LEVINA, A.

A difficult month. Rabotnitsa 37 no.9:6-8 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Shoe industry)

LEVINA, A.

Siberian steps. Rabotnitsa 37 no.11:4-6 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Economic conditions)

LEVINA, A.

Soviet community is a great power. Mashinostroitel' no.10:42 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Technical societies)

LEVINA, A.; TUROVSKAYA, B.

Pay day. Rabotnitsa. 40 no.6:27-28 Je '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Podol'sk--Alcoholism)

LEVINA, A.

Worker's word of honor. Rabotnitsa 40 no.7:10-11 Jl '62.(MIRA 16:2)
(Construction industry)

LEVINA, A.

Make wider use of polymer materials in the machinery industry.
Mashinostroitel' no.12:22-23 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

LEVINA, A. A.

Yakubyants, I. M. and Levina, A. A. "The effect of repeated opening of a susite nest by insect fauna (fleas)," Trudy (Rost. n/D gos. nauch.-issled. protivochum. in-t), Vol. VII, 1948, p. 36-44 - Bibliog: 14 items.

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

LEVINA, A.A. (Voronezh)

Measures for improved instruction in the correspondence division.
Apt.delo 7 no.2:35-36 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(PHARMACY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

LEVINA, A.A.

Effect of added nitrogenous substances and sugar on the intensity of lactic acid fermentation in fermenting vegetables. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:102-110 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Canning and preserving) (Fermentation) (Lactic acid)

LEVINA, A. A. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Effect of Dyeing and Finish on the Physicomechanical Properties of Fabric." Moscow Textile Inst, 5 May 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, May, 1947 (Project #17836)

YEGOROV, N.M.; LEVINA, A.A.; VASILENOK, Yu.I.; KONOPLEV, B.A.; [illegible] A.M.; KASHIRINA, N.B.

Effect of impurities in the solvent on the synthesis of low pressure polyethylene. Plast. massy. no.9:1-4 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SEYKETOV, G.Sh., LEVINA, A.A.

Effect of preceding crops on the rhizosphere microflora of potatoes. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.3:58-65 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

LEVINA, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Flat spools for silk weaving. Tekst.prom. 15 no.11:31-32 N '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

(Silk manufacture) (Looms)

LEVINA, A.A.

Distribution of Trichoderma in soils of Semipalatinsk and Aktyubinsk Provinces of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:121-128 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Semipalatinsk Province--Trichoderma)
(Aktyubinsk Province--Trichoderma)

NIKITINA, Ye.T.; LEVINA, A.A.; ISABAYEVA, M.K.

Specific composition and antibiotic characteristics of the genus Trichoderma in various soil types of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:53-60 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(KAZAKHSTAN—TRICHODERMA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

LEVINA, Antonina Andreyevna; D'YACHKOV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; CHALKHUSH'YAN, L.F., red.; GODEYCHIK, G.M., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic loom (AT2-120-ShL) for silk weaving] Avtomaticheskii shelkotkatskii stanok AT2-120-ShL. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 81 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Looms) (Silk)

LEVINA, A.A.

Polymerization of ethylene at low pressures by the cyclic and continuous methods. N. M. Egorov, Z. V. Arkhipova, R. V. Veselovskaya, A. A. Levina, A. S. Semenova, S. D. Bulavskii, and T. N. Andreeva. Khim. Prom. 1957, 393-6(1957).—Low-pressure polymerization of ethylene by the Ziegler process (Z., et al., C.A. 50, 16203b) was studied on lab. and large-scale expts. Increasing the pressure up to 10 atm. increased the yield and reduced the consumption of catalyst, but the temp. increased above the optimum range of 40-60°. The rate of polymerization increased with the proportion of catalyst in the soln., but above 2 g. Et_3Al/l. soln. the catalyst losses increased. Decreasing the proportion of catalyst below 2 g./l. lowered the capacity of the column. In a continuous process of the column type 1 g. Et_3Al/l. was needed in order to obtain the required fluidity. Changing the ratio $Et_3Al:TiCl_4$ affected the yield, the rate, and the properties of the polymers; a min. ratio of 1:1 was most desirable for the polymerization of C_2H_4. The polymer was refined by repeated washing with EtOH at first at 50° and then at room temp. The large vol. of solvent and the need to regenerate it were held against the process.

I. Bencowitz

ANDREYEVA, I.N.; ARKHIPOVA, Z.V.; VESELOVSKAYA, Ye.V.; LEVINA, A.A.; ANTOKOL'SKAYA, Ye.M.; LAZAREVA, N.P.; SAZHIN, B.I.; KHIN'KIS, S.S.; SHCHEHBAK, P.N.; GERBIL'SKIY, I.S.; LYANDZBERG, G.Ya.; PARAMONKOVA, G.V.; PECHENKIN, A.L.; YEGOROV, N.M., obshchiy red.; SHUR, Ye.I., red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Low-pressure polyethylene] Polietilen nizkogo davleniia. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1958. 90 p. (Polyethylene)

ANDREYEVA, I.N.; ARKHIPOVA, Z.V.; VESELOVSKAYA, Ye.V.; LEVINA, A.A.; ANTOKOL'SKAYA, Ye.M.; LAZAREVA, N.P.; SAZHIN, B.I.; KHIN'KIS, S.S.; SHCHERBAK, P.N.; GERBIL'SKIY, I.S.; LYANDZBERG, G.Ya.; PARAMONKOVA, T.V.; PECHENKIN, A.L.; YEGOROV, N.M., red.; SHUR, Ye.I., red.; FOMKINA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Low-pressure polyethylene] Polietilen nizkogo davleniia. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 95 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass (for all, except Yegorov, Shur, Fomkina).
(Polyethylene)

TSYB, P.P.; LEVINA, A.A.

Isolating tellurium from solutions by cementation with zinc dust. TSvet. met. 33 no.7:61-65 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Tellurium) (Cementation (Metallurgy))

4

29424
S/081/61/000/017/073/166
B101/B102

183100 1521 1087 1454

AUTHORS: Tsyb, P. P., Getskin, L. S., Vartanyan, A. M., Fel'dman, V. G., Anosova, T. V., Akylbekov, A. A., Levina, A. A., Chepik, M. N.

TITLE: Extraction of indium from dusts of lead plants

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1961, 329, abstract 17K150 (Sb. nauch. tr. Vses. n.-i. gornometallurg. in-t tsvetn. met., no. 6, 1960, 377-388)

TEXT: Indium-containing dusts of lead plants are granulated with strong H_2SO_4, and the resulting granules are thermally treated in a pseudoliquid layer in a furnace at 300-350°C in order to sublimate most of the As. The hydrates, including that of indium, are precipitated by adding ZnO to the sulfuric acid solution. Subsequently, As is washed out with 10% NaOH, and the residue is dissolved in H_2SO_4 in order to remove Pb. Cu is removed from the solution by cementation with cast-iron filings, after which In is precipitated with NaOH solution. The resulting concentrate,

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Extraction of indium from ...

which contains 2-6% of In, is again dissolved in H_2SO_4. As and Sb are cemented with cast-iron filings, In is again precipitated with NaOH solution, and the precipitate is dissolved in HCl. From this solution, In is cemented on Al plates. The resulting sponge is treated with dilute H_2SO_4, from which indium is precipitated by neutralizing with NH_3. The resulting indium hydroxide is dissolved in HCl, and indium is again cemented on Al plates. Thus, a raw product with 97-98% of In is obtained, which is purified by dissolution in Hg and by electrolysis of the amalgam. About 60% of In is thus extracted from the initial dust. Cu, Te, Tl, Cd, and Pb are also obtained when the dust is processed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SEYKETOV, G.Sh.; LEVINA, A.A.

Distribution of some soil fungi in the soils of Kustanay Province. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:8-15 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(KUSTANAY PROVINCE--SOIL FUNGI)

LEVINA, A.A.

Use of mixed cultures of lactic acid bacteria and yeast for fermenting vegetables. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:77-82 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

LEVINA, A.A.

Sources of infection by pathogenic staphylococci. Mar. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.9:106-109 S '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

KALNIN, V.M. [translator]; ANOKHIN, P.K., prof., red.; LEVINA, A.B., red.; POTAPENKOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Regulatory processes in biology] Protsessy regulirovaniia v biologii. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 278 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Anokhin).

(CYBERNETICS) (PHYSIOLOGY)

ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., akademik, red.; ABROSIMOVA, N.M.[translator]; BAYEV , A.A.[translator]; VENKSTERN, T.V.[translator]; TATARSKAYA, R.I.[translator]; LEVINA, A.B., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn. red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary problems of biochemistry; collection of translated articles]Sovremennye problemy biokhimii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1961. 416 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Biochemistry)

SOKOLOVSKIY, Yuriy Iosifovich; GALANIN, D.D., red.; SHAPOSHNIKOVA, A.A., red.; LEVINA, A.B., red.; TARASOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[The concept of work and the law of conservation of energy; a scientific methodological analysis with a historical review] Poniatie raboty i zakon sokhraneniia energii; nauchno-metodicheskii analiz s istoricheskim ocherkom . Pod red. i s predisl. D.D.Galanina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1962. 339 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Galanin).

(Force and energy)

IVANOVA,N.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVINA,A.D., inzhener; LEVINA,L.Ye., inzhener

Control and approval of light fixtures. Svetotekhnika 1 no.3: 28-29 Je'55. (MLRA 8:10)

(Electric light fixtures)

LEVINA, A.D., inzhener

Light fixtures approved by V.N.I.S.I. Svetotekhnika 1 no.4: 27-29 Ag '55. (MLRA 8:9)

(Electric lamps)

LEVINA, A.D., inzhener

Light fixtures for offices approved by V.N.I.S.I. Svetotekhnika 1 no.5:27 0'55. (MIRA 8:12)

(Electric lamps)

LEVINA, L.Ye., inzh.; LEVINA, A.D., inzh.; YEVLANOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Results of the work of the Central Art and Technology Council attached to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lighting Engineering. Svetotekhnika 8 no.6:27-28 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric lighting)

LEVINA, A. I.

Levina, A. I. - "The ascorbic acid content in grass wrack (Zostera nana)," Doklady (Akad. nauk Azerbaydzh. SSR), 1949, No. 1, p. 30-34 -- Summary in Azerbaydzhani --- Bibliog: 5 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

LEVINA, A.I.; LATUSHKINA, V.B.

Comparative evaluation of the MIOT electroprecipitator (developed by the Moscow Research Institute for the Protection of Labor) and Green's sedimentator. Bor'ba s sil. 1:162-166 '53. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda VTsSPS.
(AIR--POLLUTION) (DUST)

LEVINA, R. I.

SB-246 551.584.61:615.8

Levina, A. I. and Ivannikova, T. F., Meteorologicheskie usloviia v rabochikh pomeshcheniiakh ekskavatorov dlia srednei polosy SSSR. [Meteorological conditions in worker's premises in excavators in Central U.S.S.R.] *Gigiena i Sanitariia*, Moscow, No. 6:14-16, June 1953. DLC—The meteorological conditions, namely air temperature and movement and relative humidity within the work cabin and the machine shop of excavating projects are described. The air temperature difference between interior and outside air varied with the excavations and did not exceed the official standards during the warm season. The relative humidity of the air varied between 32 65% while the outdoor relative humidity ranged between 36 and 76%; the air movement near the work stands ranged between 0.1 and 0.5 m/sec. The warmth sensations of the machinists and their helpers were different for the same air temperatures because of varying exposure to uncomfortable conditions. Methods of increasing comfort especially by means of air movement at place of work are suggested. *Subject Headings:* 1. Indoor climates 2. Comfort climate 3. Central U.S.S.R. *I.L.D.*

geology 2 3 8

Moscow Inst Work Protection, VTsSPS

ROSLAVTSEV, A.V.; URMAKHER, L.S.; LEVINA, A.I.; KIEYBS, B.D.

Government standars for protective goggles. Med. prom. 16 no.6:23-26 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut glaznykh bolesney imeni Gel'mgol'tsa.
(SAFETY GOGGLES)

15 (2)

S/072/60/000/02/001/021
B015/B003

AUTHORS: Gol'denberg, L. G., Levina, A. P., Matyusha, S. I.

TITLE: Experience Made in the Introduction of Tank Furnaces With Direct Heating

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 1 - 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors describe two tank furnaces of this type designed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla (NIIES Scientific Research Institute for Electrotechnical Glass) and installed in the Saratov works in 1957-1958 for the manual processing of borosilicate glass. S. L. Rassadin participated in the design of the first furnace. N. S. Snezhinskiy and N. V. Filimonovich constructed the latter. Figure 1 shows the tank of the first furnace, and figures 2 and 3 show both burner types. The first burner type was designed by B. G. Lukin, the second burner is a standard construction of the "Stal'proyekt". Figure 4 shows the metal recuperator. Compressed air is produced by means of a BK-6 ventilator made by the Zagorskiy zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo

Card 1/2

Experience Made [redacted] the Introduction of Tank Furnaces With Direct Heating

S/072/60/000/02/001/021
B015/B003

mashinostroyeniya (Zagorsk Works for Agricultural Machine Construction). Yu. A. Gastev, L. V. Potemkina, Ye. I. Usova, and N. V. Pilimonovich, collaborators of NIIES, as well as M. M. Lagranskiy, V. N. Morozov, S. G. Ponomarev, and V. V. Tyurin, collaborators of the afore-mentioned works, participated in putting the furnace into operation. After a campaign of 14 months the furnace superstructure was in good condition. In the middle of 1958 the second tank furnace of this type with slightly modified dimensions was put into operation in the same works (Figure 5). In conclusion, the authors state that these types warrant high technological qualities and optimum temperature- and gas conditions in the tank and in the processing part of the furnace. These furnaces also exhibit thermal and operational advantages. The limited dimensions of the melting tank and the resulting limited capacity (up to 80 t per day) are indicated as drawbacks of these furnaces. There are 5 figures.

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9(4)

SOV/112-59-1-1525

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 213 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Korolev, A. A., Volfson, N. M., Levina, A. S., and Sokolov, V. S.

TITLE: Remodeling Gas Rotary-Hearth Furnaces for Annealling the Press Mounts of Receiving Tubes

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhn. proiz-vo, 1957, Nr 10, p 55

ABSTRACT: A rotary-hearth furnace has been designed for high-quality annealling of tube mounts. The furnace has 90 cast-iron "pockets;" 6 of them are heated by three pairs of opposing flat-flame burners, 72 pockets are in a tunnel (without heating), and 12 pockets are open on the top. The annealling time is 14 min, and output temperature, 140-150°C. The process consists of holding the mount at the highest temperature, gradually reducing the temperature in the annealling zone, and cooling. One of the pockets is equipped with a thermocouple that moves along with the mounts. To facilitate repairs, the tunnel is detachable.

O.K.R.

Card 1/1

LEVINA, A.S.

Scientific technical community takes part in production management. Mashinostroitel' no.11:42 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

LEVINA, A.S., inzh.

Our aid to agriculture. Svar. proizv. no.1:40 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Latviyskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.

LEVINA, A.S.

New voluntary work systems. Mashinostroitel' no.9: 46-47 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

LEVINA, A.P.

Structure and distribution of alluvial sediments in the ancient valleys of the middle Vilyuy Basin. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.52: 39-48 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Vilyuy Valley--Alluvium)

LEVINA, A. V.

Teytel'baum, F. M. and Levina A. V. "Serum types of hemolytic streptococcus in scarlet fever clinics," in symposium: Skarlatina i streptokokkovyye infektsii, Leningrad, 1948, p. 88-98 - Bibliog: 10 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykn Statey, No. 1, 1949

LEVINA, A. V.

Khrushchova, V. A., Levina, A. V. and Teytel'baum, F. M. "Allergic conditions during scarlet fever and methods for their detection," in symposium: Skarlatina i streptokokkovyye infektsii, Leningrad, 1948, p. 121-36 - Bibliog: 14 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

LEVINA, A. V.

"Diagnosis of Colitis in Infants," Vop. Ped. i Okhran. Mater. i Det., 17, No. 3, 1949.

Mbr., Sect. Childrens Diseases, Leningrad Sci. Res. Pediatric Inst., -c1949-.

Vasileostravskaya Hosp. for Contagious Childrens Diseases, -c1949-.

LEVINA, A. V.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics F-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68457

Author : Levina, A.V.
Title : Resistance of Dysentery Bacteria and Intestinal Bacilli to Syntomycin.

Orig Pub : Vopr. odhran materinstva i detstva, 1956, 1, No 2, 43-45

Abstract : Results of determination of sensitivity to syntomycin (I) are given for 260 strains of dysentery bacilli, which were isolated from 95 patients ill with acute and chronic dysentery in 1954-1955 and 247 strains of Bacterium coli. The sensitivity was determined by the dilution method. Media with I were inoculated with 200,000 microbial cells per ml of medium. In 1954, resistant dysentery producers were isolated from 39% of patients. In 1955, the number of resistant strains were further increased, from most patients who received I; strains of B.coli resistant to I were isolated.

Card 1/1 - 21 -

LEBEDINSKAYA, T.A.; LEVINA, A.V.; SAVEL'YEVA, V.V.

Clinical peculiarities of staphylococcal infection originating during antibiotic treatment. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.2:61-63 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir.-prof. A.L.Libov, zav., klinikoy - prof.M.N.Nebytova-Luk'yanchikova) Leningrad.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

ZABRODINA, A.S.; LEVINA, A.Ya.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in double salts of aryl diazonium chloride and metal chlorides. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.1:55-56 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Analysis) (Diazonium compounds)

EYDEL'NANT, N.L.; RUBINA, S.I.; SMOLYANITSKIY, V.Z.; SEREBRYAKOVA, V.L.; PLUNGIAN, L.V.; DASHKEVICH, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: PESCHANSKAYA, R.Ya.; LEVINA, A.Yu.; GOL'MBREYKH, I.Ye.; SHCHERBAKOVA, L.P.; PAPULOVA, P.A.

Activated kailin and its use in rubber compounding. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.9:46-49 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plenochnykh materialov i iskusstvennoy kozhi i zavod "Sangigiyena".
(Kaolin)
(Rubber, Synthetic)

L 25263-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5002922 S/0135/65/000/001/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Borodina, V.N.; Levina, A. Yu.; Tolstaya, S.N.; Taubman, A.B

TITLE: The adsorptive activation of kaolin as a rubber filler

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 1, 1965, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, rubber filler, kaolin, kaolin activation, adsorptive activation, surfactant, butadiene styrene rubber, film strength, rubber additive

ABSTRACT: Activation of kaolin by surfactants was studied with systems containing toluene, SKS-30 70:30 butadiene-styrene copolymer emulsion-polymerized at 50C) kaolin and surfactant in order to define the optimum conditions for commercial applications of the method. A Weiler-Rebinder apparatus was used to measure the strength of films formed by 0.5% solutions of SKS-30 rubber in toluene with additions of kaolin and octadecylamine, Katamin ($RC_6H_4CH_2N(C_2H_5)_3Cl$, Katapin ($RC_6H_4CH_2NPhCl$, R = C_{12}-C_{18}, or stearic acid. An optimal increase in strength was found for systems containing 2% octadecylamine, Katamin, or Katapin [illegible] stearic acid abolished the favorable effects of other surfactants. Activation is shown to involve the irreversible coverage of the kaolin surface by the surfactant, generating, at the optimum

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L 25263-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002922

concentration, a mosaic pattern of equal areas of hydrophilic and hydrophobic surfaces. Stearic acid, and to a much lesser degree also such rubber additives as diphenylguanidine, "Rubrax" (rubberized asphalt) and Altax (dibenzthiazyl disulfide), affect the surface pattern of the activated kaolin. Vulcanizates prepared with 90 wt.% activated kaolin had tensile strengths approaching the properties of rubber prepared with colloidal silica, provided no stearic acid was used in the activated kaolin composition. The activated filler was also used with excellent results in industrial tests for producing sole material. "The authors acknowledge the assistance of A. P. Nikiforova in the activation tests, and the supply of surfactants by A. I. Gershenovich and O. K. Smirnov." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Physical chemistry institute AN SSSR), Vsesoyuznyy nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut plenochnikh materialov i iskusstvennoy kozhi (All-union film materials and synthetic leather scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

LEVINA, E.M.

Independent work of students with the atlas of foreign countries.
Geog. v shkole 20 no.2:32-35 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

LEVINA, B.M.

Practical studies in the economic geography of foreign countries. (MIRA 11:7)
Geog. v shkole 21 no. 1:31-38 Ja-F '58.
(Geography, Economic--Study and teaching)

ALEKSANDROVA, I.L.; VZOROVA, S.I.; BRAANDES, R.I.; GERASIMOV, I.F.; DARINSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich; KOMLYAKOVA, V.I.; KOSHELEVA, Ye.S.; LEVINA, B.M.; LIZOGUB, V.K.; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; TATURA, G., tekhn. red.

[Reader on the economic geography of the U.S.S.R.] Khrestomatiia po ekonomicheskoi geografii SSSR; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 342 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Geography, Economic)

25913 S/126/61/012/001/004/020
E073/E535

18 8100

AUTHORS: Dekhtyar, I. Ya. and Levina, D. A.

TITLE: Study of the influence of plastic and elastic deformation on the coercive force of ordering and non-ordering alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.12, No.1, pp. 30-37

TEXT: Ya. S. Shur and V. A. Zaykova (Ref.12: FMM, 1958, 4,3) found that tensile stresses lead to a displacement of domain boundaries and they assume that, under the effect of elastic loads, the direction of easy magnetization in a single crystal which is nearest to the axis in which the tensile stresses are applied will become the direction of still easier magnetization. The authors of this paper studied the influence of plastic deformation on the coercive force of nickel and of iron-base non-ordering alloys containing Al (2.5 and 8%) and 8% Cr, binary ordering alloys Ni_3Mn (23.7 at.% Mn) and Ni_3Fe and ternary ordering alloys Co-Ni-Mn (No.1 - 20% Co, 60% Ni, 20% Mn; No.2 - 40% Co, 40% Ni, 20% Mn; No.3 - 60% Co, 20% Ni, 20% Mn).

All the alloys were produced from high purity materials in a high frequency furnace in an argon atmosphere. The ingots were forged into rods, homogenized in vacuum at 1000 to 1200°C for 150 hours, machined to a depth of 2 to 3 mm and then drawn into wire of 1 mm diameter (specimen length 30 mm). The specimens intended for studying the influence of elastic deformation on the coercive force were 0.41 mm diameter and 30 mm long. Following that, all the specimens were covered by a film of aluminium oxide and packed into nickel foil and, to relieve the stresses, the specimens were annealed in vacuum for two hours at the following temperatures: 900°C (Fe-Al alloys), 750°C (Fe + 8% Cr) and 1000°C (Ni_3Mn, Ni_3Fe, Co-Ni-Mn). After preliminary annealing, the specimens of the ordering alloys (Ni_3Mn, Ni_3Fe, Ni-Co-Mn) were subjected to an ordering anneal. The specimens of the Ni_3Fe alloys were annealed in vacuum at 450°C for 170 hours, those of the Co-Ni-Mn alloys were annealed at 430°C for 150 hours. The specimens of the Ni_3Mn alloy were subjected successively to the following heat treatments: 276°C - 95 hours, 310°C - 101 hours, 340°C - 50 hours, 355°C - 47 hours, 440°C - 28 hours. Following that, some of the

specimens were water quenched from 440°C, whilst for the others annealing continued as follows: 500°C - 13 hours, 520°C - 13 hours, 525°C - 5 hours, 530°C - 5 hours, 550°C - 8 hours, 580°C - 5 hours, 600°C - 8 hours, 620°C - 5 hours, 650°C - 5 hours. After annealing at 650°C all the specimens were water quenched. Thus, each group of the Ni_3Mn specimens was characterized by a definite degree of ordering and for each of these coercive force, H_c, Oe vs. degree of deformation, ε,% , curves were obtained. For Ni and for the non-ordering alloys, the curves H_c vs. $\varepsilon^{1/4}$ represent straight lines, which confirms the dependence $H_c \sim N_d^{1/2}$ if data on internal friction in iron are taken into consideration. Thus, the increase in coercive force on increasing the degree of plastic deformation is due to the braking of the domain boundaries on the continuously increasing number of dislocations. The results for the ordering alloys after plastic deformation are plotted: in Fig.3 for Ni_3Mn (for specimens annealed at the following temperatures: curve 1 - 490°C, curve 2 - 440°C, curve 3 - 650°C); in Fig.4 for Ni_3Fe (curve 1 - annealed at 450°C, curve 2 - quenched from 1000°C); in Fig.5 for the

alloys 20% Co + 60% Ni + 20% Mn (curve 1); 40% Co + 40% Ni + 20% Mn (curve 2); 60% Co + 20% Ni + 20% Mn (curve 3) (———— ordered state, ------- disordered state). Fig.6 shows the dependence of the coercive force on the degree of elastic deformation for the alloys Fe + 8% Cr (curve 1 - left-hand scale H_c, Oe) and the alloy Fe + 2.5% Al (curve 2 - right-hand scale H_c, Oe). In the case of ordering alloys, the coercive force during plastic deformation is determined by the interaction of two processes: an increase in the density of dislocations, which leads to an increase in H_c, and a destruction of the ordering, which leads to a decrease in the coercive force. In the case of elastic deformation of the alloys Fe + 2.5% Al and Fe + 8% Cr, the coercive force in the elastic deformation range decreases with increasing degree of deformation. This is explained by the fact that the elastic stretching leads to a redistribution of the directions of easy magnetization in such a way that in each block the direction which is nearest to the direction of the tensile stress will become the direction of easier magnetization. This state corresponds to the lowest boundary energy, which leads to a

Study of the influence of plastic ... S/126/61/012/001/004/020
E073/E535

decrease in the coercive force. In polycrystalline specimens the coercive force will not always decrease with increasing degree of elastic deformation. It will depend on whether the crystallographic anisotropy of the lattice or the axial anisotropy caused by the tensile stresses is predominant. The first factor brings about a decrease in the coercive force, whilst the second leads to an increase of the boundary energy of the domains, which impedes the processes of remagnetization and thus increases the coercive force. There are 6 figures and 16 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref.5. Köster, W., Bangert, I., Acta met., 1955, 3, 274; Ref.11, Brown, N., Herman, M., J.Metals, 1956, 8, sec.2, 1353).

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1960 (initially)
November 12, 1960 (after revision)

Card 5/7

DEKHTYAR, I.Ya.; LEVINA, D.A.

Effect of deformation on the coercive force of ferromagnetic alloys. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.13: 51-61 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Iron alloys--Magnetic properties)
(Deformations (Mechanics))

DEKHTYAR, I.Ya.; LEVINA, D.A.; MIKHALENKOV, V.S.

Effect of compression from all sides on the magnetization saturation of iron-nickel alloys. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.14:37-45 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Iron-nickel alloys--Testing) (Magnetization)

24.2200
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S/126/62/013/002/016/019
E039/E135

AUTHORS: Dekhtyar, I.Ya., Levina, D.A., and Mikhalenkov, V.S.

TITLE: Magnetic saturation of alloys of iron and nickel at high all sided pressures

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.2, 1962, 308-310

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of high all sided pressure on the magnetic saturation of nickel and of the alloys: Ni + 23.7 at% Mn; Fe + 36% Ni; Fe + 36% Ni + 1% Mo; Fe + 36% Ni + 2% Mo; Fe + 36% Ni + 3% Mo; Fe + 36% Ni + 4% Mo. High pressures were generated by the change of volume on solidification inside an improved design of thick walled high pressure bomb. Magnetic saturation could be measured, by a differential method, to an accuracy of ± 0.05%, in a field of 5000 oersted at room temperature. For all the investigated materials the magnetic saturation decreased linearly with increasing pressure over the range 1 to 10 000 atm (accuracy ± 30 atm). In the ordered alloy Ni + 23.7 at% Mn the change in magnetic saturation with pressure is reversible. This verifies

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that the degree of order is not changed over the pressure range investigated but that there is a change in the magnetic moment of the atoms on account of the decrease in distance between them at high pressures. The addition of 1% Mo to Fe + 36% Ni approximately halved the relative change in magnetic saturation, but further additions of Mo did not essentially change this value. The thermodynamic relations associated with these changes of magnetic saturation are given and discussed. It is concluded that further work is necessary in order to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the processes occurring.
There is 1 table.
ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1961

Card 2/2

S/020/62/144/004/012/024
B125/B108

AUTHORS: Dekhtyar, I. Ya., and Levina, D. A.

TITLE: The influence of pressure on the atomic magnetic moments and the parameter of exchange interaction in some iron alloys

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 4, 1962, 770-773

TEXT: In order to avoid the experimental difficulties of directly investigating the influence of pressure upon the atomic magnetic moments and upon the exchange interaction in some iron alloys the authors examined the temperature dependence $I_s = I_o(1 - f(T/\Theta))$ (1) of magnetic saturation. With $\partial I_s/\partial p = -\partial\omega/\partial H$, (1) leads to the equation $-\partial\omega/\partial H = I_s(\partial m_o/m_o\partial p) - T(\partial I_s/\partial T)(\partial\bar{A}/\bar{A}\partial p)$ valid in the range of paraprocesses. I_o is the magnetic saturation at 0^oK, $\Theta = z\bar{A}/2k$ is the Curie temperature, z is the coordination number, $\bar{A}$ is the parameter of exchange interaction, ω is the volume magnetostriction. Measurement of the mag-

Card 1/3

The influence of pressure ...

netostriction of the paraprocess at two different temperatures makes it possible to determine $\partial m_o/m_o\partial p$ and $\partial\bar{A}/\bar{A}\partial p$. ω of forged and annealed samples of Fe + 31% Ni was measured. It increases linearly with increasing field strength; calculation with measured data gave $(\partial I_s/\partial T)_{298^oK}$ = -5.55 oe/deg and $(\partial I_s/\partial T)_{347^oK}$ = - 8.72 oe/deg. Fig. 2 shows the dependence of $-\partial m_o/m_o\partial p$ and $-\partial\bar{A}/\bar{A}\partial p$ on the nickel concentration. The crosses mark the experimental points found by measuring the atomic moments at low temperatures. $\partial m_o/m_o\partial p$ has a maximum at ~34% Ni. For $p = 10^4$ atm, the relative variation $\Delta\bar{K}/K = (1 + (1/\bar{q}))\Delta\bar{m}/m_{alloy}$ of the s-d exchange interaction parameter amounts to respectively 0.17; 0.35; 0.17; and 0.04 for 31; 34.7; 38; and 44.9 % of Ni in the alloy. $\bar{q}$ is the space factor. The magnetic moment changes slightly with changing concentration. The atomic magnetic moments and the parameter of exchange interaction of partially ordered alloys are less influenced by pressure than in the case of non-ordered alloys. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

The influence of pressure ...

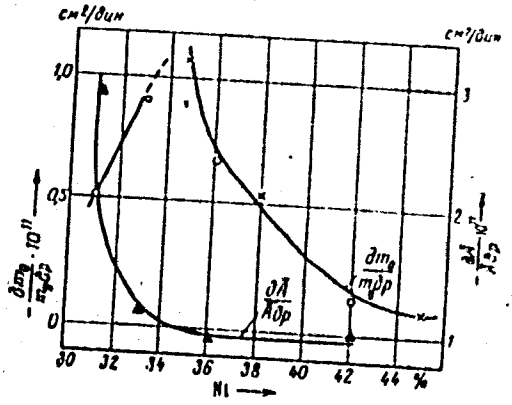
S/020/62/144/004/012/024
B125/B108

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: January 4, 1962, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1962

Fig. 2.



Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4010689 S/2601/63/000/017/0060/0063

AUTHOR: Dekhtyar, I. Ya.; Levina, D. A.

TITLE: The effect of small additions of gadolinium on the changes in magnetic properties of nickel during uniform compression.

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Insty*tut metalofizy*ky*. Sbornik nauchny*kh trudov, no. 17, 1963. Voprosy* fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya, 60-63

TOPIC TAGS: magnetism, nickel, gadolinium, ferromagnetism, compression, Curie point, magnetic saturation, nickel gadolinium alloy, magetostriction alloy.

ABSTRACT: The study of the magnetic properties of metals and alloys under uniform compression is of great interest, because of the possibility of obtaining information on the nature of the ferromagnetic state. In the present study the effect of small additions of gadolinium on the magnetic properties of Nickel alloys during compression was investigated. There was reason to suppose that large changes in magnetization saturation under compression would be noticed in these alloys, because they were alloy of ferromagnetic metal, nickel with ferromagnetic gadolinium, both of which have body-centered

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lattices. In addition, the magnetostriction of paraprocesses of these alloys was studied. As was shown previously by the authors, the measurement of magnetostriction at two temperatures makes it possible to determine the magnitude of comparative changes in average atomic moment m_0 with changes in manifold compression and to determine the magnitude of comparative change in the average interchange integral with the manifold compression. Electrolytic nickel with an initial purity of 99.93% was used. Alloys were prepared from this nickel and from metallic gadolinium 98.8% pure. The alloys were prepared in an electric arc furnace in an atmosphere of refined argon. Magnetization to saturation was measured at room temperature by the differential method. The sample was under pressure in a special vessel made of beryllium bronze. Uniform compression was obtained by a method based on the gallium property of increasing its volume upon solidification. It was found that small additions of gadolinium considerably increased the degree of magnetization during compression. Additions of 0.4% of gadolinium increased the degree of magnetization 20 times as much as compared with that of pure nickel. The measurement of magnetostriction of paraprocesses was done by the method described previously by the authors. It should be noted that the magnetostriction of alloys of nickel

ACCESSION NR: AT4010689

with small amounts of gadolinium approached that of iron-nickel alloys. This fact shows the necessity of studying other properties of nickel and gadolinium. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut metalofizy*ky* AN UkrRSR (Institute of Metallurgical Physics AN UkrRSR)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 31Jan 64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

DEKHTIAR, I.Ya.; LEVINA, D.A.

ΔI_s-effect in plastic deformations of ferromagnetics. Fiz. tver tela 5 no.9:2719-2722 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

DEKHTYAR, I.Ya.; LEVINA, D.A.

Effect of plastic deformation on the magnetization saturation of ferromagnetic materials. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.18:189-197 '64.

DEKHTYAR, I.Ya.; LEVIN, D.A.; MIKHALENKOV, V.S.

Effect of plastic deformation on the annihilation spectra of positrons with electrons in metals. Sbor.nauch.trud. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.19:127-131 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

S/0020/64/156/004/0795/0798

ACCESSION NR: AP4041147

AUTHOR: Dekhtyar, I. Ya.; Levina, D. A.; Mikhalenkov, V. S.; Kurdyumov, G. V. (Academician)

TITLE: Annihilation of positron and electrons in plastically deformed spectra

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 4, 1964, 795-798

TOPIC TAGS: electron positron annihilation spectra, plastically deformed metal, nickel iron alloy, electron energy distribution

ABSTRACT: The authors used the method of electron-positron annihilation in metals for the study of the effect of plastic deformation on electronic structure, since the annihilation spectra gives information about the energy distribution of electrons in metals. The study was conducted on nickel and iron-nickel alloy of invar composition because the physical properties of there metals are determined by the interaction and distribution of d- and s-electrons, and because the contribution of d-electrons to the annihilation spectra is considerable. The method was described by the authors earlier (Voprosy* fiz. met. i metalloved, no. 12, 46 (1961)). The positron source was Na^{22}. The specimen were deformed by rolling to about 75% and were annealed in argon at 950C for 3 hours. The angular distribution

Card 1/2

BORZOVA, L.V.; GRINSHPUN, L.D.; LEVINA, D.A.; POLZIK, K.M.

Felty's syndrome. Sov. med. 28 no.10:17-22 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. 3-ya kafedra terapii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.A. Kassirskiy) i TSentral'naya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Semashko (nachal'nik A.A. Potsubeyenko) Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya, Moskva.

LEVINA D A

LYEVINA, D. A.

28625

Popovdu Statyey O Vlatsyeralbnom Leyeshmanycaye Pri Alimyentarnoy Distrofii Dokady Akad Nauk U)SSR, 1949, No. 6, S.30-34-Ryezyunye Na Uzbyek Yaz-Zitiogr: 9 Nazv

SO: LETOPIS NO. 38

USSR/Medicine - Anemia, Malignant Apr 49
Campolone

"The Method of 'Campolone Shock' in the Treatment of Malignant Anemia," D. A. Levina, Moscow, Therapeutic Clinic TsIU, Cen Clinical Hosp imeni Semashko, MPS, 7 pp

"Klin Med" Vol XXVII, No 4

A single large dose of "campolone" in a case of malignant anemia during its exacerbation phase developed a hemopoietic change from megaloblastic to normoblastic in 24-48 hours. On the strength of this finding, it is assumed that a megaloblastic hemopoiesis is observed in dystrophy

66/49T62

USSR/Medicine - Anemia, Malignant Apr 49
(Contd)

with the nucleated red cells predominant in the blood as a result of the diseased condition of the body and affecting the specific factor for normal maturing of erythrocytes. / Hematological remission occurs on the average in 22 days under the "campolone shock" treatment and with ordinary doses of campolone in about 34 days. Head of Therapeutic Clinic: Prof I. A. Kassirsky.

66/49T62

SHERMAN, S.I.; LEVINA, D.A.

Effects of liver extract therapy in pernicious anemia. Klin. med., Moskva no.3:81-82 Mr '50. (CLML 19:2)

1. Leningrad.

LEVINA, D.A.

Clinical use in pernicious anemia of campolon derived from marine animals. Klin. med. 32 no.6:58-60 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Semashko (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.A.Kassirskiy)Ministerstva putey soobshcheniia.
(ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS, therapy
*campolon)
(LIVER EXTRACTS, therapeutic use
*campolon in pernicious anemia)

LEVINA, D.A. (Moskva)

Modern chemotherapy of myeloid leukemia; review [with summary in English, p.61]. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.1:8-16 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz 3-y kafedry terapii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.A. Kassirskiy).

(LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTIC, ther.
drug ther., review (Rus))
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, ther. use,
myclocytic leukemia, review (Rus))

GOFMAN, G.Ya., prof.; LEVINA, D.A., kand.med.nauk

Collagenosis simulating gynecological diseases. Akush. i ginek. 40 no.3:106-109 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskoye otdeleniya (nachal'nik D.M. Kazarnovskaya) Tsentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Semashko (nachal'nik A.A.P[illegible]) Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya, Moskva.

40621

S/196/62/000/019/002/004
E194/E455

24.2207

AUTHORS: Dekhtyar, I.Ya., Levina, D.K.

TITLE: The influence of strain on the coercive force of ferromagnetic alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.19, 1962, 2, abstract 19B7. (Sb. nauchn. rabot In-ta metallofiz. AN UkrSSR, no.13, 1961, 51-61)

TEXT: An investigation was made of the influence of plastic strain ε on H_{sat} of the following materials: commercial nickel: the non-orientating alloys Fe + 2.5% Al; Fe + 8% Al; Fe + 8% Cr and the orientating alloys Ni_3Mn; Ni_3Fe; 20% Co, 60% Ni, 20% Mn; 40% Co, 40% Ni, 20% Mn; 60% Co, 20% Ni, 20% Mn. It was found that for nickel and the first three alloys $H_{sat} \sim \varepsilon^{1/4}$ which confirms the relationship $H_{sat} \sim N_d^{1/2}$ (where N_d is the density of parallel lines of dislocation). Thus, the increase in H_{sat} on increasing ε is due to retardation of domain boundaries on the ever-increasing number of dislocations. The relationship $H_{sat}(\varepsilon)$ is also given for the orientating alloys and qualitatively explained in the light of the

Card 1/2

The influence of strain ... S/196/62/000/019/002/004
E194/E455

theory proposed. 8 figures. 16 literature references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YEGER, Yekaterian Ivanovna; LEBEDEV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; LEVINA, Dina Lipovna; NOVIKOVA, S.N., red.; KAPRALOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Principles of statistics; textbook for training accountants of industrial enterprises] Osnovy statistiki; uchebnoe posobie dlia podgotovki bukhgalterov promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1963. 223 p. (MIRA 17:1)

GAVRILOV, V.I.; YERSHOV, F.I.; BLYUMKIN, V.N.; KVOKOV, I.I.; LEVINA, D.S.; ZMIYEVA, R.G.

Characteristics of the morphogenesis of the cultures of the line of transplantable CA-SV40-63-1 cells. Vop. virus. 10 no.3:323-329 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

LEVINA, D. V.

"Dynamic Observation of Patients with Cancer of the Uterine Neck during Radium and X-Ray Therapy" Akusher, i Ginekol., No. 4, 1949. p. 18-21

Mbr., Chair Obstetrics, & Gynecology, Stavropol' Med. Inst., -c1949-.

E. CHEM. ABSTR. Dec 16 Vol 6/10 Cancer Oct 58

3801. *Culture of human tumours on the chorion-allantoic membrane of developing chick embryos (Russian text)* LEVINA D. M. and PARNES V. A. Gamaleya Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow *Bull. Eksper. Biol. i Med.* 1958, 45/4 (117-121) Tables 1 Illus. 2

Twenty-eight human tumours of various localization and structure were cultured on the chorion-allantoic membrane of the developing chick embryo. True growth of the tumours could not be obtained. Small parts of tumours survive for a short time causing a strong action in the chorion-allantoic membrane; these pieces may be re-transplanted, but later they undergo destruction and resolution. The simultaneous introduction of normal human embryonic tissue only promoted a more prolonged preservation of the graft. However, it did not result in the true growth of transplanted tumours. Small pieces of papilloma of the urinary bladder appeared to be the most viable and withstood 9 transplantations.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929610005-9"

2512. **The antigenic properties of certain corpuscular and soluble fractions isolated from the tumours of inbred mice (Russian text)** LEVINA D. M. and ARTAMONOVA V. A. N. F. Gamaleya Inst. of Epidemiol. and Microbiol., U.S.S.R. Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow *Byull. Eksper. Biol. i Med.* 1958, 46/8 (77–82) Tables 3

The experiments were performed on 2 transplantable tumours in C_3HA mice: adenocarcinoma of the breast derived from the spontaneous tumour, and hepatoma induced by *ortho*aminotoluene. The fractions isolated from the tumours were administered s.c. to guinea-pigs to induce their sensitization. To induce desensitization the guinea-pigs were given i.v. the extracts from the corresponding healthy organs; the animals responded by anaphylactic shock. In turn the guinea-pigs were

PARNES, V.A.; LEVINA, D.M.

Antigenic properties of erythrocytes in subjects with leukemia.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.11:27-33 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachestvennykh opukholey (zaveduyushchiy - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F. Gamalei (direktor - prof. S.N. Muromtsev) AMN SSSR.
(LEUKEMIA immunology)
(ERYTHROCYTES immunology)

ARTAMONOVA, V.A. (Moskva, Arbatskaya pl., d. 2/4, kv. 15); LEVINA, D.M., (Moskva, K-9, Bryusovskiy per., d. 2/14, korp. A, kv. 23)

Study on the antigenic properties of certain protein fractions of tumors in tumor-bearing lines of mice. Vop. onk. 5 no.1:29-32 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachestvennykh opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleya AMN SSSR ' dir. - prof. S.N. Muromtsev).

(NEOPLASMS, immunol.
antigenic properties of protein fractions in tumor-bearing mice (Rus))

PARNES, V.A. (Moskva, D-252, Novopeschanaya, d.21, korpus 55, kv.62); LEVINA, D.M.; LAKUR, F.

Antigen properties of erythrocytes in leukemia as shown in the specific inhibition of precipitation in gel. Vop.onk. 5 no.2: 136-138 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachestvennykh opukholey (zav. - deystv. chl.AMN SSSR prof.L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamaleya (dir. - prof. S.N.Muromtsev).

(LEUKEMIA, blood in
erythrocytes, antigen properties in reaction of specific inhib. of precipitation in gel (Rus))

LEVINA, D.M.; PARNES, V.A.

Action of aurantin on transplantable leukosis in mice. Vop. onk. 5 no.12:677-682 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(LEUKEMIA) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

LEVINA, D.M.; LAKUR, F.; PARNES, V.A.

Antigenic properties of erythrocytes in leukemia. Report No.3: Reaction of specific inhibition of a slide agar precipitation with erythrocytes from human leukemic patients. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 48 no.7:80-83 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i zlokachestvennykh opukholey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR L.A.Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei (dir. - prof.S.N.Muromtsev) AMN SSSR i Instituta Gustava Ryussi (dir. - doktor P.Denua), Frantsiya. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym).
(LEUKEMIA - immunology)
(ERYTHROCYTES)

LEVINA, D.M.

On the inhalation method of tumor transplantation. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 48 no.9:101-105 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz otdela immunologii i onkologii (zaveduyushchiy - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei (direktor - prof. S.N. Muromtsev) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR L.A. Zil'berom.
(NEOPLASMS transpl.)

PARNES, V.A.; LEVINA, D.M.

Study of the antigen properties of blood in various neoplasias by specific inhibition of precipitation in agar. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 5 no.6:37-39 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TUMORS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

PARNES, V.A.; LEVINA, D.M.; RAMONOVA-TSKHOVREBOVA, O.D. (Moskva)

Multiple tumors in mice of the $C_{57}bl$ low-cancer line. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 5 no.2:26-31 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

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