

LOVKOVA, M.Ya.; IL'IN, G.S.

Biosynthesis of the pyrrolidine ring of nicotine. *Biokhimiia*
26 no. 1:82-85 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

I. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(NICOTINE) (PYRROLIDINE)

LOVKOVA, M.Ya.; IL'IN, G.S.

Role of labeled amino acids in the biosynthesis of nicotine.
Biokhimiia 27 no.4:722-725 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

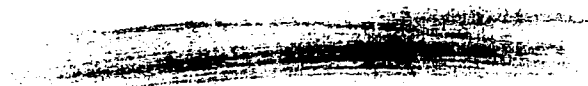
(AMINO ACIDS)

(NICOTINE)

LOVKOVA, M.Ja.

Metabolism of nicotine in tobacco. Acta biol. acad sci. Hung. 14
no.4:273-279 '64.

1. Bach institute of biochemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow,
USSR. (Head: A.I. Oparin).



IL'IN, G.S., doktor biolog.nauk; LOVKOVA, M.Ya., kand.biolog.nauk

Symposium on the biochemistry and physiology of alkaloids held in
the German Democratic Republic. Vest. AN SSSR 35 no.10:115 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

IL'IN, G.S.; LOVKOVA, M.Ya.

Third International Symposium on Biochemistry and Physiology
of Alkaloids. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:940-943 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

LOVLEV, S.P.

LOVLEV, S.P.: "The kinetics of condensation and sublimation of water vapor on supercooled drops". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D.I. Mendeleev. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhna letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.

8(3)

AUTHOR: Lovlya, A. D., Engineer

SOV/105-59-3-19/27

TITLE: ~~On Selecting the Optimum Parameters in Circuits of Inductive Transmitters~~ (O vybore optimal'nykh parametrov v skhemakh induktivnykh datchikov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 85-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problems of selection of optimum mutual relations of some electrical parameters of the circuits of inductive transmitters are being investigated here and recommendations for these selections are given. The basic circuit for the connection of the receiver of the transmitter is represented. The transmitter has an inductance L and an effective resistance r . Control windings of magnetic and electrodynamic amplifiers, of relays, etc. can serve for loading the circuit of the receiver (vosprinimayushchiy organ). The selection of the optimum relations between the circuit resistance z_{LC} and the load resistance r_B is investigated. The formula (4) is derived. From this and the diagram (Fig 3) it follows, that in most cases of the selection of relations between the transmitter parameters

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On Selecting the Optimum Parameters in
Circuits of Inductive Transmitters

SOV/105-59-3-19/27

(x_{LC}) and those of load (r_B) the level α of the information signal is to be taken into account. The latter is particularly important with negative α (influence of hot non-ferrous metal on the inductive transmitters), as well as with relatively weak positive signals ($\alpha \approx 1.2$). The optimum value (with regard to the sensibility of the circuits) of capacity C can be determined by means of formula (5) or (6), respectively. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1958

Card 2/2

S/119/60/000/06/05/016
B014/B014

AUTHOR: Lovlya, A. D., Engineer

TITLE: An Analysis of the Performance of the Linear Inductive
Potentiometer МЛН-1 (ILP-1) and the Method of Its
Calculations₂₆

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6, pp. 12-15

TEXT: The author describes the mode of operation of the above-mentioned potentiometer by means of Fig. 1. It consists of a movable armature and two fixed elements. The armature houses a magnetic shunt, and the two parts of the winding are placed in the fixed elements. When the armature is properly adjusted, the terminal voltages have the same strength. When the armature rotates in one direction, the magnetic interlinkage is increased in one part of the winding and decreased in the other. The linear dependence of the potential upon the angle of rotation at point A of the circuit (Fig. 2) is constant if a proper potentiometer is selected. Next, the author studies the static and dynamic properties of the potentiometer. As regards the static properties it is shown that the

Card 1/3

An Analysis of the Performance of the Linear
Inductive Potentiometer WJΠ-1 (ILP-1) and
the Method of Its Calculation

S/119/60/000/06/05/016
B014/B014

level of the signal is a linear function of the angle of deflection, that the transmission coefficient is lowered with increasing leakage, and that the scale is uniform. A study of the dynamic properties shows that the signal voltage consists of an active and a reactive component. The active component is a linear function of the angle of deflection, and the reactive component is proportional to the speed of rotation of the potentiometer. If the reactive components of the signal are sufficiently large, sensitivity is considerably reduced. Static and dynamic properties are analyzed on the assumption that the magnetic resistance in iron and the active power loss are equal to zero. Fig. 3 shows the dependence of the angle of deflection of the potentiometer upon an angle that is determined according to a preset program. It results that the constructional parameter $\beta = l/2\delta$ (4) has a considerable effect. Here, l denotes the mean lengths of the magnetic lines, and δ is the width of the air gap. Calculation and experiment indicate that losses in iron and the active resistance have only a slight effect on the magnitude of the static error. A formula is given for the static error. The dependence of this error on the parameter β is diagrammatically shown in Fig. 4 for

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C

Card 2/3

An Analysis of the Performance of the Linear
Inductive Potentiometer ИЛП-1 (ILP-1) and
the Method of Its Calculation

S/119/60/000/06/05/016
B014/B014

different degrees of permeability of the magnetic conductor. Finally, the author gives formulas for calculating the dependence of the phase of output voltage upon the angle of rotation of the potentiometer, for calculating the mean length of the magnetic line, the mean induction in iron, the reactive power, the mean diameter, and the number of turns. A discussion of this formula shows that the type of the control system is to be taken into account in calculating the inductive potentiometer. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

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Card 3/3

82808

S/125/60/000/007/005/010

A161/A029

18.7200

AUTHOR: Lovlya, A.D.

TITLE: Extremum Control System¹⁴ for Continucus-Fusion Resistance Butt Welding₁₄ Machines

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 7, pp. 58 - 64

TEXT: The theoretical and experimental data for designing a new automatic control system for resistance butt welding machines are given, eliminating the long and complicated adjustment of the fusion process in existing machines by selecting and adjusting their program cams. The principle of the "extremum" regulator is illustrated in a skeleton diagram (Fig. 3). Its operation principle is the following: welding current from the secondary transformer winding is measured by a shunt or a special measuring transformer and fed into the input of transforming units including a frequency discriminator with an amplitude limiter, amplifying, rectifying, differentiating and other elements. The transmitter measuring the level of the pulsation frequency may be of discrete type (a pulse counter) or continuous. Voltages from these transforming units are fed into a unit forming the control signal. This latter may have a simple logic relay sys-

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82808

S/125/60/000/007/005/010
A161/A029

Extremum Control System for Continuous-Fusion Resistance Butt Welding Machines

tem. The system has been tested on a butt welding machine in the sheet pickling line at the sheet rolling shop of Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. Stalina (Magnitogorsk Metallurgic Combine imeni Stalin). The analysis of oscillograms made in the tests (Fig. 6) confirmed that the "extremum" control system evened out the frequency of current and also raised it, hence it increased the frequency of liquid metal bridges bursts during the fusion process, which is particularly important at the moment preceding the upsetting. In general, the new control system improved the quality of joints and resulted in fewer sheet ruptures along the seams in the rolling process in the continuous five-stand sheet mill at the mentioned rolling shop. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) a dependence is found of the welding current pulsation frequency level f_p on the mean I_{mean} current value during fusion. This dependence $f_p = f(I_{mean})$ has a maximum (extremum); 2) the new "extremum self-adjusting control system ensures that fusion takes place with a maximum frequency of bursts of the forming liquid metal bridges and the use of programming cams may be discontinued; 3) the practical test results confirmed that the system is suitable for butt welding of low-carbon sheet steel in rolling. There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet references.

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Card 2/3

82808

S/125/60/000/007/005/010
A161/A029

Extremum Control System for Continuous-Fusion Resistance Butt Welding Machines

ASSOCIATION: Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya im. Stalina
(Elektrostal' Heavy Machine Building Plant imeni Stalin)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1960

Card 3/3

LOVLYA, A.D.

Programming the rate of flashing in resistance butt welding machines with the help of an inductive potentiometer. Avtom. svar. 16 no.11:63-65 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Elektrostal'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.

LOVLYA, A.D.; NAZARENKO, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Rollability of welded butt joints on continuous sheet
mills for cold rolling. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:
36-38 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

YODOVOZOV, A.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; LOVLYA, G.D.; BLANK, N.D.

Local application of sodium sulfathiazole in ophthalmologic practice.
Vest.oft. 69 no.5;75-77 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. B.L.Radzikhovskiy)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EYE DISEASES, ther.
sulfathiazole)
(SULFATHIAZOLE, ther. use
eye dis.)

AID P - 1346

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 9/30

Author : Lovlya, S. A.

Title : Improvements in organization and technique of use
of explosives in petroleum extraction.

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v.32, #12, 25-31, D 1954

Abstract : Various uses of explosives in oil well drilling
are described and formulas are offered for
computation of their destructive action under
different conditions. The sizes, shapes and types
of explosives are analysed in view of their use as
the force for destruction or cracking of rock
formations or in the repair of damaged pipes and
casings. One chart and 2 Russian references
(1949 and 1953)

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

~~SECRET~~
LOVLYA, S.A., inzh.

Improve the organization of oil-well shooting. Bezop.truda v prom.
2 no.3:22 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Petroleum engineering) (Blasting)

SOV/99-58-11-7/9

AUTHOR: Gavrilko, V.M., and Lovlya, S.A., Candidates of Mechanical Sciences; Kuz'mina, N.A., Maslovskiy, Ye.A., and Sakhnovskiy, G.N., Engineers

TITLE: Experience in Restoring the Water Permeability of Filters in Water Wells by Means of A Detonating Cord
(Opyt vosstanovleniya vodozakhvatnoy sposobnosti fil'trov vodozabornyykh skvazhin vzryvom detoniruyushchego shnura)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 47 - 52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new method for cleaning the filters of wells is based on the effect of pressure waves, produced by the detonation of long blasting charges of detonating cords, placed along the axis of the well. In the experiments conducted by the authors, from 1 to 4 sections of the detonating cord DShV (corresponding 13 - 52 gr of VV) were used for each running meter of filters.

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SOV/99-58-11-7/9

Experience in Restoring the Water Peremeability of Filters in Water Wells
by Means of A Detonating Cord

This produced at close range pressure waves of up to 10,000 kg/sq cm. It was found that the pressure waves not only freed the filters of sediments, but also proceeded into the adjacent rock formations. The authors give a detailed description of the blasting procedures, and the savings accomplished by their method. There are 3 photos, 1 table, and 1 set of diagrams.

Card 2/2

LOVLYA, S. A.

LOVLYA, S. A. kand. tekhn. nauk.

Underground explosion. Tekh. mol. 26 no. 2: 17-18 '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Petroleum engineering)

LOVLYA, Sergey Aleksandrovich; GORBENKO, Leonid Andreyevich; KAPLAN,
Berta L'vovna; ISAYEVA, V.V., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Torpedoing and perforation of wells] Torpedirovaniye i perforatsiya
skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry, 1959. 247 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Petroleum engineering)

GRIGORYAN, Norayr Grigor'yevich; POMETUN, Dmitriy Yefimovich; GORBENKO,
Leonid Andreyevich; LOVLYA, Sergey Aleksandrovich; KAPLAN, Berta
L'vovna; CHERNOUSOV, P.K., inzh., retsenzent; PERSHINA, Ye.G.,
vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Perforating and blasting in wells] Proatrelochnye i vzryvnye
raboty v skvazhinakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nef.
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 353 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Prospecting) (Blasting)

ADONIN, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
AMIYAN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANISIMOV, Ye.P., inzh.; APRESOV,
K.A., dotsent; BELEN'KIY, V.N., inzh.; BOGDANOV, A.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; GORHENKO, L.A., inzh.; DANIELYAN, A.A., inzh.;
DAKHNOV, V.N., prof.; IVANKOV, R.A., inzh.; KORNEYEV, M.I., inzh.;
LAVRUSHKO, P.N., inzh.; LESIK, N.P., inzh.; LOVLYA, S.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; LOGINOV, B.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MININZON, G.M., kand.
tekhn.nauk; MOLCHANOV, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURAV'YEV, I.M.,
prof.; MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; OL'SHVANG, D.Ye., inzh.; PODGORNOV,
M.I., inzh.; FAYERMAN, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; POKINA, Ye.D., inzh.;
RFISHEV, A.M., inzh. [deceased]; YERSHOV, P.R., vedushchiy red.;
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Reference book on petroleum production] Spravochnik po dobyche
nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry. Vol.2. 1959. 589 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

LOVLYA, S.A.; ZHELTPOV, Yu.P.; BELYAYEV, B.M.

Means for improving the hydraulic fracturing method. *Neft.khoz.* 38
no.5:43-48 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

S/020/62/143/005/009/018
B142/B102

AUTHORS: Yevdokimov, G. S., Kaplan, B. L., Kogarko, S. M.,
Lovlya, S. A., Novikov, A. S., and Solodilov, L. N.

TITLE: The generation of elastic vibrations by the detonation of
gaseous mixtures under water

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 5, 1962, 1085-1086

TEXT: A new way of generating shock waves was developed for the purpose of seismic prospecting under the ocean using the echo method. This method is based on detonating mixtures of gases (H_2/O_2 or propane/ O_2) instead of solid explosives. By this means the pressure on the shock wave front is about four times lower than when trinitrotoluene is used, because the gas mixture is less dense and the velocity of detonation is lower, so that no fish are killed. The action of gaseous explosives was checked in several tests carried out in the Sea of Azov at a depth of 7-9 m. The gas mixture was ignited under water in a special steel container of 230 l volume. An exhaust valve above the water surface enabled the reaction products to be

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2

The generation of elastic vibrations...

S/020/62/143/005/009/018
B142/B102

controlled. The reflected waves were recorded in the seismographic station. Comparative explosions using trinitrotoluene showed that the explosion of 230 l propane/oxygen mixture produces the same seismic effect as 1 kg trinitrotoluene. The H_2O_2 mixture was less effective. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods); Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: June 7, 1961, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1961

Card 2/2

KUDYMOV, B.Ya.; KUZ'MINA, N.K.; LOVLYA, S.A.

Using the shooting method to increase the productivity of water wells. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.2:42-43 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

(Wells)

YEVDOKIMOV, G.S.; KAPLAN, B.L.; KOGARKO, S.M.; LOVLYA, S.A.; NOVIKOV, A.S.;
SOLODILOV, L.N.

Excitation of elastic vibrations in underwater explosions of
gas mixtures. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.5:1085-1086 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Kondrat'yevym.
(Underwater explosions) (Shock waves)

NELASOV, Yu.P.; LOVLYA, S.A.; DIMZA, G.V.

Excitation of the charge detonation of torpedos under high hydrostatic pressure. Neftegaz.geol. i geofiz. no.8:50-52 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

LEVIN, Ye.A.; LOVLYA, S.A.; MORDASOV, V.V.

Basis for selecting the magnitude for torpedo charges in oil well shooting with a view to breaking pipes. Burenie no.3:34-37 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

L 43036-66 EWT(L)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/T WW/JW/JWD

ACC NR: AP6029761

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0414/66/000/002/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Struzina, A. G.; (Moscow); Abramov, V. G. (Moscow); Lovlya, S. A. (Moscow); Dement'yev, V. A. (Moscow) 79
ORG: none 78
B

TITLE: Study of the conditions of application of the thermally stable explosive No. 2 at high temperatures

SOURCE: Fizika gorenija i vzryva, no. 2, 1966, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, thermal stability, critical temperature, ~~induction period~~, ignition delay, explosive charge, critical pressure, high temperature effect, ignition, critical point

ABSTRACT: The conditions under which the thermally stable explosive No. 2¹¹ (unspecified) may be used, e.g., under elevated temperatures and pressures, in deep oil wells, were studied experimentally and theoretically. Critical ignition temperature T_* , critical induction period t_* , and critical charge diameter d_* were measured in a constant temperature reaction vessel with a layer of sand between the charge and the reactor walls. Equations were derived for calculating the critical temperatures of explosive No. 2 and for calculating the critical induction period for the explosive at any temperature. The upper temperature limit for the application of explosive No. 2 decreased with increasing charge diameter from 190 at $d = 1.6$ cm to 175C at $d = 5.0$ cm. The experimental data are in good agreement with the calculated data. Since the induction period increased with increasing charge diameter,

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UDC: 541.427.6

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ACC NR: AP6029761

large diameter charges are not practicable. It is shown that the explosive system has a "memory effect", i.e., the self-ignition delay in charges kept at certain temperatures for a second time, $t_2 = t_{ind} - t_1$, where t_1 is the ignition delay time after the first thermostating. It is shown that the explosion energy and detonation velocity of the charge decreased with increasing residence time of the charge (in an oil well), and the sensitivity of the charge to impact increased with the residence time. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 3 figures, and 4 formulas. [PS]

SUB CODE: 19/SUBM DATE: 21Jul65/ORIG REF: 007/ATD PRESS: 5066

Card 2/2 20

ACC NR: AM6033432

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Lovlya, Sergey Aleksandrovich; Kaplan, Berta L'vovna; Mayorov, Viktor
Vasii'yevich; Kupalov-YAropolk, Igor' Konstantinovich

Blasting; blasting operations in prospecting geophysics (Vzryvnoye delo;
vzryvnyye raboty v razvedochnoy geofizike) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nedra,"
1966. 204 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 4500 copies
printed. Textbook for students of geophysics at petroleum insti-
tutes.

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geophysical prospecting, blasting operation,
shock wave

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for students of geophysical
institutes for studies of oil exploration; it may also be useful to
engineers-geophysicists. The authors outline the fundamental
principles of the theory of explosive materials and of the effect of
explosions in a medium. The blasting methods used in seismic
prospecting are analyzed and the techniques of operations and the
explosives used are described. The authors also describe methods
and apparatus for the use of explosives in eliminating borehole
stoppages and the removal of strata.

Card 1/2

UDC: 622.235(071.1)

ACC NR: AM6033432

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Ch. II. Explosive materials and the blasting techniques -- 49

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the blast -- 107

Ch. V. Technique of blasting in seismic prospecting -- 139

Ch. VI. Blasting operations in deep boreholes -- 161

Ch. VII. Technique of safety in conducting blasting operations -- 191

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SUB CODE: 08, 11/ SUBM DATE: 05May66/ ORIG REF: 008/

Card 2/2

MUZIKRAVIC, T.; SIVCEV, J.; LOVODIC, B.

Rifocin and kanamycin sensitivity of wild strains of staphylococci. Higijena 16 no. 2:113-115 ' 64.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15529

Author : N.V. Turbin, L.I. Lovetskaya, Ye.A. Kunitskiy

Inst : -

Title : The Principal Results of the 1955 Experiments on the Study of Corn Varieties, Strains and Hybrids as Initial Selection Stock.
(Glavneyshiyе rezul'taty opytov 1955 g. po izucheniyu sortov, liniy i gibridov kukuruzy kak iskhodnogo materiala dlya selektsii).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kukuza v BSSR, Minsk, AN BSSR, 1957, 24-59.

Abstract : This study which was conducted at the Belorussian State University in 1955 was dedicated to the problem of obtaining hybrid corn forms exhibiting heterosis in the Belorussian SSR. Intervarietal, variety strain, interstrain, complex double and triple hybrids were studied, as well as the hybrid population of corn.

Card 1/2

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15529

Many of these significantly exceeded the parental forms in yielding capacity and other economically important characteristics, however, not all proved advantageous in cob yield as compared to the better varieties. In cob yield (in the presence of harvesting moisture) and green stuff, the complex hybrids and hybrid population took first place, the simple interstrain hybrids second, varietal strains took third, and the intervarietals last place.

Card 2/ 2

LOVRECEK, B.

"Corrosion science," vol. 1, no.1, 1961. Reviewed by B.Lovrecek.
Croat chem acta 33 no.4:236 '61.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Croatica chemica acta."

LOVRECEK, B.

"Corrosion science." Vol.1, no.1, August 1961. Reviewed by
B. Lovrecek. Croat chem acta 33 no.4:236 '61.

1. Clan Redakcionog adbora, "Croatica chemica acta."

LOVREČEK, B.

5-21-54
mf

British Abst.

A I

Aug. 1953

Electrochemical Equilibria and
Kinetics

Periodic dissolution of lead in chromic acid. M. Karšulin and B. Lovreček (*Proc. Xth Internat. Congr. pure and appl. Chem.*, 1947 [1953], 793—798).—A short survey is made of periodic and auto-periodic chemical reactions. Dissolution of Pb in CrO₃ solutions is an example of the latter. Experimental data for the oscillation of the potential of this system are presented and a mechanism is suggested. J. L. BRYSON.

LOVRECEK, B.

LOVRECEK, B., SINCEK, Z., SMURIC, M.

"Electrometallurgical processing of oxidic antimony ores." I. p. 59. (KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI, Vol. 2, no. 3, 1953, Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

LOVRECEK, B.

LOVRECEK, B., SINCEK, L., SKURIC, M.

"Electrometallurgical processing of oxide antimony ores. II. Electrolysis." p. 96.
(KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI, Vol. 2, no. 4, 1953, Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

LOVRECEK, Branko

Electrochemical oxidation of nicotine by means of an oxygen transferer. Branko Lovrecek (Zagreb Univ., Yugoslavia). *Radovi Jugoslav. Akad. Znanosti i Umjetnosti* 296, 65-83(1968).—Details are given of the oxidation of nicotine (I) through O transfer by means of $KMnO_4$ (II) as an O donor ($2 KMnO_4 + 2 KOH \rightarrow 2 K_2MnO_4 + H_2O + \frac{1}{2} O_2$), with simultaneous electrochem. regeneration of II. An Fe, and alternatively, a Ni anode of 226 or 257 sq. cm., resp., were used in an electrolytic cell having a clay diaphragm of 3 cm. diam. and 10 cm. height. With an anolyte contg. 400 cc. of 2N KOH plus 8.16 g. of I and a catholyte contg. 30 cc. of 2N KOH, a c.d. of 0.0664 amp./sq. cm. was applied. During electrolysis, the anolyte was fed from a buret at const. rate as an aq. soln. of I; the total amt. of I added varied in individual runs from 2.8 to 11.21 g. Expts. were continued until color changes of the anolyte indicated a total conversion of MnO_4^{--} and MnO_4^- to MnO_2 ; the temp. was maintained in most cases at 80°. The resulting nicotinic acid was pptd. as Cu nicotinate (cf. C.A. 38, 3899^b) and its content was calcd. from the Cu content detd. electrolytically. The best yield of nicotinic acid was 82.4% with the Ni anode and 77.1% with the Fe anode, the corresponding current efficiencies being 91.3 and 55.7%, resp. The max. no. of $KMnO_4$ regenerations was 8. Lower temps. appeared to improve the yields but decrease the no. of possible regenerations. N. P.

2

MP
11-10-54

LOVCECK, DRAVKO

YUGO .

Oxidation of nicotine by means of an oxygen transferer.
Branko Lovceck. Bull. intern. acad. yougoslave sci. et
beaux-arts (N.S.) Livre 12, Classe sci. math., phys. et Tech.,
Livre 4, 31-3(1954)(in German).--See C.A. 48, 6882c.
N. Flavić

NO Jan

LOVRECEK, BRANKO

MG ✓ Chemical treatment of domestic manganese ores. Olga Vrbanac, Branko Lovreček, and Ivan Lovreček (Univ. Zagreb). *Kemija u industriji* (Zagreb) 4, 25-7(1956).— Mn ore from the Cer Mine in Macedonia was reduced with town gas in a lab. elec.-tube furnace. The ore contained MnO₂ 38.8, MgO 0.8, CaO 4.0, Al₂O₃ 8.0, Fe₂O₃ 17.0, and SiO₂ 9.9%. The optimum yield was 87.4% Mn at 750°. N. Pavlič. (2)

LOVRECEK, B.; NOVA, B.

LOVRECEK, B.; NOVAK, B. Electrolytic manufacturing of metallic manganese from domestic raw materials.

Vol. 4, No. 10, Oct. 1955

KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,
March, 1956

(EEAL) LC, Vol. 5, No. 3

LOVREČEK, B.

YUGOSLAVIA / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 66963.

Author : Lovrechek B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Investigation of the Polarization of Platinum Electrode.

Orig Pub: Croat. chem. acta, 1956, No 4, 261-271.

Abstract: By employing the improved Hickling method (Hickling A., Trans. Faraday Soc., 1945, 41, 333) the behaviour of Pt electrode in 1 n-H₂SO₄ and in the atmosphere of N₂ and O₂ was investigated. The oscillographic curves of potentials (for cathodes and anodes) revealed the presence of plateaus located in the range of ϕ variations of 0.5-0.75v that corresponded to the reversible reaction -
 $O_2 + 2H^+ + 2e \rightleftharpoons H_2O_2$. A detailed schematic dia-

Card 1/2

12

YUGOSLAVIA / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 66963.

Abstract: gram, that depicted an arrangement that resulted in minimizing flow of the reverse current through an electrode under investigation, is provided.

Card 2/2

LOURECKER ©

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids.
Bases. Salts.

H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 57957
Author : Vrbanac Olga, Lovrecek Branko, Lovrecek Ivan
Inst : -
Title : Chemical Processing of Local Manganese Ores.
Orig Pub : Kemijska industrija, 1956, 5, No 5, 85-87.
Abstract : Report I, See RZhMet, 1956, 2956.

Card 1/1

- 15 -

6

LOPDATE, B.

7/79

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620006-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620006-5"

LOVREČEK, B.

An apparatus for measurements of the capacity of the electrical double layer on the dropping mercury electrode. 4

B. Lovreček and V. Jendrašić (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat. Chem. Acta* 32 50-53 (1960) (in Croatian).—A description of an app. is given, consisting of the glass cell with electrodes, the polarization unit, and a circuit for measuring potentials. The polarization unit consists essentially of a high resistance in series with the cell. This simple device is capable of stabilizing the polarization current to within $\pm 1\%$. The H-shaped cell contains the Pt anode, the dropping Hg electrode (DME), the salt bridge connection to the calomel standard electrode, and an auxiliary Pt electrode for pre-electrolysis of the soln. in the purification process. The measuring circuit consists of time base (x plates of the cathode-ray tube) with a pentode valve and an EC-50 thyratron, through which the 10-microfarad capacitor discharges. Synchronization of the time base and the dropping time of the DME is accomplished manually. The d.-c. amplifier is constructed with an AF100 pentode valve with connections soldered directly to the pins. The tube with the connections is then supported on an insulating (celluloid) base. The output of the pentode is applied to the Y-plates of the cathode-ray tube, yielding a sensitivity of 0.8 mm./mv. Polarization expts. in 0.1N NaOH + 0.1M Na₂SO₄ solns. after rigorous purification give differential capacities of the DME double layer from 27.3 (at 0.741 v.) to 20.3 microfarads/sq. cm. (at 0.840 v.). (The potential of the unpolarised DME was taken as the reference potential.)

11
1
pa:

V. Pravić (CCA)

Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Technology.

JELENIC, I.; LOVRECEK, Branko; MARICIC, Sinisa; VEKSLI, Z.

Electrical conductivity of borax. Croat chem acta 32 no.2:111-113 '60
(EEAI 1C:4)

1. Department of Structural and Inorganic Chemistry, Institute
"Ruder Boskovic" and Department of Physical Chemistry, Technological
Faculty, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia. 2.
Redakcioni odbor (Committee of Publication), Croatica Chemica Acta.
members of the Committee (for Lovrecek, Maricic)
(Borax) (Electric conductivity)

LOVRECEK, B.; KUNST, B.

Electrochemical properties of the junction of ion-exchanging membranes. Note 1. Croat chem acta 34 no.3:137-151 '62.

1. Institute of Electrochemistry and Electrochemical Technology, and Institute of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Technology, University of Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia. 2. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Croatica Chemica Acta" (for Lovrecek).

LOVRECEK, B.; KUNST, B.

Electrochemical properties of the ion-exchange membranes junction.
Pt. 3. Croat chem acta 35 no.1:7-17 '63.

1. Institute of Electrochemistry and Electrochemical Technology,
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Technology, University
of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia Yugoslavia. 2. Clan Redakcionog Odbora,
"Croatica chemica acta" (for Lovrecek).

FROHASKA, Boris; LOVRECEK, Dubravka; JEFTIC, Ljubomir; ALUNIC, Emil

Studies on urea aducts. 1. Deparaphination of petroleum products by means of urea. Nafta Jug 12 no.6:151-157 Je '61.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet — Zagreb.

(Urea)

~~LOVREČEK~~, Ivan

MG ✓
Chemical treatment of domestic manganese ores. Olga
Urbanac, Branko Lovreček, and Ivan Lovreček (Univ.
Zagreb). *Kemija u Industriji* (Zagreb) 4, 25-7(1956).
Mn ore from the Cer Mine in Macedonia was reduced with
town gas in a lab. elec.-tube furnace. The ore contained
MnO₂ 33.8, MgO 0.8, CaO 4.0, Al₂O₃ 8.0, Fe₂O₃ 17.0, and
SiO₂ 9.9%. The optimum yield was 87.4% Mn at 750°.
N. Plavčić

(2)

LOVRECEK, I.YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Treatment of solid mineral fuels

J-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5823

Author : I. Lovrecek Ivan, Bauman Egon
II. Lovrecek Ivan, Bauman Egon, Strohal Petar

Inst : Not given

Title : Desulfurization of Coke

Orig Pub : Kemiya u industriji, 1956, 5, No 4, 61-63; No 10, 244-246

Abstract : In a laboratory unit a study was made of the desulfurizing
action of gaseous NH_3 on coal, of the Rasha and Lashko-
Rasha deposits, during the coking process. Coke of Rasha
coal that was not treated with NH_3 contained 7.51% S;
after coking in NH_3 atmosphere it contained 6.34% S. The S-
content of coke from Lashko-Rasha coal was, respectively,

Card 1/2

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YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Treatment of solid mineral fuels

J-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5823

Abstract : 2.39 and 1.55%. The effect of superheated steam on the
coke thus obtained was tested. Decrease of S-content was
greater in the case of coke produced in NH_3 atmosphere
(7.23% in lieu of 7.82, with coke from Rasha coal).

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids.
Bases. Salts.

H-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 57957
Author : Vrbanac Olga, Lovrecek Branko, Lovrecek Ivan
Inst : -
Title : Chemical Processing of Local Manganese Ores.
Orig Pub : Kemiya u industriji, 1956, 5, No 5, 85-87.
Abstract : Report I, See RZhMet, 1956, 2956.

Card 1/1

- 15 -

LOVRECKI IVAN

Dequification of coke. II. Ivan Lovrecki, Egon
 Bauman, and Petar Strohaj (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia).
Kem. v. inženj. (Zagreb) 5, 24-8 (1958); *cf. C.A. 50,*
 17088. (Mixture of Rusa, Marika Drežnik, and Končina
 coals, and a mixt. of Rusa and Laska coal, in a lab. app. at
 700-800° for 2-4 hrs., in the presence of superheated H₂O
 vapor reduced the S content of the cokes obtained by 10-
 15%. Somewhat better results, at the same conditions,
 were obtained when a const. stream of NH₃ was introduced
 in the H₂O vapor during coking.

3

LOVRECEK, IVAN.

Yugoslavia /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products I-12
and Their Application

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31648

Author : Tarjan Duro, Lovrecek Ivan

Title : Current Methods of Cementing Petroleum and Gas
Wells

Orig Pub: Nafta (Jugosl.), 1956, 7, No 6, 172-183

Abstract: Consideration of problems of well cementing,
building of cement plants, production of differ-
ent varieties of cements and mixtures thereof.
A comparative evaluation is made of the quality
of domestic and American cements.

Card 1/1

LOVRECEK I.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Uses. Part LLL. Chemical
Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51436

Author : Lovrecek, Ivan; Popovic, Milivoj;
Bauman, Egon

Inst : -

Title : Operation of a Jigger and Enrichment
Curves.

Orig Pub : Kemija u industriji, 1956, No 11, 277-283

Abstract : Experimental work was done on comparison
of results of jigging of various grades
of Yugoslavian coals. The work was conduc-
ted on a hand operated jigger and on a semi-
commercial jigger of the Gertz type. The

Card : 1/2

7.555
Iron in Dilute Acid Solutions. L. S. LOVINSKY and A. V. ZELEVA
zhelezna v slaboi kislotnoi otobranke. G. B. LONTSKOR i A. V. ZELEVA
Bozhnik Moskva: Zashita Materijala, v. 9, Jan. 1961, p. 9-11

and BONDIE, C. (Kemi Tid., Zagreb, 1957, vol. 6, 1-4). The effect of inorganic additives, such as aluminum trioxide, chromic oxide, malonic acid, iron filings and liquid paraffin.

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-22
and Their Applications. Chemical Proces-
sing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9559.

Author : Lovrecek, I., Medwecky, A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Drying of Coal Under Pressure.

Orig Pub: Kemija u industriji, 1957, 6, No 8, 205-215.

Abstract: Drying of lignin from Kosova (Yugoslavia) in auto-
claves with a capacity up to 20 m³ under pressure
of 25-30 atmospheres and heating period of 60-75
minutes at 210-215° was investigated. In the
drying process the greater part of the moisture
is removed and the coal does not crack or break
up. The effects of pressure and the period of

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-22
and Their Applications. Chemical Pro-
cessing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24737

Author : Lovrecek, I., Bauman, E., Hrdlicka, N.

Inst : -

Title : Desulfurization of Coke. IV.

Orig Pub : Kenija u industriji, 1957, 6, No 12, 367-
368, 380

Abstract : Results are presented of the coking experi-
ments conducted at 700 and 800° employing
four types of local coal with the addition
of 2 percent Al_2O_3 , 1-2 percent sodium alu-
minate, gaseous NH_3 , and water vapors in dif-
ferent combinations. The effectiveness of

Card : 1/2

LOWRECEK, I.; LAUS, S.

Drying lignite from Vukomeričke Gorice. p. 109.

KEMIJA U INDUSTRIJI. (Društvo kemičara-tehnologa HNH) Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of the East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

LOVRECEK, Ivan, prof., ing.; KUKOVICA, Mirjana, ing.

Drying of peat under pressure. Kem ind 10 no.11:391-399 N '61.

1. Zavod za anorgansku kemijsku tehnologiju, Kemijsko-tehnoloski odjel, Tehnoloski fakultet Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

Y/002/62/000/010/001/001
D285/D307

AUTHORS: Lovreček, Ivan, Professor, Engineer and Bauman,
Egon, Doctor, Engineer

TITLE: The extraction of bromine from the mother liquors
remaining after the recovery of NaCl from seawater

PERIODICAL: Kemija u Industriji, no. 10, 1962, 579-595

TEXT: The economics and possibilities are discussed of
the extraction of useful products from seawater concentrates remain-
ing after the extraction of NaCl. Chemical compositions and some
physical properties of various waters and concentrates are tabulated.
The chemical reactions and physical properties of elemental bromine,
and some of its organic and inorganic compounds are reviewed in
brief, and a description is given of the known processes by which
bromine may be extracted from seawater, its transportation, storage
and handling. On the basis of their own work, the authors proposed
a design for a semi-industrial scale bromine extraction plant. The
process consists essentially of treating the heated concentrate,
Card 1/2

Y/002/62/000/010/001/001
D285/D307

The extraction of bromine ...

which may contain, e.g. 1-2 g of bromine per liter, with a mixture of steam and chlorine. The displaced bromine is then condensed. Parameters of the laboratory and of the pilot plants are discussed in some detail. It is concluded that the extraction of Br_2 from Yugoslav seawater concentrates is economically sound and that the output should exceed internal requirements, leaving a surplus for export. There are 12 figures and 30 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod za anorgansku kemijsku tehnologiju, Kemijsko-tehnološki odjel - Tehnološki fakultet u Zagrebu (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry Technology, Chemical Technology Department, Technological Faculty at Zagreb)

Card 2/2

LOVRECEK, Ivan, prof. inz.; BAUMAN, Egon, doc. inz.

Bromine recovered from the bitterns of sea saltworks. Kem ind 11
no.10:579-595 '62.

1. Zavod za anorgansku kemijsku tehnologiju, Kemijsko-tehnoloski
odjel, Tehnoloski fakultet u Zagrebu.

LOVRECEK, Ivan, prof.ing.; BEER, Eduard, inz.

Lignite drying under pressure. Tehnicki pregled 14 no.1:17-27
'62.

1. Zavodi za anorgansku kemijsku tehnologiju, Kemijsko-tehnoloski
odjel, Tehnoloski fakultet u Zagrebu.

LOVREKOVICH, L.

LOVREKOVICH, L.

Simple methods for testing the nitrate reducing, catalase and fat splitting activity of bacteria. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.3:363-365 1957.

1. Institute of Epizootology of the Veterinary College, Budapest.

(BACTERIA

nitrate reducing, catalase & fat splitting activities,
testing methods)

(NITRATES, metab.

bact. reduction, testing methods)

(CATALASE

bact. splitting, testing methods)

(FATS, metab.

same)

LOVREKOVICH, L.; KLEMENT, Z.

Species-specific antigens of pseudomonastabaci. Acta microbiol. acad.
sci. hung. 8 no.3:303-310 '61.

1. Research Institute for Plant Protection, Budapest.
(PSEUDOMONAS immunol) (ANTIGENS)

LOVREKOVICH, L.; KLEMENT, Z.

A practical method to demonstrate the bacterial infection of
bean seeds. Acta agronom Hung 12 no.1/2:83-88 '63.

1. Research Institute for Plant Protection, Budapest.

LOVRIC, N.

Mechanizing works on forest roads. p. 20

DRVNA INDUSTRIJA. (Institut za drvno-industrijska istrazivanja) Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Vol. 10, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

LOVRIC, Pasko, inz.

A working meeting of the German Cartographic Society held at
Niederdollendorf. Geod list 16 no. 4/6:207-208 Ap-Je '62.

LOVRIC, Pasko, dipl. inz. (Zagreb)

Review of the current map making. Geod list 18 no.7/9:198-
212 J1-S '64.

LOVRIC, Pasko, inz. (Zagreb)

Heliographic print. Geod list 17 no.10/12:349-355 C-D'63.

1. Geodetski fakultet, Zagreb.

LOWRIC, Tomislav, inz. docent (Zagreb)

Some problems related to the preservation of native color in
fruit juices. Tehnika Jug:Suppl.:Prirak ind i Hemindustrija 17
no.247-351 Fe '63.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

LOVRIG, Tomislav, inz.

Influence of certain technological factors on the content of oxymethylfurfural in cherry and blackberry juices. *Kemija u industriji* 11 no.9:527-530 S '62.

1. Zavod za tehnologiju konzerviranja, Tehnoloski fakultet, Zagreb.

LOVRIC, Tomislav, inz. (Zagreb, Pierottieva 66/III); JOVIC, Veljko,
inz.; SKOK, Silva

Problem of identifying canned rehydrated dry peas. Tehnika
Jug 18 no. 8: Supplement Prehran ind 17 no. 8: 1545-
1549 Ag '63.

1. Biotehnoski odjel Tehnoskog fakulteta, Zagreb.

LOVSHIKOV, V. S.

"Dezincification of Lead With Chlorine." Sub 10 Apr 47, Moscow Inst
of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in
Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No. 457, 18 Apr 55

LOVSHIN, V. L., GROSHEV, L. V., RYTOV, S. M., FEYNBERG, Ye. L.,

Physics Course, Vol. II (Electricity, Optics, Nuclear Physics), Ministry
of Higher Education of USSR, Moscow, 1947 (PAPALEKSI, N. D., Editor).

Lavshina Ye S

PLANE I BOOK REPRODUCTION 807/4034

Poluprovodnikovye pribory i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statey, vyp. 4 (Semiconductor Devices and Their Applications; Collection of Articles, No. 4) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio," 1960. 421 p. Errata slip inserted. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed. (title page): Ye. A. Fedotov; Ed. (inside book): I. M. Volkov; Tech. Eds.: A. A. Sveshnikov; Editorial Board: M. A. Fedotov (Resp. Ed.), E. A. Barabarov, I. G. Bepko, A. M. Boyko, Ya. I. Kal'perin (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Yu. A. Krasovskiy, S. P. Kusov, A. V. Kravtsov, A. A. Kuznetsov, I. P. Mikolayevich, M. M. Nudin, and I. P. Serebrennik.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is for technicians and scientists working in the field of semiconductor devices.

CONTENTS: These articles cover the following problems: physical processes occurring in semiconductor diodes and transistors; conditions of operation and methods and instruments for measuring them; special features of transistor operation in amplifying and oscillating circuits; and circuits and systems utilizing transistors. Several articles mention perovskites. References accompany most articles.

1. Levitskiy, P. V., Ye. S. Lavshina, and G. N. Serebrennikoff. Method of Measuring β -Parameter Using Transistors with Stabilized Temperature Regimes that Proposed Uses Static Transistor Characteristics Obtained under Various Temperatures. 265

2. Krasovskiy, I. G., and Ye. I. Smirnov. Diagram of Phase Automatic Frequency Control Using Semiconductor Components 271

3. Mal'ba, G. B. Analysis of the Operation of a Transistorized Square-Wave Voltage Converter. The article describes the operating principle of a push-pull blocking oscillator using transistor triodes with a saturable transformer. 278

4. Rubtsov, Yu. I. Use of Transistors for DC Conversion. The article contains experimental data on the use of transistors for d-c converters. 288

5. Gil'manov, G. I. Calculation of Rectilinear Smooth Current in a Transistor Triode Oscillator. The article describes the method of calculating the rectilinear smooth current of a television scanning oscillator using transistors. Specifications are given for deriving data of various types camera tubes. 300

6. Khokhrya, V. M. Research on a Junction Transistor Blocking Oscillator. The article describes physical processes occurring during the formation of the pulse. Conditions of blocking oscillator self-excitation are studied. The operating pulse duration is derived. Processes in delay line blocking oscillators are analyzed and formulas are given for calculating delay line parameters. 305

7. Svetitskiy, I. A. Blocking-Oscillator with Saturable Transistor. Processes occurring in a blocking-oscillator using junction triode operating under saturation conditions are analyzed. The article demonstrates that transistor parameters have no substantial effect on pulse shape. 340

8. Khokhrya, V. M. Operation Analysis of a Symmetrical Multivibrator Using Junction Transistors. Basic ratios for design of multivibrators under various operating conditions are derived on the basis of a simplified multivibrator circuit using a junction transistor. 357

9. Khokhrya, V. M. Comparative Evaluation of Multivibrators Using Point-Contact Transistors and Fields of Their Application. Special features of pulse oscillators using point-contact transistors are examined. 367

10. Khokhrya, V. M., and Ye. I. Smirnov. DC Multivibrator Using Junction Triodes. A device for measuring low contact e.m.f. sources is described. 374

11. Khokhrya, V. M. Transistor Phase Meters for the Ultra-Superimposed Frequency Band. Three types of phase meter transistor circuits are described. 390

12. Vasil'yev, V. P. Indication of the States of a Decade Transistor Counter by Means of Fluorescent Lamps. A decade counter based entirely upon semiconductor devices is described. 400

13. Gil'manov, G. I. Development of a High Speed Digital Computer Arithmetic Unit Using Junction Transistors. The unit, which uses transistors of the P 16 type, was successfully tested. 414

ATTACHMENT: Library of Congress

LOVSIN, Janez

~~PROBLEM OF AMBULATORY-POLYCLINIC MEASURES IN PREVENTIVE SERVICES~~
Problem of ambulatory-polyclinic measures in preventive services
in Celje. Zdrav.vest., Ljubljana 24 no.3:115-117 1955.

1. Mestni zdravstveni dom v Celju - upravnik Dr. Janez Lovsin.
(MEDICINE, PREVENTIVE,
in Yugosl., ambulatory-polyclinic serv.)

RAKOVEC, Slavko; LOVSIN, Stane

Adrenogenital syndrome. Zdrav. vestn. 34 no.3:43-49 '65.

1. Kirurgicna klinika medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani (predstojnik: prof. dr. Martin Benedik); Otroški oddelek bolnisnice Koper (predstojnik: dr. Branko Salamun).

BIBISHEV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; RABINOVICH, Zinovi'y Yakovlevich; PRIBI-
LOVSKIY, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, L.M., inzh., red.;
SAVEL'YEV, Ye.Ya., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Electric equipment of gas engines] Elektrooborudovanie gazovykh
dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1958. 173 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Gas and oil engines--Electric equipment)

LOVTRUP, S.

The induced synthesis of enzymes in microorganisms. In English. p. 175.
(ACTA BIOCHIMICA POLONICA. Vol. 3, no. 4, 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

JANION, Celina; LOVTRUP, S.

Pyrimidine nucleoside hydrolyase in *Thermobacterium acidophilum*.
Acta biochim. pol. 10 no.2:183-189 '63.

1. Department of Histology, University of Goteborg, Sweden.
(NUCLEOSIDASES) (LACTOBACILLUS) (CHEMISTRY)

JANION, Celina; LOVTRUP, S.

Formation of uracil nucleotides in *Thermobacterium acidophilum*.
Acta biochim. pol. 10 no.2:191-198 '63

1. Department of Histology, University of Goteborg, Sweden.
(LACTOBACILLUS) (URACIL NUCLEOTIDES)

USSR/Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers.

J-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24776.

Author : Lovtsevich, E.L.

Inst :

Title : Utilization of Sewage for Agricultural Purposes
Abroad.

Orig Pub: Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1957, No 5, 63-66.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

LOVTSSEVICH, Ye.L.

The role of water in transmitting poliomyelitis. *Gig. i san.* 23 no.4:
51-55 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(POLIOMYELITIS, transm.

water (Rus))

(WATER POLLUTION

role in poliomyelitis transm. (Rus))

L 5367-66 EWT(1)/EWA(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(b)-2 DIAAP JK

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TITLE: Comparative stability of enteroviruses and Escherichia coli during decontamination of water with gamma radiation

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 8, 1965, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, biologic decontamination, virus, bacteria

ABSTRACT: The object of this work was to study the dynamics of inactivation of enteroviruses in water by gamma radiation and to determine the relative stability of enteroviruses and Escherichia coli to this radiation. The specimens studied were type I poliomyelitis virus (Mahoney strain), ECHO-7 virus (Wallace strain), and Escherichia coli (strain 734). The decontamination doses for all three specimens were determined. Judging from the inactivation dynamics, Escherichia coli is less resistant to gamma irradiation than the enteroviruses, and hence cannot be used as a reliable index for the decontamination of water containing enteroviruses. In order to inactivate the enteroviruses, the irradiation dose must be two to three times greater than that necessary for the decontamination of water containing Escherichia coli. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

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