of attenuation by the water and the relations between indexes of actual attenuation and dispersion must be known. A formula is derived and tabular data given which show that change in lake water transparency occurs in such a way that the absorption-to-dispersion ratio remains the same. Washing-out of a collimated beam of light is studied by having an underwater light source send a

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L 07221-67

ACC NR: AP6027314

beam vertically downward. The receiver is moved vertically and horizontally to measure illumination in planes perpendicular to the light source axis. Background radiation diffused by the water was studied with a light source and a brightness meter which turned at a polar angle of 0 ± 180° and at an azimuthal angle of from 0 to 75°. Patterns of change of brightness with depth were photoelectrically measured with a special underwater light source, direct photography of which, with subsequent microphotometry, gave the same result. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 tables, and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 230ct65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

BERGER, G.S. (Alma-Ata); [illegible] (Alma-Ata)

Mechanism of dielectric separation in a condenser field with a liquid dielectric. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. geor. geofiz. no.3: 189-191 My-Je '54 (MIRA 17:7)

BERGER, G.S.; LEVIN, I.N.

Industrial testing of dielectric separation. TSvet. met. 36 no.7:8-13 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electrostatic separators)

LEVIN, I.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Photosensitivity of the skin in poliomyelitis. Pediatriia, no.6: 10-13 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' I.M. Levin) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta imeni G.I. Turnera (dir.M.N. Goncharova)

(POLIOMYELITIS, physiol.
skin, photosensitivity)
(SKIN, physiol.
photosensitivity in polio.)

LEVIN, Isaak Markovich, inzhener; KRASNYANSKIY, Ye.A., redaktor; LANOVSKAYA, M.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric equipment of ore dressing plants] Elektrooborudovanie obogatitel'nykh fabrik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 285 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Electric machinery) (Ore dressing)

LEVIN, Isidor Markovich; PETRUSHEV, I.M., red.; ZAV'YALOVA, A.N., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Planning and the analysis of work and wages in an industrial enterprise] Planirovanie i analiz truda i zarabotnoi platy na promyshlennom predpriiatii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo planovo-ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 232 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Moscow--Industrial management)
(Moscow--Wage payment systems)

LEVIN, Isidor Markovich; TORSUNOV, A.I., redaktor; FURMAN, G.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Planning the increase in labor productivity in enterprises] Planirovanie rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda na predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1956. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 8, Ekonomika promyshlennosti, vyp.1, no.8) (MLRA 9:11)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Glavstankoproma Ministerstva stankostroitel'noy i instrumental'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Levin)
(Labor productivity)

LEVIN, Isidor Markovich; BASINA, S., red.; SMIRNOV, G., tekhn.red.

[Planning work and wages in industrial enterprises] Planirovanie truda i zarabotnoi platy na promyshlennykh predpriiatiiakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 189 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Wages) (Industrial management)

LEVIN, I.M., inzh.

Efficiency of boilers under pressurization. Energetik 13 no.1:9-12 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

LEVIN, I.M.

Possibilities for reducing costs. Put' i put. khoz. no.6:5-7 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik PMS, stantsiya Znamenka, Odesskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Cost of operation)
(Railroads--Track)

LEVIN, I.M., inzh.; BOTKACHIK, I.A., inzh.

Weldoi shafts of flue gas pumps. Energomashinostroenie 6 no.2:43 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Boilers)

LEVIN, Isidor Markovich; VASIN, Vasiliy Afanas'yevich

[Production planning under the new conditions] Planirovanie proizvodstva v novykh usloviiakh. Moskva, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniiu polit. i nauchn.znanii RSFSR, 1959. 42 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Russia--Economic policy)

LEVIN, Izrail' Moiseyevich; BOTKACHIK, Iosif Azar'yevich; KOLDATIS, K.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVYANSKIY, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRAUDE, I.Ye., inzh.; GOTGEL'F, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POSTOLOVSKIY, S.N., inzh., retsenzent; KOMAROV, A.M., inzh.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Flue exhaust and ventilating fans for high capacity electric power plants] Dymososy i ventiliatory moshchnykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1962. 183 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Electric power plants--Ventilation)

ZHUDOV, V. F., inzh.; LEVIN, I. M., inzh.

Wall slabs based on agloporite. Stroi. mat. 8 no.9:25-26 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Lightweight concrete) (Concrete walls)

L 64491-65 EWT(l)/EPF(c) IJP(c) WW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5012635 UR/0051/65/018/005/0920/0923
535.341 + 535.328

34
28
B

AUTHORS: Levin, I. M.; Ivanov, A. P.

TITLE: On the separate determination of the absorption and scattering coefficients of turbid media

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 920-923

TOPIC TAGS: light absorption, light scattering, optic measurement

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that the presently used methods of measurement of the scattering coefficient by means of various nehelometric systems do not take multiple scattering into account, and consequently cannot be used for turbid media. The authors therefore consider the most general methods for measuring the absorptive capacities of a substance, not limited by conditions of illumination or by the choice of the region in the medium where the photometric measurements are to be made. The optical properties of a turbid volume are characterized by its absorption coefficient, the scattering

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L 64491-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012635

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coefficient, and a scattering function. A transport equation is written down for the propagation of light in this medium and integration of this equation yields, after some transformation, a formula for the determination of the absorption coefficient from experimental measurements of the magnitude of the illumination. Various simplifications of this formula are discussed. The method proposed was used to measure under laboratory conditions the absorptions and scattering coefficients in tap water and in tap water mixed with milk. This mixture was chosen because milk can be assumed to be a scattering medium but weakly absorbing medium, so that the absorption coefficient of the mixture should remain constant in all cases. The tests show that the scattering coefficient ranged from 1.92 to 5.45 m^{-1}, while the scattering coefficient remained almost constant in the range from 1.86 to 1.92, i.e., within $\pm$ 3 per cent of the average. 'The authors thank V. P. Kozlov for a discussion.' Orig. art. has: 8 formulas

44,55

ASSOCIATION: NONE

Card 2/3

L 64491-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012635

SUBMITTED: 06Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

llc

Card 3/3

LEVIN, I. N.

Levin, I. N., Nachkovskiy, A. I. and Goncharova, G. I.
"Experience of the work of a [illegible]
sinter cake," Trudy Stalinskogo o-l. ...ti-niya VNITOM,
No. 1, 1949, p. 14-20

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2[illegible], 1949)

BERGER, G.S.; LEVIN, I.N.

Laboratory equipment for the flotation of airbubble flocs. TSvet. met. 38 no.1:8 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

S/137/62/000/002/026/144
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Berger, G. S., Levin, I. N.

TITLE: Experience in laboratory separation of tantalite concentrates in a capacitor field with liquid dielectric

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 6, abstract 2G42 ("Izv. AN SSSR Otd. tekhn. n.", 1961, no. 4, 115-117)

TEXT: The authors studied the process of separating minerals, based on prevalently using repelling forces. The mechanism of dividing the minerals in a separator of a given type is as follows: a non-uniform electric field is induced between two charged plates. The gradient of strength-decrease in this field is oriented from the electrode center to the periphery, perpendicularly to the force lines of the field. The mineral particles are polarized and affected by the electrostatic attraction (or repulsion) forces and ponderomotive forces. The latter are directed towards a decrease of the field strength for minerals with a lesser dielectric constant than that of the medium, and towards a higher field strength if the dielectric constant of the mineral is higher than that of the medium. Particles with a lesser dielectric constant

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Experience in laboratory separation ... S/137/62/000/002/026/144
A006/A101

are electrostatically repelled from the electrodes and driven off from the field by the ponderomotive forces; particles with a high dielectric constant are electrostatically attracted to the electrodes and slightly affected by ponderomotive forces. The particles with a lesser dielectric constant perform then a zigzag motion, by tearing off the lower electrode and falling again upon it. Such a motion of particles assures peculiar refining and yields high-purity products. In the experiments, a kerosene-nitrobenzene mixture was used as a dielectric liquid. The experimental results prove the high efficiency of the method for refining some hard-to-concentrate crude tantalite concentrates.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LEVIN, I.P., tekhnik (stantsiya Shcherbinka)

Stand for the assembling and dismantling of the piston group of the D50 diesel motor. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 3 no.11: 32-33 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

LEVIN, I.P., tekhnik

A universal machine tool for repairing cylinder caps of the D50 diesel engine. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 6 no.11:14-15 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Machine tools) (Diesel engines--Repairing)

POKROVSKIY, V.V. (st.Belsheve Moskovskoy oblasti); RUTKEVICH, N.V.; LEVIN, I.R. (Tashkent); IVANOV, S.I. (Moskva); ROMANOV, F.A. (g.Zeya Amurskoy oblasti, shkola rabochey molodezhi).

Laboratory excercises in physics. Fiz. v shkole 16 no.4:63-66 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Stalinskaya shkola No.3 (for Pokrovskiy).2.Pervaya srednyaya shkola (for Rutkevich). (Physics--Experiments)

Levin, I. S.

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical Preparations V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 23421

Author : Levin I.S.
Inst : State Institute of Ophtalmology
Title : The Treatment of the Penetrating Lesions of the Eyeball with Combinations of Antibiotics

Orig Pub : Sb. Inform. metod. materialov. Gos. n.-i. in-t glaznykh boleznei, 1956, No 4, 81-84

Abstract : In various cases of eye injuries, accompanied with endophthalmitis, pus-producing iridocyclisis, dropping out of the iris, traumatic cataract, antibiotics were administered under the conjunctive penicillin in a 50,000 U/dose in 0.5 ml of distilled water with 1 ml of 0.3% sintomycin solution, or 50.000 units of penicillin in 1 ml of distilled water and 30.000 units of streptomycin in 0.5 ml of a physiological solution. It was found, that a combined use of antibiotics abolished the infection in the anterior segment of the eye; best effect was obtained in endophthalmisis.

Card : 1/1

SOSIPATROV, T.M.; LEVIN, I.S.; YEFANOV, L.F.

Determination of the specific electric conductivity of electrolytes with a lamp voltmeter. Zav.lab. 29 no.4:459 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR.
(Electrolytes—Conductivity)

L 44204-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(j) Pc-4 Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008008 S/0186/65/007/001/0110/0113

AUTHOR: Kletenik, Yu. B.; Levin, I. S.

TITLE: Reaction of mono-2-ethylhexylphosphoric acid with tributylphosphate in n-octane

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 110-113

TOPIC TAGS: ethylhexylphosphoric acid, tributylphosphate, octane, heat of reaction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article was to study the isomolar series of mono-2-ethylhexylphosphoric acid (M2EHP) and tributylphosphate (TBP) in water-saturated octane solutions. Measurement of the heats of mixing was done in an adiabatic calorimeter with an isothermal jacket. The heats of mixing obtained cannot be used directly for the determination of the heat of the reaction of M2EHP and TBP because in addition to the heat of reaction there are heat effects due to the dilution of components; in addition to this, a significant amount of the water phase is liberated upon mixing of the homogeneous components. This indicates that the complexation process is accompanied by dehydration of the components. Two molecular compounds

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L 44284-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008008

apparently exist in which the ratios of M2EHP to TBP are 1:1 and 2:1. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, OC

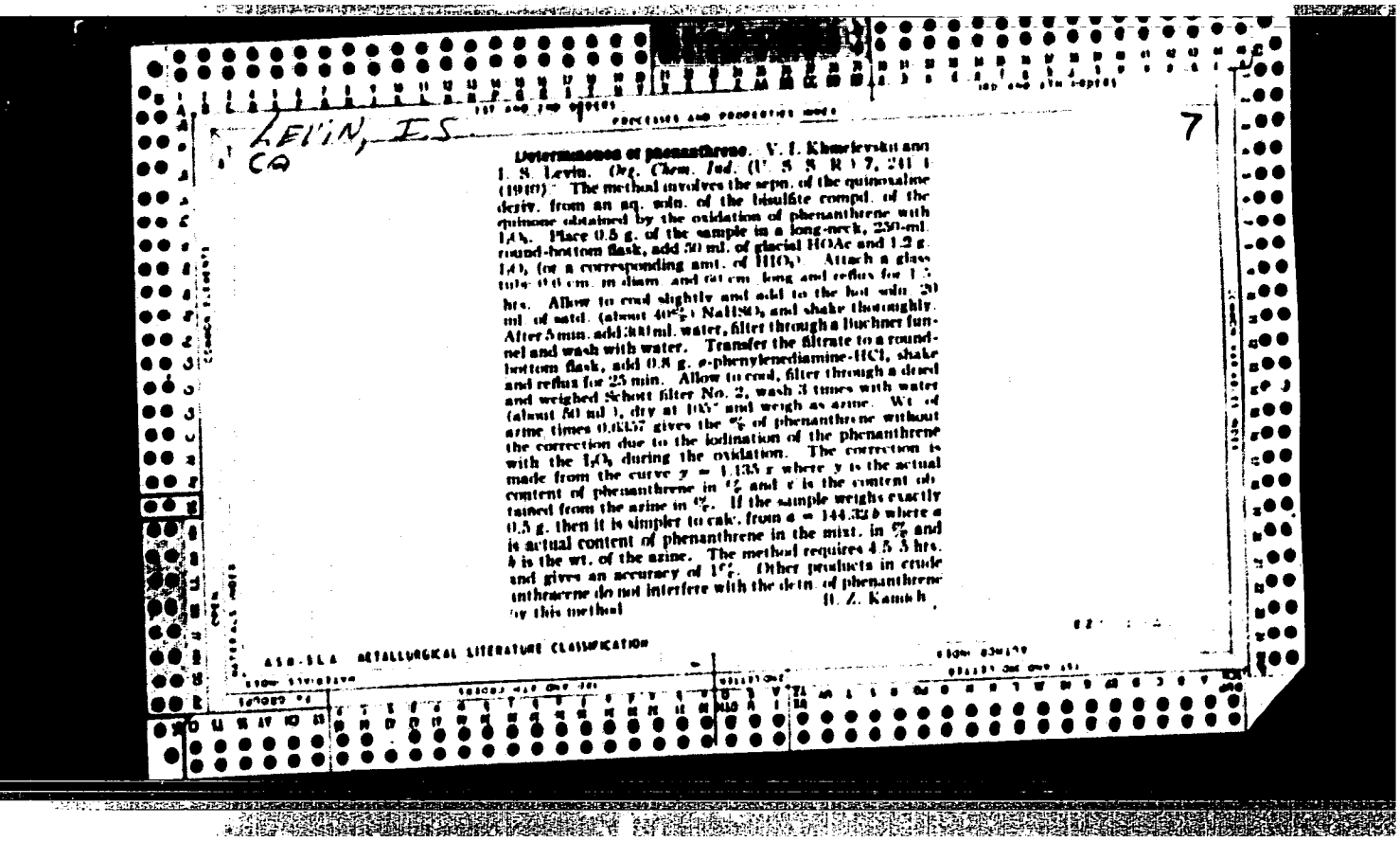
NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 024

Card 2/2

LEVIN, I.S.

CHIZHOV, D.G.; KOGTEV, G.I.; LAVRENENKO, K.D.; SPIRIN, S.A.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; IVANOV, M.I.; UFAYEV, M.Ya.; GRISHIN, I.K.; KOSTIN, M.F.; POPOV, V.A.; ZAGORODNIKOV, P.I.; FEDOTOV, P.N.; KAZ'MIN, A.V.; FOMICHEV, G.I.; YERSHOV, P.I.; MESHCHERYAKOV, V.I.; YEFREMOV, S.G.; LEVIN, I.S.; LETUCHEV, L.I.; BELKIN, M.N.; OBOLONKOV, M.I.; BATENIN, B.A.; BUR'YANOV, B.P.; KANATOV, P.I.; KOKOREV, S.V.

Nikolai Alekseevich Andreev. Elek. sta. 27 no.10:62 O '56.
(Andreev, Nikolai Alekseevich, 1897-1956) (MLRA 9:12)



LEVIN, I.S.
CA

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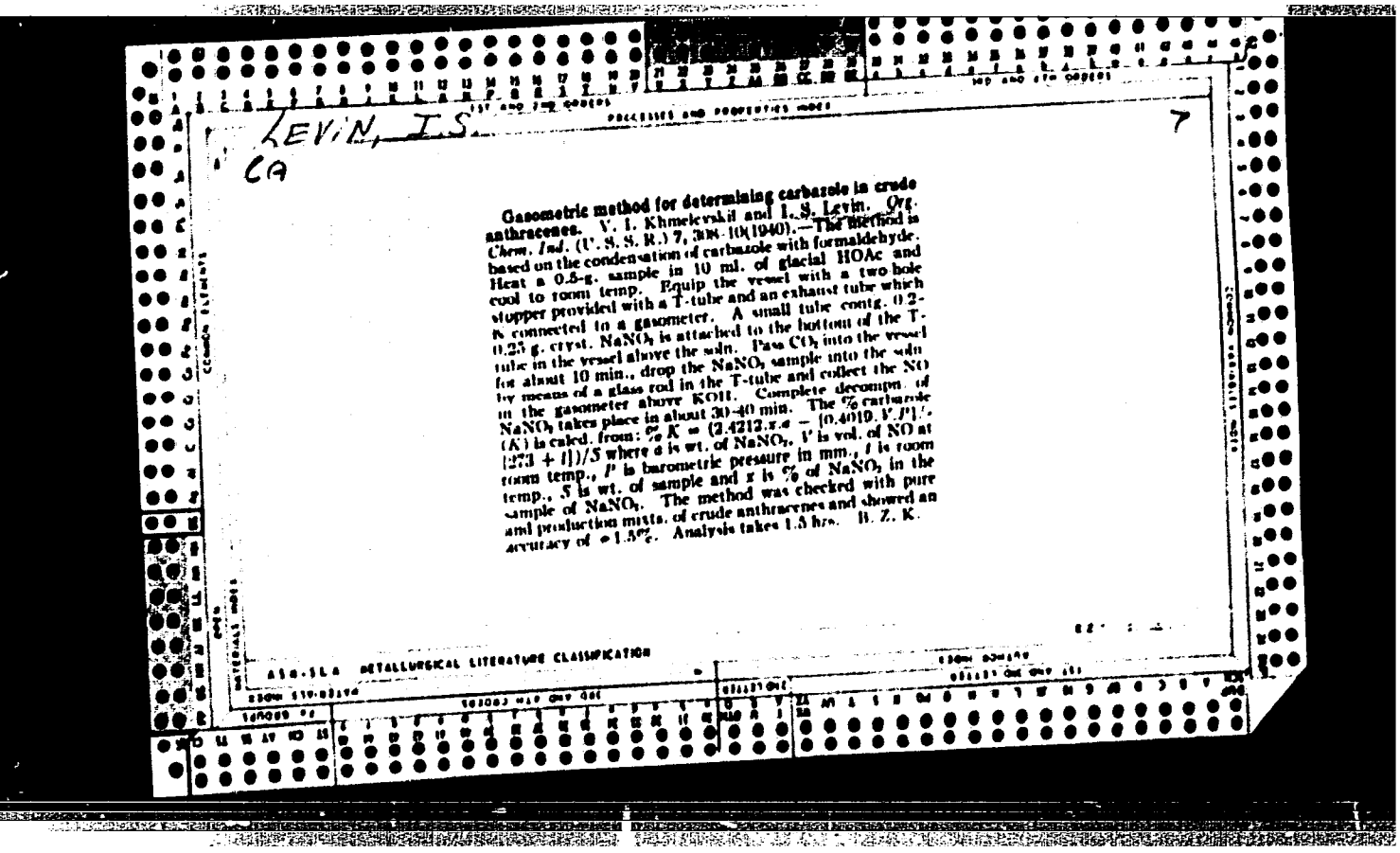
Determination of phenanthrene. V. I. Khmelevskaya and I. S. Levin. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U.S.S.R.) 7, 241-4 (1940). The method involves the sepn. of the quinoxaline deriv. from an aq. soln. of the bisulfite compd. of the quinone obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene with H_2O_2. Place 0.5 g. of the sample in a long-neck, 250-ml. round-bottom flask, add 50 ml. of glacial HOAc and 1.2 g. I_2 (or a corresponding amt. of HIO_3). Attach a glass tube 90 cm. in diam. and 60 cm. long and reflux for 1½ hrs. Allow to cool slightly and add to the hot soln. 20 ml. of satd. (about 40%) $NaHSO_3$ and shake thoroughly. After 5 min. add 300 ml. water, filter through a Buchner funnel and wash with water. Transfer the filtrate to a round-bottom flask, add 0.8 g. *o*-phenylenediamine·HCl, shake and reflux for 25 min. Allow to cool, filter through a dried and weighed Schott filter No. 2, wash 3 times with water (about 50 ml.), dry at 105° and weigh as azine. Wt. of azine times 0.6357 gives the % of phenanthrene without the correction due to the iodination of the phenanthrene with the I_2O_5 during the oxidation. The correction is made from the curve $y = 1.135x$ where y is the actual content of phenanthrene in % and x is the content obtained from the azine in %. If the sample weighs exactly 0.5 g. then it is simpler to calc. from $a = 144.32b$ where a is actual content of phenanthrene in the mixt. in % and b is the wt. of the azine. The method requires 4.5-5 hrs. and gives an accuracy of 1%. Other products in crude anthracene do not interfere with the detn. of phenanthrene by this method

H. Z. Kamish

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



LEVIN, I.S.
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Gasometric method for determining carbazole in crude anthracenes. V. I. Khmelevskii and I. S. Levin. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 308-10(1940).—The method is based on the condensation of carbazole with formaldehyde. Heat a 0.5-g. sample in 10 ml. of glacial HOAc and cool to room temp. Equip the vessel with a two hole stopper provided with a T-tube and an exhaust tube which is connected to a gasometer. A small tube contg. 0.2-0.25 g. cryst. $NaNO_2$ is attached to the bottom of the T-tube in the vessel above the soln. Pass CO_2 into the vessel for about 10 min., drop the $NaNO_2$ sample into the soln. by means of a glass rod in the T-tube and collect the NO in the gasometer above KOH. Complete decompn. of $NaNO_2$ takes place in about 30-40 min. The % carbazole (A) is calcd. from: $\% A = (2.4212 x a - [0.4010 \cdot V \cdot P(1 + [273 + t])/S$ where a is wt. of $NaNO_2$, V is vol. of NO at room temp., P is barometric pressure in mm., t is room temp., S is wt. of sample and x is % of $NaNO_2$ in the sample of $NaNO_2$. The method was checked with pure and production mixts. of crude anthracenes and showed an accuracy of ±1.5%. Analysis takes 1.5 hrs. B. Z. K.

A50-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; LEVIN, I.S.

Colorimetric determination of indium. Izv. Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.7: 131-132 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR i Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Indium) (Colorimetry)

LEVIN, I.S.; POLOVINKINA, R.A.; POLUNINA, O.M.

Completeness of the precipitation of indium from tin-containing materials. Zav.lab. 26 no.2:148-149 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut olova Zapadno-sibirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Indium--Analysis)

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S/020/61/138/006/019/019
B103/B215

18 3100

AUTHORS: Levin, I. S., and Mikhaylov, V. A.

TITLE: Separation of indium from tin by extraction with alkylphosphoric acids

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 6, 1961, 1392-1394

TEXT: The authors studied the extraction of indium from tin by isoamylphosphoric and isoamylpropyl-phosphoric acids. Simple and efficient methods have, so far, not existed. A mixture of these acids was produced by interaction between isoamyl alcohol and phosphoric acid anhydride (P_2O_5 : iso-AmOH = 1 : 2), and it was usually applied in the form of a 20% (by volume) solution of the extracting agent in benzene or toluene. The extraction took 3 min at 20±3°C and a ratio between organic (O) and aqueous (A) phase: O : A = 1 : 2. In some experiments, In^{114} and $Sn^{113, 123}$ radioisotopes were used. It was found that in chloride solutions, indium and Sn^{2+} in a wide range of acidity cannot be separated by one single process. This, however, is well possible in sulfuric

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