

ACC NR: AP5026261

SUB CODE: LS, CB / SUBM DATE: 20Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

*PC*  
Card 2/2

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.; LOVTSEVICH, Ye.L.; BAGDASAR'YAN, G.A.

Different reaction of attenuating and virulent strains of poliomyelitis virus to the action of chlorine and soil adsorbents. Vop. virus. 7  
no. 1:83-87 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut po izucheniuyu poliomiyeleta AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(POLIOMYELITIS) (CHLORINE) (SOILS—MICROBIOLOGY)

LOVTSEVICH, Ye.L.

Experimental study of the inactivation of enteroviruses in water by means of ultraviolet rays. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:670-675 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR, Moskva i I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(VIRUS RESEARCH)  
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

I 12686-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001597  
EPR/EPF(d)/EMP(j)/EXT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD PS-4/PC-4/PR-2 EM/6  
S/0138/63/000/005/0048/0049

AUTHOR: Lovtskaya, I. N.; Karlinskaya, D. Yu.; Novikov, I. Sh. 72

TITLE: Formula for oil-resistant porous products

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1963, 48-49

TOPIC TAGS: oil-resistance, sponginess, porousness, foam rubber

ABSTRACT: The formula worked out and recommended by the Sverdlovskiy zavod ebonitovykh izdeliy (Sverdlovsk Factory of Black-Hard-Vulcanized-Rubber Products) contained; rubber (SKN-40), 100 pounds by weight; sulfur, 1.5; stearine, 2.0; zinc oxide, 5.0; carbon black, 30.0; dibutylphthalate, 25.0; resin, 1.5; Altax, 1.0; porofor (ChKhZ-5), 5.0. The compound was mixed on laboratory rollers, heated to 35-40C for 30 minutes, followed by vulcanization at 162C for 20 minutes. The samples had a smooth surface and contained small, mostly closed, pores. The oil- and benzo-resistance were estimated by gravimetric determination of the degree of swelling of the sample in a mixture of 75% benzine and 25% benzene, as well as in kerosene, at 20C and 70C. The samples were square plates 50 mm on the side and 6 mm thick. It was found that by relative compression and residual deformation data the new compound was far superior to the controls in both oil- and benzo-resistance.

Card 1/2

MAKAROV, V.M., inzh.; LAKHTIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; LOVTSKIY, E.V., inzh.

Possibility of the use of lenticular expansion joints at high pressures. Khim. mash. 3 no.3:26-29 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Pipe joints)

YEVSEYEV, Roman Yevgen'yevich; LOVTSKIY, N.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.;  
ROTENBERG, A.S., red.izd-va; VORONETSAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[What's new in the technology of electric-wiring operations]  
Novoe v tekhnologii elektromontazhnykh rabot. Leningrad, Gos.  
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960.  
99 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Electric wiring)

LOVTSKIY, N.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5385

Benerman, Vladimir Ivanovich, and Nikolay Nesanel'yevich Lovtskiy

Proyektirovaniye silovogo elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy (Designing the Electric Power Equipment of Industrial Enterprises) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 382 p. 17,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G. M. Knorring; Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Ye. M. Soboleva.

**PURPOSE:** This book is intended for technical personnel engaged in designing industrial electrical equipment, and may also be useful to technical personnel concerned with the assembly of this equipment and to university and tekhnikum students in this field.

**COVERAGE:** The authors state that their aim was to create a systematic teaching aid which would assist in designing electric power equipment in conformity with up-to-date requirements.

Card 1/9

Designing the Electric Power (Cont.)

SOV/5385

The book presents the general considerations related to the planning of electric power equipment and offers suggestions on the selection of electric motors, as well as of control and protection apparatus. Problems concerning electric power distribution from substations, the computation of electric power networks, and a number of other questions connected with the designing of modern electrical equipment are discussed. The authors thank Ya. M. Bol'sham, Engineer, Head of the Technical Section of the "Tyazhpromelektroproyekt" (State Design and Planning Institute for the Heavy Electrical Industry), who reviewed the book. There are 11 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Ch. I. General Considerations on Designing Electric Power Equipment	7
1. Concept of electric power equipment and problems of its designing	7

Card 2/9



~~LOVTSKIY, N.N., inzh.~~

Concerning the reservation of electric transformers in the enterprises of the basic chemical industries. Prom.energ. 17 no.5:10-11 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Chemical plants) (Electric power distribution)

LOVSKIY, Yu.

A passenger buys a ticket. Grazhd. av. 21 no.7:24-25 J1 '64.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Starshiy inspektor Moskovskogo agentstva vozdushnykh  
soobshcheniy.

OCHKIN, V.F.; VNUKOV, V.I.; GORODKOV, N.I.; LOVTSOV, A.P.; VIKTOROVA, A.G.;  
SOKOLOVA, Ye.Ya.; KOZLOV, A.N.; DRYUCHIN, A.P., obshchiy red.

[Economy of Saratov Province; statistical collection] Narodnoe  
khoziaistvo Saratovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Saratov,  
Gos.statisticheskoe izd-vo, 1959. 205 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Saratov (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik  
Statisticheskogo upravleniya Saratovskoy oblasti (for Dryuchin).  
(Saratov Province--Statistics)

LOVISOV, D. P.

U S S R .

✓ Evolution of Gases Dissolved in Metals. D. P. Lovtsov.  
(Lizinos Proizvodstvo, 1954, (6), 24-25). [In Russian]. The  
importance of the function of inclusions in metals as nuclei  
for the formation of gas bubbles was confirmed in the investi-  
gation described.—S. K.

M. J.

LOVTSOV, D. P.

Lovtsov, D. P. -- "Investigation of the Processes of Gas Saturation and Gas Evolution in Metals and Alloys." Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin, Chair of Foundry Production, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

USSR .

9497\* Cause of Gas Saturation of Silicon Brass. *Istochniki  
gaza i usloviya kremenistoi latani.* (Russian) V. M. Chur-  
shin and D. P. Lortsov. *Lit'moe Proizvodstvo*, 1955, no. 3, Mar.,  
p. 23-27.

Theoretical and experimental investigation of gas formation  
during smelting; influence of impurities in basic element; gas  
elimination methods. Drawings, tables, diagrams. 3 ref.

9. 87

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620007-4**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620007-4"**

2 ov /sov. U.P.

✓ Effect of nonmetallic inclusions on the formation of gas porosity. D. P. Lovtsov. *Litelnoe Proizvodstvo* 1955, No. 12, 18-20. Nonmetallic inclusions in metals are electrically charged by contact electrification occurring at the interface of 2 phases having different dielec. consts., the phase with a lower const. being charged negatively. Nonmetallic inclusions, particularly oxides, have a lower dielec. const. than do the metals. Being oxides, they are polar and each ion of O carries an excess neg. charge. Since ionization of atoms requires energy, the ionization potential of H<sub>2</sub> being 13.5 v., the presence of a potential at the inclusion-metal interface assists ionization. In case of H<sub>2</sub>, a rapid migration of small H ions into the metal speeds the dissoen.  $H_2 \rightarrow 2H \rightarrow 2H^+ + 2e^-$ , and H are held by the negatively charged non-metallics. An Al alloy blown with H<sub>2</sub> or having reacted with H<sub>2</sub>O has its gas content increased from 0.2-0.3 cc. to 0.9-1.5 cc./100 g. of metal; this leads to porous castings. Subjecting the melt to the action of a direct current fully frees it from the gas, and a subsequent treatment with H<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>O cannot produce any porosity. The resistance to gas absorption is then destroyed when 2-10% of the original alloy is added or the metal is artificially mixed with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. A carefully prepd. Si brass melted under oxidizing conditions does not absorb gas, but adding 0.1-0.3% Al causes much gas absorption. In a steel, 0.15% Al increased gas-dissolving capacity 12 times. Addn. of Al changes the nature of inclusions and increases their charge. Freeing from all nonmetallic inclusions is the best remedy for porosity elimination. J. D. Cat.

*Cent. Tech. Sci.*



LOVTSOV, D. P.

137-1957-12-23834

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D. P.

TITLE: On the Gas Porosity in Castings (O gazovoy poristosti v otlivkakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve. Nr 2. Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat, 1957, pp 265-273

ABSTRACT: A primary source of gases permeating a foundry metal can be found in the moisture contained in the furnace charge, the flux, and the lining, etc. It is recommended that the furnace charge be cleared of all oxides and impurities and that molten fluxes be employed. The paper explains the effectiveness of degasification of alloys by means of keeping them in a vacuum, by blowing them out with gases, and by treating them with salts. The principal cause of the gas porosity in castings is the presence of non-metallic inclusions.

E. Sh.

1. Castings-Porosity

Card 1/1

*Lovtsov, D. P.*

117-2-29/29

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D.P., and Lyungersgauzen, G.D., Candidates of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Plastics for Patterns and Pattern Boards (Plastmassy dlya modeley i model'nykh plit)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, # 2, p 47-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of foreign experience in the use of plastics for foundry patterns. A USA periodical of 1954 is the source of information on American and Canadian experience in this field. The methods of the Swiss firm Ciba and the German VEB Fachanstalt, Dresden, are also described.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

LOVTSOV, D.P.; SIZOV, V.P.; SPASSKIY, A.G.

Effect of casting conditions on ultrasonic wave damping in metals..  
Izv.vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.3:127-131 ' 58.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra liteynogo  
proizvodstva.

(Founding) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial application)

18(5)

SOV/128-59-3-6/31

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Optimal Composition of AL10 Alloy for Casting of Pistons

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 12-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Pistons have an intricate configuration with abrupt transitions from thin to thick section. Their performance depends very much on the thermal expansion factor of the alloy of which they are made. In order to obtain an alloy with a thermal expansion factor similar to that of the material of the cylinders. This explains the wide use of aluminum alloys with a relatively high silicon content. But such alloys are not resistant to heat, and their machinability is poor. To improve their resistance to heat and machinability, certain quantities of copper, nickel, manganese, iron and other elements are added. AL10 is one of the best aluminum alloys. But the admissible variations in its composition are rather wide (5-8% Cu; 4-6% Si; 0.2-0.5% Mg;

Card 1/3

SOV/128-59-3-6/31

Optimal Composition of AL10 Alloy for Casting of Pistons

$\leq 1.5\%$  Fe;  $\leq 0.6\%$  Zn;  $\leq 0.5\%$  Mn;  $\leq 0.5\%$  Ni ) and affect its technological and mechanical properties and the quality of pistons. It has been established that cracks and porosity in pistons depend on the silicon and copper content of the alloy. 200 different compositions of AL10 were used for casting pistons for ZIL motorcars, and the results were analyzed. The analysis shows that no cracking occurs in pistons when the quantity of triple eutectic in the alloy is not lower than 23%; and this is the case when the copper content in the alloy is not lower than 6.25%. An experimental casting of pistons for Moskvich motorcars has proved that the alloy has a tendency to cracking if it contains less than 6.0% of copper and 5.0% of silicon. With the increase of the silicon content to 5.3% (with 5.6 to 5.7% of copper), the cracking is greatly reduced. No cracking was found in any of the 8560 pistons with copper content over 6.25%. Literature, statistics and experience all agree that the best properties for pistons

Card 2/3

SOV/128-59-3-6/31

Optimal Composition of AL10 Alloy for Casting of Pistons

are found in AL10 alloys with copper content from 6.25 to 8.0% and silicon content from 5.0 to 6.0%. The increased copper and silicon content in AL10 not only improve its casting properties, but also reduces its thermal expansion, increases its resistance to heat and hardness as well as other physical, mechanical and technological advantages and makes the pistons perform better. There are 2 tables, 4 diagrams and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

LOVTSOV, D.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MOSKVIN, P.P., inzh.,  
nauchnyy red.; STEPANCHENKO, N.S., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V.,  
tekhn.red.

[Technology of mould casting of nonferrous alloys] Tekhnologiya  
fasonnogo lit'ia iz splavov tsvetrykh metallov; trudy. Moskva,  
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 141 p.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po tekhnologii  
fasonnogo lit'ya iz splavov tsvetrykh metallov, Moscow,  
1958.

(Nonferrous metals→Founding)

28108

S/577/60/000/000/004/006

E021/E435

11500

**AUTHOR:** Lovtsov, D.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

**TITLE:** The influence of vibration of the melt and treatment by direct electric current on the quality of castings

**SOURCE:** Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po tekhnologii fassonogo lit'ya iz splavov tsvetnykh metallov. Moscow. 1958. Tekhnologiya fassonogo lit'ya iz splavov; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 56-62

**TEXT:** The effect of vibrations on the solidification of silumin was studied since it had been reported that vibrations resulted in coarsening of the grain. The vibrations had an amplitude of 1.5 mm and a frequency of 35 c.p.s. Vibrations of silumin modified by ternary modifying agent (25% NaF, 12.5% KCl, 62.5% NaCl) resulted in removal of the modification effect after 1 minute's vibration. The modification effect of alloys modified with metallic sodium was removed after 3, 6 and 15 minutes vibration for 0.1, 0.5 and 1.5% sodium additions respectively. Spectrographic analysis showed that there was no decrease in sodium content during the coarsening of the grain size. The Card 1/3



28108

S/577/60/000/000/004/006

E021/E435

The influence of vibration ...

coarsening effect is best explained by the theory of A.G.Spasskiy and V.V.Rogozhin (Ref.4: "On modification of silumins", MITsMiZ, Jubilee Collection of Scientific Works, 1930-1940, ed. 9, Metallurgizdat, 1940). Coarse grains are normally caused by accumulation of groups of silicon atoms which cause premature solidification. The nucleation centres of the groups of silicon atoms are non-metallic inclusions and inter-metallic compounds suspended in the melt. Modifying agents cause isolation of the suspended particles because of the higher activity of the elements used as modifiers. Thus, groups of silicon atoms do not form and the alloy is modified. The isolating action is removed by vibration. This theory was confirmed by experiments. Normally, 0.1% sodium is sufficient to modify silumin. If 0.1% titanium is added to the alloy, no modification is produced by even 0.2% sodium. The microstructure of silumin is also affected by treating the melt with direct current. Alloys modified by sodium or lithium and held at a constant temperature (700 to 850°C) became gradually coarser during passage of direct current (varied between 0.5 and 800 A). No decrease in sodium content was observed. Direct current must therefore remove the isolating effect of the  
Card 2/3

28108

S/577/60/000/000/004/006

E021/E435

The influence of vibration ...

modifying agent. It was also shown that vibration or direct current treatment can result in modification of an unmodified alloy. Degassing was also observed in alloys АЛ2 (AL2), АЛ9 (AL9), АЛ4 (AL4) and АЛ8 (AL8). The following took part in the tests: V.Yevseyev, G.Lyusterhauzen, V.V.Sergeyev, Engineers; B.M.Altman, V.D.Vinogradova and M.A.Syromyatnikova. There are 5 figures and 5 Soviet references.

✓

Card 3/3

LOVTSOV, D.P.; LYUGERSGAUZEN, G.D.

Effect of melt vibration on the structure of silumin. Izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.3:148-150 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Kafedra liteynogo  
proizvodstva.

(Silumin—Metallography)  
(Vibration)

LOVTSOV, D.P.

Mechanism of silumin modification. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET  
no.33:271-276 '60. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Aluminum-silicon alloys--Metallurgy)

KRUSHENKO, G.G., inzh.; LOVTSOV, D.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Evaluating the degree of silumin modification by its electric conductivity. Lit. proizv. no.11:7-8 II '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L 46313-56 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6013849

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/G016/G016

AUTHORS: Sal'nikov, V. P.; Lovtsov, D. P.; Botyanovskiy, M. G.; Mishin, A. S.; / 8  
Selina, I. I. BTITLE: The influence of repeated melting and of batch composition on the properties  
of alloy AL-27-1 (AL8U) 18

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G130

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965,  
108-115TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, gas absorption, metal property / AL-27-1 aluminum alloy,  
AL8U aluminum alloy 27ABSTRACT: The results of the conducted investigation have shown that refining with  
hexachlorethane produces more stable results than refining with manganese chloride.  
The process of repeated melting leads to the diminution in the difference of densi-  
ties of the refined and the unrefined alloy AL-27-1 at a relatively unvarying densi-  
ty of the refined alloy. Repeated meltings of alloy AL-27-1 lower its ability to  
dissolve gases. 4 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 *egh*

UDC: 621.745:669.715

L 45301-66 EWI(d)/EWP(e)/EWI(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/I/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AR6017484 IJP(c) JD/RH SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/0016/0016

AUTHORS: Ostapenko, A. A.; Lovtsov, D. P. 40

TITLE: Refining of alloy AL-5 by hexachlorethane B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1G129

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 115-121

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy production, metallurgic process, physical metallurgy, aluminum metallurgy, chlorine

ABSTRACT: Hexachlorethane (G) represents an effective means for refining alloy AL-5. It causes the porosity to diminish by 1--2 units of the scale VIAM, improves noticeably the mechanical properties, and preserves the fine-grained structure of a casting. G may be recommended as broadly applicable to blowing through with G1. It represents an inexpensive and common material. 4 illustrations. 3 tables. (From RZh Mash.) [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.71.4

L 00669-67 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AR6009962

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/I008/I008

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D. P.; Spasskaya, A. A.

TITLE: Crystallization of aluminum-antimony-magnesium ASM alloy in a d-c field <sup>14</sup> <sub>B</sub>

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 12156 \* <sup>27</sup> <sub>27</sub> <sup>27</sup> <sub>27</sub> <sup>27</sup> <sub>27</sub> <sup>27</sup> <sub>27</sub>

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 122-123

TOPIC TAGS: ~~metal alloy~~, alloy microstructure, aluminum, antimony, magnesium alloy, aluminum base alloy, antimony containing alloy, magnesium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The microstructure of ASM alloy becomes coarse in a d-c field. \*(From RZh Mash.) [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 1/1 <sup>117</sup>

UDC: 669.715:620.18



L 06335-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD

ACC NR: AR6013855 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/G017/G017

AUTHORS: Krushenko, G. G.; Lovtsov, D. P.; Botyanovskaya, P. Yu.; Mishin, A. S.

TITLE: Investigation of "temperature" heat treating of alloy AL8Yu

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G137 <sup>27</sup><sub>B</sub>

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 95-103

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, heat treatment, metal casting / AL-8Yu aluminum alloy <sup>27</sup>

ABSTRACT: The best temperature treatment for alloy AL-8 is overheating with subsequent pouring. This results in increased yield strength and elongation. The metal delivery method for given casting configuration and other casting characteristics does not seem to significantly influence the mechanical properties. With increased pouring temperature, the time required to remove the overheat, i.e., until crystallization begins, increases. 4 tables. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 1311<sub>2</sub>

Card 1/1 <sub>MC</sub>

UDC: 621.745:669.715

ACC NR: AR6020054

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/667000/001/G015/G015

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D. P.; Krushenko, G. G.; Vladyko, V. K.

TITLE: Effect of small additions of beryllium, silicon, copper, magnesium and zinc on the macrostructure and properties of aluminum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 1697

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 32-42

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy property, hardness, copper containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of additions of Be (0.008-0.096%), Si (0.012-0.42%), Cu (0.052-0.62%), Mg (0.009-0.042%) and Zn (0.003-0.35%) on the size of the macrograin,  $\gamma$ , electrical conductivity and HB in aluminum at slow (in a crucible) and fast (in a water-cooled mold) rates of crystallization. It was found that all additions except Zn increase the HB of Al. This effect increases at higher rates of crystallization. The greatest increase in hardness is produced by Be while Cu has the least effect on this property. Si, Cu and Mg produce a sharp reduction in electrical conductivity while Be and Zn have no effect on this parameter. Si, Cu and Zn produce a noticeable increase in  $\gamma$ . The grain size is reduced by Be in small concentrations. An increase in Be concentration produces a coarser grain. Grain size is also increased by Si, while Cu and Zn have no effect on this property. 4 illustrations, 5 tables. A. Litinskiy. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

UDC: 669.71'3'725

L 10313-67 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(a) JD/JH  
ACC NR: AR6013847 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/0015/0015

AUTHORS: Lovtsov, D. P.; Volkhontsev, I. B. 36

TITLE: Degassing of aluminum and aluminum-silicon alloys during storage 27

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G127

REF SOURCE: Sl. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 67-78

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, aluminum, vacuum degassing/ AVOOO aluminum, AL-7-4 aluminum alloy, AL-2 aluminum alloy, AL-4 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: An investigation has established that aluminum (AVOOO) and aluminum-silicon alloys (which have previously been hydrogenated) will degas while standing under essentially atmospheric conditions at 745--755C. The hydrogen degassing rate during standing depends on the kind of metal, the temperature, the degree of contamination with metallic, nonmetallic, and gaseous impurities, on the structure and properties of the surface layer, and on the humidity of the environment. Alloys with increasing degassing rates can be arranged as follows: AL-7-4, AL-2, AL-4, AVOOO. 5 tables. Bibliography of 10 titles. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 13, 11 80 UDC: 621.745:669.715

L 10314-67 EWP(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(o) JD/JG/JH  
ACC NR: AR6013848 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/0016/0016

AUTHORS: Lovtsov, D. P.; Krushenko, G. G.; Korovin, V. I. 32

TITLE: Vacuum degassing of alloy AL8U 4

SOURCE: Ref. zu. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G129

REF SOURCE: Sl. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 103-108

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, vacuum degassing/ AL8U aluminum alloy 15

ABSTRACT: The effects of holding the molten alloy under a vacuum on the chemical composition and mechanical properties of the ingots were investigated. It was found that vacuum degassing should be performed at about 700C. If vacuum degassing at a higher temperature is essential, a corresponding charge of magnesium and beryllium must be anticipated. With increasing vacuum degassing temperature, the tensile strength of cast specimens increases while the elongation changes insignificantly. After heat treatment, the tensile strength decreases while the elongation increases sharply. 4 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 11  
Card 1/1 EP

UDC: 621.745.669.715

LOVTSOV, V.

Increase the effectiveness of the differentiated administration  
of credit extension and the making of payments. Den.1 kred. 13  
no.6:8-14 Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)

(Credit)

14(1)

SOV/66-59-2-6/31

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, V., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic Impulse Devices and Circuits (Impul'snyye avtomaticheskiye pribory i skhemy)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 21-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The utilization of impulse circuits for safety control and signaling permits the design of simple, inexpensive and reliable devices such as relays of temperature, pressure, time, moisture, levels, etc. The adoption and mass production of such devices is apt to contribute largely to automation of refrigerators of all sizes, of air conditioners, etc. The Leningradskiy remontnomontazhnyy kombinat tresta "Rostorgmontazh" (Leningrad Repair and Assembling Combine of the Trust "Rostorgmontazh") specializes in the design and construction of automatic impulse-control devices, such as the impulse temperature control relay ITR-2 which is a development of the thermostat DKhV for household refrigerators. The characteristic feature of this relay consists of a free-swinging contact, set between 2 fixed contacts; there exist 2 basic types of this relay, 1 is equipped with an electromagnetic trigger and the other with a releasing device. Both types, and

Card 1/2

Automatic Impulse Devices and Circuits

SOV/66-59-2-6/31

their functioning are fully described in the article. The instruments described have been tested by VNIKhI and are employed in a number of refrigeration installations. The special purpose of this relay impulse device is fully attained inasmuch as the process of switching on or off takes from 20 to 70 microseconds. The article also mentions electric contact manometers EKM and electric contact thermometers EKT-1 and EKT-2 turned out by the zavod "Manometr" ("Manometer" Plant) which have proved useful in practice as automatic impulse relays of pressure and temperature. Among other applications are cited a cut-off relay consisting of a simplified magnetic device and a contact breaker, also an impulse safety relay as protection of a compressor against overheating.

ASSOCIATION:

There are 3 schematic diagrams, 5 diagrams and 3 Soviet references. Leningradskiy remontno-montazhnyy kombinat tresta "Rostorgmontazh" (Leningrad Repair and Assembling Combine of the Trust "Rostorgmontazh")

Card 2/2

LOVTSOV, V. M.

USSR/Physics - Ionization, Surface  
Metals - Wolfram

21 Sep 49

"Determining the Absolute Coefficient of Ionization on the Surface of Heated Wolfram,"  
U. Arifov, A. Kh. Ayukhanov, V. M. Lovtsov, Physico-tech Inst, Acad Sci Uzbek SSR,  
Tashkent, 3 pp

"Dok ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 3

Authors overcame main obstacles in problem of determining surface ionisation by employing an oscillographic method of registering ionic currents and by conducting measurements in a carefully degassed nonsoldered apparatus containing potassium vapors triply distilled under vacuum. Obtained graph of coefficient versus temperature, with absolute coefficient of surface ionization varying 90-80 in temperature interval 1,250-1,400°C.

Submitted by Acad P. I. Lukirskiy, 19 Jul 49

PA 149T91



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620007-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620007-4"

LOVTSOV, V.M.; STARODUBTSEV, S.V.

Normal secondary ion-electron and electron-electron emission of thin potassium chloride films. Trudy FTI AN Uz SSR 3:45-56 '50.  
(Thermionic emission) (Electron emission) (MIRA 11:4)  
(Potassium chloride)

LOVISOV, V.M.; STARODUBTSYV, S.V.

Investigation of the correlation between normal secondary ion-  
electron, electron-electron emission, and the thickness of  
potassium chloride films. Trudy FTI AN Uz SSR 3:57-75 '50.  
(Thermionic emission) (Electron emission) (MIRA 11:4)  
(Potassium chloride)

LOVISOV, V.M.; STARODUBTSEV, S.V.

Use of the magnetic mass analyzer for studying the secondary ion  
emission of dielectric films. Trudy FTI AN Uz SSR 3:111-116 '50.  
(Ion beams) (Mass spectrometry) (MIRA 11:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620007-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620007-4"

The Determination of the Absolute Coefficient of Ionization  
on the Surface of Hot Tungsten. L. Anisov, A. Kh. Arakhanov,  
and V. M. Lovtsov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR* 1950,  
68, 2461-2463. In Russian. The absolute ionization  
of pure tungsten vapour at various temperatures was determined by  
measuring the current in a vacuum tube with a tungsten filament  
and a collector electrode. The ionization current was measured  
with an oscillograph. The plot of absolute ionization coeff. against  
filament temp. is given. In the interval 1270°-1325° C. the  
values agree with the calculations of *Chen* and *Platz*  
(*Phys. Rev.* 1945, [4], 48, 909). At higher temp. the experi-  
mental curve drops below the theoretical Z. S. B.

137

CA

Oscillographic determination of the heats of adsorption of ions and atoms of alkali metals with the aid of functional sweep. U. Arifov and V. M. Lovtsov (Phys. Tech. Inst. Acad. Sci. Uzbek S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 365-6 (1980).—The detn. of the const.  $a$  in the formula for the ionic current intensity  $I$  from an incandescent metal,  $I = I_0 e^{-a}$  (where  $a = A_0 e^{-\lambda_0/RT} + B_0 e^{-\lambda_+/RT}$  = sum of the probabilities of evapn. of atoms and ions per sec., and  $\lambda_0$  and  $\lambda_+$  = heats of evapn. of atoms and ions, resp.) is simplified, following the procedure of Tolstol and Fedilov (*Zhur. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.* 19, 421 (1949)), by exponential, instead of linear, sweep of the oscillograph beam, which converts the exponential oscillogram into a straight line. This straightening-out is attained, in rectangular impulses, by suitable adjustment of the resistance  $R$  and the capacity  $C$  of the  $\tau$ -meter circuit, which then gives immediately  $1/a = \tau = RC$ . From the so-obtained  $\tau$ , the values of  $\lambda_0$  and  $\lambda_+$  are obtained by plotting the equations of Starodubtsev (*C.A.* 44, 6099b). Measurements on K on incandescent W gave  $\lambda_+ = 2.41$  e.v., in good agreement with both the detns. of St. and of Evans (*C.A.* 77, 1796). The magnitude  $\tau$  is the "life-time" of the adsorbed atoms, i.e. the time necessary for the ionic current  $I$  to fall to  $1/e$  times  $I_0$ . For K, on W,  $\tau$  increases from  $5.2 \times 10^{-6}$  to  $4.1 \times 10^{-5}$  sec. with the temp. varying from 1250 to 1150°K. N. Thon

1161

1/10

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Comparative study of a secondary amine of  $N$ -methyl- $N$ -propyl- $N$ -chloride shows under the conditions of the experiment that the

of the target atoms and the

LOVTSOV, V.M.; SMIRNOV, A.S.

Electron emission of alkali-halide salt thin films subjected to  
alkali metal ion bombardment. Trudy Fiz.mat. inst. AN Uz. SSR 5:  
82-101 '53. (MIRA 9:1)  
(Electrons) (Ion beams) (Alkali metal salts)

LOVTSOV, V. M.

Electronics, Electronic and Ionic Emission (4021)

Dokl. AN Uzb. SSR, No 9, 1953, pp 13-16

Lovtsov, V. M.

Investigation of the Dependence of the Coefficient of Ionic-Electronic Emission on the Atomic Weight of Bombarding Ions

In an earlier article on the same subject the authors had concluded that the most important single factor influencing the coefficient of ionic-electronic emission was the mass of the bombarding ions in relation to the mass of the particles of the target. In the present work they assert that the electronic structure of the target particles is of equal importance.

Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Fizika, No 4, 1954 (W-30976)

LOVTSOV, V.M.

Correlation of coefficients of secondary electron emission  
of nonmetals due to ion and electron bombardment. Zhur. tekhn. fiz.  
28 no.11:2469-2472 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Electron emission)

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

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

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy khimii Taganrogsokogo radiotekhni-  
cheskogo instituta (for Kharin). 2. Zaveduyushchaya kafedroy  
khimii Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta (for  
Putilova).

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

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

1. Zaveduyushchaya kefedroy khimii Moskovskogo elektro-  
tekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi(for Putilova).

L 12047-66 E-T(m)/E-P(w)/V/V-P(+)/M-T/E-P(k) IJP(c) JD/WM/JG  
ACC NRT AR6009969 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/012/1069/1069

AUTHOR: Lovtsov, D. P.; Krushenko, G. G.; Vladyko, V. K.

TITLE: Effect of the addition of small amounts of iron, titanium and zirconium on the macrostructure and properties of aluminum 27

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 121517

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 25-32

TOPIC TAGS: IRON ALLOY, TITANIUM ALLOY, ZIRCONIUM ALLOY, metal casting, aluminum, physical property, mechanical property, metal grain structure / AV000 aluminum

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of the addition of Fe (up to 0.5%), Ti and Zr (up to 1% each) on the grain size, density  $\gamma$ , electrical conductivity and  $H_B$  of cast Al during low (in hot crucible) and high (in water-cooled steel mold) rates of colling. The starting material was AV000 aluminum. The alloy elements were added in the form of master alloys and the casting was carried out on overheating the melt to 670, 820, 950 and 1080°C. The molds were entirely filled with Me. As the casting temperature increases, the grain size and  $\gamma$  of

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.71.017

I. L20h7-06

ACC NR: AR6009969

cast Al decrease. On casting into a mold with a considerable overheating the addition of Fe and Ti ~0.01% causes grain growth, while further addition of up to 0.05% reduces grain size back to its original dimensions in the initial Al. At a casting temperature of 670°C Ti markedly reduces grain growth while Fe increases grain size when added in amounts of up to 0.1%; but once this proportion of Fe is exceeded, grain size sharply decreases. On casting of overheated Al into a crucible,  $\gamma$  decreases when Fe is added in amounts of up to 0.1%, but when this proportion of Fe is exceeded,  $\gamma$  increases, reaching its maximum in the presence of 0.42% Fe. Ti and Zr. reduce grain size only at low casting temperatures.  $\gamma$  is influenced by Ti in the same way as by Fe. Zr does not affect  $\gamma$ , but it increases  $H_B$ . All the alloy elements added reduce the electric conductivity of Al. Taken from Ref. zh. Mash. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 11

Card 2/2 af



1. 22060-66 ENT(m)/T/ENT(L)/ETI (A,N) ADAMS/AD/SH  
ACC NR: AR6013851 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/GO16/GO16

AUTHORS: Lovtsov, D. P.; Ryumshin, V. M.; Spasskiy, A. G.

46  
B

TITLE: The influence of the purity of metals on the structure of silumin

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G132

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: metal crystallization, metal heat treatment, silumin, metal property, alloy

ABSTRACT: The theory stating that modified structure of silumin may be obtained without the introduction of modifying admixtures is reiterated. This theory proposes that such a modified structure will result from superheating the melt at above 900--1000C and subjecting it to rapid crystallization. It is noted that even small concentrations of admixtures may basically alter the microstructure of the alloy and, consequently, its mechanical and physical properties. 4 illustrations. Bibliography of 4 titles. Translation of abstract

silicon 27  
aluminum 27

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 af

UDC: 621.745:669.715

L 12059-66 ENT(m)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/CG/JH  
ACC NR: AR6013850 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/G016/G016

AUTHORS: Lovtsov, D. P.; Abramov, A. A.

53  
B

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of alkali metals on the behavior of gases in silumins

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G131

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 49-55

TOPIC TAGS: alkali metal, sodium, lithium, silumin, metal casting, *porosity*

ABSTRACT: It has been established in an investigation dealing with the influence of sodium and lithium on silumin refining that introducing 0.15% of these metals into molten silumin causes gas porosity in the castings and lowers their density from 2.65-2.66 to 2.53--2.58 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The density of melt decreases when silumin is left to stand with the admixtures of sodium and lithium, but this effect is diminished when the temperature is increased. The effect of refining silumin immediately after introducing Na and Li is insignificant but increases sharply after the melt is held for 15 minutes at 750C, so that the castings produced are dense. 3 illustrations, 1 table. Bibliography of 5 titles. Translation of abstract

SUB CODE: 11 silicon<sup>27</sup>  
Card 1/1 AF

UDC: 621.745:669.715

L 40994-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH  
 ACC NR: AR6013853 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/G016/G016 38  
 AUTHORS: Lovtsov, D. P.; Volkhontsev, I. B. 4  
 TITLE: The speed of gas absorption<sup>1</sup> by aluminum and its alloys  
 SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11Q134 27  
 REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvet. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 55-66  
 TOPIC TAGS: gas diffusion, metal property, aluminum containing alloy  
 ABSTRACT: This is an analysis of the method used and the results of an investigation dealing with the possibility of gas saturation of the aluminum-based alloys under common atmospheric conditions and under conditions of increased humidity over the surface of the alloy. 3 tables, bibliography of 3 titles. [Translation of abstract]  
 SUB CODE: 11 /  
 Card 1/1 11b UDC: 621.745:669.715

ACC NR: AR6013854

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/G016/G017

AUTHORS: Krushenko, G. G.; Lavtsov, D. P.

33  
N

TITLE: "Temperature" treatment of the melt of aluminum-zinc alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 11G136

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 87-90

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum containing alloy, zinc containing alloy, metal heat treatment, metal property

ABSTRACT: It is shown that "temperature" treatment of a melt in the investigated interval of the superheating temperatures (870--950C) has no influence on the variation of the alloy properties. The increase of the charge temperature (from 700--950C) leads to the grain size increase. With the increase of zinc content, the range of strength, hardness, and density is increased, while the relative elongation and electrical conductivity are lowered. 4 tables. Translation of abstract

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 1/1 MLP

UDC: 621.745:669.715

I. 12061-56 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/JH  
ACC NR: AR6013852 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/011/0016/0016

AUTHORS: Ostapenko, A. A.; Lovtsov, D. P.

TITLE: Refining of alloy AL-5 with hexachlorethane

39  
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 110133

REF SOURCE: Sb. Lit'ye i obrabotka splavov chern. i tsvetn. met. Krasnoyarsk, 1965, 115-121

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic process, metal purification, metal physical property, alloy, metal grain, aluminum alloy / AL-5, alloy

ALUMINUM

ABSTRACT: It was determined that hexachlorethane represents an effective means for refining alloy AL-5. It lowers the alloy porosity by 1--2 points (VIAM scale), improves noticeably its mechanical properties, and preserves the fine-grained structure of castings. Consequently, it should be recommended to be broadly applied in chlorine blowing. Hexachlorethane is inexpensive and abundant. 4 illustrations, 3 tables. Bibliography of 3 titles. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 af

UDC: 621.745:669.715

LOVTSOV, V.V.

Pulse circuits for air-conditioning systems. Khcl. tekhn. 38  
no. 1:47 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Air conditioning)

SOV/ 84-58-3-43/52

AUTHOR: Yakobson, N., Engineer, and Loytsov, Yu., Engineer

TITLE: The Necessity of a Ground Equipment Maintenance Service  
(Sozdat' sluzhbu nazemnogo oborudovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 3, p. 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the introduction of new flying equipment requiring more highly specialized ground facilities in airports the authors suggest the establishment of a new service, which would take care of ground equipment maintenance. Reference is made to the aviation industry, which maintains special brigades in charge of airfield ground equipment. Also, special subjects pertaining to ground equipment are proposed for inclusion in the training schedules of the Kiyev Institute of Aviation Engineering, as well as for other technical aviation schools. Short term courses in operational units are suggested for introduction of the new MA-7 airfield truck, the powerful heater for the Tu-104 engines, etc.

Card 1/1

1. Airports--Equipment    2. Airports--Maintenance    3. Aviation personnel  
--Training

ACC NR: AP6035748

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0119/0119

INVENTORS: Danilin, A. F.; Lovtsov, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Polycycle hydraulic motor with radial pistons. Class 47, No. 186821

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 119

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic device, hydraulic engineering, hydraulic equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a polycycle hydraulic motor with radial pistons (see Fig. 1). The motor consists of a stator with contoured internal

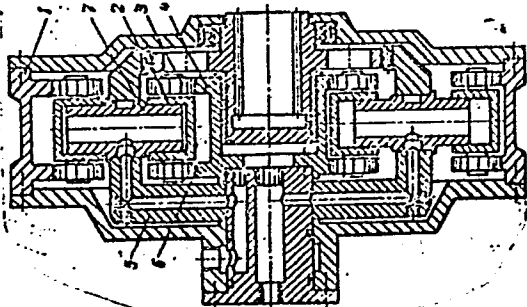


Fig. 1. 1 - casing of hydraulic motor; 2 - second piston; 3 - rollers; 4 - stator; 5 - rotor; 6 - deflector; 7 - cylinder

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.225



ACC NR: AP6035748

deflectors interacting with piston rollers. The pistons move in the rotor cylinders. To diminish the axial dimension of the motor, the latter is provided with an auxiliary stator placed inside the rotor. This auxiliary stator carries an external contoured deflector interacting with the rollers of the second piston. Every cylinder contains a second piston with rollers. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: 20Jul65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7003842

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/67/000/001/0020/0024

AUTHORS: Rogov, A. Ya. (Candidate of technical sciences); Lovtsov, Yu. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Regulation of the effective volume of radial piston hydraulic motors

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1967, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: radial engine, piston engine, hydraulic pump, hydraulic motor, engine performance characteristic, control theory, component life expectancy/ RGDR3 hydraulic motor, MRR-6.3 hydraulic motor, MRR-25K hydraulic motor

ABSTRACT: Hydraulic motors with continuously variable regulation of the effective volume were studied, and methods for determining their parameters were developed. This type of regulation has the following advantages: the range of output shaft speeds is broadened; the size and weight of the system are reduced; the longevity of the components and their reliability are increased; the costs of producing and operating the systems are reduced. For radial piston motors, regulation is accomplished by changing the piston stroke. In low torque motors this is done by changing the eccentricity between the rotor and stator. Since large forces are needed to overcome the fluid pressures, the method is called power regulation. For high torque motors nonpower regulation is used, in which the change of phase of the distributor is altered

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7003842

by rotating the distributor. With a compound distributor, the delivery port is reduced and the power port increased. With an ordinary distributor, the delivery port is effectively unchanged. The operating unevenness, efficiency, lifetime, and reliability of unregulated, power-regulated, and nonpower-regulated (both compound and ordinary distributor) motors are analyzed, and the results are compared. The regulated pumps have a slightly lower efficiency and higher unevenness. Tests were run on the nonpower-regulated pumps RGDR3, MRR-6.3, MRR-25K, and the analytical and experimental results agree. The regulation power was only 2--3% of the torque. The size, weight, lifetime, and reliability characteristics of these motors are also satisfactory. The motors can be used in coal mining, elevators, transport transmissions, etc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 1321/SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

*Lovtsova, A. N.*

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 22/40

Authors : Reutov, O. A.; Markovskaya, A. G.; and Lovtsova, A. N.

Title : Binary diazonium salts of diarylantimony trichloride

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/2, 269-272, Nov 11, 1954

Abstract : The derivation of binary diazonium salts of the  $Ar_2SbCl_3 \cdot Ar^1N_2Cl$  type, as a product from the interchange reaction between binary diazonium salts of ferric chloride and diarylantimony trichloride, is described. The entire reaction process is explained. Results obtained from the synthesis of numerous other binary diazonium salts, of the above mentioned type, are tabulated. Detailed data regarding the solubility of these salts are included. Two USSR references (1952 and 1954). Table.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Presented by : Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, June 24, 1954

LOVTSOVA, A.H., Cand Chem Sci--(diss) "Study in the field of antimony-organic compounds." Mos, 1958. 9 pp (Mos State U im M.V.Lomonosov), 100 copies (EL, 49-58, 121)

-16-

5(3)  
AUTHORS: Reutov, O.A. and Lovtsova, A.N. SOV/55-58-3-23/30  
TITLE: The Arylation of the Trichlorides of Diarylantimony by Salts of the Diaryliodonium (Arilirovaniye trekhkhloristoy diaril-sur'my solyami diariliodoniya)  
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii 1958, Nr 3, pp 191-196 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The cleavage of the binary iodonium salts of the trichloride of diarylantimony and of the mixtures of diaryliodonium chloride and diarylantimony-trichloride by zinc powder in acetone was investigated. It was stated that triaryle anti-monous organic combinations arise thereby. There are 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 3 American, and 1 German.  
ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)  
SUBMITTED: June 17, 1957

Card 1/1

S/062/60/000/009/020/021  
B023/B064

AUTHORS: 1. Reutov, O. A. and Beletskaya, I. P.; 2) Reutov, O. A. and Lovtsova, A. N.; 3. Vinogradova, L. P. and Zav'yalov, S.I.

TITLE: 1. Electrophilic and Radical Substitution of Iodine for the Mercury Atom in Organo-mercury Salts. 2. Introduction of Dichloro Carbene Into the Metal - Haloid Binding. 3. Interaction of 2-Formyl Cycloalkanones With Hydrogen Peroxide

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 9, pp. 1716-1717

TEXT: 1. In the course of their studies of the mechanism of the electrophilic substitution on the saturated carbon atom, the authors investigated the reaction of the organo-mercury salts: ethyl ester of  $\alpha$ -bromo mercury phenyl acetic acid (I) and the benzyl mercury bromide (II) with iodine. The electrophilic substitution of the mercury atom was carried out under the action of iodine in cadmium iodide solution. The reaction took place

in aqueous dioxan:  $R - HgBr + I_2 \xrightarrow{CdI_2} R - I + HgBr I.$

Card 1/4

1. Electrophilic and Radical Substitution of Iodine for the Mercury Atom in Organo-mercury Salts. 2. Introduction of Dichloro Carbene Into the Metal - Haloid Binding. 3. Interaction of 2-Formyl Cycloalkanones With Hydrogen Peroxide

S/062/60/000/009/020/021  
B023/B064

In case (I) the reaction proceeds rapidly, in case (II) much slower. The reaction kinetics of (II) with iodine was spectrophotometrically recorded and examined by the titration method. The reaction proceeds rapidly in the presence of  $CdI_2$ , i.e., photochemically by the radical mechanism. The reaction of (I) with iodine in the absence of  $CdI_2$  (radical reaction) is of first order with respect to iodine and of zeroth order with respect to the organo-mercury salt. The kinetics was spectrophotometrically recorded. Finally, a very important effect of the structural factor upon the rate of the electrophilic and radical substitution of the iodine atom for the mercury atom on saturated carbon was determined. 2. The authors found that the dichloro carbene forming in the benzene medium under the action of tertiary potassium butylate upon chloroform, is capable of linking itself into the mercury - chlorine binding under the formation of trichloro methyl mercury compounds. Sublimate reacts with dichloro carbene under the formation of trichloro methyl mercury chloride (melting point  $180^\circ$ ).

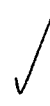
Card 2/4



1. Electrophilic and Radical Substitution of Iodine for the Mercury Atom in Organo-mercury Salts. 2. Introduction of Dichloro Carbene Into the Metal - Haloid Binding. 3. Interaction of 2-Formyl Cycloalkanones With Hydrogen Peroxide

S/062/60/000/009/020/021  
B023/B064

Found: Hg 56.83%. Calculated: Hg 56.60%. Phenyl mercury chloride forms trichloro methyl phenyl mercury (melting point 113.5-114°). Trans-β-chloro vinyl mercury chloride forms trichloro methyl-trans-β-chloro vinyl mercury (melting point 80-81°). Found 53.06%. Calculated: 52.72%. The latter compound is converted under the action of chlorine or bromine into trichloro methyl mercury chloride or trichloro methyl mercury bromide, respectively. At present, the authors are investigating the possibility of synthesizing trichloro methyl organometallic compounds of other metals with dichloro carbene. 3. The authors found that under the action of hydrogen peroxide at low temperatures 2-formyl cyclopentanone and 2-formyl cyclohexanone undergo an oxidative splitting and yield adipic and pimelic acid, respectively. This rare reaction of 2-formyl cycloalkanones may be used for the production of a variety of dicarboxylic acids, beginning with the cyclic ketones. There are 2 Soviet references.



Card 3/4

1. Electrophilic and Radical Substitution of Iodine for the Mercury Atom in Organo-mercury Salts. 2. Introduction of Dichloro Carbene Into the Metal - Haloid Binding. 3. Interaction of 2-Formyl Cycloalkanones With Hydrogen Peroxide

S/062/60/000/009/020/021  
B023/B064

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov), (Reutov, O.A., Beletskaya, I. P., Lovtsova, A. N.), Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR) (Vinogradova, L. P. and Zav'yalov, S.I.)

SUBMITTED: 1. May 23, 1960; 2. June 9, 1960; 3. June 13, 1960

Card 4/4

REUTOV, O.A.; LOVTSOVA, A.N.

New method of production of dihalomethyl mercury organic compounds.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.1:166-168 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova i  
Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Reutov).

BOYILEVA, A.T.; BUKHANTSEVA, R.M.; LOVTSOVA, S.Ye.; SADILOVA, M.S.

Amount of dust in the residential districts of Asbest and its  
influence on children's health. Gig. i san. 23 no.11:9-12  
N. 158 (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'noy  
patologii i Sverdlovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta,  
(ASBEST--DUST--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)  
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

LOVTSOVA, Ya.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Monolithic concrete pipelines in trenches. Gidr. i mel. 15  
no.12:30-33 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidro-  
tekhniki i melioratsii im. Kostyakova.

ZYULIKOV, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LOVTSOVA, Ya.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
NECHAYEV, Ye.N., inzh.; KRYUKOV, V.A., inzh.; FONIN, V.M., inzh.

Construction of polyethylene pressure pipes in irrigation.  
Gidr. i mel. 17 no.10:43-51 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

LOVTSYUS, A. V.,

Lovtsyus, A. V., The Method of Locating Lead in Radioactive Minerals.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.

LOVTSYUS, A. V.

Lovtsyus, A. V., Sublimation as a Method for Determining Isotope Contents of Lead.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (CGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.



STARIK, I.Ye.; SOBO TOVICH, E.V.; LOVTSYUS, G.P.; AVDZEYKO, G.V.;  
LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Mode of lead occurrence in natural formations [with summary in  
English]. Geokhimiia no.7:584-591 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Lead)

STARIK, I.Ye.; SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; LOVTSYUS, G.P.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.; SHATS, M.M.

Determination of the lead content and of its isotope composition  
in iron meteorites. Radiokhimiia 1 no.5:596-602 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Lead--Analysis) (Meteorites)

3(0)

AUTHORS:

Krylov, A. Ya., Silin, Yu. I.,  
Lovtsyus, A. V.

SOV/20-124-3-47/67

TITLE:

The Age of the Granitoids in the Northern Zone of Tyan'-Shan'  
(Vozrast granitoidov severnoy zony Tyan'-Shanya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 658-660  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Previously published argon method determinations of the age of the granitoids in the Northern Zone of Tyan'-Shan' (Refs 2-5) are primarily concerned with the Terskey-Alatau mountain range. Some of these ages were not well enough established because the isotopic composition of the argon was not determined. Today the authors have more data for analysis, which as before concerns the rocks themselves, not nonmineralic fractions. The work was carried out in the laboratory of I. Ye. Starik. A few researchers consider that mica alone is suitable for use in age determinations, for feldspar and granitoids give much too young an age. Although in the granitoids feldspar often surpasses mica in abundance - for example mica is often lacking entirely - hundreds of age determinations have been already made directly from granites

Card 1/3

The Age of the Granitoids in the Northern Zone of  
Tyan'-Shan'

SOV/20-124-3-47/67

of the same mountain massifs. The results are as a rule rather close for granites of the same mountain massifs and for granites of the same age from different massifs; the ages are constant and compare well with one another. Table 1 shows ages of rocks determined by the argon method. In northern and central Tyan'-Shan' predominantly Caledonian granitoids (approximately 90 %) occur. Second in abundance are gray, often porphyritic granites and granitoids of Phase 1. The ages of granites of Phase 2 (red alaskite-granites) often lead to a misunderstanding in the age determination. Hercynian granitoids are represented by alaskite-granite, granosyenite, and syenite. Although the specimens analyzed by the authors are not, compared to other work, sufficiently evaluated, they characterize to some extent the main scheme. Above all, the rather close coincidence of ages for the granitoids of each cycle should be stressed. As seen in table 1, the extreme variations of average ages are at most  $\pm 10\%$ . Most do not exceed this variation by  $\pm 3-5\%$ . Thus, three intrusive cycles of the northern Tyan'-Shan' Zone can be defined with complete confidence. The granitoids of the same

Card 2/3

The Age of the Granitoids in the Northern Zone of  
Tyan'-Shan'

SOV/20-124-3-47/67

age can be closely enough paralleled with each other in different structural zones. Granites of Cycle 1 ("Proterozoic" or "Salairskiye") were not well enough determined. Data is lacking and also the rocks are somewhat altered. Hence, the age determined is perhaps too young. The ages of granites of the Caledonian cycle - approximately 340 million years - agree well with many age determinations of metamorphic rocks of the same area. There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: August 25, 1958, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1958

Card 3/3

LOVTSYUS, A. V.

Starik, I. Ye., Corresponding Member, 301/20-128-4-14/65  
AS USSR, Sobotovitch, N. V., Lovtyns, G. P., Shats, M. K.,  
Lovtyns, A. V.  
Isotopic Composition of Lead in Iron Meteorites  
Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 648-690  
USSR

3(1)  
AUTHORS:  
TITLE:  
PERIODICAL:  
ABSTRACT:

G. Patterson et al. (Refs. 1, 2) found the same composition with respect to lead isotopes in 3 different meteorites, i.e. PB 304 1; PB 206 9-1; PB 207 10-4; PB 208 29-5. His data are in good accordance with the theoretically predicted isotopic composition of lead in iron meteorites. Several authors theoretically computed the isotopic composition of the original chondritic meteorites into the past (4-7 billion years) the chondritic meteorites. The authors of this paper, on the other hand, found in ore. The values obtained in this way are close to those established experimentally by Patterson. The authors intended to carry out a close investigation of the problems mentioned in the title. They first examined the lead content of the Sikhote-Alin', and Chingis meteorites (I. Ye. Starik,

Card 1/4

N. V. Sobotovitch, G. P. Lovtyns, Ref 3). The lead content of these meteorites in the metallic phase is less by at least one order of magnitude than that published by Patterson for the Canyon Diablo meteorite ( $3.7 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ g/g}$ ). The isotopic composition of the troilite phase of the Sikhote-Alin' meteorites are entirely different from the Patterson data. Because of this discrepancy the authors analyzed the meteorites examined by Patterson. The meteorite samples were chemically separated and the lead was pyrochemically removed (N. V. Sobotovitch, Ref 4). Table 1: degree of impurity of the meteorite caused by foreign lead. This impurity caused by foreign lead is only 10-24%. Assuming that iron meteorites contain original lead, the impurity by ordinary lead must be at least 1000% of its cosmic content. These experiments confirmed the results obtained on content and isotopic composition of the lead in the analysed iron meteorites and the same probably to be expected for the other foreign-lead impurity. Table 2 contains data on the isotopic composition of the lead in 3 iron meteorites and the troilites contained in them. According to it the composition

Card 2/4

of the Sikhote-Alin' and Humber meteorites is the usual and the isotopic composition of the lead in the ore is analogous to an age of several hundreds of millions of years. The results obtained in this paper are in good accordance with the results obtained by other authors. The lead contained in the iron meteorite and they cannot be explained by impurities caused by ordinary lead during the analysis. According to the results of the present paper the meteorites have no common genesis in spite of the generally accepted theory. Possibly some of them do not belong to our solar system or they were formed under conditions when lead originating from radioactive processes was already present. These meteorites therefore cannot be as old as was previously assumed. If these meteorites do not originate from our solar system, nothing precise can be said about them. If they come from our solar system they have developed 400-500 millions of years ago. The authors express their thanks to the Institute of Geology of the USSR Academy of Sciences for Meteorites of the AS USSR and the Kazanskiy geologicheskii institut (Estonian Geological Institute) for putting at their disposal the meteorite samples. There are 2 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

ASSOCIATION: Rediverny Institut im. V. G. Erlikovskii Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Erlikovskii of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)  
SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959.

LOUISYLS, A.V.

8/22/60/60134/003/006/020  
0019/0000

AUTHORS:

Sturck, I. T., Corresponding member of the AS USSR,  
Sobornaya ul., 10, Moscow, G. P., Dmitriyev, M. M.,  
Korovin, A. I.

TITLE:

Lead and Its Isotopic Composition in Iron Meteorites

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 3,  
pp. 535 - 538

NOTE: In view of introduction the authors refer to their discovery (Ref. 1) that meteorites contain lead and various isotopic compositions. The present article deals with the determination of all main groups of iron meteorites (both by quantitative analyses were made on all of analyzed). From an investigation, and the isotopic composition of lead is obtained at the same time. The results tabulated in Table 1 show that in the majority of these meteorites the isotopic composition of lead corresponds to that of terrestrial lead. No intermediate isotopic composition of lead was discovered, judging from their composition. The composition of lead was discovered.

Card 1/4

12 meteorites can be classified into two groups. The first comprises meteorites of the same isotopic composition of lead as was first determined by Patterson (Ref. 2) and later by the authors themselves. These meteorites are octahedrites of various structures and contain 1 - 2·10<sup>-7</sup> g Pb per gram. The second group comprises the remaining eight meteorites containing lead of various ages. All principal meteoritic groups are represented here. All hexahedrites and ataxites thus belong to that group which contains lead in terrestrial isotopic composition. In these, the lead concentration lies at the lower distribution limit of 2 - 4·10<sup>-8</sup> g Pb per gram. The same lead content was established for severely structured octahedrites. A lead content of 2·10<sup>-7</sup> g Pb per gram was found for medium-structured octahedrites. The octahedrites did not exhibit any marked inhomogeneity in the lead distribution, while the inhomogeneous lead distribution in the lead group accounted for different results encountered in the determination of the lead content. These results encountered in the determination of the lead content. There are cases in which meteoritic surface zones contain more or less lead

Card 2/4

than the core. Closer studies are required to explain this. No relation was established between the lead structure and the isotopic composition on the one hand, and the lead structure of iron meteorites on the other. Reference is made to the one to two times larger lead content in troilite inclusions as compared with the content in the iron-nickel phase. Indications regarding the formation of iron meteorites are given. The existence of the two groups in stony meteorites is drawn from the existence of two analogous groups in stony meteorites that the octahedrite group originates from a parental body. The authors thank L. G. Krash and A. A. Tsamoi for their valuable advice. They further thank the Institute for Meteoritics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AS USSR), the Institute for Meteoritics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AS USSR), the Institute for Meteoritics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AS USSR), the Institute for Meteoritics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AS USSR), the Institute for Meteoritics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AS USSR), and the Leningradsky geology-chemistry survey (Institute of Geological Sciences and the Leningradsky geology-chemistry survey (Institute of Geological Sciences), and the Leningradsky geology-chemistry survey (Institute of Geological Sciences). There are 1 table and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 British.

Card 3/4

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Meteoritics of the USSR Academy of Sciences (AS USSR)

DATE: June 4, 1960

STARIK, I.Ye.; SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; LOVTSYUS, G.P.; SHATS, M.M.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Isotopic constitution of lead in iron meteorites. Meteoritika no.20:  
103-113 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Meteorites) (Lead--Isotopes)



3/081/62/000/005/019/112  
B158/B110

AUTHORS: Starik, I. Ye., Sobotovich, E. V., Lovtsyus, A. V., Leont'yev, V. G.

TITLE: Separation of chemical forms of lead

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 119, abstract 5913 (Byul. Komis. po opredeleniyu absolyutn. vozrasta geol. formatsiy, AN SSSR, no. 4, 1961, 128 - 135)

TEXT: A method of high temperature sublimation of lead is used for a study of the forms in which Pb is found in natural formations (RZh Khim, 1962, 1D72). Fractional sublimation of Pb in uranium pitch was carried out at 700°C in a current of N<sub>2</sub> (purified of O<sub>2</sub> by passing through CuO at 500°C). Under these conditions, only PbS is sublimated. At 900°C the mixture of residual PbS and metallic Pb may be sublimated; at 1200°C the residual metallic Pb is sublimated as well as part of the PbSO<sub>4</sub>, which is converted to PbO. After driving off the Pb in a current of N<sub>2</sub>, when its

Card 1/2

Separation of chemical ...

S/081/62/000/005/019/112  
B158/B110

separation becomes negligible ( $\sim 0.1\%$  per hour), further distillation is carried out in a current of  $H_2$  (obtained electrolytically and dried by passing through  $H_2SO_4$ ). The fractions distilled in the  $H_2$  current are  $PbO$  of radiogenic origin and partly impurity origin. Forms of  $Pb$  on ferritorite were studied in a similar manner. Approximately  $70\%$   $Pb$  in all was separated in the  $N_2$  current, and  $\sim 7\%$   $Pb$  in the  $H_2$  current. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

STARIK, I.Ye.; SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.; LEONT'YEV, V.G.

Separation of lead chemical forms. *Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.*  
geol.form. no.4:128-135 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Lead--Isotopes)  
(Isotope separation)

STARIK, I.Ye.; LOVTSYUS, G.P.; SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.;  
SHATS, M.M.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Isotopic composition of lead in meteorites in connection with their  
origin. Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.form. no.5:12-25 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Meteorites) (Lead--Isotopes)

SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Isotopic composition of lead in the oldest rocks. Radiokhimiia 5  
no.2:157-160 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ATRASHENOK, L.Ya.; ATRASHENOK, P.V.; AVDZEYKO, G.V.; KRYLOV, A.Ya.;  
LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Isotopic composition of lead of the northern Tien Shan. Radiokhimiia  
5 no.2:160-164 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; LOVTSYUS, G.P.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.

New data on the content and isotopic composition of lead  
in stone meteorites. Meteoritika no.24:29-33 '64.

(MIRA 17:5)

KASHTAN, M.S.; KHLOPINA, T.N.; SOBO TOVICH, E.V.; LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Comparison of the results of the spectral and mass spectrometric  
determination of the isotope composition of lead microquantities.  
Metod. opr. abs. vozr. geol. obr. no.6:67-71 '64 (MIRA 18:2)



LOVTSYUS, G. I.

Lovtsyus, G. I., A. V. Lovtsyus - Sublimation as a Method for Determining Isotope Contents of Lead.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geological Formations at the Department of Geological and Geographical Sciences (CGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.

LOVTSYUS, G. I. ,

Lovtsyus, G. I.. A. V. Lovtsyus - The Method of Locating Lead in Radioactive Minerals.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekar'skaya, T. B.

*Lovtshov, G.P.*  
STARIK, I.Ye.; SOBOTOVICH, E.V.; LOVTSYUS, G.P.; AVDZEYKO, G.V.;  
LOVTSYUS, A.V.

Mode of lead occurrence in natural formations [with summary in  
English]. Geokhimiia no.7:584-591 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Lead)

SPARIK, I.Ye.; SOBOTNIK, V.V.; KOTIKOVA, G.P.

Heterogeneity of the ...  
vozr. anal. ... (MPL 12:11)  
(Load)