



LIPKOVICH, S.M.

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Fuel Abstracts
Vol. XV, No.2
Feb. 1954
Natural Solid
Fuels: Winning

989. RESEARCH ON ROCK PRESSURE MAY LEAD TO EARLY PRODUCTION OF MECHANIZED SUPPORTS. Ostrovskii, A.S. (Ugol (Coal), Aug. 1953, 33-37). Papers to the Institute of Mining, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., by S.B. Ostrovskii, A.D. Grijin, A.M. Il'shtein, V.T. Davidiants; S.M. Lipkovich, G.A. Krupenikov, and G.H. Kuznetsov on research and design, are summarized. (L).

BELEVTSEV, T.N., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent.

Experience in working with toll pillars at the mines of the Stalino Coal Trust. Ugol' 30 no.4:35-38 Ap '55.

(MIRA 8:6)

1. Trest Stalimugol' (for Belevtsev)
 2. Donetskii industrial'nyy institut (for Lipkovich)
- (Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

MAKSIMOV, A.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent; ZHEDANOV, S.A., dotsent

Remarks on F.A.Kan's article "On the problem of a calculated load on horizontal mine timbering." ("Ugol" no.2, 1955.) Ugol' 30 no.10: 41-42 0 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Maksimov) 2. Donetskii industrial'nyy institut (for Lipkovich and Zhedanov)
(Mine timbering) (Kan, F.A.)

LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent.

Determining the most advantageous dimensions of the extraction field
on the strike. Ugol' 31 no.10:11-14 0 '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Donetskii industrial'nyy institut.
(Coal mines and mining)

LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent; OSIPOV, S.N., gorny inzhener.

Gas emanations in a combined twin entry mining system. Ugol' 32
no.3:23-26 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Donetskii industrial'nyy institut.
(Mine gases)

ZHIZLOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; ZBORSHCHIK, M.P., inzh.;
nauchnyy rabotnik; ZEMLYANSKIY, L.V., inzh., nauchnyy rabotnik;
KOREPANOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; MALOV, V.P.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; MEDVEDEV, B.I., kand.tekhn.
nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; NOVITSKIY, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy rabotnik; PROKOP'YEV, V.P., nauchnyy rabotnik; SAPITSKIY,
K.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; YAKUSHEVSKIY, A.Yu.,
kand.tekh.nauk, nauchnyy rabotnik; LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent, red.;
SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., red.izd.; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.;
ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Working gently sloping seams at great depths] Razrabotka pologo-
padaushchikh plastov na bol'shikh glubinakh. Pod obshchei red.
S.M.Lipkovicha. Moskva; Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 209 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Stalino. Donetskii industrial'nyy institut. 2. Donetskii
industrial'nyy institut (for all except Lipkovich, Shushkovskaya,
Bereslavskaya, Aladova)

(Coal mines and mining)

GOYKHMEN, Gerts Izraylevich, prof. [deceased]; LIPKOVICH, Samuil Moiseyevich, dotsent; ZHIZLOV, Nikolay Il'ich; SAPITSKIY, Konstantin Fedorovich; SEREDNYAKOV, P.Ya., otv.red.; SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., red.isd-va; MADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual of problems on underground coal mining] Zadachnik po podzemnoi razrabotke ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 327 p. (MIRA 12:2)

(Coal mines and mining)

LIPKOVICH, S.M., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAPITSKIY, K.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Changing standards for the mine atmosphere has an important practical
significance. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.2:44-45 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Mine ventilation)

LIPKOVICH, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRATISHKO, A.S., gornyy inzh.

Field size in strip mining with horizontal crosscuts and block
development. Ugol' Ukr. Vol.3 no.5:12-15 My '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Strip mining)

KUKLIN, B.K.; MOROZOV, P.F.; LIPKOVICH, S.M.; TEKUCHEV, N.F.

Experimental application of efficient mining systems in mines
operating under the Stalino Economic Council. Ugol' 35 no.6:
20-24 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Donetskij ugol'nyy institut (for Kuklin, Tekuchev). 2. Trest
Selidovugol' (for Morozov). 3. Donetskij politekhnicheskij
institut (for Lipkovich).
(Stalino Province—Coal mines and mining)

LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent; OSIPOV, S.N., gornyy inzh.

Determining the optimum storing advance rate in working gaseous seams.
Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.10:24-26 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Mine gases) (Stoping (Mining))

KUKLIN, B.K., gornyy inzh.; LOPUKHIN, V.T., gornyy inzh.; LIPKOVICH, S.M.,
dotsent

Response to P.S.Podkolzin's article "Methods of mining coal beds in
the Donets Basin." Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.7:40-43 J1 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for
Kuklin).
2. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut (for Lopukhin).
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Podkolzin, P.S.)

LIPKOVICH, S.M.; ZBORSHCHIK, M.P.; BRATISHKO, A.S.

Determining the expediency of the wide work drifting system in
mining flat seams. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.9:37-38 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Donetskij politekhnicheskij institut.
(Donets Basin—Coal mines and mining)

LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent; PONOMAREV, I.M., gornyy inzh.

Distribution of hard headings in developing flat coal seams in the
Donets Basin. Ugol' 37 no.11:20-24 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

LIPKOVICH, S. M., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; OSIPOV, S. N., kand.
tekhn. nauk

Most advantageous distribution of depression losses in mine
workings. Ugol' 38 no.4:51-52 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Donetskii politekhnicheskii institut (for Lipkovich).
2. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya
TsVGS (for Osipov).

(Mine ventilation)

SLYUNCHENKO, M.D.; LIPKOVICH, S.M.; NOVITSKIY, A.M.; GALUSHKO, P.Ya.,
dotsent

Readers' comments. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.7:51-52 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Nachal'nik proyektno-konstruktorskogo byuro tresta Novovolynsk-
ugol' (for Slyunchenko). 2. Donetskyy politekhnicheskiy institut
(for Lipkovich, Novitskiy). 3. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy
institut (for Galushko).

(Coal mines and mining)

(Mine timbering)

LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent; DOROKHOV, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVITSKIY, A.M.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Simultaneous determination of the height of the level and size of the
panels along the strike. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 7 no.2:10-14
'64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Donetskij politekhnicheskij institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy
razrabotki mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh.

LIPKOVICH, S.M., dotsent

Boundary lines of shifting and angles of displacement during operations
at great depth. Ugol' 40 no.2:25-27 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Donetskii politekhnicheskii institut.

LIPKOVICH, Z.; ESTRIN, G.; MIROSHNICHENKO, D.; TRUBITSYN, N.;
STRELKOV, I., master; LARIONTSEV, A.; ROMANOVICH, K.

Experience of innovators and efficiency promoters. Stroitel'
8 no.10:25-26 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh
stroitel'stva i promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov
stroitel'nogo uchastka No.108 tresta Mosstroy No.18
(for Lipkovich).
(Building—Technological innovations)

LIPKOVICH, Z.

Units for drying and heating buildings. Stroitel' 8 no.9:
5-7, 4 of cover S '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Drying apparatus) (Heating)

FEOFILAKTOV, Yu. (Nizhniy Tagil); SERGEYEV, L.; D'YACHKOV, M., inzh. po
tekhnicheskoy informatsii; MARTYNOV, A.; LIPKOVICH, Z.

Brief news. Izobr.i rats. no.9:27 S '62.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Rukovoditel' obshchestvennogo konstruktorskogo byuro No.1
Pervogo Moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda im. Kirova (for Sergeyev).
2. Irkutskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod (for D'yachkov).
3. Chlen
prezidiuma Udmurtskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva
izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, Izhevsk (for Martynov).
4. Predse-
datel' professional'nogo komiteta 18-go stroitel'nogo upravleniya g.
Moskvy. (for Lipkovich).

(Technological innovations)

8/103/62/023/012/012/013
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Bykov, L.N., Kubyshin, B.Ye., and Lipkovskiy, A.A. (Kiev)

TITLE: Automatic contactless transformer installations for reversing the D.C. current in БРТ-200 (BRT-200) galvanic baths

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 12, 1962, 1692 - 1700

TEXT: The authors describe the principle of operation and the construction of the arrangement, which consists of a power stage (two 3-phase transformers), intermediate 3-phase magnetic amplifiers and a pulse generator in the form of a modified contactless programmer. The supply is 380/220 V. The arrangement has no contacts and no moving or revolving parts. When the emf at the secondaries of the operating transformer is equal to the voltage drop at the bleeder resistor and at the load, no parasitic currents exist in the idle arms. When the voltage across the bleeder is not equal to that at the

Card 1/2

Automatic contactless ...

S/103/62/023/012/012/013
D201/D308

load, the resulting parasitic currents are small and do not increase with magnetization of magnetic amplifiers. This is so because magnetic amplifiers are operating outside the 'self-reversibility' limits and are of the half-wave type, which makes them more economical as compared with full-wave amplifiers. A special type of voltage feedback is applied, which makes it possible to dispense with bias windings in the amplifiers. The primaries of transformers are shunted by capacitors which are adjusted to resonate with the minimum inductances of the a.c. windings of magnetic amplifiers. This improves the time-response and makes the required control current smaller. The arrangement is immune to the load circuit being s.c. or o.c., which is especially important in the use of galvanic baths and can be used with other types of load. There are 6 figures. ✓

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1962

Card 2/2

KUBYSHIN, B. Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEPKOV MIY, K.A., inzh.; MIKHALEVICH,
G.S., inzh.

Magnetic regulator with wide range of voltage input changes.
Energ. i elektronika. prom. no.4:28-30 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MILYAKH, A.N. [Miliakh, O.M.]; LIPKOVSKIY, K.A. [Lypkivs'kyi, K.O.]

Magnetic wide-range voltage regulator. Dop. AN URSR no.7:876-
878 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN UkrSSR (for Milyakh).

BYKOV, L.N. [Bykov, L.M.] (Kiyev); LIPKOVSKIY, K.A. [Lypkivs'kyi, K.O.]
(Kiyev)

Three-phase transformer device for reversing rectified current in
galvanizing tanks. Avtomatyka no.5:65-68 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric current converters) (Galvanizing)

MILYAKH, A.N. [Miliakh, O.M.]; LIPKOVSKIY, K.A. [Lypkivs'kyi, K.O.]

Method for eliminating a minimum current in the load of a magnetic amplifier. Dop. AN URSR no.5:593-596 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Milyakh).

BYKOV, L.N. (Kiyev); KUBYSHIN, B.Ye. (Kiyev); LIPKOVSKIY, K.A. (Kiyev)

The BPT-200 automatic contactless transformer device for
reversing rectified current in electrolytic tanks. Avtom.1
telem. 23 no.12:1692-1700 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric current rectifiers)
(Electrolytic tanks)

KUBYSHIN, B.Ye. (Kiyev); LIPKOVSKIY, K.A. (Kiyev); MIKHALEVICH, G.A. (Kiyev)

One method for eliminating idle operation current in a magnetic amplifier. Avtom. i telem. 26 no.3:532-538 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

L 05874-67 ENT(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6020427 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0085/0100

AUTHOR: Kubyshev, B. Ye.; Lipkovskiy, K. A.; Mikhalevich, G. A. 26
E + 1

ORG: Institute of Electrodynamics AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrodinamiki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: A noncontact wide-range voltage regulator incorporating magnetic amplifiers

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. ²⁵Preobrazovaniye i stabilizatsiya elektromagnitnykh protsessov (Conversion and stabilization of electromagnetic processes). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 85-100

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic amplifier, voltage regulator

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss a method for compensation of excessive open-circuit current in magnetic amplifiers used in a noncontact wide-range voltage regulator. These compensated magnetic amplifiers have a specially connected additional nonmagnetized choke. The working windings for each core are split in two and taken in pairs to form two arms of a T-circuit in which the third arm is the winding of the additional choke. Expressions are given for determining the parameters of this type of amplifier under basic operating conditions and for selecting optimum parameters. Experimental tests of wide-range voltage regulators using these magnetic amplifiers gave completely satisfactory results with a control factor in the load of 2000-2500. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 34 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Oct65/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 1/1

Litkovskiy, L.M.

p. 2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3610

Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy zavod. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsi

Sbornik materialov po vakuumnoy tekhnike, vyp. XIV (Collection of Articles on Vacuum Engineering, No. 14) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 103 p. 500 copies printed.

Eds.: R.A. Nilender, Chief Engineer of the Plant (General Ed.); A.G. Aleksandrov, V.D. Vladimirov; Ed. I.L. Iglitsyn; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in vacuum technology and electronics.

COVERAGE: The collection contains five papers on electron tubes written by the engineering personnel of the Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy zavod (State Union Plant). No personalities are mentioned. References accompany all but one of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/5

Collection of Articles (Cont.)

SOV/3610

Lipkovskiy, L.M. Sensitive Method of Measuring Ion Currents in
Electron Tubes With a Grid.

3

In order to determine the pressure of grid gas in unsoldered electron tubes, a method based on the measurement of positive ion current is applied. The method used by the author consists in finding the tube's "vacuum factor", which is determined by the relation between the value of the full ion current flowing across the ion-collecting electrode and the full value of the excitation electron current flowing across the electron-collecting electrode. This factor also depends on the selection of the electrodes, their geometry, and the difference in potential between the point in space at which the positive ion is produced and the potential of the cathode. In order to eliminate the influence of leakage current on the results of measurements, the plant laboratory applied the alternating-current method. As a result of investigations, the methods of measuring ion currents introduced by E.W. Herold were improved by making them more precise.

Card 2/5

Collection of Articles (Cont.)

SOV/3610

Vasil'yev, V.I., and I.S. Marshak. Load Limit of Tubular Flash-

tubes

19

The first part of the paper is a study of the critical load associated with the destruction of the glass shell in flashtubes with low discharge frequency. The critical load was found to depend mostly on the value of $C.l$, where C is the capacitance of the supply capacitor and l is the distance between the flashtube electrodes. The type of glass and the kind and pressure of gas in the tube have less effect on the critical load. In addition, each type of glass flashtube may be characterized by the maximum permissible value of $C.U^4$ (where U is the value of supply voltage), which the authors call the "load factor". The second part of the paper deals with quartz flashtubes in which the critical load depends on several factors, the most important of which is the breakdown of input leads, which are usually made of thin molybdenum foil strips. Other causes of breakdown are cracking of the quartz tube or its explosion, and disturbances in flashtube controllability.

Parusnikov, V.N., V.S. Nikolayeva, and M.I. Sokolova. Production of

Card 3/5

Collection of Articles (Cont.)

SOV/3610

Tungsten Wire 5 to 8 Microns in Diameter by the Electrolytic Etching Method

51

This paper deals with the work done at the refractory metals section of the plant in obtaining very thin tungsten wires by electrochemical etching. This metal fiber is needed for production of grids in a new type of receiving tube, for development of precision opticommechanical instruments, and for other purposes. The first samples and experimental lots of this wire were produced in 1949 and 1950. These first samples were 8 microns in diameter. Later, with improved equipment, 5 micron fiber was obtained in regular factory production lots. According to non-Soviet data, wire 3 microns in diameter has been produced under laboratory conditions in the United States. A description of the etching process, the equipment used, and some characteristics of the wire, are given.

Disman, A.M. Equipment for Measuring Conversion Transconductance 68

The author describes equipment developed by himself and B.I. Genkin for measuring conversion transconductance in 1A1P and 1A2P type tubes. The general testing capacity of the equipment

Card 4/5

Collection of Articles (Cont.)

SOV/3610

is 300 to 350 tubes per hour.

Arkin, G.I. New Methods of Raising the Signal-to-Noise Ratio of Noise Generated by Microphonic Effects in Vacuum Tubes.

In 1955, at a meeting of the VNORE imeni Popov, the author presented a report on generalized methods which he had developed for the analysis of processes occurring in vacuum-tube circuits operating under conditions of mechanical influences. The present work is based on these methods and attempts to study several problems connected with the design and calculation of low-frequency amplifiers and some wide-band amplifiers subject to mechanical vibrations giving rise to microphonic effects. In his conclusions the author suggests several methods of reducing microphonics by structural and technological improvements and by proper selection of tube types.

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9(4)

SOV/112-59-1-1526

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 213 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lipkovskiy, L. M.

TITLE: A Sensitive Method for Measuring Ionic Currents in the Grid-Type
Electron Tubes

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po vakuumn. tekhn., 1958, Nr 14, pp 3-18

ABSTRACT: A method and results of measuring the vacuum factor in multigrid electron tubes are described. The method is based on modulating the anode current and segregating the DC leakage current flowing between the ion collector and other electrodes from the AC component of the ion current flowing into the collector. The anode-current modulation is produced by an AC potential on the control grid; the suppressor grid serves as an ion collector. To eliminate the effect of stray components on measurement results, the amplifier, which measures alternatively the AC components of electron and ion currents, is designed on the pattern of an electron wattmeter. The leakage

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SOV/112-59-1-1526

A Sensitive Method for Measuring Ionic Currents in the Grid-Type Electron Tubes

current between the control and suppressor grids is practically absent in most tubes. The photoemission from the ion collector at anode voltages under 120 v does not play any appreciable role. The basic source of error is the induced conductance current which has the phase opposite to that of the normal collector ion current. The induced current appears when the negative bias on the control grid is increased, or when the anode and screen-grid voltages are decreased. The reverse-current phenomenon is associated with electron paths. It can be explained either by a variation in the conductance of mica or by gas liberation on the mica surface due to electron bombardment. The influence of the induced current upon the vacuum factor measurements can be evaluated by measuring the factor at various control-grid biases; the value of the vacuum factor measured with different biases should be the same. Bibliography: 4 items.

A.V.R.

Card 2/2

S/058/61/000/010/096/100
A001/A101

9.3120

AUTHOR: Lipkovskiy, L.M.

TITLE: Calculation of grid current in plane triodes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 291, abstract 10Zh68
("Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta", 1961, no. 34, 335 - 349)

TEXT: The author calculates voltampere characteristic of grid current for the case of a plane triode taking into account initial velocities of electrons. A new method has been found to calculate coefficient of current distribution. Analytically the result is expressed in two formulae pertaining respectively to the positive and negative regions of grid potential values relative to the potential of cathode minimum. Results of experimental testing are presented.

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[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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32909
S/194/61/000/011/036/070
D256/D302

7.3/20 (1003, 1138, 1160)

AUTHOR: Lipkovskiy, L.M.

TITLE: Analysis of a method for measuring the resistance of the oxide-cathode resistivity of a vacuum tube

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, no. 11, 1961, 2-3, abstract 11 GI7 (Ukr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1961, no. 34, 350-360)

TEXT: The practical possibilities were investigated of measuring the full resistance across the oxide cathode (OC) of a vacuum tube. The method employed compensation of the ac component of the grid current induced by the drop of ac voltage on the resistance across the OC resulting from the ac component of the anode current. The surface layer of the OC shows an appreciable resistance. The resistivity of the surface layer is by orders of magnitude higher than the resistivity of the rest of the layer. The resistivity and the exit potential of the surface layer drops with in-

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32909

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D256/D302

Analysis of a method...

creasing cathode current density. It was suggested that the dependence of the OC thermionic emission upon the cathode current as well as the very high resistivity of the surface layer can be explained by assuming that a part of the emission is due to internal electrical fields. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LIPKOVSKIY, R.S., inzh.

Investigating the action of sharp frogs subjected to moving
loads. Trudy DIIT no.27:301-323 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Railroads--Rails) (Railroads--Switches)

LIPKOVSKIY, V.F.

Electrocardiographic ruler. Vrach. delo no.1:137-139 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

(SLIDE RULE)

LIPPOVSKIY, V.P., Cand Med Sci (also) "Clinico-electrocardiographic observations in typhoid fever patients (during the acute ~~period~~ ^{period} of illness ^{and} upon recovery) and ^{subsequent} ~~up~~ observation for one year)." Odessa, 1956. 16 pp (Odessa State Med Inst in H.I. Pirogov), 100 copies (ML, 29-59, 131)

- 74 -

LIPKOVSKIY, V.F.

Focal changes in the cardiac muscle in typhoid fever. Vrach.delo
no.7:749 J1'58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. L.K. Korovitskiy)
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEART--DISEASES)
(TYPHOID FEVER)

LIPKOVSKIY, V.F.

Clinical and electrocardiographic observations of persons who have had typhoid fever. Vrach.delo no.10:1087 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chernovitskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(TYPHOID FEVER)

LIPKOVSKIY, V.F.

Clinical aspects of diphtheria of the nose and some of its rare
localizations. *Pediatrics* 37 no.12:55-56 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHThERIA)

LIPKOVSKIY, V.F.

Course of infectious hepatitis in children with tuberculosis.
Vop. okh. mat; i det. 6 no.10:92 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry infeksionnykh bolezney Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo
instituta. (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

GORELOV, I.Z.; LIPKOVICH, V.I.

Change in the antitoxic, prothrombin- and bilirubin-producing functions of the liver in chronic myelosis treated with myelosan (myleran). Terap.arkh. 34 no.2:68-71 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz 1-y terapevticheskoy kafedry (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Udintsev) Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova.
(LIVER) (MARROW—TUMORS) (METHANESULFONIC ACID)

LIPKOVSKIY, V. S.

Forestry Engineering

Claw harrow, Les. Khoz. 5 No. 3(42), 1952

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

LIPKOVSKIY, V. S.

Arboriculture

Sowing and bud grafting during the first year of a seedling's life. Les. khoz. 5 No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Liebrary of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

20

Corrosion Resistance of Steels with Varying Grain Size. B. A. Krasniuk and I. L. Liplavk. (Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Académie des Sciences de l'URSS, 1939, vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 198-200). The authors report on an investigation of the relative corrosion resistance of specimens of 0.40-0.45% carbon steel of varying grain size. The specimens were examined under the microscope before and after treatment with a solution of iodine in benzene, and loss-of-weight determinations in 18% sulphuric acid were also made. The results showed that, up to a certain limit, grain growth in steel always increased the resistance to corrosion.

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The corrosion resistance of medium-C steel with small additions of V. B. A. Krasnyuk and I. L. Lapschik. *Metallurg* 1948, No. 10, 86-7; *Khim. Refrat. Zhur.* 4, No. 9, 141(1941).—Samples of C steel (C 0.40%) and of the same steel slightly alloyed with V (C 0.45, V 0.23%) were tested for corrosion in 18% H₂SO₄ and in 0.001 N soln. of I₂ in benzene. The V steel was less stable than was the unalloyed steel. The stabilities of both steels increased with the increase in the dimensions of the grains. The results of tests in H₂SO₄ and in I₂ soln. agreed well. W. R. Henn

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIAL INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON PROPERTY INDEX

Chem Abstracts

General Physics - S.

4007. SATURATION VAPOUR PRESSURES OF PICOLINE. PICOLINE AND 2.6
L HTIDNE. Liplavk, I.L. and B liter, I.L. (Zh. Priklad Khim. (J. Appl.
Chem.) Feb. 1951, vol. 24, 191-196, (207-211 in English transl.)
abstr. in chem. Abstr. 1952, vol. 46, 6364, 6365).

CA

21

Saturation vapor pressures of β -picoline, γ -picoline, and 2,6-lutidine. I. L. Liplavk and E. P. Boliter. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 207-11 (1951) (Engl. translation).—
Sepn. of these 3 compds., the so-called β -picoline fraction of the by-product coke industry, is complicated by the proximity of their b.ps. (143.2, 145, and 144.6°, resp.). The 3 were sep'd. by fractional crystn. and some selective reaction properties until pure samples were assured by careful check of their known phys. properties. Then the satn. vapor

pressures were det'd. The data show that the most effective way to sep. the system is to fractionate it at reduced pressures of the order of 200-300 mm. Under such conditions 2,6-lutidine b. 20° lower than the picolines and the b.ps. of the picolines themselves are at their greatest divergence.
James C. Eubanks

LIPLAVK, I. L.

U S S R :

Thermal properties of by-product coke chemicals. I.
L. Liplavk, *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26: 151 (1954).
(Eng. translation).—See C.A. 48, 3014f. H. L. H.

LIPENVA, R.L.

Thes (11)

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Thermal properties of by-product coke chemicals. I. L. Liplavk. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 178-84(1953).—The heat conductance λ and the temp. conductance a (defined as rise in temp. caused by heat equal to λ in unit vol.) were detd. exptly. and plotted vs. the av. b.p. of each distillate fraction. Empirical functions were obtained expressing λ and a as functions of the av. b.p. The heat capacity C was then calcd. by the relation $C = \lambda/a\gamma$, where γ is the sp. gr. of the corresponding fraction. Since the adaptation of this method to liquids is new and since the conclusions arrived at are significant, painstaking care was taken to check the results and improve the exptl. procedure. Curves of C vs. av. b.p. coincide for distillates obtained from coals of 3 localities. It is concluded: (1) the thermal properties of aromatic hydrocarbons numerically decrease as the av. b.p. and mol. wt. increase; (2) the thermal properties can be detd. by the av. b.p., regardless of whether the hydrocarbon was obtained from the distn. of the tar or from condensation of coke-oven gas. Conclusion 1 referred to heat capacities is considered to be fundamental because it is contrary to the accepted assumption. L. Bencovitz.

15-5
88P

LIPLAVK, I.L., sostavitel'; IVASHCHENKO, Ya.N., redaktor; LUGHKO, Yu.V.,
redaktor; KOVALENKO, N.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Physical and chemical properties of chemical products derived
from coking coal] Fiziko-khimicheskie svoistva khimicheskikh
produktov koksovaniia kamennykh uglei. Sostavil I.L.Liplavk.
Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i
tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 99 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)

1. Sverdlovsk. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimi-
cheskiy institut.

(Coke industry-By-products)(Coal tar products)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930020019-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930020019-7"

68-1-13/21

AUTHOR: Liplavk, I.L.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Process of Flash Distillation of Coal Tar. (Issledovanie protsessa odnokratnogo ispareniya kamennougolnykh smol)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.1, pp. 39 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the determination of the relationship between the temperature, pressure and percentage of distillate produced during flash distillation of coal tar in pipe stills a number of experiments on a laboratory apparatus was carried out. The description of the still used (10-15 l capacity) is given (Fig. 1). Experiments were carried out with tars from three coke oven works processing different coals. The properties of tars are given in Table 1. The results obtained are shown in Fig.1 as graphs of the dependence of the yield of distillate on the evaporation temperature for various pressures. By extending graphs representing % distilled off - temperature for various pressure, a common point was obtained, the co-ordinates of which although not possessing physical meaning can be used for the derivation of the common equation for graphs of flash evaporation:

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An Investigation of the Process of Flash Distillation of Coal
Tar.

$$\text{tg } \alpha = -0.00107P + 3.24 \quad (1)$$

and

$$715 - t_x = \text{tg } \alpha(174.5 - g_x) \quad (2)$$

where $\text{tg } \alpha$ - slope of the straight line representing the dependence of % distilled off on temperature, P - pressure, t_x and g_x - required temperature and corresponding to it percentage of the distillate. Using equation (1) and (2) any recalculations of temperatures of flash evaporation from one pressure to another relating them to the percentage of distillate can be carried out. It is shown on the basis of the above equations that to prevent evaporation of tar even when heating to 600-700 °C, the pressure required does not exceed 4 atm. A study of the dependence of the quality of pitch on the temperature of flash distillation was also carried out. Data on softening temperatures, free carbon content and non-volatile residue previously published [Ref. 3] were re-calculated on the initial tar (Table 2). If these data are related not to the temperature of evaporation but to the proportion of distillate, then the dependence of softening temperature of pitch and the amount of non-volatile residue on the percentage of the distillate for

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68-1-13/21

An Investigation of the Process of Flash Distillation of Coal Tar.

various tars conform to a single general relationship (Fig.3). The content of free carbon in pitch (Fig.4) varies with pressure. The quality of distillates was studied by re-distilling them on a column equivalent to 13 theoretical plates and collecting fractions 0-170 °, 170-230, 230-300 and 300-360°C. On increasing flash distillation temperature from 355 to 450 °C the content of naphthalene and phenols in the distillate (boiling up to 300 °C) materially increases (Fig.5, phenols and Fig.6 - naphthalene). The dependence of the yield of naphthalene (Fig.7), phenols (Fig.8) and bases (Fig.9) on the residual pressure indicated that the lower is the residual pressure on flash evaporation the higher is the yield of the above products for a given pre-heating temperature. The above laboratory data were checked on a pilot plant pipe still (output 2.5 - 3.0 t/h). The diagram of the plant is shown in Fig.10 and the yields of distillates at various temperatures in Fig. 11. Under works' conditions the temperature of tar at the inlet to the evaporator is taken as the temperature of flash evaporation. The dependence of the yield of phenols and basis (in fraction boiling up to 230 °C) on the temperature of flash evaporation (from 350 to 425 °C) is shown in Table 3. The dependence of

Card 3/4 the yield of phenols, bases and naphthalene in distillates on

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An investigation of the Process of Flash Distillation of Coal Tar.

the temperature of flash evaporation is shown in Fig.12. The results obtained indicated that on increasing the temperature of flash evaporation above 360 °C or by decreasing the residual pressure the yield of distillate naphthalene, phenols and bases increases. Pitch left in the evaporator possesses a high softening temperature without an additional treatment with steam or air. In the editorial note, attention is drawn to the special interest of the above paper in view of high evaporation temperature than is usual for the tar distillation practice applied by the author, and further discussion on the paper is invited. There are 3 tables, 12 figures and 6 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

Liplavk, I. L.

68-8-13/23

AUTHOR: Liplavk, I. L.

TITLE: The Influence of Steam on the Process of Distillation of Coal Tar. (Vliyaniye vodyanogo para na protsess distillyatsii kamennougol'noy smoly).

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.8, pp. 34-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of steam on the distribution of individual components between phases during distillation of tar was investigated. The influence of steam on the process of flash evaporation was studied on an industrial pipe still of 2.5-3.0 ton/hr output. Distillations were carried out with and without steam addition (2%) to the evaporator. The results obtained are shown in figures 1-6. It was found that the use of steam leads to some increase in the yield of the distillate but this increase is non-uniform, depending on the evaporation temperature; a maximum yield is obtained at 380-390° C. A decrease of the yield of naphthalene, phenols and bases in the fraction boiling up to 300° C indicates that the use of steam during flash evaporation leads to a redistribution of the individual components in the phases. The influence of steam on the fractionation of tar was tested on the Novo-Tagil'skiy Coke Oven Works (in Nizhniy Tagil), on a column of 2000-11,00mm diameter with 27 plates. The results are shown in table 1; when using steam the sharpness of the separation of individual fractions deteriorated. In order to

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68-8-13/23

The Influence of Steam on the Process of Distillation of Coal Tar.

(Vliyaniye vodyanogo; para na protsess distillyatsii kamennougol'noy smoly).

study the influence of steam on the tar fractionation process, some experimental equilibrium curves for mixtures from some tar components were determined. Investigations were carried out with synthetic two-component mixtures and multicomponent mixtures of works' fractions. Equilibrium curves for naphthalene-anthracene, naphthalene-phenol, the absorption oil fraction and acenaphthenic fraction are shown in figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 respectively. The results indicate that steam distillation of mutually soluble systems should lead to a decrease of the concentration of more volatile components in the vapour phase. It is concluded that on addition of steam to the evaporator some increase in the yield of the distillate is obtained. However, the content of low boiling products (phenols, bases, naphthalene) in the distillate decreases. The use of steam is detrimental to the process of rectification of tar. The existing formulae for calculating the distillation with steam or an inert gas cannot be directly used for the calculation of steam distillation of individual components of mutually soluble mixtures. It is stated in the editorial note that the author, giving a basically correct evaluation of the negative influences of the use of steam during rectification of tar products, wrongly compared the influence of the vacuum on the equilibrium conditions in such systems as phenols-hydrocarbons with phenomena observed by him during the determination of equilibrium curves for oils. In the latter

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68-8-13/23

The Influence of Steam on the Process of Distillation of Coal Tar.
(Vliyaniye vodyanogo: para na protsess distillyatsii kamennougol'noy smoly).

case (for which no details are given) liquid entrainment was apparently the basic cause of increasing the specific gravity of the vapour phase. There are 2 tables, 10 figures and 9 references of which 8 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

L I P L A V K , I . L .

AUTHOR: Liplavk, I.L.

68-12-23/25

TITLE: All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on the Application of Radio-active and Stable Isotopes and Radiations in the National Economy and in Science (Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheny v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.12, pp. 53 - 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report on the conference couched in general terms. The conference was convened by the Ac.Sc. USSR and the Chief Directorate for Utilising Atomic Energy at the Council of Ministers of the USSR. About 4 000 specialists participated and also a large number of guests from Soviet bloc countries, France and USA. At the fourteen sections of the conference, about 500 papers were read. The paper of S.S. Medvedev, Corresponding Member of the Ac.Sc. USSR, was devoted to the prospect of utilisation of nuclear radiations in chemistry. By means of nuclear radiation, it has been possible to achieve, under certain laboratory conditions, direct synthesis of aniline from a mixture of benzole with ammonia, and of phenol from a mixture of benzole with water. By means of radiolysis, it is possible to achieve oxidation of substances which do not oxide

Card1/4

68-12-23/25

All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on the Application of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiations in the National Economy and in Science.

under normal conditions. Of interest, also, were the papers on radiation chemistry of the solid body - furthermore, the so-called "cold" cracking. By passing of crude through a radioactive cobalt tube, it is possible to obtain directly high-quality gasolines. Much attention was paid to investigating nuclear radiation for controlling automation of technological processes, to developing methods and apparatus for radiometry and dosimetry of nuclear radiations. On the basis of the presented papers and the discussions, it is evident that the Soviet Union is holding its own and is even in advance of other countries as regards the development of new instruments, but lags far behind as regards industrial manufacture of such instruments. Only density meters, level meters and gamma-defectoscopy apparatus are being series produced. A major achievement is the development of a new instrument, the concentration meter, which is based on nuclear radiation spectroscopy and permits solving, for instance, continuous control of the composition of complex mixtures. The coke-chemical industry lags far behind other industries in utilising nuclear radiations.

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68-12-23/25
All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on the Application of
Radio-active and Stable Isotopes and Radiations in the National
Economy and in Science

A considerable part of the papers was devoted to the perfection of known methods, particularly as regards prospecting for oil. Recently, "gamma-gamma logging" was developed which permits coreless investigation of a cross-section of coal seams, determining the thickness of seams, the degree of ash content and also, very approximately, the grade composition of the coals. Interesting papers were read on using radioactive isotopes for studying the effects of explosions in mining. Personnel of the Institute of Mined Fuels Ac.Sc. USSR (Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR) reported on using radioactive radiations for coal beneficiation and for monitoring coal quality; the method is based on the weakening of the soft gamma-radiation as a function of the density and composition of coal particles. The Institute developed and manufactured a model of a radiometric separator for automatic sorting of bits of coal from rock for dimensions of up to 100 mm. A rapid method was also developed for determining the ash content of coal by means of ordinary counters. All problems related to the manufacture of radioactive and of

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68-12-23/25

All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on the Application of Radio-active and Stable Isotopes and Radiations in the National Economy and in Science.

stable isotopes and of sources of radiation are co-ordinated by the "Soyuzreaktiv" Trust. The number of manufactured radio isotopes has increased considerably and, for instance, 88 preparations are available in the form of organic radioactive preparates. Some of these isotopes are enumerated in this report. Much attention was also paid to medicine and medical radiology and the delegates were acquainted with the new health regulations relating to working with radioactive isotopes.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 4/4

28(5), 21(8)

AUTHORS: Liplavk, I. L., Boliter, Ye. P.

SOV/32-25-9-19/53

TITLE: Radioactive Method for the Determination of the Mixing Degree of Coal

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1079-1081 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The technical analysis of the charge and the individual components is somewhat complicated in charges consisting of several coal types. For the evaluation of the mixing degree of coal types the application of radioactive isotopes is recommended. (An editor's note says that the method can only be used for controlling the operation of mixing machines and not in production due to the radioactivity of the coal after examination). P^{32} is recommended as radioactive indicator. However, in elaborating the method S^{35} (with a longer half-life) was used. The coal charge or the individual components are completely wetted with the radioactive solution and dried, after which a sample is taken and its activity determined. Two machines were tested - one vertical deflecting type and a disintegrator type - with coal types PZhG and SS being mixed (PZhG from the Bayayevskaya pit and SS from pit 4/8 SS, (Table 4)).

Card 1/2 The PZhG coal (as mentioned above) was activated and 36 kg of it

Radioactive Method for the Determination of the
Mixing Degree of Coal

SOV/32-25-9-19/53

were mixed with 36 kg SS coal. The results of the experiment (Table 2) show that in the bunker and in the mixing machine itself a segregation of the coal takes place. The smaller the coefficient of heterogeneity of the charge (Ref 2) and the smaller the value of the relative root mean square deviation of measurements on the samples from the arithmetic mean value, the better will be the mixture. In the case under review the values obtained (Table 3) showed that the disintegrator machine is considerably more effective than the first mentioned machine. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Labor Safety)

Card 2/2

LIPLAVK, I. Ya.

ПРИКОТ'КО, А. Ф.

24(7)

3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Itsi: Psichnyy zbirnyk, vvp. 3/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Jaser, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Landberg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kornitskiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rayskiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Milyanchuk, V.S., A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Savinov, B.O. Use of Infrared Absorption Spectra in Determining the Characteristics of the Products of Vitamin E Synthesis

265

Belyy, M.U. Optical Method for the Determination of the Composition of Complexes in Solutions

267

Bogomolov, S.G., M.P. Grebenashchikova, and I. Ya. Liplavk. Analysis of Phenol-naphthalene Mixtures by Means of Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra

270

Zimina, K.I., and A.G. Siryuk. Group Determination of the Naphthalene Hydrocarbons by Means of Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra

272

Shabadaab, A.N., V.P. Fshenitsyna, and V.M. Khisheva. Spectrophotometric Methods of Phase Control in Processing Acetic Anhydride

275

Neporent, B.S., K.P. Vasilevskiy, and N.A. Lapina. Qualitative Absorption by Means of Water Vapor in Near Infrared Region

Card 18/30

LIPLAVSKAYA, M.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, F.; NARADETSKIY, B.Ye., otv. red.

[Textile and light industry of the U.S.S.R. at foreign exhibitions and fairs in 1960] Tekstil'naya i legkaya promyshlennost' SSSR na zarubezhnykh vystavkakh i iarmarkah 1960 goda. Moskva, 1961. 85 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut assortimenta izdeliy legkoy promyshlennosti i kul'tury odezhdy.
(Russia--Industries) (Exhibitions)

LIPLIN, P.

Visiting rural builders in the Urals. Sel'. stroi. 13 no. 7:11-12
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Korrespondent zhurnala "Sel'skiy stroitel'."
(Karagai District--Building)

L 10320-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) WW/GG

ACC NR: AP5024307

UR/0023/65/000/003/0487/0489

40
39
B

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} ^{44,55} ^{44,55}
Lipmaa, E.; Puskar, J.; Alla, M.

TITLE: Investigation of nuclear Overhauser effect by the method of internuclear double magnetic resonance ^{21,44,55}

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matamaticeskikh i tehnikeskikh nauk, no.3, 1965, 487-489

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance,
nuclear spectrometry

ABSTRACT: THE INTERNUCLEAR double resonance variant (INDOR) of the Overhauser effect was used for the determination of INDOR magnetic resonance spectra of ethyl cinnamate. The equipment included a spectrometer incorporating a two-sample fast stabilizing spin generator and a drift eliminator. All lines of the AB system investigated, including those having no energy levels in common with the perturbed line, were strongly affected by the perturbing field and showed the Overhauser effect. Thus it appears that in this case the utilization of the INDOR methodology of the Overhauser effect study proposed by Kaiser (J.Chem. Phys. v.42, 1965, p.1838) for the elucidation of the mutual arrangements of spin-system energy levels does not always lead to a definite, single valued answer. Other advantages of the INDOR approach to the Over-

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L 10320-66

ACC NR: AP5024307

hauser effect utilization in magnetic resonance spectra studies are noted. These include its high selectivity, enabling the investigation of closely situated lines, possibilities of getting information on the structure of molecules and solutions, and its value in sensitive spectrometry of carbon -13 nuclei. The orig. art. has: 1 figure. 3

ASSOCIATION: Institut Kibernetiki ANBstSSR. (Cybernetics Institute of the BstSSR).

SUBMITTED: 12May65

ENCL.: 00

SUB CODE: 18

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

(18)

Card 2/2

LIPMAN, A. A.

Engineer. "Mechanical Concentration of Ores", (bk) by Prof. M.F. Ortin.
Reviewed by A. A. Lipman. Tsvet. Met. 14, No 2, Feb. 1939.

Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951.

117 AND 118 SERIES 340 AND 47N CODES

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

LEMAN, A. A.
CA

Homograph for calculations for rotation machines.
A. A. Leman, *Tekhnicheskoye Metal.* 16, No. 2-3, 44-7
(1941); *Zhur.* 1943, II, 2182.—On the basis of the
most favorable foreign experience (foreign to Russia) with
the use of homographs for the calcul. of structural and
operational data for rotation equipment, this method is
recommended for Russian practice, and values are given
for the individual quantities used in calcul. on the basis
of Russian standards and experience. The method is
discussed from the theoretical standpoint and its use ex-
plained with the aid of a numerical example. M. G. M.

ABB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

EXPLANATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

SERGEYEV, N.M.; LIPMAN, A.A.

Pneumatic concentration table. Patent U.S.S.R. 74,079, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:9682 '53)

LIPMAN, A.A.

Use of screws for the reinforcement of new ties. Put' i put. Put' i put.
khoz. 7 no.5:17 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nik Kazanskoy distantzii puti.
(Railroads---Ties)

SLAVUTSKIY, Samuil Gyzerovich; ANTONOV, Vladimir Alekseyevich;
TSVIRKO, Pavel Pavlovich. Primal uchastiye LIPMAN,
A.A., inzh.

[Open pit hydraulic mining operations] Otkrytye gornye ra-
boty gidravlicheskim sposobom. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 226 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

AL'FORS, LARS [Ahlfors, Lars], prof.; LIPMAN, Berg, prof.; ZORICH, V.A.
[translator]; KIRILLOV, A.A [translator]; SHABAT, B.V., red.;
PLUZHNIKOVA, N.I., red.; PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Space of Riemann surfaces and quasi-conformal mappings] Pro-
stranstva rimanovykh poverkhnostei i kvazikonformnye otobra-
zhenia. Pod red. B.V.Shabata. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry,
1961. 176 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Rieman surface) (Conformal mapping)

LIPMAN, B.L.
CA

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Post-harvest accumulation of rubber in the roots of *krym-saghyz*. P. S. Belikov and H. L. Lipman. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 50, 497-0(1945); cf. C.A. 40, 52819. — Tests were conducted with 2-year old plants. The rubber content increased with wilting; when loss of wt. reached 20% of the original wt., the formation of addnl. rubber ceased. Wilting tests were also performed during the whole vegetation period of the plant. As the intensity of the growth processes decreases, the capacity of the root to synthesize rubber in the post-harvest period also decreases gradually. For roots picked during the period of intensive growth, the amt. of polysaccharides consumed was much more than for those picked during summer dormancy. In the latter there is the synthesis of sucrose resulting from the decompn. of the polysaccharides while in the former the content of sucrose, under the same conditions, does not change. The more intensive the wilting of roots picked during the period of summer dormancy, the more sucrose is accumulated therein. Despite the intensive decompn. of inulin, the accumulation of sucrose does not take place always, an exception being the period of intensive growth of the plant and of the most intensive post-harvest synthesis of rubber. It is possible that in this case, because of the intensive post-harvest synthesis of rubber, the monoses, which are formed as a result of the decompn. of the polysaccharides, are consumed in forming the rubber; as a result of this, there is no accumulation of sucrose. Conclusion: The post-harvest synthesis of rubber in the roots of *krym-saghyz* is indissolubly bound with the transformation of the carbohydrate complex. B. Z. Kamich

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LIPMAN, B.L.
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PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Physiological and biochemical characteristics of improved forms of kok-saghyz. P. S. Belikov, B. L. Lipman, and I. I. Shinkhova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.S.S.R.* 84, 511-5 (1940). --Tests were made on a plantation form of kok-saghyz from the Ivanovo province, on the diploid variety 485, and on Navashin's tetraploid variety. The dry roots were washed to remove the soil, cubbed dry, and weighed. From each sample 15-20 roots were used to det. the enzymic transformations of sucrose. Synthesis and breakdown of sucrose were detd. by Kutsanov's method. Sugars were detd. according to Kiesel's method. Carbohydrates were fractionated by Kiesel's scheme. The sugar content, without showing marked differences, increases in the order variety 485, plantation tetraploid. The low sugar content in the roots of variety 485 is connected with the reduced polysaccharide fraction (inulin + hemicellulose). The intensity of enzymic synthesis of sucrose in the roots increases in the order no. 485, plantation, tetraploid. The ratio of monosaccharides to sucrose in the leaves of the varieties agrees with the trend of the enzymic processes: in the tetraploid the synthesis of monosaccharides to sucrose and of breakdown to synthesis are higher than in no. 485. At harvest time the other 2 varieties had roots weighing 30% more than the plantation form. Earlier-fruit-setting individuals pre-ent in the population of kok-saghyz are distinguished by the greatest sugar content. The photosynthetic intensity in the tetraploid is higher at the period prior to flowering and lower after flowering. Detns. of the enzymic transformation of sucrose by the method of vacuum infiltration can be used for the diagnosis of the properties of the material in breeding new varieties of kok-saghyz. M. E. W.

COMMON VARIETIES 4811

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE

1940

LUKINYKH, N.A.; LIPMAN, B.L.; LUTSENKO, G.N.; ZHDANOVA, T.M.; KAZAROVETS,
N.M.; FILATOVA, N.P.

Effect of alkyl sulfonate and alkylaryl sulfonates on the
biochemical processes of waste water purification. Nauch.
trudy AKKH no.20:124-141 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

LIPMAN, B.L.

LUKINYKH, Nina Alekseyevna, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~LIPMAN, Berta Leonidovna~~; KOVALEVA, Zinaida Petrovna; BEZENOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redakter; VARGANOVA, A.N., redakter; ZHOROV, D.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Effect of synthetic surface-active substances on the purification of sewage waters] Vliianie sinteticheskikh poverkhnostno-aktivnykh veshchestv na echistku stochnykh vod. Pod red. V.V. Bezeneva. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1956. 105 p. (Sewage--Purification) (MIRA 9:6)

LUKINYKH, N.A.; LIPMAN, B.L.; TUROVSKIY, I.S.

Specific resistance of sewage sludge and a method of determining
it. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.6:217-229 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Sewage--Purification)

LUKINYKH, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TUROVSKIY, I.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
Prinimali uchastiye: LIPMAN, B.L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
LUTSENKO, G.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GANKINA, R.G., tekhn.red.

[Basic principles of the technical design of units for the mechanical
dehydration of sewage residues on drum vacuum filters] Osnovnye printsipy
tekhnologicheskogo rascheta ustanovok po mekhanicheskomu obezvoshivaniyu
osadkov stochnykh vod na barabannykh vakuum-fil'trakh. Moskva, 1962.
34 p. (Akademiya kommunal'nogo khoziaistva. Informatsionnoe pis'mo, no.1)
(MIRA 16:3)

(Sewage--Purification)

(Vacuum apparatus)

LIPMAN, B.L.; KAZAROVETS, N.M.

Investigation of the biochemical oxidation of synthetic surface-active substances on the Warburg apparatus. Nauch. trudy AKKH no.20:3-11 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

NEGNEVITSKIY, I.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIPMAN, D.A., inzhener.

Theory of an ideal choke-coupled magnetic amplifier. Elektrichestvo
no.1:8-16 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni Molotova.
(Magnetic amplifiers)

HERENSHTEYN, P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPMAN, D., inzh.

Automatic control and regulation of the melting moisture of ceramic
products. Stroil. mat. 2 no.10:32-33 0 '56. (MIRA 12:3)
(Automatic control) (Ceramics)

LIPMAN, D. A.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries -
Control and Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation.

K-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 333⁴⁴

Author : Lipman, D.A., Mazo, R.I.

Inst :

Title : Automatic Loading Regulator for Ball Mills

Orig Pub : Steklo i keramika, 1956, No 10, 14-16

Abstract : Description of an experimental specimen of an automatic, electric loading regulator to the input of which is supplied the signal of proportional power utilized by the electric motor of the ball mill. By means of a magnetic starter the regulator effectuates a 2-position regulation, including a definite zone of non-response, of the electric motor which actuates the ball mill charging mechanism. A block diagram of the regulation system is shown. The described apparatus can be successfully utilized to regulate the charging of ball mills, disintegrators, ore grinders, crusher-roll mills and other continuous operation equipment.

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BOYARCHENKOV, M.A.; VASIL'YEVA, N.P.; ~~LIEMAN, D.A.~~, red.; VORONIN, K.P.,
tekhn. red.

[High-speed magnetic amplifiers] Bystrodeistvuushchie magnitnye
usiliteli. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 30 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Magnetic amplifiers)

L 41350-65 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) Pf-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5000087

S/0085/64/000/011/0030/0030

13
B

AUTHOR: Lipman, G.

TITLE: Hydro-aerosled Liturm 6

SOURCE: Kryl'a rodiny*, no. 11, 1964, 30

TOPIC TAGS: suspension device, shock absorber, spring, screw thread/ M 10 screw tap

ABSTRACT: This article is a response to the requests made by a number of readers of the article "Sportivnyye aerosoni 'Liturm-5'" by G. Lipman and G. Turyeney which appeared in issue No. 2 (1964) of this journal. It gives more information about aerosleds and makes recommendations for the fabrication of their individual parts and for their installation. The distinctive feature of Liturm-6 is the independent suspension of the two-compartment cabin by two coupled leaf springs. In Liturm-6 as well as in the earlier models, elastic suspensions were used. The runners are shaped like small boats, so that Liturm 6 may travel on water and on snow. Two shock absorbers are used, each consisting of a metallic container made of tubing 1.5 mm thick and 50 mm in external diameter. The length of each con-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000087

tainer is 200 mm, and the wall thickness of the moving tube is 2 mm. M-10 type screw taps were used for cutting threads on the spindle. All the holes on the spindle were drilled.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ee
Card 2/2

LIPMAN, G., inzh.

Aerosleigh with an air cushion. IUn. tekhn. 6 no.1:57-59 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Motor sledges)
(Ground cushion vehicles)

S/029/62/000/010/001/001
D036/D114

AUTHORS: Lipman, G. and Likhterman, B., Designers

TITLE: Transportation on an air cushion

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, no. 10, 1962, 18-21

TEXT: This is a short review of arctic transportation means. Various types of past and present Soviet and Western, primarily US, wheeled and tracked cross-country vehicles, aerosleighs (ski- and boat-types) and air-cushion craft, viz. the British "Hovercraft", are briefly discussed and illustrated by simple sketches. A catamaran-type aerosleigh using the "inverted wing" effect is considered of interest. Such a craft would consist of two hulls connected by a semicylindrical surface, concave side upwards, which would provide lift. The air-cushion craft are considered the most promising. The article was published in reply to a letter sent in by four polar workers with many years experience of arctic conditions. They are: I. Papanin, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union; I. Mazuruk, Polar Pilot, Hero of the Soviet Union; Yu. Arshenevskiy, Chief Engineer of Glavsevmorput' of the

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Transportation on an air cushion

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D036/D114

Ministerstvo morskogo flota (Ministry of the Merchant Marine); D. Maksutov, Chief Engineer of the Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute). They strongly advocate that coordinated research work be carried out to start serial production of an air-cushion craft as soon as possible. There are 24 figures.

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