

L 54648-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5014955

imals are irradiated with fast neutrons, the final biological effect depends on the distribution of absorbed radiation in the organs and tissues. Determination of the relative depth distribution of the dose can be easily determined by a method based on the deceleration of neutrons in hydrocarbon materials. Materials and principles applied to making tissue equivalent phantoms and measuring radiation doses in them are discussed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [CD]

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii imeni A. A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physiology, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Feb65

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4026

Card 2/6

LEVCOVICI, I.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. Vol. 9, No. 10, Oct. 1958

LEVCOVICI, I. From the experience of the Donca Simo Enterprise in increasing the output of weaving looms. p. 392.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass.

DAVIDOVICH, S.K., dots kand.ekon.nauk; LEYDA, M.Ya., inzh.-ekonomist

Interfactory dissemination and utilization of advanced methods.

Trudy LIEI no.20:24-33 '57.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Industrial organization)

1. LEVDANSKAYA, P. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Monstera
7. Monstera is blooming and bearing fruit. Priroda No 2 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

MOTOVILOV, German Petrovich; BAYTIN, A.A., dots., retsenzent;
LEVDIK, F.P., retsenzent; GERITS, O.O., red.; L'KHOVICH,
Ye.A., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Forest management] Lesoustroistvo. Izd.3., perer. Mo-
skva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 249 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.
Kirova (for Baytin). 2. Krasno-Bakovskiy lesnoy tekhnikum
(for Levdik).

FLYATE, D.M.; LEVDIK, I.Yu.

Some irreversible phenomena taking place during the drying of
paper and woodpulp. Bum.prom. 37 no.3:14-16 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bumazhnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Paper—Drying)

(Woodpulp)

NIKITIN, V.N.; LEVDIK, I.Yu.

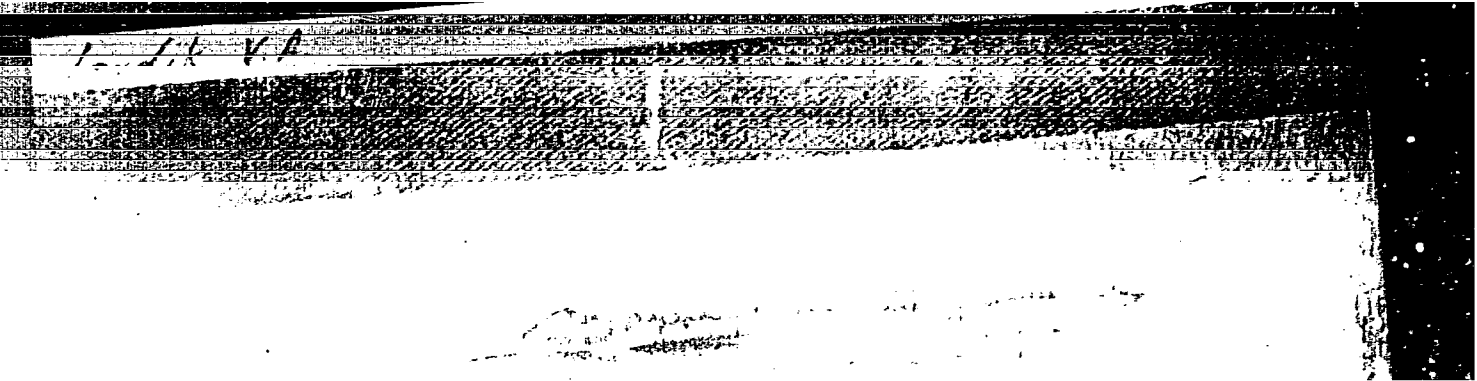
Absorption bands of cellulose in the 900 cm^{-1} region. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 38 no. 10:2366-2368 1965. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted April 20, 1964.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 25965
AUTHOR : Kulinich, V.G.; ~~Levdik, N.F.~~; Pochko, E.D.*
INST. : -
TITLE : Treatment of Animals with Chronic Infections by Iodine Preparations
ORIG. PUB. : Sots. tvarinnitstvo, 1958, No.3, 59-60
ABSTRACT : The effectiveness of treatment with iodine preparations was tested in the infections of cattle affected with brucellosis, tuberculosis and paratuberculosis. The animals were injected subcutaneously with Lugol's solution. Iodotherapy proved ineffective.
* Gondaruk, I.P.
CARD: 1/1
3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510005-0

60-5-11/31

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510005-0"

LEVDIK, V.A.

70-5-11/31

AUTHORS: Bykov, V.N., Vinogradov, S.I., Levdik, V.A. and Golovkin, V.S.

TITLE: A Two-crystal Neutron Spectrometer (Dvukhkristal'nyy Neytronnyy spektrometr)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, No.5, pp. 634-638 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Soviet atomic pile used for power generation will provide a flux of $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ neutrons/sec cm^2 which can be used for diffraction. A 5 m steel tube emerges through the shielding and provides a naturally collimated beam of 24' divergence. The integrated thermal neutron flux falling on the monochromator is 10^7 neutrons/ cm^2 sec. The monochromatisation is by reflection from the 200 plane of a lead crystal $135 \times 55 \times 20$ mm. The half width of the reflected beam is usually 3' corresponding to an energy uncertainty of 9%. There may also be 2.5% diffusely scattered neutrons. After monochromatisation the flux is about 10^4 neutrons/ cm^2 sec. The lead crystal which is behind 80 cm of concrete can be moved in any required direction to direct the beam down the final collimator which is made of paraffin and boron carbide. The apparatus is more properly called a diffractometer as the reflected intensities are measured on a boron trifluoride counter and recorded as in X-ray diffractometry. The specimen counter distance is

Card1/2

70-5-11/31

A Two-crystal Neutron Spectrometer.

20 - 100 cm. Angles can be measured on a 110 cm dia. circle to 2'. A specimen to counter rotation ratio of 1:2 is provided. The counter has a diameter of 2 cm and a length of 27 cm; it is filled to 700 mmHg with BF_3 enriched 4.7 X in B^{10} . A test

crystal of KBr of dimensions 6 x 6 x 8 mm gave peak counts of 3 100/min (200 reflection) with a uniform background of about 100/min and very satisfactory resolution. An iron rod (8 mm dia.) which was polycrystalline, gave peaks of 200/min with a background of 20/min. Acknowledgments to A.K. Krasin, V.S. Lyashenko and L.S. Gudkov.

There are 6 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/120-58-6-27/32

AUTHORS: Bykov, V. N. and Levdik, V. A.

TITLE: A High Efficiency Boron Counter (Bornyy schetchik s vysokoy effektivnost'yu)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 6, p 113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This counter is used for the detection of neutrons and is shown in Fig.1. It is filled with enriched BF_3 (88% B^{10}). The body of the detector is 400 mm long and its diameter is 25 mm. It is made of stainless steel and its inner surface is polished. The front window is plane and is made of boronless glass 1 mm thick. In Fig.1, 1 is a platinum seal, 2 is the isolator (boronless glass), 3 is a ring (ferrochrome), 4 is the body, 5 is a tungsten filament. For a parallel beam of thermal neutrons the efficiency is close to 100%. The characteristic curve of the counter is shown in Fig.2, in which the count rate is plotted as a function of the applied voltage. For slow neutrons the characteristic curve has a plateau beginning at 2.7 kV. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference which is translated from English.

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1957.

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66411

SOV/20-128-6-15/63

24.7900

AUTHORS:

Bykov, V. N., Golovkin, V. S., Ageyev, N. V., Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Levdik, V. A., Vinogradov, S. I.

TITLE:

On the Magnetic Structure of Chromium

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 6, pp 1153-1156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Brief mention is first made of previous investigations made in this field. To obtain clearer concepts concerning diffraction, monocrystalline chromium samples were used in a purity degree of 99.9667%. Octahedric monocrystals (sizes of from 3 to 5 mm) were adjusted on a two-armed goniometer of type GD-1, and lack of blocks was controlled by X-ray structural analysis. The recording took place in the planes (100), (110), (111), (210), through an angle extending to 40°. Diffraction on chromium monocrystals offers a clear picture of the splitting of the magnetic reflection in the (100) plane. Position and analysis of intensity in the medium triplet peak showed that this peak is the second order of the nuclear reflection on (200). The two outer peaks are evidently the split magnetic reflection on (100). A picture taken at temperature -100°C reveals an important in-

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SOV/20-128-6-15/63

On the Magnetic Structure of Chromium

crease in intensity of the split reflection peaks on (100), while intensity of nuclear peaks and, correspondingly, those of their second orders with an odd sum of the indices are increased only by the Debye temperature factor (within the measuring accuracy). With temperature dropping with rising intensity, also the angular distance between the split peaks widens from 25' at 20°C to 30' at -100°C. In the upper and lower critical temperature, a steep rise and an abrupt drop of intensity take place respectively. As the curves of intensity variations take a different course, the existence of a temperature hysteresis of intensity is very probable. The temperature range in which a magnetic reflection exists may be considered the range of the existence of an antiferromagnetic state of chromium. The temperature of antiferromagnetic transformation (44 and -115°) found by the present investigation agree with the points of anomalous changes of chromium properties within the error limits due to the metal purity. Experimental results concerning the scattering of neutrons and dilatometric measurements are well reproducible in different samples of monocrystalline chromium. On the whole, the results obtained agree with concepts of the magnetic sublattice, and even supply substantial integrations leading

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On the Magnetic Structure of Chromium

beyond the prevailing interpretation. The magnetic lattice of chromium is no repetition of the crystal lattice, but is deformed to a tetragonal symmetry. Certain directions are correlated with a minimum of energy which becomes crystallographically noticeable as a deviation of the magnetic lattice parameters from the nuclear lattice, i.e. by a certain degree of tetragonality of the magnetic lattice. The even peaks of split reflection on (100) agree with nuclear reflection as to the width, and they have at all temperatures the same distance from the theoretical position. The author thanks V. A. Trapeznikov for having supplied the chromium monocrystals. There are 4 figures and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet. ✓

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959

Card 3/3

LEVDIK, V. A., VINOGRADOV, S. I., BYKOV, V. N., GOLOVKIN, V. S.

"The Problem of the Magnetic Structure of Chromium."

paper presented at the Symposium of the International Atomic Energy Agency on Fast Neutrons Research in Physics, Vienna, 17-21 Oct 1960.

L 8888-65 ENT(m)/EWA(h) ASD(a)-5/ASD(m)-3/SSD/AFWL/RAEM(t)/ESD(ga)/
AS(mp)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4046042

S/0070/64/009/005/0629/0633

AUTHORS: Levdik, V. A.; By*kov, V. N.; Golovkin, V. S.

TITLE: On the diffraction of neutrons by magnetic superstructures

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 629-633

TOPIC TAGS: "chromium, magnetic structure, neutron scattering, neutron diffraction, crystal lattice structure, x ray diffraction, magnetic domain

ABSTRACT: Following an earlier investigation of the elastic scattering of slow neutrons by the magnetic structure of chromium (with N. V. Ageyev and S. I. Vinogradov, Dokl. AN SSSR, v. 128, 1153, 1959), the authors consider the elastic scattering of slow neutrons by magnetic superstructures based on a nuclear lattice with non-primitive cell. The general theory developed by Guinier (Theorie et technique de la radiocristallographie [Theory and Techniques of

Card 1/3

L 8888-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046042

Radio Crystallography], Dunod, Paris, 1956) for the diffraction of x-rays by bodies with arbitrary structure is used, in the simplification which makes it possible to take pure magnetic scattering into account only, and the calculations of O. Halpern and M. N. Johnson (Phys. Rev. v. 55, 898, 1939) are employed. An expression for the scattering ability is obtained in the form of a convolution of three functions, making it possible to analyze the dimensions of the magnetic domains and of structural imperfections. A hypothesis is advanced that the latter are appreciable because of the dynamic singularities of the magnetic lattice. These singularities are related with a concept "temperature coefficient of variation of the superparameter of the magnetic structure," which the authors introduce. The example of diffraction of neutrons by a sinusoidal model of chromium without account of temperature effect is considered. This model is that of a sinusoidally-modulated antiferromagnetic structure, based on a body-centered lattice. It is shown that the diffraction patterns of the sinusoidal helical and antiphase models

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L 8883-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046042

are different. Some factors which must be taken into account when determining the magnetic moments of chromium atoms from the experimental data are discussed. "The authors thank V. M. Agranovich and Yu. V. Konobeyev for valuable remarks." Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

L 11957-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5026598

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/049/004/1083/1090

AUTHORS: ^{41,55} Golovkin, V. S.; ^{44,55} Bykov, V. N.; ^{44,55} Levdik, V. A.

63
57
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Anomalies in the ^{21,44,55} magnetic structure of chromium 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 4, 1965, 1083-1090

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, magnetic structure, line splitting, neutron diffraction, single crystal, magnetic moment, antiferromagnetism

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Doklady AN SSSR v. 128, 1153, 1959), where the authors suggested the possible existence of a magnetic structure in chromium. To check on this hypothesis, and also in view of discrepancies in the previously published data on magnetic splitting of the neutron-diffraction peaks of chromium, the authors undertook a new investigation to confirm the existence of anomalies of a magnetic scattering by chromium. The sample was single-crystal chromium (99.96 per cent pure) grown from chromium iodide. To determine the contribution of the magnetic intensity to the superstructure sites, the intensity of the (100), (010), and (001) peaks was meas-

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2

L 11957-66

ACC NR: AP5026598

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ured by neutron diffraction in the temperature range 317--100K. The magnetic moment per atom was calculated from the total intensity, without the need for correcting for secondary extinction, and was found to be 0.042 ± 0.02 Bohr magnetons, in good agreement with earlier results on chromium. The presence of thermal hysteresis was verified and its temperature dependence measured. Attempts were made to analyze the causes of non-uniform distribution of magnetic intensity with respect to the directions in the single crystal. The experimental results are discussed in terms of two models of the antiferromagnetic structure of chromium involving sinusoidal modulation, the one-domain and three-domain versions. It is shown that arguments can be presented in favor of each version. Authors thank A. I. Leypunskiy and V. M. Agranovich for helpful discussions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 formula, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26May65/ NR REF SOV: 003/ OTH REF: 004

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Card 2/2

LEVDIKOVA, A. P.

"Determination of the Composition (Aromatic Principle) Content of Perfumes and Eau de Cologne," by L.N.Petrova, Ye. N. Novikova, Ye. A. Simanovskaya, and A. P. Levdikova. Maslob.-Zhir. Prom., 18, No 7, pp 25-7, 1953.

Two methods are described. One is based on the extn. of the aromatic principle with CHCl_3 and the removal of the solvent as an azeotropic mixt. with MeOH. This method can be used for the analysis of all perfume-contg. liquids. In the 2nd method the EtOH and H_2O are removed directly as an azeotropic mixt. with C_6H_{12} . It can be used only for the analysis of liquids contg. less than 10% of H_2O .

Vladimir N. Krukovskiy

C.A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Pharmaceuticals
Cosmetics and Perfumes

LEVDIKOVA, A.P.

PETROVA, L.N.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.H.; ~~LEVDIKOVA, A.P.~~

Quantitative determination of linalool. Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:71-74
'54. (MLEA 10:7)

(Linalool)

LEV DI KOVA, A.P.

NOVIKOVA, Ye.N. LEV DI KOVA, A.P.

Determining eugenol in distillation waters. Trudy VHIISNDV
no.2:151-152 '54. (MIRA 10:7)

(Eugenol)

Levdikova, G. A.

The production of crystalline pepsin. G. A. Levdikova
(Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R.,
Moscow). *Voprasy Med. Khim.* 2, No. 1, 53 (1956).—One
hundred g. semirefined pepsin was dissolved in 250 ml. of
20% alc., filtered, mixed with an equal vol. of satd. MgSO₄,
the resulting ppt. dissolved in 25% alc., filtered, and
brought to pH 1.8 by addn. of 10N H₂SO₄. Scdng on the
following day produced a thick gel which turned into a cryst.
ppt. of pepsin after standing 1 week at room temp.; yield,
18-20 g.
Cyrus C. Sturge, Jr.

LEVDIKOVA, G.A.

OREKHOVICH, V.N.; ALKSEYENKO, L.P.; LEVDIKOVA, G.A.

Heterogenicity of secreted protein substances. Vest. AMN SSSR
12 no.1:12-18 '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(PROTEINS

heterogenicity of animal proteins)

LEVDIKOVA, G. A., ISPOLATOVSKAYA, M. V., (USSR)

"The Purification and Immunochemical Properties of
the Lecithinase Toxin of *Clostridium perfringens*."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

LEVDIKOVA, ^G L. A., OREKHOVICH, V. N., SOLOVYEVA, N. I., SHPIKITER, V. O., (USSR)

"The Mechanism of Action and the Properties of Collagenase from
Clostridium histolyticum."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

ISPOLATOVSKAYA, M.V.; LEVDIKOVA, G.A.; LARINA, I.A.

Separating the lecithinase and collagenase activities of the
Clostridium perfringens toxin by electrophoresis on starch.
Biokhimiia 26 no. 1:77-81 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Biochemical Department, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology
and Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)
(LECITHINASE) (COLLAGENASE)

FIRFAROVA, K.F.; LEVDIKOVA, G.A.

Partition of β - and γ - crystallins using column electrophoresis.
Biokhimiia 26 no.4:626-629 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of
Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.
(CRYSTALLINE LENS) (PROTEINS)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

ISPOLATOVSKAYA, M.V.; LEVDIKOVA, G.A.; LARINA, I.A.

Separation of lecithinase, collagenase and hyaluronidase activities
of *B. perfringens* toxin using ion exchange cellulose. *Biokhimiia* 27
no.1:82-87 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology
and Institute of Medical and Biological Chemistry, Academy of Medical
Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(LECITHINASE) (CELLULOSE) (COLLAGENASE)
(HYALURONIDASE) (CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS)

ISPOLATOVSKAYA, M.V.; LEVDIKOVA, G.A.

Further purification and the immunochemical properties of lecithinase, the lethal factor of *B. perfringens* toxin. *Biokhimiia* 27 no.4:631-635 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, and Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(LECITHINASE) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (CLOSTRIDIUM)

LEVDIKOVA, G.A.; OREKHOVICH, V.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.I.; SHPIKITER, V.O.

Dissociation of collagenase molecules into subunits. Dokl.
AN SSSR 153 no.3:725-727 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
2. Deyatvital'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Orekhovich).

KAZDOBINA, I.S.; LEVDIKOVA, G.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.I.

Study of the toxigenic properties of *Clostridium histolyticum*.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.3:6C-65 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17;11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP6030307 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/66/031/004/0821/0830

AUTHOR: Levdikova, G. A.

ORG: Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Isolation and properties of *Clostridium perfringens* collagenase

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 31, no. 4, 1966, 821-830

TOPIC TAGS: *clostridium perfringens*, collagenase, enzymology, enzyme

ABSTRACT:

Accurate, standardized enzymological methods were used in the isolation of purified *Cl. perfringens* collagenase from the culture media. Electrophoresis was used to separate *Cl. perfringens* collagenase from *Cl. histolyticum* collagenase since they differ in net charge and amino-acid composition, although they have nearly the same molecular weight. At low pH, *Cl. perfringens* collagenase is the more stable. The enzymes act on the same substrate, native or synthetic at different rates. [WA-50: CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 04Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 022/

Card 1/1

UDC: 577.157

LEVDIKOVA, T.V.

Snow storms in the Ukraine produced by approaching southern
cyclones. Trudy Ukr NIGMI no. 10:75-86 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kiyevskoye Byuro pogody.
(Ukraine--Blizzards) (Cyclones)

REZNIKOV, V.M.; SVIDENIK, G.V.; LEVDIKOVA, V.L.; PONUROVA, G.D.

Ultraviolet spectra of condensed lignins. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36
no.6:1314-1318 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskii institut, g. Krasnoyarsk.
(Lignin—Spectra)

KARPOVSKAYA, R.L.; LEVDIKOVA, V.I.; DORZET, N.M.; REZHNIKOV, V.S.

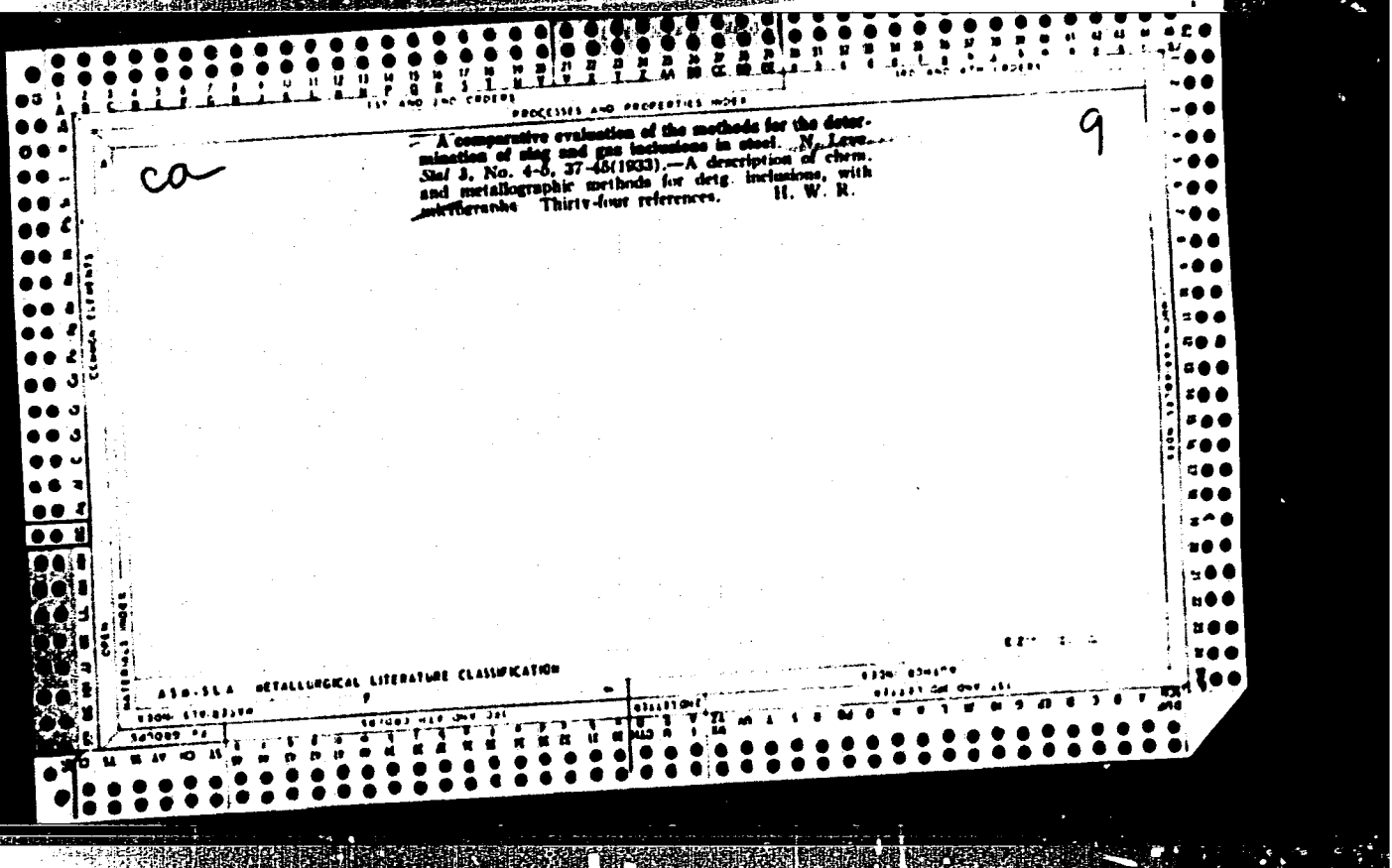
Chemical and physical inhomogeneity of dioxane lignin. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 37 no.6:1318-1324 Je '64.

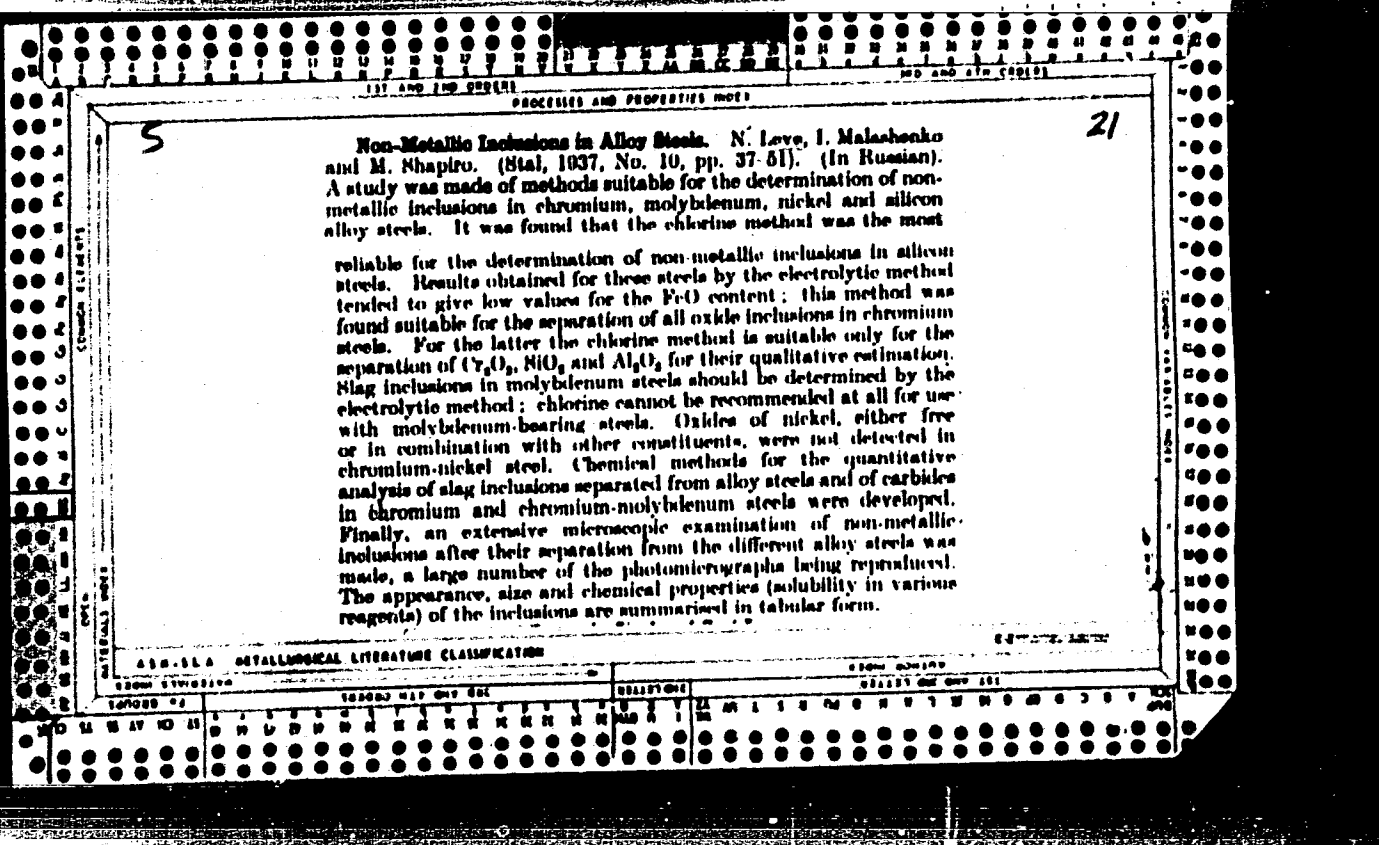
(MIRA 18:3)

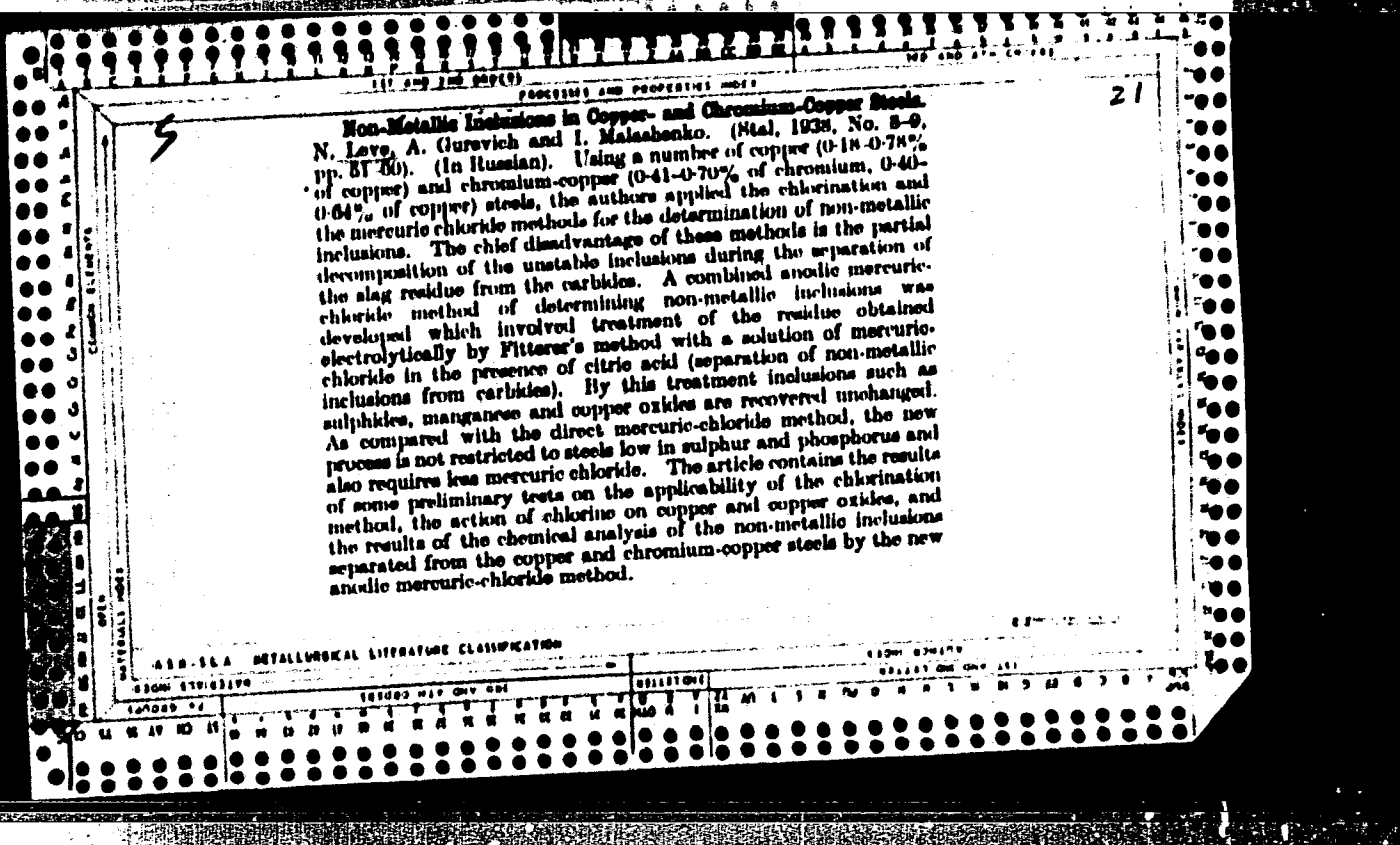
LEVDEVAY, E.; SCHANDA, J.

On the luminescence of manganous phtalate. Acta phys
Hung 13 no.4:469-471 '61.

1. Research Institute of Technical Physics of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest.







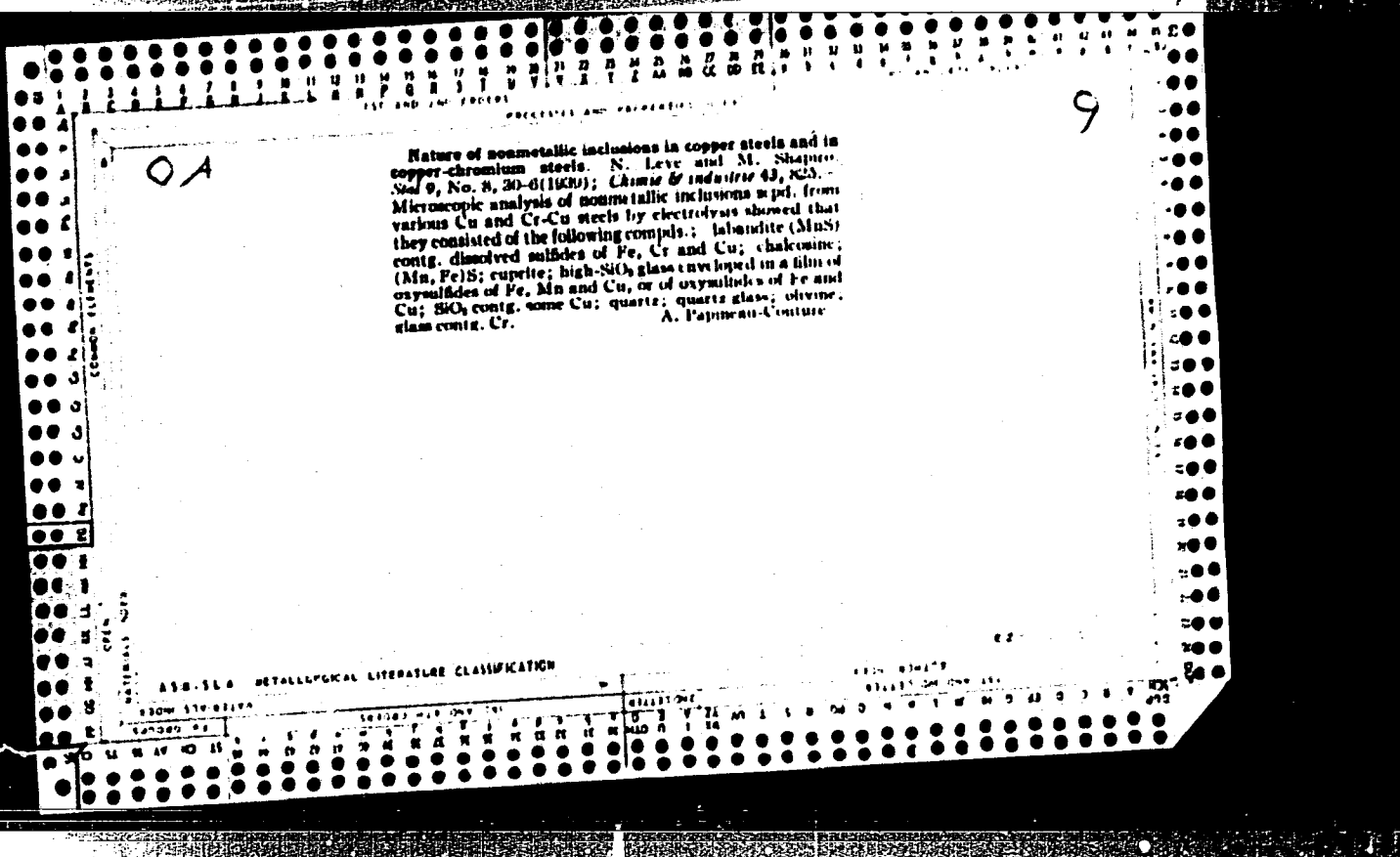
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES UNIT

19

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The Nature of Non-Metallic Inclusions in Copper Steel and Chromium-Copper Steel. N. Leve and M. Shapiro. (Stal, 1939, No. 8, pp. 30-36). (In Russian). The authors describe an electrolytic method of separating non-metallic inclusions from ten alloy steels, three of which contained 0.18-0.78% of copper and the remainder 0.40-0.64% of chromium and 0.41-0.70% of copper. The non-metallic inclusions were transferred to a beaker containing distilled water and were separated roughly from the carbides present by stirring, subsequent complete separation being effected by a magnetic process. The non-metallic inclusions were examined under the microscope and some were also subjected to chemical micro-analysis. The authors also describe the various types of inclusions encountered and illustrate them with micrographs. They summarize the properties of the inclusions in a table which gives the type, shape, colour and birefringence, refractive index, solubility in chemical reagents and number of the inclusions.

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



7

ca

Determination of nonmetallic inclusions in titanium steels. N. F. Levy and A. B. Gurevich. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 9, 367-81 (1940).—The following amide-permanganate fractional method is recommended for detg. nonmetallic inclusions in Ti steels: (1) electrolytic soln. of the sample by a modified Filterer method, (2) treatment of the cathodes by permanganate-permanganate method to sep. the nonmetallic inclusions, (3) treatment of the sepd. residue of nonmetallic inclusions with aqua regia to dissolve TiN, (4) chem. analysis of the fraction sol. in aqua regia for SiO_2 , FeO , Al_2O_3 , MnO , TiO_2 , (5) chem. analysis of the fraction insol. in aqua regia for NiO , Al_2O_3 , FeO , MnO , TiO_2 .
H. Z. Kamich

650.364 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDOW STWEDDIAH

EDOW BOWERS

EDOW STWEDDIAH

EDOW BOWERS

PA 16/49T22

LEVE, N. F.

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Colorimetry Sep 48
and Photometry in
Chemistry - Steel, Carbon

"Photocolorimetric Method of Analyzing Nonmetallic
Material in Carbon Steel," N. F. Leve, S. S.
Sandomirskaya, Ukrainian Metals Inst, 8¹/₂ pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 9 - pp. 1043-51

Describes subject method and means for determining
silicon dioxide, manganese, iron, chromium and
aluminum compounds in carbon steels.

16/49T22

Leve, N.F.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformations in Solids, E-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34687

Author: Leve, N. F., Gurevich, A. B.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of the Effect of Heat Treatment of Steel on the Composition and Nature of the Nonmetallic Inclusions

Original Periodical: Collection: Svoystva i term. obrabotka transp. metalla, Khar'kov, metallurgizdat, 1955, 205-222

Abstract: The effect of soaking at 900-1,300° on carbide and sulfide inclusions in various steels and on ferrous oxide in armco-iron is studied. Chemical, microscopic, and metallographic analysis methods were used. It is shown that heat treatment of specimens at 900-1,300° for 30 minutes does not change the composition and the shape of a sulfur and oxygen inclusion in carbon steels or in alloyed chromium and nickel steels, and leads to a noticeable spheroidization, starting with 1,000°, of ferrous oxide in armco-iron. As a result of a longer heating at 1,300° (15 hours and more), there is a partial spheroidization of the sulfides in steels and a contamination of the nonmetallic residue by oxides of iron and chromium. In steel alloyed with

1 of 2

- 1 -

USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformations in Solids, E-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34687

Author: Leve, N. F., Gurevich, A. B.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of the Effect of Heat Treatment of Steel on the Composition and Nature of the Nonmetallic Inclusions

Original Periodical: Collection: Svoystva i term. obrabotka transp. metalla, Khar'kov, metallurgizdat, 1955, 205-222

Abstract: chromium and tungsten (up to one percent), the spheroidization of sulfide inclusions is clearly seen when heated to 1,300° for 30 minutes. The carbides of iron and manganese become transformed as a result of similar heat treatment into a solid solution, and the contents of iron and manganese in the nonmetallic residue of the hardened specimens diminishes sharply.

LEVE, N. P.

4

~~Luminescence analysis of nonmetallic inclusions. N. P. Leve and S. S. Gurovskaya, *Zvezdskaya Lab.* 31, 711-12 (1955).—A no. of nonmetallic inclusions (including corundum and silicates) in rocks and synthetic minerals exhibit primary luminescence in ultraviolet light when examd. in an ultraviolet microscope. A secondary luminescence, usually very bright, is obtained by treating the sample with luminescent dyes. The luminescence can be studied microphotographically by using suitable color filters, sometimes with a dark background, or by color photography. W. M. S.~~

Smd [initials] ①

LEVE, N.F.

58

✓ 1010. Determination of manganese sulphides and oxides in carbon steel and their separation from manganese carbides. N. F. Levy and A. B. Gurevich (Ukraine Institute of Metals). Zavod. Lab., 1933, 21 (9), 1033-1035. The sample of steel is heat-treated at 900°C for 30 min. and rapidly quenched in water to ensure that the carbides are in solid solution. It is then decomposed electrolytically with an anolyte of 0.1 N KClr containing 10 per cent. of sodium citrate and a catholyte of 10 per cent. CuSO₄ solution. The insol. residue is filtered off and stirred for 1 hr. at room temp. with 100 ml of 10 per cent. (NH₄)₂SO₄ solution. Manganese is determined in the solution after filtration and calculated to oxide. This represents the unstable manganese oxides. The insol. matter after dissolution of the MnO is boiled for 5 min. with 100 ml of dil. HCl (1 + 3), the solution is filtered and evaporated with 5 ml of conc. HNO₃ and 10 ml of conc. H₂SO₄ to remove organic matter, then cooled and diluted to 250 ml in a calibrated flask. An aliquot portion is analysed for Mn and the result calculated to sulphide. The matter insol. in HCl is fused with Na₂CO₃, the melt is dissolved in dil. HCl and the solution is analysed for Mn; the result is expressed as stable manganese oxide. G. S. Sarra

2

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SOV/137-57-6-9758

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 65 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Leve, N.F., Sandomirskaya, S.S.

TITLE: A Method of Determining the Nature of Nonmetallic Inclusions by Luminescence (Lyuminestsentnyy metod opredeleniya prirody nemetallicheskikh vklyucheniy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-ta metallov, 1956, Nr 2, pp 272-283

ABSTRACT: Ref. RZhMet, 1956, Nr 2, abstract 1799

Card 1/1

137-58-4-8499

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 310 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Leve, N. F., Sandomirskaya, S.S.

TITLE: Luminescent Analysis of Nonmetallic Inclusions (O lyumines-tsentnom analize nemetallicheskih vklyucheniy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz. -khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 645-649. Diskuss. pp 650-655

ABSTRACT: A method of luminescent analysis of nonmetallic inclusions, distinguished by very high sensitivity, relative simplicity and speed, clear definition, and high contrast of the objects observed, is described. It is shown that certain nonmetallic inclusions (quartz, corundum, silicates, etc.) manifest primary luminescence (L) under the action of ultraviolet rays, and acquire a distinct secondary L when treated with luminescent penetrants. A method of preparing the penetrants, methods of observing primary (natural) L and methods of exciting and observing secondary (induced) L were developed. The sources of radiant energy were the SVDSH-250 and PRK-4 mercury-quartz lamps, producing 400-250 mm wavelength ultraviolet rays. Inclusions free of carbides, amorphous C, and so forth, were

Card 1/2

137-58-4-8499

Luminescent Analysis of Nonmetallic Inclusions

selected species by species with the aid of the polarizing microscope, transferred to quartz glass, and examined in transmitted light in the MUF-2 ultra-violet microscope. The methodological portion of the investigation was conducted with native materials (quartz, corundum, silicates, and sulfides of Fe, Mn, etc.) and with synthetic compounds (oxides and sulfides of Fe, Mn, and others), similar in composition to nonmetallic inclusions. L may be investigated visually or by color photography.

G. L.

1. Luminescence--Applications
2. Luminescent materials--Determination

Card 2/2

137-58-5-11152

Employment of Cationites (cont.)

HCl (1:4), and are then analyzed (for Fe, Mn, Al, Mg, and Ca). Mg is determined by the complexometric method with trilon B and a dark-blue Cr indicator. The analysis employing sulfocarbon is analogous to the procedure described, but requires a more thorough purification of the sulfocarbon.

A. M.

1. Slags--Analysis
2. Ions--Applications
3. Phosphorus pentoxide--Determination
4. Magnesium--Determination

Card 2/2

LEVE, N.F.

LEVE, N.F.

24(3) 06(3) **ITEM 3 BOOK REPRODUCTION** 007/1376
 Egypt. Egyptian Textile-Industry Institute Institute
 Technology, 1971. 1 volume, 1 technical, 1 scientific, 1 technical, 1 scientific
 (Egypt) vol. 3. (Description of the Textile and Technology
 in Modern Industrial Plants) Collection of Articles, Vol. 3) Egypt,
 Technology Institute, 1971. 328 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Item. No. 1. Technical Text. No. 1. Technical Text.
 Summary: The book is intended for metallurgists employed in rolling and
 casting operations.
 Contents: This is a collection of 11 Russian articles, compiled by 22
 authors, some of whom are referred to as eminent specialists. The subjects
 dealt with in the articles are: use of limestone-fluxed slag in making pig
 iron, use of blast-furnace gas under increased pressure, use of oxygen in
 making steel in open-hearth and basic-oxygen furnaces, secondary refining of a steel
 grade of low-alloy steels, secondary refining of steel in ladling metal. Some
 articles, with direct references to actual plants and certain operational
 problems are also featured. Introduction of full mechanization of roll-
 ing processes at steel-works is being planned. Numerous diagrams accompany
 the text. Some articles have bibliographic citations, mainly Soviet.

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Introduction - New Technologies (Cont.) 007/1376

Chakravarty, S.K., Dr. I. Bhattacharya, S.P. Sengupta, P.D. Chatterjee, and S.S. Ghoshal, et al. of Calcutta-Steel in the Development of Steel for Making Steels and Slabs	87
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Cont. 3A

LEVE, N.F., prof.; GUREVICH, A.B., kand. khim. nauk

Constitution of the carbide phase in low-carbon unalloyed and low-alloy steels. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.4:257-260 '58.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Steel--Metallography)

KURMANOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVE, N.F., prof.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.G.,
insh.; GUREVICH, A.B., kand.khim.nauk

Effect of arsenic on the reversible temper brittleness of
alloyed steels. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:202-211
'59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Steel--Brittleness) (Arsenic)

S/137/60/000/02/08/010

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No 2, p 261, # 3887

AUTHORS: Kurmanov, M.I., Dobruskina, Sh.R., Leve, N.P., Gurevich, A.B.

TITLE: Phase Distribution of Titanium and Its Effect on the Properties of High-Strength Low-Alloy 15ГАНТ (15GDYuT) Steel

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov, 1959, No 5, pp 212 - 222

TEXT: Investigations were carried out into phase distribution of Ti and Al in 15GDYuT steel and into the effect of these elements on the steel properties. Specimens were cut out of hot-rolled 24-mm thick sheets in the after-rolling and after-normalization state at 800°- 1,200°C. The steel was composed as follows (in %): C 0.10-0.13; Mn 1.20-1.34; Si 0.13-0.17; Cu 0.36-0.39; Ti_{tot} 0.086-0.081; Al_{tot} 0.11-0.053; N 0.024-0.038. It was established that in hot-rolled steel 85% of the total Ti amount (0.1%) was contained in the carbide phase and 15% in the solid solution. In steel normalized at 800°, 900° and 1,000°C, the

Card 1/2

✓B

S/137/60/000/02/08/010

Phase Distribution of Titanium and Its Effect on the Properties of High-Strength
Low-Alloy 15ГДЮТ (15GDYuT) Steel

whole Ti amount was contained in the carbide phase; after normalization at
1,200°C the carbide phase contained 70% and the solid solution 30% of the total
Ti amount. There are 13 bibliographic titles.

T.F.

✓B

Card 2/2

ZHIKHAREVA, V.I.; LEVE, N.F., prof.

Complexometric determination of aluminum oxide in slags
with a high content of phosphorus pentoxide and manganous
oxide. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.5:257-263 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Aluminum oxide)
(Metallurgical analysis)

DUSHKAYA, R. Ye.; KVICHKO, L.A.; LEVE, N.F.

Comparative evaluation of methods of determining small amounts
of aluminum in solid solutions of steel. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-
issl. inst. met. no.6:273-282 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Steel--Testing) (Aluminum)
(Calorimetry)

KASHIN, N.V. [deceased]; VORONOV, P.I.; LEVE, R.R.; ISAKOVA, N.Kh.;
KHIL'KO, Z.L.

Radio interference method for underground prospecting. Nauch.
trudy MGI no.31:5-59 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Radio in prospecting)

Leve, V.I.
KUKOLEV, G.V.; LEVE, V.I.

Influence of the method of preparation and degree of dispersion of
alumina on its fusibility in the presence of various additives.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 28 no.9:909-915 8 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskij institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Alumina)

LEVE, V. R.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Neutralization of static electricity arising on paper in the printing process." Moscow, 1961. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Printing Inst); 175 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 191)

LEVE, Ye. N.

Leve, Ye. N. -- "Study and Regulation of the Process of Sintering of Aluminum Oxide." Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst, Khar'kov 1953.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal--Kimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

Y. L. V. Ye. N.

AID P - 3723

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 3/16

Authors : Kukolev, G. V. and Ye. N. Leve

Title : Study of the process of caking of aluminum oxide in various systems

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 28, 8, 807-816, 1955

Abstract : The systems $\text{CaO-SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{MgO-SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Na}_2\text{O-SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and $\text{K}_2\text{O-SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ were studied, and the relationship between caking and structural diagrams has been established. Seven diagrams, 17 references, all Russian (1935-1951).

Institution : Kharkov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin

Submitted : 0 30, 1953

LEVE, EN.

5

✓ The effect of the source and the degree of dispersion or at 1600°. (3) ϵ of Al_2O_3 prepd. from acetates, sulfates, alumina, on its sinterability in the presence of additives, nitrates, and chlorides was 11.8, ~25, 43.5, and 53.5%.
 G. V. Kukoley and E. N. Leve (V. I. Lenin Polytech. Inst., resp.; the grain size of Al_2O_3 prepd. from acetates was 30-
 Kharkov). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 28, 909-16(1956); cf. 40 μ whereas that of Al_2O_3 from chlorides was up to 100 μ .
 C.A. 30, 3722A.—The effect of several factors on the sintering of alumina was detd. on shapes cemented with solns. with Al_2O_3 ; the lattice structure of Al_2O_3 is affected
 2% dextrin, compressed to the same d. (1.54), and fired at 1400-1600°. (1) The improvement of sintering of non-ferrous alumina is affected by the
 1400-1600°. (1) The improvement of sintering of non-ferrous alumina is affected by the combined pptn. of the hydroxides. This procedure is
 is in the following order: $TiO_2 > Fe_2O_3 > Mn_2O_3 > CoO > NiO > ZrO_2 > Cr_2O_3 > ZnO > CdO > BeO > PbO > P_2O_5$ and preliminary firing avoided. I. Bencowitz
 > $MoO_3 > SrO > V_2O_5 > Na_2O > BaO$. The same order
 holds for shapes made with pulverized (b) alumina (20%
 4-8 μ and 80% 1 < μ), except that MoO_3 comes before SrO
 and BaO before Na_2O . The porosity ϵ of shapes fired at
 1600° with TiO_2 of a and b is 19.1 and 4.8%, resp.; that of
 shapes with BaO and Na_2O is 47.4 and 45.0% in a and 31.3
 and 33.1% in b. (2) $Al(OH)_3$, obtained from $Al(NO_3)_3$
 and $NaAlO_2$ and the additives prepd. from their nitrates
 (TiO_2 from $TiCl_4$) by pptn. with NH_4OH were mixed, dried,
 and fired (c) and in another series the mixed salts (d) in the
 desired concns. Sintering was somewhat better in d than
 in c. It was better with $Al(OH)_3$ prepd. from the nitrate
 than from the aluminate. The improvement was in the
 following order: $Ti(OH)_3 > Fe(OH)_3 > MnO(OH)_2 >$
 $Cr(OH)_3$. At 1400° ϵ of pure $Al(OH)_3$ and with $Ti(OH)_3$
 was 57.2 and 23.3%, resp., at 1500° ϵ of pure $Al(OH)_3$
 and with $Fe(OH)_3$ and with $MnO(OH)_2$ was 47.4, 17.3,
 and 18.2, resp.; with $Cr(OH)_3$, improvement appeared only

①

Handwritten signature or initials

LEVE, Ye.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of air setting solutions (mortars) in lining shaft furnaces
used for roasting mercury ores. Tsvet.met.29 no.12:53-55 D '56.
(Mercury--Metallurgy) (Refractory materials) (MLRA 10:2)

187-51
-Dist: 4E2c

428. Life of a carbonaceous lining in flux-melting electric arc furnaces. A. A. PIROGOV and E. N. LEVI (*Ognepor* 22, 145, 1957). Abstracts of the 1957 World Conference on Refractories, London, 1957, p. 407. The lining of tubes, rammed linings (60-70% of the weight of the lining was tar pitch) proved superior to linings of the same composition (the tar pitch was more uniform and the cast was more uniform) in that the tar pitch lining reduced wear, but prolonged the melting time and increased the weight loss (2 figs., 1 table.)

75579
SOV/130-59-10-11/20

18.5000

AUTHORS: Malakhovskiy, L. A., Leve, Ye. N.

TITLE: Increasing Life of Door Linings

Periodical: Metallurg, 1959, 11 Nr 10, p.20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Upon recommendation of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov) the chamotte lining of water-cooled doors at the open-hearth shop of Plant imeni Voroshilov (zavod imeni Voroshilova) was replaced by reinforced air-hardening chrome-magnesite concrete (author's certificate in the name of Pirogov, A. A., and Leve, Ye. N., Nr 114026 of November 14, 1957). The following plant personnel participated in the introduction of the new lining: Dryapik, Ye. P., Nevedimov, I. I., and Surmin, N. Ye. The mixture (60% chrome ore and 40% magnesite powder) made at the Karl Marx Plant (zavod imeni K. Marksa) is wetted by a sulfite-

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Card 1/2

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78038

SOV/130-60-3-7/23

AUTHORS: Pirogov, A. A., Leve, Ye. N., Dryapik, Ye. P., Malakhovskiy, L. A., Nevidimov, I. I.

TITLE: Utilization of Chrome-Magnesite Concrete for Lining of Troughs

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, Nr 3, pp 10-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Substitution of chamotte bricks by monolith rammed lining considerably decreased the consumption of refractory material. At Alchevsk Metallurgical Plant (Alchevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod) chrome-magnesite concrete of following composition was tested: Filler: crushed chromite ore with grain size 4 mm max--60%; magnesite powder with grain size 3 mm max--10%. Binder: finely pulverized magnesite powder (screen 4,900 mesh/cm²)--30%. Magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄·7 H₂O)--2% (in excess of 100%). The concrete of this composition solidifies in the air and has very high strength. At elevated temperatures the solidification

Card 1/2

Utilization of Chrome-Magnesite Concrete
for Lining of Troughs

78038

SOV/130-60-3-7/23

of concrete proceeds much faster. The finished trough with a monolith rammed lining (thickness of side wall 115 mm, thickness of bottom 130 mm) was dried by gas burner for 2 or 3 days and then a coating was put on with chamotte-clay mixture (thickness 15-20 mm) of the following composition: chamotte powder 80% (grain size 1 mm max); crushed refractory clay 20%; sulfide-alcohol residual liquid from distillation 1%. The experimental trough withstood 170-190 melts. The compacting of concrete can be done by vibration method. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories,
Alchevsk Metallurgical Plant (Ukrainskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov, Alchevskiy
metallurgicheskiy zavod)

Card 2/2

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; PYATIKOP, P.D.

Changes in the structure of magnesia-concrete lining blocks of blast furnaces. Ogneuproy 25 no.6:260-266 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Blast furnaces)
(Concrete blocks)

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.M.; SOKHATSKAYA, G.A.; SALMATINA, Yu.F.

Testing the lining of the clinkering zone in rotary kilns by unfired products of magnesia concrete, Sbor.nauch.trud, UNIIO no.5:234-255 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov (for Pirogov, Leve).
2. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementa (for Sokhatskaya, Salmatina).
(Kilns, Rotary) (Magnesia cement)

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; KRASS, Ya.R.; POPOV, G.I.; KOVAL'CHUK, Ye.I.

Unfired brick made of magnesite-chromite concrete for the building of open-hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 29 no.2:55-59 '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for Pirogov, Leve, Krass). 2. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Popov, Koval'chuk).

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; KRASS, Ya.R.; VORONIN, V.I.; TKACHENKO, A.A.;
BULATNIKOV, Ye.A.; FREYDIN, L.M.; KOSINSKIY, V.F.

Testing carbon blocks in iron tapping troughs in blast furnaces.
Ogneupory 28 no.8:368-370 '63. (MIRA 16 :9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov (for Pirogov, Leve, Krass). 2. Kommunar'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Voronin, Tkachenko, Bulatnikov, Freydin, Kosinskiy).

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; BELICHENKO, G.I.; ZHUKOVA, Z.D.; Primala uchastiye
VOSKRESENSKAYA, S.K.

Investigating the resistance of certain unfired magnesia refractories
to the attack of copper-nickel mattes. TSvet. met. 36 no.11:27-32 N
'63. (MIRA 17:1)

LEVE, Ye.N.; MIN'KOV, D.B.; ZHERNEVSKIY, I.A.

Manufacture of magnesia-concrete blocks on a 5000-ton hydraulic press. Ogneupory 29 no.1:12-13 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov (for Leve). 2. Podol'skiy zavod ognepornykh izdeliy (for Min'kov, Zhernevskiy).

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; KRASS, Ya.R.; SHAMIL', Yu.P.; KURGAMOV, V.V.;
VASIL'YEV, S.H.; REZCHIK, V.G.

Testing unfired molded, brick made of magnesia concrete
in electric arc furnace walls. Stal' 24 no.8:710-711 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov i
zavod "Dneprospetsstal'".

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; KRASS, Ya.R.; BELICHENKO, G.I.; KOTIK, P.L.;
SIDORENKO, Yu.P.; ZIL'BERG, Ye.S.; DRYAPIK, Ye.P.; VAYNTRAUB, S.S.;
ZHIDKOV, V.A.; SHCHEDRINSKIY, L.I.; MOREV, G.P.

Prefabricated blocks of unfired magnesite-chromite brick.
Metallurg 9 no.4:23-24 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy institut ogneporov, Nikitovskiy dolomitovyy
kombinat i Kommunarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

PIROGOV, A.A.; LEVE, Ye.N.; KARYAKIN, L.I.

Magnesia concrete on a basis of high-alumina cement. Ogneupory
30 no.6:27-34 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

12
Hydrochemical prospecting. I. Polymetallic ores. 2
Serrils Lavedy. Zbornik radova geol. inst. "Jovan Zhai-
jević" 9, 13-26(1957)(German summary).—Data for 58
springs are given of pH, alk., Cl, SO₄, and dithizone index
in the Kopaonik region. High sulfate contents were noted
near ore deposits, and high pH near serpentinite.
Michael Fleischner

SP
11

CR

MAMINOV, O.V.; NESMELOV, V.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEVEDEVA, N.M.;
DANYUSHEVSKAYA, P.G.

Some hydrodynamic characteristics of a foam layer in the paraffin -
air system. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 1 no.5:149-153
'58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra obshchey
tekhnologii.

(Paraffins)

(Air)

(Foam)

BALASHOV, Z.G.; VRUBLEVSKIY, M.I.; LEVEDEV, V.I.; SINITSYN, V.M.

Seventieth birthday of S.S.Kuznetsov. Vest.LGU 18 no.6:5-7
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Kuznetsov, Sergei Sergeevich, 1892-)

L 9892-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6000333

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0031/0031

INVENTOR: Gubanov, V. P.; Lambert, V. B.; Levelev, A. G.; Makushenko, V. M.; Makhlis, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dc electronic null indicator. [Announced by the Experimental Design Bureau of Precision Electronic Instrument Making (Opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro pretsizionnogo elektronogo priborostroyeniya)]. Class 21, No. 176011

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 31

TOPIC TAGS: electronic indicator, null indicator, dc indicator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a dc electronic null indicator which consists of a dc-to-ac inverter with input, output, and modulating coils, an amplifier, a time selector, a difference detector, a balance modulator, and an indicating unit. To increase vibration stability and sensitivity, a sliding element made of a nonmagnetic current-conducting material is placed between the input and output coils of the inverter. The element interacts with the magnetic field of the input coil, the magnetic field in turn is proportional both to the measured current flowing through the coil and to the magnetic field of the modulating coil. The element induces periodic electrical oscillations in the output coil which are then passed to the amplifier input. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 17Sep63/ ATD PRESS: 4165

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.3.085.3.024

15-1957-10-13801

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Leven, E. Ya.

TITLE: Structure of the Kadamzhay Region (Tektonika rayona
Kadamzhay)

PERIODICAL: Sb. stud. rabot Uzb. un-ta, 1956, Nr 1, pp 121-129

ABSTRACT: Bibliographical entry

Card 1/1

3 (5)

AUTHORS:

Dronov, V. I. Karapetov, S. S., Leven,
E. Ya.

SOV/20-127-3-45/71

TITLE:

On the Age of Coals in the East Pamir

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 634-636 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The coals mentioned in the title (only deposit: Kurtekinskoye (Ref 2)) were ascribed to the Permian-triassic or rather Permian according to pollen and spores. The authors, however, found out in two-years' investigations that they belong to the Upper Jurassic. The respective sedimentary complex is deposited progressively with angular unconformities on a washed-out Permian and Triassic surface. These two formations are represented by maritime facies, which excludes the presence of coal-bearing sediments. The authors give a summarized cross section of the pre-carboniferous sedimentary masses (Fig 1). This cross section as well as the geological interrelations observed between the sedimentations near the deposit leave no doubt as to the Upper-jurassic age of the coal and the mass containing it. This has sufficiently been confirmed by several classifications of the spore-pollen complex made by the Kurtekinskaya razvedochnaya

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partiya (Kurtekinskaya Prospecting Team, K. M. Umanskiy). According to

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N. I. Stukalova who made the classifications, the forms disclosed show great similarity to the complex of the Upper Jurassic in North Caucasus and the Fergana Basin. Formerly, *Pagiophyllum* pollen had been mistaken for Permian cordaites. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Pamirskaya geologo-razvedochnaya ekspeditsiya (Pamir Geological Prospecting Expedition)

PRESENTED: March 16, 1959, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

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3(5)

SOV/20-128-2-41/59

AUTHOR:

Leven, E. *ya*

TITLE:

Permian Deposits of, Central Pamir

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 2, pp 369-371
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Pamir which shows no uniform geological structure is divided into several structural facies each of which showing a characteristic history of development. Central Pamir is such a zone. It is a wide band of metamorphic and sedimentary formations stretching arc-like through the entire Pamir: from the Vanch and the Yazgulem ranges in the West to the Rangkul' mountains in the East. In 1927 P. P. Chuyenko and V. I. Popov (Ref 2) found an erratic at the Zortash-kol river mouth the limestone of which contained large amounts of Lower Permian Brachiopoda, Pelecypoda and moss animals. This was the first indication of an occurrence of marine Permian in this area. In 1957-58 the author found such deposits in the eastern part of Central Pamir. He describes the found cross section of the Permian and arrives at the following conclusion: 1) In Central Pamir marine Permian sediments are not less developed than in other

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structural facies of the Pamir. 2) The above-mentioned cross section is divided (like in most of the other zones) into two units of different thickness: A lower terrigenous and an upper limestone-zone. The terrigenous part has probably formed like the sandy-schistic masses of Lower Permian of other regions of the Pamir under conditions of sedimentation. On the other hand the differences in the cross sections of the calcareous part indicate that the uniform marine water was differentiated towards the end of Lower Permian. The resulting zonal distribution and the thickness were on the whole preserved during the entire Mesozoic. 3) The concordant stratification of the Triassic sediments on the Permian which is found everywhere in the eastern part of Central Pamir refutes the concept of large fault movements at the Permian and Triassic boundary of this area. 4) The degree of metamorphism alone is no reliable criterion for the age of metamorphic masses. This is indicated by finds of Permian fauna in units which previously had been identified as Lower Paleozoic according to the degree of metamorphism. Their strong metamorphism is often due to the action of strongly developed recent intrusions. There are 3 Soviet references.

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Permian Deposits of the Central Pamir

SOV/20-128-2-41/59

ASSOCIATION: Pamirskaya geologo-razvedochnaya ekspeditsiya Upravleniya geologii nedr pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Pamir Geological Research Expedition of the Administration of the Geology of Mineral Resources at the Council of Ministers, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 16, 1959, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

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LEVEN, E.Ya.

Stratigraphy of metamorphic formations in the northern Pamirs.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. no.11:33-40 N '60.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Upravleniya geologii i okhrany neдр pri Sovete Ministrov Tadzhikskoy
SSR.

(Pamirs—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

DRONOV, V.I.; LEVEN, E.Ya.; MEL'NIK, G.G.; PASHKOV, B.R.

Stratigraphy of Ordovician sediments in the central Pamirs. Sov.
geol. 3 no.10:133-136 0'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov
Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Pamirs--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEVEN, E.Ya.; ROMAN'KO, Ye.F.

Paleogene deposits in the Pamirs. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.3:647-649
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov TadzhSSR.
Predstavleno akad. D.V. Malivkinym.
(Pamirs--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ROMAN'KO, Ye.F.; LEVEN, E.Ya.; TAIROV, E.Z.

New data on the stratigraphy of the Permian deposits of the northern Pamirs. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekhn. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR No.1: 63-67 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Pamirs--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DRONOV, V.I.; LEVEN, E.Ya.

Geology of the southeastern Pamirs. Sov.geol. 4 no.11:21-36
N 61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany neдр pri Sovete Ministrov
Tadzhikskoy SSR.

(Pamirs--Geology)

LEVEN, E.Ya.

Age of the Murgab series in the eastern Pamirs. Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR
104 no.1:123-129 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov
Tadzhikskoy SSR.

(Pamirs--Geological time)

LEVEN, E.Ya.

Zortashkol covering stratum and the nature of the Akbaital
fault zone. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 29 no.3:101-104, Mr'64
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.