VAL'TER, A.K.; KOPANETS, Ye.G.; L'VOV, A.N.; TSYTKO, S.P.

Inelastic scattering of protons by Ar^{36} nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.7:1137-1139 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

Radiative capture and inelastic scattering of protons by Mg^{26} nuclei. Ibid.:1140-1144

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

AKULOVA, R.F., prof.; ANTELAVA, N.V., prof.; AR'YEV, T.Ya., prof.; BAIROV, G.A., prof.; VELIKORETSKIY, A.N., prof.; GABAY, A.V., prof. [deceased]; GILORYEOV, G.Ye., prof.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.K., prof.; DOLINA, O.A., kand. med. nauk; ZATSEPIN, T.S., prof.; KIRICHINSKIY, A.R., prof.; KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.; KOTOV, A.P., prof.; KRAKOVSKIY, N.I., prof.; KUZIN, M.I., prof.; L'VOV, A.N., prof. [deceased]; MITYUNIN, N.K., kand. med. nauk; MTVARELIDZE, Sh.I., prof., [deceased]; NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki USSR; OSIPOV, B.K., prof.; PIKIN, K.I., prof.; POSTNIKOV, B.N., prof.; RAKOV, A.I., prof.; STRUCHKOV, V.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; FAYERMAN, I.L., prof. [deceased]; FILATOV, A.N., prof.; SHMELEV, I.V., prof. [deceased]; PETROVSKIY, B.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof., otv. red.

[Multivolume manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khirurgii. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.2. 1964. 771 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Antelava, Petrovskiy).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bairov, Novachenko, Struchkov, Filatov).

SIMONOV, F.I., inzh.; L'VOV, A.P., inzh.

Rectifying device for supplying power to electrolyzers. Prom. energ. 19 no. 4:7-12 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

L'VOV, A. S.

"A Water Damper in the Water Gunge Glass of Condensers."

SO: Elek. Stan., No. 10, 1949;

"Copper-Graphite Gasket Lining."

SO: Elek. Stan., No. 11, 1949.

L'VOV, A.S.

L'VOV, A.S., inzh.

Installing corona electrodes. Energetik 5 no.9:11-12 S '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Electric filters)

L'VOV, A.S., inzhener.

Block installation of air and gas ducts. Elek.sta. 28 no.9:75 S '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

(Steam power plants)

SOV/112-59-5-8533

8(6), 14(6)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 19-20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: L'vov, A. S., Iraidov, F. I., and Mileshin, I. D.

TITLE: Block-Type Lining for a TP-230-2 Boiler

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Energ. str-vo. Vol 3, M.-L., 1958, pp 4-6

ABSTRACT: During erection of two type TP-230-2 boilers, a block-type lining in accordance with TKZ blueprints was used. The furnace walls were built of "sovelit" 50-mm slabs, 125-mm diatomaceous brick, and 113-mm grog brick. Before the blocks were placed, economizer tubes were secured by pneumatic mortar application at the bottom of the erection platform; steam superheater tubes and shielding tubes were wound with asbestos rope where they passed through the lining. No ears or places for securing them were indicated on the erection drawings. The ears were made as shown in the accompanying figure; they were welded to the side of the shield frame, above the center of gravity of

Card 1/3

Block-Type Lining for a TP-230-2 Boiler

the block in such a way that when lifted, the block raked by 10° from the vertical. This facilitated placing the block home. The block was lined on the erection platform equipped with a gantry crane and a mortar plant having two 80-liter mortar mixers and one 250-liter concrete mixer. A VVG-1 vibrator was used. Before the lining work was begun, a tentative assembly of all shields in the wall blocks was tried. The shields were smeared, then the sovelit slabs, the diatomaceous and grog bricks were placed. A casing was welded to the shields, and hangers for securing the reinforcements were installed. Mortar and diatomaceous brick were placed on the casing. Reinforcements and formwork were installed, and the concrete was placed. The ready-made blocks were delivered to the boiler plant on flat-top cars upon which the blocks were propped in an inclined position. During erection, the block top was secured by angle bolts, and the block bottom was tightened by an electric-winch cable. Block-stiffening members were so arranged that they

Block-Type Lining for a TP-230-2 Boiler

would not interfere with the block placement. The blocks were placed from the inside, prior to the installation of the shields. Of the total lining weight, 630 tons, the blocks constituted 321 tons, i.e., 51%. Weights of all 45 blocks and the lining materials are tabulated.

P.I.A.

L'VOV, A.S., inzh.

Unit assembly of the body and unitized installation of an electrostatic filter. [illegible] no.[illegible]:28-30 '5[illegible]. (MIRA 1[illegible]:1[illegible])

1. Moskovskiy filial instituta "Orgenergostroy."
(Dust collectors)

8 (6) SOV/91-59-4-3/28

AUTHOR: L'vov, A. S., Engineer

TITLE: Speeding Up the Construction of Boiler Walls (Uskoreniye obmurovochnykh rabot)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 4, p 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The assembly of TP-230-2 boilers may be stepped-up by building the walls in blocks, as suggested by I. D. Mileshin. According to the drawings of the Taganrogskiy kotel'nyy zavod - TKZ - (Taganrog Boiler Plant), the tubes of the steam superheater must be covered with asbestos cord in those sections where they pass thru the boiler walls. Performing this operation after the superheater is installed is difficult due to lack of space. Now this operation is performed on the assembly area.
There are 1 photograph and 1 drawing.

Card 1/1

8(2) SOV/91-59-5-8/27

AUTHOR: L'vov, A.S., Engineer

TITLE: Setting the Corona Electrodes (Pravka koroniruyushchikh elektrodov)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 5, p 18, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The setting (adjusting) of the corona electrodes, upon assembly of the corona and settling electrodes for DVP-4x23bs electric filter, on a special stand, transporting and putting them into place, used to be quite a difficult operation. A.I. Buyanov suggested two simple devices for setting of pipes and corona wires, as shown in Figure 1. Both devices are wooden, have 3.5 m long handles and can be applied from below or above. Application of these devices has shown good results. There is 1 sketch.

Card 1/1

1962/4

L'VOV, A.S.

DECEASED
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SOIL SCIENCE

POPOV, Boris Dmitriyevich; L'VOV, A.V., retsenzent; BESPALOV, I.V., red. izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the construction of apartment houses] Spravochnoe posobie po montazhu zhilykh domov. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 143 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Polyustrovskogo domostroitel'nogo kombinata (for L'vov).
(Apartment houses) (Precast concrete construction)

BAKHMACH, Z.; L'VOV, B.

Gas pipeline. Rabotnitsa 34 no.1:4-5 '56. (MLRA 9:3)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

L'VOV, B.

BAKHMACH, Z., L'VOV, B.

Stavropol gas burns in Moscow. Rabotnitsa 35 no.2:16-17 F'57.
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (MLRA 10:4)

L'VOV, B.

Cheapest and most efficient fuel. Rabotnitsa 36 no.1:14 Ja '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Gas, Natural)

VETROV, An.; L'VOV, B.

Flying assembler. Grazhd.av. 17 no.7:9-10 Jl '60.(MIRA 13:8)
(Helicopters--Industrial applications)

L'VOV, B., instruktor podvodnogo sporta, (g. Saratov)

Advice for underwater swimmers. Voen. znan. 38 no.7:33-34 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Swimming)

L'VOV, B.

"Arbolit" is a good-quality building material. NTO 5 no.3:50 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Stone, Artificial)

L'VOV, B.

Initiative and the honor of the uniform. NTO 5 no.1:46-48 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye obshchestva SSSR".

(Ceramic metals)

DERIM, Ye.N.; L'VOV, B.F.

Biology of the green sandpiper Tringa ochropus L. during the nesting period. Zool. zhur. 40 no. 2:290-292 '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Department of Zoology, Pedagogical Institute of Orekhovo-Zuevo.
(Orekhovo-Zuyevo region--Sandpipers)

L'VOV, B. K.

L'vov, B. K., G. N. Kuchina, A. D. Mikhalevskaya, F. F. Fedorva- The Age of the Kochkarovskiy Magmatic Complex of Southern Urals According to Data Obtained by the Lead and Argon Method,

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.

L'VOV, B.K.

Content and distribution of accessory minerals in granitoids of the Kochkar region in the Southern Urals. Uch.zap. LGU no.312:190-221 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Ural Mountains--Trace elements) (Ural Mountains--Granite)

KOMLEV, L.V.; L'VOV, B.K.; DANILEVICH, S.I.; KRYUKOVA, N.F.; MIKHALEVSKAYA, A.D.

Absolute age of granitoids of the Kochkar complex (Southern Urals). (MIRA 15:6)
Uch.zap. LGU no.312:240-257 '62.
(Ural Mountains--Granite) (Geological time)

L'VOV, B.K.

Petrographic and petrochemical characteristics of granitoids in the Kochkarka region. Vop. magm. i metam. 1:41-59 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Chelyabinsk Province—Granite—Analysis)

L'VOV, B.K.

Uranium and thorium in the granitoids of the Kochkar' region (Southern Urals). Trudy VSEGEI 95:13-44 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

L'VOV, B.K.; PETROVA, N.I.

Accessory zircon from granitoids in the eastern slope of the Southern Urals. Min. i geokhim. no.1:62-94 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

L'VOV, B.K.; VETRIN, V.R.; KETRIS, M.P.

Geological position and petrographic characteristics of granitoids in the Dzhabyksko-Suunduk region (Southern Urals). Vop.magm.i metam. 2:54-95 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L'VOV, B.K.; POLYANSKIY, Ye.A.

Rare elements in the granitoids of the Chudyksko-Surudun group of massifs in the Southern Urals. Vop.magm.i metam. 2:96-114 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L'VOV, Boris Konstantinovich; SKORYNINA, N.N., red.

[Petrology, mineralogy and geochemistry of granitoids of the Kochkar' region (Southern Urals)] Petrologiia, mineralogiia i geokhimiia granitoidov Kochkarskogo raiona (IUzhnyi Ural). Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1965. 163 p. (MIRA 19:1)

L'VOV, Boris L'vovich; MYAKUSHKOV, V.Ya., red.

[With and without exotics] S ekzotikoi i bez nee. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mysl'," 1964. 94 p. (MIRA 18:4)

L'VOV, B. L.

"Einsatz der Atomabsorptionsspektroskopie zur Automatisierung und Empfindlichkeitssteigerung chemischer Analysen."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Symp on Hyperpure Materials in Science and Technology, Dresden, GDR, 28 Sep-2 Oct 65.

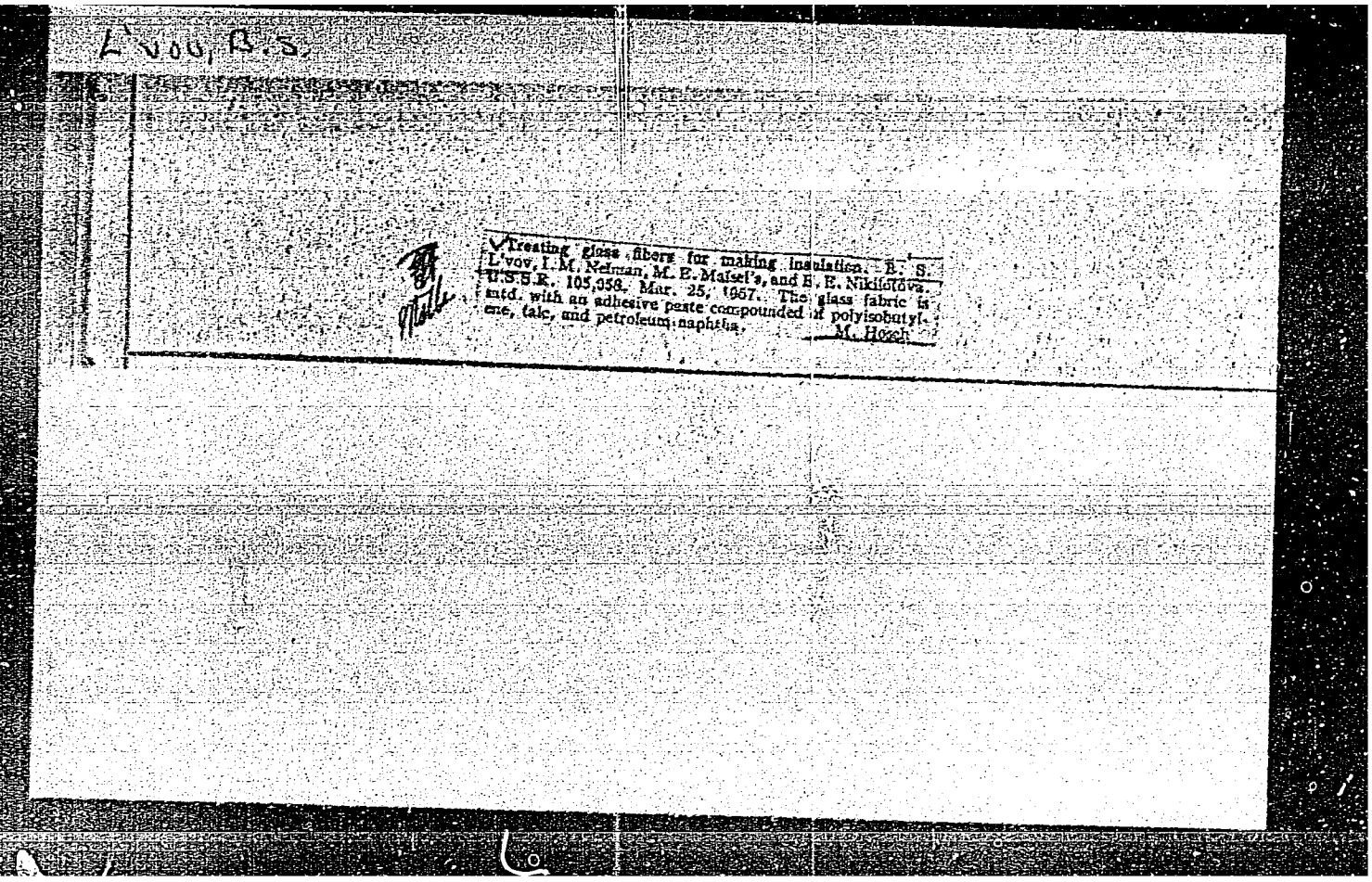
Institut fur angewandte Chemie, Leningrad.

L'VOV, Boris L'vovich; LANINA, L.I., red.

[We are building a house] My stroim dom. Moskva, Znanie, 1965. 44 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. X. Seriia: Molodezhnaia, no.14) (MIRA 18:7)

L'VOV, B.S.

Countercurrent treatment of fabrics with liquid chemical reagents. B. S. L'vov. *Legkaya Prom.* 15, No. 10, 27–9 (1955).—Countercurrent extn. of the lubricating oil from glass fabric is described in detail. Elisabeth Barabash



L'vov, B.S.

Treating glass fibers for making insulation. B. S. L'vov, I. M. Neiman, M. E. Maisel's, and E. E. Nikiforova. U.S.S.R. 105,358, Mar. 25, 1957. The glass fabric is impd. with an adhesive paste compounded of polyisobutylene, talc, and petroleum naphtha. M. Hosch

L'vov, B.

PASTUKHOVA, A., inzhener; L'VOV, B., inzhener.

Wire resistance wound on glass-fiber coil forms for relay-type controllers used in automobile electric systems. Izobr. v SSSR 2 no.6:12-13 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Automobiles--Electric equipment) (Electric wire)

L'VOV B.S.

AUTHOR: Yaroshevich, V.M., Engineer 110-58-6-22/22

TITLE: A Conference on New Electrical Insulating Materials and Technological Processes (Konferentsiya po osvoyeniyu novykh elektroizolyatsionnykh materialov i tekhnologicheskikh protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, , Nr 6, pp 77 - 80 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A conference on new insulating materials and technological processes was held in Leningrad in December, 1957. Called by the Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy promyshlennosti, it was attended by representatives of almost all the electrical manufacturing works of the USSR and of research institutes and other organisations, altogether 270 persons.

The first report was by Doctor of Chemical Sciences M.S. Aslanova and Engineer B.S. L'vov of the VNII Steklovolokna (Scientific Research Institute for Glass Fibre), who discussed the manufacture and general position of glass-fibre insulation. The conference considered that production of this material is inadequate.

The introduction of silicone insulation was discussed in detail and Candidates of Technical Sciences V.I. Kalitvyanskiy and

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A Conference on New Electrical Insulating Materials and Technological Processes

K.I. Zabirina reported on "Silicone Materials for the Insulation of Electrical Machines". Engineer Ye.P. Bogdanova spoke on "Experience in Mastering the Use of Silicone Insulation in the Elektrosila Works" and Engineer B.N. Tolpov made a similar report for the Dinamo Works. The present state of silicone insulation is then reviewed. Candidate of Technical Sciences A.V. Khval'kovskiy reported on "High-voltage Insulation of Electrical Machines with Glass/Mica Insulation Using Thermosetting Epoxy-silicone Binders". The Elektrosila Works has developed another type of mica-tape high-voltage insulation which was the subject of a report by Engineers V.N. Korolev and F.A. Kolenko. Accounts of the use of epoxy resins at the Elektrosila and Uralelektroapparat Works were read. Four reports on the impregnation of electrical machines were made by Z.I. Kholopova (KhEMZ), Engineer R.S. Kholodovskiy (GIEKI), Engineer I.G. Limov and Candidate of Technical Sciences V.V. Skipetrov (VEI) and by Engineer Z.L. Zusmanovskaya. S.V. Tsukernik (KhEMZ) reported on "The Insulation of Low-voltage Class F Machines" for which glyptal-oil-melamine varnish is most heat-resistant. Candidate of

A Conference on New Electrical Insulating Materials and Technological Processes

Technical Sciences L.T. Ponomareva (Works imeni Kalinin) reported on "Ekspanon Insulating Material", which is a transparent polymer obtained by heating synthetic rubber under appropriate conditions. A.A. Davydova (Armelektro Works) spoke on "The Use of Polyethylene Terephthalate Film for Slot Insulation of Electrical Machines". Three reports on micanite were given by Professor N.V. Aleksandrov and Engineer L.A. Epshteyn, by L.M. Bernshteyn and Engineer A.S. Ovcharova. The economics of electrical insulation was reviewed by F.Ya. Kazovskiy of the Elektrosila Works. A technical section, on the soldering of machine windings and on mechanization of winding and insulation work, met concurrently with the conference plenum. Experience with hard-soldering was discussed. Mechanization of winding and insulation work was reviewed by V.V. Solomchinskiy of the VNII Tekhnologii elektricheskikh mashin, Khar'kov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Technology of Electrical Machines, Khar'kov).

110-58-6-22/22

A Conference on New Electrical Insulating Materials and Technological Processes

The conference decided to set up an insulation section of the Society, whereby the co-ordination of work on insulating material should be improved.

ASSOCIATION: Filial NII zavoda "Elektrosila" (Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of the Elektrosila Works)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1958

1. Insulators (Electric)--Materials

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USCOMM-DC-55917

25(5) SOV/92-58-9-24/36

AUTHORS: Piskarev, I.V. and L'vov, B.S., Members of the Scientific Research Institute of Glass Fibers

TITLE: Utilization of Glass Fiber as Filtering Material (Primeneniye steklyannykh tkaney v kachestve fil'troval'nogo materiala)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The possibilities of using glass fiber in the oil industry as filtering material are now being studied by the Scientific Research Institute of Glass Fibers. In this connection the authors state that there are two types of glass fiber differentiated mostly by the length of fiber. The method of continuous pulling of melted glass at a speed of 2 km per minute is recognized in the Soviet glass manufacturing as the best one. Certain additives are admixed to the glass of usual composition in order to make the fiber more resistant mechanically and chemically. The most durable fiber is obtained from quartz glass. In a table

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the authors list various filter materials and indicate their tensile strength. The hygroscopicity of glass fiber and of some other fibrous material is low. The high temperature resistance (300° - 500° C) of glass fiber makes its use advantageous. Fiber of quartz glass or melted kaolin is able to withstand 1,500° - 1,800° C. A number of refineries now recognize the high quality of fiber glass as filtering material. The use of glass fiber for filters in contact treatment of oil proved to be expedient and economically much more profitable than the use of belting cotton fiber. The throughput of glass fiber is much higher than that of cotton fiber. The filtration speed increases when glass fiber is used in a filter. It follows therefore that a wide use of glass fiber filters in the oil industry is highly advisable.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo volokna (Scientific Research Institute of Glass Fibers)

39639
S/191/62/000/008/010/013
B124/B180

15.8350

AUTHORS: L'vov, B. S., Koltunov, M. A., Kuznetsov, V. N., Shpakovskaya, Ye. I.

TITLE: Physicomechanical characteristics of glass-reinforced plastics based on polyester resin. Elasticity constants of glass-reinforced plastics

PERIODICAL: Plastiqheskiye massy, no. 8, 1962, 38-40

TEXT: Experimental results in determining the elasticity constants and the effect of loading and deformation rates on the stress-strain diagram of glass-reinforced plastics based on ПН-1 (PN-1) polyester resin and Т-1 (T-1) glass fabric have been obtained in the laboratoriya stekloplastikov NIIPM (Laboratory of Glass-reinforced Plastics of NIIPM) and the problemnaya laboratoriya fiziko-mekhanicheskikh svoystv polimerov Moskovskogo universiteta (Special Research Laboratory for the Physicomechanical Properties of Polymers, Moscow State University). Isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide and cobalt naphthenate were used as hardeners at room temperature. Test specimens were cut out from the

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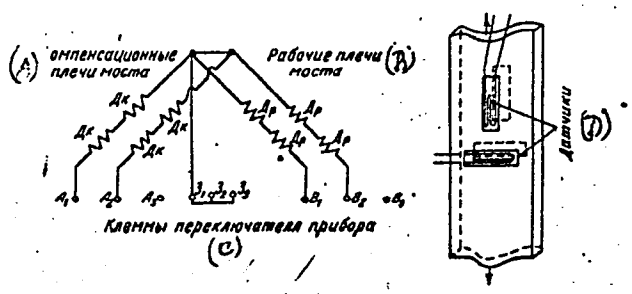
fabric with their axes at angles φ to the warp of 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90°. They were kept at 80°C for 12 hrs. Loading and unloading were done in steps of 100 kg each, and measured with an accuracy of ± 1%. Fig. 1 shows the circuit diagram of the extensometer pickups which measured with 5% accuracy. Their readings were recorded on a static tensometer sensitivity $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$. Total error of the system did not exceed 3%. The stress-strain diagram is linear up to a deformation of $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Worst results are with $\varphi = 45°$. The fabric has three symmetry axes. The glass-reinforced plastic investigated is orthotropic.

$E_\varphi/E_o = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda \cdot \cos^4\varphi + B\sin^2\varphi \cdot \cos^2\varphi + \sin^4\varphi}$, where φ is the angle between the warp and the direction of tensile stress and E = the elasticity modulus in the same direction. $\lambda = \frac{E_{90}}{E_o}$ and $2B = 4\frac{E_{90}}{E_{45}}(1 + \lambda)$. The elasticity modulus values calculated from these equations are in satisfactory agreement with experimental data. There are 5 figures.

Physicomechanical characteristics ...

Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the extensometer pickups: ($Д_к$) compensation pickup, ($Д_р$) operating pickup.

Legend: (A) compensation arms of the bridge, (B) operating arms of the bridge, (C) changeover terminals, (D) pickup.



Card 3/3

S/191/62/000/009/004/012
B101/B144

AUTHORS: L'vov, B. S., Panferov, K. V., Romanenkov, I. G., Shpakovskaya, Ye. I.

TITLE: Changes in the physicomechanical properties of glass-reinforced polycster plastics due to water

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1962, 16 - 18

TEXT: Longer immersion in water had the following effect on the physico-mechanical properties of glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) which contained 35-40% ПН-1 (PN-1) polyester resin as binder: (1) Reduction of tensile strength and bending strength depended on the type of glass filler. After 6 months' immersion in water, the tensile strength (in % of the initial value) for GRP with rope glass fabric was 62.5, with Т-1 (T-1) plain weave glass fabric 68.0, with staple glass fiber 55.9; the bending strength dropped to 44.0, 66.5, and 35.1, respectively. (2) When T-1 glass fabric was treated with the organosilicon ГВС-9 (GVS-9) preparation the tensile strength of GRP after 40 days' immersion in water dropped by only 7.6, the bending strength by 15.6%, while the corresponding values for GRP with

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untreated glass fabric were 32.5 and 61.8. (3) Result of the comparison between PN-1 resin and BF-1 (VFB-1) phenol formaldehyde resin as binder: After 6 months' immersion in water, the residual tensile strength was 83.4% for GRP from T-1 glass fabric and TH-1 (TN-1) resin, the residual binding strength 68.2%, the modulus of elasticity in tension 65.8%, the modulus of elasticity in bending 33.8%, while the corresponding values for VFB-1 resin are 85.2, 77.9, 81.0 and 73.7. (4) Effect of the thickness in the case of GRP from T-1 glass fabric and TN-1 resin, after 6 months' immersion in water: For 2.2, 5.0-5.2 and 10.2-10.8 mm thick GRP, the residual tensile strength was 68.0, 83.4 and 81.2%, the residual bending strength 66.5, 68.2 and 69.8%, the residual elasticity modulus in tension 63.7, 65.8 and 65.9%, and the residual elasticity modulus in bending 26.7, 33.8 and 57.4% of the respective original values. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ACCESSION NR: AP3001584 S/0191/63/000/006/0057/0060

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, Ye. F.; L'vov, B. S.; Stepany*chev, Ye. I.; Shpakovskaya, Ye. I.

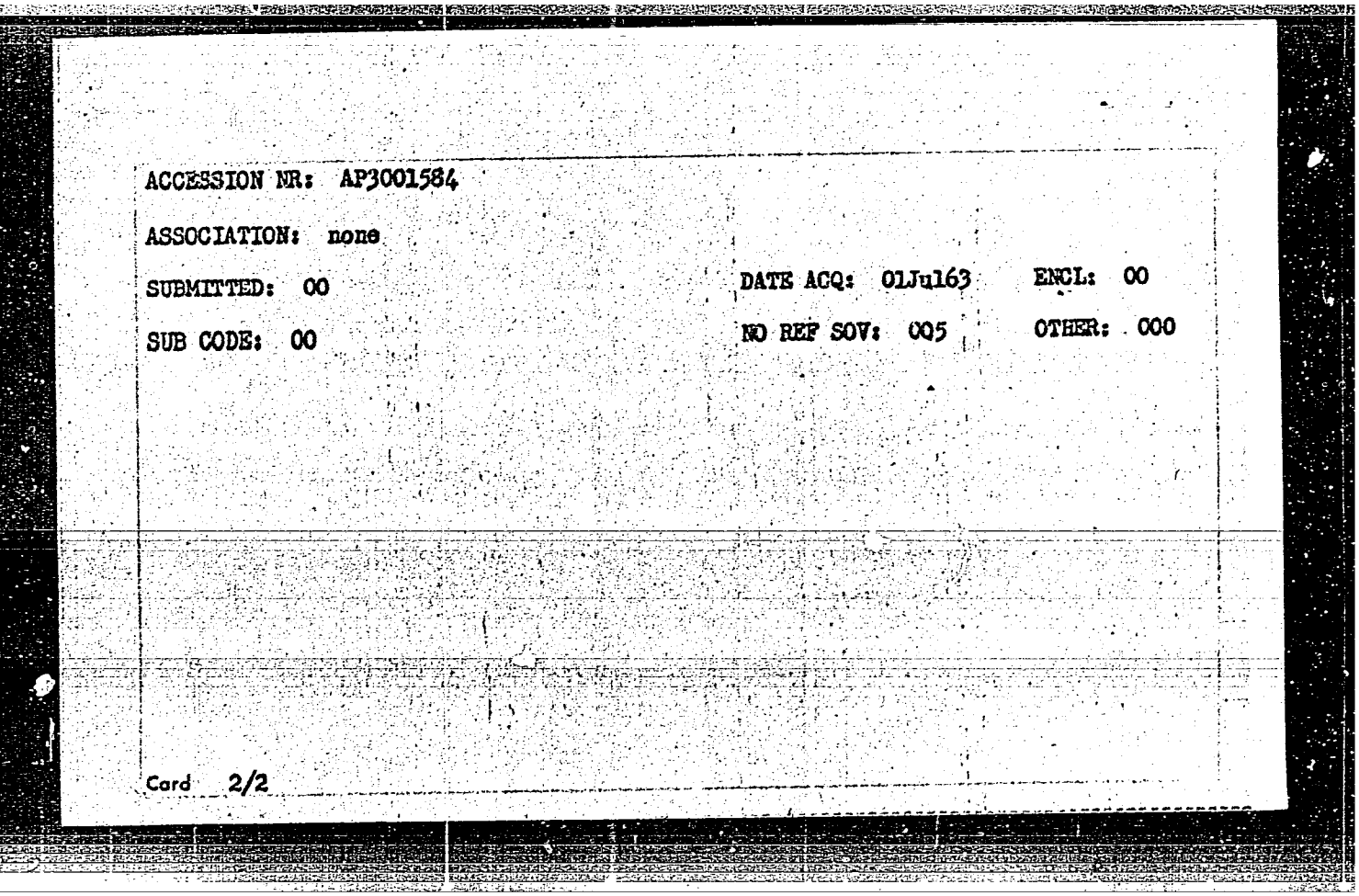
TITLE: Static tension testing of cold-cured glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1963, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: cold-cured plastics, laminated sheet material, unsaturated polyester PN-1 resin, T-1 type glass cloth, All-Union State Standard 4649-55, static tension

ABSTRACT: Article examines some problems of the methodology of testing the mechanical properties of cold-cured glass-reinforced plastics in tension. Laminated sheet material on a base of unsaturated polyester PN-1 brand resin and T-1 type glass cloth were tested. Filler material in the composition was from 52 to 60% of weight. Statistical processing of the experimental data for stability in static tension can be suitably carried out on the basis of the normal distributive law. The use of a standard sample in static testing gives distorted tensile strengths which do not reflect the actual construction properties of this material. A further application of All-Union State Standard 4649-55 for testing compositions such as these is not suitable for testing glass-reinforced plastics in static tension. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2



ACCESSION NR: AP3001584

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, Ye.F.; L'VOV, B.S.; STEPANYCHEV, Ye.I.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Methods of static tests for tensile strength of glass plastics obtained by cold setting. Plast. massy no.6:57-60 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039947 S/0191/64/000/006/0039/0040

AUTHOR: Voloshenko-Klimovitskiy, Yu. Ya.; Belyayev, Yu. A.; L'vov, B. S.; Shpakovskaya, Ye. I.

TITLE: Impact tensile strength at +20 and -196 C of glass reinforced plastics based on PN-1 binder cured at low temperatures

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 6, 1964, 39-40

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic, glass fabric T-1, polyester resin PN-1, impact tensile test, static tensile test

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed at the Laboratory of the Strength of Materials for Machine Building of the IMASh GKA i M a method for impact tensile tests of glass reinforced plastics (GRP). This method makes it possible to determine the tensile strength in uniaxial stretching and can be used for calculating mechanical strength. It was applied to T-1 glass fabric-reinforced unsaturated polyesters resin PN-1. The GRP were subjected to static and impact tests. The results, which are given in Fig. 1 of the enclosure, show that PN-1-based GRP possess a good "dynamic strength reserve" both at +20 and -196 C. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 1/ 3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039947

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 24Jun64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039947

ENCLOSURE: 01

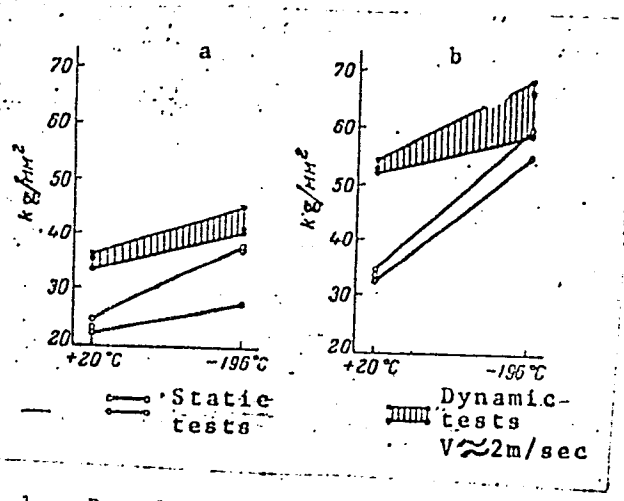


Fig. 1. Results of static and dynamic tensile tests of PN-1-based glass-reinforced plastics at +20 and -196 C.

a - Along the woof; b - along the warp.

C /3

L 52167-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) Pc-4/
Pq-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7 WW/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5015765 UR/0072/65/000/006/0026/0029
666.2'12

AUTHOR: Chernyak, M. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); L'vov, B. S. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: The optimum diameter of single glass fibers in reinforcing filler for glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 6, 1965, 26-29

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber reinforced plastic, reinforced plastic, glass fiber, diameter

ABSTRACT: A study has shown the expediency of increasing the diameter of glass fibers used in glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) from the 5—7 micron size, which is currently standard in the Soviet Union. On going from thinner to thicker fibers the glass fiber content of GRP was shown to increase as follows:

$$X_D = \frac{KD^2}{\left[\alpha\left(\sqrt{\frac{K}{X_d}} - 1\right) + D\right]^2},$$

Card 1/3

L 52167-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015765

where X_D is the content by volume of fiber of diameter D, X_d is the content by volume of fiber of diameter d, and K is a constant (about 0.9). An increase in the glass fiber content of GRP, in turn, was shown to increase the strength of the material (see Fig.1 of the Enclosure). Increasing fiber thickness also raised the chemical resistance of the GRP. In addition, an increase in fiber thickness lowers the cost, increases the productivity, and simplifies the technology of all processes involved in the production of glass fibers and GRP. An urgent review of the assortment of glass fiber products currently being produced in the USSR is recommended with a view toward switching to thicker fibers. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 formula. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklovolokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Glass Fiber)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4018

Card 2/3

CHERNYAK, M.G.; ASLANOVA, M.S.; VOL'SKAYA, S.Z.; KUTUKOV, S.S.; SIMAKOV, D.P.; NAYDUS, G.G.; BOVKUNENKO, A.N.; KOVALEV, N.N.; SHKOL'NIKOV, Ya.A.; ZHIVOV, L.G.; KOVALEV, N.P.; KOZHUKHOVA, N.V.; KOROLEVA, A.Ye.; VINOGRADOVA, A.M.; OSIPOVA, O.M.; BADALOVA, E.I.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; L'VOV, B.S.; KRYUCHKOV, N.N.; BLOKH, K.I.; MASHINSKAYA, N.I., red.

[Continuous filament glass fibers; technology fundamentals and their properties] Nepreryvnoe stekliannoe volokno; osnovy tekhnologii i svoistva. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 319 p. (MIRA 18:8)

L 44581-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6015675 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0077/0077

28
B

INVENTOR: Borovikova, S. M.; Lyakhovich, I. S.; L'vov, B. S.; Solov'yev, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of glass fiber-filled thermoplastic resins. 15 Class 39, No. 181296 [announced by the State Scientific Research Institute of Plastics (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: resin, thermoplastic resin, filler, glass fiber filler

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for making glass-fiber-filled thermoplastic resins by introducing the filler into the resin melt prepared for the melting equipment. To simplify the process, the glass-fiber filler is introduced into the corner head of the melting

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.046.073:666.189.211

L 44581-66

ACC NR: AP6015675 O

tank or extrusion press. The glass-fiber filler is a bundle of basic, straight (not twisted) glass threads. [Translation] [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Nov63/

Card 2/2

L'Vov, B. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1297

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke, Moscow, 1957

Polucheniye izotopov. Moshchnyye gamma-ustanovki. Radiometriya i dozimetriya; trudy konferentsii ... (Isotope Production. High-energy Gamma-Radiation Facilities. Radiometry and Dosimetry; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 293 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR; Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Komissiya po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

Editorial Board: Prolov, Yu.S. (Resp. Ed.), Zhavoronkov, N.M. (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Aglintsev, K.K., Alekseyev, B.A., Bochkarev, V.V., Lebedinskiy, A.I., Malkov, I.P., Sinitsyn, V.I., and Popova, G.I. (Secretary); Tech. Ed.: Kovichkov, N.D.

PURPOSE: This collection is published for scientists, technologists, persons engaged in medicine or medical research, and others concerned with the production and/or use of radioactive and stable isotopes and radiation.

COVERAGE: Thirty-eight reports are included in this collection under three main subject divisions: 1) production of isotopes, 2) high-energy gamma-radiation facilities, and 3) radiometry and dosimetry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

06388
SOV/170-59-2-6/23

24(7)

AUTHOR: L'vov, B.V.

TITLE: An Investigation of Atomic Absorption Spectra by Means of Complete Vaporization of the Substance in a Graphite Cell

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 44-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are several methods for obtaining vapor columns in investigations of absorption spectra: King's furnace [Ref 1], flame [Ref 2], closed quartz cells [Ref 3] and arc discharge plasma [Ref 4]. After pointing out some inherent deficiencies of all these methods, the author proposes a new method of complete evaporation of the substance under investigation in a graphite cell heated to a high temperature. Its design and the way of conducting experiments are described, and its advantages over the former methods are mentioned. The absorption spectra of the following elements were studied; Cr, Mn, K, Cs, Sr, Ba, Tl and Pb, and the relationships between the optical density and the concentration of the elements investigated were established; Figure 4 shows an example of such a relationship for chromium line with a wavelength of 4,254 Å. It was experimentally confirmed that oxide and hydroxide compounds of elements in the cell were completely dissociated. Several

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06388
SOV/170-59-2-6/23

An Investigation of Atomic Absorption Spectra by Means of Complete Vaporization of the Substance in a Graphite Cell

possible applications of the new method are mentioned: the determination of atomic constants, in particular the values of shifts of resonance lines; the investigation of thermodynamic characteristics of reactions proceeding at low temperatures, below 2,000°C; the determination of coefficients of diffusion of atomic vapors in various media, etc. The author thanks G.I. Kibisov for his guidance and aid in this study and V.M. Gavrilova for designing the photoelectric part of the device.
There are: 1 photo, 1 diagram, 1 graph, 1 absorption curve, 1 table and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 1 English, 1 American and 3 unidentified.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry awarded the Order of Red Labor Banner), Leningrad.

66752

24,3400

AUTHOR: L'vov, B. V.

S/170/59/002/11/008/024
B014/B014

TITLE: The Use of Atomic Absorption Spectra for Analyses

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 11, pp 56-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present article the author describes a method used for quantitative analysis, in which a complete vaporization of a small sample contained in a graphite cell is particularly advantageous. The absorption coefficient of certain absorption lines is measured using resonance lines of certain elements as a source of light. If these lines are sufficiently narrow compared to the absorption lines, they may be considered monochromatic, and formula (1) can be used to determine the absorption coefficient. Formula (2) describes the concentration of free atoms in the cell. In equation (3), the absorption coefficient is replaced by the experimental optical density. This equation may be used for calculation if the assumption concerning monochromatic emission is satisfied. In the general case, however, this condition is not satisfied, and equation (3) is therefore not suited. For practical purposes it is necessary to calibrate the apparatus not only for pure compounds, but also for impurities of other elements. Experiments showed that sensitivity is increased by a reduction in

Card 1/2

the cross section of the hole of the graphite cell. Next, the exact measurement of low optical density is discussed on the basis of American papers (Refs 2 and 15). The length of the cell has some effect on the relative sensitivity. The following sources of error are mentioned: the dosage of the sample, determination of the optical density, and modifications of experimental conditions (temperature etc). The first source of error can be eliminated by applying methods of microanalysis. This is, however, somewhat complicated. The two other sources of error can be reduced by an appropriate experimental arrangement. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 17 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut prikladnoy khimii, g. Leningrad
(State Order of Red Banner of Work Institute of Applied Chemistry, City of Leningrad)

S/089/61/010/003/019/021
B102/B205

AUTHORS: L'vov, B. V., Mosichev, V. I.

TITLE: Quantitative spectrum analysis of the isotopic composition of boron

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1961, 279-281

TEXT: As the conventional methods of determining the isotopic composition of boron are very complicated and require special preparations or radiation sources, a new method is suggested in the present "Letter to the Editor". In this method, the isotopic composition is determined with the help of the vibrational electron spectra of BO molecules, for which the isotopic shift is large enough and can be caused by an ordinary spectroscopic apparatus. A method has been worked out for the quantitative determination of the isotopic composition of elementary amorphous boron, whose main substance accounts for ~85% by weight. The boron was evaporated in the carbon arc (air atmosphere). Evaporation in the a-c arc with different additions to the boron powder have failed. However, spectra obtained in the d-c arc were usable. Their intensity was largely

independent of amperage and oxygen supply. The authors used samples of 7 mg weight, a current of 9-10 a, and a spark gap of 3 mm length, in which the analysis was carried out. The sample was put in a channel of the carbon electrode, which was 3 mm deep and 2.5 mm wide. A KC-55 (KS-55) spectrograph with quartz optics was used to record the BO spectra within the range of 2400-2500 A. Exposure took 90 sec, and the slit had a width of 7 μ. Spectroscopic photoplates of the type П (P) with a sensitivity of 16 (according to ГОСТ (GOST)) were used for the purpose. The BO spectra were examined between 2000 and 8500 A. They contained an alpha band in the range of 3100-8500 A, and a beta band in the range of 2000-3600 A. In the latter, the 0-1 BO band with the edges $B^{11}O$ 2437.10 A and $B^{10}O$ 2440.71 A proved particularly favorable but could not be used since the $B^{10}O$ edge was overlapped by a $B^{11}O$ rotational band. Therefore, the two lines 2460.59 A ($B^{11}O$) and 2460.81 A ($B^{10}O$) were chosen for the analysis. Fig. 2 shows microphotograms of the two lines for samples with 83.3, 51.2, and 19.2 at% B^{10}. The background which was considerably large for the analytical lines, had to be taken into account. The slit width of 7μ proved to be an optimum. At smaller widths, the

intensity of the lines was much lower, whereas at larger widths, the background was much stronger. An МФ-4 (MF-4) microphotometer was used to measure the blackening. The calibration curve $W = f(\log I)$ was drawn to determine the intensity from the blackening. The authors obtained a straight line with a tangent of the inclination angle of ~ 2. The intensity and concentration ratios for five samples are intercompared in Table 1. It was found that the relation $I_{B^{11}O}/I_{B^{10}O} = C_{B^{11}}/C_{B^{10}}$ is valid. Thus, it is possible to determine the concentration within the range of 19.2 - 67.2 at% B^{10} without a standard which is required only at higher concentrations. The results of determination of the B^{10} concentration in the five samples are given in Table 2 which also contains the absolute (1) and relative (2) square errors. The method is recommended for determining the isotopic composition of several solid boron compounds. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1960

Quantitative spectrum analysis of the ... S/089/61/010/003/019/021
B102/B205

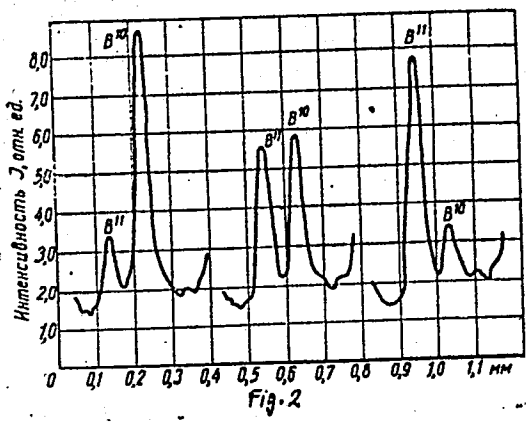

Fig. 2

Tab. 1

Номер образца No.	$I_{B^{11}O}/I_{B^{10}O}$	$C_{B^{11}}/C_{B^{10}}$
1	4,18	4,21
2	1,81	1,85
3	0,94	0,95
4	0,49	0,49
5	0,24	0,20

Tab. 2

Номер образца No.	$C_{B^{10}}$, ат.%	$\sigma_{абс}$, % ①	$\sigma_{отн}$, % ②
1	19,5	0,63	3,2
2	35,6	1,80	5,0
3	51,5	1,50	3,0
4	67,2	1,60	4,9
5	80,8	0,99	5,1

Card 4/4

41699
S/032/62/028/011/003/015
B106/B186

5.5310

AUTHORS: L'vov, B. V., Mosichev, V. I., and Senyuta, S. A.

TITLE: Quantitative spectrum analysis of the isotope composition of oxygen

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 11, 1962, 1322 - 1324

TEXT: An attempt was made to use the electron vibration spectra of O_2, OH, and CO in the visible and ultraviolet spectral regions in order to analyze the isotope composition of the oxygen (O^{16}, O^{18}). The most suitable was the 1,0 type band (edge at 4123.6 Å) of the system of Ångstrom bands in the CO spectrum. The isotope shift for this band is 9 Å. The spectrum was excited in a high-frequency discharge tube without electrode and was recorded photoelectrically. In the range of concentration investigated (1 - 31% O^{18}), a linear relation was found between the O^{18} percentage, c_{calc}, calculated on the basis of the spectrum analysis

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Quantitative spectrum analysis...

and the real percentage, c_r, in the sample ($c_{calc} = 0.65\ c_r + 5$). The deviation of this function from the theoretical straight line ($c_{calc} = c_r$) is due to the superimposition of a small peak of the CO spectrum at the edge of the CO^{18} band. The smaller gradient of the calibration straight line as compared to the theoretical line is due partly to the overlapping of the rotation structure of the CO^{18} band and the edge of the CO^{16} band and partly to the coincidence of the bands CO^{16} 4123.6 Å and CO 4124.8 Å of the Herzberg system. Possible shifts of the standard straight line resulting from changes in the composition of the sample were not investigated. The absolute root-mean-square error of the reproducibility of a single measurement is ±0.5% for the method described. 15 - 20 min are required to analyze the sample 5 times; the gas consumption per analysis is $\sim 10\ cm^3$. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

L'VOV, B.V.

Theory of the method of atomic absorption analysis. Zav.lab. 28 no.8:931-938 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Spectrum analysis)

L'VOV, B.V.; MOSICHEV, V.I.; SENYUTA, S.A.

Quantitative spectral analysis of the isotopic composition of oxygen. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1322-1324 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Oxygen--Isotopes) (Spectrum analysis)

L'VOV, B.V.; MOSICHEV, V.I.

Isotopic spectral analysis of deuterium compounds. Trudy GI[illegible]
no.49:269-276 '62.

Quantitative spectral analysis of the isotopic composition of boron in some of its compounds. Ibid.:277-282

(MIRA 17:11)

L'VOV, B.V.

Possibility of conducting an absolute analysis based on atomic absorption spectra. Trudy GIPKH no.49:256-268 '62.
(MIRA 17:11)

L 47047-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5007539 S/0368/65/002/001/0009/0015

18

B

AUTHOR: Mosichev, V. I.; L'vov, B. V.; Khartsizov, A. D.

TITLE: Determination of isotopic composition of hydrogen-tritium mixtures by the method of emission spectral analysis

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 9-15

TOPIC TAGS: isotopic composition, hydrogen tritium mixture, emission analysis, spectral analysis

ABSTRACT: A photoelectric method is described for determining the isotopic composition of hydrogen-tritium mixtures from the atomic spectrum of hydrogen excited in a high-frequency discharge. Several discharge tubes of the type shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure were constructed of glass or quartz, with different ballast volumes ranging from 25 to 800 cm^2; the use of the ballast volume eliminated the distortion of the analysis result caused by adsorption of hydrogen by the walls of the tube during the discharge. The spectra were excited with the high-frequency generator (145 Mcs, ~ 30 W), and an ISP-51A spectrograph was used to record the intensities of the isotopic components H_β 4861.33 Å and T_β 4859.61 Å. The rms error of a single determination was 1.5--2.2% of the concentration of the isotope

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L 47047-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007539

with the smaller content. A fuller study is made of the validity of the frequently made assumption that the intensity ratio of the tritium and hydrogen line is equal to the ratio of their concentrations. The result of this study is the following formula for the calculation of the isotopic composition

$$C_T(\text{ат. }\%) = \frac{100}{1{,}03(I_H/I_T)_{max} + 1}$$

This holds true for the concentration interval 0.2--99.8% of one of the isotopes. The duration of the analysis is 30 min. After the end of the analysis the sample can be used for its initial purposes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 8 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: IC, OP

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 58301-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
Pz-6/Pab-10 IJP(c) JD/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5010037 UR/0368/65/002/002/0097/0104

AUTHORS: Bodretsova, A. I.; L'vov, B. V.; Pavlovskaya, Ye. N; 41 B
Prokof'yev, V. K.

TITLE: Some spectroscopic characteristics of sealed lamps with hollow cathodes made of different metals 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 2, 1965, 97-104

TOPIC TAGS: spectroscopic characteristic, sealed lamp, emission spectroscopy, hollow cathode

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the dependence of the intensity of resonance lines in sealed lamps with hollow cathodes made of various metals (Al, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, Ti, and Zn) on the type and pressure of the inert gas filling the lamp and on the discharge current. They also investigated the dependence of the widths of these lines on the current and on the type of gas. A picture of the hollow-cathode lamp used is shown in Fig. 1 of the

Card 1/4

Enclosure. The intensity of the resonance lines was measured photoelectrically using a diffraction monochromator with dispersion 6 A/mm (in the visible and ultraviolet regions) and the universal UM-2 monochromator (in the visible region of the spectrum). The pressure of the gas was such as to maintain the glow stable near the hollow cathode. The discharge current ranged from 15 to 30 mA, depending on the cathode material. The results show that the metals tested can be divided into three groups, depending on their resistance to melting, singularities in the variation of the intensity of the resonance lines, and the variation of the voltage drop on the tube as a function of the gas pressure. The first group (Co, Ci, Cu, Fe, Mo, Ni, Ti) has a line that goes through a pronounced maximum, (at 3 -- 4 mm Hg for neon) and a rapidly falling voltage drop. The second group (Mg, Ca, and Al) is similar to the first group, except for the case of Ca, where only argon produces a pronounced maximum. In the case of the third group (Bi, Cd, Pd, Sb, Sn, and Zn) no gas gave a pronounced maximum of intensity. A check on the stability of the tubes showed that the fluctuation noise is due more to the shot effect of the receiver than

L 58301-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010037

to internal noise of the tube, and that in any case the noise does not exceed 0.1 per cent. Original article has: 7 figures, 1 formula, and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Jul64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 005

Card 3/4

L 5429-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/ETC/EWG(m)/T/EWP(b) DS/WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5025294 UR/0051/65/019/004/0507/0510
535.184

AUTHOR: L'vov, B. V.

TITLE: Determining the absolute values of oscillator strengths by combined measurement of the total and linear absorption of a vapor layer in a graphite cell

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 507-510

TOPIC TAGS: oscillator strength, optics, light absorption, absorption line

ABSTRACT: Combined measurement of total and linear absorption is used for determining the absolute oscillator strengths of spectral lines. An absorption vapor layer is produced by pulse vaporization of a predetermined quantity of an element with a known effective absorption path inside a heated graphite cell. The substance is rapidly vaporized by placing a salt of the element to be studied on the end of a carbon electrode, inserting the electrode into the heated cell, and heating the electrode by a powerful d-c arc from outside the furnace. Vapor losses due to diffusion are reduced by placing the cell in a chamber filled with argon at a pressure

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5025294

of several atmospheres. The oscillator strength is calculated from the formula:

$$f = 0.188 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{AS\Delta\nu}{M\varphi(D_\beta)k}\left(1 - \frac{I}{I_0}\right),$$

where A is atomic weight, S is the cross sectional area of the graphite cell in cm^2, $\Delta\nu$ is the spectral interval in cm^{-1}, M is the weight of the element placed in the cell in grams, I_0 and I are the intensities of the nonabsorbed and absorbed beam of light respectively from a continuous spectrum emitter in spectral region $\Delta\nu$, coefficient k accounts for the limbs of the absorption line, and $\phi(D_\beta)$ is a function of the linear absorption (defined in the paper) which expresses the ratio of the total absorption to the integral coefficient of absorption at optical densities close to unity on the assumption that this function is independent of line contour. The proposed method of measurement eliminates the need for consideration of the shift in absorption lines with respect to emission lines in making calculations, as well as eliminating the effects which temperature and pressure in the experiment and the superfine structure of the lines have on the results. The oscillator strengths of An 3076 Å, Pb 2833 Å and Cd 2288 Å were measured by this method. The results show satisfactory agreement with the most reliable data on the oscillator strengths for these lines. The random error in measurements is determined basically by the error in measuring the area of the cell cross section, and was no more than 20% in these experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 7 formulas, and 1 table. [14]

L 5429-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5025294

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4134

Card 3/3

L 22519-66 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6010443

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/003/0207/0212

AUTHOR: Bodretsova, A. I.; L'vov, B. V.; Mosichev, V. I.

ORG: none

42
B

TITLE: Spectral characteristics of high-frequency discharge in tubes with a hollow electrode (Report delivered at the Fourteenth Conference on Spectroscopy held in Moscow on 28 January—2 February 1965)

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 3, 1966, 207-212

TOPIC TAGS: high frequency discharge, electrode, resonance line, radiation intensity

ABSTRACT: Spectral properties of high-frequency discharge in hollow electrode tubes have been investigated. To increase the radiation intensity of metal resonance lines in hollow cathode tubes, the possibility of tube feeding by a high-frequency discharge was analyzed. It was established that high-frequency discharge, in comparison with direct-current glow discharge, provides an intensity gain two orders higher at the same level of self-absorption lines. The reasons for these differences are discussed. Simplified designs of high-frequency tubes are described. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula. [Based on authors' abstract.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1 BK

UDC: 621.32:535.339.2

L'VOV, D.

Mounted implements. Nauka i zhizn' 20 no.10:35-36 O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Agricultural machinery)

L'VOV, D., inzhener.

New achievements of the construction industry. Prof.-tekh.obr. 11 no.7:16-19 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Moscow--Construction industry--Exhibitions)

L'VOV, D.

Combine for making reinforced concrete elements. Prof.-tekh.obr. 12 no.1:13-16 J '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Precast concrete) (Building machinery)

L'VOV, D.

Large brick blocks. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12 no.7:15-18 Jl '55.
(Bricklaying) (MLRA 8:9)

L'vov, D.

BLAGMAN,B.; L'VOV,D.

New technique of builders. Prof.-tekh.obr.12 no.9:11-13 S'55.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Direktor Stroitel'noy shkoly fabrichno-zavodskogo obucheniya no.27, Dnepropetrovsk (for Blagman)
(Dnepropetrovski--Building)

L'VOV, D.

Five-year plan of reinforced concrete construction. Prof.-tekh.obr. 13 no.9:10-12 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

L'VOV, D.K.

Specific independence of the mosquito Aedes esoensis Yam. (Diptera, Culicidae), the vector of Japanese encephalitis. Ent.oboz.35 no.4: 929-934 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii i parazitologii im.akademika Ye.N.Pavlovskogo, Voyenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.
(Soviet Far East--Mosquitoes) (Transbaikalia--Mosquitoes)

USSR / Zooparasitology. Mites and Insects as Disease Vectors. G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, No 53009

Author : L'vov, D. K.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Discovery of Little Studied Bloodsucking Malanders (Leptoconops) in the Moscow Oblast.

Orig Pub : Zool. zh., 1957, 36, No. 5, 789-790.

Abstract : The malanders of genus Leptoconops, previously found principally in the southern parts of the country, were found in the Moscow oblast. The bloodsuckers are active at an unusual time for malanders, during the daytime, preferably between 2-4 o'clock, at 23-25°. The bites are almost painless. These malanders attack dogs more intensely than humans. The bloodsucking lasts 3-4 minutes.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1959, No. 10370

AUTHOR : Livov, D. K.
INST. : Military Medical Academy
TITLE : The Species Independence of the Mosquito-Vector of Japanese Encephalitis, Aedes Esoensis Yam
CITE. PUB. : Tr. Voyen.-med. akad., 1957, 76, 60-67
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

L'VOV D.K.

FASTOVSKAYA, E.I.; L'VOV, D.K.; LOPATIN, A.N.

Epidemiological data on tick-borne encephalitis in the construction zone of the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.1:14-20 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya epidemiologii i organizatsii bor'by s malyariyey i drugimi parazitarnymi zabolevaniyami Instituta malyarii meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. otdeleniyem M.G.Rashina)

(ENCEPHALITIS, epidemiology
tick-borne encephalitis in construction zone, statist. (Rus))

L'VOV, D. K.

"The immunological structure of the population in the foothill-taiga focus of tick-borne encephalitis in the Krasnoyarsk region."

Desyatoye soveshchaiye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR nad Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Inst. of Malaria, Med Parasitology and Helminthology - Moscow

L'VOV, D.K.

Immunological population study in a foothill taiga focus of tick-borne encephalitis in .. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.2:143-149 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya epidemiologii i organizatsii bor'by s malyariyey i drugimi parazitarnymi zabolevaniyami Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.instituta - prof.P.G.Sergiyev, zav.otdeleniyem M.G.Rashina).
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, epidemiol.
tick-borne, in USSR (Rus))

L'VOV, D.K.

Technic of mass serological survey of the population living in the foci of tick-borne encephalitis. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 28 no.3:318-320 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii i organizatsii bor'by s malyariyey i drugimi parazitarnymi zabolevaniyami Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof.P.G.Sergiyev, zav.otdelom - M.G.Rashina).
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, prev. & control, tick-borne, mass serol. surveys in Russia (Rus))

L'VOV, D. K. Cand Med Sci -- "Study of the immunological structure of the population [redacted] in relation to tick-borne encephalitis in two regions of Krasnoyarskiy Kray." Mos, 1960 (Acad Med Sci USSR). (KL, 1-61, 209)

L'VOV, D.K.

Immunological pattern of the population of Birilyussy District, Krasnoyarsk Territory, with respect to tick-borne encephalitis. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:398-405 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom M.G. Rashina).
(BIRILYUSSY DISTRICT--ENCEPHALITIS)

L'VOV, D. K.; LOKHMAN, F. S.; ANYAKINA, V. A.

Immunological condition of children delivered from mothers immune to tick encephalitis. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4:406-408 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom M. G. Rashina), otdela entsefalitov Instituta poliomielita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. M. P. Chumakov, zav. otdelom - prof. Ye. N. Levkovich) i Kozul'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Krasnoyarskogo kraya (glavnyy vrach F. S. Lokhman).

(ENCEPHALITIS) (IMMUNITY)

L'VOV, D. K.

Duration of observation of complement-fixing antibodies in tick-borne encephalitis. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.6:716-718 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii (zav. - dotsent M. G. Rashina) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P. G. Sergiyev)

(ENCEPHALITIS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)