

LYSENKO, I.Z.; AN, M.Ch.

Use of short-delay blasting in Dzhezkazgan stoping operations.
Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kasakh SSR 4:70-79 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Dzhezkazgan--Mining engineering)

LYSENKO, I.Z.

Area of use of types of technology in working thick deposits
of Dzhezkazgan. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.gor.dela no.2:16-21 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Dzhezkazgan District--Mining engineering) (Blasting)

LYSENKO, I.Z.

Development of mining systems in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.gor.dela
AN Kazakh.SSR 8:3-14 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Kazakhstan--Mining engineering)

LYSENKO, I.Z.

Basic trends in pillarless working of the Dzhezkazgan deposit.
Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR 9:3-12 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Dzhezkazgan District--Mining engineering)

LYSENKO, I.Z.

Considering seismic factors in determining the sides of open-
pit mines. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSSR 10:85-89 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Soviet Central Asia--Seismology)
(Strip mining)

LYSENKO, I. Z., doktor tekhn. nauk

Recovery of pillars in mining valuable ores. Vest. AN
Kazakh. SSR. 19 no.8:13-20 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:7)

LYSENKO, I.Z.

Development of mining systems. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN Kazakh.SSR
24:3-17 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

LYSENKO, I.Z.; ZHUKOVICH, I.Ye.; HYUVRIN, A.I.

Ways of improving the chamber-and-pillar system of mining.

Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 19:3-8 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

LYSENKO, I.Z.

Principles of normalizing working conditions in high
mountain mines. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR
19:143-147 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

I.YSENKO, I.Z.; BOGOMYAKOV, Yu.A.

Optimum distribution of main workings for trackless ore haulage
in mining gently inclined deposits. Fiz.-tekh. probl. razrab. pol.
iskop. no.5:70-77 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.

Lysenko, K

RYMAR, I.; KOLOMEYETS, D.; DUDNOY, P., gornyy master; KUDINOV, G., brigadir prokhdchikov, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; LYSENKO, K., mashinist elektrovoza

More widespread use of new mining techniques. Mast. ugl. 4 no. 7:3-6
Jl '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty no. 3-5 "Sokolgorovka" (for Rymar).
2. Nachal'nik uchastka no. 6 (for Kolomeyets)
(Coal mines and mining)

LYSENKO, K.

Courses for the improvement of the qualifications of chemistry teachers. Khim.v shkole 14 no.3:95 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kabinetom khimii i biologii Rostovskogo oblastnogo Instituta usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley.
(Rostov Province--Chemistry--Study and teaching)

LYSENKO, K.A.; MARGOLINA, Ye.I.

~~Work of young naturalists in schools of Rostov Province, Biol. v~~
shkole no. 3:65-68 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Rostovskiy oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley.
(Roston Province--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

LYSENKO, K.A.

Base flow of rivers of the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI
no.50:18-28 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

CHIPPING, Galina Aleksandrovna [Chippinh, H.O.]; LYSENKO, Klara Arkhi-
povna; VISHNEVSKIY, P.F. [Vyshnevs'kyi, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk,
stv.red.]; PECHKOVSKAYA, O.M. [Piechkovs'ka, O.M.], red.izd-va;
MATVIYCHUK, O.O., tekhn.red.

[Annual and minimum discharge of rivers in the Ukraine] Richnyi
ta minimal'nyi stik na terytorii Ukrainy. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk
URSR, 1959. 145 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Ukraine--Rivers)

VISHNEVSKIY, Palladiy Fedorovich[Vyshnevs'kyi, P.F.]; DROZD, Nafanail Iosipovich; ZHELEZNYAK, Iosif Aronovich; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, Ariada Borisovna[Kryzhanivs'ka, A.B.]; KUBEYSHKIN, Georgiy Pimenovich[Kubyshkin, H.P.]; LYSENKO, Klara Arkhipovna; MOKLYAK, Vladislav Ivanovich; CHIPPING, Galina Aleksandrovna [Chippinh, H.O.]; SHVETS, Grigoriy Ivanovich[Shvets, H.I.]; PECHKOVSKAYA, O.M.[Pechkovs'ka, O.M.], red.izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Hydrologic calculations for rivers of the Ukraine]Gidrologichni rozrakhunky dlia richok Ukrainy; pry vidsutnosti sposterezhen'.
[By]P.F.Vyshnev'kyi ta inshi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1962.
385 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Ukraine--Rivers)

LYSENKO, K. D.

LYSENKO, K. D. — "Investigation of the Formation of Side-products in the Xanthogenation of Alkali Cellulose." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Textile Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

No 1

S0: Knizhnaya Letopis', 1956, pp 102-122, 124

DOBROSERDOV, L.L.; IL'INA, V.P.; LYSENKO, K.D.

Regeneration of formaldehyde in the production of "vinol" fibers.
Khim. volok. no.2:22-24 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

HENYUMOV, R.Ya.; LISSENKO, K.O.; STATSEK, N.K.

Progressive medical ideas in Russia before and during the Revolution
of 1905-1907. *Fiziol.zhur.* [Ukr.] 2 no.1:102-108 Ja-P '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Kiivs'kiy medichniy institut imeni akademika O.O.Bogomol'taya,
kafedra istorii meditsini.

(MEDICINE--HISTORY)

BENYUNOV, R.Ya., LYSENKO, K.O.

Ivan Romanovich Tarkhanov, an outstanding physiologist (1846-1908)
Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr]. 4 no.4:551-557 J1-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut im. akademika A.A. Bogomol'tsa,
kafedra istorii meditsiny.
(TARKHANOV, IVAN ROMANOVICH, 1846-1908)

BENYUMOV, R.Ya. [Beniumov, R.IA]; LYSENKO, K.A. [Lysenko, K.O.]

I.T. Glebov, outstanding Russian physiologist; on the 75th anniversary of his death. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 5 no.6:841-844 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra istorii meditsiny.
(GLEBOV, IVAN TIMOFEEVICH, 1806-1884)

LISENKO, K.O. [Lysenko, K.O.]

Twenty-fifth anniversary of collective farm maternity homes.
Ped. akush. i gin. 22 no. 1:62-63 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Sektor istorii okhrany zdorov'ya (zav. -kand.med.nauk O.A.
Grando) Ukrainskogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny (dir. - prof.
D.M. Kalyuzhnyy).
(UKRAINE—HOSPITALS, GYNECOLOGIC AND OBSTETRIC)

ACC NR: AP6036788

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/011/1980/1984

AUTHOR: Markiv, V. Ya.; Lysenko, L. A.; Gladyshevskiy, Ye. I.

ORG: L'vovsk State University im. Iv. Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: The titanium-iron-silicon system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1980-1984

TOPIC TAGS: titanium containing alloy, iron containing alloy, silicon containing alloy, alloy phase diagram

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the phase equilibria of 20 binary and 129 ternary alloys of the Ti-Fe-Si system; the alloys were obtained by melting titanium, iron, and polycrystalline silicon in an atmosphere of purified argon in an electric arc furnace. The composition of the alloys investigated are shown in Figure 1. The following results were determined by x ray structural and microstructural analysis of the phase equilibria at 800°C. The existence of the following ternary compounds was established: TiFeSi_2 , $\sim\text{Ti}_{46}\text{Fe}_{10}\text{Si}_{44}$ (X'), $\sim\text{Ti}_{43}\text{Fe}_{15}\text{Si}_{40}$ (X''), $\text{Ti}_{12}\text{Fe}_{36}$ (τ_3), and TiFeSi . The crystal structure of the compound TiFeSi_2 belongs to the rhombic system ($a = 7.64 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 9.53 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 8.56 \text{ \AA}$); the possible space groups are: $D_{2h}^1 = \text{Fmmm}$; $C_{2v}^1 = \text{Fmm2}$; $D_2^1 = \text{F222}$; the number of atoms in an elementary cell is 44. An isostructural

Card 1/3

UDC: 546.821+546.72+546.28

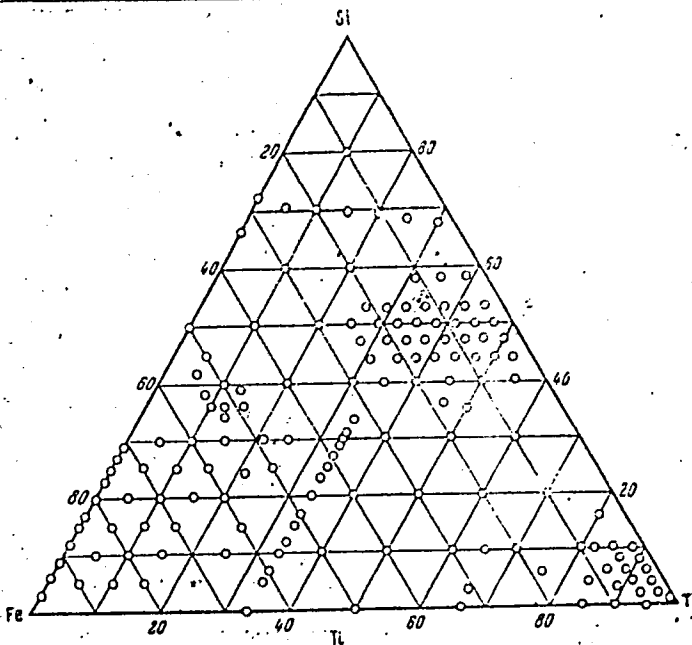
ACC NR: AP6036788

compound is also formed in the Ti-Mn-Si system (TiMnSi_2 ; $a = 6.92 \text{ \AA}$; $b = 9.54 \text{ \AA}$; $c = 8.64 \text{ \AA}$). The compound TiFeSi crystallizes in the hexagonal system ($a = 6.24 \text{ \AA}$; $c = 6.96 \text{ \AA}$), the diffraction class is $D_{6h} = 6/mmm$, and the number of atoms in an elementary cell is 18. The compound $\text{Ti}_{12}\text{Fe}_{52}\text{Si}_{36}$ (γ_3) is isostructural with the γ_3 phases of the Ti-Co-Si and Ti-Ni-Si systems. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6036788

Figure 1. Composition of alloys investigated in the Ti-Fe-Si system (in at. %)



SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008

Card 3/3

LYSENKO, L. G., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of certain
problems of the stability of passenger and ^{cargo} ~~freight~~-passenger
vessels of inland navigation connected with their designing
and modernization." Len, 1957. 10 pp (Min of River Fleet
RSFSR, Len Inst of Engineers of Water Transport), 100 copies
(KL, 52-57, 107)

- 58 -

SOV/124-58-5-5393

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 63 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lysenko, L.G.

TITLE: Investigation of Certain Aspects of the Stability of Passenger and Passenger-freighter Vessels Used in Inland Service (Issledovaniye nekotorykh voprosov ostroychivosti passazhir-skikh i gruzo-passazhirskikh sudov vnutrennego plavaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. in-ta inzh. vodn. transp., 1957, Nr 24, pp 211-220

ABSTRACT: An analysis made of experiments conducted under full-scale conditions has led to certain conclusions with respect to the heeling during turns undergone by a number of passenger vessels and passenger freighters of the inland shipping service (having different beam-to-draft ratios). Values are obtained for the coefficients contained in the formulae proposed by A.M. Basin and G.A. Firsov for calculating the speed of a vessel during a steady-state turn. An elementary empirical formula is proposed for calculating the effective leverage of the heeling couple of vessels (with B/D ratios 4.5-7) engaged in a steady-state turn, $l_g = Z_g - 5.4D + 1.15B$.

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-5-5393

Investigation of Certain Aspects (cont.)

Here l_g is the arm (measured from the center of gravity of the ship), Z_g is the elevation of the center of gravity above the reference level, D is the draft of the vessel, and B is its beam (in meters). It is experimentally established that the relative diameter of a steady-state turn for paddle-wheel steamers is 3-3.5 and for late-model passenger vessels and passenger freighters 1.8-2.0. The angle of heel during the period of entry into a turn is found to exceed by a factor of 2.2 the angle of heel encountered after a steady-state turn is established. Integrals of a differential equation are obtained which afford a practically sufficiently accurate means for determining the angle of heel for any desired time point of the unsteady motion of a ship engaged in a turn. A stability criterion is proposed which would enable designers to gauge the stability of double-deck passenger freighters for river navigation at the preliminary-design stage.

A.M. Rozenfel'd

1. Ships--Stability 2. Ships--Mathematical analysis 3. Ships--Test results

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, L.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating the radius of steady circulation for passenger and
freight-and-passenger ships used in inland navigation. Trudy LIIVT
no.26:313-315 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Inland navigation)

DORMIDONTOV, N.K., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LYSENKO, L.G., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KOZLOV, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculating stability curves by prototype with changes of the
main dimensions and the coefficient of total displacement of
the vessel. Trudy LITV no.5:3-11 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Stability of ships) (Displacement (Ships))

LYSENKO, L.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental investigation of water resistance during the rolling
of tugboats. Trudy LIT no.5:31-34 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ship resistance) (Tugboats)

DORMIDONTOV, Nikolay Konstantinovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
LYSENKO, Lavr Georgiyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOV,
Aleksandr Ivanovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TERENT'YEV,
Georgiy Borisovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHMYLOV, Nikolay
Leonidovich, dots., inzh., Prinsipial'uchastiye KUZNETSOV, V.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SMOLYAKOV, B.N., dots., retsenzent; GRINBAUM, A.F.,
inzh. retsenzent; VARENOV, P.G., inzh., retsenzent; ASHIK, V.V., red.; VOLCHOK,
K.M., tekhn. red.

[Design and arrangement of ships for inland navigation]Kon-
struktsiia i ustroistvo sudov vnutrennego plavaniia. Pod ob-
shchei red. N.K.Dormidontova. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi
transport," Pt.2. [Metal ships]Metallicheskie suda. 1962.
271 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra arkhitektury i proyektirovaniya korablya Lenin-
gradskogo instituta vodnogo transporta (for Dormidontov,
Lysenko, Pavlov, Terent'yev, Shmylov, Kuznetsov).

(Naval architecture)
(Ships, Iron and steel)

KOZLOV, K. S., kand.tekhn.nauk; LYSENKO, L. G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental determination of the properties of stability and
maneuverability for tugboats. Trudy LIVT no.14:41-48 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Tugboats) (Shiptrials)

157 AND 158 CODES 159 AND 160 CODES
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B

Casting of Aluminium Wire Bars and Plates at the Volkhov Aluminium Works. I. N. Lysenko (*Legkie Metalli (Light Metals)*, 1925, (8), 18-21).—[In Russian.] A detailed description is given of the method of casting used at the Volkhov aluminium works. Melting is carried out in 2.5-ton Gautsch-Brandt furnaces. The charge consists of 50% refined aluminium or waste from previous castings and 50% ingots from electrolytic baths. The metal is cast direct from the furnace at 700° C. into moulds heated to 300°-400° C. and inclined at an angle of 85° to the vertical; towards the end of the filling process these are brought into a vertical position.—D. N. S.

ASS. I.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A U T H O R I N S T I T U T I O N

S E R I A L S U B J E C T

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The causes of waste from crack formation in the re-casting of iron cathode blocks and slotted cathode rods with cast iron. L. N. Lysenko, *Legkie Met.* 6, No. 9, 26-31(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 3520-1. It is recommended that the blocks be recast individually and after preheating to 100-130°. To insure uniform heating of the cathode rods, they should be gradually inserted into the pig iron. The casting temp. should be held as low as possible, about 1160-80°. For this purpose the following compn. is recommended: total C 3-4, free C 2.8-3.4, Si 2.6-3.4, Mn 0.55-0.65, P 1.7-2.0 and S 0.03-0.06%.
 M. G. Moore

MATERIALS INDEX
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SOV/137-58-8-16640

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lysenko, L.N., Svoboda, R.V., Korobov, M.A.

TITLE: Features of the Baking of Electrodes with Power Lead at the Top (Osobennosti obzhiga elektrodov s verkhnim tokopodvodom)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 8, pp 80-86

ABSTRACT: Preparation for the baking of the anode is performed during the period of completion of the assembly of the bath and consists of the following operations: Installation of a metal box to shape the lower portion of the anode, installation of the shell of the anode, of a temporary Al mantle and of rods (R), charging of the anode mass, filling up the space between anode and side lining with loose C materials. At the same time rods are mounted in the anode. To the bottom of these rods special stands are mounted to serve as conductors between R and bottom during the initial period of baking. After the coked anode has been formed, the need for the stands disappears. The shaping of the anode is performed by charging in liquid anode mass. The bath is shunted by shunting resistors. Operations performed during the baking include increasing the current,

Card 1/2

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Features of the Baking of Electrodes with Power Lead at the Top

adjustment of the increase in the sinter cone (SC), movement of the R, and monitoring of the baking process. The current is increased by shutting off the shunting circuits, and adjustment takes place by disconnecting the R in the region of the high SC. As the SC grows, briquettes of anode mass are charged into the anode mass. It is essential that the layer of liquid anode in the zone of maximum SC be 150-200 mm thick. At the end of the baking period, it is necessary to shift the R to their proper levels, this being done first with the disconnected R in the zone of high SC. During the baking process it is necessary to monitor the height of the SC, the current in the R, the level of the liquid anode mass, the current in the anode, and the voltage. The major indices of the baking process are: Anode quality, electric-energy consumption, working conditions, and labor costs. The minimum expenditure of electrical energy (~ 25,000 kwh) for baking the anode of a 72,000-amp cell is attained by rapid increase in current without the shoveling-in of loose anode material. The baking of a series of top-fed cells differs from the baking of individual cells by the possibilities afforded for more uniform increase in current.

1. Anodes (Electrolytic cell)--Preparation 2. Anodes (Electrolytic cell)--Properties 3. Anodes (Electrolytic cell)--Costs I.G.
Card 2/2

137-58-6-11906

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 103 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lysenko, L.N.

TITLE: Calculating Anode Consumption per Ton of Raw Aluminum
(Raschet raskhoda anodnoy massy na 1 t alyuminiya-syrtsa)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 40, pp
254-260

ABSTRACT: Anode consumption per t of raw Al may be represented by the formula, $Q=q_1+q_2+q_3+q_4+q_5$, where q_1 is the anode consumption due to oxidation by electrolytic O_2 (or F_2); q_2 is the anode consumption due to crumbling; q_3 is anode consumption due to oxidation by atmospheric O_2 ; q_4 is the anode consumption due to coking by liberation of volatiles; and q_5 represents the mechanical losses of anode substance. At our plants the consumption of anode substance per ton of metal may fluctuate owing to variation in current efficiency and the mean CO_2 content in the anode gases. Data from the operation of the Urals aluminum plant are used to calculate certain empirical coefficients, and the formula for consumption of anode substance

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11906

Calculating Anode Consumption per Ton of Raw Aluminum

takes on the following form: $Q = 427.62 [(1 + 1/\eta_k) / (1 + m/100)] + 16.64$,
where η_k is the cathode current efficiency and m is the CO₂ content in the
anode gases in volume %.

I.G.

1. Anodes (Electrolytic cell)
2. Mathematics--Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/49-58-8-8/17

AUTHORS: Savarenskiy, Ye.F., Lysenko, L.N. and Kompanets, M.V.

TITLE: Microseisms of Lake Issyk-Kul' as Observed by Seismic Station in Rybach'ye (O mikroseyismakh ozera Issyk-Kul' po nablyudeniya seysmicheskoy stantsii v Rybach'yem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1015 - 1019 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The seismic station Rybach'ye, situated on the west coast of Lake Issyk-Kul', often receives microseisms lasting a short period. Their magnitude rapidly increases with high winds. An example of a typical seismogram registering the microseisms with a diagram showing the wind velocity is shown in Figure 2.

From theoretical considerations, the amplitude of the microseisms can be determined from Eq.(1). It shows that one of the conditions of the microseisms' formation are the standing waves caused by the water waves. These conditions were observed by the station personnel in the course of three years. The standing waves on the lake were observed to develop as a result of a modulation of the advancing wave and reflected from the shore waves (Figure 1).

Card1/3

From the graph (Figure 3) of the amplitude A, period T

SOV/49-58-8-8/17

Microseisms of Lake Issyk-Kul' as Observed by Seismic Station in Rybach'ye

and wind velocity V , it can be seen that a lag of about 9 hours between a maximum of the amplitude and that of the wind velocity is formed which can be defined as a relation $A = kV$ (Figure 4). The standing waves caused by the wind depend also on the length of water distance. The relation of the height of water waves H , the velocity of their movement C and the wind stretch F , time of its action t and velocity V was calculated (Figure 6) and compared with the large ocean areas (Figures 5a, b). The results show a close relationship. The amplitude of microseisms was also compared to that of the ocean by evaluating a formula (T) as defined for the ocean conditions and substituting into it the data obtained from the lake (table). It was found that the observed period, 1-3 secs, did not differ much from the theoretical 1.5-3 secs. The amplitude was defined from Eq.(1) as equal to 1.5-2.0 μ .

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SOV/49-58-8-8/17

Microseisms of Lake Issyk-Kul' as Observed by Seismic Station in Rybach'ye

It is evident from all the data obtained by means of observations and theoretical calculations that the microseisms formed on Lake Issyk-Kul' have a character common to that of the ocean type.

There are 6 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 3 of which are English, 1 Soviet and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli
(Ac.Sc. SSSR, Institute of Terrestrial Physics)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1958

Card 3/3 1. Microseisms--Mathematical analysis

VASILEVSKAYA, I.A. [Vasylevs'ka, I.O.]; LYSENKO, L.N. [Lysenko, L.M.];
ROTMISTROV, M.N. [Rotmistroy, M.M.]

Habituation of Staphylococci to halogen salicylanilides and some
antibiotics. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.3:71-75 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DEM'YANENKO, A.P.; LEONT'YEVA, K.P. [Leont'ieva, K.F.]; LYSENKO, L.N.
[Lysenko, L.M.]; FEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fedorova'ka, O.O.]

Actinomycetes-antagonists from the soils of the Kiev region.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.5:7-10 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

KIRILLOV, N.I.; LYSENKO, L.P.

Investigating the kinetics of the development of color positive films at various temperatures. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.2:84-89 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).
(Color photography—Developing and developers)

KRAUSH, L.Ya.; LYSENKO, L.P.; CHIBISOV, K.V.

*Studying the substructure of the microcrystals of silver
bromide. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.3:174-184
My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)*

1. Kafedra uchebnoy i nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Silver bromide)
(Crystallography)

LYSENKO, L.T.

Clinical value of the determination of DNA decomposition products in the blood serum of patients with myocardial infarct.
Kardiologiya 3 no.4:72-77 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.

MIKHLIN, I.I.; LYSENKO, L.V.

Prefabricated details of crossings. Stroil.truboprov. 8 no.7:39-40
J1 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LYSENKO, L.V.; MIKHLIN, I.I.

Equipment for gas and electric welding of nonrotatory joints.
Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.1:37 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

Lysenko, L. V.

USSR/Medicine - Toxicology

FD-1910

Card 1/1 Pub. 38-9/18

Author : Lysenko, L. V.

Title : ~~Pharmacological investigation of glycofiol~~
Pharmacological investigation of glycofiol

Periodical : Farm. i. toks., 17, 37-39, Nov/Dec 1954

Abstract : Tested the toxicity of "glycofiol" [a drug extracted from the leaves of Cheiranthus Cherii, a plant well known in USSR medicine for its medicinal properties in regard to the heart]. Glycofiol was found to be less toxic than digitoxin and also less cumulative. Its elimination from the organism is quicker than that of digitoxin. No diagrams; no references.

Institution: Laboratory of Pharmacology, Khar'kov Sci-Res Chem-Pharmaceutical Inst (Director - M. A. Angarskaya) and Chair of Pharmacology, Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Inst (Head - Docent V. I. Sila)

Submitted :

LYSENKO, L. V.

"The Pharmacological Investigation of 'Glikofiolya,' a New Glycoside Preparation From the Wallflower." Cand Med Sci, Khar'kov Medical Inst, Min Health Ukrainian SS^U, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 15, Apr 55)

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

LYSENKO, L.V.

USSR/Pharmacology. Pharmacognosy. Toxicology - Medicinal Plants. T-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71732

Author : Lysenko, L.V.

Inst :

Title : On the Pharmacology of Glycophiole.

Orig Pub : Nekotoryye voprosy farmatsii, Kiev, gosmedisdat, USSR,
1956, 348-351

Abstract : The effect of Glycophiole (I) - a glycoside of the leaves of Cheiranthus Cherii on the cardio-vascular system was studied. It was found that I acts on the isolated rabbit heart in the following way: in concentration 1:2.000.000 slows down the rhythm, increases the diastole and increases the myocardial activity; in 1: 1 000 000 - stops the heart in the systole. The perfusion through the vessels of an isolated rabbit ear of I in concentration of 1: 500 000 produces an expansion of the blood vessels by 21.5 percent.

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- 55 -

KAZARNOVSKIY, L.S.; LOKHVITSKAYA, M.F.; ~~LYSENKO, L.V.~~; PIVNENKO, G.P.;
SERGEYENKO, T.A.; SILA, V.I.; SOTNIKOVA, O.M.; CHUYKO, O.V.

Comparison of methods for preparing and analyzing infusions [with
summary in English]. Apt.delo 8 no.1:64-71 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir. - dots.
Yu.G. Borisyuk) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.

(EXTRACTS)

LYSENKO, L.Ya.

Conditions for combing out fine wool fibers along their entire
length. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.4:95-105 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni Kirova.
(Wool--Combine)

LYSENKO, L.Ya.

Increasing the output of combing machines for fine wool. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.2:71-80 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Combing machines)

LYSENKO, L.Ya.; KREYTSBERG, Z.N.

Use of radioactive isotopes for determining the straightness and parallelism of fine wool fibers. Izv. vys.uchet.zav.; tekhn.tekst.-prom. no.6:62-67 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Latviyskaya kambol'naya fabrika i institut lesokhozyaystvennykh problem i khimii drevesiny AN Latviyskoy SSR. (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications) (Textile fibers--Testing)

LYSENKO, M.; PARSHINA, V.

Methodology of planning labor productivity in lumbering. *Biul.nauch.in-*
form.: trud i zar. plata 3 no.12:3-11 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Po materialam TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
mekhanizatsii i energetiki lesnoy promshlennosti.
(Lumbering--Labor productivity)

LYSENKO, M.

"Influence of a Changeable Feeding System on the Development and Productivity of the Oak Silkworm." Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Inst Zoology, Kiev, 1952
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 32, 6 Aug 55

1. LYSENKO, M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kuban - State Farms
7. On the Kuban state farm before sowing time. V pom. profaktivu 14, No. 4, 1953.

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

LYSENKO, M.

"Materials on engineering geology," no.3, 1953. Reviewed by M.Ly-
senko. Vest.Len.un.10 no.1:153-155 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Geology)

LYSENKO, M. A.

"Clinical Aspects of Disturbances of the Vegetative Nervous System During Brucellosis." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Neurology and Methods of Physical Therapy, Min Health Turkmen SSR, Turkmen Medical Inst Imeni I. V. Stalin, Ashkhabad, 1954. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SOV/118-58-12-9/17

AUTHORS: Glotov, V.V., Lysenko, M.A., Parshina, V.M., Sokolova, N.A.,
Isadskaya, T.A., Engineers

TITLE: The Economical Effectiveness of a Centralized Electric Power
Supply for Lumbering Sites (Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost'
tsentralizovannogo elektrosnabzheniya na lesozagotovkakh)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1958, Nr 12,
pp 29 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals in detail with the calculation of the
operational expenses at lumbering sites, using electric
power instead of oil driven engines. The research leads to
the conclusion that under definite conditions, the electri-
fication of the lumbering industry proves to be economically
more efficient as compared with the utilization of oil-fuel-
led mechanisms. There are 7 tables, and 1 graph.

Card 1/1

MOLCHADSKIY, M.T., inzh.; LYSENKO, M.A.

Utilization of the condensate of a sugar refinery in a high pressure
thermal electric power plant. Energetik 13 no.1:16-17 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

137-58-2-4095

LYSENKO, M.D.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 262 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Seleznev, A.G., Lysenko, M.D.

TITLE: The Peculiarities of Metal Wear When Temperatures are High and Sliding Speeds Great (Osobennosti iznosa metalla pri povyshennykh temperaturakh i bol'shikh skorostyakh skol'zheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 9, pp 93-99

ABSTRACT: Tests were made to ascertain the wear sustained by Ni, cast German silver, and brass L62 at high sliding speeds (48-65 m/sec) and at room temperature and higher temperatures (up to 500°C). An investigation was made of the effect on wear of temperature, loading, and duration of dry friction. It was found that the "wearing in" process in the case of the tested alloys, both at room temperature and above, terminated after 20-30 seconds of the operation of the friction. As the temperature increased, the wear exhibited by the German silver decreased. In the case of Ni and brass L62, wear at first declined, but by 200-300° it started to increase again. With the German silver, it began slowly to increase as soon as the loading reached 7.5 kg/cm² -- in the case of the Ni and brass, as soon as it reached 10 kg/cm².

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137-58-2-4095

The Peculiarities of Metal Wear When Temperatures are High (cont.)

It was observed that the lower the heat conductivity, thermal diffusivity, and melting point of the metal or alloy were, the greater was its resistance to wear. The "sweating" of the metal on the dry-friction surface, having the effect of a lubricant, reduced the coefficient of friction.

T. F.

1. Steel--Friction--Temperature effects

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, M. D.

137-58-3-5973

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 217 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Seleznev, A. G., Lysenko, M. D.

TITLE: Surface Damages of Turbine Shafts Caused by Friction Against Sealing Metal (Povrezhdeniye poverkhnosti vala metallom uplotneniya pri trenii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn.in-ta, 1957, Vol 11, pp 39-44

ABSTRACT: For the purposes of selecting suitable material for steam seals on turbine shafts investigations were performed on 30KhM steel in order to determine its tendency to develop a surface groove when rubbing against a 2 mm wide ring (R) made of Ni, N2, or German silver (70 percent Cu, 17 percent Ni, and 13 percent Zn), as well as of brasses L68, L62, LS59-1, and LMtsN 54-2-2. The R revolved on a stationary steel specimen (S) which was pressed against the R by means of a constant load. The extent of the damage was determined from the cross-sectional area of the groove in the region of greatest penetration of the R. The load placed on the S amounted to 2.5 kg; the duration of exposure to friction was 60 seconds. Investigations were performed at temperatures ranging from

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137-58-3-5973

Surface Damages of Turbine Shafts Caused by Friction Against Sealing Metal

20° to 500°C. It is established that the damage of a steel S with an R_c of 4% caused by friction against R made of brass LS59-1 at a temperature of 300° is 2.5 times as great as the damages suffered by an identical S with an R_c of 34. Increasing the circumferential speed of the R reduces the wear of the S. A graph is shown which describes the effect of temperature on the amount of wear suffered by a steel S. Maximum wear was produced by a R made of Ni. The degree of wear produced in a steel S by a ring made of L68 brass increases continuously with increasing temperatures. Minimum wear at temperatures in excess of 200° is achieved by employing LS59-1 brass. Minimum heating in the process of cutting in the groove on a steel S is produced by Ni and German silver, while brasses L68 and LMtsN 54-2-2 develop maximum amounts of heat.

N. K.

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, M.D., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, Ye.P., inzh.

Reasons for formation of cracks in welded connections of steampipes.
Elek. sta. 29 no.10:5-9 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Steampipes)

LYSENKO, M.D., inzh.; PIKHTOVNIKOVA, L.R., inzh.

Ultrasonic control of welded pipe joints. Energ. stroi. no.1:116-120
'59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Trest "Teploenergmontazh".
(Pipe--Welding)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

28 (5)

AUTHORS: Lysenko, M. D., Pikhtovnikova, L. R. SOV/32-25-7-17/50

TITLE: Ultrasonic Method for Determining the Character of Defects in Welding Seams of Tubes and Cast Pipes for Steam Conduction (Metodika opredeleniya ul'trazvukom kharaktera defektov v svarnykh soyedineniyakh trub i litykh detaley paroprovodov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 816 - 818 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A comparison was made between the oscillograms obtained by the crack detector (CD) during the ultrasonic control of faulty welding seams of high pressure pipes, and the appearance of defects metallographically found after cutting the welding seams. About 100 samples with different faults were examined. Ultrasonic control was carried out with (CD) UZD-7N according to the method of the TsNIITMASH (Ref 1) and by means of prismatic feeler gauges (FG) under an angle of 40°. The samples of steel 20, 12KhM and 12KhMF were examined at frequencies of 1.8 megacycles. The method of examination consisted in principle in the fact that ultrasonics either were completely reflected by the faulty point which caused an impulse, or it was

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Ultrasonic Method for Determining the
Character of Defects in Welding Seams of Tubes and
Cast Pipes for Steam Conduction

SOV/32-25-7-17/50

only partly reflected, so that a ray of the gasket was reflected and two impulses occurred on the screen. Points not welded through, or enclosed slags caused further impulses. From the explanations of the obtained oscillographs the fact results that a "splitting" of impulses into several small impulses indicates the presence of cracks in the welding seam. The test method described in the present paper was applied for the control of welding seams in steam pipes and tubes with walls 18 - 36 mm thick. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy trest "Teploenergmontazh" (State Trust "Teploenergmontazh")

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/113/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Lysenko, M.D., Pikhovnikova, L.R.

TITLE: Ultrasonic control of weld joint quality in pipelines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 67, abstract
12E416 (V sb. "Energ. str-vo", 1 (II), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959,
116 - 120)

TEXT: Information is given on a method of ultrasonic control of high-pressure pipeline welded butts. The method was proposed by TsNIIIMASH and improved by the laboratories of the "Donbassenergo" administration and the "Teplo-energomontazh" Trust. It is intended for pipes with 12-40 mm thick walls. The metallographical evaluations are in a 85% agreement with ultrasonic flaw detection. The ultrasonic method makes it possible to reveal the most dangerous defects such as cracks, and to observe the development of defects during operation. It is most efficient. ✓

Ye. Terpugov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GOFMAN, I.L.; ZOTOVA, K.S.; ALEKSASHINA, L.M.; Primali uchastiye: VINNIK, M.M.; LYSENKO, M.G.; BAKARINOVA, N.M.; NIKITINA, N.A.

Preparation of a tetrasodium pyrophosphate decahydrate food product based on phosphoric acid obtained by the extraction method. Khim.-prom. no.9:630-632 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam imeni Samoylova i Opytnyy zavod Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam imeni Samoylova.
(Phosphoric acid) (Sodium pyrophosphate)

LYSENKO, M.I., inzhener-mayor; RYTOV, L.A., inzhener-kapitan

Utilization of generator tubes at superhigh frequencies.
Vest. protivovozd.obor. no.4:59-61 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Oscillators, Electric)

LYSENKO, M. K.

"Growth Characteristics and Responsiveness of Forest Seedlings and Brushwood Varieties to Fertilizers in Forestry Nurseries."
Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1953.
(RZhBiol, No 6, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; LYSENKO, M.K.; NIRETINA, N.V.

Effect of boron, molybdenum, and manganese on some quality indices
of tomatoes. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 20:144-155 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

SHIKINA, A.P.; KORZUNOVA, Ye.D.; LYSENKO, M.K.

Effect of the pruning of potato plants on the development and chemical
composition of tubers. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh SSR 1:194-200 '55.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Kazakhstan--Potatoes)

LYSENKO, M.K.

Responsiveness of tree and shrub seedlings to fertilizers in
forest nurseries of Alma-Ata Province. Trudy Inst. bot. AN
Kazakh. SSR 3:193-202 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Alma-Ata Province--Trees) (Fertilizers and manures)

LYSENKO, M.H., assistant

Blood supply of the muscles and nerve trunks of the knee.
Zdrav.Turk. 3 no.3:32-35 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof.S.S.Danilov)
Turkenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.
Stalina.

(KNEE--BLOOD SUPPLY)

LYSENKO, M.M.

Case of a posterior tibial artery. Zdrav. Turk. 3 no.4:28 J1-Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. S.S. Danilov)
Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina).
(TIBIAL ARTERY--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

L 35528-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/I Pr-4 WE
ACCESSION NR: AP5008181

5/0286/65/000/005/0058/0058

AUTHORS: Nikolayeva, V. G.; Popova, E. M.; Perchenko, A. A.; Lysenko, A. N.
S. S. Kina, M. I. 17

TITLE: A method for lowering the congealing temperature of fuels. Class 23, No. 168629

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 58

TOPIC TAGS: fuel, temperature shift, oil, solidification

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents the application of vat remnants of fatty acids neutralized with magnesium to lower the congealing temperature of fuels.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Aug62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, FF

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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LYSENKO, M. P.

183T18

USSR/Chemistry - Soils

May/June 51

"Mechanism of the Reduction of Water Retention by the Soil," F. Ye. Kolyasev, M. P. Lysenko, Agrophys Inst, Acad Agr Sci imeni V. I. Lenin

"Kolloid Zhur" Vol XIII, No 3, pp 188-191

Studied dependence of adsorption of anion part of surface-active substances on soil factors. Found reducing water retention of solonetz, serozem, chernozem and other soils where reaction of soil is alk or nearly so requires artificial acidification of soil soln or use as intermediate adsorbents not of iron salts, but of those amphoteric compds which have isoelec point at high pH value.

ID

183T18

CA

19

Loess-like clays of S. Ukraine. M. P. Lyzanko (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 121-3 (1961).—Wide-spread reddish brown clays are used for building brick. Chem. analyses and descriptions of such clays from the district of Dnepropetrovsk are compared with straw-yellow loess. The clays contain less alkalis and CaO, but more R_2O_3 than the loess; H_2O -leachable Cl^- varies from a trace to 34.6 and SO_4^{--} from 1.0 to 250 mg./100 g. of air-dry material. The clays are fine-grained, with more than 63% finer than 2μ (in loess, 25%), the porosity is lower, but the plasticity is higher, the clays being practically impermeable to H_2O under pressure. These clays are defined as "red earths," in view of their high Fe_2O_3 content. They were formed in a warm and moist climate period. W. Eitel

KOLYASEV, F.Ye.; LYSENKO, M.P.

Reducing the absorption capacity of peat. Sbor. trud.po agron.
fiz. no.6:194-196 '53. (MIRA 11:7)
(Peat)

LYSENKO, M.P.

Characteristics of red-brown watershed clays. Uch.zap.Len.un.
no.159:170-195 '53. (Clays) (MLRA 9:6)

BOYCHENKO, P.O.; LYSENKO, M.P.

Veniamin Vasil'yevich Okhotin; April 12, 1888-March 2, 1954. Vest.
Len.un. 10 no.1:151-152 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Okhotin, Veniamin Vasil'yevich, 1888-1954)

LYSEKO, M.P.

Granulometric composition of argillaceous deposits in the
northeastern part of the main Devonian zone. Vest. ^{Len.}un.
10 no.4:113-116 Ap '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Clay)

LYSENKO, M.P.

Significance of some of V.V. Dokuchaev's ideas in soil science. Vest.
Len.un.10 no.7:111-122 J1'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Dokuchaev, Vasilii Vasil'evich, 1846-1903)

LYSENKO, M.P., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Stone loess in Central Asia. Priroda 44 no.10:93-94 0'55. (MLBA 8:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstbenny universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova
(Asia, Central--Loess)

LYSENKO, M.P.

Some considerations on the granulometric state of loess soils of
European U.S.S.R. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.189:231-243 '55.
(Loess) (MLRA 8:12)

LYSENKO, M.P.

V.V. Dokuchaev and the problem of loess. Pochvovedenie no.7:59-67
Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Geologicheskiy fa-
kul'tet.

(Loess) (Dokuchaev, Vasilii Vasil'evich, 1846-1903)

LYSENKO, M. P.

15-57-1-199

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 28 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lysenko, M. P.

TITLE: Conference on the Loess Formations of the Ukrainian SSR
(Kiyev, June 16 through July 1, 1955) [Soveshchaniye
po lessovym porodam Ukrainiskoy SSR (g. Kiyev, 16 iyunya-
1 iyulya 1955 g.)]

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1956, Nr 12, pp 113-115

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this conference consisted of a thorough investigation of a large quantity of data on the loess formations in the Ukrainian SSR; establishment of the main goals and problems to be solved in the future; a general interchange of ideas on the subject of loess. A general report entitled "Loess in the Southwestern Part of the Russian Plain" was delivered by Professor P. K. Zamoriy (Kiyev University).

T. A. G.

Card 1/1

LYSENKO, M.P.

Loess-like rock from the river-valley terrace of the Yeralka River
(Southern Urals). Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.6:1160-1163 Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Halivkinym.
(Yeralka Valley--Loess)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
p 39 (USSR) 15-57-2-1444

AUTHOR: Lysenko, M. P.

TITLE: Loess Rock Formations in the Upper Course of the Yavan River (Tributary of the Vakhsh River) in Tadzhikistan
/Kamenny less iz verkhoviy r. Yavan (pritok r. Vakhsh) v Tadzhikistane/

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1956, Nr 209, pp 144-150

ABSTRACT: The Quaternary loess rock in the upper course of the Yavan River (tributary of the Vakhsh River) in Tadzhikistan was deposited in layers and is covered by ordinary loess-like suglinok (argillaceous soil). Its exposure forms an almost vertical wall broken up by vertical and horizontal cracks. Small Neogene pebbles are found in this soil. Loess rock is much more consolidated than ordinary loess. It is greyish-pale

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15-57-2-1444

Loess Rock Formations in the Upper Course (Cont.)

yellow and lacks any visible stratification. On its fresh crack macropores do not exceed 0.5 mm to 1.0 mm. Carbonates are found dispersed through the formation. This loess dirties one's hands and leaves on them dust particles. Laboratory studies determined some of its properties. With its natural moisture content, the loess rock is quite dense. Small cubes, 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 cm were crushed only by a pressure of 35 to 38 kg/cm². A water-carrying saturation test shows that loess loses its coherence and falls into its constituent and elementary particles. Its CaCO₃ content is 18.7 percent, as determined by the calcimetric method. Granulometric analysis indicates the predominance of dust particles. Physical and mechanical properties are as follows: specific gravity--2.71, density--1.5 g/cm³, porosity--44.2 percent, coefficient of relative porosity--0.792, normal moisture content--1.5 to 1.8 percent, maximum moisture content--4.0 percent, maximum molecular moisture capacity (according to A. F. Lebedev) 17.0 percent, volumetric shrinkage in air--4.5 percent, complete volumetric shrinkage--5.5 percent, plasticity, according to GOST (All-Union State Standard),

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15-57-2-1444

Loess Rock Formations in the Upper Course (Cont.)

ranges from a high limit of 31.9 to a low limit of 22.8, plasticity index 9.1. In view of its plasticity the loess is classified as a suglinok (argillaceous soil), and in view of its maximum molecular moisture capacity -- as a heavy suglinok (argillaceous soil). The loess rock from the upper course of the Yavan River differs from the same rock of other locations in Central Asia by a lower density and higher porosity. Data obtained up to now permit us to assume that this rock is an alteration product of ordinary loess. The increased carbonate content and the even distribution of carbonates bear out the fact that the loess underwent a considerable moistening and that it became consolidated by being cemented with calcium carbonates during the process of drying.

A. A. P.

Card 3/3

LYSENKO, M.P.

Materials for the study of Ryazan loesses. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 69
no.2:169-182 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Ryazan Province--Loess)

LYSENKO, M.P.

Role and significance of P.A.Zemiatchenskii in evolving and
developing soil science.[with summary in English]. Vest.LGU
13 no.18:65-76 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Soil research) (Zemiatchenskii, Petr Andreevich, 1857-)

3(5)

SOV/20-127-3-55/71

AUTHORS: Lysenko, M. P., Seryshkov, O. S.

TITLE: Some Recent Data on the Composition and Properties of Buried Loess Rocks of South-Ukraine

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 669 - 672 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The buried horizons enriched with humus existing within the mass of South-Russian loess have been insufficiently investigated. The formations vary with regard to genetic relations. In addition to the buried soils as such they comprise accumulations of erosion products of humus material (dislocated soil), accumulations of organic substances from subsoil water, etc. In general, these levels are used for determining the stratigraphy of the loess masses of individual regions. The results of the investigation of the substance and fraction composition as well as the physico-mechanical properties of humus from the divide Dnepr-Ingulets are described in this paper. The geological structure of this divide consists of crystalline pre-Cambrian Tertiary sediments and quaternary loess rocks. It is difficult to di-

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Some Recent Data on the Composition and Properties of Buried Loess Rocks of South-Ukraine SOV/20-127-3-55/71

stinguish the genetic horizons in buried soils except the carbonate stratum. The investigation is so difficult because their morphological appearance, composition, and their salt content are mainly secondary and connected with diagenetic processes. Thus the investigation of the fraction composition seems to be the most reliable method for the determination of the soil type. The humus composition varies with the soils. It varies according to the zones as do the soils (Ref 4). Humus is a very resistant substance and it is comparatively difficult and takes very long time to change it chemically (Refs 3,4). A. V. Baranovskaya advised the authors during the investigations. Tables 1-4 show the investigation results. They show that the assumption that buried soils are zones of probable displacements and are less solid than loesses is not right. There is only little humus in buried soils. It lost most of its colloidal nature by aging and other diagenetic processes. The properties of the buried soils investigated differ hardly from the loesses upon which these soils immediately rest (except the plasticity indices of the second buried soil). There are 4 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/3