KOLODKINA, I.I.; LEVSHINA, K.V.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, S.I.

Bis (β-chloroethyl) amines of bicyclic compounds. Part 6: 4- and 5-N-bis (β-chloroethyl) aminoindans. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:469-474 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Indian) (Cyclic compounds) (Amines)

CHIZHOV, A.K.; LEVSHINA, K.V.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, S.I.

Bis(β-chloroethyl) aminomethyl derivatives of azobenzene. Part 3: p-Hydrozy-m-(o)-carboxy-p'-bis(β-chloroethyl)-aminomethylazobenzenes, their derivatives and analog compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1587-1592 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

X

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

LEVSHINA, K. V.

Bis(β-chloroethyl)aminomethyl derivatives of azobenzene. Part 4: 4-Alkoxy-3-bis(β-chlorethyl)aminomethyl-6'-methoxyazobenzenes. Zhur.ob.Khim. 34 no.6:2029-2034 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

LEVSHINA, K.V.; KOLODKINA, I.I.

Bis(β-chloroethyl)amines of bycyclic compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3414-3417 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

SKADOVSKIY, S.N.; USPENSKAYA, V.I.; LEVSHINA, N.A.; SOVOKINA, M.I.

Using biocoenoses of sedentary organisms to improve the quality of water. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., goeg. 14 no.1:57-64 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra gidrobiologii.
(Water--Purification) (Fresh-water flora)

LEVSHINA, N.A.

Chlorophyll content of the plankton of the Moskva River. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2:133-136 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy gidrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

SOV/1670

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

9(4); 24(6)

Levshina, Ol'ga Nikolayevna

Poluprovodniki i ikh primeneniye v nauke i tekhnike; rekomendatel'nyy obzor literatury (Semiconductors and Their Use in Science and Technology; Recommended Reading List) Moscow, Gos. biblioteka SSSR im. V.I. Lenina 1956. 13 p. (Series: Novosti tekhniki, vyp. 2) 20,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka, and Tsentral'naya politekhnicheskaya biblioteka.

Ed.: L.M. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: I.P. Khovanskiy.

PURPOSE: This bibliography on semiconductors is intended as a guide for workers, high-school and trade-school students, teachers, lecturers, librarians, and technical propagandists.

COVERAGE: This is the second issue of the bibliographical review series published by the Gosudarstvennaya biblioteka SSSR imeni

Card 1/2

Semiconductors and Their Use (Cont.) SOV/1670

V.I. Lenina (USSR State Library imeni V.I. Lenin) in cooperation with the Tsentral'naya politekhnicheskaya biblioteka (Central Polytechnical Library). It lists 17 annotated Soviet references on semiconductors and their application in science and technology. The next issues of this series will list literature on the following subjects: "Radio Electronics, Its Achievements and Prospects for Further Development," "Achievement in Jet Engineering," "Tagged Atoms and Their Use in the National Economy," "Ultrasonics and Its Use in Science and Technology," and "New Achievements in the Technology of Metals."

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (Z 5838.S4M6)

Card 2/2

JP/ad
6-29-59

LEVSHINA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; KAUFMAN, I.M., redaktor

[Automatics and telemechanics in national economy; brief bibliography of recommended books and articles] Avtomatika i telemekhanika v narodnom khoziaistve; kratkii rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Moskva, Gos. ordena Lenina biblioteka SSSR im. V.I. Lenina, 1956. 38 p. (MIRA 10:4)

(Bibliography--Automatic control) (Bibliography--Remote control)

LEVSHINA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; IVANOVA, L.M., redaktor; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Helicopters, their present state nad future development; a bibliography] Vertolety, ikh nastoiashchee i budushchee; rekomendatel'nyi obzor literatury. Moskva, Gos.biblioteka SSSR im.V.I.Lenina, 1957. 14 p. (Novosti tekhniki, no.8) (MIRA 10:11)

(Bibliography--Helicopters)

LEVSHINA, O.N.; SAMOKHVALOVA, L.S.; ZAKHARENKOV, G.N., otv. za vypusk; GORODENSKIY, L.M., red.; ZHERNEVSKAYA, I.I., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization and automation of production; bibliography] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov; bibliograficheskii obzor literatury. Moskva, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniiu polit. i nauchn. znanii RSFSR, 1958. 30 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. TSentral'naya politekhnicheskaya biblioteka. 2. Glavnyye bibliografy TSentral'noy politekhnicheskoy biblioteki, Moskva (for Levshina, Samokhvalova). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy i yestestvenno-nauchnoy propagandy Pravleniya Obshchestva po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR (for Zakharov).
(Bibliography—Machinery) (Bibliography—Automation)

LEVSHINA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; SHLASHOVA, Zoya Petrovna; LYAPUNOV, B.V., nauchnyy red.; KAUFMAN, I.M., red.; ZUBOV, Yu.S., red.; KHELEMSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Artificial earth satellites and interplanetary flights; suggested readings] Iskusstvennye sputniki zemli. Mezhplanetnye polety; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Nauchnaia red. B.V.Liapunova. Moskva, 1958. 45 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography--Artificial satellites)
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LEVSHINA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; RZHONSNITSKIY, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; CHERNYAK, A.Ya., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Automation of production is the main trend in technological progress; review of recommended literature] Avtomatizatsiia proizvodstva - glavnoe napravlenie tekhnicheskogo progressa; rekomendatel'nyi obzor literatury. Moskva, Gos.biblioteka im. V.I.Lenina, 1960. 34 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Bibliography--Automation) (Automation--Bibliography)

LEVSHINA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; MOLCHANOVA, N.S., red.; VASIL'YEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Problem of controlling thermonuclear reactions; suggested literature] Problema upravleniia termoiadernymi reaktsiiami; rekomendatel'nyi obzor literatury. Moskva, Gos.biblioteka SSSR im. V.I.Lenina, 1961. 17 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Bibliography--Thermonuclear reactions)

SHISHKO, G.N.; LEVSHINA, O.N., red.; YUDAYEVA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[New chemical elements; a recommended bibliographic survey] Novye khimicheskie elementy; rekomendatel'nyi obzor literatury. Moskva, 1963. 14 p. (Novoe v nauke i tekhnike, no.4) (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Bibliography—Chemical elements)

LEVSHINA, O.N.; MOLCHANOVA, N.S.; CHERNYAK, A.Ya., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Building the material and technical basis of communism; bibliography of recommended literature] Za sozmunism; bibliography of recommended literature; rekodanie material'no-tekhnicheskoi bazy kommunizma; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury. Moskva, 1963. 179 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.
(Russia--Industries--Bibliography)
(Bibliography--Russia--Industries)

MALKOVICH, L.I.; LEVSHINA, O.N., red.

[New synthetic fibers; review of recommended literature] Novye khimicheskie volokna; rekomendatel'nyi obzor literatury. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kniga," 1964. 19 p. (Novoe v nauke i tekhnike, no.6) (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moscow. Publichnaya biblioteka.

LEVSHINA, O.V.

"Vascular Permeability in Glaucoma (Clinical and Experimental Observations)." Cand Med Sci, Gor'kiy Medical Inst, Gor'kiy, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

LEVSHINA, O.V.

Effect of the nervous system on vascular permeability in glaucoma. Vest.oft. 33 no.3:17-21 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (dir. prof. S.M.Khayutin) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(EYE, blood supply,
*vasc. permeability in glaucoma, neural regulation)
(GLAUCOMA, physiology,
*vasc. permeability, neural regulation)

LEVSHINA, O.V., assistent; SHAKHOV, L.L., klinicheskiy ordinator

Changes in the permeability and dimensions of the blind spot under the influence of diakarb in patients with glaucoma. Oft.zhur. 15 no.4:204-207 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry galznykh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.M.Khayutin) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(THIADIAZOLE SULFONAMIDE)
(BLIND SPOT)
(GLAUCOMA)

LEVSHINA, Ye.S.; NOVITSKIY, P.V.; TURICHIN, A.M.

Induction noncontact torque meters. Izm.tekh. 20 no.1:16-20 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)

(Electric instruments)

LEVSHINA, Ye.S.; FETISOV, M.M.

Design of compensation device for the measurement of generalized mechanical power. Priborostroenie no.1:1-4 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

LEVSHINOV, A.

"Atlas of the Byelorussion Soviet Socialist Republic."

report to be submitted for the Intl. Geographical Union, 10th General Assembly and 19th Intl. Geographical Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 6-13 August 1960.

LEVSHINSKIY, D.S.; TUPIKOV, V.N.

Sinking reinforced concrete piles using vibration and scouring. [Trudy] NII osn. no.51:27-30 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Piling (Civil engineering))

SHEKHTER, O.Ya.; MINEYEV, L.N.; LEVSHINSKIY, D.S.; IVANOVA, L.I.

Laboratory apparatus for determining elastic and dissipative properties of soil using a dynamic method. [Trudy] NII osn. no.51:58-67 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Soil mechanics)

BOYKO, P.N.; LEVSHITS, G. Sh.

Transparency and daily illumination of the atmosphere. Izv. Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh. SSR 11:97-104 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Atmospheric transparency)

LEVSHOV, P.P. [deceased]; MUZYKA, G.M.; SMIRNOV, G.I.; KHAR'KIV, A.D.

"Khantit" in the kimberlites of Yakutia. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:161-169 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Amakinskaya ekspeditsiya, poselok Nyurba.

ROZHNOV, S.; LEVSHOV, V.; LEVCHENKO, A.; STROKANTSEVA, T.; STEPANOV, Yu.

A vacant seat. Grazhd. av. 21 no.7:15 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sekretar' partiynogo byuro Yaltinskogo agentstva Aeroflota (for Rozhnov). 2. Chlen byuro ekonomicheskogo analiza Yaltinskogo agentstva Aeroflota (for Strokantseva).

LEVSHTEYN, M.I.

Technology of the preparation of cards with perforated borders. (MIRA 18:9)
NTI no.6:39-41 '65.

DUBINSKIY, M.G.; LEVSHUK, A.T.

Turbine-driven air conditioners with air as refrigerant. Trudy Inst. dvig. no.6:7-20 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Turbomachines) (Air conditioning--Equipment and supplies)

KOZLOV, I.T.; LEVSHOV, P.P.

Amakinite, a new mineral of the brucite-pyrochroite group. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 91 no.1:72-77 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Minerals) (Iron hydroxides)

Levshteyn, Mikhail Iosifovich

BATAKOV, Aleksandr Tikhonovich; ZHIL'TSOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; LEVSHTEYN, Mikhail Iosifovich; MIL'CHIN, A.E., redaktor; ALEKSANDROV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; CHICHERIN, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of building printing machinery] Osnovy poligraficheskogo mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1956. 263 p. (MIRA 9:3)

(Machinery industry) (Printing machinery and supplies)

ACCESSION NR: AR5004707 621.7.0.7 ... ABS. 11A60

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye ...

AUTHOR: Levshuk, L. A.

TITLE: Manufacturing the flat tube mounts from sintered glass

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Elektron. ... M. Vysshaya shkola, 1964, 381-383

TOPIC TAGS: tube mount, electron tube, sintered glass

... the mounts. The granulation is ... graphite ...

... overoxidized and vitrified. ... Duration of sintering ... the molds in the ...

LEVSHUK, M. Ya.

CA

10

Preparation of pure camphene by the isomerization of pinene. M. Ya. Levshuk, Y. I. Lyubomilov, L. M. Pesin, A. F. Plotnikova and B. N. Rutovskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 1178-81(in German, 1181)(1940).—The dynamics of the isomerization of pinene fractions (from turpentine) was investigated as follows. An activated clay was added (0.1-1% by wt.) to the sample of pinene at 130°. After heating for 10-30 min. to a certain temp. a sample was taken out and the reaction mixt. was heated again until withdrawal of another sample. The sample was filtered and the camphene content was detd. by the Lyubomilov method (*C. A.* 33, 7230[1]). The d. of the fraction with a pycnometer and its n were detd. The content of polymers was detd. by weighing the residue after steam distn. of the volatile substances. The isomerized products were rectified by distn. The curves Δn_D^{20} (difference between the n of the isomerized and initial substances) vs. time, d_4^{20} vs. time, the polymer content vs. time and the content of camphene (as isobornyl formate) formed vs. time were constructed. The above curves had the same characteristics for all expts. With the exception of the last curve which had a max., the curves showed a continuous increase in d., Δn_D^{20} and the polymer content.

The low-boiling fraction which was obtained in the isomerization of pinene contained an unidentified substance.

A. A. Podgorn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

LE[illegible]HUR, M. Ya.

Ca

10

Camphene. V. I. Lyubomilov, M. Ya. Levitskii, L. M. Pozin, A. V. Veal'ov, A. F. Plate'kova and E. N. Rutovskii. Russ. 59,094, Feb. 28, 1941. Camphene is prepd. by isomerizing pinene at elevated temp. and in the presence of a catalyst, such as activated clay; then an activat. amt. of the same or another catalyst is introduced and the temp. increased to polymerize admixts. in the camphene. The camphene is sepd. in the usual manner.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Levshik, M. Ya.

LEVSHUK M. YA.

79-2-11/64

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Levshuk, M.Ya., Golubtsov, S.A., and Krasovskaya, T.A.

TITLE: On the Common Hydrolysis of Mono- and Trifunctional Alkyl(Aril) Chlorine Silanes (O sovmestnom gidrolize mono- i trifunktsional'nykh alkil(aril)khlorsilanov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 333 - 336 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of most polymeric organosilicon compounds of the type of polyorganosiloxanes takes place by means of a common hydrolysis of two, sometimes more, monomeric organosilicon compounds - alkyl - or alkylchlorosilanes or substituted ethers of orthosilicic acid. It is usually assumed that in a hydrolysis of mixtures of two alkylchlorosiloxanes a polymeric product of the common hydrolysis of these compounds forms. The authors found that the reaction often proceeds in the direction of a mixture of two polymers and not in the direction of the formation of a product of common hydrolysis

$$(x+2)(C_2H_5)_3SiCl + xRSiCl_3 \xrightarrow{H_2O} (C_2H_5)_3SiO\left[\begin{array}{c} RSiO \\ | \\ O \\ | \\ Si(C_2H_5)_3 \end{array}\right]Si(C_2H_5)_3 \quad (1)$$

Card 1/2

79-2-11/64

On the Common Hydrolysis of Mono- and Trifunctional Alkyl(Aryl) Chlorine Silanes

where R = C_6H_5 or C_6H_4Cl.

$$2(C_2H_5)_3SiCl \xrightarrow{H_2O} (C_2H_5)_3SiOSi(C_2H_5)_3 \quad (2)$$

$$xRSiCl_3 \xrightarrow{H_2O} RSiO_{1.5})_x \quad (3)$$

As the test showed, neither the change of the molar interactions and the acid content of the medium nor the use of one or the other solvent in the hydrolysis were capable of suppressing reactions (2) and (3) and leading the process toward the formation of a common product of hydrolysis according to reaction (1). It was assumed that the temperature coefficients of the reaction velocity are different. A test confirmed this assumption and showed that the performance of the hydrolysis at higher temperatures promotes the production of products of the common hydrolysis, but not the mechanical mixture of two polymers. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and no references.

SUBMITTED: January 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

S/191/60/000/003/003/013
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Derkovskaya, I. L., Krylovskaya, R. S., Levshuk, M. Ya., Pesin, L. M., Tsfasman, A. B.

TITLE: Urea Formaldehyde Concentrate as a Semifinished Product for the Production of Carbamide Resins for Various Purposes

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 3, pp. 13 - 16

TEXT: The authors report on A. B. Tsfasman's experiments concerning the production of urea formaldehyde concentrate (UF) as a semifinished product for carbamide resins. The studies have been continued since 1958 at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics) in collaboration with the Kuskovskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Kuskovo Chemical Plant). The UF concentrate was produced: 1) from solid paraform and aqueous urea solution; 2) in the gaseous phase: by bubbling of the formaldehyde produced from paraform and urea solution; 3) from contact gases of the formalin production at the plant mentioned. Further, the authors discuss the production of glue resins

Card 1/3

Urea Formaldehyde Concentrate as a Semi-finished Product for the Production of Carbamide Resins for Various Purposes

S/191/60/000/003/003/013
B016/B054

and aminoplasts from UF concentrate. For the production according to 1), the following data are given: Paraform (59-61 parts by weight), urea (24-26 parts), and 15 parts of water were heated in the presence of alkali. The steadily decreasing pH had to be adjusted continuously to prevent the formation of unstable, highly viscous products. The resulting product is a formaldehyde solution in a concentrated aqueous solution of methylol derivatives of urea. The UF samples remained transparent and stable for one year. Similar products may be obtained from α-poly-oxymethylene. For the production according to 2), the following is stated: In the authors' opinion, bubbling is the most efficient and convenient method. From the physical and chemical characteristics of the resulting product, the authors conclude that at pH = 7 and a low content of formaldehyde, a mixture of mono- and dimethyl urea forms, which is precipitated. By adjusting the pH by addition of buffer solutions (pH 6.5 - 7.5), the authors obtained viscous, stable solutions, UF concentrates, with a total content of 42-46% of formaldehyde and 26-31% of free formaldehyde. The concentrates remained clear and stable for 1.5 years. 3) Hot contact gases were blown through urea

Card 2/3

Urea Formaldehyde Concentrate as a Semi-finished Product for the Production of Carbamide Resins for Various Purposes

S/191/60/000/003/003/013
B016/B054

solution in a column with a checker of Raschig rings. Every cubic meter of gas left about 390 g of CH_2O in the column. The yield in UF concentrate was 280-350% referred to dry urea. The concentrates were transparent and stable. The high content of CH_2O inhibits reactions of the polymethyl ureas with each other. The authors will give their results obtained with a continuous apparatus in another publication. The resulting UF concentrate was used to produce the glue resins МФ-17 (MF-17), ММФ (MMF), and МФФ (MFF) by condensation with calculated urea amounts and other components without additional vacuum treatment. The resins were successfully used for gluing oak- and red-beech wood. The authors enumerate the operational advantages of their method, and recommend it for cases where gaseous CH_2O and industrial urea, or its non-evaporated sirups, are available. They mention L. Ye. Lipkina who assisted in the investigation. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 2 US.

Card 3/3

LEVSHUKOV, A.B.

New method for pruning young trees. Put' i put. khoz. 8 no.9:41-42 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929710(

LEVSHUNOV, P.

Seminars on gas logging. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.10:62-63 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Gas well logging)

YURJVSKIY, Yu.M.; LEVSHUNOV, P.A.; MIRKIN, O.B.

[Electrical core sampling of oil well gases] Gazovyi karottazh neftianykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 185 p. (MLRA 6:12)
(Petroleum--Well boring)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.

Testing well layers for oil, gas, and water prior to lowering the casing. Geol.nefti 1 no.10:46-52 O '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

(Oil well logging)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.

Portable field fluoroscope for determining bituminous substances in rocks. Geol. nefti 2 no.2:69 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Fluorescence microscopy) (Bitumen)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.; RAKITA, N.I.; RABUTOVSKIY, V.B.; ANTONENKO, N.N.

Oil-bed sampler. Trudy VNIGNI no.11:211-218 '58. (MIRA 13:1)
(Geochemical prospecting--Equipment and supplies)

LEVSHUKOV, P.A.; SLUTSKAYA, Z.I.

Oxidation-reduction potential of rocks in some petroleum and gas provinces of Krasnodar Territory. Trudy VNIGNI no.17:211-216 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Krasnodar Territory--Oil sands--Analysis)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.

Geochemical well logging. Trudy VNIGNI no.17:259-262 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Gas, Natural) (Logging (Geology))

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.

Composition and differentiation of heavy hydrocarbons in the Berezovo gas-bearing region. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:104-113 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nuachno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Berezovo region (Tyumen Province)--Hydrocarbons)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.; SLUTSKAYA, Z.I.

Characteristics of the distribution of organic matter in rocks. Geol. nefti gaza 4 no.5:59-61 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

(Organic matter)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.

Interpretation of data on mud-analysis logging of clay minerals. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.9:35-39 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Logging (Geology)) (Clay)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.

Using gas logging data for determining the relative oil and gas saturation of layers. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.4:40-43 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy goelogy-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

LEVSHUNOV, P.A.

Determination of CO_2 during mud logging investigations. Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.4:58-61 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Carbon dioxide) (Oil well drilling fluids--Analysis)

LEVSHUNOV, P. A.

Distribution of heavy hydrocarbons in dense (clayey) rocks. Geol. i geofiz. no.9:122-124 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.

(Berezovo region—Hydrocarbons)

80. Investigation of insulators covered with semi-conducting glaze [illegible]

[illegible]

LEVSHUNOV, R. T.

"Investigation of the Electrical Properties of Ceramic Insulators With Semiconducting Glazed Coatings." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Affiliate of the State Electroceramic Inst, Min Electrical Engineering Industry USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

AUTHOR: Levshunov, R.T. and Lysakovskiy, G.I., Candidate of ~~Technical Sciences.~~ 104-2-30/38

TITLE: Results of operating experience of suspension insulators type П-4.5 with semi-conducting glaze. (Rezultaty opytnoy ekspluatatsii podvesnykh izolyatorov P-4.5 s poluprovodyashchey glazur'yu)

PERIODICAL: "Elektricheskie Stantsii" (Power Stations), 1957, Vol.28, No.2, pp.90-91 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Attention has recently been paid to the use of insulators covered with semi-conducting glaze which are of improved discharge characteristics in conditions of contamination and wetness. The article describes the results of the first Soviet experimental operation of suspension insulators type П-4.5 with semi-conducting glaze. The insulators were installed in places of severe contamination from power stations, chemical and metallurgical works. 56 strings were installed with resistances from 23 to 130 megohms. On 110 kV lines six strings of seven or eight insulators were installed and on 35 kV lines three strings of three or four insulators. The total operating time is from six months to three years during which the behaviour of the insulators was observed under different atmospheric conditions. These insulators were not cleaned during

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Levshunov, R.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences (GIEKI, Leningrad Branch).

TITLE: Insulators with semi-conducting glaze (Izolyatory s poluprovofyashchey glazur'yu.)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry), 1957, Vol. 28, No. 5, pp. 46 - 51 (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: This article considers certain main characteristics of insulators with semi-conducting glaze.

The resistivity of ordinary glazes is about 10^{13} ohms and that of semi-conducting glazes is from 10^6 to 10^9 ohms, depending on the content of semi-conducting oxides. The semi-conducting glazes include 35 to 40% of a mixture of oxides of iron, aluminium, titanium and others forming a crystalline conducting phase and 60 to 65% of ordinary glazed components which form the vitreous phase.

Measurements were made of the voltage distribution over the surface of individual insulators. Curves are given of the voltage distribution over several kinds of insulator and it is shown that the distribution is more uniform with semi-conducting glazes than with ordinary glazes.

Measurements were made of the temperature rise caused by the passage of current through the glaze; the results are tabulated and it is shown that for insulators with resistances of up to 100 megohms and voltages up to 20 kV the stable temperature rise is from 0.5 to 17 °C. This hinders the deposition of moisture and dew on the surfaces of insulators.

LEVSHUNOV, R. T.,

"High-voltage Procelain Insulators with Semiconducting Glaze," p 405.

High Voltage Technique, Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958, 664pp
(Series: Its Trudy, No. 195)

This collection of articles sums up the principal results of investigations and studies made by Prof. A. A. Gorev, Dr. Tech. Sci., and his staff in the field of high voltage phenomena and techniques at LPI (Leningrad Polytech Inst.) It was at this instutute that Prof. Gorev completed his higher scientific education and then taught and carried on his investigations in the field until his death in 1953. In 1956, by decree of Min of Higher Education, the High-Voltage Lab. at LPI was named after A. A Gorev.

LEVSHUNOV, R.T.

High-voltage porcelain insulators covered with a semiconducting glaze. Trudy LPI no.195:405-418 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

LEVSHUNOV, R.T.

Infrared drying of high-voltage insulators. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.7: 98-101 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Filial Gosudarstvennogo issledovatel'skogo elektrokeramicheskogo instituta, g. Leningrad.
(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Infrared rays--Industrial applications)

BRONFMAN, A.I., inzh.; LEVSHUNOV, R.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOLOMONIK, Ye.A., inzh.

Improved PNV-20, PB-35, and PNB-35 partition insulators. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.7:79 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

LEVSHUNOV, V.T., konstruktor, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Industrial production of welded skeletons of reinforced concrete posts. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.5:39-40 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

LEVSHUNOV, V. T., konstrukter; BOLKHONSKIY, S., konstrukter.

Gift from constructors to metal turners. Tekh.mol.23 [i.e.24] no.7: 18-21 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Zaved "Krasnyy proletariy".
(Lathes)

USSR/Medicine - Effects of High Temperatures Nov/Dec 52

"The Dynamics of the Corticovisceral Correlation in an Organism Affected by High Temperatures of an Outside Environment," N.A. Levshunova, Chair of Normal Physiol, Stavropol' Med Inst

"Zhur Vysh Deyat" Vol 2, No 6, pp 826-834

Describes experiments in which animals were repeatedly subjected to the influence of high temperatures in the outside environment. These experiments demonstrated a definite change of conditioned reflex activity and functional shifts in

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the cardiovascular system, respiration, and body temperature. In cases of a gradual increase of temperature, no disturbance was noted in the functions of the central nervous system and an increased resistance of the organism was observed. Various species of animals showed a difference in the adaption of their organisms to changes of temperature; dogs adapted themselves better than rabbits. The author assumes that changes in the functional condition of the nervous system, influenced by repeated applications of high temperature, are part of the essential adaptive reactions of an organism, and that these changes are controlled by the higher sections of the cerebrum.

246T29

FD-1323

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 33-1/25

Author : Levshunova, N. A.

Title : Changes in the conditioned reflex activity and in some other functions after repeated injection of ephedrine into the organism

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 4, 389-395, Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract : Subcutaneous injections of epinephrine produce changes in the conditioned reflex activity of an organism. These changes can be explained by the fact that epinephrine affects the functional activity of the cortex: large doses of this drug depress the positive motor conditioned reflexes; small doses intensify them. The functional state of the cardio-vascular and respiratory systems also change along with the changes in the conditioned reflex activity. After repeated injections of epinephrine changes in the functional condition of the nervous system diminish. Conclusions are based on experiments with dogs. Tables. Illustrations. One Soviet reference.

Institution : Chair of Normal Physiology, Stavropol Medical Institute

Submitted : January 15, 1952

LEVSHUNOVA, N. A.

LEVSHUNOVA, N. A.- "Effect of High External Temperature on the Conditioned Reflex Activity and the State of Certain Vegetative Functions in Dogs." Min of Higher Education USSR, L'vov State Zoo-veterinary Inst, L'vov, 1955 (Dissertations For the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

BUDYLIN, V.G., LEVSHUNOVA, N.A.

Higher nervous activity following experimental sciatic injury. [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.6:513-518 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Meditsinskogo instituta, Stavropol'.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
eff. of exper. sciatic inj.on food reflex (Rus))
(NERVES, SCIATIC, physiology
eff. of exper. damage on food conditioned reflexes (Rus))

BUDYLIN, V.G.; LEVSHUNOVA, N.A.

Formation and course of conditioned reflexes in the presence of a traumatic dominant in the cerebral cortex. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 9 no.4:573-577 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(REFLEX CONDITIONED)

LEVSHUNOVA, N.A.

Reciprocal relationships in the activity of the cerebral cortex in experimental trauma of the sciatic nerve. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 10 no. 1:59-64 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Chair of Normal Physiology, Medical Institute, Stavropol.
(SCIATIC NERVE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

BUDYLIN, V.G., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; LEVSHUNOVA, N.A., dotsent

Electroencephalographic data in cortical pathological dominants. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:34-35 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. V.G. Budylin) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LEVSHUNOVA, N.A., dotsent

Shattering and destroying the inertness of the cortical pothological dominants. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:36-37 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel', prof. V.G. Budylin) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LEVSHUNOVA, S.P.

Comparison of gas-oil outlooks of cenozoic sediments of the Markovo and lower Anadyr depressions. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.12:27-30 D '62. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Anadyrskaya kompleksnaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya.

AKRAMOVSKIY, I.I.; LEVSHUNOVA, S.P.

Prospects for finding oil in the Lower Anadyr Lowland. Geol. i geofiz. no.6:3-10 '63. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Anadyrskaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya. Submitted January 21, 1963.

AUTHORS: Kryukov, S. I., Kut'in, A. M., Levskaya, G. S., 153-58-1-13/29
Tepenitsyna, Ye. P., Ustavshchikova, Z. F., Farberov, M. I.

TITLE: An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum (Uluchshennyy sposob sinteza trietilalyuminiya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 86-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a survey on the publications of trialkyl-aluminum as specific catalyst, both alone, as well as with cocatalysts for olefinic polymerization (references 1 to 3), and they compare with each other the known methods of production of aluminum-organic compounds (references 4 to 6). The authors selected the method by Grosse and Meviti (Mavity, ref. 5) as the most convenient one. A)- Production of ethylaluminum sesquichloride (mixture of ethylaluminum-dichloride and diethyl-aluminum-chloride). The first stage of the process according to reference 5 proved to be rather incomplete. It is difficult to be controlled, has a long period of induction and often leads to the complete destruction of the products, sometimes with explosion. The

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authors tried various initiators at atmospheric pressure (crystalline iodine, ethylaluminum-sesquichloride, ethylbromide and a mixture of these substances). Table 1 shows the influence of individual initiators on the period of reaction. Ethylbromide acted most efficiently. Table 2 shows the influence of the initial temperature with the supply of ethylchloride on the reaction-period. Optimum conditions for the carrying out of the process were selected from the obtained test results. Further tests were carried out on an enlarged plant (figure 1). The laboratory results were confirmed: It was possible to reduce the reaction--period to from 2 to 3 hours. B)- Reaction of symmetrization of ethylaluminum-sesquichloride. In order to obtain triethylaluminum, the above reaction must be carried out with the participation of metallic sodium. According to reference 5, various insufficiencies exercised a disturbing effect in this connection. The authors found the conditions for removing them: 1)- Sodium ought to be used in fine dispersion, the surplus of Na must not exceed 5 to 10% of the theoretically required quantity. 2) - Sesquichloride must be introduced in portions as a 20 to 30% solution in hydrocarbons. 3) - The temperature of reaction must not

An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum 153-58-1-13/29

exceed 130° and an intense agitation should be guaranteed. The gasoline-fraction "galosha" (boiling above 100°) proved most effective among several tested solvents. The yield of triethylaluminum amounted to 70 to 76% of the charged sesquichloride under the selected optimal conditions. A certain quantity of partly oxidized triethylaluminum was proved in the produced triethylaluminum. The inactive part of the catalyst formed a mixture of all 3 possible ethoxy--compounds. An experimental part follows. C) - Production of aluminum sesquichloride. According to the method described here, a 99% yield of that theoretically possible was obtained. The two (paragraph A) components were present in the mixture in approximately equimolar quantities. D) - The reaction of symmetrization was carried out in a device shown in figure 3. A filter required for this purpose is shown in figure 4.

There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i opytnyy zavod Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra

Card 3/4

An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum 153-58-1-13/29

tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza i SK (Yaroslavl' [illegible] Technological Institute and the Experimental Plant of the Ministry for Chemical Industry. Chair for the Technology of General Organic Synthesis and SK)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1957

Card 4/4

S/081/60/000/017/013/016
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 17, p. 372, # 70452

AUTHORS: Kryukov, S.I., Kut'yin, A.M., Levskaya, G.S., Tepenitsyna, Ye.P., Ustavshchikova, Z.F., Farberov, M.I.

TITLE: Technical Mode of Triethylaluminum Synthesis

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1959, Vol. 3, pp. 5-17

TEXT: The authors developed a technical mode of preparing ethylaluminum-sesquichloride (I) with a yield of about 100% on the basis of a method described (Grosse, A.U., Maulty, J.M., Organ. Chem., 1940, No. 5, p. 196) which consists in the interaction of C_2H_5Cl (II) and Al in the presence of 5-10% C_2H_5Br (III) with relation to Al. I_2, (I) and their mixtures were tested as initiators yielding unsatisfactory results. It is assumed that the process is initiated by intermediately forming ethylaluminumsesquibromide, in the case that III is used. I is transformed into $(C_2H_5)_3Al$ (IV) by processing with dispersed Na metal in organic solvents (benzine-rubber, refined kerosene, xylene, isooctane). Na is taken in excess of 5-15%, I is introduced into the reaction by portions in the form of

Card 1/2

BLIZNYUK, N.K.; LEVSKAYA, G.S.; MATYUKHINA, Ye.N.

New synthesis of secondary haloarsines. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.7:1247-1250 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii.

L 31810-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) RO/RM

ACC NR: AP6021678 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0475/0480

AUTHOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Kvasha, Z. N.; Levskaya, G. S.; Antipina, V. V. 47 B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

TITLE: Dialkyl phosphites and monoalkylphosphinites

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 475-480

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, chemical reaction kinetics, toxicity, plant injury, chemical synthesis, ester, azeotropic mixture

ABSTRACT: It was found that dialkyl phosphites and monoalkylphosphinites are produced in high yields (almost quantitative) independent of the temperature at which the reagents are mixed, and degree of removal of hydrogen chloride from the reaction zone, by boiling the reaction mass, containing the reaction products of alcohols with phosphorus trichloride or dichlorophosphines, an esterification catalyst (such as sulfuric acid or p-toluenesulfonic acid), and a solvent, with azeotropic distillation of water. A preliminary estimate was made of the herbicidal activity of some of the ten compounds synthesized. In the tests the aboveground portion of the plants (the kidney bean as a typical dicot and the oat as a typical monocot) was sprayed with emulsions of

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.183:542.951.3

L 31810-66

ACC NR: AP6021678

the compounds in a 0.05% solution of the wetting agent OP-7 in water. The compounds of this group exhibited high selectivity with respect to dicots, their toxicity depending substantially on the aryl radical (the tendency coincides with that in aryloxyacetic acids), with 4-chlorophenoxyethyl esters being the most active. Phosphinites were more toxic than phosphites. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 24Aug65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 31811-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6021679 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0480/0483

AUTHOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Kvasha, Z. N.; Levskaya, G. S.; Zhemchuzhin, S. G. 45 B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

TITLE: Reaction of phenolates with ethylene chlorohydrin and dialkylchloro phosphates in aqueous solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 480-483

TOPIC TAGS: phenol, chlorohydrin, phosphate, aqueous solution, chemical synthesis, reaction rate, chemical kinetics

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of aryloxyethanols and dialkylaryl phosphates by the reaction of phenols with ethylene chlorohydrin and dialkylchlorophosphates, respectively, in the presence of aqueous alkalies was studied. A change in the order of mixing of the reagents was found to substantially increase the yields of the products. This was achieved by simultaneous synchronous addition of the alkyl (or acyl) halide and solution of alkali to the phenol at a temperature sufficient for a relatively rapid reaction. The rate of addition of the reagents in each concrete case was regulated so that the reacting substances would not accumulate in the reaction mixture during the

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.562:542.951.3/4:546.185

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; KUT'IN, A.M.; LEVSKAYA, G.S.

Some investigations of ethylene polymerization in the presence of complex organometallic catalysts. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.8:1148-1158 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Ethylene) (Polymerization) (Catalysts)

ACC NR: AP7012417 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/011/2024/2024

AUTHOR: Levskaya, G. S. Kolomiyets, A. F.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

TITLE: Some properties of phenylarsonoacetic acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2024.

TOPIC TAGS: phenylarsonacetic acid, acetic acid, thermal decomposition, carbon dioxide

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: Phenylarsonoacetic acid has higher stability than arsonoacetic acid, which decomposes readily with cleavage of the arsenic-carbon bond. Phenylarsonoacetic acid is unchanged by prolonged boiling in water and xylene and is stable to thermal influence up to 150°. Thermal decomposition above 150° yields substantial amounts of carbon dioxide and phenylmethylarsonic acid. The latter is formed in high yield under milder conditions (80°) when the decomposition with decarboxylation is conducted in the presence of alcohols. [JPRS: 40,422]

UDC: 547.558.2
0932 1351

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7012418 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/011/2024/2025

AUTHOR: Kolmiyets, A. F.; Levskaya, G. S.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

TITLE: Reactions of arsonic acids and their esters with thionyl chloride

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2024-2025

TOPIC TAGS: arsonic acid, thionyl chloride, ester

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The conditions of the reaction of arsonic acids with thionyl chloride, to form arsenic trichloride, alkyldichloroarsenes, and diaryltrichloroarsines were studied, and the conditions for obtaining the intermediate products of these reactions were determined. Mild treatment of a suspension of arsonic acids in a nonpolar solvent with an equimolar amount of thionyl chloride yielded the addition products. The adducts could be isolated in individual form due to their solubility in organic solvents. They readily undergo decomposition with water and atmospheric moisture, to yield adducts of arsonic acids with hydrogen chloride. Aryl adducts are more thermally stable than the alkyl analogs (decomposition at 80-110° and 35-40°, respectively). Reactions of the oxichloride, oxidichloride, and hydroxydichloride decomposition products under various

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.342 0932 1352

ACC NR: AP7012418

conditions are discussed. Arsonic acids are thus converted by thionyl under mild conditions to polychlorides of pentacoordinated arsenic, the stabil- reactions of which determine the final result of the reactions. Esters of arsonic acids were found to react analogously with thionyl chloride. In the case of the esters the reactions are more complex, but the adducts formed are less thermally stable. Arsine oxichlorides can be obtained in high yields. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas. [JPRS: 40,422]

2/2

ACC NR: AP7012438 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/171/002/0382/0384

AUTHOR: ~~Lezin, Yu. S.;~~ Dubinin, M. M. (Academician)

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Kinetics of the sorption of water on zeolites

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 171, no. 2, 1966, 382-384

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, zeolite, water vapor

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: In describing the kinetics of the sorption process with allowance for external and internal diffusion, it is assumed that the rate of absorption is proportional to the difference between the local concentration in gas C (kg/m^3) and concentration $\varphi(a)$, in equilibrium with the sorbent at the given extent of packing a (kg/m^3). The coefficient of proportionality β (second $^{-1}$) will depend on the constants of external diffusion β_1 and of internal diffusion β_2

$$da/dt = \beta[C - \varphi(a)].$$

The value of the constant rate of external diffusion changes with the ve-

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.183.5

0932 /388

ACC NR: AP7012438

locity of the current, but does not depend on the amount of sorbed substance and can be readily determined from criterial equations for external mass transfer.

The value of the constant β_2 depends on the specifics of adsorption of water vapor on zeolite. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 8 formulas. [JPRS: 40,422]

2/2

GORODINSKIY, G.M.; LEVSKIY, L.K.

Demonstrations of light diffraction phenomena. Fiz.v shkole 14 no.1: 65-66 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Gorod Leningrad, Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. (Diffraction)

LEVSKIY, L.K.

GERLING, E.K.; LEVSKIY, L.K.

Occurrence of inert gases in stone meteorites. Geokhimiia no.7:59-64 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Laboratoriya geologii dokembriya Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad. (Meteorites) (Gases, Rare)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929710(

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929710(

3(8) 21(8) SOV/7-58-6-3/16

AUTHORS: Gerling, E. K., [illegible], K. I.
Levskiy, L. K., Ovchinnikova, G. V.

TITLE: Age Determination of Some Micas According to the Rubidium-Strontium Method (Opredeleniye vozrasta nekotorykh slyud po rubidiy-strontsiyevomu metodu)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 535 - 544 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the beginning of the present paper problems of the rubidium-strontium age determination are discussed. The determination of micas allows to control the obtained values by means of the potassium argon method. Most of the 9 investigated samples come from the Kola peninsula. M. M. Yermolayev put them at the authors' disposal. They were not, as usual, decomposed with H_2F_2 and $HClO_4$ but according to Smith or in most cases according to Berzelius. Thus it was possible to avoid the formation of difficultly soluble potassium- and rubidiumdifluorides. For the determination of the ratio of isotopes the method of isotope dilution by means of Rb^{85} and Sr^{84} was chosen. The analysis was carried out by means of the mass spectrometer [illegible]. The determinations lead to the following

Card 1/2

GERLING, E.K.; LEVSKIY, L.K.

Origin of rare gases in stone meteorites. Meteoritika no.16: 24-29 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(meteorites) (Gases, Rare)

3(1),21(8)

AUTHORS: Gerling, E. K., Levskiy, L. K. SOV/20-123-3-10/54

TITLE: The Products of Cosmic Radiation in the Meteorite Sikhote-Alin' (Produkty kosmicheskoy radiatsii v meteorite Sikhote-Alin')

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 3, pp 420-423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the following problems:
1) Investigation of the relative isotope content of light noble gases (He, Ne, A) in individual specimens of meteoritic rain.
2) Investigation of the variation of the content of cosmogenetic products in the interior of a single large specimen.
Investigations were carried out with sample Nr 2093 of the Sikhote-Alin'-meteorite. The carrying out of analyses is described in short; the results obtained by this analysis are shown in a table and in a diagram. According to these results, there is no monotonous change of content in cosmogenetic products in the interior of the sample. There is also no flat maximum, the existence of which is in any case doubtful. The contents of cosmogenetic products of the "richest" and "poorest" samples differ from each other by the 15 to 20-fold. Apparently, the samples with a low content of cosmogenetic products belong

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to the deep layers of the meteorite. The cosmogenetic argon isotopes are A^{38} and A^{36}. The mean ratio A^{38}/A^{36} is $A^{38}/A^{36} = 1.62$. All three stable neon isotopes are present in equal numbers. The mean ratio A^{38}/Ne^{21} in some samples amounts to 6.8. According to the isotope yield of A and Ne, the primary particle energy amounts to $\sim$1000 Mev. This value is somewhat lower than the assumed energy of cosmic particles. Several parts of the sample Nr 2093 have an increased content of cosmogenetic products. These samples correspond to such meteorite parts in which the inclusions of troilite (FeS) and schreibersite $(Fe, Ni, Co)_3P$ are the most developed. For the purpose of determining the connection between the content of light elements and that of cosmogenetic products, several samples were chemically analyzed; results are given in a table. The increase of the neon-isotope content is not unexpected. The cross section of neon production from light nuclei (S, P) is greater than the corresponding cross section of neon production from iron. Explanation of the increased content of

The Products of Cosmic Radiation in the Meteorite Sikhote-Alin' SOV/20-123-3-10/54

cosmogenetic argon isotopes is more complicated. No connection has as yet been found between the content of light nuclei and that of cosmogenetic isotopes, and therefore further investigation of this problem is necessary. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 17 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoria geologii dokembriya Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory for the Geology of the Precambrian of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 14, 1958, by A. A. Polkanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 3/3