

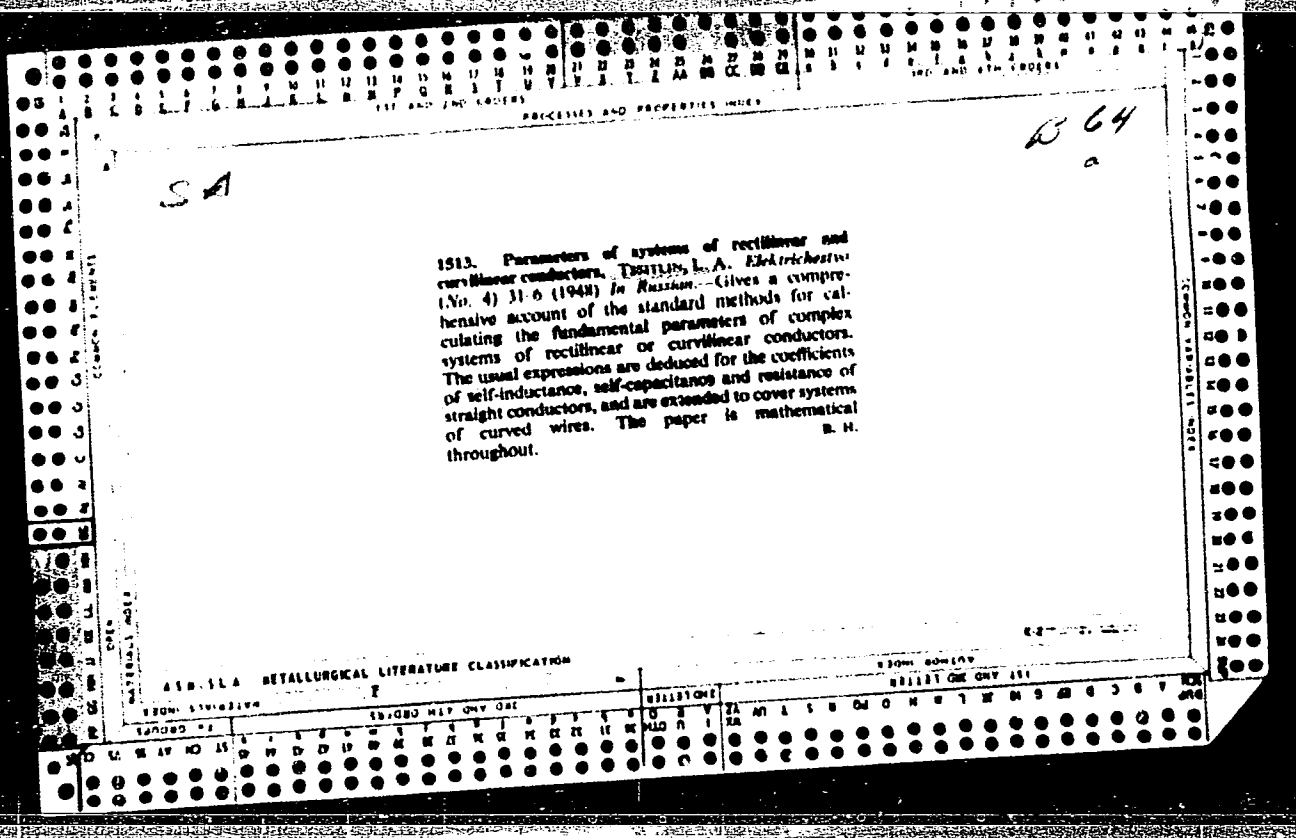
TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Coefficient of self-inductance deflected along the arc of a circuit. Trudy  
Len.politekh.inst. no.2:121-132 '47. (MLBA 6:8)  
(Self-inductance)

TSEYTLIN, L. A.

Tseytlin, L. A. "On transitory processes in an oscillating circuit containing iron," Trudy Leningr. politekhn. in-ta im. Kalinina, 1948, No. 3, p. 55-66.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no. 18, 1949).



PA 29T22

USSR/Electricity

Electric Power Transmission  
Transmission Lines

Sep 1947

"Symmetrical Phase Transformation in a Multiphase System," L. A. Tselylin, Paper, Military Red Star Academy of Communications Inent Budenniy, 5 pp

"Elektrichesvo" No 9

Discusses the general circumstances of symmetrical phase transformation of a multiphase system without the aid of transformers and establishes conditions where it is possible to have symmetrical transformation with a high degree of efficiency. In particular, the article discusses the process of producing sym-

LC

29T22

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

Sep 1947

metrical and asymmetrical three-phase systems, the transformation of three-phase systems into one-phase systems and vice versa, as well as the transfer of one-phase systems into multiphase systems.

LC

29T22

TSSEYI IN, L. A.

TSEYTLIN, L. A.

PA 10/49T37

USSR/Electronics  
Circuits, Nonlinear  
Oscillations, Self

Jun 48

"Self-Oscillation in a Conservative Nonlinear Circuit"  
L. A. Tseytlin, 7 3/4 pp

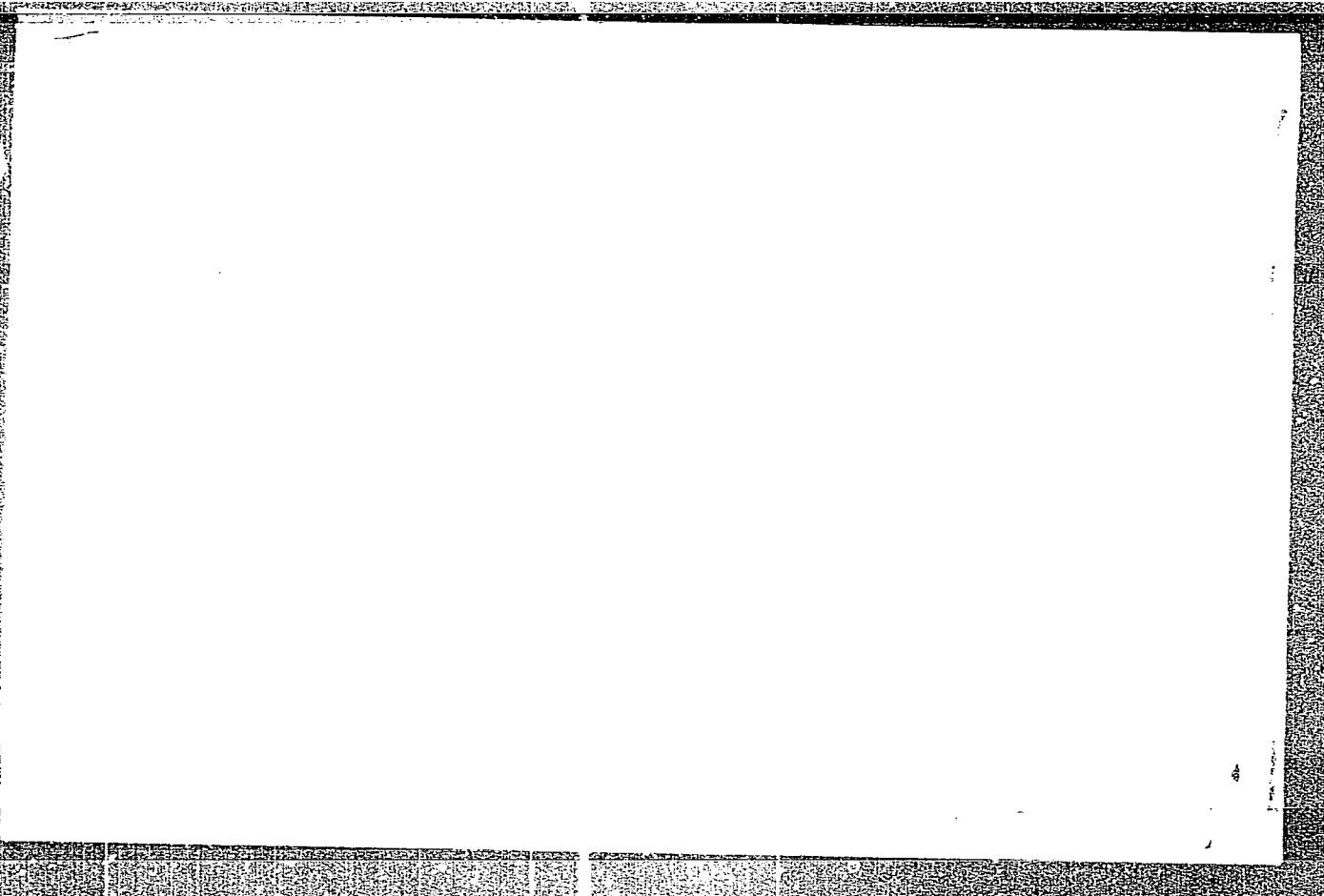
"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XVIII, No 6

Author analyzed subject in previous paper. In-  
tends to complete former work by treating quantitative  
aspect. Determines amplitude and period of os-  
cillation and also magnetic current curves associ-  
ated with an iron coil armature and magnitude of  
current passing through it. Submitted 4 Nov 47.

10/49T37

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757020006-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757020006-3"

TSEYTLIN, L. A.

TSEYTLIN, L. A.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

"Calculation of the Inductance of Plane Loops." 27 June 1949. General expressions are given for the individual and mutual inductances of the loops and calculated relationships for the individual and mutual inductance of rectilinear conductors lying in one plane. A general method is developed for calculating the inductances of rectangular and multiangular loops with mutually perpendicular sides. Approximate methods of calculating the inductances of plane loops of any type are examined.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

TSNYTLIN, I. A.

D-35 TSNYTLIN, I. A. Induktivnosti provodov i kontsurv  
(Inductances of conductors and circuits). Moscow,  
Gosenergoizdat, 1950. 226p. DLC QC631. T8;  
OUMF No. 200-E; ■ N/5 663.5.T8, ■ 283284.

A systematic exposition of the methods of calculating inductances of conductors and circuits and the formulas for the most important particular cases. The book is designed for engineers and scientists concerned with electromagnetic calculations.



TSEYTLIN, L. A., Docent

PA 167T3

USSR/Electricity - Transformers  
Mathematics

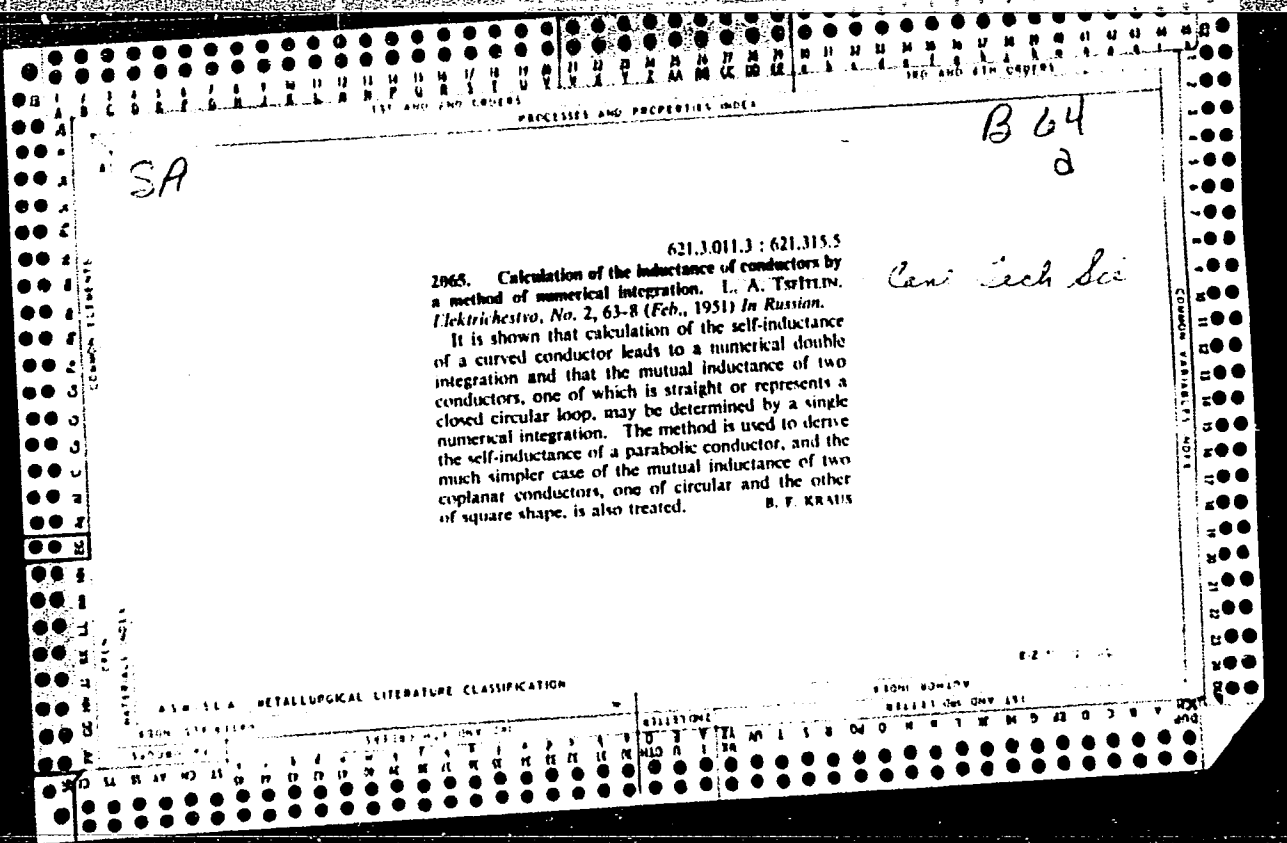
May 50

"Problem of Calculating the Leakage Inductance of Transformers," Prof P. L. Kalantarov,  
Dr. Tech Sci, Docent L. A. Tseytlin, Cand Tech Sci

"Elektrichestvo" No 5, pp 6-9

Suggests new method as opposed to Petrov's (1934) for calculating mean geometric distance  
of areas fo two rectangles. This method, especially for rectangles at considerable  
distance from each other, enables more rapid calculation. Submitted 31 Oct 49

PA 167T3



SHATELEN, M. A., TOLVINSKIY, V. A., NEYMAN, L. R.,  
MIKHAYLOV, M. M., ZAYTSEV, I. A., LUR'YE, A. G.,  
TSEYTLIN, L. A., MITKEVICH, A. V.

Kalantarov, Pavel Lazarevich, 1892-1951, Engineer.

P. L. Kalantarov, Obituary, Elektrichestvo, No. 2, '52.

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

TSEYTLIN, L. A., and KALANTAROV, P. L.

*(Lev Aleksandrovich.)*

Raschet induktivnosti [Computation of Inductance], reference book, 1955, Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 368 pages, 12.5 rubles.

The book examines questions of computing inductance that engineers have to confront when solving many problems related to various fields of electrical engineering. Formulas are given, tables and curves for computing the separate and mutual inductance of wires, circuits and coils of diverse form. The general formulas and methods of computing are illustrated by numerical examples. The book is intended for engineers and research workers.

SO: M-1324, 19 Nov 56

TSEYTLIN, L.A.

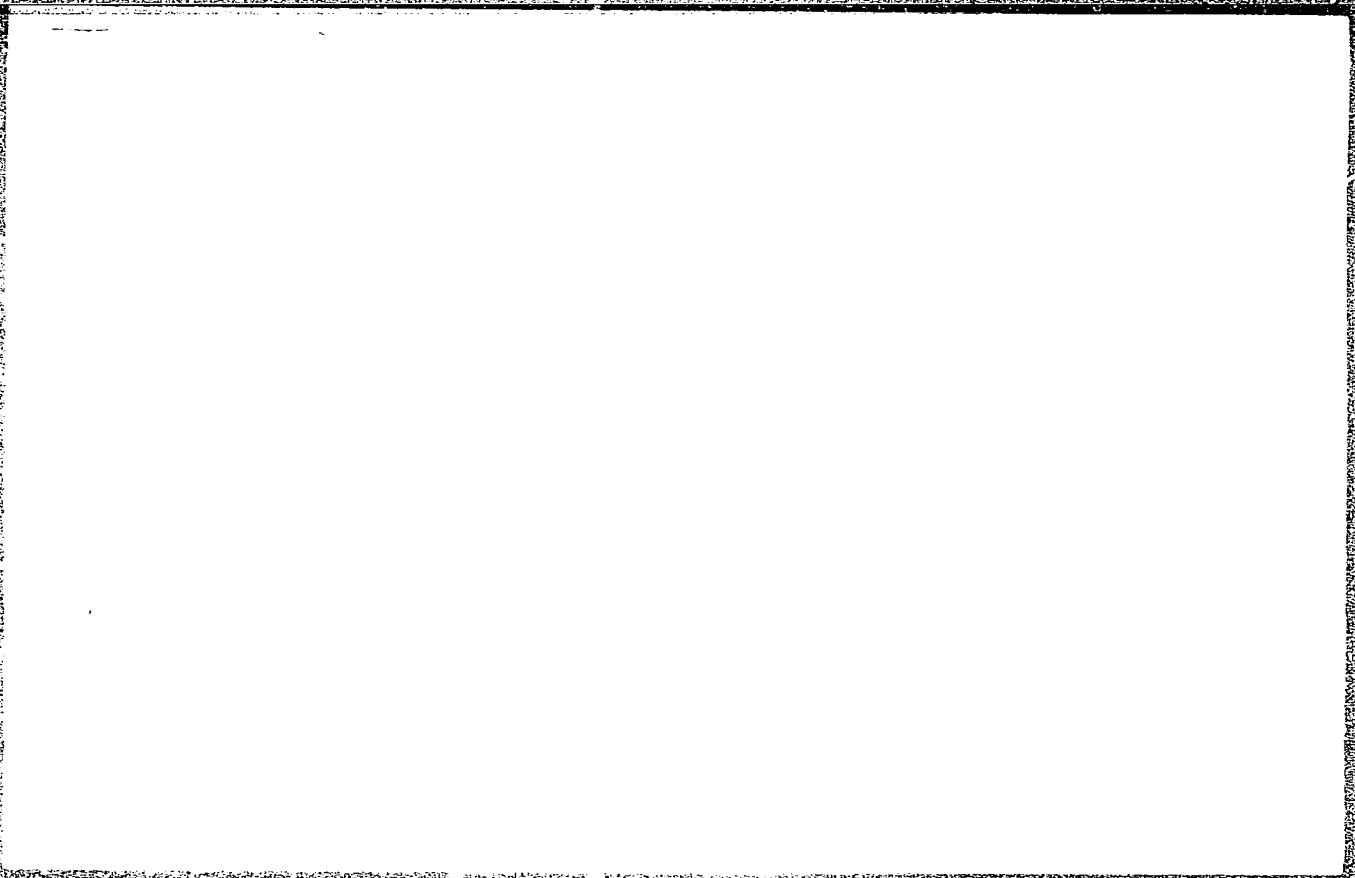
Torque in electrodynamic instruments. Izv. vuzov. no.6:13-16 N-D '55.

(MLRA 9:3)

(Electric measurements) (Moments of inertia)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001757020006-3**



**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001757020006-3"**

SEVDIN, S.Ye.; ISKREIN, A.F.

Characteristics of glycolytic oxidation-reduction in myocardial  
extracts. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.6:613-616 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

2. Institut Farmakologii i Khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

~~TSEYTLIN, L. A.~~  
TSEYTLIN, L. A. CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1833  
SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS  
AUTHOR CEJTLIN, L.A.  
TITLE On the Skim Effect in a Conductor System of Rectangular Cross  
Section.  
PERIODICAL Žurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc.12, 2771-2777 (1956)  
Issued: 1 / 1957

The paper by DER-SVARC, Žurn.techn.fis, 18, 1405 (1948) deals with a rather important case relating to a system consisting of a large number of similar conductors (rails) which are arranged at equal distances from one another. However, the applicability of the formulae derived for this case is limited by the difficulties connected with their computation. The present work shows that, in the case of some assumptions, it is not difficult to find quite a simple formula which attains more or less the same degree of accuracy as that developed by DER-SVARC. Here the same case of a marked skim effect in a system similar to the one described above is investigated. The currents in two adjoining rails have opposite directions and the height of the rail  $2a$  is greater than the distance  $2c$  between them. At first the case of very thin rails is investigated. In order to compare an approximated method of computation with the accurate method it is necessary to find the ratio of voltages of the magnetic field in a system with finite height ( $H_1$ ) and in a semi-infinite system ( $H_2$ ). In an appendix to this work the formulae for very thin rails are derived. Next, the case with a finite thickness of the rails is investigated. The general formula for the rail re-



Žurn.techn.fis,26, fasc.12, 2771-2777 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1833

sistance is at first derived, after which real measurements are dealt with, and the final formula, in a form that corresponds to that of COCROFT and DER-SVARC, is found:

$$\frac{R}{R_0} = 4.03 \cdot 10^{-4} \sqrt{\frac{f}{R_{01}}} \Phi$$

R is the rail resistance,  $R_0$  is the resistance in the case of parallel current,  $R_{01}$  is a resistance  $R_0$  in Ohm referred to one meter of the length of rail.

INSTITUTION:

Tseytlin, L. A.

57-12-17/19

AUTHOR: Tseytlin, L. A.

TITLE: On a Possibility of Obtaining a Homogeneous Magnetic Field (Ob odnoy vozmozhnosti polucheniya odnorodnogo magnitnogo polya).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 2792-2793 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In cases, where it is required, that the appliance generating the field is not supposed to generate a field in the surrounding space, the following contrivance may be used: an appliance consisting of two windings in the shape of rotation-ellipsoids with identical foci, which are wound in such a way, that the planes of the windings are in a vertical position to the common axis of rotation of the system. If the windings are close to each other and are evenly distributed along the axis of rotation, it can be easily shown by means of the solution of the corresponding boundary problem, that the magnetic field within the volume V, which is bounded by the surface of the internal ellipsoid, will be homogeneous. That the field strength be equal to a assumed value H and no field may exist outside

Card 1/2

On a Possibility of Obtaining a Homogeneous Magnetic Field 57-12-17/19

of the windings, the following conditions must be satisfied:

$$\frac{w_1 i_1}{m_1} = - \frac{w_2 i_2}{m_2} = q \frac{H}{A}$$

using the following notation:

$$A = 4\pi \frac{k_1 + m_1}{k_2 + m_2} \quad -k_1 m_1 + k_2 m_2, \quad m_1 = \frac{q}{b_1}, \quad m_2 = \frac{q}{b_2},$$

$$k_1 = \sqrt{m_1^2 + 1} \quad k_2 = \sqrt{m_2^2 + 1}, \quad w_1 i_1 \text{ and } w_2 i_2 \text{ denote the}$$

ampere turns of the windings,  $b_1, b_2$  semiminor axes of the ellipsoids and  $q$  half the distance of the foci. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Tseytlin, L. A.

57-28-6-28/34

TITLE: On the Determination of the Magnetic and Electric Fields of Thin Layers and Shells ( Ob opredelenii magnitnykh i elektricheskikh poley tonkikh sloyev i obolochek)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1326 - 1329 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In numerous cases, e.g. in connection with the calculation of magnetic screens, it is necessary to determine magnetic and electric fields in the presence ( in the space investigated) of magnets or suitable dielectrics in form of thin layers or shells. In the case of an impressed primary (exciting) field this problem is reduced to the determination of secondary (induced) fields of the layers and shells. In the case of thin layers and shells it appears to be natural to attempt solution of the problem by a method that takes the thinness of the layer and or shell into account. This can be attained by a suitable transformation of the boundary conditions on the surface of the layer. Those amounts are eliminated from the boundary conditions which characterize the field in the layer itself, and direct connection is established among the values

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On the Determination of the Magnetic and Electric  
Fields of Thin Layers and Shells

57-28-6-28/34

characterizing the field from both sides of the layer. This method was employed in the course of the present work, and all necessary data concerning a magnetic field were given. After investigation of the field within the layer had been excluded, so that the number of integration constants to be determined was reduced, a correspondingly smaller number of boundary conditions remained. In this way the solution of the problem was considerably simplified. The boundary conditions (7), (8) and (9) can easily be generalized for the case of random values of the magnetic permeability of the media on both sides of the layer.

$$\psi_2(u_2) - \psi_1(u_1) = \frac{\mu_0}{\mu} \delta \frac{\delta \psi_1}{\delta u} (u_1) \quad (7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\delta \psi_2}{\delta u} (u_2) - \frac{\delta \psi_1}{\delta u} (u_1) &= - \frac{g}{hi} \delta \frac{\delta}{\delta u} \left( - \frac{hi}{g} \right) \frac{\delta \psi_1}{\delta u} (u_1) - \\ &\delta \frac{g}{hi} \left\{ \frac{\mu}{\delta v} \left[ \frac{ig}{h} \frac{\delta \psi_1}{\delta v} (u_1) \right] + \frac{\delta}{\delta w} \frac{gh}{i} \frac{\delta \psi_1}{\delta w} (u_1) \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} (8)$$

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On the Determination of the Magnetic and Electric  
Fields of Thin Layers and Shells

57-28-6-28/34

$$\frac{\delta \phi_2}{\delta v}(u_2) - \frac{\delta \phi_1}{\delta v}(u_1) = \lambda h + \frac{\mu_0}{\mu} \delta \frac{\delta}{\delta v} \frac{\delta \phi_1}{\delta u}(u_1) \quad (9)$$

After solving the system of equations with respect to A and B

$$A = - \frac{qH}{1 + \delta N} \quad \text{and}$$

$$B = \frac{qH \delta}{1 + \delta N} \frac{N - \left( \frac{\mu_0}{\mu} - 1 \right) \text{th } \alpha_0}{Q_1(\text{ch } \alpha_0)} \quad \text{ch } \alpha_0 \quad \text{are obtained.}$$

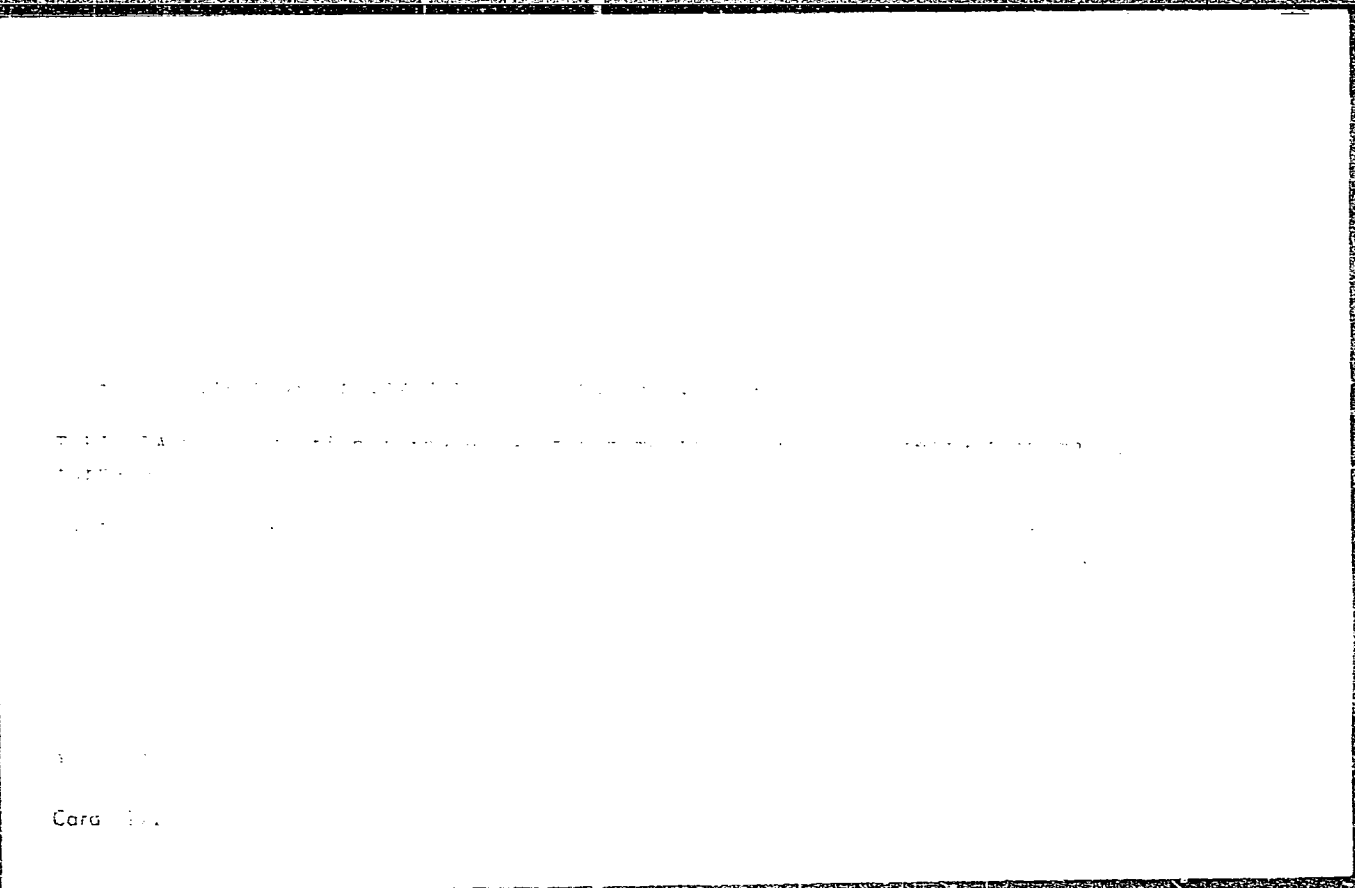
The formulae obtained determine the magnetic field inside and outside the thin ellipsoidal shell for random values  $\mu$  and for a random relation of the semiminor axes of the ellipsoid. A method which is similar to the one described above can be used if, when solving the problem, the vector potential A is used instead of the scalar potential  $\phi$ . There are 2 figures and 2 references, which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

SUBMITTED:

July 16, 1957

1. Thin films--Dielectric properties
2. Magnetic fields--Determination
3. Electric fields--Determination
4. Mathematics



ENCLOSURE  
ACCESSION NO: AB-115064

NO. 115064

Card 211



SEVERIN, S.Ye.; TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Enzymatic degradation of diphosphopyridine nucleotide (DPN) in heart muscle homogenates in experimental myocarditis. Vop.med.khim. 10 no.3:300-305 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; TSEYTLIN, L.A.; TELEPNEVA, V.I.

Enzymic synthesis of the nucleotide adenosine diphosphate from nicotinamide mononucleotide and adenosine triphosphate in isolated nuclei of the heart, skeletal muscles and liver of rabbits. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.4:953-955 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Severin).

TSEYTLIN, L.A.; TARASOVA, T.Ye.

Gunite mixtures with a phosphate binder. Ogneupory 29 no.4:177-182  
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

TSEYTLIN, L.A.; TARASOVA, T.Ye.; KVASHA, A.S.; VOL'FOVSKIY, G.M.;  
SHARCHILEV, V.I.; SAKOVSKIY, D.Ya.

Using gunite paste with a phosphate binder base for the hot  
repairing of coke ovens. Koks i khim. no.7:33-36 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov  
(for Tseytlin, Tarasova). 2. Koksokhimstantsiya (for Kvasha,  
Vol'fovskiy). 3. Khar'kovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for  
Sharchilev). 4. Gosudarstvennaya inspektsiya po sluzhbe i  
kachestvu ogneuporov (for Sakovskiy).  
(Coke ovens—Maintenance and repair)  
(Gunite)

TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Determination of the magnetic field of an elliptic loop  
carrying current. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 33 no.6:758-760 Je '63.  
(MIRA 1686)

(Electric circuits)  
(Magnetic fields)

TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Determination of the magnetic and electric fields of thin  
layers and envelopes. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 33 no.6:760-762 .  
Je '63. (MIRA 1636)

(Magnetic fields)  
(Electric fields)

~~L-13042-63~~ EWT(1)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFETC/ASD  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001340 S/0057/63/033/006/0758/0760

AUTHOR: Tseytlin, L. A. 52

TITLE: On determining the magnetic field of an elliptical circuit

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 6, 1963, 758-760

TOPIC TAGS: elliptic integrals, magnetic fields from currents

ABSTRACT: The law of Biot and Savart is employed to obtain expressions in terms of the complete elliptic integrals of the first and second kinds for the magnetic field in the  $xz$  and  $yz$  planes of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system produced by a current flowing in a elliptical contour centered at the origin and with the major and minor axes directed along the  $x$  and  $y$  axes, respectively. [Abstracter's note: If this calculation does not occur in an early chapter of every text book on elliptic integrals, either as an example or an exercise, it should, for it is an excellent elementary example of the classical manipulation of elliptic integrals.] Orig. art. has: 30 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2/

TSEYTLIN, S. Yu., nauchn. red.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N., red.izd-va;  
NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Electrothermal method of stretching reinforcements in precast reinforced concrete elements] Elektrotermicheskiy sposob natiazheniia armatury sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksii; sbornik materialov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 105 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye-seminar po obmenu opytom elektrotermicheskogo sposoba natyazheniya armatury sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksii, Moscow, 1962. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobeton' Glavnogo upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i stroitel'nykh detsaley (for Tseytlin).

(Precast concrete)



TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Adenylic system and creatinephosphate components in the rabbit myocardium in experimental myocarditis. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.3:279-283 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Department of Biochemistry Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(HEART--MUSCLE)  
(CREATINEPHOSPHORIC ACID)  
(ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATES)

TSEYTLIN, L.A., retsenzent

"Graphite refractories" by N.A.Golushko. Reviewed by L.A.Tseitlin.  
Ogneupory 28 no.1:47-48 '63. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Refractory materials) (Golushko, N.A.)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; TSEYTLIN, L.A.; DRUZHININA, T.N.

Enzymatic breakdown of diphosphopyridine nucleotide in the  
homogenates of cardiac and skeletal musculature. *Biokhimiya*  
28 no.1:145-151 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Laboratory of Biochemistry, Institute of Pharmacology and  
Chemotherapy, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.  
(CODEHYDROGENASE) (MUSCLE)

TSEYTLIN, L.A.; YELTY SHEVA, A.A.; GRAFAS, N.I.; TSYGANOV, A.S.; SHAFARENKO,  
D.I.; SHAGALOVA, B.Yu.

Induction furnace crucibles made of rammed materials, for the  
smelting of aluminum alloys. TSvet. met. 35 no.5:71-75 My  
'62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Aluminum alloys--Electrometallurgy) (Crucibles)

TEITLIN, L.A. [Tseytlin, L.A.]; ELTISEVA, A.A. [Yeltysheva, A.A.]; GRAFAS,  
N.I.; TIGANOV, A.S. [TSyganov, A.C.]; SAFARENKO, D.I.;  
SAGALOVA, B.I. [Shagalova, B.I.]

Crucibles of the electric induction furnaces made of a given  
filling material for the melting of aluminum alloys. Analele  
metalurgie 16 no.4:75-80 C-D '62.

Lh870

S/081/62/000/024/068/073  
B166/B186

15.2250

AUTHORS: Tseytlin, L. A., Tarasova, T. Ye.

TITLE: Production process for graphite fire clay refractories by the semi-dry method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 578-579, abstract 24K293 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneporov, no. 2 (52), 1961, 254 - 261)

TEXT: Two processes are described for using the semi-dry method to produce graphite fire clay refractories with an increased graphite content (25%), having the same strength and lower porosity than similar articles made by plastic pressing. In one process, with the addition of boric acid ~2% graphite is introduced into the blend directly, in the other takes the form of a graphitized low-fired fire clay. Experimental batches of graphite fire clay ladle brick were produced and tested in 8-ton ladles for teeming high-manganese steel. The article gives the compositions of the masses, chemical characteristics of the starting materials, grain size of the masses, the physical and mechanical characteristics of the raw and  
Card 1/2

Production process for graphite ...

S/081/62/000/024/068/073  
B166/B186

burned brick, and the composition of the mortars for laying the bricks. A technique for determining the rate of graphite burnout and the abrasability of test specimens is described. The use of plasticized mortars for brick-laying was indicated. Tests show: that brick with a 25 % graphite content produced by the simplified process has high strength, particularly when graphitized fireclay is used; it has the same rate of graphite burnout as brick made by plastic pressing, and a strain onset temperature under load higher than that required by POCCT 5341-58 (GOST 5341-58) for multifireclay ladle brick. For lining small ladles for pouring high-manganese steels it is best for economic and other reasons to use graphite fire clay brick made by the first of the above-mentioned processes and containing a smaller amount of graphite. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Composition and carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism of the heart muscle under medication sleep. Uch.zap.Inst.farm.i khimioter. AMN SSSR no.187-211 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimi (zav. deystv. chlen AMN SSSR, prof. S.Ye.Severin).

(SLEEP THERAPY)	(HEART--MUSCLE)
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)	(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)



TSEYTLIN, L.A.; TARASOVA, T.Ye.

Refractory mortars. Standartizatsia 25 no.9:47-48 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

(Refractory materials--Standards)

BRUNOV, Boris Yakovlevich, dotsent; GOL'DENBERG, Lev Moiseyevich,  
dotsent; KLYATSKIN, Isay Gertsovich, prof.; TSEYTLIN,  
Lev Aleksandrovich, dotsent; LOMONOSOV, V.Yu., prof.,  
retsenzent; GOL'DIN, O.Ye., dotsent, red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S.,  
tekhn.red.

[Theory of the electromagnetic field] Teoriia elektromagnitnogo  
polia. By B.IA.Brunov i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962.  
511 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Electric fields) (Magnetic fields)

FRIDLENDER, Feliks Leonidovich; TSEYTLIN, Lev Aleksandrovich;  
MARTYNOV, A.P., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Electronic computers] Elektronnye vychislitel'nye mashiny.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola," 1961. 147 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Electronic calculating machines)

TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Enzymatic decomposition of glycogen in the liver in medication sleep.  
Vop.med.khim. 6 no.2:169-175 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Biochemical Laboratory, Institute of Pharmacology and Chemoterapeutics  
of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.  
(SLEEP) (LIVER) (GLYCOGEN)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Anaerobic conversion of carbohydrates in myocardial tissues under normal conditions and in experimental myocarditis. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2:201-208 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(HEART—MUSCLE) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

TSEYTLIN, L.A.; KARYAKIN, L.I.; YELTSHEVA, A.A.

Studying the wear of linings of copper smelting induction furnaces.  
Ogneuproy 25 no. 3:123-126 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuprov.  
(Metallurgical furnaces)

SIMVULIDI, Ivan Anestovich; TSEYTLIN, Lev Aleksandrovich; YUKHVITS, S.L.,  
nauchnyy red.; MARTYNOV, A.P., red. izd-va; GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn.  
red.

[Fundamentals of graphic statics and flat hinged trusses] Osnovy gra-  
fostatiki i ploskie sharnirnye fermy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia  
shkola," 1961. 66 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Graphic statics) (Trusses)

TSESEVICH, V.P.

FM Delphini, a long-period Cepheid with the shortest period.  
Per.zvezdy 12 no.1:67-69 8 '57[Publ.1959.]  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.  
(Stars, Variable)



TSESEVICH, V.P.

TSESEBICH, Y.P.

UY Eridani, a long-period Cepheid with a remarkable light  
curve shape. Per.zvezdy 12 no.1:72-74 S '57 [Publ.1959.]  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR, Kiyev.  
(Cepheids)

TSESEVICH, V.P.

Origin of heavenly bodies. Nauka i zhyttia 8 no.2:37-40  
F '58. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR, Odessa.  
(Cosmogony)

TSEYTLIN, L. A.

"Effect of Protein Deficiency in Nourishment on Enzymatic Splitting of Histidine with the Liver and Kidney Extracts of Rats." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci.  
Sub 9 Mar 50, Acad Med Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

CA

11-A

*Inst. Exptl. Biology*

Phosphoamidase activity of rat brain. L. A. Tsetlin  
(Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 17, 206-13  
(1952).—Phospholysine is more rapidly decompd. enzymi-  
cally by rat-brain exts. than by exts. from other tissues.  
The optimum pH is 7.2-7.4. The structural proteins extd.  
from brain tissue with Edsall's soln. also possess pronounced  
phosphoamidase activity. Two separate enzymes are  
probably involved. One of the enzymes is easily extd. by  
H<sub>2</sub>O, is activated by Mg, and inhibited by Ca. The other  
is firmly attached to the structural proteins and is activated  
by Ca. H. Priestley

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Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 3  
Feb. 10, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

②  
✓ Phosphocreatine changes in the brain tissues of rats.  
L. A. Tseitlin, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow).  
*Biokhimiya* 18, 311-14(1953).—An intense hydrolytic  
splitting of phosphocreatine occurs in dialyzed exts. of brain  
tissues, optimum for which is pH 6.0-7.2. The formation of  
phosphocreatine in the brain tissues by means of esterification  
with the adenyly system proceeds slowly in the absence as well  
as in the presence of fluorides. Attempts to det. whether the  
formation of phosphocreatine proceeded by means of transfer  
of the phosphate fraction of phospho-amino acids to the  
creatin met with no success. B. S. Levine

*Lab. Biochem*

ISEYTLIN, L. A.

✓ The mechanism of action of some sedatives on phosphorylation. L. A. Tseitlin (Inst. Pharmacol., Exptl. Chemotherapy and Chemoprophylaxis, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 20, 725-9(1955).—Ground muscle of rabbit hearts freed from connective tissue, blood, and vessels was used. Expts. were performed in an atm. of O and H. The exptl. procedure and individual analytical tests are described in detail. The addn. to the ground heart muscle of chloral hydrate and of medinal brought about a lowering in the process of binding inorg. P, phosphorylation of creatine and in the formation of fructose diphosphate. This biochem. effect takes place only under anaerobic conditions. The impeded oxidative phosphorylation caused by chloral hydrate and by medinal is the result of the disturbed synthesis of adenosinetriphosphate. The fact that two such chemically and pharmacologically different substances affected similarly the studied biochem. phenomena leads to the assumption that other sedatives might act in a similar manner under similar conditions. Different enzyme systems manifest a different degree of sensitivity to the effects of sedatives, as shown by the fact that those which inhibit the enzymes of respiratory phosphorylation have no effect on the activity of phosphotransferase or on adenosinetriphosphatase.

B. S. Levine

*Lab. Biochem*

STRACHITSKIY, K.I.; TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Effect of chloral hydrate and medinal on oxidative phosphorylation in the crushed liver tissues of guinea pigs. Vop.med.khim. 2 no.2: 83-88 Mr-Apr '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Laboratoriya obmena veshchestv Instituta farmakologii, eksperimental'noy khimioterapii i khimioprofilaktiki. AMN SSSR, Moskva.

- (LIVER, effect of drugs on, amobarbital & chloral hydrate, on oxidative phosphorylation in liver brei (Rus))
- (BARBITURATES, effects, amobarbital on liver brei oxidative phosphorylation (Rus))
- (CHLORAL HYDRATE, effects, on liver brei oxidative phosphorylation (Rus))
- (PHOSPHORUS, metabolism, liver brei oxidative phosphorylation, eff. of amobarbital & chloral hydrate (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/8 Phy. Biochem. Aug 57  
 3308. TSEYTLIN L.A. Inst. of Pharmacol. and Chemoterap. Acad. of Med. Scis. of the USSR, Moscow. \* Carbohydrate-phosphate metabolism in rabbits' heart and liver in induced sleep (Russian text) VOP. MED. KHIMII. 1956. (363-368) illus. 8  
 In experiments on rabbits changes in the content of carbohydrate-phosphate metabolism were studied in the heart muscle and liver after

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TSEYTLIN, I. A.

Conversion of pyroracemic acid in medication sleep. Vop.med.  
khim. 5 no.2:128-136 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Biochemical Laboratory, Institute of Pharmacology and  
Chemotherapy, Academy of Chemical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.  
(PYRUVATES, in blood,  
eff. of medication sleep in rabbits (Rus))  
(SLEEP, eff.  
on blood pyruvic acid in rabbits (Rus))









A.C.S.

*Refractories*

**Carbonaceous lining for blast furnaces.** A. A. PROCOV AND L. A. TRIFILIN. *Ogarepory*, 1943, No. 4/5, pp. 27-

33.—Ordinarily, for the lower parts of a blast furnace working under hard conditions, chamotte brick is used as a lining. Usually the brick contains a high percentage of alumina, but the lining wears away quickly. In its place is formed a deposit of solidified Fe strongly saturated with C. This is due to the proximity of the cooling plates. The stability of this deposit is attributed to the graphite skeleton. It is therefore natural that considerable experimentation be carried out on the use of a carbonaceous lining for this part of the furnace. A brief review of the literature dealing with this experiment is given (22 references). The authors used blocks made of crushed C electrodes, thermoanthracite, and pitch for lining the bedplate and the crucible of a blast furnace. The seams between the blocks of the bedplate and the void between the lining of the crucible and the cooling plates were filled with a mass made of the same material as the blocks. To protect the blocks during the starting-up of the furnace, they are lined with fire-clay brick. After a brief period of operation of the furnace, the bedplate blocks disintegrated. The crucible blocks stand up well (at the time of writing this report the furnace has operated for 1 year). The poor performance of the bedplate blocks is presumably attributable to the fact that the mass rammed in the seams between the blocks disintegrated, the melt dislodged the blocks, and the latter floated off. The seams between the blocks were rather wide, 35 to 45 mm. It would therefore appear that the use of blocks for the bedplate is ill-advised. Experiments should be carried out on the use of large blocks with narrow joints between them or, preferably, a monolithic mass for the bedplate. M.Ho.

*Metallurgical Plant, Ekaterinburg*

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

**Graphite-chamotte refractory for lining steel teeming ladles and the mechanism of its wear.** P. P. BUDNIKOV AND L. A. TSEKALIN. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.*, 19 [1] 40-44 (1946).—A new graphite-grog refractory was compounded particularly for lining ladles used for Hadfield steel. The body was made up of graphite 20 to 30, grog 15 to 40, and clay 40%. Two types of graphite were tested, one from Kyshtyma and the other from Mariupol. The clay was Chasov-Yar, and the grog was made from the same clay. The chemical and size compositions of the components are given. The refractories were molded in a plastic and in a semidry state. The former method gave better results. The refractories were fired in saggars packed with coke at 1400° and kept at this temperature for 6 hr. A method was also worked out for firing without saggars; to prevent the burning off of the graphite the refractories were protected with the following glaze:

K <sub>2</sub> O 0.108	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 0.023	}	SiO <sub>2</sub> 4.95
MgO 0.235	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> 0.118		
CaO 0.567			

It comprised Konstantinov clay 80 and feldspar 20%. The properties of the refractories were as follows: total shrinkage 7.6 to 9.1%; apparent porosity 22.4 to 26.8%; true porosity 23.1 to 28.8%; volume weight 1.82 to 1.91; sp. gr. 2.447 to 2.558; coefficient of gas permeability, less than 0.1; abrasion loss 0.73 to 1.10 gm. per sq. cm.; shock resistance 22 changes; temperature of deformation under a load of 2 kg. per sq. cm., softening at 1400° to 1490° and 4% compression at 1480° to 1540°; thermal resistance above 1900°; heat conductivity 3.2 to 4.7 Cal per m. °C. hr. Ladle lining made of this refractory was superior to others commonly used. Generally, the quality of the refractories depended on the properties of the graphite, particularly its state of subdivision, and on its quantity. Free SiO<sub>2</sub> lowered the quality of the refractories. Most resistant were refractories made of Kyshtyma graphite (finer than the other) 30, grog 30, and clay 40%.

M.Ho

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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**REFRACTORY PLASTIC CHROMITE MASSES.** L. A. Tsaitlin. (Ogneupory, 1947, vol. 12, No. 5, pp. 216-221; American Ceramic Abstracts, 1948, Oct. 1, p. 225). Chromite ore from the Saranov deposits containing 37.1% Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was used to make plastic masses with Chasov Yar clay and 5%.7% (in excess of 100%), which were dried at 110 C. These were fired at temperatures up to 1350°C. Charges containing (a) 97% ore and 3% Chasov Yar clay with 7% (in excess of 100%) soluble glass and (b) 100% chromite and 7% soluble glass and fired at 1350°C. had, respectively, shrinkages of 2.1% and 2.2%, apparent porosities of 10.6% and 13.3%, compressive strength of 340 and 360 kg./sq. cm., initial deformation at 1180°C and 1340°C. under a load of 2 kg./sq. cm. In both cases the fracture strength was over 1900°C. Mass b was used in open-hearth furnaces and lasted fifty-two heats. The behaviour of the product in service was the same as that of an imported American plastic product, but the American material lasted longer under the same conditions.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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**COATINGS FOR HOT REPAIRS OF DINAS BRICKWORK IN COKE OVENS.** A. A. Pirogov, L. A. Tsaitlin, and V. P. Rakina. OGNEFAK, 13 [11] 492-502 (1948). -- The coating mixtures were prepared from quartzites soda, clay, and liquid glass and tested on laboratory and plant scales. Both crystalline and cemented quartzites were used; despite the rapid transformation of the latter, it caused no substantial loosening of the coating. Coatings having about half of their grains < 0.066 mm. had the strongest bond with the Dinas and, after firing at 1100°C., possessed the greatest density and strength. An excess of coarse grains or of fines affected the bonding adversely. When using crystalline quartzites the optimum grain composition is 40 to 50% < 0.066 mm. and not over 2 to 3% > 0.5 mm. Air shrinkage was found to rise with increasing clay content; with 30% clay the coating cracked and frequently came off the brickwork. The compressive strengths and the apparent porosities of

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the different mixtures fired at 1100° varied little. All mixtures, regardless of clay content, expanded at temperatures up to 600° C. and contracted at 600° to 1000°. Above 1000°, the mixtures showed a growth inversely proportional to the clay content up to 10%, but for 15 to 20% clay the mixtures showed a shrinkage. The clay content should be limited to 5 to 10%. Coatings intended for service at 800° to 1100° C. should have 15% liquid glass. The optimum soda content is 2%; higher soda content reduces compressive strength and increases porosity. The addition of ground Dinas to the mixture increased the porosity and reduced the compressive strength; even when quartzite was completely substituted by Dinas, the coating was sufficiently strong. Optimum substitution of Dinas for quartzite is 25%. Coatings with Dinas are recommended for temperatures above 900°C. Coatings with Dinas are recommended for temperatures not exceeding 600° to 900°. Results are shown in curves. B.Z.K.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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4026. THE PROBLEM OF THE CALCULATION OF THE LEAKAGE INDUCTANCE OF THE TRANSFORMER. P. L. Kalantarov and L. A. Tseitlin. *Elektrichestvo* (No. 6) 6-9 (May, 1950) In Russian.

It had been shown by G.N. Patrov and by Hemmeter, th at calculation of the leakage inductance of transformers reduces to the determination of the mean geometrical distances of the cross-sections of the windings from themselves and from each other. The first of these problems is easy, for the rectangular shapes, but the mutual mean distances, especially where they are large, set complicated problem. The author proves that the integrand of the double integral which solves the problem but is difficult to treat, may be expanded in a series of which it is only necessary to take the terms up to the forth order of the variables (which are the linear functions of the partial derivatives of the logarithm of the mutual distances). This is much simpler and more accurate than Hemmeter's method, as is shown by several examples. A rigorous proof of the method is given. E.F. Kraus

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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S/115/60/000/06/19/031  
B007/B014

AUTHORS: Levin, M. I., Semenov, V. F., Tsepilyayev, K. N.  
TITLE: A Galvanometric Measuring Amplifier With Semiconductor Thermistors ↘

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 40-43

TEXT: At A. F. Gordovskiy's suggestion (Ref. 3, Author's Certificate No. 126192, September 12, 1953) the zavod ZIP (ZIP Works) started the manufacture of the galvanometric heat-radiation zero indicator T-316 (T-316).  
This instrument is highly sensitive, but cannot stabilize the amplification constant. In the article under review, the authors describe a galvanometric heat-radiation amplifier with thermistors. The amplification constant is stabilized by means of a strong negative feedback. This feedback along with a few additional provisions makes it possible to manufacture sensitive and accurate instruments. First, the authors explain the mode of operation of this instrument in which thermistors are used for voltage amplification, after which they describe the selection of the bridge parameters and the types of thermistor and galvanometer. The circuit diagram of this amplifier

Card 1/2

TSEYTLIN, L. A.

U S S R .

Increasing the life of refractory linings. F. Z. Dolkart  
and L. A. Tseitlin. *Elek. Stantsii* 22, No. 12, 12-17  
(1951).—The lining in the heating zone of boilers by using  
powd. coal or low-grade coal should use refractory materials  
of the highest quality, and should be surfaced with a chro-  
mite mass. H. Gottschalk

TSEYTLIN, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLKART, F.Z., inzh.

Chromite ramming material. Ogneupery 18 no.5:199-207 My '53.  
(MIRA 11:10)

I.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuperoz.  
(Chromite) (Refractory materials)

TSEYTLIN, L A

209/11

U S S R .

2330. The production and use of plumbago ladle bricks. L. A. Tseftin (Ogneupory, 20, 56, 1955). Short description of successful pre-war trials. Plumbago bricks in the lining of 7-ton ladles used for casting high-Mn steel had 3-5 times the life of firebricks. The best results were obtained when the refractories contained 30% graphite. Wear at the joints was prevented by the use of highly aluminous jointing-cements. The graphite should have a minimum chemical activity and be crystalline. The use of plumbago refractories may be the most effective in the lower courses of large ladles

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TSEYTLIN, L.A.

TSEYTLIN, L.A.; RAKINA, V.P.

Plastic grog and high-alumina mortars. Ogneupory 22 no.11:513-519  
'57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporow.  
(Refractory materials) (Mortar)

TSEYTLIN, L.F.A.

87(1)  
 REFRAC  
 207/1708  
 Emergency Clay Chemistry Metallurgy, Aluminous Enamel Refractories in Furnace Metallurgy (Collection of Articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958.  
 Russian ally literature. 4,000 copies printed.

M. I. Z. Gervish, Engineer; M. of Publishing House; I. P. Kuznetsov; Dasha M. I. A. I. Shubert.

Abstract: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in furnace metallurgy.

Contents: The book consists of 20 articles on the development and use of refractories in the Soviet metallurgical industry. M. I. Gervish, in the first paper, presents the prospects for development and research projects for the period 1973-1985. In subsequent articles deal with recent developments in the use of refractories in the blast and open hearth furnaces, and for the lining and ladle refractories used in continuous casting and in water treatment of steel. I. P. Kuznetsov discusses the technology of manufacturing magnesia and refractory refractories which frequently replace magnesite and fire clay. Several authors state that good results were obtained with fire clay.

Cont. 1/5

particular small brick and with bricks made of magnesite and chromite oxides. The application of new refractories, including high-alumina, high-magnesia, corundum, and zirconia, combined with advanced technology in lining furnaces, are said to have more than doubled the life expectancy between relining and overhauling furnaces. O. M. Markov and A. G. Shubert discuss the use of "bagged" alumina in the degree of oxidation of steel by refractory-lining particles. I. P. Kuznetsov describes the production of refractories by the sanding process. The last paper written by A. I. Shubert, and I. P. Kuznetsov, describes the use of lightweight alumina bricks in industrial furnaces. The last paper written by A. I. Shubert compares and evaluates the physical properties and service life of fire-clay bricks, ferruginous bricks, silica bricks and bricks with high alumina content. Graphs, diagrams, and photographs accompany the papers. For references, see Table of Contents.

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REFRAC: Library of Congress

Cont. 1/5

(10)

20/21  
7-17-79

TSEYTLIN, L.A.

133-58-3-25/29

AUTHORS: Tseytlin, L.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,  
Sorokin, A.A., Filichkin, M.F. and Buntman, N.F.,  
Engineers.

TITLE: Thermal Insulation of Sliding Tubes in Heating Furnaces  
(Teplovaya izolyatsiya glissazhnykh trub nagrevatel'nykh  
pechey)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 3, pp 262 - 266 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of tests of three types of thermal insu-  
lation of sliding tubes are described. The experiments were  
carried out on two continuous reheating furnaces of up to  
30 ton/hour throughput fired with a mixture of coke oven and  
blast furnace gas. Mean weight of heated ingots 300-250 kg.  
The following types of insulation were tested: I) Monolithic,  
placed on tubes with welded pins (Fig.1). The insulation in  
the soaking part was made from chrome-magnesite concrete on  
alumina cement and from chromite mass on soluble glass and in  
the heating part from chamotte concrete on aluminous cement or  
puzzolane Portland cement. II) Suspended blocks (Fig.2).  
Blocks were suspended from strips welded to the tubes. In  
the soaking part chamotte-kaolinite, high aluminous and magnes-  
ite chromite fired blocks were used and in the heating part -  
chamotte-kaolinite. The composition and properties of these

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133-58-3-25/29

Thermal Insulation of Sliding Tubes in Heating Furnaces

blocks - Table 1. III) Welded blocks. Concrete, unfired blocks made on steel cores with pins (Fig.3) which were welded to the tubes. In the soaking part blocks were made from chromite concrete and in the heating part from chamotte concrete on aluminous cement. The composition and properties of the raw materials before and after service are given in tables. On the basis of the results obtained, a monolithic insulation of the type I is recommended. There are 3 figures, 7 tables and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy n-i. institut ogneuporov i zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refractories and Works imeni Dzerzhinskiy)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 2/2

SOV/97-58-10-5/17

AUTHOR: Tseytlin, L.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Fire-Resisting Concretes Based on Pozzuolana Portland Cement (Zharoupornyye betony na putstsolanovom portland-tsemente)

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1958, Nr 10, pp 378-380 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When concrete made from portland cement is heated to a temperature of 547-590 °C dehydration of  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  occurs, accompanied by separation of  $\text{CaO}$ . When the concrete has cooled down, it becomes affected by air moisture, and the hydration of  $\text{CaO}$  is repeated. These processes are accompanied by considerable volume changes, causing damage to the structure of the concrete. During the last few years fire-resistant concretes developed by K.D. Nekrasov (Ref 1) have been widely used. They are based on portland cement with the addition of finely ground chamotte, quartz, sand and other mineral materials. In such concretes the binding of  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$ , separated during hydration of the portland cement, takes place only when heated up to 800-1000 °C. When these concretes are subjected to average working temperatures they contain some quantity of free calcium oxide, which

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SOV/97-58-10-5/17

Fire-Resisting Concretes Based on Pozzuolana Portland Cement

is detrimental to their strength. If as a binder pozzuolana portland cement is used, binding of  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  (separated during hydration) takes place also at normal temperatures. According to Yu.M. Butt (Ref 3) this process takes place very slowly without heating, and in the hardened pozzuolana portland cement the content of  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  was as follows: after 7 days, 16.3%; after 28 days, 13.6%; after 3 months, 10.1%; after 6 months, 9.7%. According to investigations carried out by I.Ye. Gurvich and M.S. Agafonov (Ref 4), the active silica of the hydraulic additive binds calcium oxide at temperatures between 500 and 600 °C, whereas for crystalline quartz this reaction commences only at 600°C. Results of investigations carried out by I.Ye. Gurvich (Ref 5) and G.M. Rushchuk (Ref 6) on samples based on pozzuolana portland cement and containing acid hydraulic additives, heated to a temperature of 900 - 1000 °C and subsequently subjected to long exposure to air, showed that the fall in strength is not more than 25%. A detailed description of the laboratory tests carried out with these concretes is given. Fig 1 gives a graph of

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SOV/97-58-10-5/17

Fire-Resisting Concretes Based on Pozzuolana Portland Cement

the ultimate strength at compression of chamotte concretes in relation to the temperature of firing. Laboratory tests were also carried out to find the properties of chamotte concretes based on pozzuolana portland cements for comparison with concretes based on ordinary portland cement. The pozzuolana cements were produced by mixing portland cement mark 400 and tripoli of 23.6 activity. For the concrete aggregate chromite ore was used of the following composition:  $\text{SiO}_2$  - 3.49%;  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  - 22.79%;  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  - 37.12%;  $\text{FeO}$  - 19.33%;  $\text{CaO}$  - 2.04%;  $\text{MgO}$  - 14.76%. Table 1 gives values of various compositions of cements. Chromite concrete based on portland cement, notwithstanding that it contains fine particles of chromite, has considerably lower strength after heating to a temperature of 800 - 1000 °C than concretes based on pozzuolana portland cements. Fig 2 gives a graph showing ultimate strength at compression of chromite concretes in relation to temperature of firing. According to Butt (Ref 3), portland cement with additive of tripoli, after double firing, does not contain free lime (which readily

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SOV/97-58-10-5/17

Fire-Resisting Concretes Based on Pozzuolana Portland Cement

combines with silica). Table 2 gives strength values of these concretes. The author refers to Patent Nr 76604, L.A. Tseytlin, November 23, 1948. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 8 Soviet references.

Card 4/4

SOV/151-58-0-1/12

AUTHORS: Fukelov, N. V., Tsytlin, L. A. - Belgina, G. Z.

TITLE: Carbonaceous Refractory Materials with Carbon Binding  
(uglerodistyye ognedory na ugol'noy svyazke)

PERIODICAL: Ognevozny, 1958, Nr 8, pp 337-344 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The technological conditions and the results obtained by experimental research concerning the production of carbonaceous refractories with carbon binding are discussed. This method takes advantage of the fact that, when heated, coal goes over into a plastic state, and it is based upon pressing in a heated state as has already been proved by the authors (Ref 1). The temperature interval of the plastic state is characterized by the thickness of the plastic layer which is determined by the plastometric method (GOST 1126-48). Figure 1 shows the plastometric diagram for fat coal, which possesses the greatest coking capacity as may be seen from figure 2. The range within fat coal softens as well as the possible temperatures for warm pressing are between 350 and 480 - 490°. Table 1 shows the characteristic of the most important initial mate-

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SOV/151-38-3-1/12

Carbonaceous Refractory Materials With Carbon Binding

rials used in the experiments. The plastometric diagram as well as the curve of the escape of volatile components of the coal of the pit 4/5 at Nikitovka are shown by figures 1 and 3. The authors employed the method of pressing by heating the mass in the mold by means of a current which they made to pass through it. Laboratory tests were carried out in a hollow cylindrical mold made from fireclay brick for purposes of insulation. The electric current used for heating the pressed part was made to pass through the press ram. The experimental press form and the small testing device were designed by the construction engineers A. P. Drobotov and G. F. Pshemyshskiy. The composition of the most suitable masses and the properties of the samples produced in the laboratory are described by table 2. In the test plant of the VNIIO a quantity of bricks was produced. For this purpose a mold was made, which was mounted on to a hydraulic press with 500 t pressure (Fig 4). Further, the production of a quantity of carbon-containing bricks is described. The total length of time needed for the processes of heating, pressing, and burning can be reduced to 20 - 25 minutes. Table 3 shows the properties of these bricks as well as of the car-

Card 2/3

SOV/131-58-8-1/12

Carbonaceous Refractory Materials With Carbon Binding

bonaceous blocks for the blast furnaces of the Dneprovsk electrode factory. Experiments, which are carried out at a temperature of 1600° during a period of 16 hours showed no traces of a harmful influence exercised by the liquid cast iron upon the carbonaceous refractory materials. An investigation of these test bricks carried out in accordance with OST 8267 proved their high degree of thermal resistivity. For the purpose of further research work to be carried out with this material the establishment of an experimental industrial plant is recommended. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov  
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Refractories)

Card 3/3



TSEYTLIN, L.A.; TARASOVA, T.Ye.

Testing graphite-grog firebricks in steel-pouring ladles.  
Ogneupory 23 no.10:461-467 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.  
(Firebrick--Testing)

TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Enzymatic synthesis of glycogen in the heart and liver in rabbits  
under medication sleep. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.6:441-447 N-D '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN  
SSSR, Moskva.

(SLEEP eff.)  
(LIVER metab.)  
(MYOCARDIUM metab.)  
(GLYCOGEN metab.)

TSEYTLIN, L.A.; TARASOVA, T.Ye.

Manufacture of graphite-grog refractories by the stiff-mud  
process. Sbor.nauch.trud. UNIIO no.5:254-261 '61. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Firebrick)

ANTIPOV, K.F., inzh.; BALAKSHIN, B.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARYLOV, G.I., inzh.; BEYZEL'MAN, R.D., inzh.; BERDICHEVSKIY, Ya.G., inzh.; BOBKOV, A.A., inzh.; KALININ, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVAN, V.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KORSAKOV, V.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSILOVA, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., prof., doktor khim.nauk; KURYSHEVA, Ye.S., inzh.; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NAYERMAN, M.S., inzh.; NOVIKOV, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PARIYSKIY, M.S., inzh.; PEREPONOV, M.N., inzh.; POPILOV, L.Ya., inzh.; POPOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAVERIN, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SASOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SATEL', E.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVSKIY, A.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; STANKEVICH, V.G., inzh.; FRUMIN, Yu.L., inzh.; KHRAMOY, M.I., inzh.; TSEYTLIN, L.B., inzh.; SHUKHOV, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKUS, M.Ye., inzh., red. [deceased]; GRANOVSKIY, G.I., red.; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., red.; ZUBOK, V.N., red.; MALOV, A.N., red.; NOVIKOV, M.P., red.; CHARNKO, D.V., red.; KARGANOV, V.G., inzh., red. graficheskikh rabot; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Manual of a machinery designer and constructor; in two volumes]  
Spravochnik tekhnologa-mashinostroitelia; v dvukh tomakh. Glav. red. V.M.Kovan. Chleny red.soveta B.S.Balakshin i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. Pod red. A.G.Kosilovoi. 1958. 660 p. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Mechanical engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

751 YTLIN, L.B.

ANTIPOV, K.F., inzhener; BALAKSHIN, B.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; BARYLOV, G.I., inzhener; BEYZEL'MAN, R.D., inzhener; BERDICHEVSKIY, Ya.O., inzhener; BOBKOV, A.A., inzhener, KALININ, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOVAN, V.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KORSAKOV, V.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOSILOVA, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor; KURYSHEVA, Ye.S., inzhener; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; NAYERMAN, M.S., inzhener; NOVIKOV, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PARIYSKIY, M.S., inzhener; PEREPONOV, M.M., inzhener; POPIIOV, L.Ya., inzhener; POPOV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SAVERIN, M.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SASOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SATAL', E.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; SOKOLOVSKIY, A.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor [deceased]; STANKOVICH, V.G., inzhener; FRUMIN, Yu.L., inzhener; KHRAMOY, M.I., inzhener; TSBYTLIN, L.B., inzhener; SHUKHOV, Yu.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BABKIN, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOLKOV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORODETSKIY, I.Ye., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; GOROSHKIN, A.K., inzhener; DOSCHATOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAMALIN, V.S., inzhener; ISAYEV, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KEDROV, S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MALOV, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARDANYAN, M.Ye., inzhener; PANCHENKO, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEKRETEV, D.M., inzhener; STAYEV, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SYROVATCHENKO, P.V., inzhener; TAURIT, G.B., inzhener; EL'YASHEVA, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

ANTIPOV, K.F. ---(continued) Card 5.

GRANOVSKIY, G.I., redaktor; [illegible]  
redaktor; GRANOVSKIY, G.V., redaktor; [illegible]  
[deceased]; BOROV, T.S., [illegible]

[Machine builder's manual] Spetsialnaya literatura  
v dveh tomakh, red.sovet V.I. [illegible]  
i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo  
Vol. 1. (Pod red. A.G. Vosilov) [illegible]  
Moskva, 1958, 534 p.

(Machine builder's manual)

AKODUS, V. Ya.; TSEYTLIN, L. I.

Production of active carbon in a shaft furnace. Sbor. trud TSMILKHI  
no.13:27-38 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

(Carbon, Activated)

TSEYTLIN, L.I., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Briquetting charcoal waste. Der.i lesokhim.prom. 3 no.3:17-18  
Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. TsNILKhI. (Briquets (Fuel)) (Charcoal)



TSEYTLIN, L. I.

Economic profitability of spruce tapping. *Gidroliz.i lesokhim.*  
prom. 12 no.3:24-25 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.  
(Tree tapping) (Spruce)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82561

Author : Tseytlin, M.G.

Inst : -

Title : Top Dressing for Grapes

Orig Pub : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 7, 61-63

Abstract : The effect of top dressing the grape vines with N, P, K, B and Mn was studied. Top dressings raised the fruit bearing and yield of the grape plants and increased the saccharinity of the berries. The requirement of the grape vines for B and Mn can be completely satisfied with top dressing. Results are cited of top dressing carried out at 5 sovkhoses of Uzbekistan in 1956 with different concentrations of solutions. Two applications of top dressing produced a greater increase in the weight of the cluster than one. -- L.V. Koblents

Card 1/1

- 162 -

TSEYTLIN, L.I.

Organizing activated charcoal production in wood chemistry plants.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.1:25 '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.  
(Carbon, Activated)

TSEYTLIN, L.I.

Transfer the operation of removing litter from oleoresin to the rosin and turpentine plant. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 11 no.4:22-23 '58.  
(MIRA 11:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.  
(Oleoresins) (Naval stores)

TSEYTLIN, L. I.

22497. Tseytlin, L. I. Poluchenie vagraochnogo kovkogo chuguna marki kch 33-8 na zavode im voro-shidova. sel'khozmaslina, 1949, No. 7, S. 26-27.

SO: LEPOTIS' No. 30, 1949

~~TSEYTLIN, L.I.~~

Some economic questions in chemical tapping. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.  
prom. 10 no.6:28-29 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy zavod.  
(Tree tapping)

KOGAN, I.I.; TSEYTLIN, L.V.

Our practices in constructing roadbeds. Transp.stroi. 10  
no.4:11-13 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdala tresta  
TSentrostroyemkhanizatsiya (for Kogan). 2. Nachal'nik mekhkolonny  
No.43 tresta TSentrostroyemkhanizatsiya (for Tseytlin).  
(Railroads--Earthwork)

TSEYTLIN, L.Ye.

Preliminary fastening of medium and high nylon heels without  
the mounting pin. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.12:28-29 D '65.  
(MIRA 19:2)



TSEYTLIN, M., inzh.

Economical way to protect roads from snow road blocks. Avt. dor.  
22 no.9:29 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Snow fences)

L'VOVA, E.; PORTMAN, E.; SEMENOV, P.; TERKHAMOV, A.; TSEYTLIN, M.;  
SHAPIRO, Ya.

Pamphlet on the development of grain industry in the forthcoming seven-year plan ("Seven-year plan for the development of grain industry" by A.V.Borodin. Reviewed by E.L'vova and others). Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.9:32 S 159.  
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Leningradskoye oblastnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov.  
(Grain elevators) (Grain milling) (Borodin, A.V.)

TSEYTLIN, M.

USSR/Electronics - Cables.

Dec 53

"Locating Faults in Underground Cables With Polyvinyl Chloride Coverings," M. Tseytlin, Ya. Rozenberg, M. Orlov

Radio, No 12, pp 28-31

Gives diagrams of circuits and procedure for locating faults in cables. Equipment consists of a portable 1000-kc oscillator, a radio relay center amplifier, portable af amplifier, metal probes, foot contact plates, and earphones.

276T34

TSEYTLIH, M.

USSR/ Electronics - Testing instruments

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 12/27

Authors : Dzyadchik, V.; Dontsov, A.; and Tseytlih, M.

Title : Crystal triodes in defect searching instruments

Periodical : Radio 8, 23-24, Aug 1955

Abstract : A new crystal triode device for the detection of defects in underground communication lines is described. The individual elements of the searching instrument and the mode of its operation are described. Diagrams.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....