L 60945-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019022

SUBMITTED: 04Nov63

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 0X0

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM, EC

ATD PRESS: 4059

Card 2/2

L 43658-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(l) LIP(c)

ACC NR: AP6023666 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/004/0104/0113

AUTHOR: Litvakov, B. M. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: On one iteration method in the problem of approximating functions according to a finite number of observations

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 4, 1966, 104-113

TOPIC TAGS: function analysis, iteration, algorithm, set theory

ABSTRACT: In the basic problem considered in this paper the values of a quantity y^k are known at a finite number of points x^k ($k = 1, 2, \ldots, n$) belonging to a set $\{x\}$ (e.g., multi-dimensional space). Given in set $\{x\}$ is a finite system of functions $\phi_1(x), \phi_2(x), \ldots, \phi_N(x)$. A function $f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{N} a_j \phi_j(x)$ is to be constructed which will best approximate $y(x)$. That approximation will be considered best for which there is a minimal criterion

$$\rho = \sum_{k=1}^{n} F[y^k - f(x^k)],$$

UDC: 518.5

Card 1/2

L 13665-66

ACC NR: AP6023666

where F(u) is a convex function. In order to obtain an optimal approximation, the author uses iteration algorithms which are similar to those examined by M. A. Ayzerman, E. M. Braverman, and L. I. Rozonoer (Metod potentsial'nykh funktsiy v zadache o vosstanovlenii kharakteristik funktsional'nogo preobrazovatelya po sluchayno nablyudayemym tochkam. Avtomatika i telemekhanika, t. XXV, No. 12, 1964). Convergence of the algorithms is demonstrated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,09/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 JS

LITVAKOV, U. M.

Jan 48

USSR/Electricity
Testing and Standardization
Standards

"New Electrical Engineering Standards," U. M. Litvakov, Engr, 2½ pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 1

Lists new standards approved by the All-Union Committee on Standards, Council of Ministers USSR.

LITVAKOV, U. M.

"Electrical Specifications," Elektrichestvo, No.12, pp. 72-75, 1949

Translation 563850

GLAZUNOV, M.P.; KISELEV, V.A.; LITVAKOV, V.L.

Doubling of the mass spectrum of cesium. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no.4:498 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(Cesium--Spectra)

LITVAKOVSKAYA, G.A.; MANEVICH, V.L.

Cancer of the small intestine. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:66-69 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Yu.N. Sokolov) i 2-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.K. Osipov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.50 (glavnyy vrach N.P. Brusova).
(INTESTINES--CANCER)

MANEVICH, V.L.; LITVAKOVSKAYA, G.A.

Case of leiomyoma of the esophagus. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 1:69-70 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.K. Osipov) i 2-y kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Yu.N.Sokolov) na baze klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No. 50 (glavnyy vrach N.P. Brusova).
(ESOPHAGUS—TUMORS)

VINNER, M.G.; LITVAKOVSKAYA, G.A.; LEVINA, L.A.

X-ray diagnosis of primary multiple cancer of the stomach. Vop. onk. 8 no.8:3-7 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz II kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Yu.N. Sokolov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - M.D. Kovrigina).
(STOMACH—CANCER) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

SEMENOVSKIY, M.L.; RYAPOLOVA, M.D.; LITVAKOVSKAYA, G.A.

Selective angiography in central cancer of the lungs. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.5:14-16 S-O '62 (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. B.K. Osipov) i 2-y kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Yu.N. Sokolov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.50 Moskvy (glavnyy vrach N.P. Brusova). Adres avtora: Moskva, Luchnikov pereulok, dom 4, kvartira 10.

LITVAKOVSKAYA, G.A.; SPASSKAYA, P.A.

Complications of corticosteroid therapy. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.2:20-23 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. 2-ya kafedra rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav.-prof. Yu.N. Sokolov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No.50, Moskva.

SOV/128-59-3-14/31

18(5,7).

AUTHOR: Litvakovskaya, Yu.L. and Bardachev, Yu.P., Engineers

TITLE: Sources of Saturation with Sulphur of Die Surfaces.

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 29-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chill molds work under the influence of the repeated, one-sided process of heating. The influence of the heat and the pressure of the liquid metal cause damage to their walls. Such damage might happen already during the first pouring in case the temperature is higher than the metal can withstand. In such cases hair line cracks appear. The resistance property of the metal casting die is closely related to the elastic properties of the material especially that of the outer layer of the surface. The brittleness of the cast iron is closely related to the contents of sulphur. This could be learned especially from the work of Cherkassov, L.M., and Pavlovtsova, N.I., both published in the book: Questions of Theory and Practice in Foundry Production", printed at Sverdlovsk in 1956,

Card 1/3

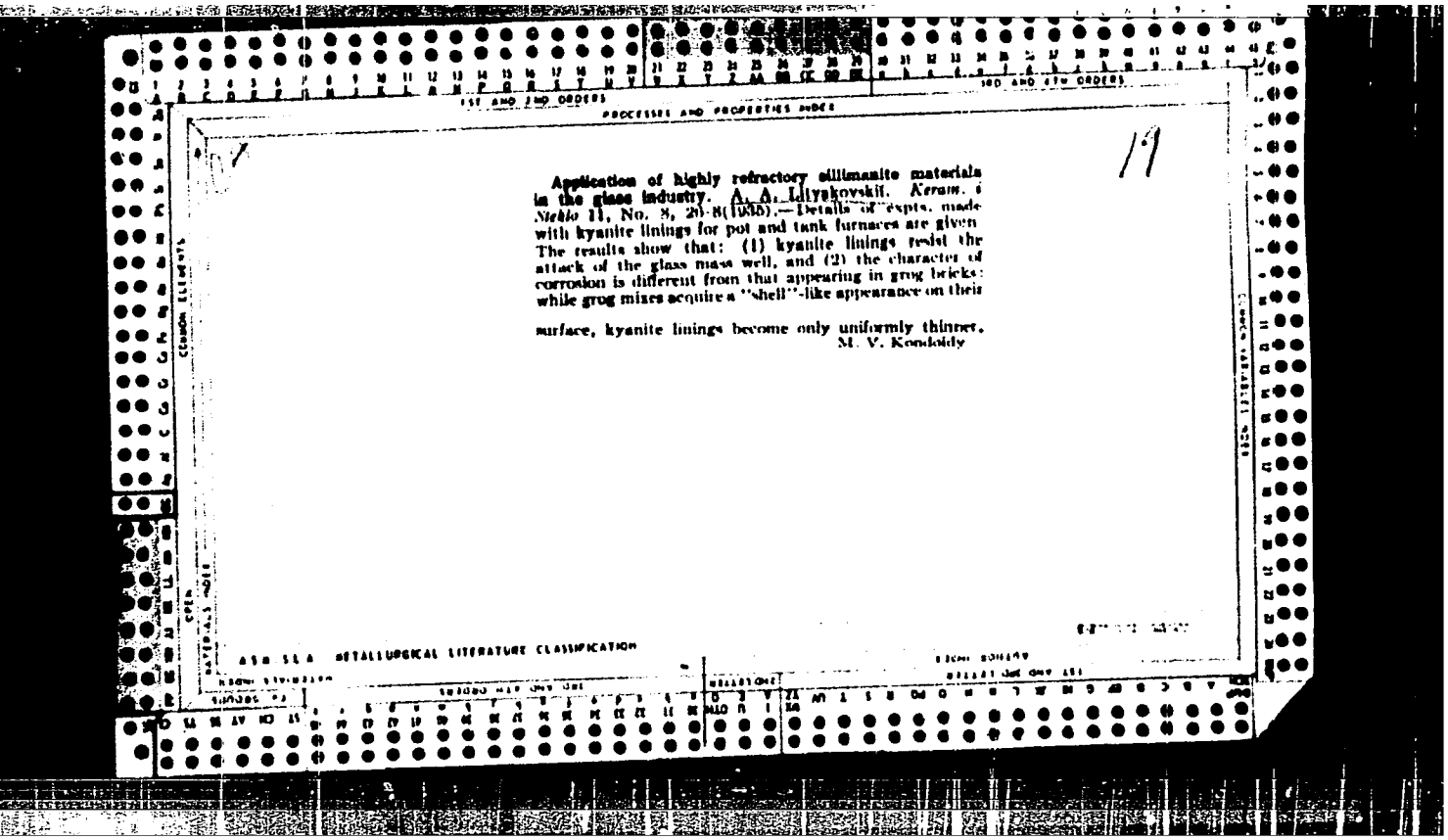
Sources of Saturation with Sulphur of Die Surfaces

and from the work of Nikolaychik, N.P., "Increasing the Service Life of Casting Molds", published Metallurgizdat in 1956. During his experiments the latter decreased the sulphuric contents of the metal from 0,08% in the center or heart to 0,04% in the outer layer of the surface. The authors have used these scientific papers as a basis and have made further experiments. During these experiments they found that, when working with casting molds made of cast iron, the sulphur was not present any more in the outer layer of the surface after using the die 700 times. When using a water-cooled casting die the sulphuric contents was still traceable after 900 pourings as no contact was possible with the liquid metal. Conclusion: Sulphur appears in the upper layer of the surface of the casting mold only during the process of pouring and only under the influence of the molten metal. This disproves of hypothesis that the saturation with sulphur originates only during the manufacture of the casting mold.

Sources of Saturation with Sulphur of Die Surfaces

As a protection against additional formation of sulphur the use of paint is suggested. Such paint should form a resistive combination with the sulphur and should prevent the penetration of the sulphur into the metallic structure of the mold surface. For the development of such protective paints against sulphur research work is requested. There are 3 photographs, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

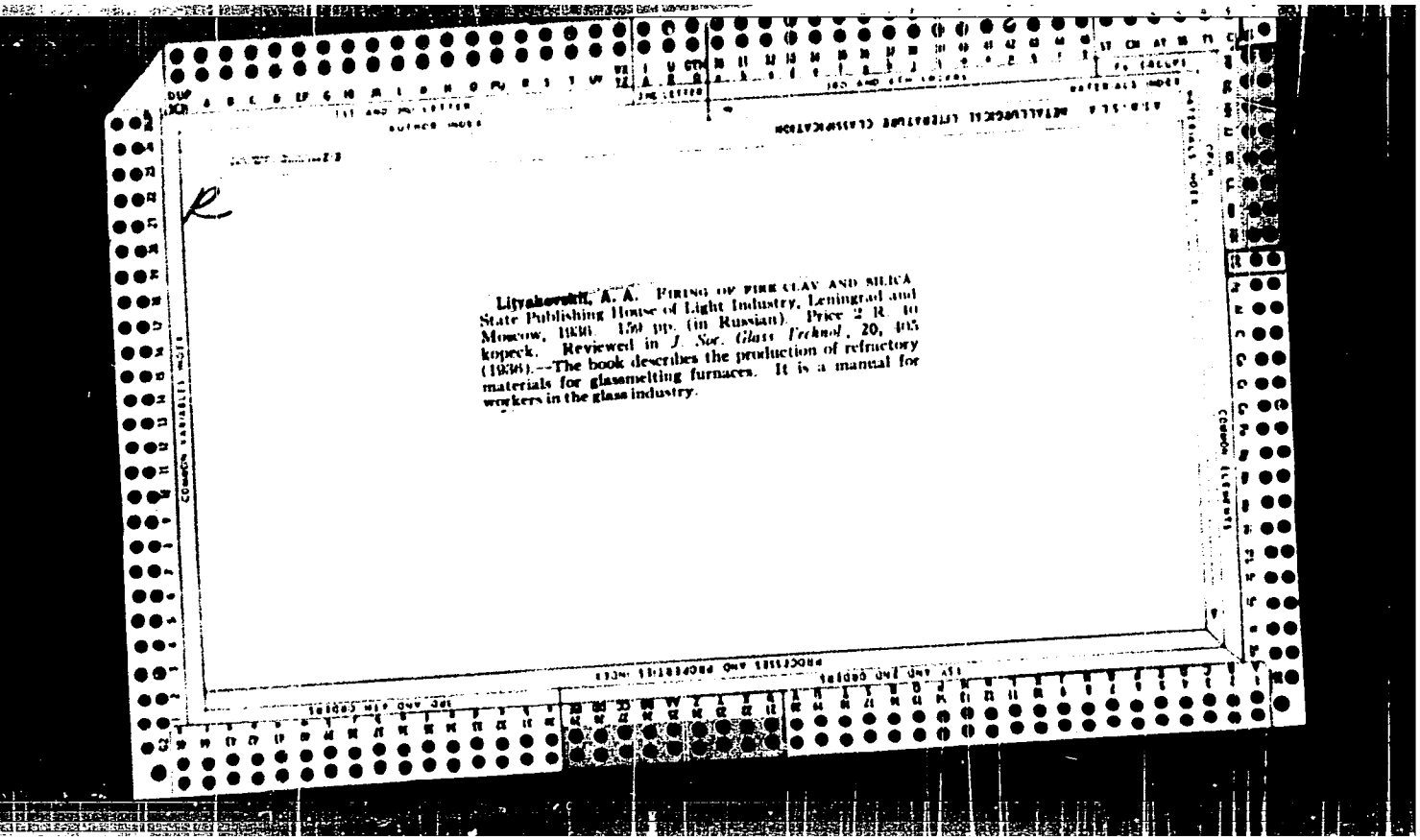


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

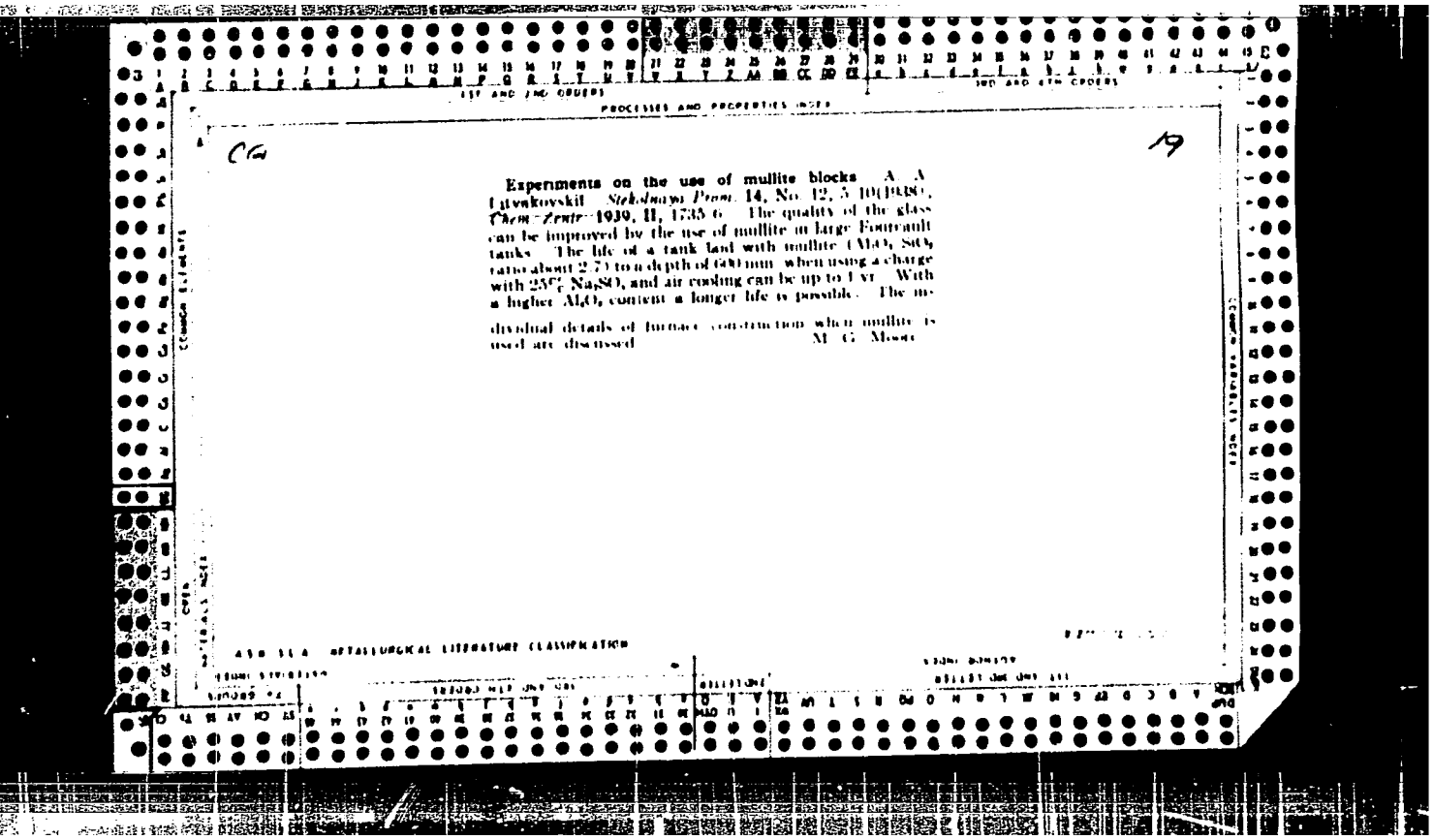
19

Application of highly refractory sillimanite materials in the glass industry. A. A. Lityakovskii. *Keram. i Steklo* 11, No. 8, 26-8(1938).—Details of expts. made with kyanite linings for pot and tank furnaces are given. The results show that: (1) kyanite linings resist the attack of the glass mass well, and (2) the character of corrosion is different from that appearing in grog bricks: while grog mixes acquire a "shell"-like appearance on their surface, kyanite linings become only uniformly thinner.
M. V. Kondoidy

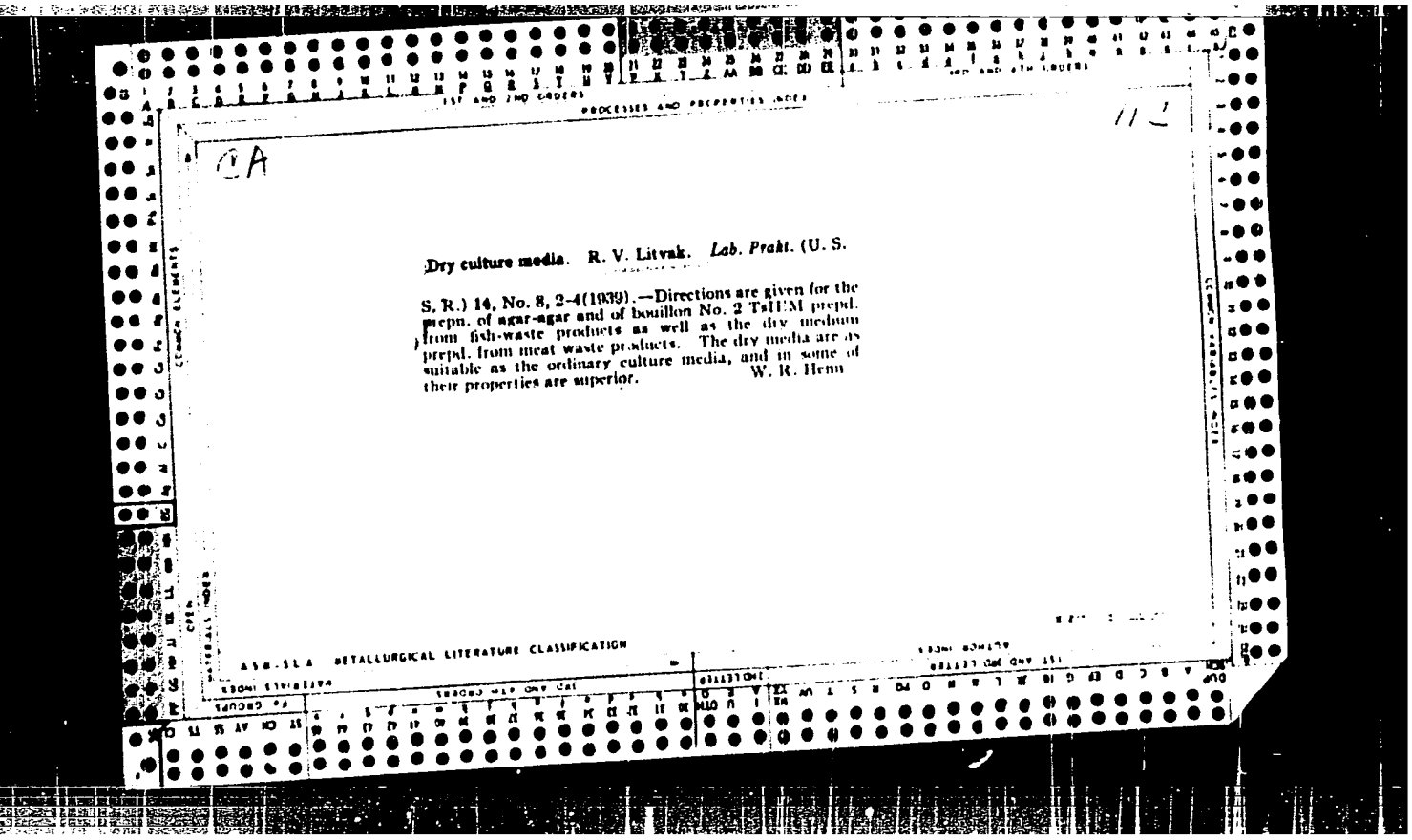
ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Litvakovskii, A. A. FIRING OF FIRE CLAY AND SILICA. State Publishing House of Light Industry, Leningrad and Moscow, 1936. 150 pp. (in Russian). Price 2 R. 40 kopeck. Reviewed in *J. Soc. Glass Technol.*, 20, 405 (1936).—The book describes the production of refractory materials for glassmelting furnaces. It is a manual for workers in the glass industry.

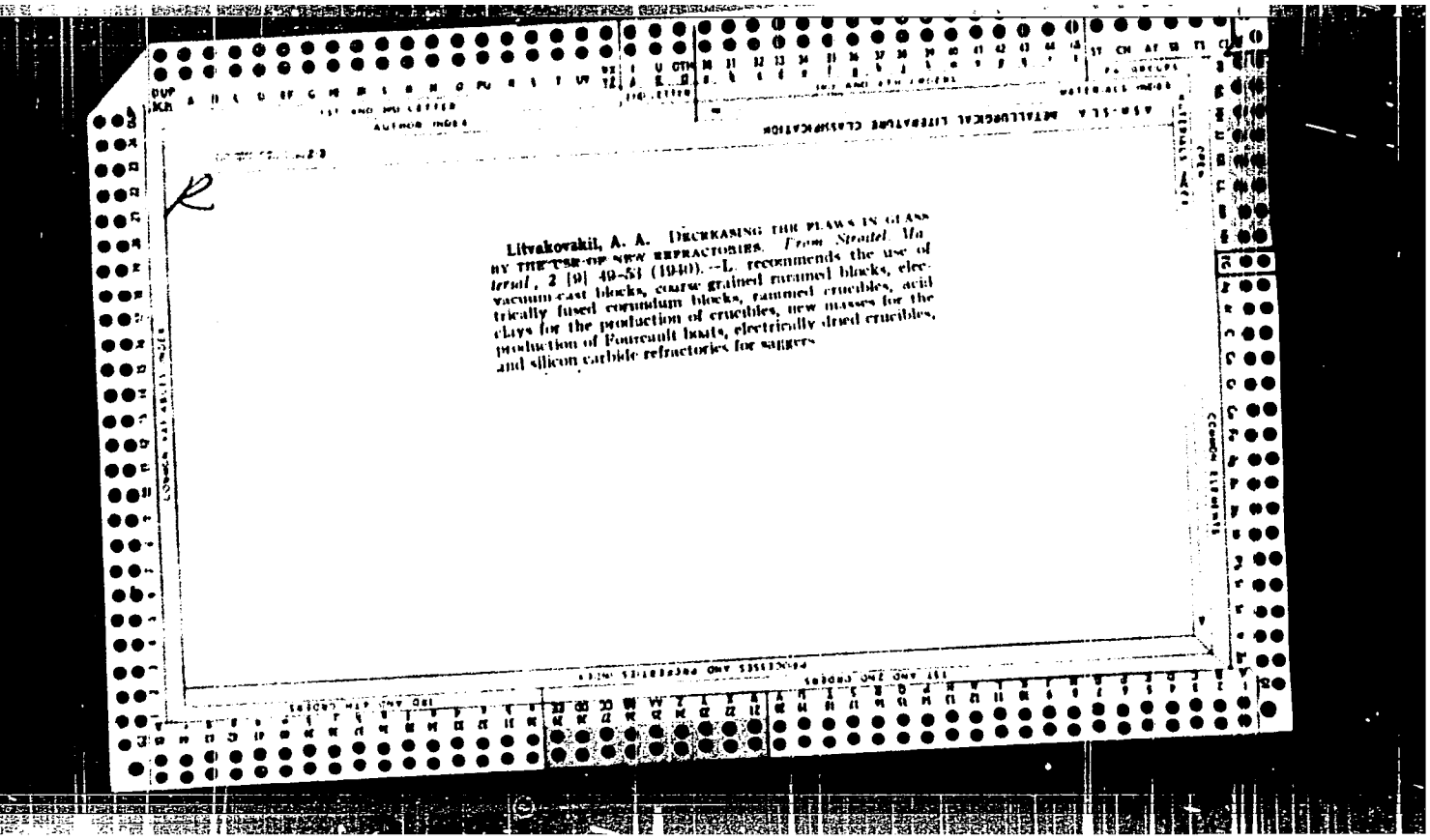


Experiments on the use of mullite blocks. A. A. Latvakovskii. *Steklo i Keram.* 14, No. 12, 5-10(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 1735-6. The quality of the glass can be improved by the use of mullite in large Fourcault tanks. The life of a tank last with mullite (Al_2O_3:SiO_2 ratio about 2.7) to a depth of 600 mm. when using a charge with 25% Na_2SO_4 and air cooling can be up to 1 yr. With a higher Al_2O_3 content a longer life is possible. The individual details of furnace construction when mullite is used are discussed. M. G. Moore.



CA

Dry culture media. R. V. Litvak. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, No. 8, 2–4(1939).—Directions are given for the prepn. of agar-agar and of bouillon No. 2 TsIEM prepd. from fish-waste products as well as the dry medium prepd. from meat waste products. The dry media are as suitable as the ordinary culture media, and in some of their properties are superior. W. R. Henn

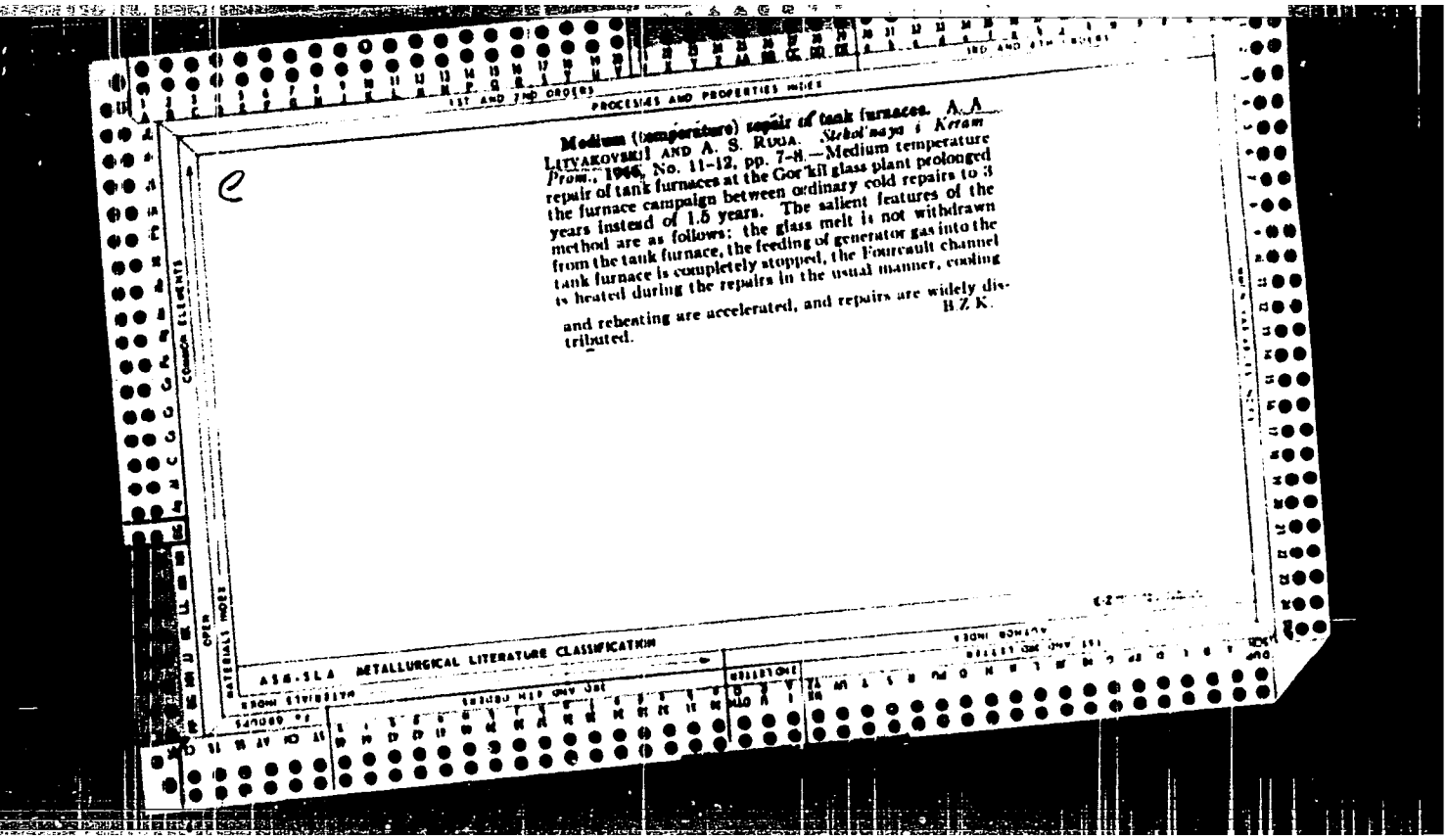


Litvakovskii, A. A. DECREASING THE FLAWS IN GLASS BY THE USE OF NEW REFRACTORIES. *Trans Steatel. Mat'erial*, 2 [9] 49–53 (1940).—L. recommends the use of vacuum-cast blocks, coarse grained rammed blocks, electrically fused corundum blocks, rammed crucibles, acid clays for the production of crucibles, new masses for the production of Foucault basin, electrically dried crucibles, and silicon carbide refractories for stirrers

LITVAKOVSKIĬ, A. A.

Electrically melted, highly aluminous refractory materials for glass manufacture. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo legkoi promyshl., 1941. 107 p. (50-40619).

TP858.L57

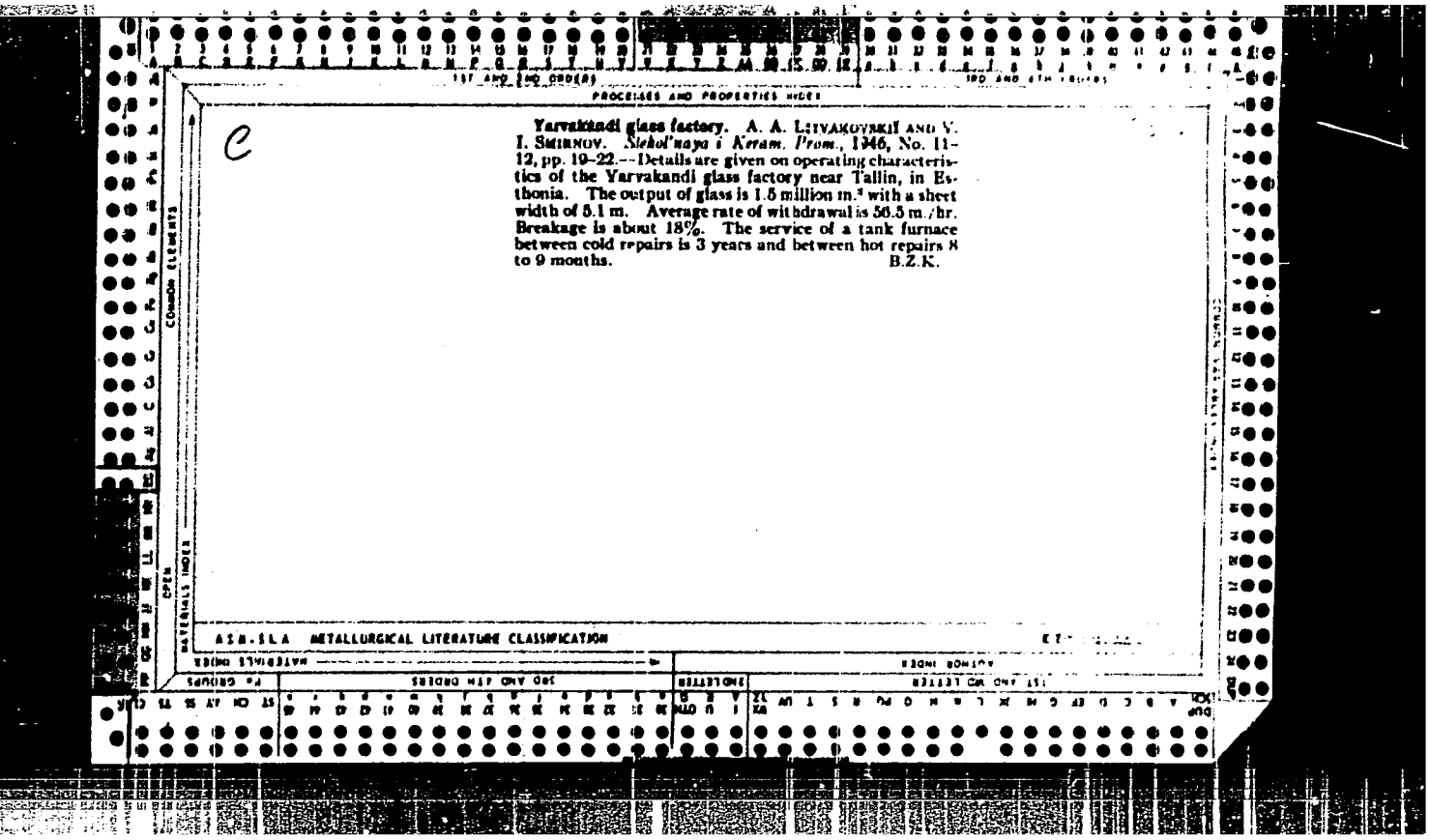


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Medium (temperature) repair of tank furnaces. A. A. LITYAKOVSKII AND A. S. RUDA. *Steklo i Keram Prom.*, 1946, No. 11–12, pp. 7–8.—Medium temperature repair of tank furnaces at the Gor'kii glass plant prolonged the furnace campaign between ordinary cold repairs to 3 years instead of 1.5 years. The salient features of the method are as follows: the glass melt is not withdrawn from the tank furnace, the feeding of generator gas into the tank furnace is completely stopped, the Fourreault channel is heated during the repairs in the usual manner, cooling and reheating are accelerated, and repairs are widely distributed.

B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

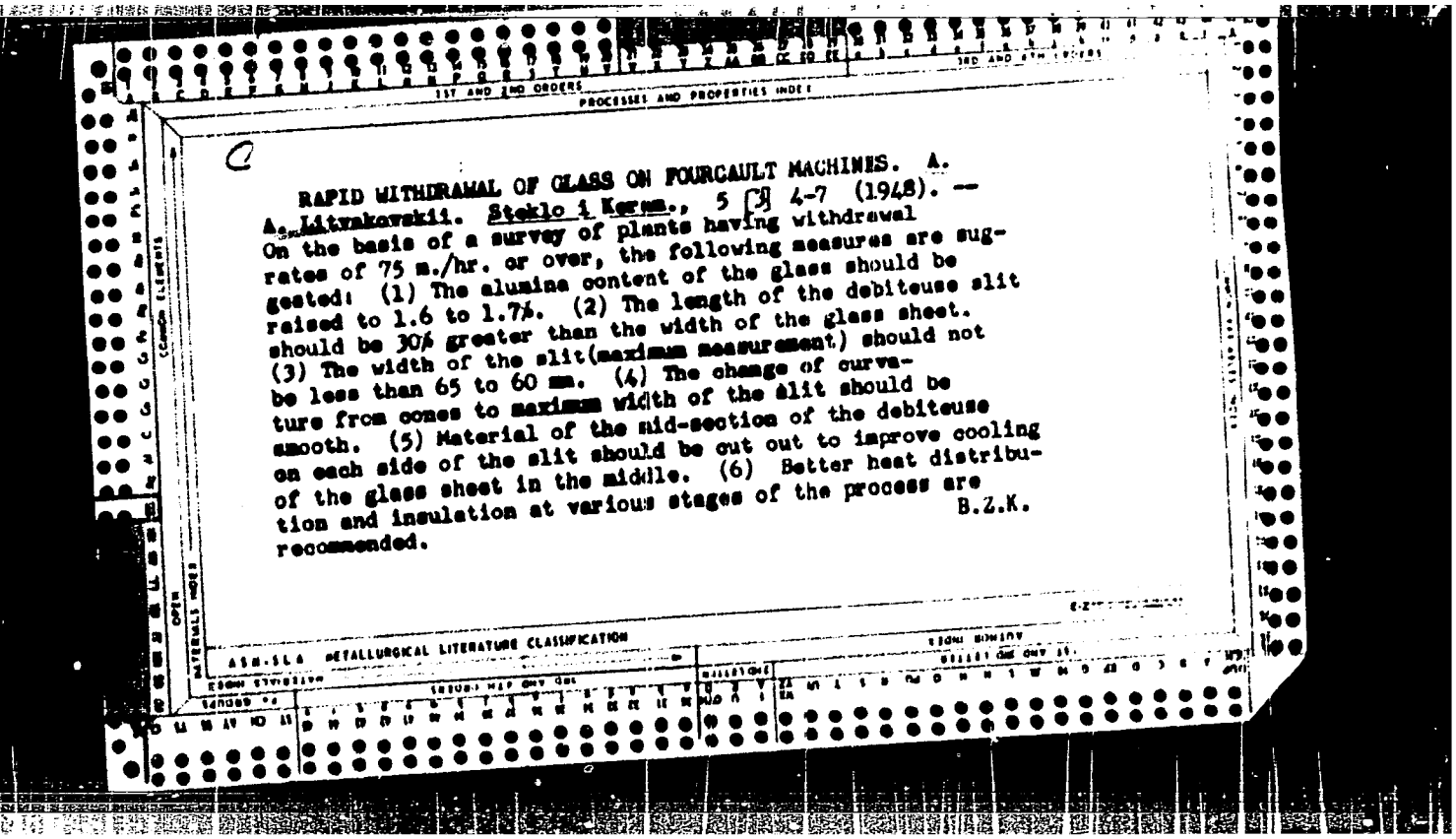
Yarvakandi glass factory. A. A. Litvakovskii and V. I. Smirnov. *Steklo'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No. 11-12, pp. 19-22.--Details are given on operating characteristics of the Yarvakandi glass factory near Tallin, in Esthonia. The output of glass is 1.5 million m.² with a sheet width of 5.1 m. Average rate of withdrawal is 56.5 m./hr. Breakage is about 18%. The service of a tank furnace between cold repairs is 3 years and between hot repairs 8 to 9 months. B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LITVAKOVSKIY, A. A.

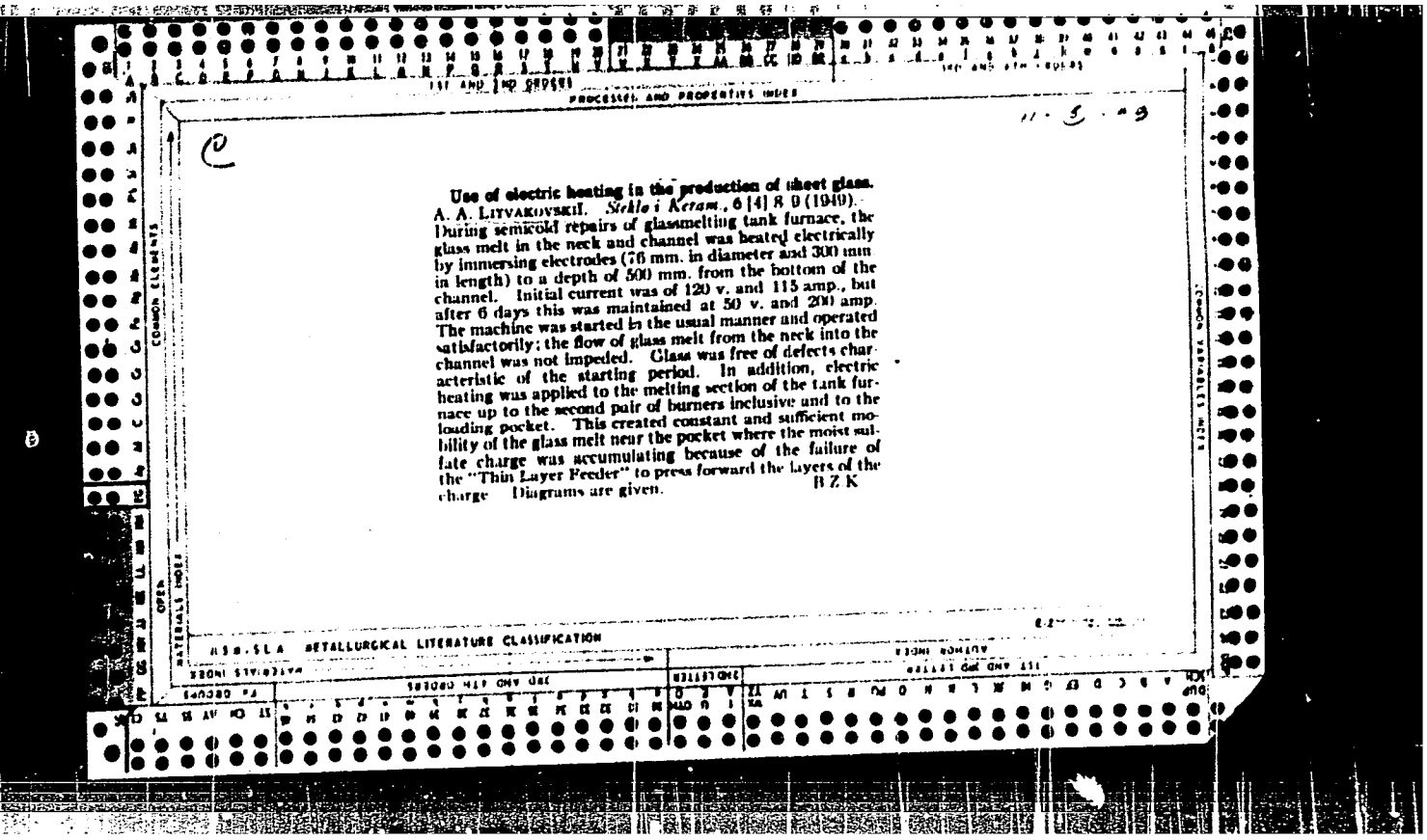
Litvakovskiy, A. A. - "Results of the fulfillment of the technical plans of the glass industry in 1947 and in 1948," Trudy Tsikm, konf-tsii rabotnikov steklo. prom-sti, Moscow, 1948, p. 3-13

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949).



C

RAPID WITHDRAWAL OF GLASS ON FOURCAULT MACHINES. A. A. Litvakovskii. Steklo i Keram., 5 [3] 4-7 (1948). — On the basis of a survey of plants having withdrawal rates of 75 m./hr. or over, the following measures are suggested: (1) The alumina content of the glass should be raised to 1.6 to 1.7%. (2) The length of the debiteuse slit should be 30% greater than the width of the glass sheet. (3) The width of the slit(maximum measurement) should not be less than 65 to 60 mm. (4) The change of curvature from cones to maximum width of the slit should be smooth. (5) Material of the mid-section of the debiteuse on each side of the slit should be cut out to improve cooling of the glass sheet in the middle. (6) Better heat distribution and insulation at various stages of the process are recommended. B.Z.K.



Use of electric heating in the production of sheet glass. A. A. LITVAKOVSKII. *Steklo i Keram.*, 6 [4] 8–9 (1949). During semicold repairs of glassmelting tank furnace, the glass melt in the neck and channel was heated electrically by immersing electrodes (76 mm. in diameter and 300 mm in length) to a depth of 500 mm. from the bottom of the channel. Initial current was of 120 v. and 115 amp., but after 6 days this was maintained at 50 v. and 200 amp. The machine was started in the usual manner and operated satisfactorily; the flow of glass melt from the neck into the channel was not impeded. Glass was free of defects characteristic of the starting period. In addition, electric heating was applied to the melting section of the tank furnace up to the second pair of burners inclusive and to the loading pocket. This created constant and sufficient mobility of the glass melt near the pocket where the moist sulfate charge was accumulating because of the failure of the "Thin Layer Feeder" to press forward the layers of the charge. Diagrams are given. B Z K

LITVAKOVSKIY, A. A.

28401

Osvaivatb I sovyershyenstvovatb novuyu tyekhinku. (stvekolbnaya prom-sth). Styeklo I kyeramika, 1949, No 7, S. 1-2

SO: LETOPIS No. 34

C

Zircon-mullite refractories. A. A. Livakovskii. *Steklo i Keram.*, 7 [9] 8–9 (1950).—This is the first paper dealing with zircon-mullite refractories made in the Soviet Union. In experimental work, the addition of small amounts of zircon to batches of technical alumina and powdered quartz improved the crystalline structure of the cooled melt. In blocks made on a commercial scale, the ZrO_2 was present as separate crystals in the residual glass. Blocks containing SiO_2 22.79, TiO_2 2.11, ZrO_2 7.72, Al_2O_3 66.67, Fe_2O_3 0.36, CaO 0.37%, and MgO trace had an average phase composition of corundum 16, mullite 68, ZrO_2 0, glass 17, carbides 3, and metal 0.2%. Photomicrographs show the main mass to be mullite grains with large grains of corundum and glass within which are grains of carbides and of ZrO_2. The ZrO_2 is part of the melt when the mullite and corundum crystallize out of it. The ZrO_2 increases the viscosity of the melt and favors the formation of a fine crystalline structure. By crystallizing in the residual glass, the ZrO_2 facilitates the strengthening of the glass by the highly refractory body. These products were used satisfactorily in tanks where other shapes could not serve. Still, the future belongs to corundum products. B.Z.K.

POTOTSKAYA, G.V.; TEMKIN, B.S., nauchnyy redaktor; LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A., redaktor; DVORNIKOVA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production control in glass works manufacturing industrial glass] Kontrol' produktsii na zavodakh tekhnicheskogo stekla. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953. 170 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)

(Glass manufacture)

LITVAKOVSKIY, A. A.
Journal of Applied Chemistry
Jan. 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

Construction and service of glass-tanks. A. A. Litvakovskii. (*Glass & Ceramics, Moscow*, 1953, 10, No. 1, 20; *Brit. Ceram. Abstr.*, 1953, 295A).—A comparison of various glass-tanks in several Russian works has shown that the service life (excluding hot repairs) ranges from 18-5 to 73 months. The service days per year vary between 328 and 356. Plants adopting the duplex process (using a pre-melting tank) show somewhat better results than the others. The amount of glass obtained from the tanks with so-called "sectional" regenerators is higher than that from those with divided flanks (operating the duplex process). The fuel consumption is lower and the thermal efficiency higher with the divided tanks ...

AF
11-10-54

LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A.

Using the heat of flue gases of glass melting tanks. Stek.i ker. 10 no.11: 28-29 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Glass manufacture)

LITVAKOVSKIY, A. A.

Chem.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Dmitrii Stepanovich Belyankin, P. P. Budnikov, A. S. Berezhnoi, O. K. Botvinkin, S. S. Davydov, Kh. O. Gevorkyan, K. E. Goncharov, V. P. Kupriianov, I. I. Kitaigorodskii, V. G. Kukolev, V. V. Lapin, A. A. Litvinovskii, V. M. Moskvitin, S. A. Mironov, O. F. Mchedlov-Petrosyan, R. L. Peyznel, B. G. Skramtaev, V. N. Yung, and M. O. Yushkevich. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 27, 3–4(1954).—Obituary with portrait and summary of scientific work in phys. chemistry and the silicates. G. M. Kosolapoff

9-2-54

LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A.

[213]. Means of improving the quality of refractories.—A. A. LITVAKOVSKII (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 12, No. 11, 21, 1955). In Russian. It is assumed that multi-component compositions yield better refractories than do single oxides. The system investigated was Al_2O_3, SiO_2, ZrO_2. The author [illegible] influences of some additions to a composition near to the ternary eutectic [illegible] plastic [illegible] Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, [illegible] and [illegible] V_2O_5 [illegible] SiO_2 17%, ZrO_2 30%. (2 figs., 2 tables.)

Math D

MK

68276

SOV/81-59-10-35653

15.2210
18.8100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 317 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Litvakovskiy, A.A.

TITLE: On the Periodicity of the Melting Temperature of Metals and Their Oxides

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy keramiki, Moscow, Promstroyizdat, 1956, pp 273-285

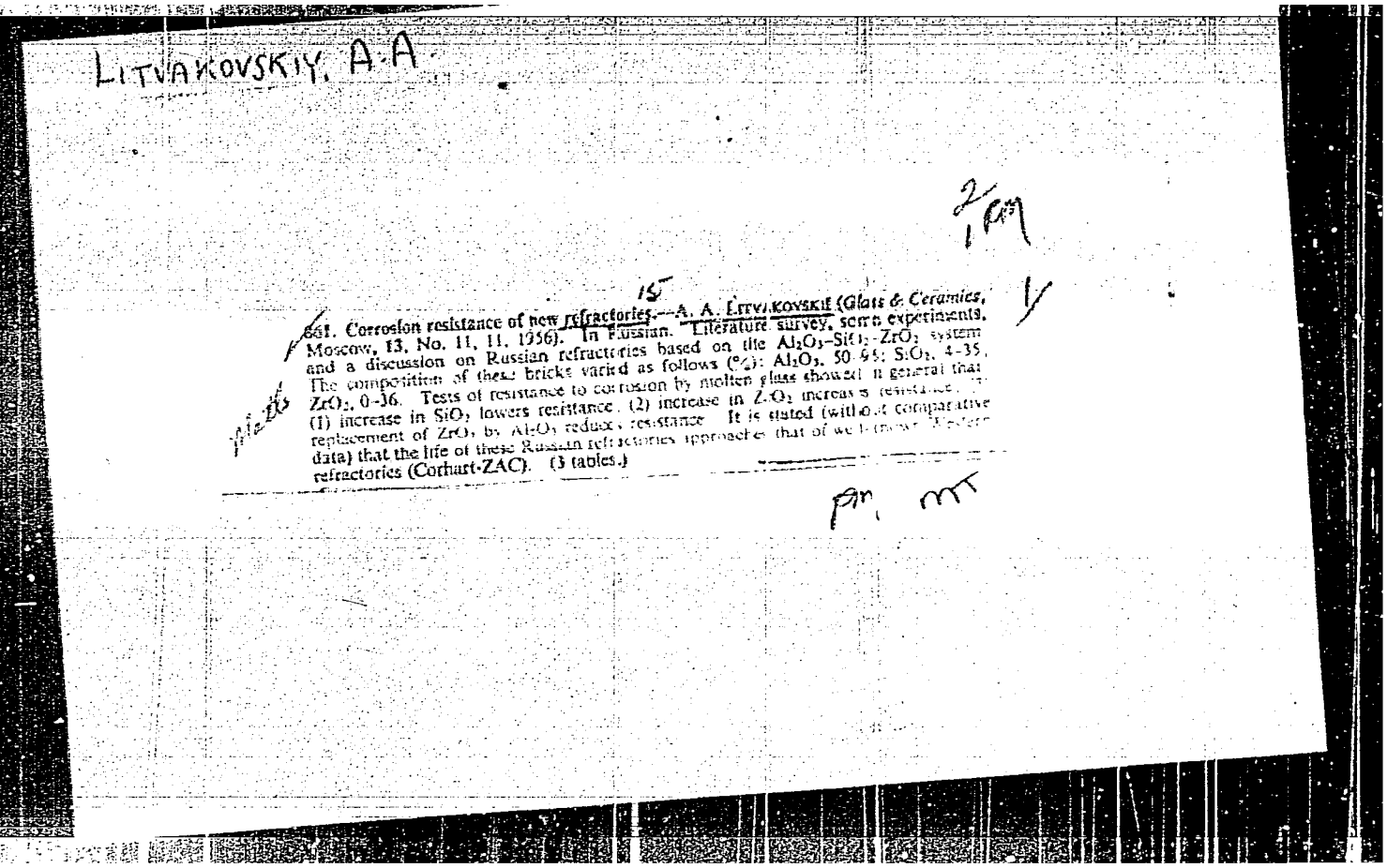
ABSTRACT: In the article are shown: 1) the periodicity of the melting temperature of metals and higher metal oxides forming side subgroups of D.I. Mendeleyev's periodic system of elements; 2) the periodicity of alternation of the crystalline forms of higher metal oxides forming side subgroups of the periodic system. The periodicity of melting temperatures is explained by the formation of hybride binding orbits in the case when a sum of s + d-electrons in the outer layer of the electron shell increases from 4 to 10 in free atoms of metals and from 2 to 4 in ions of metals contained in the composition of the oxides. The observed maximum of the melting temperature in the series of simple substances, in transitional metals of the VIa group and in higher oxides of the transitional metals of the IVa group, apparently points to the fact that in both cases the possible maximum number of

Card 1/2

On the Periodicity of the Melting Temperature of Metals and Their Oxides

binding orbits for the given series is formed. The present investigation made it possible to choose correctly the composition of a new refractory material which is more resistant than the material used formerly.

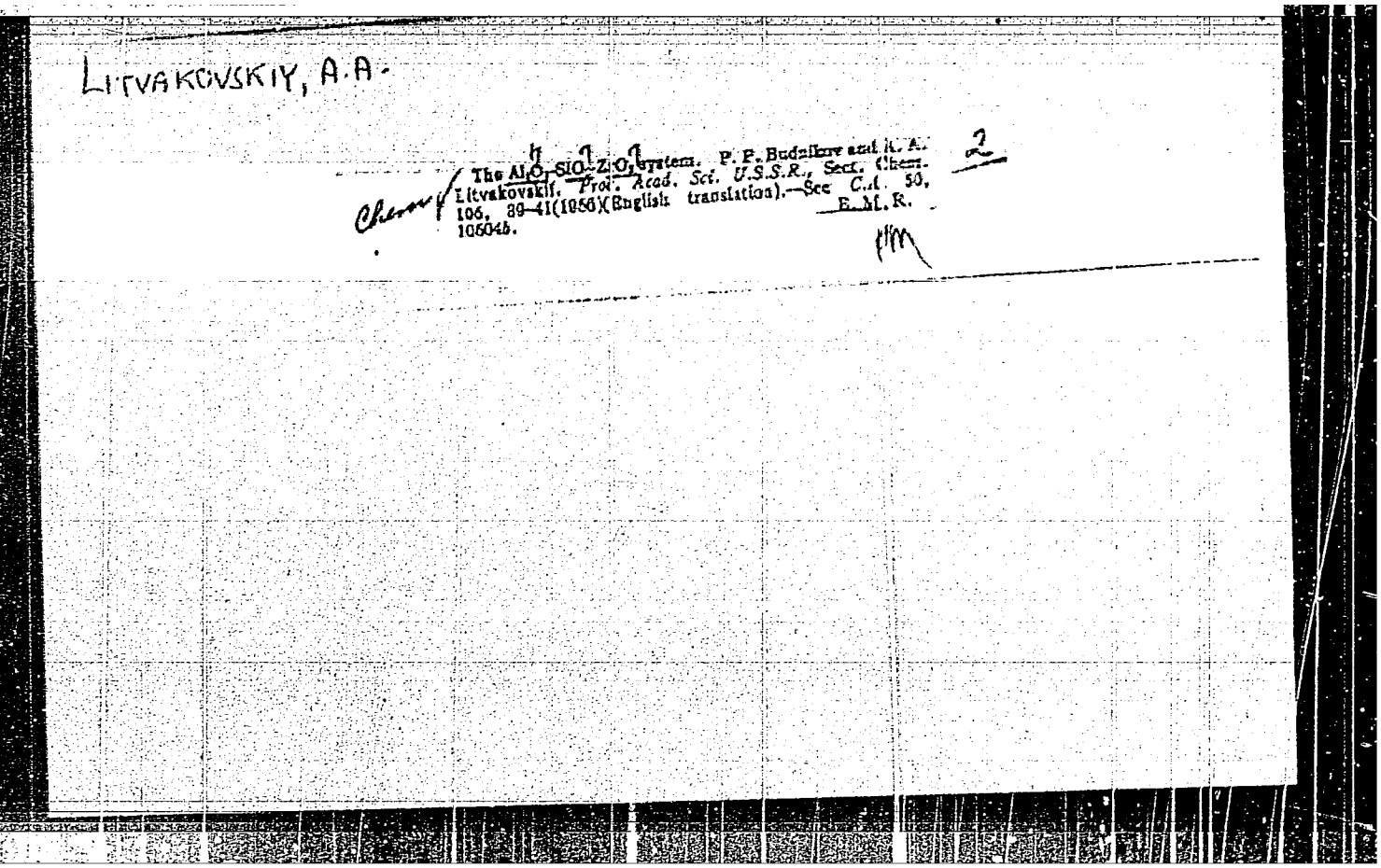
From the author's summary



LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A.

15

661. Corrosion resistance of new refractories.—A. A. Litvakovskii (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 13, No. 11, 11, 1956). In Russian. Literature survey, some experiments, and a discussion on Russian refractories based on the Al_2O_3–SiO_2–ZrO_2 system. The composition of these bricks varied as follows (%): Al_2O_3, 50–95; SiO_2, 4–35; ZrO_2, 0–36. Tests of resistance to corrosion by molten glass showed in general that (1) increase in SiO_2 lowers resistance, (2) increase in ZrO_2 increases resistance, (3) replacement of ZrO_2 by Al_2O_3 reduces resistance. It is stated (without comparative data) that the life of these Russian refractories approaches that of well-known Western refractories (Corhart-ZAC). (3 tables.)



LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A.

The Al_2O_3-SiO_2-ZrO_2 system. P. P. Budnikov and A. A. Litvakovskii. *Proc. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sect. Chem.* 106, 39-41(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 10604b.

Chem

2

E. M. R.

Litvakovskiy, A.A.

USSR/ Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/54

Authors : Budnikov, P. P., Memb. Corres., Acad. of Sc., USSR, and Litvakovskiy, A. A.

Title : Study of the Al_2O_3-SiO_2 - ZrO_2 system

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/2, 267-270, Jan 11, 1956

Abstract : The aluminum oxide containing a section of the Al_2O_3-SiO_2-ZrO_2 system was investigated for the purpose of preparing a hitherto unknown structural diagram for this refractory system. Equilibrium diagrams were prepared on the basis of the melting point and phase composition of a larger number of refractory mixtures. The theoretical basis for the technology of high grade refractory lithoidal casting is described. The diagram also made it possible to determine the chemical composition of a batch of refractory casting material. Nine references: 8 USSR and 1 USA (1939-1954). Diagrams.

Institution : .....

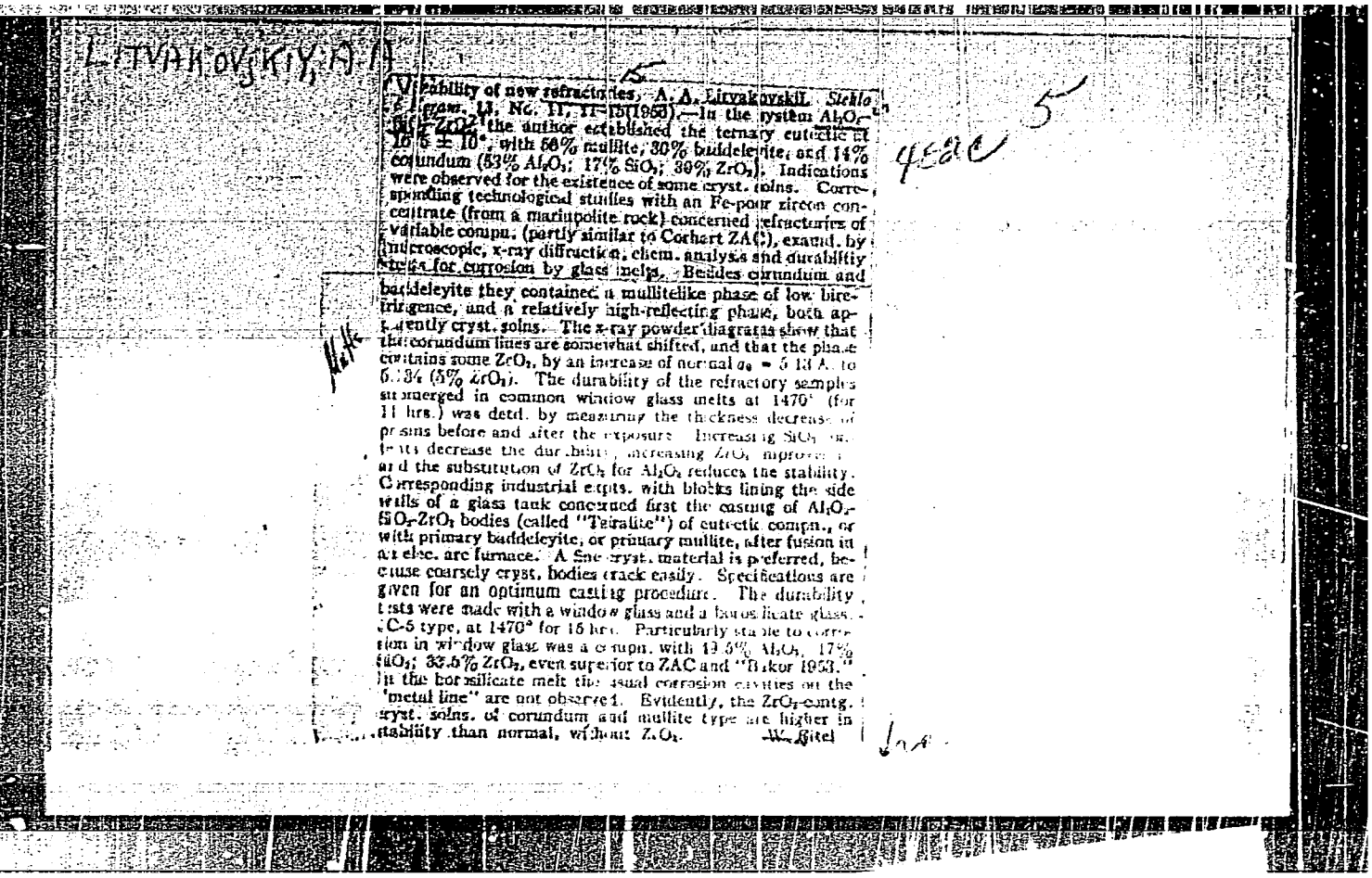
Submitted : July 14, 1955

LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A.

LITVAKOVSKIY, A.A.

Plate glass manufacture in the U.S.S.R. Stek.i kar.14 no.10:17-21 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Plate glass)



Durability of new refractories. A. A. Litvakovskii. *Steklo i Keram.* 12, No. 11, 11–15(1955).—In the system Al_2O_3–SiO_2–ZrO_2 the author established the ternary eutectic at 1665 ± 10°, with 56% mullite, 30% baddeleyite, and 14% corundum (53% Al_2O_3; 17% SiO_2; 30% ZrO_2). Indications were observed for the existence of some cryst. solns. Corresponding technological studies with an Fe-poor zircon concentrate (from a mariupolite rock) concerned refractories of variable compn. (partly similar to Corhart ZAC), exam'd. by microscopic, x-ray diffraction, chem. analysis and durability tests for corrosion by glass melts. Besides corundum and baddeleyite they contained a mullitelike phase of low birefringence, and a relatively high-reflecting phase, both apparently cryst. solns. The x-ray powder diagrams show that the corundum lines are somewhat shifted, and that the phase contains some ZrO_2, by an increase of normal a_0 = 5.13 A. to 5.18 A (5% ZrO_2). The durability of the refractory samples submerged in common window glass melts at 1470° (for 11 hrs.) was detd. by measuring the thickness decrease of prisms before and after the exposure. Increasing SiO_2 contents decrease the durability, increasing ZrO_2 improves it, and the substitution of ZrO_2 for Al_2O_3 reduces the stability. Corresponding industrial expts. with blocks lining the side walls of a glass tank concerned first the casting of Al_2O_3–SiO_2–ZrO_2 bodies (called "Tetralite") of eutectic compn., or with primary baddeleyite, or primary mullite, after fusion in an elec. arc furnace. A fine-cryst. material is preferred, because coarsely cryst. bodies crack easily. Specifications are given for an optimum casting procedure. The durability tests were made with a window glass and a borosilicate glass, "C-5 type, at 1470° for 16 hrs. Particularly stable to corrosion in window glass was a compn. with 19.5% Al_2O_3, 17% SiO_2; 33.5% ZrO_2, even superior to ZAC and "Bakor 1953." In the borosilicate melt the usual corrosion cavities on the "metal line" are not observed. Evidently, the ZrO_2-contg. cryst. solns. of corundum and mullite type are higher in stability than normal, without ZrO_2. —W. Eitel

72-58-3-4/15

AUTHORS: Dunayev, V. G., Litvakovskiy, A. A.

TITLE: New Method of Selecting Refractory Materials for Glass (Novyy metod podbora ogneuporov k steklu)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Refractory materials are to be considered as non-conductors at normal temperature, whereas their electric conductivity increases with heating, which is due to atomic and ionic processes. Comparing the properties of glass and of refractory materials, it is assumed that their interaction may be considered to a great extent as an electrochemical process which is further explained by an example. Plumat carried out an investigation on the electromotive force occuring at the phase-limits in some electrolytic circuits - in the Central Laboratory of the Association of Mechanized Glassworks in Belgium. The results of his electrochemical method of investigation of the processes taking place at the contact between some oxides and glass- and salt-melts at high temperature, are

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of great interest in this context. It was found that the potential differences measured between pure oxides and molten window-glass at 1000°C attained several tenth parts of a volt. The polarity of the oxide electrode changes in this case, as e.g. SiO_2, Al_2O_3, ZrO_2 show a positive polarity under these conditions, but MgO, CaO, BaO show a negative polarity. Consequently, refractory materials can, dependent on the conditions, take over the role of positive or negative electrodes in the system of refractory material-glass, which leads to a variable corrosion process: refractory material in form of a cathode is destroyed much more slowly than in form of an anode (Terminology according to GOST 5272-50). From a computation based on the values by Plumat carried out by the authors, follows that a greater intensity of corrosion corresponds to a greater potential difference (table 1). Further the tests carried out by the authors are fully described. The test results with the determination of the electromotive force in the system Pt-glas-refractory material -Pt at 1290°, are given in table 2. As results from this, an increase in the strength of material corresponds to the decrease of the potential difference between refractory materials and glass. The

authors are of opinion that this method may be useful in view of selecting refractory materials for various melts. There are 2 tables.

1. Refractory materials--Test methods

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2009

Litvakovskiy, Adol'f Abramovich (Deceased)

Plavlenyye lityye ogneupory (Cast Fused Refractories) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 308 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: M.A. Guzman; Tech. Eds.: T.A. Prusakova and K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this work is to investigate the properties of high melting oxides in order to find better refractory compositions.

COVERAGE: The author gives a historical review of the development of aluminum-silicon refractory production. He discusses high melting metal oxides as the base of the contemporary refractory, the Al_2O_3-SiO_2-ZrO_2 system, and the effect of corrosion on refractory materials. He describes methods of controlling the size of refractory crystals, an investigation to establish the optimum composition ratio for the Al_2O_3-SiO_2-ZrO_2 system, and the basic method of producing cast fused re-

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* 3 Feb 59, Steklo i Keram, 1959 No 3 p. 47

Cast Fused Refractories SOV/2009

fractories. Personalities mentioned include I.P. Bardin, P.P. Budnikov, N.N. Kachalov, M.A. Bezborodov, A.S. Berezhnoy, G.Yu. Zhukovskiy, I.I. Kitaygorodskiy, G.V. Kukolev, D.N. Poluboyarinov, N.V. Solomin, N.A. Toropov, V.Ye. Grum-Grzhimaylo, A.A. Baykov, D.S. Belyankin, A.S. Ginzberg, V.V. Lapin, B.V. Ivanov, A.G. Yeliseyev, M.M. Osipov, and N.M. Neshchadimova. References follow each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Cast Fused Refractories

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress GO/sfm 7-29-59
Card 5/5

NAGY, Ferenc, dr. (Budapest); DOBIS, Otto (Budapest); LITVAN, Gabor (Budapest); TELES, Ivan (Budapest)

Determination of the molecular state of anhydrous aluminum chloride in benzol. Acta chimica Hung 21 no.4:397-407 '59. (EEAI 9:6)

1. Central Research Institute for Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Vorgelegt von G.Schay.
(Aluminum chloride) (Benzene)

NAGY, Ferenc; DOBIS, Otto; LITVAN, Gabor; TOTH, Istvan

Determination of the solubility and the molecular state of anhydrous aluminum chloride in benzol. Magy kem folyoir 66 no. 4:134-137 Ap '60.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Kemiai Kutato Intezete, Budapest.

LITVAN, I. I.

15-57-7-9299

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 77 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Litvan, I. I.

TITLE: Facies in the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous Variegated Deposits of the Northwestern Edge of the Donets Ridge (Fatsii verkhneyurskikh i nizhnemelovykh pestrotsvetnykh otlozheniy severo-zapadnoy okrainy Donetskogo kryazha)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1956, Nr 73, pp 151-164

ABSTRACT: A facies analysis of the variegated rocks of the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous permits continental and lagoonal facies to be differentiated. The Lower Cretaceous deposits consist of a group of continental facies containing: 1) channel sands, 2) flood-plain sandy clays, 3) lacustrine sandy clays, and 4) lacustrine-paludal sandy clays. Deposits of the Volga series contain: 1) periodic torrential material (alluvial fan and slope wash), 2) channel sand, 3) flood-

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Facies in the Upper Jurassic (Cont.)

plain sandy silt and clay, and 4) lacustrine sandy silty clay facies. In addition to a lacustrine sandy silty clay facies, the upper Kimmeridgian series contains a clay facies formed in brackish water lagoonal basins. The widespread facies types of the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous rocks are characterized by their great diversity of colors.

Card 2/2

O. I. Zelenova

LITVAN, J.

Technical research on hemp dressers, p. 253, MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA (Textilipari Muszaki es Todomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, No. 7, July 1956

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 11, November 1956

FLESCH, A.:LITVAY, E.

Summary of the 1952 influenza epidemic. Gyermekgyogyaszat 3 no. 8: 239-244 Aug 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Children's Department, Peterffy Sandor-utcai Hospital-Polyclinic.

KAPUS, G.; LITVAY, E.

Neurogenic relations of certain characteristic virus diseases of childhood. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 42:1206-1212 19 Oct 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Madarasz-utcai Children's Hospital (Director — Dr. Gyula Kapus, Kossuth Prize Winner) and Pediatric Department (Head Physician — Dr. Emil Litvay), Peterfy Sandor-utcai Hospital-Polyclinic (Director — Dr. Jozsef Lendvay).

LITVAY, Emil, dr.

Accomplishments and further aims of the pediatric polyclinic of the Peterfy Sandor Street Hospital. Gyermekgyogyaszat 6 no.9:274-277 Sept 55.

1. A Budapesti Peterfy Sandor utcai korhaz-rendelo kozlemenye (igazgato: Lendvai Jozsef dr.)
(OUTPATIENT SERVICES
coordination with in-patient serv.)

BARAT, Tibor, dr.; LITVAY, Emil, dr.

Capillar-microscopic examinations after vestibular irritation.
Ful orr gegegyogy no.2:73-76 May 56.

(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS, physiol.
eff. of cold & hot irritation on capillary circ. in healthy humans, capillar-microscopic study (Hun))
(BLOOD CIRCULATION
capillary, eff. of cold & hot irritation of vestibular appar. in healthy humans, capillar-microscopic study (Hun))

721. ACTH AND CORTISONE TREATMENT OF CHOREA MINOR - A chorea minor ACTH és cortison kezelése - Litvay E. Péterfi Sándor utcai Kórház-rendelő Gyermekosztályának, Közl., Budapest - GYERMEK-GYÓGYÁSZAT 1957, 8/5-6 (159-161)

The author discussed the pathogenesis of rheumatic fever and the mechanism of glucocorticoids and ACTH. In 8 chorea minor patients, 9-13 yr. of age, he introduced a treatment with cortisone or ACTH. In the first 5 days the patients were given 100 mg. cortisone (or daily doses of 12.5-25 U. ACTH); on the 6th day this quantity was reduced by a half for another 6 days. In addition, the patients received 7 aletta tablets or chlorpromazine orally. In every case there was recovery within 3 weeks, and after 6 months only 1 relapse was reported. Frank - Szombathely

LITVAY, Mihl, dr.

Consequences of intracranial hemorrhage in newborn infants.
Orv. hetil. 106 no.5:206-210 31 Ja '65

1. Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz, Gyermekosztaly.

BAHEJ, K.; LIVANCOVA-BROZOVA, V.

Ventricular gradient in newborn infants. Cesk.pediat.15 no.10: 896-900 O'60.

1. II. detska klinika FDL, prednosta prof. MUDr. J.Houstek, Skolitel as. MUDr. I.Bor.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(INFANT NEZBORN physiol)

34064

S/701/61/000/000/005/005
B124/B138

18.8400 (2408)

AUTHORS: Livanov, V. A., Gorokhov, V. P., Golofayev, T. I., Malyavkina, V. P.

TITLE: Analysis of aluminum alloys with the ARL quantometer

SOURCE: Fotoelektricheskiye metody spektral'nogo analiza; sbornik sta- tey. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, p. 87 - 95

TEXT: The article sets out the results of a study of the effect of certain factors on operating conditions for the ARL quantometer and the accuracy of analytical results, together with data on standards and samples for ana- lysis by it. Analytical lines given in Table 1 were used together with the aluminum line (2567.9 Å) as reference. The whole analytical operation took 8 to 10 minutes. A Sulzer air-conditioner was used for temperature control. At constant temperature the position of the carriers remains un- changed. Calibration was carried out with standards with maximum and mini- mum concentrations of all the elements in each group of aluminum alloys. The quantometer channels were previously adjusted to VIAM standard samples with a shape slightly modified by the authors (Fig. 1). Standard specimens

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... the same depths are in ... figures and 4 tables.

34064

S/701/61/000/000/005/005
B124/B138

Analysis of aluminum ...

of the alloys A16 (D16) and AMr6 (AMg6) were analyzed chemically and with the quantometer at the same time. The copper and magnesium content varied between the lower and upper layers of the sample (0.3 - 0.7% Cu and 0.5 - 0.6% Mg). Standards were produced by semicontinuous casting in the form of billets, 56 mm in diameter, in order to eliminate segregation. Analysis showed that the distribution of copper (mean value 4.6%) and magnesium (mean value 6.5%) is fairly uniform in D16, AMr-3 (AMg-3), and AMg6, while that of the other components is always uniform. As piping occured when the samples were cast cold, the sizes of the standard samples were modified as shown in Fig. 16, and the shell mould shown in Fig. 6 was suggested for casting annular specimens. Analytical results obtained with the quantometer in dependence on the depth of the analyzed layer and the temperature of the shell mould before casting show that the position of the working zone varies in the samples. With annular specimens, consistent results are obtained both by chemical methods and the quantometer. The water-cooled mould shown in Fig. 8 is suggested for more uniform crystallization conditions. Although segregation is not completely eliminated along the specimen, results obtained for layers at the same depths are in good agreement. There are 9 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/3 2

26168
S/044/61/000/006/006/019
C111/C222

16.3400

AUTHOR: Litvartovskiy, I.V.

TITLE: On the theory of stability after a linear approximation for discontinuous systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no.6, 1961, 32-33 abstract 6B 156, (Tr.Mosk.fiz-tekhn.in-ta, 1960, vyp.5, 109-124)

TEXT: For systems of differential equations with discontinuous right sides, under certain assumptions the author founds the possibility to investigate the stability according to Lyapunov with the aid of linear approximations. For these systems, the linear approximation has discontinuous solutions (R Zh Mat, 1959, 363). A linear transformation $x = L(t)y$ is given (the matrices $L(t)$, L^{-1} and dL/dt are bounded and piecewise continuous) which transforms the system of equations of the first approximation in a system with a continuous and bounded coefficient matrix and with continuous solutions. That permits to reduce the investigation of the stability of the system with discontinuous right sides to the proof of stability of the solution of a certain other system with continuous right sides. Most of the results

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On the theory of stability...

without proof were published in earlier papers (R Zh Mat, 1960, 10292, 13827).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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LITVENKOV, A. S.

"Diagnostic Value of the Determination of Osmotic Resistance of Erythrocytes in Anemia"
Uch. Zap. Vitebsk, Vet. In-ta, 195 , No 12, pp 126-132

Authors observed the osmotic resistance of erythrocytes of horses which were suffering from alimentary anemia due to chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, or from infectious anemia in acute and sub-acute forms. Healthy horses were used as controls. In infectious anemia osmotic resistance was found to be at a maximum, but in alimentary anemia it was less pronounced. Observation of the erythrocyte resistance may be of significance in the differential diagnosis of the above two types of anemia. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

LITVENKOV, A. S.

LITVENKOV, A. S.: "A study of changes in the bone-marrow punctuate in alimentary anemia of horses caused by chronic antacid gastritis." Leningrad Veterinary Inst. Min Higher Education USSR. Vitebsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Science.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'
No 32, 1956. Moscow.

R-2

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Non-Contagious Diseases

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958 83558

Author : Litvenkov, A. S.
Institute : Vitebsk Veterinary Institute
Title : Investigating Bone Marrow Specimens in Alimentary Anemia of Horses Caused by Chronic Antacidic Gastritis.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Vitebskogo vet. in-ta, 1956, 14, No 1, 102-110

Abstract : Specimens were obtained by puncturing the sternum of animals in a standing position at the area of the 2nd-3rd segment. Smears were prepared from these specimens and a myelogram was taken. At the same time maturation indices for neurrophils and erythroblasts were registered. As investigations performed on 36 diseased horses showed, considerable inhibition of the bone marrow's erythroblast-

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USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Non-Contagious Diseases R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 83558

Abstract : function takes place in cases of alimentary anemia caused by antacidic gastritis. Myelograms revealed that among cells of erythroblastic order a sharp decrease of young elements occurred; yet, on the other hand, a relative and absolute quantitative increase of mature forms (normoblasts) takes place. Also, a delayed denucleination of normoblasts and their being washed into the peripheral blood was noted. An inhibited maturation of cells of the erythroblastic order at the stage of basophilic and polychromatophylic erythroblasts was observed in 60 percent of partial erythroblastograms. Within the myeloblastic order, quantitative diminution of myeoblasts and of young neutrophilic group cells was noted accompanied by a relative and absolute quantitative increase of mature neutrophiles. An inhibited maturation of esophils at the stage of myelocytes and metamyelocytes was establi-

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USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Non-Contagious Diseases. R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958 83558

Abstract : shed in 60 percent of examined bone marrow specimens. An inhibited maturation of neurotrophilic group cells at the promyelocytic stage was found in 60 percent of partial myelograms. A quantitative diminution of reticulo-endothelial cells was observed among other bone marrow cells, and also of monocyte, lymphocyte, and plasma cells. Qualitative changes of bone marrow cells were charactorized by the presence of a large number of erythroblastic, eosinophilic, and neutrophilic cell microforms, by degenerative modifications in cell nuclei and in protoplasma, as well as by a considerable number of nucleic substance elements. Thus, anemia which is caused by antacidic gastritis in horses, is hypoplastic in character. The activity of antianemic matter found in gastric contents is considerably reduced, which explains the fact that hematogenesis of antacidic gastritis is normoblastic in type.-- From the author's summary.

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LITVENKOV, A. S.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Noncontagious Diseases.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54899.

Author : Gavrilov, A. I., Litvenkov, A. S.
Inst : Vitebsk Institute of Veterinary Sciences.
Title : Clinical and Anatomical Characteristics of Acidic Gastritis in Horses.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Vitebskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15, 85-90.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

2

LITVENTSEV, N.M.; OBROSOV, A.N.

Third International Congress on Physical Medicine. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.3:267-270 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(MEDICINE--CONGRESSES)

LITVENKOVA, Ye.A., assistent

Furazolidone against coccidiosis in chickens. Veterinariia 38 no.10:50 O '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vitebskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Coccidiosis) (Furazolidone)

LITVER, G.M.; DAMPEL', N.N.; SIMEL'SON, I.B.; KOSTKIN, V.B.

Organic regeneration of skeletal muscles in rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.8:101-105 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M.Litver) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A.Krayevskim.
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (MUSCLE)

LITVER, G. N.

"Histological Peculiarities of the Musculature of the Somatic Type of Bony Fish, Such as Misgurnus Fossilis," Dok. AN, 61, No. 1, 1948.

Mbr., Dept. Medico-Biol. Sci., -c1948-.

LITVER, G.M., prof.

Role of vitamin A and the vitamin B complex in the regeneration of skeletal muscles in mammals. Trudy LMI 2:12-24 '55 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Pervyy Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova, kafedra obshchey biologii (zav. kafedroy- prof. G.M. Litver).
(MUSCLES)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))
(VITAMINS)

LITVER, G.M.

Structure of the skeletal muscles as related to their physiological function. Arkh.anat. gist. i embr. 33 no.1:10-17 Ja-Mr '56 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz otdela gistologii (zav. deystv.chl. AMN SSSR N.G. Khlopin) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR i kafedry obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Litver) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P. Pavlova. Adres avtora: Leningrad, Ul.L Tolstogo, d.1, 1-y Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.P. Pavlova, kafedra biologii.

(MUSCLES, anatomy and histology,
skeletal musc., relation of structure to physiol. funct.
(Rus))

LITVER, G.M. (Leningrad, 22, Aptekarskiy pr., d.8a, kv.25); DAMPEL', N.N. (Leningrad, 136, Bol'shoy pr., d.70/72, kv.4)

Possible restoration of whole muscles in rats from transplanted ground muscle tissue. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 37 no.9:54-66 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. G.M. Litver) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.
(MUSCLES transpl.)

17 (1,14)

AUTHORS: Litver, G. M., Dampel', N. N. SOV/20-125-1-65/67

TITLE: On the Problem of Regeneration of Whole Muscles From Transplanted Dissected Muscular Tissue Under Conditions of Their Total Removal in Rats (K voprosu o vosstanovlenii tselykh muskulov iz peresazhennoy izmel'chennoy myshechnoy tkani pri ikh total'nom udalenii u krysy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 232-235 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors wanted to find out what becomes of the dissected muscle-tissue in the case of a substitution for a removed m. gastrocnemius. There are doubts as to the formation of myoblasts from the living matter outside the cells which are then supposed to form the muscle (Ref 1 compared to Ref 2). The authors describe 4 of 6 experimental series: I. The left back extremity was operated according to the method of reference 3 and the proximal piece of the muscle was left; in addition to this was the dissected tissue. III. Like I, only without a transplantation of the dissected tissue. IV. Proximal and distal

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On the Problem of Regeneration of Whole Muscles From Transplanted Dissected Muscular Tissue Under Conditions of Their Total Removal in Rats

SOV/20-125-1-55/67

ends of the m. gastrocnemius were carefully amputed until the beginning of the sinues. No "minced muscles". V. Like IV, only with "minced muscles". The animals were killed in an interval of between 10 and 145 days after the operation. Figures 1 and 2 show pictures of regeneration after 7 and 145 days. The following conclusions can be drawn from the authors' observations: 1. The skeleton-muscles of rat (especially of m. gastrocnemius) have in contrast with most of the vertebrates investigated a very remarkable regenerative power. 2. The dissected muscle-tissue takes practically no part in the regeneration process of m. gastrocnemius. 3. The conception that the muscle is regenerated by the excision of "live matter" from the transplanted dissected muscular tissue does not correspond to reality. Therefore, it is not possible for the promoters of the new cell-theory to back this theory by quoting the references mentioned, as it is often done. 4. The suggestion to use the dissected muscular tissue in practical surgery is still premature and demands additional observations.

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On the Problem of Regeneration of Whole Muscles From Transplanted Dissected Muscular Tissue Under Condition of Their Total Removal in Rats SOV/20-125-1-65/67

There are 2 figures and 8 references; 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Pervyy Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut (First Leningrad Medical Institute)

PRESENTED: August 5, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1958

Card 3/3

LITVER, G.M.

Reactive changes in ground skeletal muscle tissue after its autotransplantation under the skin of the abdomen in rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.11:111-114 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Litver) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Krayevskim.

(MUSCLES—TRANSPLANTATION)

LITVER, G.M., PENTESHINA, N.A.

Specificity of total regeneration of skeletal muscles in various mammal species. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 55 no.1: 88-92 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M.Litver) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (zav. -prof. M.A Sreseli) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V.Lebedinskim.
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (MUSCLES)
(MAMMALS--PHYSIOLOGY)

LITVIR, S. L.

Litver, S. L. -- "Expanding Cement for Self-stressed Reinforced Concrete and Investigation of the Phenomenon of Self-stress." Min Construction Enterprises of the Metallurgical and Chemical Industry USSR, Central Sci Res Inst of Industrial Structures TsNIPS, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

LITVER, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; POPOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigation of stressing cements. Trudy NIIZHB no.3:51-92 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Prestressed concrete) (Cement--Testing)

MERDICHEVSKIY, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVER, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating self-induced stresses in reinforced elements made of stressing cements. Trudy NIIZHB no.3:93-139 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Prestressed concrete--Testing)

POPOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVER, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technology of producing and testing pressure pipes made of self-stressing reinforced concrete. Trudy NIIZHB no.3:140-162 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Pipe, Concrete--Testing)

LITVER, S.L.

FRENKEL', I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BARANOV, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUZIEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHAYDUKOV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORNEV, N.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; TESLER, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BERDICHEVSKIY, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUDKOVSKIY, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVETOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHINENKOV, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOBROVYY, .K., inzh.; KLEVTSOV, V.A., inzh.; DOBROMYSLOV, N.S., arkh.; DESOV, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LITVER, S.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; PISHCHIK, M.A., inzh.; SKLYAR, B L., inzh.; POPOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEKRASOV, K.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MILOVANOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; TAL', K.E., kand. tekhn. nauk; KALATUROV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARTASHOV, K.N., red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YAKUSHEV, A.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; BEGA, B.A., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Reinforced concrete products; present state and prospects for development]Zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii; sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia. Pod obshchei red. K.N.Kartashova i V.V.Makaricheva. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 279 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Continued on next card)

FRENKEL',I.M.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Kartashov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov). 4. Gosudarstvennyy institut tipovogo proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy (for Berdichevskiy, Vasil'yev, Lyudkovskiy, Svetov, Chinenkov, Belobrovyy, Klevtsov, Dobromyslov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut (for Desov, Litver, Pishchik).

(Precast concrete)

L 26780-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017448 SOURCE CODE: UR/0095/65/000/012/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Litver, S. L.; Popova, V. A.

ORG: NIIZhB

TITLE: Low diameter pressure tubes from self-stressed reinforced concrete

SOURCE: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, no. 12, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, pipe

ABSTRACT: Using self-stressed reinforced concrete one can produce structures without prestressing devices and mechanisms. The straining cement is made of jointly crushed portland and aluminous clinkers and gypsum (75:15:10). Changes in composition and of hardening procedures affect the expansion and hardness coefficients. This cement expands after achieving a strength of some 150-200 kh/cm^2, and this results in a stressed armature of the concrete (see Litver and Popov, Issledovaniye predvaritel'no napryazhennykh konstruktsiy (Study of prestressed structures), Gosstroyizdat, 1958). The present article describes the construction of small diameter pressure tubes from self-stressed reinforced concrete developed at the NIIZhB. The tubes are produced by the vibropunching method. Results of the tests on ϕ = 150 mm tubes are also given. The use of the new reinforced concrete guarantees a simultaneous stressing of the helical and longitudinal armature; the new tubes are extremely impermeable to water, the production equipment need not supply high stresses and is thus relatively inexpensive, and the tubes can be produced during a single production cycle. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none UDC: 621.643.255:001.2

Card 1/1

LITVER, YE. L.

2

Litver, E. L. On the [illegible]ber of ideal classes of certain special fields. Dok[illegible] Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 66, 335–338 (1949). [illegible]

Soient p un [illegible] [illegible] k un corps de nombres algébriques dont tous [illegible] [illegible]aux sont principaux, $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$ un ensemble fini de [illegible] [illegible] non-nuls de k multiplicativement indépendants p[illegible] rapport au groupe des puissances p-ièmes des [illegible] no[illegible] [illegible], $K=k(\alpha_1^{1/p}, \alpha_2^{1/p}, \cdots, \alpha_n^{1/p})$. L'auteur démontre q[illegible] nombre des classes d'idéaux de K ne diffère que par [illegible] facteur puissance de p du produit des nombres des cla[illegible] d'idéaux de tous les sous-corps distincts de K, qui s[illegible] de la forme $k(\beta)^{1/p}$. Ce résultat, qui généralise celui d[illegible] Dirichlet pour les corps biquadratiques, n'était connu [illegible] $p=2$. Idée de démonstration: soient $K_1, \cdots K_s$ tous les corps de la forme $k(\beta^{1/p})$, contenus dans K. Soient [illegible] le groupe des classes d'idéaux de K_i et G_i le plus grand [illegible] groupe de [illegible] d'ordre premier à p. Si h_i, g_i sont les ordr[illegible] H_i, G_i, [illegible] $h_i/g_1g_2 \cdots g_s$ est une puissance de p. S[illegible] soit $\bar{A}_i$ [illegible] classe d'idéaux de K contenant A_i. S[illegible] [illegible] il existe des idéaux $\mathfrak{A}_i \in A_i$ des K_i et un nombre [illegible] K tels que [illegible] $\mathfrak{A}_s = (\alpha)$. Si $N_{\cdot}$ [illegible]) désigne [illegible] [illegible] facilement que $N_i \mathfrak{A}_i) = \mathfrak{A}_i^{p-1}$ [illegible]

$N_{\cdot}$ [illegible] $N_{K_j/k}(\mathfrak{A}$ [illegible]

où $N_{K_j/k}(\mathfrak{A}_j)$ est u[illegible] de k, donc un [illegible] principal. De même, [illegible] [illegible] dans K_i. $\mathfrak{A}_i^{p-1} \sim I$, d'où [illegible] $\bar{A}_1\bar{A}_2 \cdots \bar{A}_s = I$ entraine, pour tout [illegible] K [illegible] groupe G des classes d'idéaux de K [illegible] [illegible] $i=1, 2, \cdots, s$), a l'ordre g_1g_2 [illegible] que, pour tout idéal $\mathfrak{A}$ de K, $\mathfrak{A}^{p^n}$ [illegible] idéaux des K_i. En effet, supposan[illegible] pour tous les corps entre k et K, [illegible] K'' de K tel que $(K:K''$ [illegible] nombres μ_1, μ_2 de k tels que $K=K''$ [illegible] K' entre K'' et K, tels que $(K$ [illegible] $K'(\mu_1^{1/p})$ et les $K_i'=K''((\mu_1{}^i\mu_2)^{1/p})$ [illegible] $i=0, 1, \cdots, p$, $N_{K/K_i'}(\mathfrak{A})$ est un i[illegible] K_i', et [illegible] de voir que le produit [illegible] est le produit de $\mathfrak{A}^p$ par $N_{K/K''}(\mathfrak{A}$ [illegible] est un idéal de K''. Ainsi, $\mathfrak{A}^p$ équivaut à un produit [illegible] idéaux des corps $K_0', K_1', \cdots, K_p'$, K'', qui sont [illegible] entre k et K. [illegible] sont donc tels que leur p^n [illegible] puissances [illegible] au produit des idéaux de certains des K_i, ce qui achève la démonstration. Mais alors $\mathfrak{A}^{p^n}$ [illegible] est da[illegible] H/G. Par suite, H étant le groupe d[illegible] classes d'idéaux [illegible] ordre h, $h/g_1g_2 \cdots g_s$ [illegible] G) est une puissance de p, et il en est de même pour h/h_i [illegible] $h_i = (H:G)$ [illegible]

M. Krasner (Paris)

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 11 No. 1

LITVER, YE. L.

Litver, E. L. A fundamental basis of the composite of quadratic fields. Rostov. Gos. Univ. Uč. Zap. Fiz.-Mat. Fak. 32 (1955), No. 4, [illegible] (Russian).

The author shows that the field K_n [illegible] independent quadratic fields $K(a_1)$ [illegible] over the rational base field [illegible] product of the discriminants [illegible] $2^n - 1$ quadratic sub-fields. The author notes that any one a_i can be replaced by $a_i a_j$ $(i \neq j)$ without affecting K_n, therefore the cases can be kept under control by the restriction $a_i \equiv 1 \pmod 4$ for $i > 2$. Then the basis can be constructed simply and explicitly in terms of the discriminants of these $2^n - 1$ sub-fields. In concluding, the author notes that the result is valid for any quadratic base field of class number unity.

Harvey Cohn (Detroit, Mich.)

Math

8 Mar'l [illegible]

S/044/60/000/008/007/035
C111/C222

16.1300
AUTHOR: Litver, Ye.L.

TITLE: On the group of ideal classes of some algebraic fields of degree p^n

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no.8, 1960, 34, abstract no.8649. Uch. zap. fiz.-matem. fak. Rostovsk.-n/D. un-t, 1959, 43, no.6, 137-145

TEXT: Let k be an algebraic number field; K -- finite extension of the field k of degree p^n (p -- prime number); $\kappa_1, \ldots, \kappa_n$ -- pairwise different subfields of K with the degree p over k; g_K (correspondingly g_{κ_i} $(i=1,\ldots,n)$) -- the subgroup of the group of ideal classes H_k (correspondingly H_{κ_i}) of the field k (correspondingly κ_i) which contains all elements of this group the orders of which are relatively prime with p. Let a' be the class of the group of the classes H_K of K containing all ideals of the class a. The mapping $\varphi(a) = a'(a \in g_k)$

Card 1/2

S/044/60/000/008/007/035
C111/C222

On the group of ideal classes...

defines an isomorphism of the group g_k onto the subgroup $g''_k \subset H_K$. The isomorphism of the group $g_{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ onto the subgroup $g''_{\mathfrak{p}_i} \subset H_K$ $(i=1,\ldots,m)$ is defined in an analogous manner. It is proved that

$$g''_{\mathfrak{p}_1}, \ldots, g''_{\mathfrak{p}_r} \quad g''_{\mathfrak{p}_{r+1}} = g''_k \qquad (r=1,\ldots,m-1).$$

As an application of this result, for a normal extension K of k with a Galois group of the type $(p,\ldots,p)$ the author derives the formula: $\frac{h}{h_0} = p^{m-r} \prod_{i=1}^{m} \frac{h_i}{h_c}$, where h is the number of the classes of K, h_0 is the number of the classes of k, and $h_1,\ldots,h_m$ are the numbers of the classes of the subfields $\mathfrak{p}_1,\ldots,\mathfrak{p}_m$ of the field K of degree p over k.

[Abstracter's note: The above text is a full translation of the original Soviet abstract.]

Card 2/2

CHIKIN, Lev Aleksandrovich; LITVER, Ye.L., dots., otv. red.; KOVALENKO, Yu.V., red.; PAVLICHENKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Programming for electronic digital computers] Programmirovanie dlia elektronnykh tsifrovykh vychislitel'nykh mashin; spravochno-metodicheskoe posobie. Rostov-na-Donu, Izd-vo Rostovskogo univ., 1963. 64 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Programming (Electronic computers))

LITVICHKO, V.N.

Rammed Ports and Front Walls in Open Hearth Furnaces. V. N. Litvishko. (*Stal'*, 1946, 6, (11-12), 697). [In Russian]. Ports and front walls in a basic open hearth furnace rammed with a mixture of chrome-magnesite (17% Cr_2O_3) 10% iron turnings and milk of lime (to achieve required consistency) withstood 120-140 heats without repairs, against 50-60 heats by magnesite brick.—V. G.

LITVIJAK, Pavle

Casts made of malleable casting. Ljevarstvo 10 no. 5/6:121-126 '63.

1. "Duro Dakovic", Slavonski Brod.

LITVIJAK, Pavle

Automatic regulation of the work of cupola furnaces. Livarstvo 9 no.1/6:57-61 '64.

1. Duro Dakovic Foundry, Slavonski Brod.

SHLYAKHOV, E.N.; BONDARYANSKIY, I.P.; GROYSMAN, G.M.; OSTAPENKO, M.G.; LITVIK, Ye.N.; KONDRAT'YEVA, L.I.; LEBENZON, N.P.; SHPANIR, Ye.I.

Use of gamma globulin for the prevention of infectious hepatitis in pediatric institutions. Trudy Kish.gos.med.inst. 11:101-104 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Otdel epidemiologii Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Kishinevskaya, Bel'tskaya, Orgeyevskaya i Respublikanskaya sanitarnaya epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(GAMMA GLOBULIN)

LITVIKOV, S.

USSR/Radio - Television Dec 50
Receivers

"First Entries in the 9th All-Union Radio Exhibition," S. Litvikov, Secy, Exhibition Committee

"Radio" No 12, p 9

Among exhibits sent on from local exhibitions are various-type receivers, a television set with 12-in tube, instr to det percentage of iron in ores, and vest-pocket receiver using miniature tubes.

FDD 177T85

LITVIN, A. [Lytvyn, A.]

We are mechanizing the transportation of green bricks and speeding up their drying. Sil'. bud. 9 no.9:6-7 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Tekhnicheskiy rukovoditel' kirpichnogo zavoda Chigirinskogo rayonnogo upravleniya kolkhoznogo stroitel'stva Cherkasskoy oblasti. (Bricks--Drying) (Bricks--Transportation)

Pharmacology - Toxicology, Aminoacid Compounds. U-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 3, 1958, 13051

Author : Litvin, A.A.
Inst :
Title : The Use of Glutamic Acid in Chronic Forms of Psychiatric Diseases.

Orig Pub : V kn.: Tr. Konferentsii po proiz-vu i ispol'zovaniyi aminokislot v med. M., MGU, 1956, 74-78

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

LITVIN, A.A. [Lytvyn, O.L.]

Weathering of zinnwaldite. Geol. zhur. 22 no.3:74-77 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Zinnwaldite) (Weathering)