

NIKOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; LEVINA, L.P.

Tiron B determination of calcium and magnesium present together
in drugs [with summary in English]. Apt.delo 8 no.1:24-26 Ja-F
'59. (MIRA 12:2)

(ACETIC ACID)

(CALCIUM)

(MAGNESIUM)

CHESNOKOV, A.A.; ZHERDEVA, L.G.; Primalni uchastiye: KOZHEVNIKOV, S.A.;
PYATILETOVA, N.I.; POPOVA, L.D.; LEVINA, L.P.

Effect of resins on the process of dewaxing of residual
raffinates. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no. 7:23-30 JI '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. KNII NP i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
po pererabotke nefi i gazov i polucheniya iskusstvennogo
zhidkogo topliva.

(Petroleum—Refining) (Paraffin wax)

Levin, I. S.

Fradkin, M. Yu. and Levin, I. S.—"On the problem of central regulation of intracranial pressure," Sbornik nauch. rabot, nevyashch. nauki akad. Aserbaidzhan. Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 223-27.

SO: M-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letovis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

LEVINA L. S.

Tsentral'naya nervnaya sistema i glaukoma. Central nervous system and glaucoma/ Vest. oft. 29:5 Sept-Oct 50 p. 11-3.

1. Of the Clinic for Eye Diseases (Director -- Prof. N. A. Pletsov), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin. CML Vol. 20, No. 2 Feb 1951

LEVINA, L. S.; SHENBERG, L. A.

Modification of intraocular pressure in organic diseases
of the nervous system. Uchen. zapiski vtor. moskov. med.
Inst. Stalina 1: 75-79 1951. (CML 21:3)

1. Doctents. 2. Clinic for Nervous Diseases (Director — Prof.
A. M. Grinshteyn, Active Member AMS USSR) of the Therapeutic
Faculty and Clinic for Eye Diseases (Director — Prof. N. A.
Pletneva).

LEVINA, L. S.; MEYSHTADT, G. M.

Electric action of the brain in glaucoma. Vest. Oft., Moskva
30 no. 5:8-12 Sept.-Oct. 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Of the Clinic for Eye Diseases (Director -- Prof. N. A. Pletneva), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin, and of the Electrophysiology Laboratory (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. S. A. Chugunov), Institute of Forensic Medicine imeni Serbskiy.

LEVINA, L. S., SHENDEROV, L. A.

Eye --Diseases and Defects

Modifications of intraocular pressure in organic diseases of the nervous system. Uch. zap. Vt. mosk. med. inst., No. 1, 1952.

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

L 25985-66 EWT(1/T JK
ACC NR: AP6016096 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/65/000/006/0649/0656

AUTHOR: Zaklinskaya, V. A.; L'vov, D. K.—Lvov, D. K.; Chumakov, M. P.; Levina, L. S.

ORG: Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitis, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Immunogenic⁶ and antigenic activity of inactivated cultural vaccines with respect to various viruses of the antigen complex of tick-borne encephalitis⁶ 28 B

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 6, 1965, 649-656

TOPIC TAGS: encephalitis, vaccine, virus, mouse, immunity

ABSTRACT: The existence of various viruses of the tick-borne encephalitis complex requires developing a single effective vaccine for all these viruses. In this connection, the authors investigated the immunogenic and antigenic properties of a cultural vaccine against tick-borne encephalitis, developed at the Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitides. Immunogenic properties were investigated in experiments on the resistance of immunized (double subcutaneous inoculation of 0.5 cc at a time) pure-bred mice with respect to LD₅₀ following infection with the corresponding virus strain. The antigenic properties of the vaccine were determined by investigating the sera of the vaccinated and revaccinated volunteers and the agglutination reactions. The immunogenic properties of the vaccine were found to apply more or less to all the investigated eight Eastern and Western strains of tick-borne encephalitis 2

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.371:576.858.257-092.22:616.998.25-085.371-07:616.15-097

L 25985-66

ACC NR: AP6016096

virus (Sof'in, Khabarovsk-17, Bars, Al'shevskiy, Pan, No 256, Khopr, No 20536), and they are similar or lower with respect to the viruses of Omsk hemorrhagic fever, Scotland ovine encephalomyelitis and certain other viruses. Similarly, as regards antigenic properties, the virus-neutralizing activity of the sera of inoculated volunteers proved to be the same with respect to all the strains of the tick-borne encephalitis virus and nearly the same for viruses of other types. These findings warrant the assumption that the new cultural vaccine against tick-borne encephalitis virus is effective not only in Eastern but also in Western USSR. Moreover, this does not preclude the possibility of employing this vaccine in the prophylaxis of other infections caused by viruses of the antigenic subgroup of tick-borne encephalitis. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 09Jul64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

JT

L 25986-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP6016097 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/65/000/006/0657/0653

AUTHOR: L'vov, D. K.--Lvov, D. K.; Zaklinskaya, V. A.; Chumakov, M. P.; Levina, L. S.

ORG: Institute of Poliomyelitis and Viral Encephalitis, AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Antihemagglutinating antibody spectrum following experimental immunization⁶ with tick-borne encephalitis viruses

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 6, 1965, 657-663

TOPIC TAGS: antibody, immunization, encephalitis, virus, rat

ABSTRACT: This study deals with the patterns of formation and dynamics of homologous and heterologous antihemagglutinins following the experimental immunization with various Eastern and Western strains of tick-borne encephalitis virus (Sof'in, Khabarovsk-17, Bars, Al'shevskiy, Pan, Khopr, No 256, No 20536) as well as with louping ill, Omsk hemorrhagic fever, Kyasanur forest, Langat, Powassan and Negishi viruses, on using white rats as the experimental animals (immunization by injection of a 10% brain suspension of suckling rats infected with the corresponding strains). The hemagglutination-inhibition reaction was carried out by the standard virus titration technique. The differences in the development of homologous and heterologous antibodies following hypo-, hyper- and reimmunization were found to be quantitative in nature.

27
B

2

UDC: 616.155.1-007.481-097.5-02:616.988.25-095.371

Card 1/2

L 25986-66

ACC NR: AP6016097

No essential change in the difference between homologous and heterologous antibody titers was observed in animals tested at different times. Immunization with any strain of tick-borne encephalitis virus leads to the development of antihemagglutinins for all the other strains of this virus. At the same time, antibodies for all the other representative strains of the complex are formed, but at lower titers. For Omsk hemorrhagic fever, Langat, louping ill and Negishi viruses the difference in antibody titers is not large (log 1-3) but for Kyasanur forest and Powassan viruses the difference between homologous and heterologous antibody titers is significant (log 3-5 and 5-7, respectively). Immunization with any virus of the subgroup except Powassan virus leads to the development of antibodies for all the other viruses of the complex; then the antibody titers are log 1-3 lower than for the homologous virus, and with respect to the Kyasanur forest and Powassan viruses these titers are always much lower (log 4-6). Following immunization with the last 2 viruses, and particularly with Powassan, heterologous antibody titers are much lower than homologous antibody titers. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 09Jul64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *jt*

LEVINA, L.Sh.

Study of the ketogenic function of ammonia. Ukr.biokhim.smr. 24 no.4:478-
486 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Instytut biokhimiyi Akademiyi nauk Urayins'koyi BSR.
(Ammonia) (Ketones) (Blood--Analysis and chemistry)

Levina L. Sh.

Excerpta Medica 8/5 Sec 3 May 54 Endocrinology

788. LEVINA L. Sh. Biochem. Inst., Kiev. * Effect of citric acid on metabolism in diabetes. II. UKRAIN. BIOKHM. ZHUR. 1953, 25/1 (88-96)

Rabbits with alloxan diabetes show a fall of ketonuria and disappearance of polyuria upon subcutaneous injection of Na citrate (250-300 mg. /kg.). This treatment also has a positive effect on hyperglycaemia by lowering the blood-sugar level. The animals so treated recover more rapidly than untreated ones. Tests with human subjects using 3-4 g. daily dosage gave variable results, giving satisfactory effects in mild cases of diabetes, where this treatment can, to a certain extent, replace insulin. Kosolapoff (Chem. Abst.) (III, 2, 6)

L 11118-67 EWF(d)/EWF(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6030650

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/006/1289/1292 4

AUTHOR: Pyatetskiy-Shapiro, I. I.; Volkonskiy, V. A.; Levina, L. V.; Pomanskiy, A. 2

ORG: Central Economics Mathematics Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Tsentral'nyy ekonomiko-matematicheskiiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: An iterative method of solving problems of integral programming

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Koklady, v. 169, no. 6, 1966, 1289-1292

TOPIC TAGS: iteration, iterated integral, mathematic analysis, integral programming

ABSTRACT: The iterative method proposed consists of the following: where it is required to maximize the linear functional

$$\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \tag{1}$$

under condition

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \tag{2}$$

where the unknown quantities x_j ($j = 1, \dots, n$) take on the value 0 or 1 and all coefficients a_{ij} , c_j , b_i are non-negative, the solution is sought as follows. The

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UDC: 519.95

L 11118-67

ACC NR: AP6030650

quantity b_0 is fixed and the system of $m+1$ inequalities

$$\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j > b_0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j < b_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m, \quad (3)$$

is solved by the iterative method. The initial selection x_j^0 is arbitrary. It is assumed the k -th step produces the set x_j^k ($j=1, \dots, n$). The following equation system is computed

$$Ax \leq b, \quad (4)$$

Using random selection, the components of vector x_j^k with identical probability are changed, $p = \min(c, \max \Delta_i)$. It is assumed that $c = 1/2$. Thus, a new set $x^{(k+1)}$ ($j=1, \dots, n$) is produced, and the subsequent iteration is performed. When all Δ_i disappear, the solution is found. Then, increasing b_0 , solution is performed for a

new system which is closer to the solution of the initial problem. The process is completed when the system of inequalities ceases to be solved after a fixed number of iterations. The paper was presented by Academician L. V. Kantorovich, Sep 7 1965. The authors express their gratitude to A. D. Shapiro for participating in composition of the examples and discussions of the results. Orig art. has: 1 table and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 jb

5.3610

69998

AUTHORS: Levina, L. Ya., Shabarov, Yu. S.,
Kuz'min, M. G.

S/020/60/131/05/027/069
B011/B117

TITLE: On the Interaction Between Azodicarboxylic Esters and hem-Dialkyl
Butadienes ↑

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 5, pp 1080-1083 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors continued their investigations of the decomposition of alkyl tetrahydropyridazine (Ref 1), and made an attempt to synthesize hem-dialkyl tetrahydropyridazines from the adducts of the azodicarboxylic ester with hem-dialkyl butadienes. They could establish for the first time that 1,1-dialkyl butadienes react with the azodicarboxylic ester through mobile hydrogen in the α-position (by substitution addition and not by diene synthesis), and not through the double bonds. It could be further proved by the authors that the adducts of the substances mentioned in the title have no cyclic structure (being no tetrahydropyridazine derivatives), but they are, in reality, mono-substituted hydrazo dicarboxylic esters (see scheme). The structure of the adduct (I) of 2,4-dimethyl pentadiene with an azodicarboxylic ester was established by means of its conversions: when subjected to cold hydrogenation, (I) adds two moles of hydrogen per one mole of (I), and, thus, contains two double bonds in the molecule. Hydrolysis of (I) yields a monosubstituted hydrazine (III). The

Card 1/3

69998

On the Interaction Between Azodicarboxylic Esters
and hem-Dialkyl Butadienes

S/020/60/131/05/027/069
B011/B117

latter contains one NH_2 group which was detected by obtaining the benzylidene derivative (IV) from (III). If the azodicarboxylic ester is reacted with 2,4-dimethyl pentadiene-1,3, two adducts (Va) and (Vb) (in reality their mixture) can be formed, since the mentioned pentadiene contains two types of methyl groups. After hydrogenation, however, both (Va) and (Vb) yield the same substituted hydrodicarboxylic ester (VI). By hydrolysis of (VI), the monosubstituted hydrazine (VII) is formed from which the benzylidene derivative (VIII) can be obtained. In addition, nitrogen is evolved under the action of mercuric oxide, with (VII) being converted to 2,4-dimethyl pentane (which is a reaction characteristic of monoalkyl hydrazines, reference 4). All these reactions are clearly indicative of the aocyclic structure of the corresponding adducts. Obviously, the dienes used in this case react with the azodicarboxylic ester through a single methyl group only. An analogous reaction between maleic anhydride and olefines (Ref 8) takes place only at $200-250^\circ$, while the much more active azodicarboxylic ester reacts already at $20-50^\circ$. There are 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/3

6999g

On the Interaction Between Azodicarboxylic Esters
and hem-Dialkyl Butadienes

S/020/60/131/05/027/069
B011/B117

PRESENTED: December 14, 1959, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1959

Card 3/3

GOLDMAN, I.L.; LEVINA, L.Ya.

Methodology of obtaining phytohemagglutinin for the study of human chromosomes. Lab. doc. no. 8:484484. '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. laboratoriya radiatsionnoy genetiki (zavednyusheriy-
chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. N.P. Dubinin) Instituta
biofiziki (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR G.M. Frank)
AN SSSR, Moskva.

GOL'DMAN, I.L.; LEVINA, L.Ya.; BRAUDE, N.I.

Leucocyte culture in the peripheral human blood. Arkh. anat.,
gist. i embr. 49 no.9:81-94 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy genetiki (zav. - chlen
korrespondent AN SSSR prof. N.P.Dubinin) Instituta biofiziki
AN SSSR. Submitted June 16, 1964.

LANIS, Viktor Anatol'yevich; LEVINA, Lyubov' Yefimovna. Prinimali
uchastiye: KARPOV, V.I.; TAMARKIN, M.Z.; ALASHKEVICH, M.L.;
MENSHIKOV, M.I., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Technology of vacuum testing] Tekhnika vakuumnykh ispytaniy.
Pod obshchei red. M.I.Men'shikova. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1963. 262 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Vacuum technology) (Nondestructive testing)

L 15688-65 ENT(d) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 ASD-3/AFFTC/ESD-3/APGC
ACCESSION NR: AP4047481 S/0120/64/000/005/0157/0161

AUTHOR: Levina, L. Ye.; Men'shikov, M. I.; Pavlenko, V. A.; Rabinovich,
I. S.; Rafal'son, A. E.; Tsy*MBEROV, M. Ya.; Shutov, M. D.

TITLE: New MKh1101 mass-spectrometric leak detector

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1964, 157-161

TOPIC TAGS: leak detector, mass spectrometric leak detector / MKh1101
leak detector

ABSTRACT: The new MKh1101 leak detector differs from previous types (PTI-4a and PTI-6) in that it has no oil-vapor pump, uses an oxidation-resistant cathode, and is calibrated by a reference diffusion-type helium leak. Two lobar rotary (Roots) pumps driven by a single motor provide the rough and fine vacuums; the equilibrium vacuum is $(2-5) \times 10^{-6}$ torr. The cathode is stable in operation at pressures up to 1 torr. The leak detector sensitivity is $(1-5) \times 10^{-6}$

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L 15688-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047481

lmc/sec for helium and 5×10^{-4} lms/sec for hydrogen. Setting the detector in operation takes only 10 minutes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: SKB Analiticheskogo priborostroyeniya AN SSSR (Special Design Office for Analytical Instruments, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:ME

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LEVINA, I. Ye.

V. D. Andreev, I. E. Levina, B. G. Mendolev. Distribution of the electrical field in a tri-electrode gas-discharge tube at a large reverse voltage. I. 149

Nov. 11, 1949

SO: Journal of Technical Physics, 21, No. 2 (Feb. 1951)

A 53
0

SA 537.525.9

3444. Distribution of the electric field in a three-electrode gas discharge tube with a high back-voltage. V. D. Andreev, ~~L. E. Levin~~ and B. O. Mandel'ev. J. Tech. Phys., USSR, 21, 149-54 (Feb., 1951) In Russian.

The potential of the plasma between anode and grid of a 3-electrode gas-discharge tube during the inverse half-period was investigated by taking oscillograms of probe currents. The tube was filled with Hg vapour, at a pressure of only a few μ . The grid was a Ni disk with 5 openings of 20 mm dia.; anode-cathode distance 60 mm 3 probes of 0.7 mm dia were inserted at 10, 30 and 50 mm from the anode. The discharge tube was excited with short current pulses and then a back-voltage applied to the anode and kept constant during the whole deionization period. Simultaneously with the back-voltage a negative voltage was applied to the grid. The back-voltage was -4 000 V, grid voltage - 750 or 500 V. It was found that the potential of the plasma between grid and anode at the beginning of the deionization is near the cathode potential and becomes negative only after the grid openings have been filled up with layers of the space charge. This instant determines the inception of the actual potential division in the tube and

(OVER)

ASS-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

LEVINA, L. Ye.

PHASE X

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 753 - X

Call No.: AF675256

BOOK

Authors: LANIS, V. A., LEVINA, L. Ye.

Full Title: VACUUM TESTING TECHNIQUE AND PRACTICE

Transliterated Title: Prakticheskiye osnovy tekhniki vakuumnykh ispytaniy

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Power Engineering Publishing House ("Gosenergoizdat")

Date: 1955 No. pp.: 120 No. of copies: 6,000

Editorial Staff: M. I. Men'shikov, Editor.

Thanks are expressed to L. P. KHavkin, A. B. Tseytlin, S. A. Kuchay, A. P. Averin and V. I. Kuznetsov,

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: The book is intended for a wide range of workers testing vacuum and operating leak detecting equipment. Some of its chapters may be useful to engineers and scientific workers interested in high-vacuum technique. The book is interesting because it describes the equipment and methods used in the USSR for leak detection.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: This work is a practical manual of vacuum-testing

NOTE: See card for LANIS, V. A. for pages 2-5 of abstract.

LEVINA, L. Ye.

USSR/ Engineering - Vacuum technique

Card 1/1 : Pub. 118 - 4/1.

Authors : Levina, L. Ye.

Title : Modern methods of leakage discovery

Periodical : Usp. fis. nauk 55/1, 101-110, Jan 1955

Abstract : The method of discovering leakages by means of halogen containing compounds has found broad application especially in the refrigeration industry. The halogen leakage finder, even though somewhat inferior to mass-spectrometers with regard to sensitivity, can be utilized for testing vacuum systems, for leaks in containers, pipe lines and systems working under pressure. When the item tested is filled with halogen containing gases the leak is immediately discovered by the change in the color of the flame of the ignited gas. Numerous other methods applied in the discovery of leakages are described. Thirty-three references ; 3 English; 1 Norwegian; 1 Japanese; 1 German; 1 French and 26 USA (1935-1953). Drawings; diagrams.

Institution :
Submitted :

LEVINA, L Ye.

120-5-28/35

AUTHOR: Levina, L.Ye.

TITLE: Mass-spectrometric Isotope Analysis of Solid Substances
in MS Instruments (Mass-spektrometricheskiy izotopnyy
analiz tverdykh veshchestv na priborakh MS)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No. 5,
pp. 114-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Isotope analysis of many solids can be made on their gaseous form. Surface ionisation and electron bombardment (Ref.1) have been considered. The experience reported here relates to direct heating of solid samples in the MC type instrument. The evaporator consists of a thin (less than 0.05 mm) sheet of non-fusible (comparatively) metal, usually tantalum. This is bent into a "top-hat" section and the substance placed within after mixing to a paste in a solvent which does not influence the results to be obtained. The table shows the results of work on the elements Fe, Zn, Cu, Mg, Ni, Cr, Pb and Sb. The columns are headed; compound used as working substance; evaporator material; width of evaporator; thickness of material (of evaporator); heating current (design centre); forming ionic currents (in order of decreasing magnitude); method of freeing source from previous residues; Card1/2 remarks. In the case of Fe, $FeCl_2$ is used and may easily be

120-5-28/35

Mass-spectrometric Isotope Analysis of Solid Substances in MS
Instruments.

oxidised to the more volatile FeCl_3 ; this is prevented by
adding some ZnCl_2 as a reducing agent. In other cases, the
electrolytic properties of materials may cause difficulty.
There are 1 table and 1 Slavic reference.

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

LEVINA, L.Ye. (Moskva)

Potential of the mass spectrometric method in studies of the
thermodynamics of vaporization. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no.2:456-459
F '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(Evaporation) (Thermodynamics)

LEVINA, L.Ye., inzh.; LEVINA, A.D., inzh.; YEVLANOV, A.Ye., inzh.

Results of the work of the Central Art and Technology Council
attached to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
Lighting Engineering. Svetotekhnika 8 no.6:27-28 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric lighting)

AP4016856

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Lanis, Viktor Anatol'yevich; Levina, Lyubov' YEfremovna

Vacuum testing techniques (Tekhnika vakuumnykh ispytaniy), Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1963, 262 p., illus., biblio., Errata slip inserted. 14,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum, vacuum pump, manometer, glass, glass and metal joining, vacuum leak, mass spectroscopic leak detection, leak detector PTI-1A, leak detector PTI-6, haloid leak detector, helium

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book describes the basic methods of leak detection, modern leak detection equipment and rules for its use, and methods of quantitative evaluation of the results of equipment hermeticity tests. The book is intended for a broad circle of readers who use vacuum equipment and are concerned with the problems of testing equipment for hermeticity.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Preface - - 2

Part 1. Obtaining and measuring a vacuum

Card 1/3

LEVINA, L.Ye.; MEN'SHIKOV, M.I.; PAVLENKO, V.A.; RABINOVICH, I.S.;
RAFAL'SON, A.E.; TSYMBEROV, M.Ya.; SHUTOV, M.D.

New mass-spectrometric leak detector MX 1101. Prib. i tekhn.
eksp. 9 no.5:157-161 8-0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro analiticheskogo
priborostroyeniya AN SSSR.

L 3600-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024047

UR/0057/65/035/009/1662/1665
621.521

AUTHOR: Karpov, V. I.; Levina, L. Ye.; Murav'yeva L. D.

HO
B

TITLE: Some results of a mass spectrometric investigation of the operating mechanism of a halide leak detector

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1662-1665

TOPIC TAGS: surface ionization, platinum, alkali metal, halide, vacuum technique, ceramic material

ABSTRACT: The authors are interested in the operation of halide leak detectors of the type that were originally intended for testing freon refrigerators and are based in the increased emission of ions by certain metals in the presence of halides, discovered in 1944 by Rice (U.S.A. Patent No. 2550498). A 2 x 20 mm slot was cut in the 7 mm diameter platinum cylindrical collector of a leak detector so that the collected ions could be analyzed with a mass spectrometer. The emitter was a helix of 0.2 mm diameter platinum wire wound on a 5 mm diameter ceramic tube mounted within and coaxial with the collector. Air (to which halides could be added) was kept flowing through this device at a constant rate and at a pressure of (1.5-2) x 10⁻⁵ mm Hg. It was found that the ion current was due almost entirely to alkali

Card 1/3

L 3600-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021047

metal ions, both in the presence and absence of halides. When halides (freon, CCl_4 , or Cl_2) were added to the air stream, the currents of the different alkali metal ions increased by approximately the same factor. The ion emissions of the ceramic tube and the platinum wire were examined separately. The ceramic tube was heated from within by a tungsten filament; the platinum wire was supported without the ceramic tube in a manner that is not adequately described. It was found that both the ceramic tube and the platinum wire emit alkali metal ions; the emission from the ceramic tube was weak and was not halide sensitive. The emission from the reassembled emitter was much greater than the sum of the emissions from the two separate components. It is concluded that alkali metal atoms are evaporated from the ceramic tube and are ionized on the platinum surface, and that it is the surface ionization that is halide sensitive. The leak detector emitters become depleted after prolonged use. It was found that a depleted emitter can be restored by boiling the ceramic tube in aqueous KOH solution and heating the reassembled emitter in air for several hours. The results obtained in activating emitters are in good agreement with data of Udo Henning (Wiss. Zs. Martin-Luther Univ., Halle-Wittenburg, Math. naturwiss. Reihe, 10, No.5, 931-940, 1961) and Wienecke and Rackwitz (Nachrichtentechnik, 8, No.5, 209, 1958). Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

Card 2/3

L 3600-56

ACCESSION NR: AP5021047

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Sep64

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: NP, OP

0

1

mcr
Card 3/3

LEVINA, M.D.

YEfimov, I.A.; ORLOV, Ye.N., redaktor; GEORGIANOV, K.V., redaktor;
IVANOV, V.A., redaktor; ISAKOV, I.M., redaktor; KHRUSLOV, A.V.,
redaktor; LEVINA, M.D., redaktor; USOVA, A.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Manual for a ship's radio mechanic] Posobie dlia sudovogo radio-
montera. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo sudostroitel'noi lit-ry. Pt. 2.
[Assembling work] Montazhnoe delo. Sost. I.A.Efimov. 1948, 207 p.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo sudostroitel'noy promy-
shlennosti.

(Radio--Installation on ships)

GRUSHVITSKIY, Igor' Vladimirovich; FEDOROV, A.I.A., doktor biol. nauk, prof.,
otv. red.; LEVINA, M.D., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Ginseng; problems of biology] Zhen'shen'; voprosy biologii. Vladi-
vostok, Akad.nauk SSSR, Dal'nevostochnyi filial, 1961. 342 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(GINSENG)

MALININ, V.M.; ARKIN, A.G., otv. red.; LEVINA, M.D., red.; VOLCHOK,
K.M., tekhn. red.

[Sound detectors; a handbook] Zvukoulavlivateli; spravochnik.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1948. 107 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Range finding) (Sound—Apparatus)

ACCESSION NR: AP5004251

8/0021/65/000/001/0070/0073

AUTHOR: Levina, M. E. (Levina, M. Ye); Shershov, B. S. (Shershev, B.S.)

TITLE: Transmission spectra of glasses of the system $\text{NaBeF}_3\text{-NaPO}_3$ and $\text{KBeF}_3\text{-KPO}_3$

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidy, no. 1, 1965, 70-73

TOPIC TAGS: fluoride, phosphate glass, beryllium glass, transmission coefficient, refractive index, ultraviolet spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the transmission spectra and refractive indices of glasses with composition $\text{NaBeF}_3\text{-NaPO}_3$ and $\text{KBeF}_3\text{-KPO}_3$, in view of the isomorphism of fluorine compounds of beryllium with certain silicates. The beryllium-phosphor glasses were obtained by melting the components in a platinum crucible at temperatures 500 and 550° and soaking them at these temperatures for 20 minutes. The mass was then poured in a platinum mold and stamped in the form of rectangular plates measuring 8 x 4 x 3 mm. The transmission spectra were taken with an SF-4 spectrophotometer, and the refractive indices were measured with the IRF-22 refractometer. Both types of glass are opaque in ultraviolet up to 280--285 nm; the

1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5004251

transmission then increases and becomes constant above 320--350 nm. Glasses of $\text{KBeF}_3\text{-KPO}_3$ system, containing from 90 to 30 mol.% KBeF_3 , are transparent, do not absorb moisture from the air, and can be readily polished. The refractive index of the glass increases with increasing KPO_3 content from 1.3445 to 1.5015 as the molar percentage of KPO_3 increases from 10 to 90. The refractive index of the $\text{KBeF}_3\text{-NaPO}_3$ glass increases from 1.2285 to 1.4790 as the percentage of NaPO_3 increases from 10 to 90. This report was presented by E. O. Shylov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskyy derzhavnyy universytet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

IGONON, P.G., inzh.; SVITKIN, V.V., inzh.; MITROFANOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;
SLEPTSOV, Yu.S., inzh.; KOLOZHVARI, A.A., inzh.; PASHENKO, M.A., inzh.;
ZHIVOLUPOV, M.A., inzh.; Primalni uchastiye: MUSHENKO, D.V.;
TSYSKOVSKIY, V.K.; SHCHEGLOVA, TS.N.; FREYDIN, B.G.; PYL'NIKOV, V.I.;
LEVINA, M.I.; LEVIN, A.I.; LUR'YE, Ye.I.; BAYKINA, T.A.; UDOVENKO, S.A.;
MARCHENKO, T.A.

Effect of the method of liquid paraffin oxidizing on the yield and
quality of the obtained fatty acids. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.11:20-23
N 162. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut (for Igonin, Svitkin, Mirtofanov, Sleptsov, Kolozhvari, Pashenko, Zhivolupov).
 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov (for Mushenko, TSyskovskiy, Shcheglova, Freydin, Pyl'nikov, Levina, Levin).
 3. Lengiprogaz (for Lur'ye, Baykina).
 4. VNIISINZh (for Udovenko, Marchenko).
- (Paraffins) (Acids, Fatty)

Ca

52

Equilibrium between liquid and gas at high temperatures and pressures II. Solubility of gases in petroleum

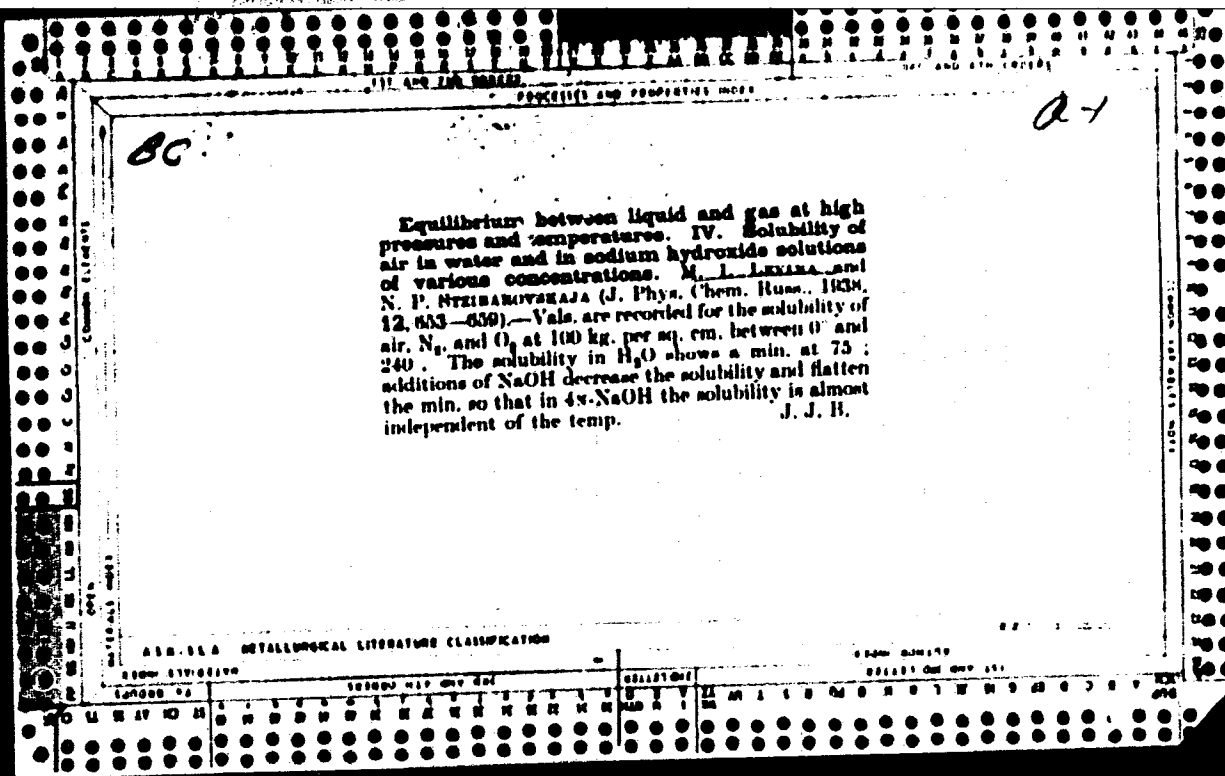
Abstracts V. A. Izrael', J. and M. L. Leyva. *Abstr. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1961, 75, 1077. (U.S.S.R. 29, 7718)

The solubilities of H₂, CO, N₂ and CH₄ in shale gasoline and in kerosene at 25° and 150° under pressures of 100 and 200 kg./sq. cm. and of CO₂ at 25°, 75°, 150° and 200° under pressures of 25 and 50 kg./sq. cm. are tabulated. The solubilities of the 1st four gases in kerosene were detd. also at 200°. The solubilities of H₂, N₂ and CO increased with increase of temp. (at const. pressure) and those of CH₄ and CO₂ decreased. The solubilities of H₂ in various gasolines, kerosenes, cracking condensate and tars at 25-300° under the pressures of 50, 100 and 200 kg./sq. cm. also are tabulated. Nineteen references.

III. Critical temperatures and pressures of petroleum products and their mixtures with gases. M. V. Rysakov and A. P. Brestkin. *Ibid.*, 1122-37. The crit. temp. was detd. by the optical method and the crit. pressure by the Altshuhl method (cf. *Z. Physik. Chem.*, 11, 577 (1903)), for the following products: cracked gasoline, Baku gasoline (topcut), heavy gasoline of II grade, straight-run gasoline (Grozny), petroleum fraction b (35-120°

Grozny), straight-run gasoline (Grozny, fraction B, the petroleum product b up to 100°, the Sarakhan petrod. petroleum product b (up to 125°), the petroleum product b (100-150°), and b (200-250°), kerosene (Grozny), kerosene (Baku), illuminating kerosene, kerosene for tractor engines and some of their mixts. The crit. temp. increases with the increase of vol. of the vapor phase. The crit. temps. were also detd. under the pressure of H₂ and CH₄; increase of pressure lowered the crit. temp. The Straus method (cf. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.*, 12, (1900)) was recommended for detn. of crit. temps. of heavy petroleum products. The method based on the following relation: $t_{crit}(mixt.) = at_1 + (1-a)t_2$, where t_1 and t_2 are the crit. temps. of the components and a is the mol. fraction of the component. Data are discussed, tabulated and plotted. Twenty-six references. A. A. Pudgorny

AD 514 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

Catalytic hydrogenation of binary and more complex mixtures. V. V. Ipatiev, Jr., M. I. Levins and A. I. Kariblom. *Uspekhi Khim.* 8, 491-529 (1939).—Review and discussion of data, chiefly on the olefin, acetylene and aromatic alk., ethers and unsatd. acids on Pt, Pd, Ni and Mn_2S_8 catalysts at temps. from 0-400°.

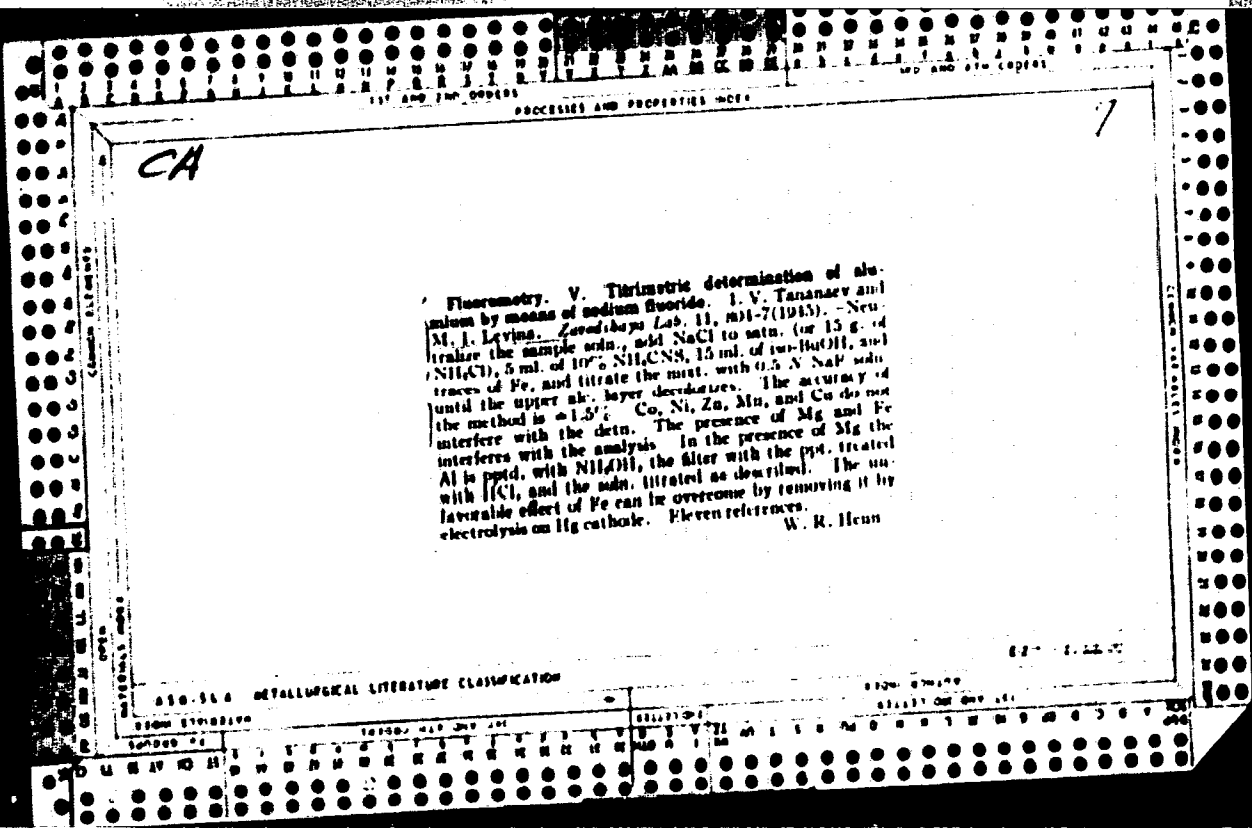
P. H. Rathmann

450-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

631.3104

631.3104

631.3104



LEVINA, N. P.

"Methods of Detecting Iron, Copper, Nickel, Sulphur, and Silica in Silts and other Media Containing Precious Metals," a Dissertation for the degree of Cand. of Chem. Sci. on June 5, 1946 at the Session of Scientists' Council of Inst. of Gen. and Inorganic Chem., AS USSR.

Vestnik AS USSR 6/9, 1946

Physicochemical analysis of systems having analytical significance. A study of systems $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, H_2O . I. V. Tananayev and M. L. Leykin. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 1, 221 (1949); cf. C. I. J., 2400. The interaction of NiSO_4 and $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ proceeds in 2 stages. First, when the excess of Ni ions in soln. is considerable, $\text{NiFe}(\text{CN})_6$ is formed. In the 2nd stage, solid solns. are formed, e.g., $2\text{NiSO}_4 + 1.2\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \rightarrow \text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} \cdot 0.2\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 0.2\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 2\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$. And in the solid phase $\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} + 0.2\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \rightarrow \text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} \cdot 0.2\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$. In the 3rd phase, a double salt is formed, in soln. $4\text{NiSO}_4 + 3\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \rightarrow 2\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} \cdot \text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 1\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$, and in the solid phase: $2[\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} \cdot 0.2\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + 0.6\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \rightarrow 2\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} \cdot \text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$. There was no evidence of formation of $\text{K}_2\text{NiFe}(\text{CN})_6$, as suggested by Trautwell and Chervet (C. I. J., 39). The reaction of Ni with $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ proceeded along the same general lines as with the K salt, it required 3 times as much of $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ as it did $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ for the double salt to appear. The concn. of $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ in the solid soln. (2nd phase) increased with each addn. of $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ but not as rapidly as it did with $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$. As soon as all of the Ni pptd., the ppt. was precipitated. The final ppt. has the compn. $\text{Na}_2\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12}$. The reaction with $\text{Li}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ proceeded according to: $2\text{NiSO}_4 + \text{Li}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \rightarrow \text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12} + 2\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4$. It appears thus that only $\text{Li}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ is suitable for pptg. $\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_{12}$. The quantity of $\text{Li}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ required for pptg. Ni was somewhat above theoretical, with $\text{Li}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ the equiv. point could not be reached.

potentially which may show that $\text{NiFe}(\text{CN})_6$ is somewhat more sol. than the K and Na double salts. Further study is required. In their ability to complex with ferrocyanide, the alkali metals can be arranged $\text{Cs} > \text{Rb} > \text{K} > \text{Na} > \text{Li}$. M. Houch

CA

7

New potentiometric method for determining nickel with potassium ferrocyanide. I. V. Tananayev and M. L. Leyba. *Zh. Anal. Khim.* 1961, 36(11):1910-1911. Potentiometric titration of Ni, K₄Fe(CN)₆ is most suitable since it gives the clearest equiv. point. The curve is at first irregular and reproducible with difficulty but the end point, which is simply the highest potentiometer reading, is very sharp. The ratio of Ni to Fe(CN)₆ in the ppt. is somewhat higher than the theoretical value, 1.35 instead of 1.00, and therefore the titrating soln. is best standardized against Ni. The unneutralized effect of H ions is best removed by an addn. of NaOAc. Since Cu also reacts with Fe(CN)₆ it is best removed by Pb amalgam which reduces Cu to metal and Pb ppt. as sulfate. The effect of Pt and Bi is similarly removed. The effect of Fe³⁺ is prevented by forming FeF₆³⁻. Invalent Fe is first oxidized with H₂O₂. The effect of Al

is prevented in the same way. To det. Ni in ores, concentrates, alloys, etc., contg. Cu, Fe, Al, Pt, and Bi, dissolve a 1-1.5 g. sample in 1.5 ml. HNO₃, dil. adding later 20 ml. of HCl. Transfer to a porcelain dish, add 5 ml. of H₂O₂, heat to appearance of fumes, and then for 5-10 min. longer. Cool, add 100-150 ml. of H₂O, heat to dissolve salts, filter, and wash the insol. residue. Collect the filtrate in a 250-ml. volumetric flask, add 12-13 ml. of H₂SO₄, and dil. to vol. To 25 ml. of soln., add 150-200 mg. of 3% Pb amalgam to reduce Cu, Pt, and Bi, shake vigorously, and allow the ppt. to settle (or filter if desired). To 25-30 ml. of the reduced soln. add a slight excess of NH₄OH, 1-2 drops of H₂O₂, boil for 2-3 min., acidify with 18 N H₂SO₄ to dissolve ppt., cool, add NaOAc until the soln. turns brownish and 0.5-1 g. more. Add 1-1.5 g. of KI and titrate potentiometrically.

Anal. Lab., Inst. of Gen. and Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci., (-1946-)

"The Phys.-Chem. Analysis of Systems of Importance in Analytical Chemistry.
A study of $\text{Ni SO}_4 \cdot \text{Ni}_4\text{O}_6 (\text{OH})_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ Systems,"

Zhur. Analit. Khim., No. 4, 1946.

LEVINA, M. I.,

Lab. of Anal. Chem., Inst. of Gen. and Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci., (-1946-)

"A New Potentiometric Method for Determining Nickel by Means of Ferrocyanide of Potassium,"

Zhur. Analit. Khim., No. 4, 1946.

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

7

CA

Volumetric determination of nickel by titration with dimethylglyoxime solution. M. L. Laxina and I. V. Yananov. *Zapiski Khim. Lab.* 12, 245 (1960). The method proposed is a modification of the Black, Gault, and Kruger method (cf. C.I. 36, 3729). The noble metals (Pt, W, Ir, and Rh) and Cu are removed by means of Zn or Hg amalgam and Fe is removed by converting Fe³⁺ into the insoluble salt Fe(OH)₃ by means of NaOH. Shaking the sample (1.000 g) with Zn or Hg amalgam reduces Pt⁴⁺, W⁶⁺, Ir³⁺, Rh³⁺, and Cu²⁺ to the metallic state when they are absorbed by Hg. H₂Zn amalgam is used, since Zn dissolves, but it does not interfere with the titration. After removal of the amalgam, add NH₄OH and 1-2 drops of HCl to the solution, add only Ni and Fe³⁺ heat to boiling, add with contg. only Ni and Fe³⁺ heat to boiling, add with HCl, add 1 g of AcONa and 2 g of solid NaOH, and titrate the hot soln with alk. dimethylglyoxime. From time to time transfer 1 drop of the liquid with the ppt. to the indicator paper covered with a piece of filter paper to prevent the ppt. from coming in contact with the indicator paper. The titration is completed when no pink spot appears on the indicator paper. The titer of dimethylglyoxime is gravimetrically set by a standard soln of Ni gluconate from metallic Ni or from some Ni salt. The accuracy of the method is approx. 2% (relative). In analysis of shiny contg. 0.20% the content found was 0.42%.

W. R. Hunt

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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| 1000000000 | 1000000000 | 1000000000 | 1000000000 |

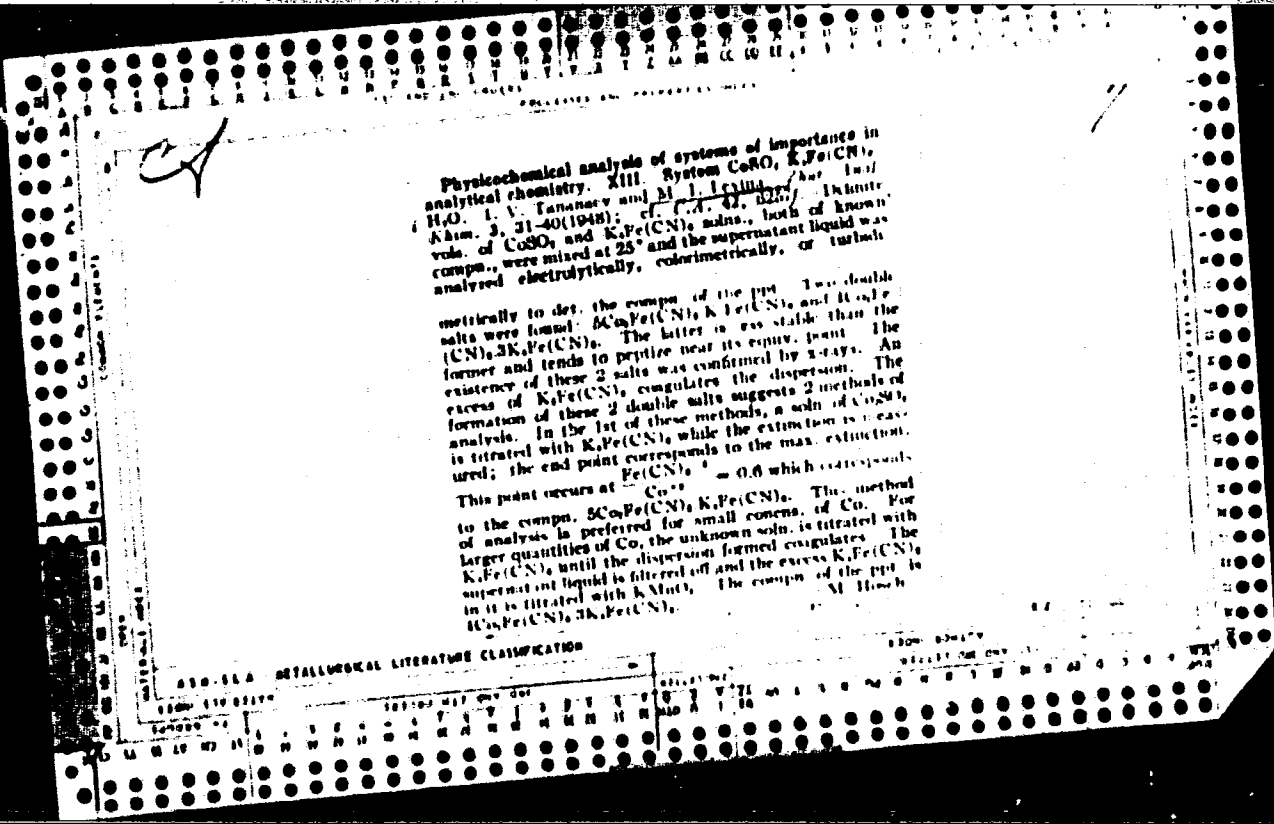
PROCESSING AND RECEPTIONS INDEX

7

Rapid method for determining sulfur in materials containing copper, nickel, iron, and noble metals. M. I. Levin and I. V. Tananayev. *Zhurnal Khim. Fiz.* 37:5-10 (1967). The sample was heated with concd. HNO₃ + Br₂ first in the cold, and then with low heat. Sulfur was sepd. in the usual manner and SO₂⁻² was removed with BaCl₂ and the BaSO₄ weighed. In the volumetric detn. the filtrate from the sulfur ppt. was treated with NaOH to ppt. the heavy metals and an aliquot portion of the clear soln. was neutralized with HCl, then NH₃ was added and the soln. was titrated with BaCl₂ in the presence of Na rhodizonate indicator. Both procedures are satisfactory. B. Z. Kamich

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

120000 04 101000 0101 001 001 0110101 0110101 001 001 001



7

6-1

New method for separating noble metals from base metals with the aid of liquid amalgams and simultaneously utilizing them for determining iron, copper, and nickel. I. V. Taranov and M. I. Levin. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. i Drogikh Nauch. Inst. (Mikrochim. Zhurn.)* No. 22, 114 (1949). This method is based on reducing the noble metals to the metallic state, Cu either to metal or to the univalent state, and Fe to the bivalent state. Fe, Cu, and Ni are then determined titrimetrically. The reduction is effected by Zn, Pb, or Bi amalgams. Zn and Pb amalgams reduce the noble metals and Cu to metals, and Fe⁺⁺⁺ to Fe⁺⁺. The reduction is carried out in dil. H₂SO₄ and Fe⁺⁺ is then titrated with K₂Cr₂O₇ without filtering the soln. Another sample after soln. is reduced with Bi amalgam in dil. HCl. This reduces the noble metals to metal, and Cu and Fe to a lower valency. The sum of the 2 is titrated with K₂Cr₂O₇ and Cu is found by difference. Ni is detd. by titration with an alk. soln. of dimethylglyoxime. This titration is carried out in an aliquot of the H₂SO₄-reduced soln. after blocking the Fe with NaF or KF, and buffering the soln. with Na acetate. M. Hirsch

LEVINA, M. I.

26967 TANANAYEV, I. V. , LEVINA, M. I. - Fiziko-Khimicheskiy Analiz Sistem Co Sol₁ -- Li₁ Fe (CN)₆ (Na₁ Fe (CN)₆) - H₂O I Ikh Analiticheskoe Znachenie. Zavodskaya, 1949, No 8, S. 887-95. -- Bibliogr: 5 NAZV.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

L. F. V. I. A. , 11 1

TABLE I BOOK EXPLANATION 807/2002

(8) Analysis with SEM. Infrared chemistry i noncrystalline blind

Shirley Rubinik Altmeyer, 77, 3 (Chemistry of Rare Elements, 2e 3) Moscow, Izdat. AN SSSR, 1977. 135 p. 1,500 copies printed. Errors ally inserted.

Bl. of Publishing House: Th. S. Shlyuzhenko (Mos. M.), A. A. Perlovskiy (Moscow), I. V. Zhuravlev (Mos. M.), S. A. Popov, Th. Th. Izh, V. G. Trunov, and G. P. Sogah (Moscow).

Footnote: The book is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with the study and utilization of rare elements.

COVARIANCE: The book is a collection of papers on investigations in the chemistry of rare elements conducted at the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry blind (Moscow). The authors are: I. V. Zhuravlev, I. Th. Zhuravlev, and I. I. Chaykin. The investigations are concerned with the following subjects: 1) the determination of rare elements in natural and synthetic materials; 2) the determination of rare elements in natural and synthetic materials; 3) the determination of rare elements in natural and synthetic materials.

1. Zhuravlev, I. V., and V. B. Tolstova. Investigation of solubility in the system Lithium Carbonate-Lithium Sulphate at 30°C 3

2. Zhuravlev, I. V., and L. P. Kuznetsova. Vapor Pressure of Saturated Solutions in the System (Mg)₂SO₄ - NaCl - H₂O 6

3. Zhuravlev, I. V., V. B. Tolstova, I. Th. Zhuravlev, and I. I. Chaykin. Determination of solubility in the System Lithium Sulphate-Magnesium Sulphate at 30°C 11

4. Zhuravlev, I. V., and N. I. Lavina. Analytical Determination 20

5. Zhuravlev, I. V., and N. I. Lavina. Gallium Peroxyacids and Their Analytical Significance 21

6. Zhuravlev, I. V. Investigation of the Interaction of Ions of Gallium and Calcium in Aqueous Solution 27

7. Zhuravlev, I. V., and I. V. Zhuravlev. Investigation of the Reaction of Oxidation of Lithium Hydroxide 29

8. Zhuravlev, I. V., and A. P. Kuznetsova. Synthetic and Thermographic Investigation of Some Complexes of Lithium 37

9. Zhuravlev, I. V., and P. M. Pavlov. Isothermal Solubility of NaCl in the System NaCl - HCl - H₂O and NaCl - H₂O - H₂SO₄ - H₂O 100

10. Zhuravlev, I. V. The Chromatic Method of Determination of Lithium 105

11. Zhuravlev, I. V., and I. I. Zhuravlev. Qualitative Determination of Elements with Pyrolysis 114

12. Zhuravlev, I. V., A. A. Galay, and I. I. Zhuravlev. Spectroscopic Determination of Lithium 119

13. Zhuravlev, I. V. A Project of Compiling a Reference Guide on Rare Earth Metals 123

807/2002 30-1-79

11

M. I. L. F. V. I. A.

LEVINA, M. I.

78-3-12/35

AUTHORS: Tananayev, I. V. and Levina, M. I.

TITLE: Some Data on the Structure of Mixed Ferrocyanides.
(Nekotoryye dannyye o stroenii smeshannykh ferrotsianidov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.3,
pp. 576-585. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The addition of silver nitrate to an aqueous suspension of any mixed ferrocyanide leads to the displacement by the silver ions of both cations of the mixed salt from the precipitate into the solution. If the silver nitrate is added gradually and the concentration of the cations of the mixed salt in the solution is determined on each addition, the order and degree of replacement of the heavy and alkali metals of the mixed salt by silver can be found. This is the basis of the method used in the present investigation, except that the process was followed by determining the silver concentration in the supernatant liquid by measuring its radioactivity. Ag^{110} was used as the tracer. The following compounds were studied: $K_4N14[Fe(CN)6]_3$ and

Card 1/2

LEVINA M.I.

ТАНАНАЙНВ, I.V.; LEVINA, M.I.

Neodymium ferrocyanides. Khim.redk.elen. no.3:28-40 '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Neodymium ferrocyanides)

AUTHORS:

Tananayev, I. V., Levina, M. I.

SOV/78-3-9-8/38

TITLE:

On Uranyl Ferrocyanides (O ferrotsianidakh uranila)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 2045-2052
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The interaction in an aqueous medium in the system $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{M}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was investigated, where M denotes Li, Na, K, Rb and Cs. The investigations were carried out by determining the solubility, by potentiometric determination, and by recording the absorption spectrum. In the system $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{Li}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ the normal uranyl ferrocyanide $(\text{UO}_2)_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ was eliminated as solid phase. Also in the system $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{Na}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ only normal uranyl ferrocyanide is formed. When adding a surplus of LiR and NaR colloidal solutions are formed. In the systems with $\text{M}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, where M denotes K, Rb, Cs, solid phases of the type $\text{M}_4(\text{UO}_2)_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$, as well as the solid intermediate phase of the type $\text{M}_2(\text{UO}_2)_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$ are formed. In the system with

Card 1/2

On Uranyl Ferrocyanides

SOV/78-3-9-8/38

$K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ in the presence of a surplus of the ion $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ and K^+ 6-8% K_2SO_4 the compound $K_{12}(UO_2)_8[Fe(CN)_6]_7$ is formed. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1957

Card 2/2

06212
SOV/64-59-6-4/28

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Tayskovskiy, V. K., Levina, M. I.

TITLE:

Synthesis of Plasticizers on the Basis of Higher Acids Con-
taining Acids of Isomeric Structure

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 481 - 483 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In connection with the planned production increase of substances of high molecular weight there will arise a greater need for plasticizers. These are mainly produced from dicarboxylic acids such as phthalic acid, adipic acid, and sebacic acid (Ref 1). Since these acids are rather expensive it has been tried to replace them by higher fatty acids of an iso-structure. The fatty acids produced by the only method now at hand, the one developed by Koch (Ref 2) are, however, too expensive. The authors now suggest a method providing for a direct oxidation of highly isomerized paraffin hydrocarbons. The raw material used was a petroleum fraction freed from aromatic compounds (200-300°) and containing approximately 55% isoparaffin hydrocarbons, as well as the same fraction freed from the n-paraffins by means of carbamide (Table 1, data of both fractions). In the near future large-scale production of the former fraction will probably be taken up, since it constitutes a by-product of the cleansing agents (RAS). As had been expected, acid mixtures with

Card 1/2

MUSHENKO, D.V.; LEVINA, M.I.; TAMMIR, M.E.

Hydrogenation of distillates obtained from the catalytic cracking
of Romashkino crude oil on a nickel-molybdenum catalyst. Trudy
VNIINeftskhim no.3:163-172 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Petroleum—Refining) (Motor fuels)
(Hydrogenation)

MUSHENKO, D.V.; LEVINA, M.I.; TAMMİK, M.E.

Hydrogenation of a wide fraction of catalytically cracked Romashkino
oil on catalysts with increased splitting ability. Trudy VNIINefte-
khim no.3:173-177 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Petroleum—Refining)

(Catalysis)

LEVINA, M.I.; MUSHENKO, D.V.; RYSAKOV, M.V.

Catalytic hydrogenation of catalytically and thermally cracked sulfur-containing gas oils for the purpose of obtaining diesel fuel and raw products for catalytic cracking. Trudy VNIINeftekhim no.3:178-182 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Cracking process)

(Diesel fuels)

(Hydrogenation)

S/064/60/000/004/007/021/XX
B013/B069

AUTHORS: Tsyskovskiy, V. K., Levina, M. I., Freydin, B. G.,
Leont'yeva, V. P.

TITLE: Synthesis of Dicarboxylic Acids by Direct Oxidation of Liquid
Paraffins With Atmospheric Oxygen

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 4, pp. 8 - 11

TEXT: A study has been made of the oxidation conditions for liquid paraffins ensuring the formation of an oxidation product with a sufficient content of bifunctional products, among them free and bound dicarboxylic acids. Methods for the precipitation of dicarboxylic acids from the oxidation product have also been studied. The fraction boiling at 240-350°C was chosen, which is isolated in carbamide deparaffination of Diesel fuels (Ref. 8). The system described in Ref. 9 was used for oxidation. The optimum rate of air supply for the oxidation of paraffins to oxy acids had been determined in previous investigations, and had been found to amount to 5.2 cm/sec. Manganese salts of naphthenic acids served as catalysts (Ref.10)

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Synthesis of Dicarboxylic Acids by Direct
Oxidation of Liquid Paraffins With
Atmospheric Oxygen

S/064/60/000/004/007/021/XX
E013/B069



The effect of reaction temperature and reaction time upon the conversion degree of paraffins to oxy acids is illustrated in Fig. 1, and the effect upon the rate of formation of free and bound carboxyl groups is shown in Fig. 2. The range between 130° and 140°C has been found to be most favorable for oxidation. In this range, oxidation takes place at a satisfactory rate, and provides higher yields compared with higher temperatures. Experiments were conducted at 135°C with a view to obtaining better yields of useful reaction products. By an increase of the concentration of oxygen-containing compounds, the hydroxyl number is steadily decreased, while acid and ether numbers are increased. It was found that the yields of dicarboxylic acids referred to the initial paraffin are in no direct relationship to the saponification number of the oxidation product. The yield of dicarboxylic acids rises up to a given oxidation degree. The yield is not increased by a further increase of the oxidation degree. At a hydrolysis temperature of 150°-170°C, the amount of isolated water-soluble acids attains its maximum (Fig. 3). A further increase of temperature reduces the yield due to decomposition of dicarboxylic acids. The quality of acids

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Dicarboxylic Acids by Direct
Oxidation of Liquid Paraffins With
Atmospheric Oxygen

S/064/60/000/004/007/021/XX
B013/B069

isolated at higher temperatures however, is higher both with respect to the ether number and to the content of crystalline acids. The composition of dicarboxylic acids was studied on silica gel by distribution chromatography (Ref. 4). The following provisional data concerning the material balance of the synthesis were obtained for the oxidation of liquid paraffins when the washed-out oxidation product was introduced (residue from hydrolysis): raw dicarboxylic acids: 54.0%; distilled acids: 44.0% (28.0% crystalline and 16.0% non-crystalline). On the basis of the results obtained, the synthesis of dicarboxylic acids by direct oxidation of liquid paraffins in one operation is said to be very promising. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 10 references: 6 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIneftekhim

Card 3/3

TSYSKOVSKIY, V.K.; LEVINA, M.I.; FREYDIN, B.G.; LEONT'YEVA, V.P.

Synthesis of dicarboxylic acids via the direct oxidation
of liquid paraffins by atmospheric oxygen. Khim.prom.
no.4:272-275 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo
zhidkogo topliva.
(Acids) (Paraffins)

TSYSKOVSKIY, V.K.; LEVINA, M.I.; NOVIKOV, A.S.; DOROKHINA, T.V.

New plasticizer for frost-resistant rubbers. Khim. prom.
no. 6:459-461 & 160. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
khimii (for TSyskovskiy, Levina). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut resinovoy promyshlennosti (for Novikov, Dorokhina).
(Plasticizers) (Rubber)

LEVINA, M.I.

Solubility of gases under high pressures in catalytically cracked diesel fuel and gas oil. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5 no.4:
5-7 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Gases) (Diesel fuels) (Solubility)

07042

S/064/60/000/006/003/011
B020/B054

1526, 1153, 1474

159130
AUTHORS:

Tsykovskiy, V. K., Levina, M. I., Novikov, A. S., and
Dorokhina, T. V.

TITLE:

A New Plasticizer for Low-temperature Resistant Rubbers 15-

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960. No 6 pp. 21-23

TEXT: The presence of polar groups in the structure of butadiene-styrene-
(CKH(SKN)) and polychloroprene rubbers reduces the flexibility of the
polymer chains, and makes these polymers useless at -40°C. Dibutyl
phthalate (DBP) and dibutyl sebacate (DBS) are most used for SKN rubber
and nairite; these plasticizers are, however, expensive, and their initial
substances are difficult to procure. The authors suggested a highly
efficient, cheaper plasticizer which can be prepared from monocarboxylic
fatty acids instead of from dicarboxylic acids. The monocarboxylic acids
C₁ - C₂₀ were produced by continuous oxidation of liquid paraffins. The
acids were allowed to react with diethylene glycol at 200-220°C for
4-5 hours until no more reaction water was released. The yield in ester

Card 1/3

85612

A New Plasticizer for Low-temperature
Resistant Rubbers

S/064/60/000/006/003/011
B020/B054

was 99.5% with reference to the acids. Some ester samples were obtained in this way which were designated as "Ester No. 2" and cost less than half the price of DBP. Vulcanizates with varying plasticizer content were produced from this Ester No. 2 as plasticizer as well as rubber mixtures on the basis of SKN-26 and nairite by vulcanization at 143°C for 30-60 min. The results show that Ester No. 2 increases the low-temperature resistance of vulcanizates of SKN-26 to almost double the value as compared with DBP, and makes them nearly equivalent to rubber sorts with DBS plasticizer. Similar results were obtained for nairite. The volatility of Ester No. 2 at 100°C is low. The effect of the plasticizer on the plasticity of nairite mixtures is graphically shown in Fig. 3. A. G. Blok, V. V. Karsayevskaya, and A. I. Gertsovskaya, collaborators of the "Kauchuk" Plant, compared the properties of rubbers made with Ester No. 2 according to works formulas for the production of technical rubber products with those of the corresponding products with the use of the same amount of DBP or DBS. The experimental data showed that the plasticity of the raw mixtures and the physicommechanical properties of the finished products did not differ from each other. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 German.

Card 2/3

S/065/60/000/007/004/008/XX
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Levina, M.I., Rysakov, M.V. and Tammik, M.E.

TITLE: Catalytic Hydrofining of Diesel Fuel Fractions

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.7,
pp.6-11

TEXT: Hydrofining is the best way of removing sulphur compounds from diesel fuel fractions. This article gives the results of an investigation of hydrofining of diesel fuel fractions on an aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst with various operating conditions. The initial characteristics of the diesel fuel used are given in Table 1. The hydrofining circulation system is illustrated schematically and is described and the operating conditions are stated. Experimental results of hydrofining diesel fuels under various conditions are given in Table 2. The data show that as the temperature is raised from 350 to 400°C, the degree of sulphur removal increases and at 400°C and a pressure of 15 atm, the degree of desulphurization is high. If the feed contains a high resin content the activity of the catalyst is reduced by the formation of coke on the catalyst. The catalyst can be regenerated by oxidizing the coke. A sample of catalyst was regenerated ✓
Card 1/2

S/065/60/000/007/004/008/XX
E194/E484

Catalytic Hydrofining of Diesel Fuel Fractions

12 times and was still efficient afterwards. Data on the hydrofining of diesel fuel with a high resin content is given in Table 3. The results of balance tests given in Table 4 show that at a temperature of 400°C and a pressure of 15 atm, the yield of refined diesel fuel is 98%. Data on the analysis of circulating gas are given in Table 5. The results of hydrofining diesel fuel with technical hydrogen containing from 0.6 to 1.5% of carbon dioxide are given in Table 6, and it will be seen that this does not reduce the activity of the catalyst. Characteristics of hydrofined diesel fuel are given in Table 7; diesel fuel of the required properties was obtained from a devonian crude by hydrodesulphurizing at a temperature of 400°C and a pressure of 15 atm. A number of different catalysts were made up containing varying amounts of cobalt and molybdenum, the carrier used was aluminium oxide. The results of activity tests of the various catalysts are given in Table 8. It is found that catalyst containing 3.2% cobalt and 4.8% molybdenum is very active. There are 1 figure, 8 tables and 1 English reference. ✓

ASSOCIATION: VNIINeftekhim

Card 2/2

MUSHENKO, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; LEVINA, Mariya Ivanovna; LEVIN, S.Z.,
nauchnyy red.; SEGAL', Z.G., ved. red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M.,
tekh. red.

[Petroleum refining without mazut] Bez mazutnaia pererabotka
nefti. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekh.izd-vo neft. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 116 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Petroleum--Refining) (Mazut)

S/065/61/000/012/001/005
E075/E135

AUTHORS: Mushenko, D.V., Levina, M.I., Tammik, M.E.,
Mochalovskaya, A.P., Semenova, V.V., and Zimina, A.V.

TITLE: Pilot-plant deresinification of crude oils by
contact process

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.12, 1961,
1-7

TEXT: The contact process for deresinification of crude oils developed by VNIINEftekhim in 1953-1955 was tested in a pilot plant to obtain data for industrial planning. The plant consisted of a heat-exchanger, capable of heating the oil to 430-450 °C and 70-30% vaporization, and a refractory brick-lined reactor suitable for operation at temperatures up to 1000 °C. An improved iron-containing contact catalyst was prepared for the experimental runs in a catalyst factory, in the form of cylindrical pellets (5 mm²). The reactor was charged consecutively with a 15 cm layer of 25 x 25 mm Raschig rings, 10 cm layer of 10 x 10 mm Raschig rings, the first 125 cm-high layer of the contact catalyst, an

Card 1/4₂

References.

S/065/61/000/003/004/004
E194/E284

AUTHORS: Tsyskovskiy, V. K. and Levina, M. I.
TITLE: The Oxidation of Hydrocarbons by Various Methods
PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 3,
pp. 66-67

TEXT: This is a critical commentary on an article in Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No. 2, by P. G. Igonin, M. G. Mitrofanov, I. D. Desyatova and V. I. Zavidov. These authors claim that the ratio of oxy-acids to total acids formed during the oxidation of naphthenic hydrocarbons by a continuous procedure is much greater than when an intermittent oxidation procedure is used. This is contrary to many years experience of the present authors and is attributed to defective test procedures. It is suggested that either the acids were incompletely extracted from the oxidized material, or were not thoroughly contacted with alkali. It is also suggested that iron salts may have reached the reaction zone from other parts of the apparatus, and in particular from valves which were not made of stainless steel. There is 1 table. ✓

Card 1/1

S/081/61/000/011/028/040
B103/B202

AUTHORS: Mushenko, D. V., Levina, M. I., Tammik, M. E.

TITLE: Hydrogenation of the wide fraction of catalytic cracking of Romashki petroleum on catalysts with increased catalytic activity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 481, abstract 11M176 (11M176). ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t neftekhim, protsessov", vyp. 3, 1960, 173-177)

TEXT: Two new catalysts have been suggested: fluorine-nickel-molybdenum catalyst with the contents (in %): 0.5 F, 4.2 Ni, 6.8 Mo and chromium-molybdenum catalyst with 3.3 Cr and 5.6 Mo. They are used for hydrogenating a catalyzate from which benzene boiling up to 200°C has been removed and which had been obtained on cracking Romashki petroleum by using a powdery catalyst by the method of AZNII NP. The products were hydrogenated at a pressure of 100 atm and a temperature of 425°C. The product resulting from a two-stage processing of the strongly sulfurous Romashki petroleum was 76.1 % of pure commercial products, among them

Card 1/2

S/081/61/000/011/029/040
B103/B202

AUTHORS: Levina, M. I., Mushenko, D. V., Rysakov, M. V.

TITLE: Catalytic hydrogenation of sulfurous gas oils of catalytic and thermal cracking for the production of a Diesel oil and a raw material for catalytic cracking

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 481, abstract 11M178 (11M178). ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t neftekhim. protsessov", vyp. 3, 1960, 178 - 182)

TEXT: It was found that by hydrogenating a mixture of two kinds of the gas oil of catalytic cracking and the Diesel oil (from Devonian petroleum) in the ratio 1 : 1 a high-quality summer Diesel oil can be obtained by means of a Co-Mo catalyst at 30 atmospheres excess pressure. When hydrogenating the gas oil fractions 200 - 350°C and 215 - 490°C of catalytic cracking and of the cracking residue (from the same petroleum) raw materials for catalytic cracking can be obtained at 50 - 100 atmospheres excess pressure whose properties are superior to those of raw materials obtained by direct distillation. [Abstracter's note: Complete trans-

lation.]
Card 1/1

TSYSKOVSKIY, V.K.; LEVINA, M.I.

Oxidation of hydrocarbons by different methods. Khim.i tekhn.topl.
1 nashel 6 no.3:66-67 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Hydrocarbons) (Oxidation)

REF ID: A65-65 EPT(c)/EPA(s)-2/ENP(j)/EAT(m)/T 201/44
ACCESSION NR: AR5011415 UR 10081/65/000/006/8063/8063

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 68421

AUTHOR: Tsyskovskiy, V K.; ^{44.55}Levina, M.I.; ^{44.55}Levitskaya, O.M.

TITLE: Possibility of replacing adipic acid in the manufacture of fiberglass-reinforced plastics ^{44.65}

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta khim. prom-sti pri Gosplane SSSR, vyp. 7, 1964, 8

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, fiberglass reinforced plastic, heat resistant plastic, dicarboxylic acid, carboxylic acid, adipic acid

TRANSLATION: In order to broaden the selection of raw materials in the manufacture of binders for glass-reinforced plastics, an investigation was made of the possibilities of using derivatives of synthetic dicarboxylic acids as a substitute for adipic acid. It was established that the polyester resins based on dicarboxylic acids are not inferior in their characteristics to (M-) resin, some even excelling it. In a number of cases fiberglass-reinforced plastics based on dicarboxylic acids

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AR5011415

have better mechanical properties and heat resistance than similar plastics in which FN-3 resin was used. Z. Ivanova.

SUB CODE: MT, OC

ENCL: 00

UT AND THE STATES

LEVIN, Y. M.

PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Phenol of iron. I. Kinetics of solution of iron in nitric acid. M. S. Ostenshik, M. M. Levin and N. N. Fokin. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **13**, 438-38 (1920). -- In HNO₃ of concn. $c = 8-7 N$, Fe dissolves readily at 21°, the reaction being normally unimol. The rate, v , is increased by stirring and the temp. coeff. is 1.3, indicating that the rate-deter. process is diffusion. If $c = 8-12 N$ the reaction is pulsating, and with increasing c the period of induction, period of pulsation and time between successive pulsations fall, although the no. of pulsations is const. When $c = 13-15.7 N$ passivation is complete. In the active region v runs approx. parallel to the sp. cond. of the soln., both being a max. at 6.8 N , suggesting that v is detd. by the H-ion activity. Assuming that an intermediate product in soln. is Fe(NO)(NO₂), the pulsations may be due to temporary exhaustion of the HNO₃ at the metal surface. In addn., the HNO₃ presumably forms a protective coating on the surface of the Fe, so that the periodicity of reaction represents competition between H and O for the Fe surface. H. C. P. A.

ASS-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDSON SYSTEM

EDSON SYSTEM

EDSON SYSTEM

EDSON SYSTEM

KLEMENT'YEVA, A.I.; SKOROKHODOV, M.A.. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSANDROV, G.P.;
BABUN, F.Ya.; BAYBARIN, P.P.; VAYNSHTEYN, TS.Z.; GUSEV, L.V.; ZHETVIN,
N.P.; KONTSEVAYA, Ye.M.; LEVINA, M.M.; NOVLYANSKAYA, K.A.; POD-
VOYSKIY, L.N.; TRUNTSEV, D.S.; FLEROV, N.G.; CHIKHACHEV, I.A.; YUROV,
Yu.M.; GUDKOVA, N., red.; YEGOROVA, I., tekhn.red.

[Light over the gate] Svet nad zastavoi. Moskovskii rabochii,
1959. 422 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Moscow--Metallurgical plants)

LEVINA, M.M.

Independent homework of students in botany. Biol. v shkole
no. 6:24-26 B-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy pedgogicheskiy institut.
(Botany--Study and teaching)

KOBLIKOV, Aleksandr Semenovich; MAZALOV, Anatoliy Gavrilovich; S'OL'NIKOV, Viktor Yevgen'yevich; BORISOGLEBSKIY, B.V., general-leytenant yustitsii, red.; LEVINA, M.M., red.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Scientific and practical commentary on the regulation concerning military tribunals] Nauchno-prakticheskiikommentarii i polozheniu o voennykh tribunalakh. Pod red. i s predisl. V.V.Borisoglebskogo. Izd.2., ispr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1961. 78 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Predsedatel' Vvyyennoy kollegii Verkhovnogo Suda SSSR (for Borisoglebskiy).

(Courts-martial and courts of inquiry)

LEVINA, M.M.

Students conduct independent experiments on the topic "Plant is a living organism." Biol. v shkole no.2:14-16 Mr-Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Shkole-internat No.12, laboratoriya No.2 prezidiuma Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.

(Botany--Study and teaching)

LEVINA, M.M.

Independent work of students on botany. Biol. v shkole no.1:26-29
Ja-F '62. (MIKA 15:1)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(BOTANY...STUDY AND TEACHING)

LEVINA, N. P.

"The Problem of Eliminating the Periodicity in the Fruitbearing of Certain Apple Species in the Alma-Ata Fruit Growing Zone." Cand Agr Sci, Division of Fruit and Berry Crops, Inst of Farming imeni V. R. Vil'yams; Kazakh Affiliate, All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, Alma-Ata, 1955. (KL, No 11, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929610008-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929610008-6"

POPOVSKIY, V.G.; GASYUK, G.N.; MATOV, B.M.; LEVINA, M.Y.

Effect of ultrasonic waves on the yield and color of grape juice.
Kons.i ov.prom. 16 no.1;4-6 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promy-
shlennosti.

(Grape juice)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

GASYUK, G.N.; DUL'NEVA, I.P.; LEYINA, M.V.

Manufacture of clarified grape juice by means of a simplified technology
with the application of ultrasonic waves. Trudy MNIIPP 2:56-66 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Grape juice)

(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial application)

GASYUK, G. N.; POPOVSKIY, V. G.; DUL'NEVA, I. P.; LEVINA, M. V.

Speeding the crystallization of tartar in the treatment of
grape juice with ultrasonic waves in tanks. Trudy MNIIPP 1:
83-87 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Grape juice)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

GASYUK, G.N.; LEVINA, M.V.; SOBOLEVA, N.I.

Accelerating the processes of potassium bitartrate crystallization
and wine clarification by means of ultrasonic waves. Trudy MNIIPP
4252-81 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

CASYUK, C.N.; DOLINEVA, I.P.; LEVINA, M.V.; KIR'YANOV, M.I.

Experience in the production of classified grade Ju. 203
by a simplified technology with the application of ultrasonic
waves and use of the available factory equipment. Trudy VNIIPP
5:22-32 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

DOL'NEVA, I.P.; LEVINA, M.V.; GASYUK, G.N.

Effect of some factors on the crystallization of potassium
tartrates. Trudy MNIIPP 5:50-54 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

GOROVAYA, R.A.; DEDOV, V.F.; DOLGOV, A.N.; LEVINA, M.V.; SLUCHEVSKIY, F.I.

Clinical statistical analysis of patients registered in a
district neuropsychiatric dispensary with the diagnosis of
organic brain lesions. Vop. psikh. nevr. no.10:410-418 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)