

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.

Steppe vegetation of loess hills in the eastern part of
Kansu Province, Chinese People's Republic. Izv.AN SSSR.
Ser.biol. no.5:714-728 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Leningrad.

(Kansu Province--Steppe flora)

FEDOROVICH, B.A., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, otv.red.; ZYKOV, D.A., akademik, agronom-rasteniyevod, red.; IVANOVA, Ye.N., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KALININA, A.V., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; LAVRENKO, Ye.M., red.; KUSHEV, S.L., kand.geogra.nauk, red..
Prinimali uchastiye: YEROKHINA, A.A., pochvoved; IVANOVA, Ye.N., pochvoved; ROZOV, N.N., pochvoved; ZATENATSKAYA, N.P., gidrogeolog; KARPEKINA, L.S., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Division of northern Kazakhstan into natural regions; Kustanay Province, North Kazakhstan Province, Kokchetav Province, Akmolinsk Province, and Pavlodar Province] Prirodnoe raionirovanie Severnogo Kazakhstana; Kustanaiskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Akmolinskaya i Pavlodarskaya oblasti. Moskva, 1960. 468 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil.
2. Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Fedorovich).
3. AN Kazakhskoy SSR; Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil (SOPS) AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Zykov).
4. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lavrenko).
5. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR (for Yerokhina, Ivanova, Rozov).
6. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Zatenatskaya).

(Kazakhstan--Physical geography)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M., red.; KORCHAGIN, A.A., red.; POHYATOVSKAYA, V.M., red.;
RYBKINA, A.G., red.izd-vs; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Field geobotany] Polevaia geobotanika. Pod obshchei red. E.M.
Lavrenko i A.A.Korchagina. Moskva. Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR.
Vol.2. 1960. 499 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova.
2. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR (for Korchagin).
(Botany--Laboratory manuals)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.

The Sahara-Gobi geobotanical region and its subdivisions. Dokl.
AN SSSR 134 no.1:149-152 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR.
Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Desert flora) (Phytogeography)

RODIN, Leonid Yefimovich; LAVRENKO, Ye.M., otv. red.; YAKOVLEVA, V.M.,
red. izd-va; SOROKINA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Dynamics of desert flora; based on data of western Turkmenia]
Dinamika rastitel'nosti pustyn'; na primere zapadnoi Turkmenii.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 227 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Turkestan--Desert flora)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.

Studying biogeocenoses as exemplified by Telleran Forest in
Voronezh Province. Izv. Vses. geogr. ob-va 93 no.1:23-33 Ja-F
'61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Voronezh Province--Forest ecology)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.

"Flora of the northern and central Sahara" by P. Ozenda.
Reviewed by E.M. Lavrenko. *Biol. MOIP. Otd. biol.* 67 no.1:
139-146 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(SAHARA--BOTANY)
(OZENDA, P.)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; SHUL'ZHENKO, I.F.

Brief survey of the operations of the Mongolian Agricultural Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in 1947-1952. Izv. Vses.geog.ob-va 94 no.2:168-175 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Mongolia--Agriculture)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; NIKOL'SKAYA, N.I.

Distribution areas of some Central Asiatic and North Turanian species of desert plants and the problem of the phytogeographical boundary between Soviet Central Asia and foreign Central Asia.
Bot. zhur. 48 no.12:1741-1761 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.

Man and flora. Priroda 52 no.12:69-74 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Lenin-grad; chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; RODIN, L.Ye.

In memory of P.A. Baranov, 1892-1962. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 95
no. 1:98-100 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Baranov, Pavel Aleksandrovich, 1892-1962)

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.

Levels of the study of the organic world with reference to the vegetative cover. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 29 no.1:32-46 Ja-F'64
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institute of Biology, the Bashkirian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Ufa.

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; YUNATOV, A.A., doktor biolog.nauk

Tasks in front of Soviet botany; third session of the All-
Union Botanical Society. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no. 1:111-114
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lavrenko).

RODIN, Leonid Yefimovich; BAZILEVICH, Natal'ya Ivanovna; LAVRENKO,
Ye.M., *otv. red.*

[Dynamics of the organic matter and the biological turn-
over of ash elements and nitrogen in the main types of
world vegetation] Dinamika organicheskogo veshchestva i
biologicheskii krugovorot zol'nykh elementov i azota v
osnovnykh tipakh rastitel'nosti zemnogo shara. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 252 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lavrenko).

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.

Reviews and bibliography. Bot. zhur. 50 no.12:1747-1750 D '65.
(MIRA 19:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; ZALENSKIY, O.V.

Botanists as organizers of the Russian Botanical Society.
Bot. zhur. 50 no.12:1751-1768 D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

28001
S/194/61/000/004/048/052
D201/D302

9,2571(1147)
AUTHOR:

Lavrenko, Yu.Ye.

TITLE:

A resonator using a ferrite as coupling between rotational and laminar fields

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1961, 48, abstract 4 I329 (Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1959, 39, 20-37)

TEXT: The problem of fields in a resonator with the basic type of field TE_{110} (of rectangular shape) is considered. The resonator contains a ferrite in the shape of a pole, placed approximately in the middle of the narrow wall of the resonator along its zero axis. The equivalent ferrite element parameters and approximate expressions for the magnetic field around it are determined from the solution of a quasi-statistical problem. So that the effect of the resonator walls in the field induced by the ferrite are taken into account, the fields in the resonator are also expressed by the use

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A resonator...

of eigen-functions. Both solutions coincide in the region near to the ferrite. The field, induced by the ferrite, is in the main laminar, since the rotational components of higher orders are very small. The possibility of energy transmission by the laminar field in the presence of inhomogeneities (slots) in the resonator walls is shown. Construction is suggested for a resonating ferrite device which would use the field induced by the ferrite. The device could be used as a controlled coupling between two slots in the resonator. Some of the data, obtained experimentally with a model arrangement, are given. 3 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 2/2

9.1310

26799
S/142/61/004/002/001/010
E033/E435

AUTHOR: Lavrenko, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: The transfer coefficient of ferrite resonator devices

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1961, Vol.4, No.2, pp.127-139

TEXT: The operation of many devices, which utilise ferrites, depends on the transfer of energy, via suitable coupling elements, through a resonator into some load, and the most important of their characteristics is the relationship between the transfer coefficient and the value of the applied magnetic field. The transfer coefficient is defined by

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{P_{load}}{P_0}}$$

where P_{load} is the power passing from the resonator into the load and P_0 is the power of the incident wave in the waveguide connected to the resonator input. The object of this article is to obtain expressions for the transfer coefficient and to investigate its dependence on the applied magnetic field. For Card 1/5

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E033/E435

The transfer coefficient ...

this purpose, the excitation of a resonator containing a ferrite is investigated and the fields inside the resonator determined. With specific coupling elements, there will exist a basic type of field in a resonator without a ferrite. When a ferrite is present, new field patterns are additionally excited. Depending on the construction of the resonator, either one or the other of these types will predominate. It is possible to design coupling elements which will couple only to the additional fields and not to the basic field. Then the exchange of energies between the coupling element, exciting the basic field, and the remaining coupling elements will depend on the ferrite and on the value of its magnetic state; thus the required relationship can be obtained. The excitation of a resonator with a ferrite element and having slots as coupling elements is investigated theoretically; the resonator is loaded by a matched waveguide. The total field of the resonator is obtained in the form of the sum of the basic field and the fields excited by the ferrite. The latter are presented as the sum of fields, the configuration of which is independent of the coupling slots. Then expressions are obtained for the input and output impedances and from these results the

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E033/E435

The transfer coefficient ...

expressions for the transfer coefficient are obtained. The method is used to calculate the transfer coefficient of a ferrite resonator, in which a "gradient" field is excited by the ferrite as suggested by Professor Yu.Ya.Yurov (Ref.8; Lavrenko Yu.Ye. Izv. LETI, 1959, No.39, 20). This equipment (Fig.2) comprises a rectangular resonator supporting a TE_{101} type field and having two slots. One of the U_{11} excites the basic field, and the other U_{12} couples only to the field excited by the ferrite Φ . To check the calculations, experiments were conducted using a resonator with the internal dimensions 22.5 x 22.5 x 5 mm; slots 14 x 2 mm. The MgMn ferrite element was 4 x 4 x 5 mm and was located at a point $x_0/a = 0.6$, $y_0/c = 0.09$. The frequency was 9500 Mc/s. The calculated and experimental curves of the transfer function versus the applied magnetic field strength show good agreement. There are 3 figures and 9 references: 5 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English language publications read as follows:
Whirry W.L., Nelson C.E. IRE Trans, 1958, MTT-6, No.1, 59;
Bowers E.O., Curtis C.W. IRE Conv. Rec., 1956, 5;
Card 3/5

The transfer coefficient ...

26799
S/142/61/004/002/001/010
E033/E435



Hogan C.L. PIRE October 1956, 44, No.10, 1345;
Berk A., Lax B. IRE Conv. Rec., 1953, 10.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov
radiotekhniki Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo
instituta im. V.I.Ul'yanova (Lenina)
(Department of Theoretical Principles of Radio-
Engineering of the Leningrad Institute of Electrical
Engineering imeni V.I.Ul'yanov (Lenin))

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1960

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4017554

S/3074/62/000/047/0056/0062

AUTHOR: Yurov, Yu. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Lavrenko, Yu. Ye. (Assistant)

TITLE: Metal-plate lens for circular polarization with covered zoning

SOURCE: Leningrad. Elektrotekhnicheskiy institut. Izv., no. 47, 1962, 56-62

TOPIC TAGS: metal plate lens, cellular lens, circular polarization, covered zoning, slotted thin ridge waveguide, crossed ridge waveguide, directivity pattern, principal lobe

ABSTRACT: A metal-plate microwave lens design proposed by E. K. Proctor (Trans. IRE on Antennas and Propagation, AP-6, M3, July 1958) is modified to permit circular polarization. The principal lobe of the directivity pattern of the antenna is of the order of 6° and the beam can be scanned within $\pm 30^\circ$ by displacing the dipole over the focal plane of the lens. To match the antenna to the impedance of free space, each cell of the antenna is a rectangular waveguide loaded with crossed slotted thin ridges. The lens itself has a spherical external surface and an internal surface in the form of an ellipsoid of revolution,

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017554

the far focus of which coincides with the focus of the lens on the optical axis. The maximum lens diameter is 32.5 cm and the focal distance is 32 cm. The material is sheet brass 0.5 mm thick, and the finished lens weighs 2 kilograms. Tests of the antenna showed good agreement with the theoretical prediction.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Electro-technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00Mar61

DATE ACQ: 20Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, SP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 63651-65 EWA(h)/EAT(1) Pat
ACCESSION NR: AP5017818

UR/C286/65/000/011/0045/0045
621.372.221.413

AUTHOR: Lavrenko, Yu. Ye.

TITLE: A resonator comparator for superhigh frequencies. Class 21, No. 171454

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 45

TOPIC TAGS: resonator, comparator, shf comparator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a resonator comparator (Fig. 1 of Enclosure) for superhigh frequencies. The device uses a resonator as an element for adding and subtracting the amplitudes of shf components. The device is designed for good decoupling between the input and output channels in a narrow frequency band (2—2.5%). A resonator with square cross section is used. Slots are cut in two adjacent side walls of the resonator which induce two orthogonal fields of type TE₁₂₀ and TE₂₁₀. A single diagonal slot is cut in the center of each of the upper and lower walls of the resonator. The longitudinal axes of these slots are at right angles to one another. A modification of this comparator is also introduced in which the diagonal slots in the resonator are cut in the center of the upper or lower wall at an angle of 90° with respect to one another. Orig. art. has 1 figure

Card 1/3

L 63651-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017818

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14 Nov 63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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Card 2/3

L 63651-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017818

ENCLOSURE: 01

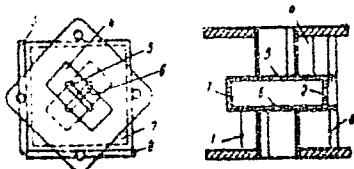


Fig. 1. resonator comparator

1 - Waveguide; 2 - slots in adjacent side walls; 3 - waveguide section with flange; 4 - waveguide; 5 and 6 - slots in upper and lower walls of the resonator; 7 - resonator; 8 - waveguide section with flange.

Card ^{RC} 3/3

LAVRINKOV, A.I.

New type of periodic action feeler. Tekst.prom. 18 no.4:55-56 Ap '58.
(Looms) (MIRA 11:4)

LINEV, S.; BOTVIN, N. (Vologodskaya obl.); LISTOPAD, G. (Vologodskaya obl.);
SHIBAYEV, V. (Volgograd); BOGDANOV, G., pomoshchnik instruktora
profilaktiki (Kuybyshevskaya obl.); PANOV, A., pomoshchnik
instruktora profilaktiki (Kuybyshevskaya obl.); GRINKEVICH, S.
(Novosibirskaya obl.); SLUPKO, A. (Karel'skaya ASSR); LAVRENKOV, I.
(g. Vladimir) sibirskaya

Readers' letters. Pozh.delo 8 no.5:29 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. lesoperevalochnoy bazy, pos.Malinovka, Kemerovskaya
obl. (for Linev).

(Fire prevention)

S/229/62/000/007/001/001
I060/I260

AUTHOR: Barabanov, N.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Borisov, E.K.,
Engineer, and Lavronkov, L.V., Engineer

TITLE: Influence of ulcerous corrosion on tensile strength of steel

PERIODICAL: Sudostroyeniye, no. 6, 1962, 47-49

TEXT: The purpose of this work was to test steel which suffered ulcerous corrosion (corrosion of submerged parts) on tensile strength. The experiments were conducted on 36 samples of steel cut out from the hull of a ship operating for 26 years. The conclusions reached were: 1. When calculating strength of steel corroded by ulcerous corrosion, it is necessary to take into account the mean remaining width of metal. 2. Presence of ulcerous corrosion does not affect either the yield point σ_T or the yield strength σ_B . 3. As a result of ulcerous corrosion the plasticity of steel decreases by 15-20%.

Card 1/1

BARABANOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BORISOV, Ye.K., inzh.; LAVRENKOV, L.V.,
inzh.

Effect of pitting corrosion on the tensile strength of steel.
Sudostroenie 28 no.7:47-49 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)—Corrosion)

LEBKINA, Ye.S.; LUKASHENKO, N.P.; ZORIKHINA, V.I.; LAVRENOV, B.K.; MANEDOV, M.M.

Natural foci of *Echinococcus multilocularis* in Novosibirsk Province. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 28 no.2:206-213 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.instituta - prof.P.G.Sergiyev, zav.sektorom - prof.V.P.Pod'yapol'skaya) i gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.klinikoy I.L.Bregadze).

(ECHINOCOCCOSIS

multilocularis, natural foci in Novosibirsk region, USSR (Rus))

KUZNETSOV, Yu.B.; LAVRENKO, B.K.; CHASOVSKIKH, G.G.; SHABANOV, A.M.;
SHIL'NIKOV, L.I.

Local use of tripaflavin in alveolar echinococcosis of the liver.
Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:421-426 JI-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedr gospi'tal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L. Bregadze)
i patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.M. Konstantinov) Novo-
sibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D. Zalesskiy)
(LIVER)—HYDATIDS) (ANTISEPTICS)

SELIVANOVA, Yekaterina Vasil'yevna; LAVRENOV, G., red.; ZHDANOVA, G.,
tekh. red.

[Marketing costs] Izderzhki obrashcheniia. Barnaul, Altaiskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 27 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Marketing--Costs)

ZALOGINA, Ye.F.; METELEV, V.Ya.; CHEKANOVA, N.I.; LAVRENOV, G., red.;
ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Experience in the growing of beans in the Altai Territory] Opyt
vyrashchivaniia bobov na Altae. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1961. 30 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Altai Territory--Beans)

SEMENKIN, Ivan Ivanovich; LAVRENOV, G., red.; ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Organization and methods of the planning of Soviet trade] Organizatsiia i metody planirovaniia sovetskoi trgovli. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Russia—Commerce)

SEMENKIN, Ivan Ivanovich; SELIVANOVA, Yekaterina; LAVRENOV, G., red.;
ZHDANOVA, G., tekhn. red.

[Prices in Soviet commerce] TSena v sovetskoj trgovle. Barnank,
Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Prices)

LAVRENOV, I.A.

Activity of the Knyazhitsy Rural District Hospital. Zdrav.
Bel. 9 no.2:55-57 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy vrach Knyazhitskoy sel'skoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy
Mogilevskogo rayona.
(KNYAZHITSY--HOSPITALS, RURAL)

L 22636-65 EID-2/ENT(1)/ENT(d)/FSP(h)/FSS-2/ENG(r)/FS(s)/ECC(a)/ENT(m)/FS(v)-3/ENT(w)/
ECC(k)-2/ENG(v)/ENA(d)/ENP(v)/ENP(t)/ENJ(a)/ENP(k)/ENG(c)/ENP(b)/ENA(h)/ENG(s) Pe-2/
ACCESSION NR: AP4048024 Pe-5/Pc-4/Pac-4/Pf-4/S/0025/64/000/010/0097/0104
Pae-2/Peb/Pi-4 TT/JD/DD/EM/GW

AUTHOR: Zayonchkovskiy, B. (Architect); Lavrenov, L. (Architect);
Tarasevich, V. (Architect)

TITLE: Architecture in space

SOURCE: Nauka i zhizn', no. 10, 1964, 97-104

TOPIC TAGS: MOL, manned orbital laboratory, lunar construction, lu-
nar station, lunar base

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various MOL configurations, including the torus ("bagel") and other shapes with cylindrical elements lying parallel to the axis of rotation (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). A proposed modular design is shown which permits the incorporation of additional elements to form a cylinder with working and living space in the walls (Fig. 2). Other architectural details, such as the use of variable pitch stairways and special interior decor to minimize the peculiar subjective effects of non-uniform gravity and other environmental features unlike anything en-

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countered on Earth, are described briefly. Lunar construction is also discussed. It is suggested that lunar structures can best be shielded from meteorites, radiation, and temperature fluctuations by digging them into the moon's surface. Pneumatic structures will be used: inflatable prefabricated shells² to which additional units can be added as desired (Fig. 3). Pioneer structures may consist simply of large, inflatable canopies of elastic material, intended as temporary equipment and reusable after the "Moon settlers" have built and moved into more permanent structures underneath them (Fig. 4). The latter would be constructed of concrete obtained by processing indigenous materials, and would extend several storeys below the surface (Fig. 5). A lunar settlement would also include: 1) Experimental greenhouses and cages for experimental animals. These may be constructed as separate cells, with light filters in their upper parts. Each such "cell" could be detached and brought indoors for study or repair. 2) Portable sectional passageways for external communication between individual installations. 3) A spherical greenhouse-laboratory designed for studying closed ecological systems (atmosphere-animal-plant-atmosphere). The external surface of the

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sphere will be covered with metal scales which can be raised or lowered pneumatically to regulate heat loss. Other possible types of construction such as inverted arches (for pressurized structures) and pneumatic modules are shown (Figs. 6 and 7). Orig. art. has: 14 figures. [DP]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 05

SUB CODE: PH, SV

NO REF SOV: 000

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ATD PRESS: 3170

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L. 22636-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048024

ENCLOSURE: 01

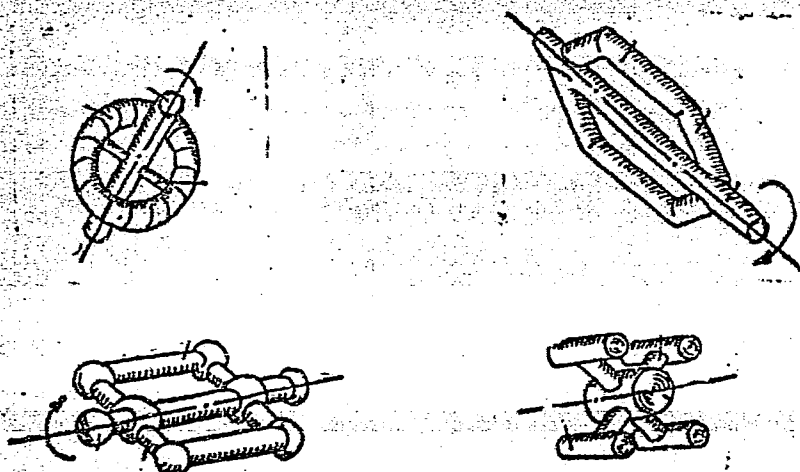


Fig. 1. Proposed MOL configurations

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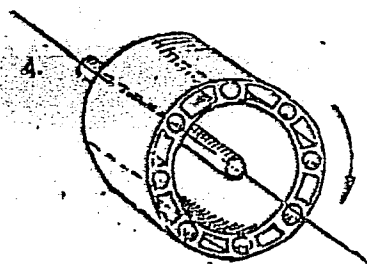
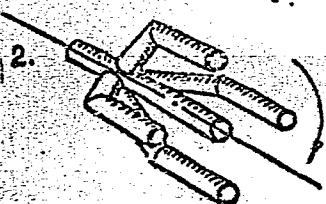
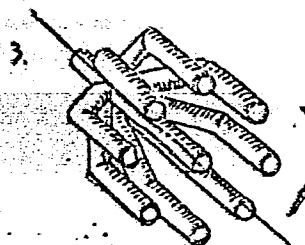
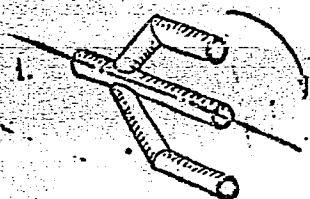


Fig. 2. Modular MOL design

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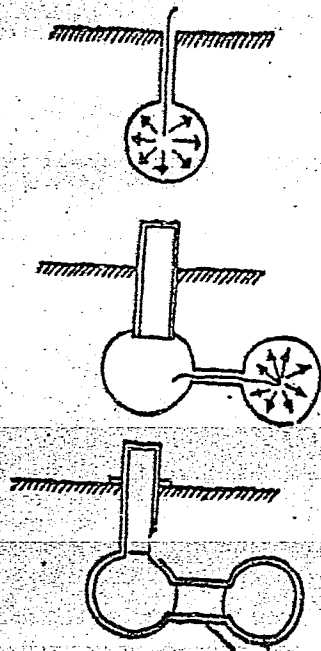


Fig. 3. Subsurface pneumatic structure

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048024

ENCLOSURE: 04

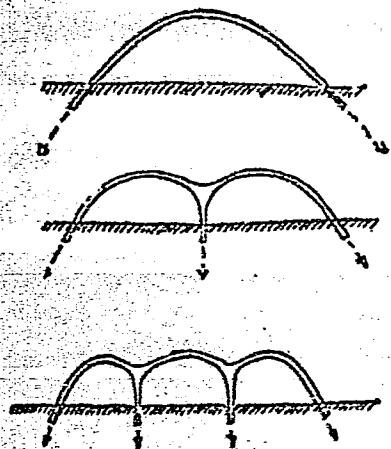


Fig. 4. Pioneer pneumatic canopies

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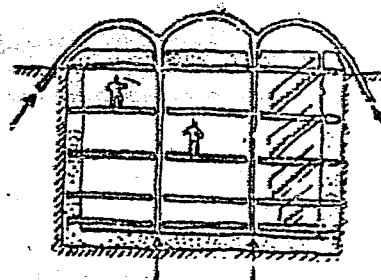


Fig. 5. Permanent installation (concrete construction)

L 22636-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048024

ENCLOSURE: 05

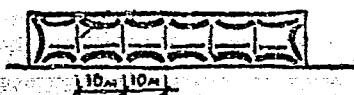


Fig. 6. Inverted-arch design for use in concrete block construction



Fig. 7. Pneumatic modules of laminated elastic material

Card R/R

IAVHENOV, N.; OCHAGOV, M.

Important means for educating youth. Prof.-tekh.obr. 11 no.8:26-28
N '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Technical education)

LAVRENOV, N.I.

Improving the frost resistance of acrylic film on chrome leather.
Leg.prom. 14 no.7:39-40 JI '54. (MIRA 7:7)
(Leather)

ODINTSOVA, M.M.; LAVRENOV, P.F.; EL'YANOV, M.D.

Reviews and discussions. Geol. i geofiz. no.8:138-149 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

LAVRENOV, V.A.

Automatic control of the cooling system fan. Elek. i tepl.
tiaga 4 no. 12:12-13 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Pomoshchnik mashinista teplovoza, depo Leningrad-Passazhirskiy-
Moskovskiy.

(Diesel engines--Cooling)

LAVRENOV, V.K.

Use of colibacterin in diseases of the digestive organs. Vrach.
delo no.9:128-129 S '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Druzhkovskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.2.
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

LAVRENOV, V.Z.

Electromechanical markers. Bul. TSHIICHM no.21:50 '57.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Marking devices)

LAVRENOV, V.Z.

~~Water-cooled hot-blast connecting-piece flanges in air heaters.~~
Bul. TSNIICGM no.22:48 '57. (NIRA 11:5)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Blast furnaces)

LAVRENCO, V.Z.

New method of purifying high-pressure blast-furnace gas. Bul.
TSNIICM no.6:44 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Scrubber (Chemical technology))

LAVRENOV, V.Z.; TSEKHMEYSTER, V.Ya.; LIVSHITS, S.M.

Car for the transportation of sintered dolomite. Metallurg
6 no.7:40 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Dolomite) (Materials handling)

36081
S/135/62/000/004/014/016
A006/A101

1.7700

AUTHOR: Lavrenov, Yu. A., Engineer

TITLE: Crystallization cracks in welded joints of AMr6 (AMg6) alloy containers

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1962, 35-36

TEXT: To reveal the effect of warping on crack formation, boiler shells whose circumferential length differed by 3 - 15 mm, were welded. General and local warping of the butts was then observed. The magnitude of warping was determined by measuring the elevation of one edge over the other. In two-layer welding of shell butts with 3 mm difference of circumferential length, cracks were not observed in the weld metal. At a greater difference, cracks appeared whose amount increased at a higher welding speed. Calculations and experimental data show that the metal of the initial layer can be heated to 430 - 650°C when the second layer is being applied. Cracks during warping were only observed in joints, where the metal of the initial layer was heated over 520°C. It is recommended to prevent crack formation in weld joints of thin-walled AMg6

Card 1/2

X

Crystallization cracks ...

S/135/62/000/004/014/016
A006/A101

structures by using single-pass argon-arc welding processes; double-pass welding can be employed when devices are used which prevent the warping of the welded butts. There are 1 table, 4 figures, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

X

Card 2/2

L 11541-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6000614

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/65/000/012/0007/0008

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Lavrenov, Yu. A. (Engineer)

37

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Effect of electrode size and shape on the current field in spot welding

18,44,57

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1965, 7-8

TOPIC TAGS: spot welding, welding electrode, aluminum alloy, *sheet metal*

ABSTRACT: ^{44,55} AMg6 aluminum alloy sheets (1.5-3.0 mm thick) were spot welded with different electrodes under various conditions. By decreasing the distance (Y_a) between the work surface and the water channel hole from 20 to 9 mm and from 15 to 6.5 mm, the fusion zone in the sheet was diminished by 10-15% for constant electrode width (20 mm). Strength did not deviate from the standard limits. However, for different sheet thicknesses and welding conditions, the strength decreased as Y_a decreased. The same was found for increases in electrode diameter, despite the fact that a constant current feed was kept between the electrode and the part. This was the result of heat transfer conditions arising from the change in mass of the electrode and the changes in water circulation. An explanation of the electrical contact mechanism based on microcontacts arising between the electrode and part is given. The actual current is an aggregate of microcurrents. Pressure on the spot welding process increased the num-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.763.1.01

L 11541-66

ACC NR: AP6000614

ber of microcontacts. A surface model of the "electrode part" was constructed to facilitate the study of the variables in the process. The scheme of this model and data for decrease in voltage as a function of distance along the material are given. The voltage drop decreased with distance from the weld and was greatest at the weld itself, thus illustrating the importance of maintaining axi-symmetrical contact. These data were also obtained for electrodes of varying width and Y_a and for varying sheet thicknesses. All of the curves had essentially the same dependence, except that lowering Y_a and increasing the electrode diameter resulted in lower current densities in the weld zone while increasing current densities for the peripheral areas. This general effect of forcing the current into the peripheral zone resulted in decreased fusion and weld core size. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 13.11/

SUBH DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 000

HW

Card 2/2

YELAGINA, N.V.; MIRZAYEVA, A.K.; LAVRENOVA, A.S.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Synthesis of spiro[5,5]undecane. Neftekhimii 2 no.3:265-269
My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
kafedra khimii nefti.

(Spioundecane)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Poddubnaya, N.A. and Lavrenova, G.I. SOV/55-58-3-20/30

TITLE:

Production of Some Diketopiperazines Consisting of two Different Amino Acids and the Investigation of Their Properties (Polucheniye nekotorykh diketopiperazinov, sostoyashchikh iz dvukh razlichnykh aminokislot, i issledovaniye ikh svoystv)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii . 1958, Nr 3, pp 165-176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

By cyclization of depeptides in glycol the following composite anhydrides are received: glycyl-alanyl-, glycyl-valyl-, glycyl-leucyl-, glycyl-phenylalanyl- and l-leucyl-l-tyrosyl-. The following composite sarcosine anhydrides are received: sarcosyl-valyl- and sarcosyl-phenylalanyl (not mentioned in the literature) and sarcosyl-glycyl-. The character and the time of decomposition of the obtained anhydrides has been investigated by observing the absorption intensity in the biuret reaction. If the nitrogen of the diketopiperazine has a benzyl radical, then the cycle is extremely stable and is only split up under longer cooking with concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Card 1/2

Production of Some Diketopiperazines Consisting of two Different Amino Acids and the Investigation of Their Properties SOV/55-58-3-20/30

There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 19 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 8 German, 7 American, and 1 Swiss.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1957

Card 2/2

LAURENOVA G. I.

79-2-27/64

AUTHORS: Poddubnaya, N. A. , Lavrenova, G. I.

TITLE: The Production and Investigation of Some Properties of N-Monoaminoacyl Substituted Sarcosine-Diketopiperazines (Polucheniye i issledovaniye nekotorykh svoystv N-monoaminoatsilzameshchennykh sarkozinovykh diketopiperazinov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 404 - 410 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Monoacyldiketopiperazine (reference 1) was for the first time produced in the interaction of diacetylketopiperazine with a number of fatty and mixed amines in ether- and benzene-solutions, independent of the molar interrelations of the components. In the present work the authors synthesized a number of N-monoaminoacyl derivatives of diketopiperazines containing a tertiary nitrogen atom, in order to get consequently acquainted with the rules governing the molecule that are in connection with the occurrence of similar atoms. Besides the introduction of sarcosine into the molecules of the compound to be investigated is of special interest, as this amino acid, beside N-methylvaline and proline, represents a component of the antibiotics - actinomycine C (reference 2). The structure of this antibiotic has not yet been finally proved, but according to the authors' data the sarcosine-anhydride and the leucyl-proline-

Card 1/3

79-2-27/64

The Production and Investigation of Some Properties of *N*-Monoaminoacyl Substituted Sarcosine-Diketopiperazines

anhydride form under the influence of hydrazine hydrate upon the compound. This may be caused by the splitting of the aminoacyl linkage. The acylation of the sarcosine-anhydrides was performed by means of *N*-phthalyl-substituted chlorine anhydrides of amino acids. These latter are very stable on heating and the diketopiperazines are well acylated by them. The obtained *N*-phthalylaminoacyl derivatives and their properties are given in table 1. The slow formation of copper complexes (as a consequence of the decomposition of the diketopiperazine ring) is characteristic of all mono- and diaminoacyl derivatives of diketopiperazines. In this connection, in comparison to free tripeptides, as well in the one as in the others a displacement of the maximum is observed (table 2). The results of the measurements of maxima of the absorption spectra are to be seen in table 3. Summary: 1) The *N*-monophthalylaminoacylated derivatives of sarcosine anhydrides were synthesized for the first time: *N*-phthalylglycyl-sarcosyl-d, 1-valinanhydride, *N*-phthalyl-d, 1-valyl-sarcosyl-glycinanhydride and *N*-phthalyl-d, 1-norleucyl-sarcosyl-d, 1-phenylalaninanhydride. 2) The mixed *N,N'*-diphthalylaminoacyldiketopiperazine-*N,N'*-diphthalylglycyl-d, 1-phenylalaninanhydride was synthesized for the first time. 3) The absorption spectra of the biuret complexes which were obtained from

Card 2/3

79-2-27/64

The Production and Investigation of Some Properties of N-Monoaminoacyl Substituted Sarcosine-Diketopiperazines

N-phthalylaminoacyldiketopiperazine were measured. The scheme of their decomposition in an alkaline medium was confirmed by the synthesis of phthaloyl-glycyl-valyl-sarcosine and phthaloyl-glycyl-valine. 4) It was shown that under the influence of the hydrazine hydrate upon N-monophthalylaminoacyldiketopiperazines a splitting at the amino-acyl linkage takes place. There are 3 tables, and 10 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: **Moscow State University**
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

LAVRENOVA, G.I.; PODDUBNAYA, N.A.

Properties of amino acids and peptides containing a tertiary nitrogen atom. Part 7: Comparison of the absorption spectra of copper complexes of N,N-dibenzyltetrapeptides containing proline and sarcosine. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.8:2474-2477 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Tetrapeptide)
(Copper organic compounds--Spectra)

PODDUBNAYA, N.A.; LAVRENOVA, G.I.; KRYSIN, Ye.P.; MAKEVNINA, L.G.

Chemical structure of antibiotic albomycin. Part 1: Separation
and identification of a pyrimidine base. Zhur. ob. khim. 31
no. 11:3820-3826 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Albomycin) (Pyrimidine)

PODDUBNAYA, N.A.; LAVRENOVA, G.I.; KRYSIN, Ye.P.; MAKEVNINA, L.G.

Reply to the comments by O. Mikes, IA. Turkova and F. Sorn,
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3462-3463 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Uracil)

PODDUBNAYA, N.A.; LAVRENOVA, G.I.

Transformations related to the presence of a pyrimidine base
in the albomycin molecule. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 18
no.5:65-67 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

LAVRENOVA, G.I., PODDUBNAYA, N.A.

Structure of the pyrimidine base, a constituent of the albomycin
antibiotic. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:1379-1380 Ap '63.

(Pyrimidine)

(Albomycin) (MIRA 16:5)

PODDUBNAYA, N.A.; LAVRENOVA, G.I.; ANDRONOVA, T.M.

Structure of the pyrimidine base, a constituent of albomycin.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:1030-1031 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

LAVRENOVA, G.I.; PODDUBNAYA, N.A.

Structure of albomycin. Part 8: Transformations related to the presence of the pyrimidine base in the albomycin molecule. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2864-2868 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACC NR: AP7011818

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/012/2096/2098

AUTHOR: Lavrenova, G. I.; Revina, L. P.; Poddubnaya, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Chemical structure of the antibiotic albomycin. XV. Nature of the pyrimidine base of the inactive fraction A-1

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 12, 1966, 2096-2098

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, albomycin, hydrolysis

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: It was shown in earlier work that clinically applied albomycin consists of five fractions. Of the three principal fractions (A-1, A-2, and A-3), only one (A-2) is physiologically active. The chemical constitution of A-1 and A-3 is of interest, because they are products of the conversion of A-2. The study of A-1 and A-3 may yield data on the structure of the antibiotic and on the reasons for its inactivation. In the hydrolysis of A-1 with 72% HClO₄, 1-methylcytosine formed, just as from A-2 under the action of this reagent. Hydrolysis of A-1 with Ba(OH)₂ resulted in splitting of the pyrimidine ring, whereas N⁶-methylcytosine formed from A-2 under the same conditions. The UV spectra of A-1 in an aqueous solution and in solutions in 0.01 N HCl and 0.01 N NaOH were determined. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card 1/1

JPRS: 40,351

UDC: 615.779.931

2032 0404

ACC NR: AP7011819

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/012/2098/2101

AUTHOR: Lavrenova, G. I.; Revina, L. P.; Poddubnaya, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Chemical structure of the antibiotic albomycin. XVI. Methylation of the pyrimidine fragment of the inactive fraction A-1

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 12, 1966, 2098-2101

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, albomycin, methylation, amino acid

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: In the methylation with diazomethane of the A-1 fraction of albomycin, substitution of hydrogen in the amino group of 1-methylcytosine took place and 1,N⁰-dimethylcytosine formed. The latter was identified by comparison of its properties with those of synthetic 1,N⁰-dimethylcytosine. On the basis of the data obtained, it was concluded that the pyrimidine base is bound to the amino acid moiety of A-1 over N³. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,351]

Card 1/1

UDC: 615.779.931

0935

0405

KRAMAREVA, T.V.; SHUL'MAN, V.M.; LAVRENOVA, L.G.

Potentiometric determination of thiourea and formamidine disulfide.
Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7: Ser. Khim. nauk no.2:101-105 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KHOZHAINOV, N.P., dotsent; TOCHILIN, M.S., prof.; DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.S., dotsent;
CHERNYSHOV, N.I., dotsent; PETRINA, Z.D., predpodavatel'; LAVRENOVA,
T.V., assistant; RASKATOV, G.I., dotsent; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, V.N.,
dotsent; SHRAMKOVA, G.V., ~~predpodavatel'~~; ~~FRANKO, N.I., dotsent~~;
~~FURMAN, G.I., dotsent~~

Savva Gavrilovich Vishniakov, 1897-1964; obituary. Lit. i pol. iskop.
no.6:179-180 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MAZUROVA, T.M.; POPOVA, T.I.; SHMUSHKOVICH, A.Ya.; SHEVELEVA, A.A.;
GUMER, I.I.; LAVRENOVA, V.A.

Letter to the editors. Stomatologia 38 no.3:72 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(PLASTICS)

ACC NR: AP6021788

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0052/0052

INVENTORS: Garachuk, V. K.; Lavrenshenko, G. K.; Nayer, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A low temperature device. Class 21, No. 182778 [announced by Odessa Technological Institute of the Food and Refrigeration Industry (Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 52

TOPIC TAGS: refrigerating system, refrigeration, refrigeration engineering, refrigeration equipment, Ettinghausen effect, Peltier effect, thermal battery, low temperature battery

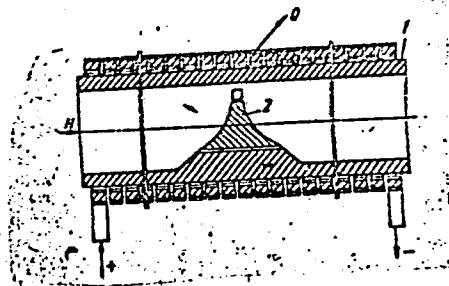
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a low temperature device based on the effects of Peltier and Ettinghausen (see Fig. 1). For the simultaneous utilization of a thermoelectric battery as the generator of low temperature and as a source of the magnetic field for the Ettinghausen cooling device, the thermal battery is made in the form of a cylindrical solenoid.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.362.2:536.48

ACC NR: AP6021788

Fig. 1. 1 - thermal battery; 2 - single crystal



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Apr65

Card 2/2

ASTAKHOV, A.G.; FEDOROVSKIY, N.V.; ARIKHBAEV, V.V.; LAVRENTIK, I.I.;
MAKOVSKIY, V.A.; SUMSKOY, N.A.

Determining the limits of shifting of the maximum temperature
zone along the length of a sintering machine. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.2:18-20 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

AM1035372

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Kabakchi, Andrey Mikhaylovich; Lavrentovich, Yaroslav Iosifovich; Pen'kovskiy, Vladimir Vladimirovich

Chemical dosimetry of ionizing radiation (Khimicheskaya dozimetriya ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy), Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1963, 155 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo).

TOPIC TAGS: chemical dosimetry, irradiation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book covers the theoretical and experimental material accumulated in recent years in the field of chemical dosimetry. Attention is given mainly to the possibility of using methods of chemical dosimetry for the solution of problems that are difficult or impossible to solve using other methods (measuring the absorbed dose in Joules per kilogram, separate determination of the doses of several types of irradiation, measurement of large doses, etc.). The book includes a detailed examination of the technique of determining the value of a dose by chemical methods in practical problems. The book is intended for a wide audience of specialists concerned with measurement of absorbed energy of various types of radiation. It can be recommended for graduate students and students specializing

Card 1/2

AM:035372.

in the fields of radiation chemistry, radio biology, and radiation physics.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction -- 3
Ch. I. Radiation dose and methods of measuring it -- 5
Ch. II. Fundamentals of chemical dosimetry -- 21
Ch. III. Methods of chemical dosimetry -- 53
Ch. IV. Determining the doses of various types of radiation by chemical methods -- 136

SUB CODE: GP, GC

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63

NR REF SOV: 109

OTHER: 321

DATE ACQ: 05Mar64

Card 2/2

L 1329-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) DM/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5023769

UR/0089/65/019/003/0273/0276
539.1.083

AUTHOR: Lavrentovich, Ya. I.; Lavon, A. I.; Mal'nikova, G. N.; Kabakchi, A. M. *HT*

TITLE: Using dyed films¹⁵ of polyvinyl alcohol to monitor gamma and neutron radiation in nuclear reactors

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 273-276

TOPIC TAGS: radiation dosimetry¹⁹, polyvinyl alcohol, dye chemical, nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: It is shown that radiation discoloration of a polyvinyl alcohol film containing methylene blue can be used for monitoring gamma and neutron radiation in nuclear reactors. Absorption spectra for polyvinyl alcohol films dyed with methylene blue are compared both before and after irradiation¹⁵ with the spectrum of irradiated undyed polyvinyl alcohol. It is found that irradiation reduces the optical density considerably at 660 mμ. The tint is gradually restored when the irradiated films are exposed to air (about 10% restoration in two weeks). Air has no effect on the optical density for several months if the irradiated films are kept tightly pressed between plates. The optical density of irradiated films is practically unaffected by protracted (several hours) exposure to scattered daylight or by

Card 1/2

L 1329-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023769

deutrons, α -particles and accelerated electrons. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MT

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4103

smly
Cord 2/2/

L 55044-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/
Feb/Pu-4 GS/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5013780

UR/0073/65/031/005/0440/0444
541.14+541.15+772/773

47
46
3

AUTHOR: Lavrentovich, Ya. I.; Levop, A. I., Kabakchi, A. M.

TITLE: The effect which radiation with various linear coefficients of energy transfer has on polymer films containing dyes

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 5, 1965, 440-444

TOPIC TAGS: radiation, polymer film, dye, polyvinyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: An effort was made to determine the effect of the kind and energy of radiation on the nature and degree of radiation-chemical changes in polymers based on polyvinyl alcohol. Films were subjected to the γ -radiation from Co60 and the nuclear reaction products of boron-10 atoms with thermal neutrons $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$. Completely deacetylated polyvinyl alcohol with a molecular weight of 105,000 was used to produce the films. An MBI-8m microscope was used to measure the film thickness (80-90 μ m). The γ -radiation of the Co60 was varied from 5 to 50 rad/sec. In the case of radiation by the $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$ nuclear reaction products

Card 1/2

L 55044-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013780

the tests were conducted with streams of from 10^9 to 10^{10} neutrons/cm².sec. The change in linear energy transfer has little effect on the yields of the processes of the decolorization of dyes. The decolorization of methyl blue is caused by the consumption of two reduction equivalents while for methyl orange it is four. Therefore, it may be assumed that the reduction is not caused by direct interaction with the products of radiolysis of polyvinyl alcohol, in particular with the atoms of hydrogen, but is due to other causes. Most probably the radiation energy transfer in the polymer is in the form of excitation. It may be assumed that the excitation migrates along the system of hydrogen bonds from the place of its initial occurrence to the molecules of dye. Orig. art. has: 2 equations, 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR)
(Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, NP

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 009

f.R.
Card 2/2

LAURENT'YEV, A.

~~LAURENT'YEV, A.~~

Make way for progressive methods of work. Sov.profsolusy 5
no.6:46-50 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Strogal'shchik stankostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.
(Efficiency, Industrial)

LAVRENT'YEV, A.

In independent Burma. Vnesh. torg. 41 no.1:24-25 '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Burma--Economic conditions)
(Russia--Foreign economic relations--Burma)
(Burma--Foreign economic relations--Russia)

LAVRENT'YEV, A.

LAVRENT'YEV, A.

Architectural embellishment of highways. Avt.transp. 32 no.6:24-26
Je '54. (MIRA 7:9)

1. Glavnyy arkhitekt Gushosdora.
(Roadside improvement)

CHEPURIN, V., shofer (Moskva); LAVRENT'YEV, A., avtolyubitel' (Syktyvkar);
GRIGOR'YAN, V., shofer (Tbilisi); VASIL'YEV, A., inzh.-po-mekhanizatsii;
RADVOGIN, M. (Moskva); VITYAZEV, P., inzh. (Chelyabinsk); YAKOVLEV, N.
(Chirchik); VINOKUROV, A.; BUBLIK, T., shofer; LOKOT', I., avtoslesar'

Automobile drivers speak today. Izobr.i rats. no.9:9-11 S '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. "Sel'khoztehnika", Chelyabinskaya obl. (for Vasil'yev).
2. Nachal'nik tsekha Konservnogo zavoda, g.Temryuk Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Vinokurov).
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