SVIRIDENKO, Ye.T.; ALIYEVA, R.O.; LIKHVAR', N.A., direktor.

Serological diagnosis of diphtheria; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.4:29 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Dagestanskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. (Diphtheria) (Serum diagnosis)

BUBES, S.F.; GORGIYEV, T.B., dotsent, zaveduyushchiy; LIKHVAR', N.A., direktor.

Phage typing of typhoid microbes; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.9:25-26 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Laboratoriya kishechnykh infektsiy Dagestanskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Gorgiyev). 2. Dagestanskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Likhvar'). (Typhoid fever)

USSR/Microbiology - Microbiology Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52907

Author : Likhvar, N.A.

Inst : Dagestan Scientific Research Institute for Production of Foodstuffs.

Title : Laboratory Diagnosis of a Tick Relapsing Typhoid.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Dagestansk. nw-i. in-ta po proiz-vu pitatcln. sred, 1956, No 2, 187-192

Abstract : Spirochaetes of a tick relapsing typhoid are well preserved in a mixture of equal parts of normal physiological saline and a 2% solution of sodium citrate, remaining virulent to guinea pigs at a storage temperature of 15-25° for a period of 10-20 days, and at a temperature of 8-15° for a period of 30-50 days.

Card 1/2

LIKHVAR', N. A.

14-57-6-12844

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, pp 150-151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Likhvar', N. A.

TITLE: Breeding Places of Tick-Borne Typhus in Dagestan (O domovykh ochagakh kleshchevogo rekurrensa v Dagestane)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Dagestansk. n.-i. in-ta po proiz-vy pitatel'n. sred, 1956, Vol 2, pp 193-195

ABSTRACT: Alectorobius (Pavloskyella) asperus is a carrier of recurrent tick typhus in Dagestan. A subtype A.a. verrucosus is found in the foothills and A.a. sergievi in the plains. The natural habitat of the tick is the burrows and lairs of small animals, caves, etc. It is rarely found in agricultural outbuildings and living quarters. The author notes that the tick is naturally infected by numerous spirochetes of recurrent tick typhus. People may become infected when they encounter

Card 1/2

L 41026-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008565 S/0286/65/000/006/0074/0075

AUTHOR: Likiardopulo, A. G.; Markov, Yu. V.

TITLE: A method for measuring coding errors. Class 42, No. 169294

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 74-75

TOPIC TAGS: coding, error detection measurement, transducer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for measuring coding errors of transducers with a parallel output and a cyclic code. The design is intended to increase the error measurement speed and to produce directly the average or the root mean square error. A reference sawtooth voltage is periodically fed to the input of the transducer being checked. In the output of the transducer the factors of exchange of the code combinations are compared with the reference sequence of pulses which are synchronized with the reference sawtooth voltage. These code combination exchange factors separate out the pulses on the basis of duration and sign. The proportional errors of the transducer are determined at discrete points of the conversion. The average error is produced by a double integration, and the root mean square error of the transducer by a single integration together with a double integration. These errors are displayed on a pointer-type instrument.

Card 1/2

L 41026-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008565

ASSOCIATION: Predpriyatiye gosudarstvennogo komiteta po radioelektronike (Enterprise of the State Committee on Radio Electronics)

SUBMITTED: 15Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, MA

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 CC

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.G.; LIKVENTOV, A.V.

In memory of Vladimir Nikolaevich Stark (1899-1962). Ent. oboz. 42 no.1:234-241 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Stark, Vladimir Nikolaevich, 1899-1962)

LIKHVITSKIY, G. V.

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Methods Mar 52

"Building Up Bearings by Welding With Hydrogen Flame," G.V. Likhvitskiy, S. Ya. Koltunov, G. Ye. Kornblit, Engineers

"Avtogen Delo" No 3, pp 25, 26

Describes technology of method indicating essential advantages: possiblity for restoring dimensions of bearing without melting out old metal; high adhesiveness between babbitt and base metal considerably better than in case of hot pouring; building up babbitt with thin layers from 0.3 mm; practical absence of metal loss (0.3-0.5%); possibility for building up large details without removal.

212T27

LIKIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; GRIBOV, Il'ya Gavrilovich; REMENNIKOV, Izrail' Solomonovich; YURCHENKO, I.F., inzh., red.; MANIN, I.I., retsenzent; KACHALKIN, A.F., retsenzent; KOLTUNOVA, M.P., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Wages of workers engaged in locomotive operation, maintenance and repair; handbook] Oplata truda rabotnikov lokomotivnogo khoziaistva; spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. I.F.IUrchenko. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 254 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Wages--Railroads)

LIKIN, G.; BONDIN, M. (Kalinin); ULEZCHENKO, N.; NOSKOVA, V. (Leningrad); ANGREYEV, N. (Irkutsk); OBUKHOV, V., inzh. (Khar'kov); KOFMAN, L., tekhnolog (Khar'kov); SHTEYNGAUZ, A.

Readers stories and proposals. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 3 no.2:36-37 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sekretar' partbyuro shveypromkombinata g. Pyatigorsk (for Likin). 2. Glavnyy spetsialist Gipromestproma (for Ulezchenko). 3. Glavnyy spetsialist upravleniya stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'stva Gosmestproma RSFSR (for Shteyngauz).
(Effeciency, Industrial)

SOV/120-5[illegible]

AUTHOR: Likin, O. B.

TITLE: [illegible] Amplitude Analyzer with a "Grey Wedge" ([illegible]yushchiy amplitudnyy analizator s "Seryy Klin[illegible]")

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 195[illegible], Nr 2, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The instrument is based on the following principle: the pulses due to a radiating source (to be investigated) are shaped into rectangular pulses whose amplitudes are equal to those of the original pulses. These rectangular pulses are applied to the vertical deflection plates of a cathode ray tube which is brightened only for the duration of a pulse. Thus a rectangular pulse produces a horizontal trace on the screen, the height of the trace above the zero level being proportional to the amplitude of the pulse. If a number of such pulses of variable amplitudes are displayed on the screen, the whole of it emits light and the brightness of a particular region is proportional to the number of pulses (or particles) having a particular energy. The screen is covered with a wedge-like plate of smoked glass. If the screen is now photographed through the wedge, it will be found that the brightest regions will produce the highest

Card 1/3

High-Speed Amplitude Analyzer with a "Grey Wedge".

amplitude on the photograph. The regions emitting least light will produce minimum amplitudes. In this manner it is possible to obtain the amplitude spectrum of the investigated radiation source. An instrument based on this principle consists of a cathode ray tube and a number of auxiliary circuits employing 23 electron tubes. The auxiliary circuits comprise the following units: a linear amplifier, a pulse stretcher, a phase-inverting amplifier, a pulse shaper and a time base. A detailed circuit diagram of the instrument is given (see Fig.3). The instrument has a resolving time of 3 μs and it is equivalent to a 50-channel analyser. The number of pulses displayed on the screen (and photographed) can be determined with an error of 6%. Application of the instrument to practical measurement is discussed in some detail and illustrated by a number of curves and oscillograms. The author expresses his gratitude to O. M. Kovrizhnykh for his help in the laboratory testing of the instrument. There are 13 figures and 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

SOV/120-58-2-8/37

High-Speed Amplitude Analyzer with a "Grey Wedge".

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (The Institute of Chemical Physics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1957.

Card 3/3 1. Pulse analyzers--Design

86744

6,4780
6,3200
5,5800 (1043, 1273, 1282)

S/120/60/000/006/019/045
E032/E314

AUTHORS: Kovrizhnykh, O.M., Likin, O.B. and Yampol'skiy, P.A.

TITLE: A Study of Commercially Available Photomultipliers Operated under Forced Conditions

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 6, pp. 69 - 72

TEXT: The aim of the present work was to investigate the possibility of using commercially available photomultipliers (of Soviet manufacture) in the measurement of high-intensity light pulses 10^{-5} - 10^{-4} sec long without amplification. Photomultipliers were chosen whose nominal ratings indicated that they were capable of withstanding increased applied HT's and relatively large currents. The particular photomultipliers investigated were ФЭУ-33 (FEU-33), ФЭУ-11 (FEU-11) and ФЭУ-12 (FEU-12), all of which were described by Vil'dgrube and Berkovskiy (Refs. 1, 2). The photomultipliers were investigated using the circuit shown in Fig. 1. The signal amplitude across the load of the photomultipliers was

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S/120/60/000/006/019/045
E032/E314

A Study of Commercially Available Photomultipliers Operated under Forced Conditions

measured with the aid of oscillographs (type ИО-4 (IO-4) or 25-И (25-I)). The neon lamp МН-8 (MN-8) was used as the source of light. It was capable of producing light flashes 0.3 and 3-10 μs long with a repetition frequency of 50 to 200 cps. The intensity of the flashes was measured using calibrated neutral filters. In some of the experiments the instrument designated as СФР (SFR) (Shnirman et al, Ref. 4) was employed. In this way, light pulses 4 - 70 μs long were produced with a repetition frequency of 1300 - 75 cps. In the case of the FEU-33 photomultiplier it was found that HT's of less than 4 000 V were necessary if breakdowns were not to take place. It was also found that the maximum current which could be safely drawn was about 400 mA. The maximum output current (through a 150 Ω load resistor) was obtained by distributing the potential differences between the dynodes so that the potential differences between the first eleven

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A Study of Commercially Available Photomultipliers Operated under Forced Conditions

dynodes were greater than the potential differences between the last four electrodes, and also by reducing the voltage on the last dynode. During the tests on the FEU-33 photomultipliers an ageing effect was found to be present, i.e. the amplitude of the output pulse across the load of the photomultiplier decreased with time and tended to a certain limiting value for a given intensity repetition frequency and duration of light pulses. It was established that this limiting value decreases with increasing intensity, repetition frequency and duration of the light flashes. After a period of "rest", the amplitude of the output pulse increases and the sensitivity of the photomultiplier is restored to the original value after a certain period of time. Two types of ageing were found, namely, a slow ageing effect which gradually becomes more pronounced with the number of light flashes incident on the photomultiplier cathode, leading to a reduction in the amplitude of the output pulse, towards its end.

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A Study of Commercially Available Photomultipliers Operated under Forced Conditions

The second type of ageing is a "fast" effect leading to a reduction in the amplitude of the pulse amplitude towards its end and re-establishment of this amplitude at the beginning of the next flash. The FEU-12 photomultipliers were investigated under similar conditions. The maximum output amplitude was obtained with a total HT across the tubes of 2 800 V, the voltage distribution along the dynodes being as follows: U_1 = 224 V; U_2 = 176 V; U_3 = 176 V; ... U_8 = 176 V; U_9 = 210 V; U_{10} = 325 V; U_{11} = 225 V and U_{12} = 340 V. The maximum current corresponding to the linear part of the output voltage-intensity curve was 400 mA. The ageing effect was not present in these multipliers. For this reason, the FEU-11 and FEU-12 photomultipliers can be used to study both single and periodic light flashes, having durations up to 10^{-5} sec. The maximum current obtained from

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A Study of Commercially Available Photomultipliers Operated under Forced Conditions

these photomultipliers was about 700 mA but this value no longer lies on the linear part of the curve. The maximum currents corresponding to the linear part of the output voltage versus intensity curve are as follows: FEU-33 200 mA, FEU-11 and FEU-12 400 mA, the slope of the straight lines being independent of the duration of the pulses.

Acknowledgments are expressed to N.K. Parshenkov for assistance in the work.

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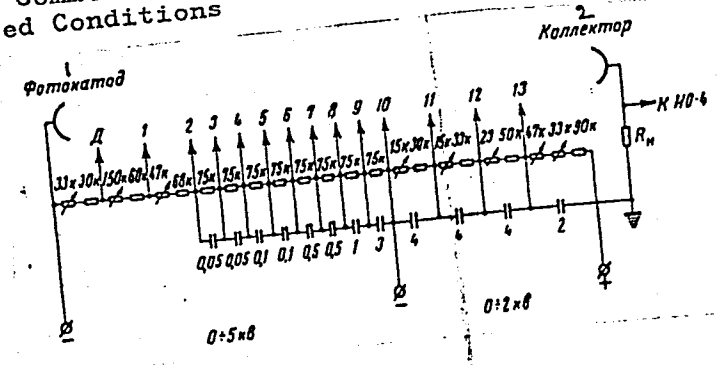
S/120/60/000/006/019/045
E032/E314

A Study of Commercially Available Photomultipliers Operated under Forced Conditions



There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1959

Card 6/6

LIKIN, O.B.; KOVRIZHNYKH, O.M.

"Gray wedge" time analyzer. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.2:91-94 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

REMPEL', Georgiy Gergardovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; LIKIN, Viktor Aleksandrovich, inzh.; GORST, A.G., doktor khim. nauk, prof., retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, V.I., red.; SKOTNIKOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Labor safety in working with explosives] Bezopasnost' truda pri rabote s vzryvchatymi veshchestvami. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 57 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Blasting--Safety measures)

1963/3

LIKIN, V. V.

DECEASED
(c1961)

ENGINEERING

LIKINA, A.F.

Metastable phases in chrome-nickel steels. N. F. Lishko, A. F. Likina, M. D. Nesterova, and S. A. Yugan-[illegible]. *Fiz.-Khim. [illegible] Issledovaniya Metal.*, Mashgiz (Moscow) 1953, 118-29; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 45363.—The formation of metastable phases in Fe-Cr-Ti-C and Fe-Cr-Ni-Al-Ti alloys hardened in water at 1200-1250° and annealed at 600-800° was studied by x-ray methods and by analyzing the residue after anodic soln. in 10% HCl or in a soln. of $CuSO_4$ + H_2SO_4. In the ferritic alloy of the system Fe-Cr-Ti-C after 20 hrs. annealing at 600 and 700° Ti carbide and nitride were also found with a phase of unknown compn. having a γ-lattice. After 100 hrs. at 700° $Cr_{23}C_6$ began to sep. and the metastable phase with the γ-lattice disappeared. After 200 hrs. at 900° $Cr_{23}C_6$ dissolved and on the röntgenogram appeared lines of a new phase the lattice symmetry of which could not be detd. In austenitic alloys of the system Fe-Cr-Ni-Al-Ti contg. 15-20% Cr, approx. 0.5% Al, 1-2.5% Ti, and a variable amt. of Ni, the phase compn. in aging was detd. by the Ni content. In alloys with 20% Ni the metastable phase appearing first in aging was the α-phase of the binary Ni-Al system having a slightly enlarged lattice period. It was observed after 1500 hrs. annealing at 700°, and it persisted up to 800°. At 900° the α-phase dissolved and a more stable phase of variable compn. $(Fe, Ni)_2Ti$ appeared. In alloys with 25-30% Ni the first metastable phase to appear was also the α-phase and it was followed by a more stable X-phase of unknown compn., possibly a ternary compd., and Ni_3Ti. The X-phase appeared after annealing 100 hrs. at 800° or 50 hrs. at 900°. After 200 hrs. at 900° the X-phase disappeared and a Ni_3Ti phase appeared. The appearance of metastable phases is attributed to less work in the formation of nuclei of these phases, since their structure is similar to that of a solid soln.

M. Hosch

AVRASIN, Ya.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERG, P.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, BERNSHTEYN, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GENEROZOV, P.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLIKER, B.M., inzhener; DAVIDOVSKAYA, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YELCHIN, P.M., inzhener; YERSMIN, N.I., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; IVANOV, D.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KNOROZ, L.I., inzhener; KOBRIN, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KORITSKIY, V.G., dotsent; KROTKOV, D.V., inzhener; KUDRYAVTSEV, I.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KULIKOV, I.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEPETOV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIKINA, A.F., inzhener; MATVEYEV, A.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MIL'MAN, B.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PAVLUSHKIN, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PTITSYN, V.I., inzhener [deceased]; RAKOVSKIY, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, RAKHSHTADT, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYABCHENKOV, A.V., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk; SIGOLAYEV, S.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SMIRYAGIN, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, SUL'KIN, A.G., inzhener; TUTOV, I.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, KHRUSHCHOV, M.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TSYPIN, I.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAROV, M.Ya., inzhener; SHERMAN, Ya.I., dotsent; SHMELEV, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YUGANOVA, S.A., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; SATEL', E.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Machine builder's reference book] Spravochnik mashinostroitelia; v shesti tomakh. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.6. (Glav. red.toma E.A.Satel'. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop.) 1956. 500 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Machinery--Construction)

LIKINA, A.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya

Fiziko-khimicheskiye issledovaniya austenitnykh splavov (Physical and Chemical Studies of Austenitic Alloys) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 258 p. (Its: [Trudy] kn. 84) 4,600 copies printed.

Ed.: Yeremin, N.I., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Uvarova, A.F.; Managing Ed. for literature on heavy machine building (MASHGIZ); Golovin, S. Ya., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended primarily for scientific and engineering personnel engaged in research on heat-resistant austenitic alloys, but may also be useful to laboratory workers in the metallurgical and metal-processing industries.

COVERAGE: The articles in this volume, written by various authors, present the results of experimetnal investigations of phase composition and structure of austenitic alloys, conducted with the use of modern physico-chemical methods. For authors,

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references, and additional coverage, see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Likina, A.F., Engineer; Borcheva, T.A., Engineer; Nude, L.A. Engineer. Electrochemical Method of Studying the Phase Composition of Austenitic Steels 3

The authors discuss differential analysis of carbide phases and methods for determining nitrogen,niobium, tungsten, and other elements. There are five Soviet references.

Shmelev, B.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Hydrogen in Steel 12

The following topics are treated: (1) mechanism of formation of hydrogen occlusions in steel; (2) methods of determining hydrogen in ferrous metals: evolution of gas from metal on mechanical destruction of specimen, solution of metal in a reagent, combustion in oxygen, ionic

bombardment, determination of the most mobile part of the hydrogen at room temperature or with moderate heating, heating in vacuo, and melting the specimen in vacuo; (3) preparation of standard specimens with hydrogen content predetermined by an electrolytic method of saturation; (4) sampling and preservation of steel specimens for hydrogen; (5) effect of hydrogen on certain mechanical properties of high-alloy steel. There are 35 references of which 21 are Soviet, 6 English, 6 German, and 2 French.

Cheburkova, Ye. Ye., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Nonmetallic Inclusions in Austenitic Chrome-Nickel-Cobalt Steel with Niobium Content. 41

There are 7 Soviet references.

Yeremin, N.I., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. An investigation of $\gamma \rightleftarrows \alpha_2$ Phase Transformations in the Aging of Austenitic Chrome-Nickel Steels 53

Physical and Chemical Studies of Austenitic Alloys 269

There are 16 references, of which 9 are Soviet, 5 English, 1 German, and 1 French.

Lashko, N.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Phase Transitions in Diffusion Processes in Alloys 69

There are 2 Soviet references

Yeremin, N.I.; Lebedyanskaya, N.I., Engineer. An Investigation of the Phase Transformations $\gamma \rightarrow \delta$ and $\delta \rightleftarrows \sigma$ by the Magnetic Microstructure Method 75

There are 15 references, of which 6 are Soviet and 9 English.

Sigolayev, S. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences (deceased). Some Properties of the Alpha-Phase in Austenitic Steels 87

The author concludes that in steel Kh18N11B the alpha-phase may be of dual origin -- "mechanical" in the case of cold hardening, and "thermal" in the case of aging.

Card 4/10

Physical and Chemical Studies of Austenitic Alloys 269

There are 4 Soviet references.

Yeremin, N.I.; Lashko, N.F.; Lebedyanskaya, N.I. Phase Transformations Occurring During Cold Plastic Deformation of Austenitic Steels 91

The author concludes that analysis of the magnetic microstructure can be widely used for studying the mechanism of plastic deformation, phase hardening of austenitic steels in cold working, and in estimating the stability of solid solutions on the basis of their dissociation during mechanical polishing. There are 18 references, of which 14 are Soviet and 4 English.

Entin, S.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences. The Effect of Plastic Deformation on the Aging of Austenitic Alloys. 107

There are 5 Soviet references.

Physical and Chemical Studies of Austenitic Alloys 269

Entin, S.D. Formation of the Alpha-Phase in Plastic Deformation of Austenitic Alloys 116

An investigation is made of the effect of the original structure on the stability of austenite during deformation, formation of the alpha-phase as affected by the degree of deformation, effect of deformation at elevated temperatures on the dissociation of austenite, and the formation of the alpha-phase immediately upon deformation. There are 5 Soviet references.

Lashko, N.F. Effect of Manganese and Nickel on the Phase Composition of Certain Austenitic Steels 126

Yeremin, N.I.; Lashko, N.F. Concerning the Distribution of Nitrogen Between Solid Solutions and Second Phases in Austenitic Steels 131

There are 3 Soviet references

Physical and Chemical Studies of Austenitic Alloys 269

Yeremin, N.I.; Lashko, N.F.; Lebedyanskaya, N.I. Phase Changes in EI572 Steel Taking Place During Forging 137

The authors discuss the peculiarities of structural changes in cast steel during heating for forging, phase changes during forging and cooling, aging, and the effect of niobium and titanium on structure.

Sigolayev, S. Ya. The Effect of Repeated Heating on Phase Formation in Austenitic Alloys 160

There are 2 Soviet references

Lashko, N.F.; Tseytlin, V.Z., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Some Peculiarities of Medium-Carbon Chrome-Molybdenum Pearlitic Steel 167

There are 2 Soviet references

Yeremin, N.I. Structural Changes in the Surface Layer of Metal During High-Temperature Oxidation 172

Physical and Chemical Studies of Austenitic Alloys 269

Temperature Oxidation 172

There are 7 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 3 English, and 1 German.

Komarovskiy, A.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Local Spectral Analysis 184

The potentialities of spectral analysis as a means of determining local chemical composition of metal, particularly of welded seams, are investigated. There are 3 Soviet references.

Komarovskiy, A.G. A Rapid Method of Spectral Analysis of Austenitic Steels 199

The author outlines his method for the rapid quantitative analysis of high-alloy steels and heat-stable alloys for silicon, manganese, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, vanadium, cobalt, aluminum, boron, and niobium. There are 26 references, of which 20 are Soviet, 2 English, 2 German, 1 Italian, and 1 Scandanavian.

Physical and Chemical Studies of Austenitic Alloys 269

Shmelev, B.A. General-purpose Unit for the Determination of Gases in Steel 226

The author describes the unit and the method, which consists in the vacuum melting and degassing of the specimen in a graphite crucible, the gases being drawn off by a system of pumps and then determined by ordinary methods of chemical gas analysis.

Yelchin, P.M. Determination of Ferrite in Austenitic Steels by Means of a Magnetic Balance 241

Sigolayev, S.Ya. A Device for the Thermomagnetic Analysis of Austenitic Steels 245

The author states that this electromagnetic device and the thermomagnetic method of analysis have made it possible to obtain new information in these processes, not ascertainable by ordinary methods.

Entin, S.D. An Instrument for Measuring the Magnetic Susceptibility of Austenitic Alloys 251

It is stated that this device enables the investigator to study, on the basis of magnetic properties, changes in phase composition in heat-stable austenitic alloys of various composition.

Entin, S.D.; Kozlov, Engineer. Electromagnetic Instrument for Determining Ferrite in Welded Seams of Austenitic Steels 255

The authors state that with this instrument it is possible to determine the quantity of ferrite to within 0.2% if the total content in the specimen does not exceed 5%, and to within 0.5-o.7% if the total quantity does not exceed 15%.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress GO/ksv

Card 10/10

LIKINA, A.F.

137-58-2-4391

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 299 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Likina, A.F., Borcheva, T.A., Nude, L.A.

TITLE: An Electrochemical Method for the Study of the Phase Composition of Austenitic Steels (Elektrokhimicheskiy metod izucheniya fazovogo sostava austenitnykh staley)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. issled. austenitn. splavov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957, pp 3-11

ABSTRACT: A method of differential analysis of the carbonitride phases in multiple-alloy austenitic steels has been worked out on austenitic Cr-Ni steels 19-9 (both with and without an N_2 content). The carbide-forming elements were: Nb, W, Ti, Mo, and Cr. The surplus phases were separated out by electrolytic dissolution. The electrolyte consisted of 300 grams of NaCl, 50 grams of Na citrate, and 50 cc of concentrated HCl per liter of H_2O. The anode was the specimen bar being investigated, which was 50 mm long, 15 mm in diameter, and was contained in a small collector bag; the cathode was a cylinder made of Cu. The D_a was 1 amp/cm^2. The dissolution process lasted 5-10 minutes. The electrolytic precipitate was washed with a mixture of 5%

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137-58-2-4391

An Electrochemical Method for (cont.)

HCl and 1% citric acid, then by a 5% alkali solution and H_2O. After the NH_4OH which had formed during decomposition of the nitrides had been distilled off, the N_2 content of the steel and electrolytic deposit was determined colorimetrically. The method used for determining the Nb and W in the carbides was based on the fact that Na_2WO_4 dissolves when heavy concentrations of Na^+ are present in the solution, whereas Na_3NbO_4 remains insoluble. The Nb was determined gravimetrically, the W by colorimetry. The method used for separating the Ti and Nb carbides was based on the solubility of the Ti carbide in (1:1) HCl in the presence of Br, the Nb carbide remaining stable. The procedures used are described in detail, and test results are given.

P. K.

1. [illegible]

Card 2/2

SOV-129-58-6-9/17

AUTHORS: Uryupina, Ye. I. (Cand.Tech.Sc.), Likina, A.F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Sigma-Phase in the Austenitic Steel EI448 (Sigma-Faza v austenitnoy stali EI448)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 6, pp 37-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the σ-phase was investigated on the properties of the steel EI448 (0.10% C; 0.73% Si; 1.09% Mn; 16.58% Cr; 11.9% Ni; 0.62% Ti; 1.75% Mo). The steel was hardened from 1200°C and then aged at 575 or 800°C for durations of 10 to 6000 hours. The secondary phase was separated electrolytically. In the experiments a possibility was established of detecting the σ-phase by chemical analysis of the electrolytic precipitates of the steel. Determination of the iron content in the electrolytic precipitates provides an idea of the quantity of the σ-phase in the structure. The σ-phase forms in the test steel as the result of ageing at 800°C at relatively short holding times (100 to 500 hours); with increasing duration of the ageing the quantity of the σ-phase increases. After ageing at 575° for 6000 hours no σ-phase was detected in the steel. Magnetic analysis of the steel after ageing according to various regimes, including ageing at 800°C, did not reveal presence of the σ-phase;

Card 1/2

SOV-129-58-6-9/17

Sigma-Phase in the Austenitic Steel EI448

apparently in this steel the σ-phase forms directly from the austenite. The presence of the σ-phase reduces greatly the impact strength and the relative contraction at room and at elevated test temperatures. Presence of the σ-phase in the structure of the steel during long duration tests does not reduce the time to failure of the specimen, the magnitude of the total elongation and the relative contraction. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

1. Steel - Properties 2. Austenite 3. Steel - Phase studies
4. Steel - Test methods

Card 2/2

ZUYEV, A.S.; NOVOSELOVA, A.I.; LIKINA, I.V.

Developing methods for the commercial production of O and H diagnostic antigens and their use in the diagnosis of Salmonella infections. Zhur.mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:42-49 Mr' 56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, diagnosis,
serol., prep. of antigens (Rus))
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
antigen prod. for diag. of Salmonella infect. (Rus))

ZUYEV, A.S.; LIKINA, I.V.

Experience in obtaining phase-specific sera in immunization of animals with H antigens of Salmonella. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 33 no.10:7-12 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.

ZUYEV, A.S.; LIKINA, I.V.

Use of complete antigens for preparation of highly active agglutinating O-sera against [redacted]iae of the basic O groups. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:84-90 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

L 29327-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6018213 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/006/0053/0055

AUTHOR: Chukhlovin, B. A. (Leningrad); Grachev, B. N. (Leningrad); Likina, I. V. (Leningrad)

38
B

ORG: none

TITLE: The detection of C- and C_x-reactive protein in the blood serum during exposure of the organism to SHF electromagnetic waves

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 6, 1966, 53-55

TOPIC TAGS: SHF, microwave, hematology, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: The presence of C-reactive human proteins and C_x-reactive rabbit proteins was studied as a function of exposure to decimeter- and centimeter-range emf's. Only small power densities (2—3 mw/cm^2) were used on human subjects. Two male subjects were exposed to decimeter range fields for 1 hr daily over a period of 10 days while two others served as controls. Blood serum was examined twice before, three times during (2nd, 3rd, and 9th exposure), and four days after exposure. C_x-reactive proteins were determined in 379 tests on rabbits. Two series of exposures were tested on animals. The first series was made up of animals exposed once and the second series involved animals exposed 5—30 times once a day. Animals were exposed to both pulsed and nonpulsed centimeter waves with power densities of

Card 1/2 UDC: 6.2.124.014.424+615.846.7-06:616.153.96

L 29327-66

ACC NR: AP6018213 O

3, 10, 50, and 120 mw/cm^2. The duration of exposure to 3 and 10 mw/cm^2 was 1 hr/day. At power densities of 50 and 120 mw/cm^2 the exposure durations were 30 and 15 min respectively. Since no difference between the biological effect of pulsed and nonpulsed irradiation could be found, the results were expressed as a function of power density. Studies conducted on human subjects did not reveal C-reactive proteins in the serums of either irradiated or control samples. Results of studies conducted on rabbits exposed once showed C_x-reactive proteins in the majority of animals exposed to 50 mw/cm^2 for 30 min and in all animals exposed to 120 mw/cm^2 for 15 min. Thus, C_x-reactive protein was detected only in animals exposed to power densities greater than 10 mw/cm^2. If C_x-reactive proteins were already present in the blood, intensities less than 10 mw/cm^2 increased their content. The results of the second series were analogous to those of the first series in that the magnitude and frequency of response depended on power density. Repeated exposure did not necessarily increase the quantity of C_x-reactive proteins in the blood. Frequently, these proteins disappeared in spite of continued exposure. The reason for this is not clear but it is suspected that after a certain amount of time, C_x protein antibodies develop. During adaptation of the organism to emf's, these antibodies could serve to eliminate C_x-reactive proteins from the blood. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Dec64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5010

Card 2/2 fc

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; VAYSBERG, G.Ye.; GIVENTAL', N.I.; LIKINA, T.N.

Ciine in association with other antibiotics in acute radiation sickness in mice. Antibiotiki 5 no.4:37-41 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov pri kafedre mikrobiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; VAYSBERG, G.Ye.; AFANAS'YEVA, T.I.; GIVENTAL', N.I.; LIKINA, T.N.

Stimulation of nonspecific immunity by means of some bacterial polysaccharides. Biul.eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.8:77-82 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz laboratorii novykh antibiotikov pri kafedre mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. M.D.Kovrigina), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.L. Troitskim.
(IMMUNITY) (POLYSACCHARIDES)

VAYSBERG, G.Ye.; AFANAS'YEVA, T.I.; GIVENTAL', N.I.; LIKINA, T.N.; YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.

Prodigiosine, a biologically active polysaccharid derived from Bacterium prodigiosum. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1233-1236 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.M.Shemyakinym.
(PRODIGIOSINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LIKITS, EDIT, DR.

BOROVICZENY, K. Gyorgy, Dr.; LIKITS, Edit, Dr.; BENCZUR, Gyula, Dr.

The case of the macroglobulinemia of Waldenström and Waldenström's hyperglobulinemica purpura. Orv. hetil. 99 no.7:237-240 16 Feb 58.

1. A Fovarosi Arpad Kozkorhaz (igazgato: Lorand Sandor dr. kandidatus) Laboratoriumanak (Foorvos: Szirmai Endre dr.) Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Farkass Jeno dr.) es a Fovarosi XI. keruleti Rendelointezet (igazgato: Kiralyhegyi Robert dr.) kozlemenye.

(SERUM GLOBULIN
macroglobulinemia of Waldenstrom, case report (Hun))
(PURPURA, NONTHROMBOPENIC, case reports
hyperglobulinemic (Hun))

LIKLOVITSER, V. G.

26549 Narusheniya v formoobrazovatel'nom protsesse pri razvitii semyapochki u otdalennogo gibrida vishnyaxchereshnya. Botan. Zhurnal (Akad. nauk ukr. SSR, In-T Botaniki), T. VI, No.2, 1949, c. 24-31. -NA ukr, Yakr. Yaz. - Rezyume na rus. Yaz.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

ACC NR: AT6034951 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0058/0063

AUTHOR: Krukovskiy, V. K.; Likomskaya, G. V.; Dement'yeva, T. N.; Farberov, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of electric gas discharges in fuel conversion processes

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh. Termicheskiy i okislitel'nyy piroliz topliv i vysokopolimernykh materialov (Thermal and oxidizing pyrolysis of fuels and high polymer materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 58-63

TOPIC TAGS: methane, thermal decomposition, electric discharge, activation energy, gas discharge, hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: A review has been made of the use of electric gas discharges in conversion processes for fuels such coal and gaseous hydrocarbons. Inter alia, the review reports the results of a study of the effect of an electric gas discharge on the homogeneous gas-phase thermal decomposition of methane. Figure 1 shows the effect of the discharge on the temperature dependence of the activation energy of this reaction at 1200—2000C. As Figure 1 indicates, the discharge lowers the absolute value of the activation energy and causes the activation energy to increase with temperature. [WA-68]
Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034951

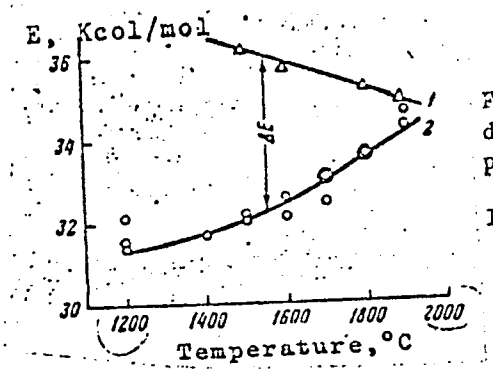


Fig. 1. Activation energy of thermal decomposition of methane versus temperature

1 - No discharge; 2 - discharge.

SUB CODE: 07, 21/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun66/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

LIKONTSEV, N N

112-1-643

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 107 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Likontsev, N. N.

TITLE: Use of Current Transformers Without Steel for Differential Bus Protection (Primeneniye transformatorov toka bez stali v differentsial'noy zashchite shin)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. politekhn. in-ta, Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1955, pp. 362-371

ABSTRACT: The utilization of current transformers without steel in circuits of differential bus protection eliminates the main source of unbalance, i.e., the different saturation of the cores. The linearity of the characteristics of the non-ferromagnetic transformers permits an exact calculation of the protection. The deficiency of such transformers consists in the small value of the secondary e.m.f. and, consequently, in the danger of outside influences. Differential bus protection with non-ferromagnetic transformers may be recommended in those cases when the operation time of the pro-

Card 1/2

KOLESOV, Svyatoslav Nikolayevich; VVEDENSKAYA, Lyudmila Andreyevna; KHARIN, A.N., prof., retsenzent; RUSTAMOV, Kh.R., prof., retsenzent; RAYTSYN, G.A., dots., retsenzent; LOVTSOV, V.M., dots., retsenzent; LIKONTSEV, N.N., dots., retsenzent; PUTILOVA, I.N., doktor khim. nauk, prof., red.; MAKUSHENKO, Ye.N., red.

[Laboratory work in general chemistry] Praktikum po obshchei khimii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Tashkent, Sredniaia i vysshaia shkola, 1963. 186 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Zaveduyushchaya kefedroy khimii Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi(for Putilova).

KOLESOV, S.N.; VVEDENSKAYA,L.A.; KHARIN, A.N., prof., retsenzent; LOVTSOV, V.M., dots., retsenzent; LIKONTSEV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PUTILOVA, I.N., prof., doktor khim. nauk, red.; TROFIMOV, F.D., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in general chemistry] Praktikum po obshchei khimii. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzb.SSR, 1960. 141 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy khimii Taganrogskogo radiotekhnicheskogo instituta (for Kharin). 2. Zaveduyushchaya kafedroy khimii Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta (for Putilova).

LIKONTSEV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POKROVSKIY, B.M., inzh.

Possibility of eliminating voltage surge protection for hydraulic generators. Elek.sta. 31 no.6:65-67 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Hydroelectric power stations)
(Electric switchgear)

LIKORENKO, V.B.

Ultrahigh-speed photographic recording apparatus. Usp.nauch.fot. 6: 131-138 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Photography, High speed)
(Electron optics)

LIKOSHKINA, L. A., DAYDOVA, F. I.

Cement--Specifications

Influence of variety and quantity of asbestos upon physical and mechanical specifications of asbestos cement. Trudy VNIIASBESTTSEMENT. no. 2, 1951.

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

LIKOV, O.I. [Lykov, O.I.]

Geological and mineralogical characteristics of skarns in the Novo-Troitskoye region (southwestern margin of the Donets Basin). Trudy Inst.min.resur. AN URSR no.2:23-27 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Donets Basin--Skarns)

LIKOV, A.I. [Lykov, A.I.]

Vein quartz of the contact zone of the Azov Crystalline Massif and Paleozoic sediments of the Donets Basin. Trudy Inst.min.-resur. AN URSR no.2:70-73 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Azov Sea region--Quartz) (Donets Basin--Quartz)

LIKOV, A. V.

"Application of Onzager's Theory in Investigations of Neutron Diffusion in Absorption Media of Nuclear Reactors."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 1958.

LIKOV, M. V.

"Investigation of the Process of Drying Colloidal Solutions by the Method of Spraying at High Temperatures." Sub 25 Apr 51, All-Union Order of the Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Sci Res Inst imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

MARCHENKO, Ye.Ya. [Marchenko, IE.IA.]; LIKOV, O.I. [Lykov, O.I.]; ZARITSKIY, O.I. [Zaryts'kyi, O.I.]

Vein barite of the convergence zone of the Azov Crystalline Massif and Donets Ridge. Trudy Inst.min.resur. AN URSR no.2: 59-65 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Azov Sea region--Barite) (Donets Ridge--Barite)

LIKOV, O.I.

Vesuvianite from skarns in the vicinity of Mikolayevka (southwestern margin of the Donets Basin). Mat.z min.Ukr. no.2:112-115 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Donets Basin--Vesuvianite) (Donets Basin--Skarns)

LIKOV, Ts.

Mraz, Bulgarian-make refrigerator. p. 36

PEZHKA PROMISHLENOST. (Ministerstvo na teznkata promishlenost) Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, December 1959
Uncl.

ROZENBLIT, N.P., inzh., zhur.; LIKOVA, I.M., red.; SVECHNIKOVA, N.I. [Sviechnikova, N.I.], red.; KLOKOVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Man strides into outer space] Liudyna krokue u Vsesvit. Kyiv, Vyd-vo TsK LKSMU "Molod'," 1961. 157 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Astronautics)

LEBEDEV, Panteleymon Dmitriyevich; MIKHAYLOV, N.M., prof., retsenzent; GINZBURG, A.S., prof., retsenzent; LIKOV, M.V., dots., nauchnyy red.; LEONCHIK, B.I., dots., nauchnyy red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Calculation and design of drying systems]Raschet i proektirovanie sushil'nykh ustanovok. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 319 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Power engineering) (Drying)

LIKOVA, O.B.

Single frequency oscillations in systems with many degrees of freedom. [with summary in English]. Dop. AN URSR no.1:8-12 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut matematiki AN URSR. Predstaviv akademik M. M. Bogolyubov.
(Differential equations) (Kinematics)

LIKOVA, O.B. [Lykova, O.B.]

On the behavior of solutions of a system of differential equations in the neighborhood of closed orbits. Dop.AN URSR no.6:535-538 '57. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut matematiki AN USSR. Predstavil akademik AN USSR N.N. Bogolyubov [M.M. Boholiubov].
(Differential equations)

LIKOVIC, J.

LIKOVIC, J. Fundamentals of traffic law. p. 427.

Vol. 4, No. 8/9, Aug./Sept. 1956
CESTE I MOSTOVI
TECHNOLOGY
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. P
Systematic and Faunistic.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78164

Author : Likovich, I. M.
Inst : Uzgorod University
Title : Some data on the Fauna of the Transcarpathian Orthoptera

Orig Pub : Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-ta, 1957, No 1, 61-64

Abstract : In transcarpathia, 51 species of Orthoptera, belonging to 33 genera and 9 families, were discovered. A check-list of the species and brief characteristics of the families is given. M. N. K.

Card 1/1

LIKOVICH, I.M.

Vertical distribution of orthopterans in Transcarpathia. Nauk. zap. UzhGU 40:227-238 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Transcarpathia—Orthoptera)

Card

L 11392-65 Pa-4 AFTC(b)/AMD

ACCESSION NR: AP4048754 Z/0049/64/000/007/0558/0560

(B)

AUTHOR: Likovsky, Z.

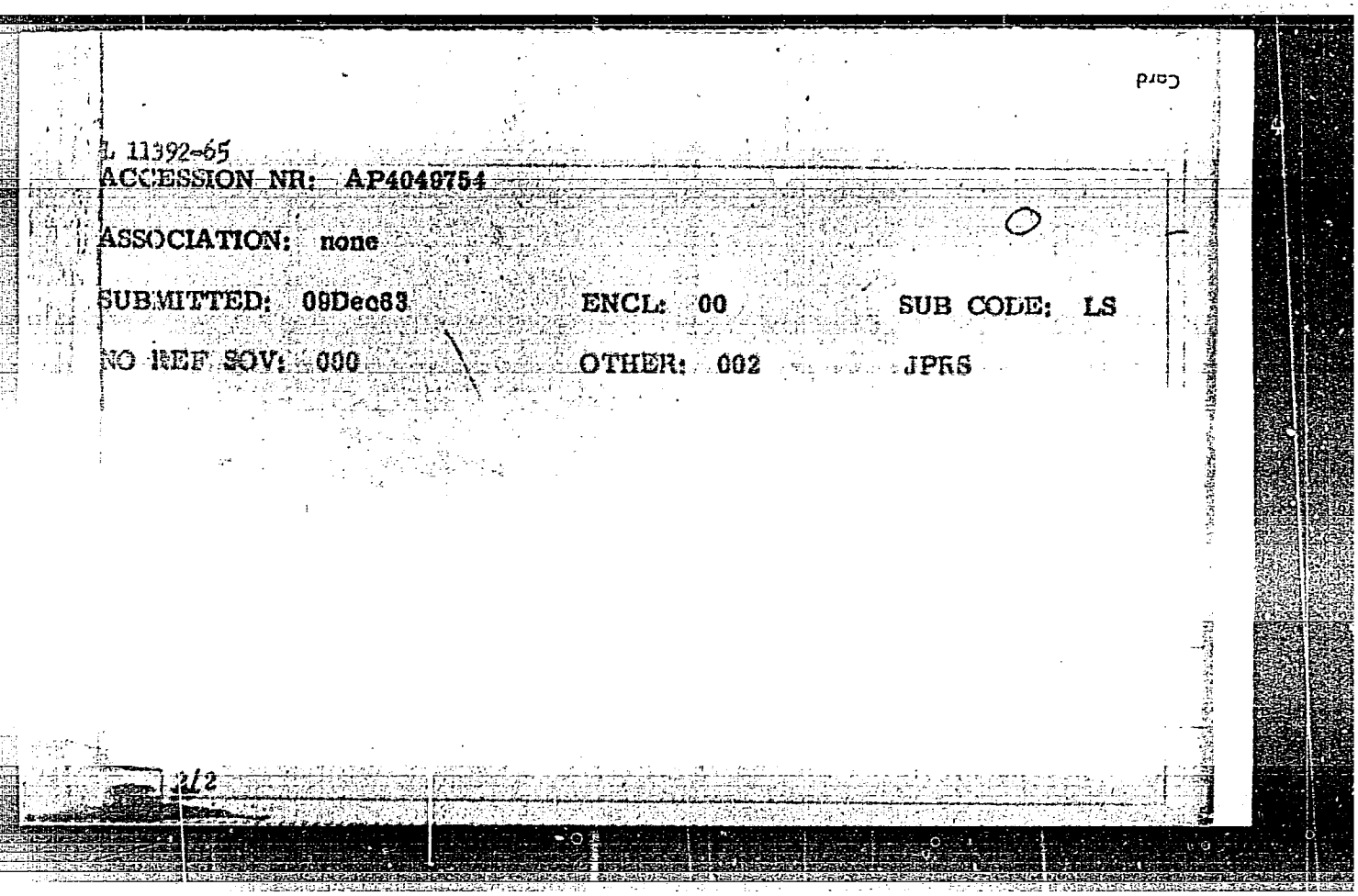
TITLE: Two species of genus Atheta Thomson, new in Czechoslovakia (Col., Staphylinidae)

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 7, 1964, 558-560

TOPIC TAGS: zoology, ecology, bionomics, animal classification

Abstract: Atheta crassicornis has been known for a very long time in Czechoslovak territory. The author found two species previously not reported namely Atheta s.str. paracrassicornis and A. s.str. britanniae. Places where all of these 3 kinds can be found are listed. All 3 kinds are mycetophile. The main distinguishing feature of the 3 varieties is the form of the penis. 1 Figure.

1/2



L 11392-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048754

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002 JPRS

Card 2/2

L 14037-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM/DJ

ACC NR: AR5020047 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/012/K017/K017

55
B

AUTHOR: Kuliyev, A.M.; Liksha, V.B.; Suleymanova, F.O.

ORG: none

15,44,53 11 11,44

TITLE: Laboratories studies of the anticorrosive effect of additives to lubricants

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 12K92

REF SOURCE: Azerb. neft. kh-vo, no. 10, 1964, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, lubricant, anticorrosion additive

TRANSLATION: It is shown that an increased concentration of oils in alkyl-phenolic additives (BFK and AzNII-7) gradually decreases the corrosion of Pb. The antioxidation additive DF-11 and antiabrasion additive LV-23K contained in oils on the order of 1% possess high anticorrosive properties and sharply decrease the corrosion of Pb. It is confirmed that the sulphonated additive SB-3 mixed with certain basic oils somewhat increases the corrosive aggression during prolonged oxidation. From the authors' resume.

SUB CODE: 07

Card 1/1 JO

L 22721-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WB/DJ
ACC NR: AP6002932 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0101/0101

AUTHORS: Kuliyev, A. M.; Suleymanova, F. G.; Liksha, V. B.; Gurylev, G. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for determining corrosivity of oils and the anticorrosion efficiency of additives in them. Class 42, No. 177157 [announced by Institute of Petroleum-Chemistry Processes im. Yu. G. Mamedaliyev, AN Azerbaydzhan SSR (Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 101

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion rate, corrosion inhibitor, lubricating oil, anticorrosion additive, corrosion resistant metal

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for determining the corrosivity of oils and the anticorrosion effectiveness of additives. The device consists of a thermostat, a chamber filled with the test oil, an arrangement for supplying air, and a wire resistance-indicator. For increasing precision of measurements, the resistance gauge is made in the form of bimetallic wire, an outer surface of the test metal over a core of metal not subject to corrosive decay in the test medium and having high electrical resistance. For regulated and uniform supply of air in the chamber, the chamber is attached to a disk that produces reciprocating

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.193.471.2

L 22721-66

ACC NR: AP6002932

motion. It is equipped with a fixed piston that permits air to pass but not oil. This piston has a shaft with a conduit for admitting the air and a valve for turning off the supply.

SUB CODE: 14, 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr64

Card 2/2 UDC

SULEYMANOVA, F.G.; LIKSHA, V.B.

Effect of temperature on the corrosiveness of lubrication oils containing additives. Zashch. met. 1 no.2:235-238 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerbSSR.

MATSKEVICH, V. D., [illegible]

Deformations (Mechanics)

Investigating deformation of plates by welding rollers on their edge. Avtog. delo 23 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

LOKSHINA, Ye.G., dotsent; ZHUKOV, B.L., assistent

Results of orthopedic examination of school children in Dushanbe. Trudy Tadzh. med. inst. 50:159-162 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - dotsent Ye.G. Lokshina) Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino.

S/197/61/000/007/001/002
B117/B101

AUTHOR: Liksonov, A.

TITLE: Differential method of measuring the Curie point

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR, no. 7 (168), 1961, 41-48

TEXT: The author suggests a method of measuring the Curie point and describes the design of a differential measuring instrument in which the magnetizing and induction coils are mounted at a certain distance from the heater. The method suggested permits the measurement of the Curie temperature in the entire temperature range concerned. It also permits the measurement of radioactive magnetic substances in weak magnetic fields. In this new method the accuracy of measurement is increased and the circuit and the working mode are simplified. Samples consisting of magnetic materials may have any form (wire, cylinder, arbitrary bodies etc.) and a low mass. The method requires no artificial cooling. The main part of the circuit is the Curie-point-measuring instrument which consists of 3 coils and a heater (Fig. 1). The two magnetizing coils connected in counter-emf

Card 1/5

Differential method of measuring ...

have 200 ПЭЛ-0,64 (PEL-0.64) turns. The test coil with 2,000 ПЭЛ-0,1 (PEL-0.1) turns is fitted between them. The accuracy of measurement is increased by increasing the number of turns. The coils are fastened to a pertinax cylinder lined with asbestos. A cylindrical porcelain furnace with a power of 100-150 w is placed into the cylinder. By applying heat insulation outside the spiral, temperatures of up to 900-1,000°C can be easily achieved in the interior of the heater. A thermocouple, in most cases consisting of non-magnetic material, is fitted to the rear side of the furnace. The method suggested is based on the following principle: The Curie-point measuring instrument is connected to the circuit (Fig. 3). The magnetizing coils are fed by the industrial current over УИП-1 (UIP-1) or ЛАТР (LATR) (6 to 20 v). The amperage is adjusted according to the necessary magnetic field. The test coil is mounted such that without a sample the emf induced therein is equal to zero. This is recorded by the a-c millivoltmeter (e.g. ЛВ-9 (LV-9) connected to the test coil or by a vibration galvanometer ВГ (VG). The thermocouple is connected with the instrument measuring thermo-emf (e.g. potentiometer ПП (PP)). By means of a porcelain shovel the sample to be studied is placed into the furnace until it touches the thermocouple. The furnace is closed by a porcelain plug

Differential method of measuring ...

with the equilibrium of the differential circuit being disturbed by the presence of the sample below one of the coils. The millivoltmeter indicates the emf which vanishes if the sample is heated above the Curie point. In the case of a-c heating, the heater should have a bifilar winding. Operation with such a winding or with d-c offers the advantage that the temperature can be kept constant. On heating, the magnetization of the sample changes and the emf recorded changes until it completely disappears when the Curie temperature is attained. The results obtained by this method were checked by the ballistic method and showed good agreement. Although samples of any form were used better effects are obtained with larger samples. The accuracy of measurement can be increased also by increasing the current frequency up to 300-400 cps. The accuracy of measurement mainly depends on the accuracy of the temperature measurement. Finally, the author refers to the article published after the end of these studies (Ref. 6: L. N. Tul'chinskiy. Malogabaritnaya ustanovka dlya opredeleniya tochki Kyuri ferro-magnitnykh tel malykh ob"yemov. Zavodskaya labotatoriya, v. 24, 1960, no. 2, p. 232-233). The principle of the device described in Ref. 6 differs from that explained above. The definite technical solution of the problem has not yet been found. The method

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Differential method of measuring ...

suggested here, may be used for the solution of a series of problems and can be further completed. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Latv. SSR (Institute of Physics AS Latviyskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1: НК-magnetizing coils; ИК-test coil; 1) porcelain heater; 2) sample; 3) thermocouple; 4) porcelain plug and shovel; 5) heat insulation; 6) current supply; 7) heat insulation; terminals: for the magnetizing coils АБ; for the test coil ВГ; for the heater ДЕ; for the thermocouple ЖЗ.

Legend to Fig. 3: circuit diagram. 1) and 2) magnetizing coils; 3) test coils; 4) heater; 5) thermocouple. Terminals as in Fig. 1.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929920008-2"

LIKSONOV, A.

Differential method for measuring the Curie point. Vestis Latv ak no.7:41-48 '61.

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.

(Curie point)

S/197/63/000/001/001/002
B117/B186

AUTHOR: Liksonov, A.

TITLE: Contactless electromagnetic level gauge for liquid metals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Izvestiya, no. 1 (186), 1963, 53-62

TEXT: Two types of level gauges for liquid metals are described, namely the ДУ-1 (DSU-1) and ДУ-2 (DSU-2) transmitters. The working principle is based on the distortion of the electromagnetic field of the transmitter by the eddy current field arising in the conductive metal melt. The gauge consists of (1) a level signal transmitter (DSU); (2) a signal voltage amplifier; (3) a measurement relay unit. The heat resistant casing of DSU contains two magnetizing coils connected in opposite series and a double test coil. DSU can be produced from the conventional materials since these are of high sensitivity, which enables them to be placed at a considerable distance from the test sample. If DSU are used to measure the levels of nonconducting liquids, ferromagnetic floats must be adopted. The metal melt to be studied can be placed either in nonconducting (ceramic) or in conducting nonmagnetic tubes or vessels. The first

Contactless electromagnetic level ...

experiments made with the two DSU types showed that the signal intensity increases by increasing the frequency of the feeder current and may reach several ten to hundreds of millivolts per 1 mm of level shift. The steepness of the signal front depends on the design characteristics (thickness and material of the tubes) and on the resistivity of the metal under examination. Exact measurement results can be obtained by automatic control of the normal levels. A design for an industrial level gauge was devised at the laboratoriya elektroniki TsKTB Sovnarkhoza Latviyskoy SSR (Laboratory for Electronics TsKTB of the Sovnarkhoz of Latvian SSR). Other studies are being made to develop level gauges with automatic level control and to increase the measurement accuracy, as well as to solve a number of other technical problems by means of DSU. The possibility of deviations from the level scale calibration is pointed out, these being due to various instability factors inherent in any kind of level gauges. Such shortcomings can be eliminated or reduced by adopting well-known methods of stabilization and correction. The following possible applications of DSU transmitters are mentioned: remote measurement of the Curie temperature of ferromagnetics measurement of the conductivity of metal melts depending on the temperature, separation of ferrites (without winding), for measuring specific electric losses in metals and

Contactless electromagnetic level ...

their melts, controlling the wall thicknesses of metal tubes heated above the Curie point, producing signals for different automatic control circuits, etc. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Latv.SSR
(Institute of Physics AS LatSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1962

LIKSONOV, A.M.

Method of determining the magnetization curve at various temperatures. Trudy inst. Kom.stand.mer i izm. prib no.64: 172-175 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Magnetization)

LIKSTANOV, I.B. (g.Stalinsk Kemerovskoy oblasti)

Anesthesia in finger surgery. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.1:50 Ja '58.
(FINGERS-SURGERY) (ANESTHESIA) (MIRA 11:3)

LIKSTANOV, I.B. (Stalinsk)

Treatment of furuncles and carbuncles by the combined method. Fel'd. i akush. 24 no.9:47-48 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(FURUNCLE) (CARBUNCLE)

LIKSTANOV, I.P.

Four-crank, single action presses with a capacity of 500 to 2,000 tons. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 3 no.10:47-48 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Power presses)

ZLOTNIKOV, S.L.; LIKSTANOV, I.P.

Requirements of sheet metal working presses used in automatic lines. Kuz.shtam.proizv. 5 no.2:21-23 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Sheet metal working machinery)

LIKSZA, K.

LIKSZA, K. Light stake pillars. p. 57. DROGOWNICTWO. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 11. No. 3, Mar. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

VOROBTSOV, V.N.; LIKTER, I.N.; FEDOROV, L.S.

Automatic prevention of the discharge of bitumen in oxidation.
Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.9:36 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Angarskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

NECHAYEV, A.G.; LIKTIONOV, A.M.

Organizing work for increasing the economic efficiency of tank farms. Transp. i khran. nefti no.10:30-34 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye po transportu i snabzheniyu neft'yu i nefteproduktami RSFSR.

DUNAYEV, Yu.A.; FLAKS, I.P.; LIKURSKIY, P.I., akademik.

Secondary emission in the bombardment of metallic targets with multi-charge ions. Dokl. AN SSSR 91 no.1:43-45 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Likurskiy). 2. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Collisions (Nuclear physics))

LIKVENTOV, A.V.

25795

Nekotorye osobennosti razvitiya lyutsernovogo skosarya (otiorrhynchus ligustici L) v usloviyakh lesnykh polezashchitnykh polos nizhnego povolzh'ya. Trudy Vsesoyuz. in-ta zashchity rasteniy. vyp. 2. 1949. S. 69-71.

SO: Letopis' No. 34.

LIKVENTOV, A.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of shelterbelt layout on the distribution of leaf eaters. (MIRA 11:7)
Trudy VIZR no.6:111-115 '54.
(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.) (Forest insects)

LIKVENTOV, A.V.

Fertility, egg weight, and viability of offspring of the gypsy moth. Zool.zhur. 34 no.5:1061-1065 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy. (Gypsy moth)

P

USSR/General and Systematic Zoology. Insects. Hamrful Insects and Acarids. Forest Pests.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1959, No 11648

Author : Likventov A.V.
Inst : All-Union Institute for the Protection of Plants.
Title : The Influence of Food Change on Gypsy Moth Generations.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. in-ta zashchity rast., 1957, vyp. 8, 89-98

Abstract : Under laboratory conditions, the stage of the Gypsy Moth (M) population is more positively affected by feeding the 1st generation caterpillars an unfavorable fodder (linden) and the 2nd generation a favorable fodder (oak). In this instance, there are observed: a more effective survival, an increase in the percentage of females and in total

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USSR/General and Systematic Zoology. Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. ForestPests P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1959, No 11648

numbers of deecendents, and a great weight of eggs warranting a higher life activity of the descendants. By feeding two generations in a row with linden, the numbers of descendants sharply fall (in comparison with other variants of fodder change), but the weight of the eggs increases, thereby safeguarding the viability of the descendants - as a minimum, the preservation of the population. It is supposed that the increase of M numbers would be restricted considerably in the linden and oak-linden plantations, and the introduction of linden trees into oak forests may serve as a prophylactic measure against the M mass propagation. By bringing together large masses of pure linden and pure oak trees, the

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