

FURMAN, M.S.; SHESTAKOVA, A.D.; AREST-YAKUBOVICH, I.L.; LYUBITSINA, N.A.

Oxidation of n-butane in the liquid phase under pressure. Khim.prom.
no.1:6-11 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Butane) (Oxidation)

1. 1965-66

ACC NR: AP5025751

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0099/0099

AUTHORS: Stokov, S. A.; Isayenko, A. A.; Lugovoy, V. P.; Lyubitskiy, A. N.;
Perunov, D. G.; Potapenko, V. L.

13
23

ORG: none

TITLE: Attachment to hay stacker-loader for loading of mineral fertilizers and other chemicals on planes and other transports. Class 45, No. 174870 [announced by Government Special Construction Office on Grain Removal Machinery (Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po kompleksu zernouborochnykh mashin)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 99

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, chemical loading, tractor attachment, agriculture

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an attachment to a hay stacker-loader for loading of airplanes and other transports with mineral fertilizers and granular chemicals. The attachment includes a working member in the shape of a scoop with connecting elements to the lifting boom of the loader (see Fig. 1). For loading of mineral fertilizers and grain chemicals, the tractor boom is equipped with a hinged extension frame for attachment of the scoop which is equipped with a door on the discharge side of the scoop. The door can be activated by the operator. A second version has the scoop pivot located at the top portion of the scoop to provide greater opening of the discharge opening. A third feature provides stops on the

UDC: 631.364.7:631.82

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L. 7965-66

ACC NR: AP5025751

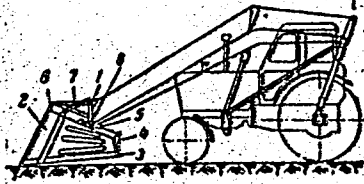


Fig. 1. 1- extension frame; 2- scoop; 3- unloading opening;
4- door; 5 and 7- hydraulic cylinders; 6- front brackets;
8- supports

extension frame to limit scoop rotation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 29May64

BC

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011739

S/0181/64/006/001/0071/0075

AUTHORS: Konorov, P. P.; Lyubitss, K.

TITLE: The photoelectromotive force in polycrystalline layers of germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 71-75

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectric emf, photoelectromotive force, polycrystalline, polycrystalline germanium, oblique sputtering, adsorption desorption process, sputtering, sputtering angle

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the photoelectromotive force in polycrystalline layers of Ge obtained by oblique sputtering on a heated base in a vacuum. Layers were obtained possessing a photoelectromotive force ranging up to 20 v at room temperature and up to 700 v at -150C on films 1 cm long. The authors investigated the dependence of the photoelectromotive force on sputtering angle, on the rate of sputtering and the temperature of the base, on the temperature of the film, on the degree of vacuum, on the intensity of illumination, and on the spectral distribution of the emf. Absence of any correspondence between magnitude or sign of photoelectromotive force and the body characteristics of the layer, such as

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011739

resistance, sign of thermoelectromotive force, and structure, as well as experiments on the photoelectromotive force when heating the layers in air and when changing the enviroing pressure, indicates that the photoelectromotive force in these layers of Ge is a surface feature. The reversibility of changes in this emf, observed when changing the pressure, indicates that the origin of the emf is to a certain degree associated with adsorption-desorption processes on the surface of the layer. The existence of two types of layers, differing in sign and behavior of the photoelectromotive force, supports the view of two concurrent causes producing the effect. The investigations show that the ratio between the positive and negative emf changes with temperature, and at low temperatures one sign always predominates. "In conclusion, we express sincere thanks to academician A. A. Lebedev for his interest in the work, to T. M. Zimkina for making the electron-diffraction studies, and to F. T. Novik for valuable discussions." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 05Jul63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

L 16572-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/ESD(dp)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5000285

S/0070/64/009/006/0799/0806

AUTHORS: Rumsh, M. A.; Lyubitts, K.; Konorov, P. P.

TITLE: Interpretation of electron diffraction patterns of multiply twinned crystals B

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 799-806

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, thin film, epitaxial growing, twinning, electron diffraction

ABSTRACT: Although the structure of germanium ²⁷films ¹⁶epitaxially grown on the (111) plane of fluorite has been the subject of extensive study, no detailed interpretation of the electron diffraction patterns of such films, which are extensively used in semiconductor electronics, has been made before. The authors therefore studied the patterns of germanium layers sputtered on naturally cleaved fluorite heated to 600C in vacuum of 5×10^{-5} mm Hg. The films were then

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000285

transferred to an electronograph and examined in vertical transmission. The structural analysis has shown the presence of a complex twin structure of the film wherein primary and secondary growth twins are produced during the growth process, besides the twin orientations which appear during the start of the film growth. The relative numbers of nuclei crystallized in the two possible twin orientations are determined from the intensity of the reflections of the secondary twins. A method is proposed for predicting the location of the reflections due to the primary and secondary twins, and for determining their indices. The electron diffraction pattern shows also that the occurrence of multiple orientations as a result of twinning during the growth terminates with the stage of secondary twinning, since the very small dimensions of the latter make the appearance of tertiary twins physically impossible. The complicated twin structure of such films is apparently the reason for the high concentration of defects responsible for the low mobility and high concentration of the holes, regardless of the type of conductivity

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L 16572-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000285

of the initial material. "The authors thank A. A. Lebedev for interest in the work and for a discussion." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas, and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 06Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR. REF SERV: 06Jan64

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

1. 5700-65 SWI(a)/SWP(1)/SWP(2)/SWP(b) ISF(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5017099 UR/0054/65/000/002/0052/0059

AUTHOR: Rumsh, M. A.; Konorov, P. F.; Lyubitts, K. 16
B

TITLE: Structure of epitaxial layers of germanium vacuum-deposited on orienting substrates 16 27 16

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 2, 1955, 52-59

TOPIC TAGS: epitaxial layer, quasimonocrystalline germanium, vacuum deposition, twinning orientation, orienting substrate, nucleation twin, electronographic structure, hole concentration

ABSTRACT: So far the causes of the twinning orientation found to be present in monocrystalline germanium layers vacuum-deposited on crystal substrates have not been traced. (Orientation of this kind is accompanied by a high concentration of holes and low mobility in layers of this type.) To fill this gap, in view of the considerable interest currently shown in the properties of "monocrystalline" layers of germanium, the authors performed a detailed analysis of electronograms of these layers with the object of uncovering the possible mechanism of twinning and the de-

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L 57003-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017099

gree of their development. "Monocrystalline" layers of germanium were obtained by deposition on chips of natural fluorite, the latter having a temperature of 600°C, in the presence of a pressure of 5×10^{-5} mm Hg. The layers of germanium were then separated from the substrate by a HCl solution and collected on a mesh and subjected to a detailed electronographic examination. This examination revealed the layers to have a quasimonocrystalline structure which involves the appearance of twinning (nucleation twins) and a large number of defects in the junction region. As a result of the twinning there appear 6 orientations of primary twins and 24 orientations of secondary twins. Each of the six primary twins physically adjoins over the lattice planes only one nucleation twin and three secondary twins, while the secondary twins themselves normally adjoin only one primary twin. All this indicates that in the process of formation of the Ge layer, owing to the branched twinning, defects must appear in the boundary regions of the contacting twins, and these defects may be present in concentrations similar to those present in polycrystalline Ge layers. This apparently is the reason why the electrical properties of epitaxially grown Ge resemble the properties of polycrystalline Ge layers and thus their practical applications are restricted. It is thus concluded that it is possible to obtain layers with a small number of defects by modifying the techniques for their preparation (degree of vacuum, temperature of substrate, evaporation rate) so as to eliminate twinning. "The authors take this

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L 57003-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017099

opportunity to express their gratitude to Academician A. A. Lebedev for his interest and critical comments." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64

NR REF GOV: 007

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EE

OTHER: 011

Card

3/5

RUMSH, M.A.; KONCROV, P.F.; LYUBITTS, K.

Structure of epitaxial germanium films obtained in a vacuum by spraying into oriented backings. Vest. LGU 20 no.10:52-59 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

SAGAKOVA, V.P.; LYUBIVAYA, A.I.

Rapid method for determining copper in canned food. Kons. i ov.
prom. 16 no.9:35-37 S '1. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
promyshlennosti.
(Food, Canned--Analysis) (Copper--Analysis)

SAGAKOVA, V.P.; LYUBIVAYA, A.I.

Rapid method of determining the tin content of canned food.
Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.9:37-40 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchnois sledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
promyshlennosti.
(Food, Canned) (Tin--Analysis)

SAGAKOVA, V.P.; LYUBIVAYA, A. I.

Rapid method of determining potassium and sodium in canned foods
by means of flame photometry. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.10:24-26 0
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Food, Canned--Analysis) (Potassium--Analysis)
(Sodium--Analysis)

MOLODCHENKO, A.F.; LYUBIVAYA, A.I.

Determining chromium content of canned food. Kons.i ov.prom.
18 no.2:36-38 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skih institut konservnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Food, Canned)
(Chromium—Analysis)

ИЗВЕЩАНИЕ Д.А.

Validation of the specificity of polysaccharide antigens
obtained from yeasts and yeastlike fungi. Vost. germ. 1 7/8,
no. 1:45-50 1966. (MIRA 18 10)

Ленинградский научно-исследовательский институт вакцин и
сывороток (занимается) директором по научной части - канд.
мед. наук Л.С. Байкерт. Руководитель работы - зав. кафедрой
микробиологии Ленинградского института усовершенствования
врачей проф. С.Н. Кашкин.

Lyubivaya, N.S

KUPERMAN, F.M; BZHANOVA, Ye.I; KAPITANOVA, T.A; ZEKIROVA, A.P;
LYUBIVAYA, N.S; LYUBIVYY, V.M.

Relation of plant developments to organogenesis of corn inflorescence.
Vest.Mosk.un. no.9:121-133 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Corn (Maize))

LYUBIVYY, P.G.

MEDVEDEV, S.R.. laureat Stalinskoy premii; LYUBIVYY, P.G.

Filters for shaft wells from porous asphalt concrete. Gidr.stroi.
23 no.2:37 '54. (MLRA 7:4)

(Filters and filtration)

LYUBIVYY, P.G.

Use of asphalt concrete filters. Shakht.stroi. no.9:23-25
S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Stalingradgidrostroy.
(Filters and filtration) (Mine drainage)

LYUBIVYY, S.D.; KUKISHEV, V.A.

Transfer of elevations at points of triangulation. Geod. 1 kart.
no.7:21-22 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Triangulation) (Leveling)

Lyubivyy, V.M.

KUPERMAN, F.M; RZHANOVA, Ye.I; KAPITANOVA, T.A; ZHAKIPOVA, A.P;
LYUBIVAYA, N.S; LYUBIVYY, V.M.

Relation of plant developments to organogenesis of corn inflorescence.
Vest.Mosk.un. no.9:121-133 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Corn (Maize))

LYUBIYEV, G.D., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Treating excessive perspiration of the feet. Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:
83 Je '51. (MLRA 9:9)

(PERSPIRATION) (FOOT--DISEASES)

RODOV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; VEKSMAN, A.M.; GOLOVACHEV, I.M., inzh.;
LYUBIZER, B.M., inzh.

Mesh-reinforced concrete roofs for large-panel houses of the
1-464 series. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 9 no.10:453-455 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya Sibakademstroy (for Veksman).

RODOV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLCVACHEV, .M., inzh.; LEBINER, B.M.,
inzh.; DOLGINOV, B.N., inzh.

Mesh-reinforced roofs for large-panel buildings. Trudy Zap.-Sib.
fil. ASiA no.7:134-140 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

GATKIN, Ye.D.; LYUBEKIN, I.V.; NIKONOVA, N.A.

Hospital outpatient service for patients with lupus erythematosus and psoriasis. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.7:67-69 J1'63
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Altayskiy krayevoy kozhno-venerologicheskii dispanser
(glavnyy vrach Ye.D. Gatkin).

1944, Yakov M.

Planning
routine with
nationalistic
responsibility
of the

LYUBKOV, A. N.

MARUSOV, A.Ya., inzhener-podpolkovnik, glavnyy red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general-leytenant tekhnicheskikh voysk, otvetstvennyy red.; DEMIN, L.A., inzhener-kontr-admiral, red.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.N., general-mayor, red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.S., polkovnik, red.; KOLOMIYETS, A.D., polkovnik, red.; NAZAROV, P.V., polkovnik, red.; PAROT'KIN, I.V., polkovnik, red.; PUDIKOV, M.P., polkovnik, red.; SISELIN, S.V., polkovnik, red.; BARANOV, M.Kh., inzhener-polkovnik, red.; KOMKOV, A.M., inzhener-polkovnik, red.; SHATUNOV, S.G., inzhener-polkovnik, red.; KOROLEV, V.G., polkovnik, tekhn. red.; LUK'YANOV, B.I., polkovnik, tekhn.red.; ROMANOV, M.K., podpolkovnik, tekhn.red.; IVANOV, V.V., inzhener-podpolkovnik, tekhn.red.; ~~LYUBKOV, A.N.~~, inzhener-podpolkovnik, tekhn.red.; KNYSH, P.N., podpolkovnik tekhnicheskoy sluzhby, tekhn.red.; VASMUT, A.S., kapitan, tekhn. red.; KOSTIN, A.G., tekhn.red.; MAKUKHINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[World atlas] Atlas mira. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 459 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Armiya. General'nyy shtab. Voenno-topograficheskoye upravleniye. 2. Tekhnicheskaya redaktsiya Voenno-topograficheskogo upravleniya General'nogo Shtaba (for Korolev, Luk'yanov, Romanov, Ivanov, Lyubkov, Knysh, Vasmut) (Atlases)

3(?)
AUTHORS: Lyubkov, A. N., Sukharev, N. I. SOV/6-59-11-16/21

TITLE: A Method for Preparing Negatives to Be Used for Making
Ground Printing Plates (Method of Layer Stripping)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 62-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of layer stripping is known under various names
in Sweden, Germany and the USA, such as lacquer-stripping
method, strip- and masking method etc. But the formula of the
main components of the individual layers as well as that of
the coloring agents are patented. Furthermore, special plastics
must be available. Another method is suggested in this article.
Glass (silicate or organic), Viniproz, Astralon, or nitrofilm
is used as a base. The procedure is the following: a nitro-
film-layer is applied on a clean platelet. After the layer has
dried it is subjected to a special treatment and a light-
sensitive layer is applied to it. The light-sensitive layer
is exposed to light through an outline positive. The untanned
parts of the light-sensitive layer are washed out with water.
The lightly tanned parts are colored with a water soluble
coloring agent. The negative thus obtained, is dried and painted

Card 1/2

A Method for Preparing Negatives to Be Used for SOV/6-59-11-16/21
Making Ground Printing Plates (Method of Layer Stripping)

with a coloring agent soluble in fat, using a tampon. The negative layer has the characteristic that it is easily to be removed between closed lines (at lakes, double roads, rivers, districts, etc). There is a detailed description of the method. The article contains a description of the preparation of the negative and the procedure of stripping off the layer. The advantages of the described method are listed and recommendations are made as to the operational details.

Card 2/2

SOV/76-32-10-14,39

5(4)
AUTHORS:

Yeremin, Ye. N., Kobozev, N. I., Lyubkovskaya, B. G.

TITLE:

The Conversion of Methane to Acetylene in the High-Voltage Arc
(Prevrashcheniye metana v atsetilen v vysokovol'tnoy duge)
I. The Effect of Pressure (I. Vliyaniye davleniya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1998, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2315-2323
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The experimental data were obtained at the Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Institute of Nitrogen Industry). According to earlier papers (Refs 1-3) it may be assumed that a silent discharge of the type occurring in the Siemens ozonizer does not lead to an acetylene formation. In the papers by Ye. N. Yeremin, M. Z. Al'tshuller, Z. I. Kir'yashkina and V. V. Igonin (Ref 5) and A. B. Tsentsiper (Ref 6) it was found that discharges at low pressure and low amperages are not efficient. D. K. Koller (Ref 4), who also worked with a glow discharge, found 90-100 mm to be the optimum pressure at an amperage of 100 mA. N. P. Bozhko et al. (Refs 7-9) showed that in a discharge in the high-voltage arc at a pressure of 35 mm up to 17 Vol% acetylene may be obtained in the reaction

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SOV/76-32-10-14/39

The Conversion of Methane to Acetylene in the High-Voltage Arc. I. The Effect of Pressure

products. In the experiments by Ye. N. Yeremin (Refs 10,16) it was found that the course of the reaction does not depend on the amperage but on the "Specific Energy". The latter concept was introduced by S. S. Vasil'yev, N. I. Kobozev and Ye. N. Yeremin (Ref 11) and was also used by D. K. Koller (Ref 4) as "Parameter q". A kinetic evaluation of the results obtained by Rudder and Biederman (Biderman) (Ref 13) by the authors of the present paper showed that a 12-fold acceleration in the conversion is obtained by a drop of the pressure from 760 to 88 mm (1500°). Investigations were carried out in the high-voltage arc at different pressures, especially from 70 mm to somewhat above 1 atmosphere absolute pressure in a reactor the diagram of which is given. The analyses of the Saratov gas used and the reaction products were carried out by means of the gas analyzer VTI. A drop in pressure considerably improves the conversion. At a pressure of 70-100 mm and the value $U/v \approx 3,5$ the percentage of acetylene in the gas reaches the value 16,6 and the general cracking -0,73 at an energy consumption of 11,2 kilowatt-hour/cm³ C₂H₂. It was found that the "Limiting Concentration" mentioned by N. P. Bozhko does not amount to 4%

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SOV/76-32-10-14/39

The Conversion of Methane to Acetylene in the High-Voltage Arc. I. The Effect of Pressure

at atmospheric pressure but that a concentration of 12% acetylene may be obtained with a minimum consumption of energy. The experimental results obtained were evaluated from the kinetic point of view by means of the method proposed by Yeregin (Ref 16). The pressure drop to 70-100 mm doubles the efficiency of the high-voltage arc in the reaction investigated. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 16 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1957

Card 3/3

LYUBLIN, I. S.

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Equipment

Feb 52

"New Choke Coil With Series-Parallel Connection of Windings for Electric-Arc Welding," I.S. Lyublin, Engr

"Avtogen Delo" No 2, p 25

Describes recently designed choke coil for welding transformer. Design permitted decrease in wt from 120 to 70 kg and conservation of copper by 40% and elec steel by 44%. Two windings 15 turns each are connected in series in 50-250 amp range and in parallel for high currents up to 700 amp. Smooth regulation is attained by varying air gap in magnetic system of choke coil.

212T22

LYUBLIN, I. S. (ENGR)

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Control Equip- May 52 .
ment

"Control of the Resistance Welding Process With an
Electromagnetic Vibrograph," I. S. Lyublin, Engr

"Avtozen Delo" No 5, pp 27, 28

Suggests simple method for quick adjustment check-
up of current interrupter. Instrument records
length of impulses and time-intervals. Presents
diagram of electromagnetic vibrograph. Coil of
electromagnet uses 220 or 380 v ac of industrial
frequency.

217T42

KATSNEL'SON, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUBLIN, I.Sh., inzh.; TRET'YAK, T.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; SHIPITSIN, V.V., inzh.

Inverter transformer with increased frequency. Elektrotehnika 36 no.7:
3-6 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

LYUBLIN, Isay Samuylovich; KIBILLOV, A.A., inzhener, retsenzent; AKHUE, A.I.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SARAFANNIKOVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Generators and transformers for arc welding] Generatory i trans-
formatory dlia dugovoi svarki. Pod red.A.I.Akhuna. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 60 p. (Nauchno-
populiarnaya biblioteka rabocheho-svarshchika, no.5) (MIRA 10:12)
(Electric generators) (Electric transformers) (Electric welding)

RUKHMAN, L.Ye., doktor med. nauk; LYUBLIN, S.D.; BANKIN, V.A.

Textolite apparatus for the support of paralyzed lower extremities in children. Orto., travm. i protez. 25 no.8:71-72 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta protezirovaniya (dir. - dotsent M.V. Strukov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, prospekt Karla Marksa, d. 9/12, Institut protezirovaniya.

I. C4189-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EII IJP(c) JE
ACC NR: AT6026545 SOURCE CODE: UR/2776/66/000/046/0020/0029

AUTHOR: Sinel'nikov, M. I.; Babakov, A. A.; Barziy, V. K.; Demchishin, A. V.;
Laskaronskiy, E. N.; Lyublin, Ye. B.; Fel'dgandler, E. G.; Cherkashina, N. P.; Chern-
yavskaya, S. G.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow (Tsentral'-
nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)

TITLE: A study of the plasticity of 1Kh21N5T (EI811) steel at high temperatures

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
Sbornik trudov, no. 46, 1966. Spetsial'nyye stali i splavy (Special steels and
alloys), 20-29

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, heat treatment, ^{plasticity} ~~hot ductility~~, metallographic examina-
tion, austenite, ferrite, temperature dependence / 1Kh21N5T steel, EI811 steel

ABSTRACT: Ten heats of EI811 steel containing 4.8-5.3% Ni and 0.25-0.53% Ti were pre-
pared in order to study the effect of temperature and ingot cementation time on phase
composition. The dependence between phase ratios and metal plasticity at high tem-
peratures was also studied. Samples were water quenched after heating at 1000, 1100,
1200, 1250 and 1300°C for 1, 2, 5 and 10 hr. Hot torsion tests were conducted at a
twist rate of 60 rpm at 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1250 and 1300°C after a 20 min soak.

Card 1/2

L 04189-67

ACC NR: AT6026545

16 4 3
The number of hot twists to fracture increased as a function of temperature. After fracturing, the samples were water quenched to retain the high temperature structure and then examined metallographically. The amount of austenite as a function of heat treatment for each steel is given. Micrographs of each treatment are shown for representative steel samples. The quantity of ferrite increased with rise in temperature or increase in time at temperature, with the most intense $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ conversion occurring in the 1200-1300°C range; by holding for 10 hrs in this range almost all of the structure became ferritic. The plasticity at different temperatures depended on the ratio of α - and γ -phases in the structure at the given temperature. Maximum plasticity resulted for γ -phase contents less than 25-30%. It was recommended that the ingots of EI811 steel be soaked at higher temperatures throughout rolling than is normally typical, i. e., at 1290 to 1310°C instead of 1250 to 1270°C. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 LC

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

co

3

THE functional properties of the cardiovascular system of laborers manifesting symptoms of lead poisoning. E. I. LUBILINA. *Arb. Leningrad. Inst. Gevrebhyg. u. Unfalbeschutz* 3, No. 4, 96-102(1930)--Workers manifesting 2nd-degree symptoms of Pb poisoning show an increase in the max. and min. blood pressures, if permitted to continue their deleterious occupations under the old conditions. When subjected to a change from the horizontal to the vertical position such workers manifest an increase in the pulse rate and a reduced increase in the min. pressure, while the lowering in the max. pressure is more pronounced. The functional changes are due to the contraction of the blood vessels as a result of the Pb poisoning. The functional properties of the cardiovascular system of workers afflicted with 1st-degree Pb poisoning differs only slightly from those of normal individuals. A change to a non-hazardous occupation for a year or two, or a two months' abstinence from the work considerably alleviates the functional symptoms. B. S. LAVINA

AS 10-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LYUBLINA, Ye. I.

Lyubline, Ye. I. - "Measuring the different characteristics of the flexor reflex and method of experimental study of the effect of commercial poisons on the nervous system," In: *Trudy nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fiziologii i patologii, Leningrad, 1954, No. 1, p. 1-10.* Bibliog: p. 6.

SO: U-3899, 10 July 58, (Latvian Journal of Physiol. State, No. 1, 1958).

BY BELVA, Ye. I.

Ljublin, Ye. I. - "Changes in the quantitative characteristics of the flexor under the effect of various narcosis, analgesia, and anesthesia." In: Izvestiya vuzov, fiziologiya i psichologiya, Leningrad, No. 1, 1969 - 21 pages.

NO: 1-3600, 10 July 69, (Let. iz Leningradskogo gos. univ., No. 1, 1969).

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

11

ca

Narcotic action of xenon. N. V. Lazarev, E. I. Lyubina, and R. Va. Matorskaya (Leningrad Research Inst. Industr. Hyg.). *Fiziol. Zhur. (J. Physiol.)* 34, 131-4 (1948).—The fact that Xe shows definite narcotic properties even at normal barometric pressure indicates that the inert gases can induce narcosis although apparently not participating in any chem. reactions in the body. With con. Xe (contg. 12% Kr) small mice were subjected to the previously described technique (Lazarev, *Biol. Action of Gases under Pressure*, 1941), in which the vessel was flushed with O₂, Xe was passed in for 2 min. and when the atm. of the vessel reached 48.5% Xe, the animals were in a state of narcosis within 3 min. and recovered in 3 min. after removal. A grown mouse under similar conditions was anesthetized in 10 min. (Xe level 75%) almost completely. Cockroaches showed definite partial narcosis at 3.1 atm. of Xe.

G. M. Kosolapov

ASB 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMY

ECONOMY

LYUBLINA, E. I.

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48, No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Action of antimony trioxide on the organism. I. D. Galastina, N. S. Dobryakova, I. F. Kreps, E. I. Lyubina, and Z. K. Pavlova (Sci. Research Inst. Ind. and Professional Hyg., Leningrad). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1953, No. 10, 25-7.
Expts. with rabbits and observations on human cases show that Sb_2O_3 is a toxic substance whose concn. in the atm. cannot exceed thousandths of mg. per/l. or less. Toxic effects are evident after prolonged inhalation of air contg. hundredths of mg./l. Skin deformations are among the symptoms of intoxication. G. M. Kosolapoff

LAZAREV, N.V.; ALEKSANDROV, I.S.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; AKKERBERG, I.I.; ZAKA-
BUNINA, M.S.; GADASKINA, I.D.; DOBRYAKOVA, N.S.; KREPS, I.F.; KARASIK,
V.M.; LEVINA, E.N.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L.; YEGOROV, N.M.; RYLOVA, M.L.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOV, B.D.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; LEKHINA,
Ye.T.; ZAMESHAYEVA, G.I.; ANISIMOV, A.N.; FRIDL'YAND, I.G.; DANETSKAYA,
O.L.; BOGOVSKIY, P.A.; TIUNOV, L.A.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.,
GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; KLINSKAYA, K.S.

Third Leningrad conference on the problems of industrial toxicology.

Farm. i toks. 16 no.2:59-62 Mr-Ap '53.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Poisons)

Pharmacology

Card 1/1 Pub. 38-2/18

FD-1903

Author : Lyublina, Ye. I.

Title : ~~Pharmacology~~
The effect of certain pharmacological agents on the duration of narcosis brought on by different narcotics

Periodical : Farm. i. toks., 17, 6-12, Nov/Dec 1954

Abstract : Investigated the differences in anesthetic action of organic solvents (gasoline and acetone) with various combinations of pharmacological agents (neostigmine, atropine, phenamine, Preparation 933 F, sodium bromide, and caffeine). Mice, anesthetized with gasoline and with acetone, were injected with pharmacological agents and the recovery time noted. Tables. Seven references; six USSR; six since 1940.

Institution: Toxicology Laboratory (Head - I. D. Gadaskina) State Sci-Res Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases

Submitted :

Name: LYUSLINA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna

Dissertation: Study of the effect of small concentrations of narcotics upon the central nervous system

Degree: Doc Biol Sci

Affiliation: State Scientific-Research Inst of Hygiene of Labor and Occupational Diseases of the Ministry of Health USSR

Defense Date, Place: 13 Jul 55, Council of the Naval Med Acad

Certification Date: 15 Jun 57

Source: BRVO 16/57

Lyublina, E.I.

V
AD Significance of the functional state of cerebral cortex on the action on rabbit of small concentrations of some narcotics. E. I. Lyublina (Inst. Ind. Hyg. and Occupational Diseases, Leningrad). *Russol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 41, 817-21 (1955).--NaBr at 5 mg/kg. greatly raises the threshold level of gasoline and PhCl in respect to the flexure reflex in rabbits. NaBr similarly eliminated the fluctuations of the reflex caused by inhalation of small amounts of EtOH or Me₂CO. Removal of the cortex eliminated the above action of NaBr completely. G. M. Kosolapoff

LYUBLINA, Ye. I.

V-10

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Toxicology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 28258.

Author : Lyublina Ye. I.

Inst : State Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

Title : Importance of Determination of Minimal Concentrations of Poisons Effecting Conditioned and Unconditioned Reflexes in Man and Animals in Order to Establish the Limit of Allowable Concentrations.

Orig Pub : Tr. Yubileyn. nauchn. sessii, posvyashch. 30-letney deyat-sti Gos. n-i in-ta, gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy. L., 1957, 344-351.

Abstract : The existence of lineal relationship between the logarythms of the limits of nonelectrolyte concentration in a pure aqueous solution in the blood

Card 1/3

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Toxicology.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol. , No 6, 1958. 28258.

Abstract : and tissues of the organism inducing a minimal disturbance of the reflex activity in the animal (rabbit) and man on one hand, and the logarithm of the coefficient of separation (CS) of oil and water on the other hand is shown. On this basis the knowledge of the CS for the nonelectrolyte which is again placed into production makes it possible to approximately determine the order of the magnitude of the limit of its concentration for man. This concentration may be established by comparing a similar concentration for a rabbit and the experimental determination of the changes of the conditioned reflex or unconditioned reflex reactions with a particular emphasis on the value of the determination of the limit of concentration which upon a 40 minute exposure produces a time change in the reflex curve of the rabbit. Formulas for

Card 2/3

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Toxicology.

V-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958. 28258.

Abstract : the calculation of the magnitude of the concentration limit of the nonelectrolyte on the basis of CS of oil/water, its solubility in water, and for its transition from the threshold of concentration in a pure aqueous solution to the limit of allowable concentration in the air are provided. For this transition the denominator 10 derived by comparing the threshold and the capacity of allowable concentrations which were established for thoroughly studied vapors of nonelectrolytes under industrial conditions is used. The proposed method for the calculated determination of the approximate capacity of allowable concentrations is applicable only in regard to nonelectrolytes which have no manifested specific action.

Card 3/3

U-3

LYUBLINA, Y. I.

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Analeptics

Abs Jour : Referat Zh.-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3370

Author : Vasil'ev, K.G., Karayev, I.S., Lazarev, N.V., Lyublina, Ye.I., Ovcharov, V.G.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Possibility of Raising the Body's Resistance to Noxious Environmental Factors.

Orig Pub : Gigiyena truda i prof. zabolevaniya, 1957, No 2, 13-24.

Abstract : The problem of artificial alteration of the body's reactivity occupies one of the leading places in pathology and clinical practice at present. In experiments on mice, dibasol and an extract of ginseng (prepared in a ratio of 1:1) increased the altitude ceiling of animals (i.e. the altitude which had been previously fatal.) An ascent to an altitude

Card : 1/3

U-3

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Analeptics

Abs Jour : Referat Zh.-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3370

Abstract : of 6,000 m caused a complete, or almost complete, temporary inhibition of conditioned reflexes in rabbits with conditioned reflexes already present. This interference preliminary administration of dibasol in a dose of 10 mg/kg. Under the influence of a high barometric pressure the ability of the CNS to summate subthreshold stimuli was significantly decreased in mice and rabbits. Administration of dibasol almost completely restored this ability. An extract of ginseng had a similar effect in experiments on mice. Dibasol increased the body's resistance to quite energetic and sudden interferences (during centrifugation of mice or abrupt changes in the position of rabbits in space). Protection effects of dibasol were revealed in poisoning with MnCl₂, NaCN, tetraethyl lead, tricresol phosphate and benzene. The authors concluded that dibasol and an extract of ginseng may be valuable under working conditions, since they increase the

Card : 2/3

LYUBLINA, Ye.I.

Role of the combined effects of small doses of sodium bromide and liminal doses of narcotics on the higher nervous activity [with summary in English]. "hur.vys.nerv.dosiat. 7 no.3:447-450 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy, Leningrad.

(NARCOTICS, effects,

on higher nervous activity, eff. of sodium bromide (Rus))

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, effect of drugs on,

narcotics in liminal doses on higher nervous activity, eff. of sodium bromide (Rus))

(BROMIDES, effects,

sodium, on higher nervous activity reaction at liminal doses of narcotics (Rus))

LYUBLINA, Ye. I.

Method for an orthostatic test in chronic experiments in rabbits.
Fiziol.shur. 43 no.9:903-905 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevanii, Leningrad.

(POSTURE,
orthostatic test in rabbits (Rus))

LYUBLINA, Ye. I.

~~Parabiosis and nonelectrolytes. Uch. zap. IGU no. 222:142-159 '57.~~
(MIRA 10:8)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy,
g. Leningrad.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (NARCOTICS)

LYUBLINA, Ye. I. (Leningrad)

Possibility of computing "physical" toxicity for making provisional determinations of the limit of permissible concentrations.

Gig.truda i prof.zab. 2 no.2:41-47 Mr-Ap'58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta truda i profzabolevaniy.
(TOXICOLOGY)

LAZAREV, N.V., prof.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; ROZIN, M.A. (Leningrad)

State of nonspecific increased resistance. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap.
3 no.4:16-21 JI-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii, farmatsii i farmakognozii (zav. - zas-
luzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V. Lazarev) Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova i toksikologicheskoy labora-
torii (zav. - prof. I.D. Gadaskina) Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny
truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(ADAPTATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

LYUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Determination by calculation of preliminary maximum permissible concentrations of organic substances in the air of working areas.
Gig. i san. 25 no. 12:20-25 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(AIR--PCLLUTION)

GADASKINA, I.D.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; MINKINA, N.A.; RYLOVA, M.L. (Leningrad)

Some data on the influence on the animal organism of carbon monoxide under conditions of continuous and intermittent action. Gig.truda i prof.zab. no.11:13-18 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

(CARBON MONOXIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GOLUBEV, A. A.; LYUBLINA, Ye. I. (Leningrad)

Calculation method for establishing approximately the maximum permissible concentration of organic substances in the atmosphere of industrial premises. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.4:26-32 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

(INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY)

LYUBLINA, YE. I.

"The Use of the Method of Correlational Pleiads in the Detection of Connection
between Physicochemical Properties of Substances and Their Toxicity"

Report presented at the 3rd Conference on the use of Mathematics in Biology,
Leningrad University, 23-28 Jan. 1961

(Primeneniye matematicheskikh Metodov v Biologii. II, Leningrad, 1963 pp 5-11)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; GADASKINA, I.D., prof.; GOLUBEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.; ZIL'BER, Yu.D., kand. med. nauk; LAZAREV, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk; LOYT, A.O.; LYUBLINA, Ye.I., doktor biol. nauk; LYKHINA, Ye.T., kand. biol. nauk; MINKINA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; RUSIN, V.Ya., kand. med. nauk; SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SPERANSKIY, S.V., TRAKHTENBERG, I.M., dots.; FILOV, V.A., kand. biol. nauk; TSIRK, K.G., kand. med. nauk; CHEKUNOVA, M.P., kand. med. nauk; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; LAZAREV, N.V., zasl.deyat.nauki, prof., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; BASINA, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Toxic industrial substances; handbook for chemists, engineers and physicians] Vrednye veshchestva v promyshlennosti; spravochnik dlia khimikov, inzhenerov i vrachei. Izd.4., perer.i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Pt.2.[Inorganic and metallo-organic compounds] Neorganicheskie i elementorganicheskie soedineniia. 1963. 619 p. (MIRA 17:2)

LYUBLINA, Ye.I.; GOLUBEV, A.A.

Use of the method of correlative groups of isotopes
for discovering the relation between the physicochemical
properties of substances and their toxicity. Prim. mat.
metod. v biol. no.2:90-93 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

*

LEBLINA, Ye.I.

Some characteristics of the action of secretions of types 1 and 2 on the organism of mammals. *Nest. dok. no. 48154-155, 163*
(MIA 121.)

1. In this category there are: long-term activity, retention.

AUTHOR: Filov, V. A.; Lyublina, Ye. I. B

TITLE: Relationship between the toxic effects of volatile organic compounds and their physicochemical properties

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 602-608

TOPIC TAGS: organic compound, toxicology

ABSTRACT: The authors used published data to determine the relationship between 5 indices of toxicity of volatile organic compounds and 38 of their physicochemical properties. The 5 indices included: (1) LD₅₀ - lethal dose for 50% of white mice when the substance was injected into the stomach; (2) LC₅₀ - lethal concentration for 50% of white mice poisoned by inhalation for 2 hours; (3) NC₅₀ - narcotic concentration for 50% of mice with 2 hours of poisoning; (4) C_{thresh} - threshold concentration causing a change in the characteristics of the unconditioned flexor reflex in rabbits after 40 minutes of exposure; (5) MPC - maximum permissible concentration. The properties investigated were of three kinds: (1) those determined by

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L 62480-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018798

3

the supermolecular level of organization of the substance; (II) those determined at the molecular level and including those associated with the molecular structure, with the kinetic energy of the molecules, and with the energy of molecular interaction (among themselves and with other molecules); (III) those determined at the nuclear-electron level. The results were expressed in the form of correlation factors. The data are of value in partial forecasting of the toxicity of new compounds and in judging the mechanisms of action of the substances, their transport to the site of action, etc. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut onkologii AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Oncology, AMN SSSR); Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy, Leningrad (Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases)

SUBMITTED: 24Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, GC

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 024

dm
Card 2/2

LYUBLINSKAYA, A.A.

Some peculiarities in the relationship between word and vision in the formation of concepts in the preschool child. Vop.psikhol. no.1:70-80 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pedagogiki Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena.
(Imagination) (Child study)

LYUBLINSKAYA, A.A.

44

New books on the study of speech development in children. Vop.
psikhol. 2 no.5:175-176 S-0 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Children--Language)

LYUBLINSKAYA, Anna Aleksandrovna; ZHUKOV, I.V., red.; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya.,
tekhn.red.; GARNEK, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Study on the psychological development of the child; infancy
and preschool age] Ocherki psikhicheskogo razvitiia rebenka;
rannii i doskol'nyi vozrast. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.pedagog.
nauk RSFSR, 1959. 545 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Child study)

LYUBLINSKAYA, A.A.

Nature of action in the conception of the formation of mental actions.
Vop.psikhol. 6 no.3:136-141 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertseva.
(Thought and thinking)

CHISTOVICH, L.A.; KOZHEVNIKOV, V.A.; ALYAKHINSKIY, V.V.; BONDARENKO, L.V.; GOLUZINA, A.G.; KLAAS, Yu.A.; KUZ'MIN, Yu.I.; LISENKO, D.M.; LEUELENSKAYA, V.V.; FELCHEROVA, N.A.; SHUPLYAKOV, V.S.; SHUPLYAKOVA, N.E.

[Speech: Articulation and perception] Artikulyatsiya i vospriyatie. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 240 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziologii im. I.I.Pavlova.

LYUBLINSKIY, K. [Liublins'kiy, K.], inzh. (g. Donetsk)

Towers over a town. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no. 12 28 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Donetsk--Mining engineering)

LYUBLINSKIY, Konstantin Ivanovich; FAYBISOVICH, I.L., redaktor; ALADOVA,
Ye.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Multirope hoisting machines with pulleys and friction drums]
Mnogokanatnye podzemnye ustanovki so shkivami i barabanami
trenia. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 35 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Mine hoisting)

LYUBLINSKIY, K.

Multirope hoisting machines. Mast. ugl. 6 no.7:16-18 JI '57.

(MLRA 10:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela pod'yemnykh mashin Dngiprouglemasha.
(Mine hoisting)

~~LYUBLINSKIY, Konstantin Ivanovich; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., red.izd-va;~~
~~BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.~~

[Aspects of multi-rope hoisting] Voprosy mnogokanatnogo
pod"ema. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 44 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Mine hoisting)

LYUBLINSKIY, Konstantin Ivanovich; SVETLICHNYI, Pavel Luk'yanovich;
SHOROKHOVA, A.V., otv.red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Mine hoisting machines and winches with turbine-type
reduction gear] Shakhtnye podzemnye mashiny i lebedki s turbo-
muftami. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu
delu, 1960. 56 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(Hoisting machinery--Hydraulic drive)
(Power transmission)

LYUBLINSKIY, K. I.

Increasing the capacity of hoisting installations without
changing the hoisting machines. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.5:12
My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Dongiprouglesh.
(Hoisting machinery)

LYUBLINSKIY, K.I., inzh.; LEVITIN, L.G., inzh.

Portable winches for replacing wire rope in wire hoisting equipment. Ugol'.prom. no.3:56-58 My-Je '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Dongiprouglemash.

LYUBLINSKIY, K.I., inzh.; MAKSIMOV, L.T., inzh.

Spring drive for mine-hoist brakes. Bezop.truda v prom. 7
no.3:8-11 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Dongiprouglemash.
(Mine hoisting--Safety appliances)

Л. ЛУБЛИНСКИЙ П. И.

Л. ЛУБЛИНСКИЙ, П. И.

Преступления в области воздушного транспорта. (In: Вопросы
воздушного права, в. 2. Москва, 1930. p. 180-189)
Title tr.: Crimes in air transport.

NN

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

LYUBLINSKIY, V.S.

In the Laboratory for the Conservation and Restoration of
Documents. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no. 1:127 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

AUTHOR: Lyublinskiy, V. S., Candidate of History SOV/30-58-8-20/43

TITLE: The Service for the Conservation of Documents (Sluzhba sokhrannosti tekstov) Laboratory for the Restoration and the Conservation of Documents of the AS USSR (**V. Laboratoriia restavratsii i konservatsii dokumentov Akademii nauk SSSR**)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 111-113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following factors had a negative influence on the preservation of the stock of the archives: a lack of space and the insuitability of the allotted rooms, the effects of climate, an inappropriate treatment and after-effects of the war. In large libraries specialised workshops for the restoration of documents have been established long ago. In recent years also departments for book hygiene were established. The archives depots have their own restaurators. In the Glavnoye arkhivnoye upravleniye MVD SSSR (Main Administration of the Archives MVD USSR) a Tsentral' naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (Central Scientific Research Laboratory) was established. The Laboratoriya restavratsii i konservatsii

Card 1/3

The Service for the Conservation of Documents. SOV/30-58-8-20/43
Laboratory for the Restauration and the Conservation of Documents of the AS
USSR

dokumentov Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory for the Restauration and Conservation of Documents of the AS USSR) was founded in 1934 by the eminent expert of archeological restauration, N.P. Tikhonov. He died in 1942 during the war, and henceforth the laboratory lost some of its importance. In the last year the laboratory was affiliated to the Otdeleniye istoricheskikh nauk (Department of History). It was entrusted with the supervision of all archives and libraries of the AS USSR. A number of experts were transferred to the laboratory. The scientific council consists, apart from historians and archeologists, of biologists, chemists and of optical scientists. The chairman is N.I. Nikitin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR. Recently, a restauration was carried out of the archives of Maksim Gor'kiy and others. Advances were also recorded in the technique of photographing documents by the light of their own luminescence. In the illustrations works by D.P. Erastov are given. The worker of the laboratory N.G. Belen'kaya is occupied with the development of a protective cover for old documents. Physical methods of the

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The Service for the Conservation of Documents. NOV '50-58-8420 '43
Laboratory for the Restoration and the Conservation of Documents of the AS
USSR

sterilization of documents are developed in the biological
department under the supervision of A.P. Petrova-Zavacrodnyaya.
By the mounting of a high-frequency generator **LGD** it will
be possible from 1958 onward to sterilize documents by means
of a magnetic field.
There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

LYUBMAN, I. B.

"Equipment GC-1 (mine Centerer) for Testing the Verticality of Mine Shafts".
Nauch. tr. Mosk. gorn. in-ta, No. 12, pp 71-80, 1954.

A new apparatus called a mine centerer is suggested. The instrument is
briefly described. It is manufactured by Kharkov Instrument Plant.
(RZhAstr. No. 1, 1956)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

ROMANOV, V.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYUBMAN, I.B.,
inzhenер.

Adjustment of mine surveying traverses in underground mining.
Nauch. trudy MOI no.12:140-147 '54. (MLRA 10:2)

(Mine surveying)

LYUBMAN I.B.

ROMANOV, V.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYUBMAN, I.B.,
gornyy inzhener-marksheyder.

New development of the symmetrical method of mine orientation.
Ugol' 29 no.10:32-35 0 '54. (MLBA 7:11)
(Mine surveying)

LYUBMAN, I.B., gornyy inzh.; BELYAYEV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reverse order of mine orientation using a single plumb bob. Nauch.
trudy MGI no.18:145-160 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Mine surveying)

RYZHOV, Petr Aleksandrovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUKRINSKIY, Viktor Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; GUDKOV, Valentin Mikhaylovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KROTOV, Gavriil Alekseyevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LYUBMAN, Izrail' Borisovich, assistent; RUDAKOV, Mikhail Lazarevich, prof., doktor; PIKULIN, A.P., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BUTKEVICH, T.V., red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Mine surveying] Marksheiderskoe delo. Pod nauchnoi red. P.A. Ryzhova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvatnoi metallurgii, 1958. 463 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Mine surveying)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042418

S/0000/63/000/000/0034/0038

AUTHOR: Lyubman, N. Ya.; Shostak, F. T.

TITLE: Anion exchange membranes of the Ankalit A type

SOURCE: Respublikanskoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po ionnomu obmenu. Alma-Ata, 1962. Teoriya i praktike ionnogo obmena (Theory and practice of ion exchange); trudy* soveshchaniya. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1963, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, ion exchange membrane, anion exchange membrane, Ankalit A, polyethylene film, polyethylene polyamine, epichlorohydrin copolymer, dichloroethane copolymer, polymer film mechanical property, polymer film electrical property

ABSTRACT: The authors report the synthesis of a new type of anion-exchange membrane, Ankalit A, with a linearly-spatial structure and electrochemical properties nearly identical to those of homogeneous membranes, but with higher mechanical properties. By its membrane structure, Ankalit A is a cross-bonded active polymer whose lattice contains interwoven linear macromolecules of an inert thermoplastic polymer. As material for the synthesis, the systems

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polyethylene - polyethylenepolyamines - epichlorohydrin, and polyethylene - polyethylenepoly-
amines - dichloroethane were found to yield optimal results. In a typical process, the powered
low-pressure polyethylene was mixed at room temperature with polyethylenepolyamines,
dichloroethane was added, the mass was mixed and placed in an autoclave at 120C. The water-
absorption, swelling capacity, electrical resistance and membrane potential of these mem-
branes were investigated in relation to the ratio of ion-exchanging component and polyethylene.
The mechanical properties of these membranes are adequate even when they are used without
reinforcement. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table and 2 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences, AN
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Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042422

S/0000/63/000/000/0054/0058

AUTHOR: Lyubman, N. Ya. ; Shostak, F. T. ; Imagnaziyeva, G. K.

TITLE: Sulfuration of films made from styrene-ethylene combined polymers

SOURCE: Respublikanskoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po ionnomu obmenu. Alma-Ata, 1962. Teoriya i praktika ionnogo obmena (Theory and practice of ion exchange); trudy* soveshchaniya. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1963, 54-58

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, cation exchange membrane, copolymer film, styrene ethylene copolymer, sulfuration, Ankalit resin, plasticizer, bonding agent decomposition, copolymer electrical property

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the mechanism of synthesis of Ankalit K-1 cation exchange membranes from styrene-ethylene copolymers plasticized by the SAP bonding agent. The process is understood to be the result of the action of the formaldehyde liberated in the decomposition of the bonding agent by concentrated H_2SO_4 , which causes the polystyrene macromolecules to form a polymer with spatial structure. The rate of formation of a bonded polystyrene depends on the rate of decomposition of the bonding agent, which is in turn a func-

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tion of the rate of diffusion of the H_2SO_4 into the film. The kinetics of formation of a bonded polystyrene, as well as the dependence of the static exchange capacity and specific electrical conductivity of copolymer membranes on the duration and temperature of sulfuration, are diagrammed (see the Enclosure). The electrical conductivity was found to decrease with decreasing sulfuration temperature. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 6 formulas and 2 chemical equations.

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Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042422

ENCLOSURE: 01

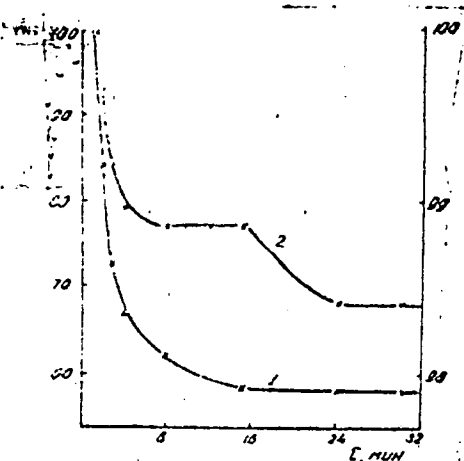


Fig. 1. Dependence of the electrical resistivity (1) and selectivity (2) on duration of sulfuration at 70C. Left ordinate = electrical resistivity in ohm-cm; right ordinate = selectivity in %; abscissa = time in mins.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042423

8/0000/63/000/000/0059/0067

AUTHOR: Lyubman, N. Ya.; Shoatak, F. T.

TITLE: Synthesis of ion exchange membranes of the Ankalit K-1 type

SOURCE: Respublikanskoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po ionnomu obmenu. Alma-Ata, 1962. Teoriya i praktika ionnogo obmena (Theory and practice of ion exchange); trudy* soveshchaniya. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1963, 59-67

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, ion exchange membrane, Ankalit resin, polyethylene, polystyrene, copolymer film, bonding agent, polystyrene copolymer, polymer swelling, copolymer film electrical property, membrane potential

ABSTRACT: In order to find a simple and effective procedure for the synthesis of ion exchange membranes, the authors undertook to combine polyethylene with polystyrene and prepare membranes by the subsequent introduction of ionogenic groups. Special plasticizing agents (unidentified in this work) were prepared which considerably decreased the melting point of both polymers, as well as acting as a bonding agent and causing the polymers to swell. These

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plasticizing agents permitted union of the polymers by brief hot rolling and formulation of films by hot pressing at 110-140C. Ion exchange membranes with a specific resistivity of 50-90 ohms, a selectivity of up to 89%, and an ionogenic group concentration equivalent to that in a 4.5-5.0 μ solution of a strong electrolyte were then prepared. The influence of the relative amounts of bonding agent and polystyrene and the proportions of the polyethylene and polystyrene on the properties of the membranes, the kinetics of membrane swelling, the membrane potential and the electrical conductivity were also investigated. The swelling, moisture capacity and electrical conductivity generally decreased with increasing amounts of bonding agent, while the membrane potential increased sharply. The electrical resistivity was found to drop sharply with an increase in sodium polystyrene sulfonate in the membrane, reaching a minimum of 40-50 ohm \cdot cm at a polystyrene content of 70% or more, while the membrane potential increased to a maximum at 60% polystyrene sulfonate and then decreased. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

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Card 2/3

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NO REF SOV: 006

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