

LONGAUER, J.

Collections on welding, p. 63, ZVARANIE (Ministerstvo hutneho prumyslu a  
rudnych bani a Ministerstvo strojarstva) Bratislava, Vol. 3, No. 2,  
Mar. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

LONGAUER, J.

Training welders.

P. 372. (ZVARANIE) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

Longauer, Jan, dr.

Positions of welds. Zvaranie 11 no.1:22-23 Ja '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav svaracskv, Bratislava.

LONGAUER, J., dr.

Standardization of Czechoslovak electrodes for manual arc welding.  
Zvaranie 12 no.7:208-210 J1 '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

RUZA, Viliam, inz.; LONGAUER, Jozef, dr.

A new standard of brazes for hard soldering of metals. Zvaranie  
ll no.8:249-251 Ag '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

RUZA, William, inz.; LONGAUER, Jozef, dr.

Revision of weldability data in the quality standards of  
copper semi-products. Zvaranie 11 no.4:122-124 Ap '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

LONGAUER, Jozef, dr.

Standardization of Czechoslovak welding and surfacing wires.  
Zvaranie 12 no.8:239-241 Ag'63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

LONGAUER, Jozef, dr.

Conference on the publishing and distribution of technical standards. Normalizace 12 no.1:25-26 Ja'64.

1. Veduci Odboroveho normalizačního střediska při Vyskumném ústavu zvaracském, Bratislava.



LONGAIER, Jozef, dr.

Five years of the unification of standards of socialist  
countries in the field of welding, Zvaranie 13 no. 7:210-211  
Jl '64.

1. Research Institute of Welding, Bratislava.

LONGAUER, Jozef, dr.

International seminar on using foreign standards.  
Zvaranie 13 no.12:374 D '64.

LONGALER Jozef, dr.

New legal regulation of technical standardization. Zvaranie 11  
no.1:26-27 Ja '65.

LONGAUER, Josef, dr.

Terminology of welding. Zvarenie 14 no.2:60-61 1965.

1. Research Institute of Welding, Bratislava.

ARBAL, J.; LESKOVA, Zuzana; LONGAUEROVA, Daria.

Effect of lowered incubation temperatures on Nucleic acid and protein synthesis by a mesophilic and a psychophilic bacterium. Folia microbiol. (Praha) 10 no.3:168-175 My'65.

1. Department of Microbiology, Research Institute of the Refrigerating Industry, Bratislava.

LONGCHAMPS, Jan, mgr inż.

Comparative analysis of the consumption of electric power for their own needs in two Polish power plants. Energetyka Pol 19 no.1:Suppl:Energo pomiar 11 no.1:1-5 Ja '65.

LONGHIN, So.; ANTONESCU, St.; ZELICOV, S.

The nervous mechanism of histotherapy through implants in certain pruriginous dermatoses. Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.2:71-73 Apr-June 57.  
Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.2:71-73 Apr-June 57.

(SKIN DISEASES, ther.

tissue ther. in pruriginous skin dis., nerve mechanisms)

(TISSUE THERAPY, in various dis.

pruriginous skin dis., nerve mechanisms)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

in pruriginous skin dis., eff. of tissue ther.)

LONGHI, S.

Evolution of the process of cicatrization during treatment with keratic ointment. p. 239. COMUNICAFIE. Bucuresti. Vol. 5, No. 3, Jan. 1955

Source: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Lc, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956



LONGHIN, S.

New biological therapy of dermatomycoses. Bul. stiint., sect. med.  
6 no.3:567-576 July-Sept 54.

1. Comunicare prezentata de academician St. G.Nicolau in sedinta din  
11 iunie 1953.

(FUNGUS DISEASES

skin, ther., carbohydrate-lipid complexe)

(SKIN, diseases

fungus dis., ther., carbohydrate-lipid complexe)

(FUNGI

carbohydrate-lipid complex, ther. of dermatomycosis)

(CARBOHYDRATES, ther. use

lipid-carbohydrate complex in ther. of dermatomycosis)

(LIPIDS

lipid-carbohydrate complex in ther. of dermatomycosis)

LONGHIN, S.; POPESCU, Aristotel; VOLOSCEANU, D.

The role of low temperature in the generalization of experimental syphilis. Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.3:70-73 July-Sept 57.

(SYPHILIS, exper.

eff. of cold on generalization in rabbits)

(COLD, eff.

on generalization of exper. syphilis in rabbits)

LONGHIN, S.; THEODOSIU, T.; ANTOIESCU, S.

Diagnostic & therapeutic value of the glucidolipidic extract from yeast cells. Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.4:69-74 Oct-Dec 57.

(MONILIA ALBICANS, extracts  
Glucidolipidic extract, diag. & ther. value)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.12/5 Dermatology, etc. May 58

LONGHIN, S.

1916. GRANULOMATOUS TUMOURS OF THE TONGUE - Tumori granulomatoase ale limbii - Longhin S., Teodosiu Tr. and Antonescu Şt. - DERM. - VENEREOL. (Bucureşti) 1957, 2/4 (313-324) Tables 1 Illus. 9

The authors present 6 cases of inflammatory tumours of the tongue which they have named granulomatous tumours. This clinical entity with well-defined characteristics has not been mentioned in the literature so far published. In connection with the course of the disease, 2 clinical forms are described: (a) The subacute form characterized by the fact that 10-25 days after inoculation (which can easily be traced) diffuse swelling of the tongue sets in which becomes more vividly coloured and harder. The mucous membrane may remain intact, or it may present small granulating ulcerations, or an extensive ulceration. (b) The chronic form on the contrary has a slow onset; it is impossible to ascertain the circumstances in which the inoculation had taken place. The tumour is hard, rather sharply delimited. The intact mucous membrane of the tongue is of a violet colour while here and there it presents telangiectases. The histologic picture of these tumours is characterized by the presence in the dermis of an inflammatory granuloma with newly-formed blood vessels and a lymphoplasmocitary infiltration; in the ulcerated cases, polynuclear cells are also present. An intense sclerous reaction is likewise met with in the chronic form. A streptococcus was isolated from the tumours of 4 out of the 6 cases described. In one case the initial lesions were reproduced experimentally with this germ, and in another case it caused a tumour displaying the same histologic structure as that of granulomatous tumours of the tongue. These tumours can be cured by streptococcal vaccine and toxoid therapy. In the localized, sharply delimited forms, diathermocoagulation is indicated. (XIII, 5, 16)

ROMANIA / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.  
Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13547

Author : Bandrovachi, A.; Zinea, V.; Lupovici, J.;  
Longhin, C.; Dutu, R.

Inst : -

Title : Disturbances of Metabolism in Carcinoma.

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1957, 7, No. 6, 627-632

Abstract : 31 patients with mammary-gland carcinoma and 4 patients in the precarcinomatose stage were examined. The progress of the disease led to a decrease of the concentration of the total protein in blood and an increase of cholesterol. Basal metabolism did not change noticeably. The content of Na in serum increased to 300-500, K

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. U  
Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13547

to 18-28, and Ca decreased to 10-7 mg%. Disorders of hormonal regulation occur more frequently in young patients than in middle-aged patients.

Card 2/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13358  
Author : Longhin, S., Iancu. L., Iancu, S.  
Inst : AS RPR  
Inst : Question of Mucoproteinurea in Dermatosis  
Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari endocrinol. Acad. RPR, 1957, 8,  
No 1, 83-92  
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/3 Med. Micro. Mar 59

977. ROLE OF BODY TEMPERATURE IN THE GENERALIZATION OF EXPERIMENTAL SYPHILIS - Le rôle de la température dans la généralisation de la syphilis expérimentale - Longhin S., Popesco A. and Volosceanu D. - ARCH. ROUM. PATH. EXP. MICROBIOL. 1957, 16/2 (293-308)

It was observed that when rabbits were kept constantly at a low temperature after experimental infection, they showed generalized lesions more frequently. This phenomenon was pronounced when the animals were kept at 0-6° C. Generalized lesions usually appeared between the 34th and the 118th day. Strains isolated from animals which after infection had been kept at low temperatures and had developed generalized lesions caused diffuse lesions in animals kept at normal temperatures. Zangaglia - Pavia

LONGHIN, S

RUMMLI/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Hormonal Preparations. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 19, 1958, 89961.

Author : Longhin, S.; Teidosiu T.; Dunitrescu, A., Rosu, P.  
Inst :                       
Title : Treatment of Skin Tuberculosis with Corticosteroids  
(ACTH).

Orig Pub: Dermato-venereol., 1958, 3, No 1, 59-63.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1



LONGHIN, S., prof.; TEODOSIU, Tr.; BIBESCU, Ion; BART, J.

Therapeutic value of chlorofungin (8-oxyquinoline hydrochlorate).  
Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no. 4:44-46 O-D '59.

1. Clinic of Dermatovenereology, Berceni.  
(MYCOSES, therapy)  
(QUINOLINES, therapy)  
(FINGICIDES, therapy)

LONGHIN, S., prof.; TEODOSIU, T.

The biological treatment of dermatomycoses. Rumanian M Rev. no.3:  
51-54 J1-S '60;  
(DERMATOMYCOSIS therapy) (VACCINE THERAPY)

LONGHIN, S., prof.; POPESCU, Constanta-Ene; TRIFU, P.

Allergic vascular reactions due to tobacco. Rumanian M Rev. no.4:  
55-58 O-D '60.

(TOBACCO toxicology) (ALLERGY etiology)  
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL etiology)

LONGHIN, S., prof.; ENE-POPESCU, Constanta, dr.; TRIFU, P., dr.

Histopathological contribution to the study of some types of allergic  
vasculitis. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.7:1021-1028 J1 '60.  
(BLOOD VESSELS, diseases) (ALLERGY)

GRIGORESCO, St.; LONGHIN, C.

Clinical data on the treatment of melanic adenopathies. Rev. sci.  
med. 6 no.1/2:41-43 '61.

(MELANOMA radiotherapy)  
(LYMPH NODES neoplasms)

GRIGORESCO, St.; LONCHIN, C.

Electrocoagulation used in the treatment of malignant melanoma.  
Rev. sci. med. 6 no.1/2:45-48 '61.

(MELANOMA therapy) (ELECTROCOAGULATION)

LONGHIN, S., prof.; MURESAN, D.; TRIFU, P.; BIRLADEANU, G.

Clinical and laboratory investigations on eczematoid purpura.

Rumanian med. rev. no.8:59-63 '62.

(PURPURA)

(ECZEMA)

ROMANIA

LOREGHIN, G., Professor; POPESCU, A., MD; ANTONIU, G., MD;  
BRAILEANU, G., MD, Pharmacist; BRICH, Marieta, Pharmacist;  
PISLARASU, Hedejda, Pharmacist.

1. Clinic for Dermatology (Clinica de dermatologie) (for Loreghin, Popescu, and Antoniu); 2. Calenic Pharmacy, Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy (Farmacia Calenica, I.M.F.), Bucharest (for Brailleanu, Beaca, and Pislarasu).

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 9, Sep 68, pp 527-537

"The Use of Tensionactive Agents in the Preparation of Pharmaceutical Formulae. Note IV. Ointments."



LONGHIN, S.; POPESCO, A.

Histopathological research in experimental syphilis in rabbits.  
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 22 no.4:937-942 S-D'63

1. Travail de la II-ieme Clinique de dermatologie et du service  
de dermatologie de l'Hopital militaire central, Bucarest.

L 64580-65

RU/0012/84/000/004/0657/0666/19  
B

ACCESSION NR: AP5023131

AUTHOR: Longhin, S. (Professor, Doctor, Lieutenant General); Popescu, A. (Corresponding member ARPR, Lieutenant Colonel); Zanfir, E. (Pharmacist); Mirescu, E. (Pharmacist); Vartolomeu, M. (Candidate of medical sciences, Colonel, Pharmacist)

TITLE: Prevention of photodermatoses

SOURCE: Revista sanitara militara, no. 4, 1964, 657-666

TOPIC TAGS: tissue disease, external medicant

ABSTRACT Study with 16 different ointment, 4 emulsion and 5 solution dosage forms of common photoprotective preparations having as active ingredients PAS, PABA, ZnO, antipyrine, quinine, tannic acid: stability, release. Despite a number of minor disadvantages, ointments are still the most suitable dosage form for the purpose. One Czech, 1 Polish, 1 Soviet, 2 Rumanian and 8 Western references. Orig. art. has 1 figure, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

64580-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5023131

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 18

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 012

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 33721-66

SOURCE CODE: RU/0012/65/061/004/0591/0603

ACC NR: AP6025157

AUTHOR: Longhin, S. (Doctor; Professor, Lieutenant general, Corresponding member ARPR); Popescu, A. (Doctor, Colonel, Candidate of medical sciences); Popescu, C. (Professor, Pharmacist, Doctor); Braileanu, C. (Pharmacist, Doctor); Fica, C. (Pharmacist); Beaca, M. (Pharmacist); Georghiu, E. (Pharmacist)

23  
B

ORIG: none

TITLE: Protective ointments

SOURCE: Revista sanitara militara, v. 61, no. 4, 1965, 591-603

TOPIC TAGS: skin physiology, allergic disease, drug, drug treatment, dermatology

ABSTRACT: A report on a study of protective ointments used in the prophylaxis and treatment of occupational dermatoses. Two types of hydrophobic and one hydrophilic one were studied. The hydrophilic ointment was found to have good cutaneous tolerance for persons with normal cutaneous reactions, but gave weak positive reactions in allergic individuals. Physical-chemical characteristics of the ointments and the optimal proportion of the ingredients were also determined. Orig. art. has: 12 tables.

[JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 *lo*

0576

0504

LONGHINO, A.

Oxygen deficiency in the organism and oxygen therapy in surgery.  
Acta chir. iugosl. 1 no.1-2:105-117 1954.

1. Kiruska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (V.d. predstojnik  
prof. dr. H.Gjankovic)

(ANOXIA

\*in surg., oxygen ther.)

(OXYGEN, ther. use

\*anoxia in surg.)

LONGHINO, A.; KOZIC, M.

Controlled hypotension in neurosurgery. Acta chir. iugosl. 1 no.3:  
257-264 1954.

1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (predstojnik  
prof. dr. D.Juzbasic)  
(HYPOTENSION  
controlled, in neurosurg.)  
(NEUROSURGERY  
controlled hypotension)

DOGAN, S.; VUKADINOVIC, D.; LONGHINO, A.

Effect of largactil and phenergan on electroencephalography in epilepsy. Neuropsihijatrija 2 no.1-2:88-100 1954.

1. Neuropsihijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta (predstojnik prof. Dr. R. Lopasic) Institut za medicinska istrazivanja Jugoslavenske Akademije (direktor prof. dr. B.Kesic). kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta (predstojnik prof. dr.D. Juzbasic Zagreb)

(EPILEPSY, physiology,

eff. of chlorpromazine & promethazine on EEG)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various diseases,

epilepsy, eff. of chlorpromazine & promethazine)

(CHLOROPROMAZINE, effects,

on epilepsy, EEG changes)

(ANTIHISTAMINICS, effects,

promethazine, on epilepsy, EEG changes)

POPOV, N.; LONGHINO, A.; TOMASEO, I.

Successful surgical treatment of two cases of heart injuries.  
Lijec. vjes. 76 no.1-2:24-28 1954.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.  
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES  
\*heart, knife & bullet inj., surg.)  
(HEART, wounds & injuries  
\*knife & bullet inj., surg.)



LONGHINO, A.

Noradrenalin and its use in surgery and anesthesiology. Acta  
chir.iugosl.2 no.1:68-75 1955.

1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik  
prof. Dr. Dimitrije Juzbasic)  
(ARTERENDL, ther.use,  
anesth. & surg.(Ser))

LONGHINO, A.

Operative risk and preoperative cardio-respiratory functional tests. Acta chir.iugosl. 2 no.2-3:113-124 '55.

1. Kirurska klinika medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik prof. dr Dimitrije Juzbasic)

(PREOPERATIVE CARE

preop.cardio-resp.funct.tests in determ. of operative risk (Ser))

(RESPIRATION, funct.tests

preop.cardio-resp.funct.tests in determ. of operative risk (SER))

(HEART, funct.tests

preop.cardio-resp.funct. tests in determ. of operative risk (Ser)

LONGHINO, Andrija, Dr.

The handling of patient with acute hypotension. Lijec.vjes. 77  
no.3-4 185-188 Mar-Apr '55.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicineskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.  
(HYPOTENSION, ther.)

LONGHINO, A., doc. dr; VIDOVIC, M., dr (Zagreb)

Complications in blood transfusion. Med. glas. 15 no.6:255-259 Je '61.

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION compl)

~~LONGHINO, A.~~

The problem of tetanus. Liječn. vjesn. 83 no.2:169-171 '61.  
(TETANUS)

LONGHINO, Andrija, dr.

Artificial respiration. Liječn. vjesn. 84 no.1:51-60 '62.

1. Iz Kirurške klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(RESPIRATION ARTIFICIAL)

LONGHINO, Andrija, dr.; RAFAELI, Petar, dr.

Intestinal obstruction caused by a fruit. Liječn. vješt. 84 no.5:  
455-460 '62.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu i Kirurskog  
odjela Opće bolnice u Sibeniku.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION etiol)

S

LONGHINO, A.; PRPIC, I.

The problem of emergency surgical management of supracondylar fractures of the humerus in childhood. Acta chir. Iugosl. 8 no.3:211-216 '61.

1. Kirurski Klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik prof. dr D.Juzbasic).

(HUMERUS fract & disloc)



TYNECKI, Jozef; CHIBOWSKI, Daniel; LONGIN, Luty; ZDZISLAW, Kruszynski

A case of congenital toxoplasmosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.33:1312-1313  
13 Ag '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Kobietych i Polozniczych AM w Lublinie; kierownik:  
prof. dr med. Jozef Tynecki i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w  
Lublinie; kierownik: prof. dr med. Stanislaw Mahrburg.  
(TOXOPLASMOSIS CONGENITAL)

YERMOLENKO, I.N.; LONGIN, M.L.; GAVRILOV, M.Z.

Concentration of metal traces on a ion-exchange paper with their  
subsequent determination. Trudy Kem. anal. khim. 19:353-357 '65.  
(MIRA 18s7)

YERMOLENKO, I.N.; LONGIN, M.L.; GAVRILOV, M.Z.

Quantitative determination of nickel and manganese traces  
by the diffusion reflection spectra with a preliminary  
concentration on a cellulose ion exchanger. Zhur.anal.khim.  
17 no.9:1035-1039 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry and Sect. of  
Gerontology, Academy of Sciences, B.S.S.R., Minsk.  
(Nickel--Analysis) (Manganese--Analysis)  
(Spectrum analysis)

L 12358-63

EWf(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

JD  
S/081/63/000/005/016/075

54

AUTHOR: Yermolenko, I. N., Gavrilov, M. Z. and Longin, M. L.

TITLE: A new analytical method for traces of metals

27

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 13, abstract 5030  
(Prom-st' Belorussii, 1962, no. 8 (51), 5-7)

TEXT: A submicroanalytical methodology has been developed for determining metals on the basis of combinations of advantages which are achieved by application of ion-exchange concentration, dyeing with color reagents directly on ion-exchange paper and determination of the metal content on paper from diffuse reflection spectra. Na-form of nitric oxide oxidized cellulose was used as ion exchanger (in the form of chromatographic paper). The spectra of diffuse reflection were measured by means of a SF-4 spectrophotometer with modified cell compartment. A test was conducted on the determination of nitrogen in analyses of water solutions (0.0001 - 1 %/ml) using dimethylglyoxime as coloring solution. F. Sudakov.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

LOREN, M.I.; KLIMENKO, A.B.; YEMELIN, G. N.

Electrochromatographic separation of amino acids using ion exchange  
analytic paper made of oxidized cellulose. Vestsi W BCUK. Ser. fiz.-  
tekh. nav. no.2:136-137 1964. (RIPA 18:1)

9282-66 EWT(1)/ETC/EPE(n)-2/ENG(m) LJP(c) WH/GG/AT  
 ACC NR: AP6000738 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/009/0418/0422

AUTHOR: <sup>44, 55</sup> Chechkin, V. V.; <sup>44, 55</sup> Vasil'yev, M. P.; <sup>44, 55</sup> Grigor'yeva, L. I.; <sup>44, 55</sup> Longinov, A. V.;  
 Smerdov, B. I.

<sup>44, 55</sup>  
 ORG: none

<sup>21, 44, 55</sup>  
 TITLE: Resonance heating of plasma by means of a strong high-frequency field

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 9, 1965, 418-422

TOPIC TAGS: <sup>21, 44, 55</sup> plasma heating, dense plasma, magnetic energy absorption, acoustic wave, *h f field, electric field, magnetic field*

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the heating of a dense plasma by powerful short high-frequency pulses when in plasma a fast magnetoacoustic wave ( $\Omega_e \gg \omega_e$ ,  $\omega_i \ll \omega_e$ , where  $\Omega_e$  is the plasma electron frequency,  $\omega_i$ ,  $\omega_e$  are cyclotron frequencies of ions and electrons, respectively, and  $\omega$  is the operating frequency) is generated by means of resonance. The investigations were carried out on a disintegrating plasma present in a quasi-constant longitudinal magnetic field with an intensity reaching 6000 Oe. The plasma was generated by a pulse discharge with oscillating electrons in hydrogen and helium at a pressure of  $10^{-3}$  mm Hg. The coefficient of energy transfer (the ratio of the energy absorbed by the plasma to the total energy stored in the circuit) of an h-f field from the circuit to the plasma was measured. The dependence of the coefficient on the intensity of a

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L 9283-66

ACC NR: AP6000738

quasi-magnetic field for different values of the initial electron density shows that the absorption of energy of an h-f field by the plasma has a resonance character, its maximum corresponding to a frequency  $\omega$ , which is in the range  $\omega_1 < \omega < \sqrt{\omega_1 \omega_e} \ll \omega_e$ . A similar dependence was obtained for a helium plasma. The dependence of the transfer coefficient, the electron temperature, and the increase of electron density on the intensity of the magnetic field shows that the electron temperature  $T_e$  rises when the energy absorbed by the plasma increases, reaching approximately 60 ev. At the same time, the density of electrons also increases and the degree of ionization approaches 100%. The temperature of ions  $T_i$  is approximately 30 ev. The heating of the plasma takes a short time: at maximum absorption the amplitudes of h-f oscillations in the circuit decrease by 2.7 times per  $\sim 0.5$   $\mu$ sec, i. e., during 2-3 oscillation periods; without plasma this decrease takes approximately 11 periods. The calculated damping decrement  $\gamma_{exp} \sim 6.5 \times 10^{-2} \omega$  (from the rate of the decrease in the amplitude oscillation in the circuit) exceeds the damping decrement of the magnetoacoustic waves, which is subjected to Coulomb losses, by more than two orders. The temperature, calculated from the energy balance under the assumption that the entire energy absorbed by the plasma is spent on its heating, is equal to  $\sim 90$  ev, which is in agreement with experimental data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

PC  
Card 2/2

453

SOV/68-58-8-8/28

AUTHORS: Kostenko, G.S., Pashkevich, A.Z. and Longinov, B.A.

TITLE: A simplified Method of Measuring Temperatures Along the Axis of Coking Charge (Uproshchennyy metod zamera temperatur po osi koksovogo piroga)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 24 - 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The proposed method consists of immersing into the coking charge, steel tubes closed at the immersing end by a conical steel stopper and open at the top end. The temperature is measured by sighting an optical pyrometer on the closed end and reading the temperature. The method was compared with the usual one (inserting thermocouples) and a satisfactory agreement was obtained. The tubes are immersed into the charge either immediately after charging or 6 hours before pushing. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Dnepropetrovsk Coke Oven Works)

Card 1/1

1. Coal--Processing
2. Temperature--Measurement
3. Pyrometers--Applications



LONGINOV, B.A.; OVSIYENKO, A.I.

Use of new materials for the insulation of regenerator  
mirrors. Koks i khim. no.1:66 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.

10(7)  
AUTHORS: Yermanovich, N. A., Longinov, M. F., Orlov, L. G., Utevskiy, L.M. SOV/32-25-4-24/71

TITLE: Examination of Interdendritic Nonmetallic Streaks in Cast Steel  
(Obnaruzheniye mezhdendritnykh nemetallicheskikh prosloyek v litoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 440-442 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sites of fracture in some structural steels (40 KhNMA, 12Kh2N4A, 30KhVfYu, 30 KhGSA, 30 KhGSNA) pointed to a destruction of the metal along the boundary of the primary grain. On the strength of tests it is assumed that nitrides, especially aluminum nitride (I), accumulate at these boundaries and produce a weakening. This assumption was examined in the present case by means of an electron microscope and an electronograph. By an electrolytic heating, a thin coating layer was obtained at the site of fracture, which could be removed by the reagent according to Popova and examined. On the microphotograph of a fracture in the steel 40 KhNMA (Fig 1) one can well observe the inclusions, the forms of which are represented even better by the electron microscope (Fig 2). The phase composition of these inclusions was investigated by the X-ray structure- and electrographic method. In the X-ray picture (I) was observed in the

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T. 10/5

SOV/32-25-4-24/71

Examination of Interdendritic Nonmetallic Streaks in Cast Steel

steel 38 KhVFYu (I), and (I) and VN in samples with big faults, (I) and  $F_3Al_2(SiO_4)_3$  in the steel 12 Kh2N4A - (I), and (I) in the steel 40 KhNMA - (I). The electronograms (Fig 3 for 40KhNMA) corresponded to a crystal lattice of (I). In order to convert structural components from a disperse to a crystalline form, the samples were treated in the vacuum (at 800° for 2 hours); a fine formation of stains (Fig 4) was observed and the distinct electronogram of a polycrystal (Fig 5) was obtained with three phases - a spinel lattice, (I) and a phase which could not be identified. A test storing in the vacuum at room temperature for some days showed a crystallization, the electronogram of which is described (Table). There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod, Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Zlatoust Metallurgical Works, Central Scientific Research Institute of Iron Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

18 (7), 24 (4)

AUTHORS: Belostotskaya, P. L., Dmitriyeva, SOV/32-25-5-12/56  
V. S., Longinov, M. F.

TITLE: Roentgen Method for the Control of the Depth of  
Decarbonization of High-speed Steel (Rentgenovskiy metod  
kontrolya glubiny obezuglerozhivaniya bystrorezhushchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 558-559 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: (Ref 1) describes a roentgenographic method of determining the decarbonization depth of carbon-containing steel types. It is based on the statement that the degree of tetragonality of the martensite lattice, which forms after hardening, increases with the carbon content. The applicability of this method for determinations of this kind on high-speed steels R 9 and R 18 was tested in the case under review. Samples cut from rods (diameter 10-50 mm and thickness 10-12 mm) were repeatedly pickled after a pre-treatment. After each pickling, a roentgenogram was taken with an instrument SK-3 of the construction (Ref 3) by focusing on the (110)-(011) martensite line. The roentgenograms were submitted to photometry with a microphotometer MF-4. In conformity with measuring results, diagrams were plotted of the martensite line width as

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Roentgen Method for the Control of the Depth of  
Decarbonization of High-speed Steel

SOV/32-25-5-12/56

depending on the depth of the pickled layer (Fig 1). The diagram shows that with all samples beginning with a depth of from 0.1 to 0.2 mm, the width of the (110)-(011) line attains a maximum and then remains constant. If this value is regarded as the decarbonization depth, it amounts to only 1/5 to 1/8 of the values obtained according to Sadovskiy's method (Table 1). Thus, the method applied for carbon-containing steels may not be used for high-speed steels. This was substantiated by corresponding experiments (Fig 2). Further experiments showed that X-ray analyses, on the basis of the line (111) of the residual austenite, may be used along with Sadovskiy's method as an additional control of the high-speed steel decarbonization depth, as both methods yield the same results (apart from some cases (Table 2)). There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust  
Metallurgical Works)

Card 2/2

18 (7)

AUTHORS:

Longinov, M. F., Yermanovich, N. A.

SOV/32-25-5-17/56

TITLE:

Separation and Analysis of Steel Impurities (Razdeleniye i analiz vklyucheny v stali)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 571-573 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A method is described, which allows a separation of the steel impurities (I) from the carbides (II) without a chemical treatment of the anode precipitate as well as a separation of (I) in individual phases for the X-ray structural and electronographic analysis. For this purpose the authors comminuted the anode precipitate soaked in alcohol with an electromagnetic vibrator (Fig 1) for 2-3 hours. The (II) whose dispersity is considerably higher remain dispersed and thus can be separated from the deposited (I). The ferromagnetic phase is then separated from (I) with a magnet and the other phases are separated according to the specific weight. The latter may take place mechanically with a special apparatus (Fig 2) on which the interaction between centrifugal force and gravity is made use of. To be true, this method does not allow the separation of (I) having a dispersion degree equal to that of (II). This, however, can be attained by a continuous

Card 1/2

Separation and Analysis of Steel Impurities

SOV/32-25-5-17/56

decarbonization of steel up to a low carbon content, in which case the total carbon passes over into the solid solution during hardening of the sample and no (II) is formed. This decarbonization of the sample takes place in a closed tube (Fig 3) which is kept at 1150-1250° during 80-100 hours. In this way sulphides (CuS, MnS), oxides (MgO, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) nitrides (AlN, VN) could be determined in the steel 40 KhNMA. It was proven that at the grain boundaries in the steel 30 KhVfYu nitrides (AlN, VN) having a pink and blue coloring may be found. In steel 12 KhMF large amounts of copper sulphide steel impurities (Fig 4) were found and the angular crystals observed in steel Kh 17 N 2 were identified as MgAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> crystals. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant)

Card 2/2

18 9100  
5 5330

24158  
S/032/61/027/005/004/017  
B119/B215

AUTHORS: Longinov, M. F. and Zvereva, V. A.

TITLE: Manufacture of thin foils for the examination of metals under a transmission electron microscope

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 5, 1961, 559-561

TEXT: The authors have elaborated a new method of manufacturing very thin metal foils (thickness: 100 to 200 Å) in which the structure of the massive initial sample is preserved. The foil is gradually reduced by electrolysis. During this process a layer of foreign metal is applied to one side of the foil to ensure a constant and uniform current density on the surface of the foil and, thus, eliminate errors caused by irregular reduction. The method was applied to carbon, structural, stainless, and transformer steels. The foils obtained were examined under the EM-3 (EM-3) electron microscope. The foil is prepared as follows: A 40x20x2 mm piece of the metal to be studied is mechanically or chemically reduced to a thickness of 0.20 to 0.15 mm and then further reduced to 0.05 to 0.03 mm by electro-Card 1/2



Manufacture of thin ...

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S/032/61/027/005/004/017  
B119/B215

lytic polishing (for steels: an acetic acid chromium electrolyte is used at 1.5 to 2.5 A). After washing in water and drying, one side of the foil is coated with a foreign metal by electrolysis or vacuum evaporation. When choosing the metal, one has to consider that the latter can be chemically removed without damaging the foil. For chromium and chromium-nickel steels, the authors used zinc or copper. A zinc layer has to be protected against dissolution in the electrolyte by a thin paraffin layer. Under the above conditions the foil is then electrolytically reduced on the bare side until the foreign metal appears. For removing zinc a hot aqueous NaOH solution is used, and for copper an aqueous or alcoholic  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii  
(Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

LONGINOV, M.F.; ZVEREVA, V.A.

Preparing thin plates for the study of metal transparency  
by electron microscopy. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met.  
no.4:154-157 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Metallography)  
(Electron microscopy)

USSR/Farm Animals. Sheep and Goats. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 78744.

Author : Kolganov, L. A.; Longinov, N. V.

Inst :

Title : Isn't It Time to Differentiate Between the Breeds of Sheep? An Order of Discussion.

Orig Pub: Zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No 9, 61-63.

Abstract: In connection with the community of origin and with the similar useful farm qualities of the Caucasian Stavropol, and Salsk and other breeds, it is proposed to consider them as separate types of a single breed of Soviet merino, which would facilitate work in fine-wool sheep breeding.

Card : 1/1

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*LONGINOV N.V.*

USSR/Farm Animals. Small Herd Stock

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16817.

Author : Longinov N. V.

Inst :

Title : On the Age of the First Mating of Yearling Ewes  
(O vozraste pervoy sluchki yarak)

Orig Pub: Ovtsevodstvo, 1957, No 8, 42-43.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

34

LONGINOV, N.V., Nauchnyy sotrudnik

Improving the Caucasian sheep. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.5:61-66 Vy  
'62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ovtsevodstva i kozovodstva.

~~LONGINOV, V. V.~~ LONGINOV, V. V.

IN 1/49T100

USSR/Oceanology  
Bottom Sediment

Jul/Aug 48

"Relation of the Course of Waves and Corresponding  
Maximum Speed of Displacement of Alluvium Along the  
Seacoast From Sea Bottom Slopes," V. V. Longinov, Inst  
of Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR, 7 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geogi Geofiz" Vol XII, No 4

Method for determining direction of swells in open  
sea on basis of lowest speed of alluvium displacement  
along shore. Establishes formulas and equations used  
to establish relationship between direction and angle  
of sea bottom. Submitted by Acad P. P. Shirshov  
4 Aug 48

1/49T100

LONGINOV, V. V.

USSR/Geophysics / Lithology

Mar/Apr 51

"Role of Compensatory Currents Near the Bottom in Moving Materials on an Underwater Shore Slope,"  
V. V. Longinov, Inst of Oceanol, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geog i Geofiz" No 2, pp 75-80

Stationary observations revealed that, with onshore wind blowing, bottom water layer develops stronger offshore currents that drag materials, even boulders. Found in stormy winter weather concave shores have materials shifted to great depths; while during

180T68

USSR/Geophysics - Lithology (Contd)

Mar/Apr 51

calm weather deposits drift back to shore. Some peculiarities of profile curve of accumulative underwater shore slope and its lithol may be explained by action of compensatory countercurrents. Submitted by Acad. P. P. Shirshov.

180T68

BOURCART, Jacques, 1891- [author]; ALEKSANDROVA, E.V.; LONGINOV, V.V. [translators]  
ZENKOVICH, V.P., doktor geograficheskikh nauk [redaktor].

[Ocean and sea topography] Rel'ef okeanov i morei. Sokr.perevod s fran-  
tsuzskogo E.V.Aleksandrovoi i V.V.Longinova, predisl.i red. V.P.Zenkovicha.  
Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1953. 338 p. (MLBA 6:8)  
(Submarine topography)

LONGINOV, V.V.; PASECHNIK, L.D.

Principal laws of development of the profile of shingle beaches.  
Trudy Inst.ocean. 7:135-153 '53. (MIRA 7:3)  
(Beaches)



LONGINOV, V.V.

Making a survey of sea coasts. Trudy Inst.ocean. 10:44-50 '54.  
(MIRA 7:11)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Coasts)

LONGINOV, V.V.

"Distribution of Bottom Currents of Water Near the Coast" Tr. in-ta  
Okeanol. AN SSSR, 10, 1954, 135-141

VDK recorders (RZhFiz, 1955, 23511) were used for studying water currents generated by undulation. Horizontal dynamic loads 10 cm over the bottom were recorded. Pressure and their duration were computed. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Some regularities in the development of pebble beaches. Trudy  
Inst.ocean. 10:151-156 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Beaches)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Possibility of a direct study of sediment-moving action of ocean surface agitation natural conditions. Trudy Okean.kom.1:105-119 '56.  
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.  
(Sedimentation and deposition) (Seashore)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Standardizing the method for indicating directions on a seashore.  
Trudy Okean.kom.1:150-152 '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.  
(Seashore)

SOV/14-57-12-25580

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12,  
pp 35-36 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Longinov, V. V.

TITLE: Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Nekotoryye  
metodicheskiye voprosy izucheniya dinamiki beregovoy  
zony)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta okeanol. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 19, pp 144-155

ABSTRACT: Studies of dynamic processes active on the sea shores  
and explanations of the laws governing the progress  
of this activity (particularly of its quantitative  
aspects) have heretofore lagged behind the studies of  
the sea shore forms. Studies of shoreline dynamics  
which causes the movement of matter within the shore  
zone are beyond the scope of activities of geomorpho-  
logical expeditions. Along the shoreline the main  
energy factor is provided by the movement of the sea

Card 1/4

SOV/14-57-12-25580

Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Cont.)

waves, the study of which lies in the realm of hydrology. Laws governing the displacements of detrital accumulations and the evolution of the relief under the action of water are of importance in lithodynamics (the study of the movement of solids). Hydraulic pressures at the sea bottom and surface wave action must be measured and recorded simultaneously in order to study actual water motion in the bottom zone and to formulate the laws that govern this motion. Laboratory experiments in which determination of bottom pressures and of surface wave parameters is made with the help of motion pictures should show the movements of the particles in the water layer. These experiments may become a basis for the formulation of hypotheses explaining a relation between surface agitation and bottom pressures. Laboratory studies dealing with the movements of particles and of detrital masses should lead to establishment of relationships between the velocity of motion of solid particles and the magnitude of horizontal pressures at the bottom zone, while observations made under natural conditions should clarify mechanics involved in the translocation of accumulations. Shoreline relief  
Card 2/4

SOV/14-57-12-25580

Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Cont.)

dynamics should be regarded as a whole complex of factors influencing a change in the profile of a given shoreline feature, in the adjacent slope, and in the shore outline. Laws governing mass translocation of accumulations form a basis for the fundamental laws that govern the development of the relief. Detrital movements on the beach are determined by the nature of the on-shore current which is quite different from the wave movement in the bottom zone. The following should be considered as the main general objectives for any study of relief dynamics in accumulative shore zones: 1) to determine equilibrium profiles for the off-shore sea bottom and for the beach of various detrital materials under the influence of hydrodynamics, and to ascertain how these profiles alter in the course of time; 2) to study the equilibrium of the shore outline in relation to the submerged slope and to hydrodynamic factors; 3) to study the changes of the microrelief and mesorelief as indicators of the general relief dynamics and as an intermediate stage between detrital movements and relief change. These dynamic factors should be studied at the  
Card 3/4



Methods of Studying Shoreline Dynamics (Cont.)

SOV/14-57-12-25580

stations established for making quantitative observations under natural conditions. Observation areas should not be too large nor too small, and the observations should be carried out at times when the sea is active. Analysis of these observations can be supplemented by laboratory experiments. A bibliography of 41 titles is included.

Card 4/4

K. O. Lange

LONGINOV, V.V.

Main conditions and problems in the study of the dynamics of  
marine shore lines. Trudy Inst.geog.68:166-175 '56. (MIRA 9'9)  
(Shore lines)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Observations on the deformation of a wave in the coastal zone  
under natural conditions. Trudy Inst. okean. 21:47-106 '57  
(Black Sea--Waves) (MLBA 10:7)

26-58-2-21/48

AUTHOR: Longinov, V.V., Candidate of Geographical Sciences

TITLE: The Movement of Water and Alluvia in the Littoral Zone  
(Dvizheniye vody i nanosov v pribrezhnoy zone morya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 2, pp 90-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Man-made installations such as harbors, breakwaters and moles are subject to alluvial silting up, a process which can be traced by using luminescent sand. Wide variations in the speed and direction of deep currents make it difficult to evaluate accurately this process. The Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has developed an automatic recording instrument, the "VDK", for just such a purpose and has used it for systematic research along the shores of the Black Sea. The instrument has an electric tensometric pick up and its principle is described in the text. From readings, it is possible to work out the nominal pressure impulses, useful in estimating the intensity and direction of the shift of various grades of alluvia, and also the overall pressure impulse. The "VDK" takes readings from near the bed of the sea while at the same time another instrument measures and records the surface

Card 1/2

The Movement of Water and Alluvia in the Littoral Zone

26-58-2-21/48

wave action. The two readings can then be compared. It was found that the horizontal pressures increased with a decrease in depth. As the depth decreases the transfer of alluvia shorewards rises sharply. Near the breaker zone, the overall impulse decreases and often becomes negative and much of the alluvial mass is washed back out to sea, the heavier fractions, however, continuing their momentum shorewards. The author describes in detail the wave and alluvial motion at different stages in the process and states, as a general rule, that heavier alluvial particles are washed ashore and the lighter ones borne out to sea. There are 3 diagrams and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

Card 2/2 1. Oceanography 2. Sedimentation 3. Ocean currents--Applications

LONGINOV, V.V.

Some observation data on horizontal wave pressure in the bottom layer of the coastal zone under natural conditions. Trudy Inst. okean. 28:100-156 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Waves) (Ocean bottom)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Tentative estimate of the sand-drifting effect of waves based on  
observations of wave transformation in the coastal zone. Trudy  
Inst. okuan. 28:157-184 '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Waves) (Deep-sea deposits)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Concerning the erroneous interpretation of certain properties  
of trochoidal waves, *Biul.Okean kom.* no.3:99-102 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.  
(Waves)



LONGINOV, V.V.

From the history of studying the dynamics of the costal zone. Trudy  
Okean.kom. 4:161-196 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut okeanologii An SSSR.  
(Coasts)

STEPANOV, V.N., doktor-geogr.nauk, otv.red.; BEZRUKOV, P.L., doktor  
geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; LONGINOV, V.V., kand.geograf.nauk, red.;  
RADZIKHOVSKAYA, M.A., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; PANFILOVA, S.G.;  
kand.geograf.nauk, red.; KOZLIANINOV, M.I., kand.geograf.nauk, red.;  
PELEVIN, V.I., red.; TUGARINOV, D.N., red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, D.N.,  
tekh.n.red.

[Basic geological and hydrological features of the Sea of Japan]  
Osnovnye cherty geologii i gidrologii Iaponskogo moria. Moskva,  
1961. 223 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut okeanologii.  
(Japan, Sea of--Submarine geology)  
(Japan, Sea of--Hydrology)

LONGINOV, V. V., Doc. GEOG SCI, "PRINCIPLES OF THE DY-  
NAMICS OF COASTAL <sup>de</sup> ~~AREAS~~ <sup>20-2</sup> OF TIDELESS SEAS." MOSCOW, 1961.  
(MOSCOW STATE UNIV. IM M. V. LOMONOSOV, GEOG FACULTY).  
(KL, 3-61, 205).

LONGINOV, V.V.

Some data on the regime of the surf swash on the sandy beach of a shore with a smooth slope. Trudy Okean.kom. 8:136-157 '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.  
(Beaches) (Waves)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Possibility of forecasting temporary relief changes in the coastal  
zone of the sea caused by waves. Trudy Inst. okean. 48:266-286  
'61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Waves) (Sedimentation and deposition)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Determining the maximum velocities of waves in the coastal zone of  
the sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 48:287-308 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Waves) (Coasts)

LONGINOV, V.V.

Modern concepts of the dynamics of the shore zone in seas. Trudy  
Okean.kom. 10 no.3:102-112 '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Coast changes)

LONGINOV, V.V. (Moskva)

Possibility of calculating the discharge of sandy sediments  
along a shallow seacoast. Okeanologiya 4 no.6:1035-1043 '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)



ZELIGER, D.; ILIYESKU, N.; KIM KHI SAN; LONGO, D.; PIKEL'NER, L.B.;  
SHARAPOV, E.I.

Neutron resonances in bromine. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.5:  
1294-1303 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

L 40687-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EAU(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c)  
PI-U/PS-U/Pu-U IJP(c) OG/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT5009583

Z/0000/62/000/000/0167/0170

47  
46  
B+1

AUTHOR: Longo, H. E.

TITLE: Preparation of oriented single crystals of refractory metals by the electron zone melting process

SOURCE: Konference o monokrystalech. 4th, Turnov, 1961. Sbornik referatov. Turnov, VUM, 1962, 167-170

TOPIC TAGS: electron zone melting, metal single crystal, tungsten single crystal, tantalum single crystal, molybdenum single crystal, cathode temperature regulation, refractory metal, oriented single crystal

ABSTRACT: An electron zone melting oven was constructed in 1957 at the Institut fur angewandte Physik der Reinststoffe (Institute for the Applied Physics of Pure Substances) in Dresden, according to the description of such an oven by Galverley et al. of the Electronics Research Laboratories in Great Britain. The electronic system comprises a directly heated cathode, a focusing arrangement, and a sample-material anode. Heating is conducted in a vacuum of  $<10^{-4}$  mm Hg. The emission current and the anode voltage regulate the switching of two thyratrons

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ACCESSION NR: AT5009583

which, in turn, adjust the cathode temperature through a transformer. The schematic diagram of the control circuit is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Single crystals of tungsten, molybdenum and tantalum were prepared with the aid of this apparatus. Orientation of the crystals was readily accomplished by inserting a suitably oriented small crystal to serve as the growth nucleus. "The author expresses heartfelt thanks to Mr. Wadewitz who performed the orientation measurements and prepared the nuclei." Orig. art. has: 16 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut für angewandte Physik der Reinstoffe, Dresden (Institute for the Applied Physics of Pure Substances)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

KRAVCHUK, V.F., inzh.; KORCHAGINA, V.I., inzh.; GINEBURG, S.A., inzh.; LONGRE,  
G.A., inzh.; RUTMAN, L.I., inzh.; FIN'KO, A.A., inzh.; DAVYDOV, I.V.,  
inzh.; LAVRINOVICH, D.A., inzh.

Express method for determining water content in highly viscous mazuts  
using their dielectric constant. Elek. sta. 35 no.9:22-26 S '64.  
(MIRA 18:1)