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CA FILIPPOVA, M.P.

9

Determination of the coefficient of heat conductivity of ores. I. B. Silvain and M. P. Filippova. *Gornyi Zhur.* 124, No. 10, 9-12(1950).—Detn. of temp. at various depths from the surface over a period of time with the aid of special soil thermometers as well as thermocouples is described.
M. Hoseh

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BARON, L.I.; FILIPPOVA, M.P.

Conference on results of laboratory experiments with certain types of respirators. Gig.i san. no.4:54-56 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Respirators)

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FILIPPOVA, M. P.

Filippova, M. P. -- "Working of Deposits of Sodium Sulfate and Investigation of the Influence of Natural Conditions on the Dehydration of Mirabilite in Extraction." Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Mining Affairs, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 24, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 91-104

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BARON, L.I.; FILIPOVA, M.P.

Investigation on the use of the condensation method for mine dust trapping. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk no.8:162-164 Ag '55.
(Mine dusts) (MLRA 9:1)

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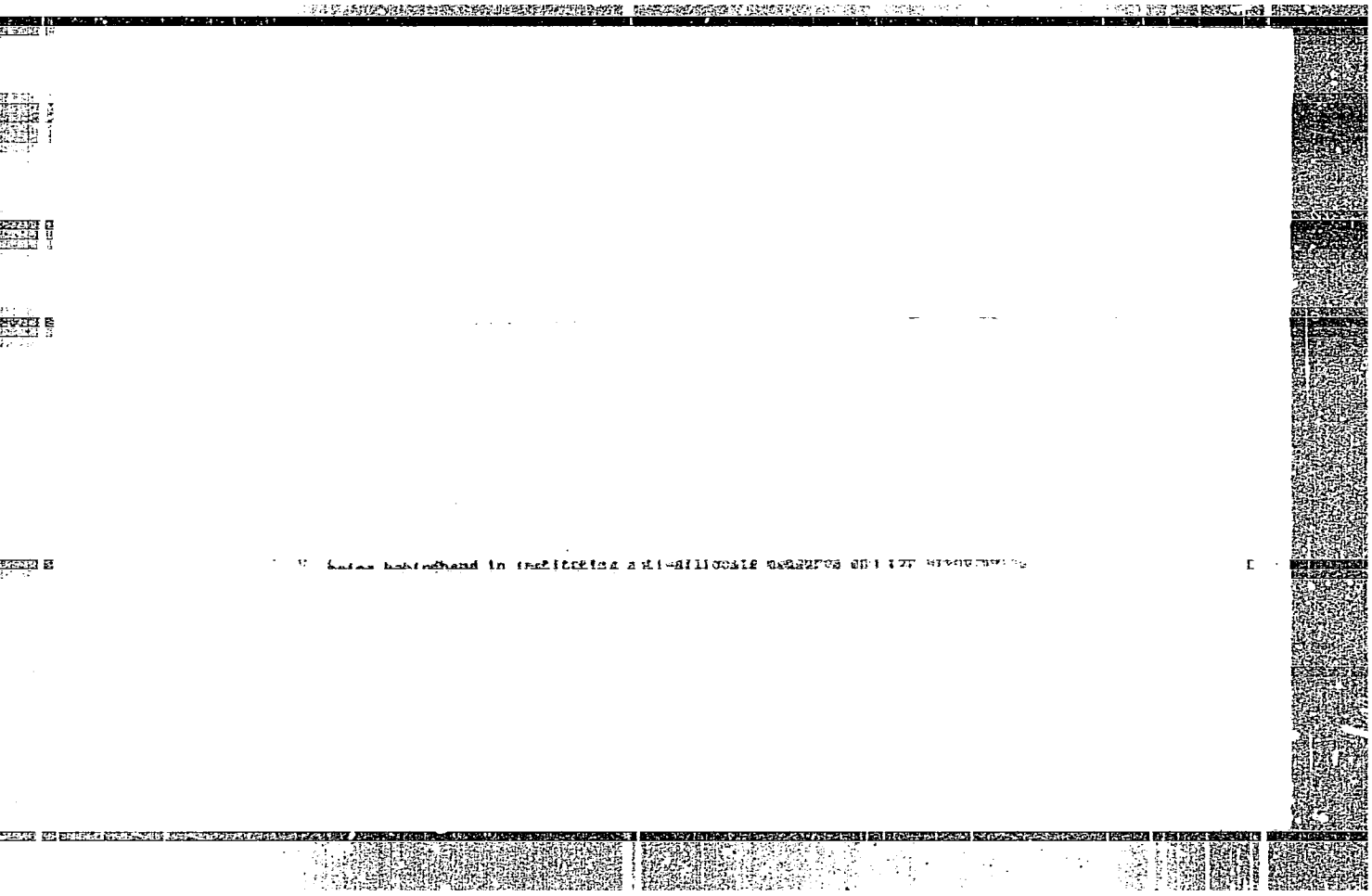

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FILIPPOVA, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

All-Union congress on the reduction of the dust content of the atmosphere of mines in mining industry enterprises.. Gor.zhur. no.5:74-75 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Komissiya pri AN SSSR po bor'be s silikozom, Moskva.
(Mine dusts)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Comparative evaluation of dry dust collectors in drilling operations. Sbor. rab. po silik. no.3:199-208 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Sentral'naya komissiya po bor'be s silikozom.
(Dust collectors)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Results of testing dry dust collectors for boring work. Gor. zhur. no.4:69-72 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Komissii pri AN SSSR po bor'be s silikozom.
(Dust collectors) (Boring)

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FILIPPOVA, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Development of the work on the control of pneumoconiosis in the mining industry of the Soviet Union. Bor'ba s sil. 5:7-13 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni Skochinskogo
(Mine dusts—Prevention)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHURINOVA, M.K., gornyy inzh.

Testing new dust-filter masks. Gor. zhur. no. 12:67-70 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. TSentral'naya komissiya po bor'be s silikozom, Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

ZHARIKOVA, G.G.; FILIPPOVA, M.S.; MAKAROVA, G.Ya.

Sporulation of Bacillus brevis var. G.B. Antibiotiki 8 no.12:1080-1082 D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

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FILIPPOVA, M.S.; LANDAU, N.S.; NEFELOVA, M.V.

Formation of the antibiotic of the candicidin type. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.3:347-351 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.

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FILIPPOVA, M.S.

Preservation of the culture of Bacillus brevis var. G.-B. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.3:546-550 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta M.V.Lomonosova.

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KIRISOV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; FILIPPOVA, M.V., otv. za vypusk; VORONTSOVA, Z.Z., tekhn.red.

[Game and game birds of the Udmurt A.S.S.R.] Okhotnich'e-promyslovye zveri i ptitsy Udmurtii. Izd.2. Izhevsk, Udmurtskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Udmurt A.S.S.R.--Game and game birds)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

STROGOVA, Yekaterina Grigor'yevna; FILIPPOVA,N., redaktor; SHESTAKOV,A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[History of an hypothesis] Istoriia odnoi gipotezy. [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1955. 86 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(Cosmogony)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

MOROKOV, Aleksandr Antonovich; Vavilov, S.I., akademik; FILIPPOVA, M. POMERANTSEVA, O.; DOBROV, tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

Mikhail Vasil'evich Lomonosov; 1711-1765. Moskva Izd-vo Tsk VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia", 1955. 926 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

SAFRONOV, Vadim Andreyevich; FILIPPOVA, N., redaktor; TEROSHIN, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Travels into the unknown] Puteshestviia v nevedomoe. [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1956. 238 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Humbold, Alexander, 1769-1859)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, V.N.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Antipov, I.N. Filippova, V. N. Pak, K.P. Sambur, G. N.	"Improvement of Solonetzi in the SSR"	Institute of Soils imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, Academy of Sciences USSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

MURYAYEV, E.; FILIPPOVA, N., redaktor; BODROV, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Unbeaten paths; notes of a geographer] Neprotorennymi putiami; zapiski geografa. Izd. 3-e, dop. [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1954. 390 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Soviet Central Asia--Description and travel) (Mongolia--description and travel)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

IZOTOVA, T. YE., FILIPPOVA, N.A.

A comparative characteri ation of the toxicological properties of tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate and dimethyl diethyl dithiopyrophosphate.

Khimiya i Primeneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Soyedineniy (Chemistry and application of organophosphorus compounds) A. YE. ARBUZOV, Ed. Publ. by Kazan Affil. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1962, 632 pp.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1959 Kazan Conference on Chemistry of Organophosphorus Compounds.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

PERSHIN, N.I.; ALEKSANDROV, V.I.; ILLERITSKIY, N.Ye.; TABACHKOV, I.F.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.I.; KANAR', I.A.; YAS'KO, A.M.; KLYUKIN, A.P.; POLYAKOV, V.S.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.; SMAGORINSKIY, B.S., red.; IZHBOLDINA, S.I., tekhn. red.

[The millionth tractor; on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant (1930-1960)] Millionnyi traktor; k 30-letiiu Stalingradskogo traktornogo zavoda (1930-1960). Stalingrad, Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo 1960. 94 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Stalingradskiy traktornyy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo. (Volgograd--Tractor industry)

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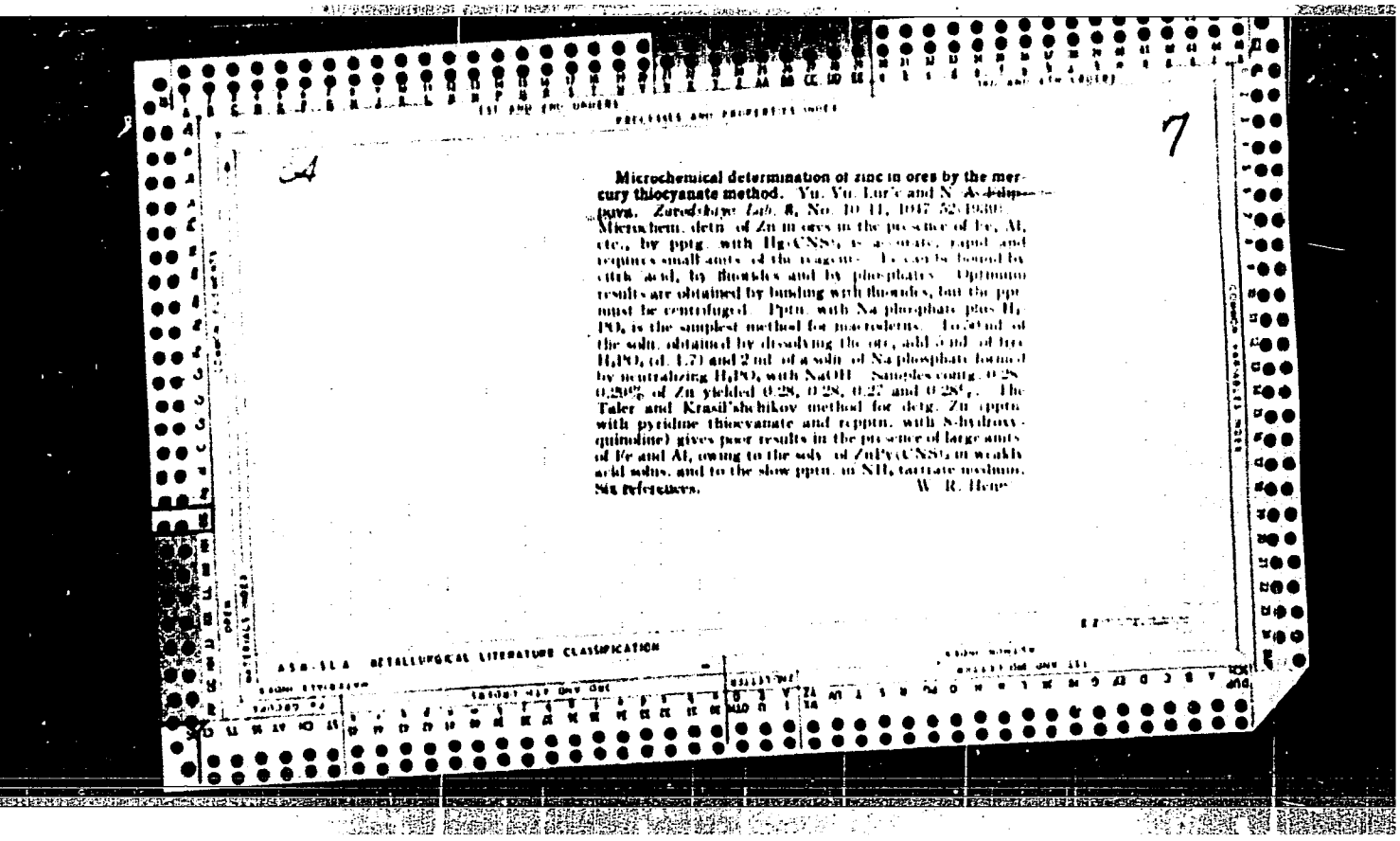

Microchemical determination of zinc in ores by the mercury thiocyanate method. Yu. Yu. Lur'e and N. A. [illegible]. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, No. 10-11, 1047-52 (1939). Microchem. detn. of Zn in ores in the presence of Fe, Al, etc., by pptg. with $Hg(CNS)_2$ is accurate, rapid and requires small amts. of the reagent. Interference by citric acid, by fluorides and by phosphates. Optimum results are obtained by fusing with fluorides, but the ppt. must be centrifuged. Pptn. with Na phosphate plus H_2SO_4 is the simplest method for macroelements. To 5 ml. of the soln. obtained by dissolving the ore, add 5 ml. of 1:1 H_2SO_4 (d. 1.7) and 2 ml. of a soln. of Na phosphate formed by neutralizing H_2SO_4 with NaOH. Samples containing 0.28, 0.20% of Zn yielded 0.28, 0.28, 0.27 and 0.28%. The Taler and Krasil'shchikov method for detg. Zn (pptn. with pyridine thiocyanate and repptn. with 8-hydroxyquinoline) gives poor results in the presence of large amts. of Fe and Al, owing to the sol'y. of $Zn(Py(CNS)_2$ in weakly acid solns. and to the slow pptn. in NH_4 tartrate medium. Six references. W. R. Henn

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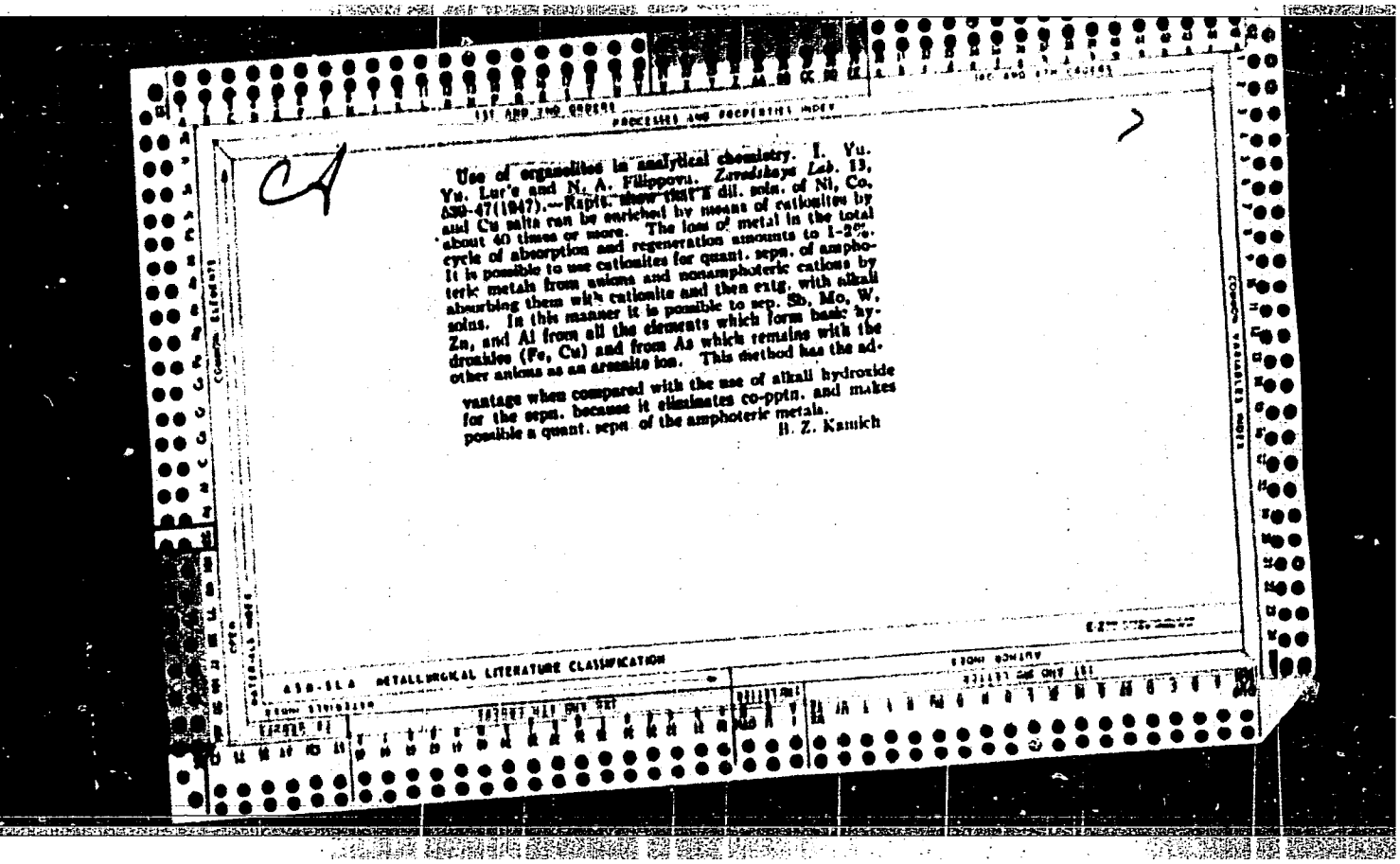

CA

Use of organolites in analytical chemistry. I. Yu. Yu. Luc'o and N. A. Filippova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 13, 430-47(1947).—Kapits. show that dil. solns. of Ni, Co, and Cu salts can be enriched by means of cationites by about 40 times or more. The loss of metal in the total cycle of absorption and regeneration amounts to 1-2%. It is possible to use cationites for quant. sepn. of amphoteric metals from anions and nonamphoteric cations by absorbing them with cationite and then extg. with alkali solns. In this manner it is possible to sep. Sb, Mo, W, Zn, and Al from all the elements which form basic hydroxides (Fe, Cu) and from As which remains with the other anions as an arsenite ion. This method has the advantage when compared with the use of alkali hydroxide for the sepn. because it eliminates co-pptn. and makes possible a quant. sepn of the amphoteric metals.

H. Z. Kamich

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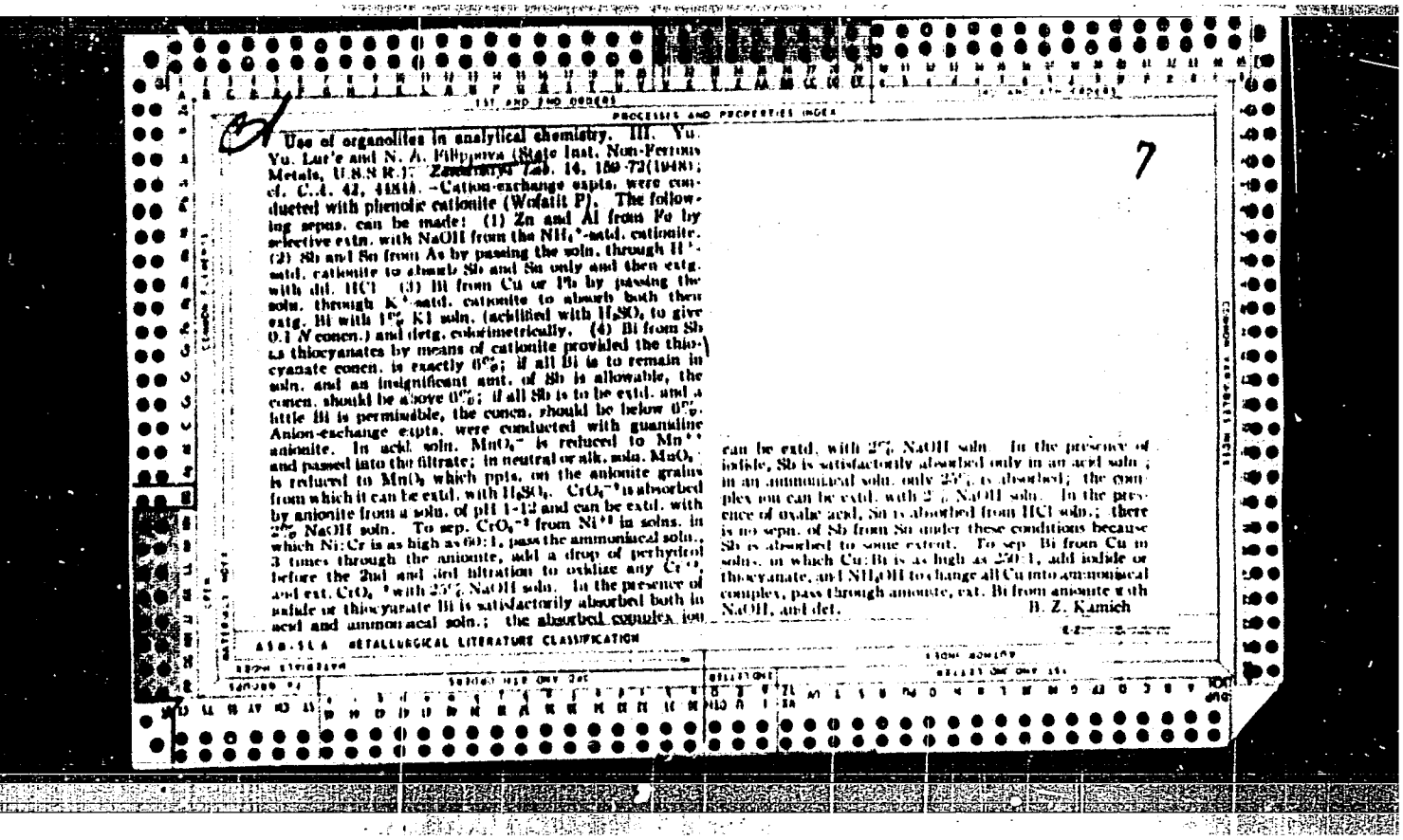

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Use of organolites in analytical chemistry. III. Yu. Yu. Lur'e and N. A. Filippova (State Inst. Non-Ferrous Metals, U.S.S.R.). Zavodskaya Lab. 14, 159-72(1948); cf. C.A. 42, 4181h. —Cation-exchange expts. were conducted with phenolic cationite (Wofatit P). The following seps. can be made: (1) Zn and Al from Fe by selective extn. with NaOH from the NH_4^+-satd. cationite. (2) Sb and Sn from As by passing the soln. through H^+-satd. cationite to absorb Sb and Sn only and then extg. with dil. HCl. (3) Bi from Cu or Pb by passing the soln. through K^+-satd. cationite to absorb both then extg. Bi with 1% KI soln. (acidified with H_2SO_4 to give 0.1 *N* concn.) and detg. colorimetrically. (4) Bi from Sb as thiocyanates by means of cationite provided the thiocyanate concn. is exactly 0%; if all Bi is to remain in soln. and an insignificant amt. of Sb is allowable, the concn. should be above 0%; if all Sb is to be extd. and a little Bi is permissible, the concn. should be below 0%. Anion-exchange expts. were conducted with guanuline anionite. In acid soln. MnO_4^- is reduced to Mn^{++} and passed into the filtrate; in neutral or alk. soln. MnO_4^- is reduced to MnO_2 which ppts. on the anionite grains from which it can be extd. with H_2SO_4. CrO_4^{--} is absorbed by anionite from a soln. of pH 1-12 and can be extd. with 2% NaOH soln. To sep. CrO_4^{--} from Ni^{++} in solns. in which Ni:Cr is as high as 60:1, pass the ammoniacal soln. 3 times through the anionite, add a drop of perhydrol before the 2nd and 3rd filtration to oxidize any Cr^{+++}, and ext. CrO_4^{--} with 25% NaOH soln. In the presence of iodide or thiocyanate Bi is satisfactorily absorbed both in acid and ammoniacal soln.; the absorbed complex ion can be extd. with 2% NaOH soln. In the presence of iodide, Sb is satisfactorily absorbed only in an acid soln.; in an ammoniacal soln. only 25% is absorbed; the complex ion can be extd. with 2% NaOH soln. In the presence of oxalic acid, Sn is absorbed from HCl soln.; there is no sepn. of Sb from Sn under these conditions because Sb is absorbed to some extent. To sep. Bi from Cu in solns. in which Cu:Bi is as high as 250:1, add iodide or thiocyanate, and NH_4OH to change all Cu into ammoniacal complex, pass through anionite, ext. Bi from anionite with NaOH, and det.

B. Z. Kamich

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N. A.

23003 Primeneniye ionitov v analiticheskoy khimii. Soovshch. 4. Yu. Yu. Lur'e i N. A. Filippova. Opredeleniye sery, fosfora i mysh'yaka v inkele i moki. Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1949, No. 7, C. 771-79. - Bibliogr: 5 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

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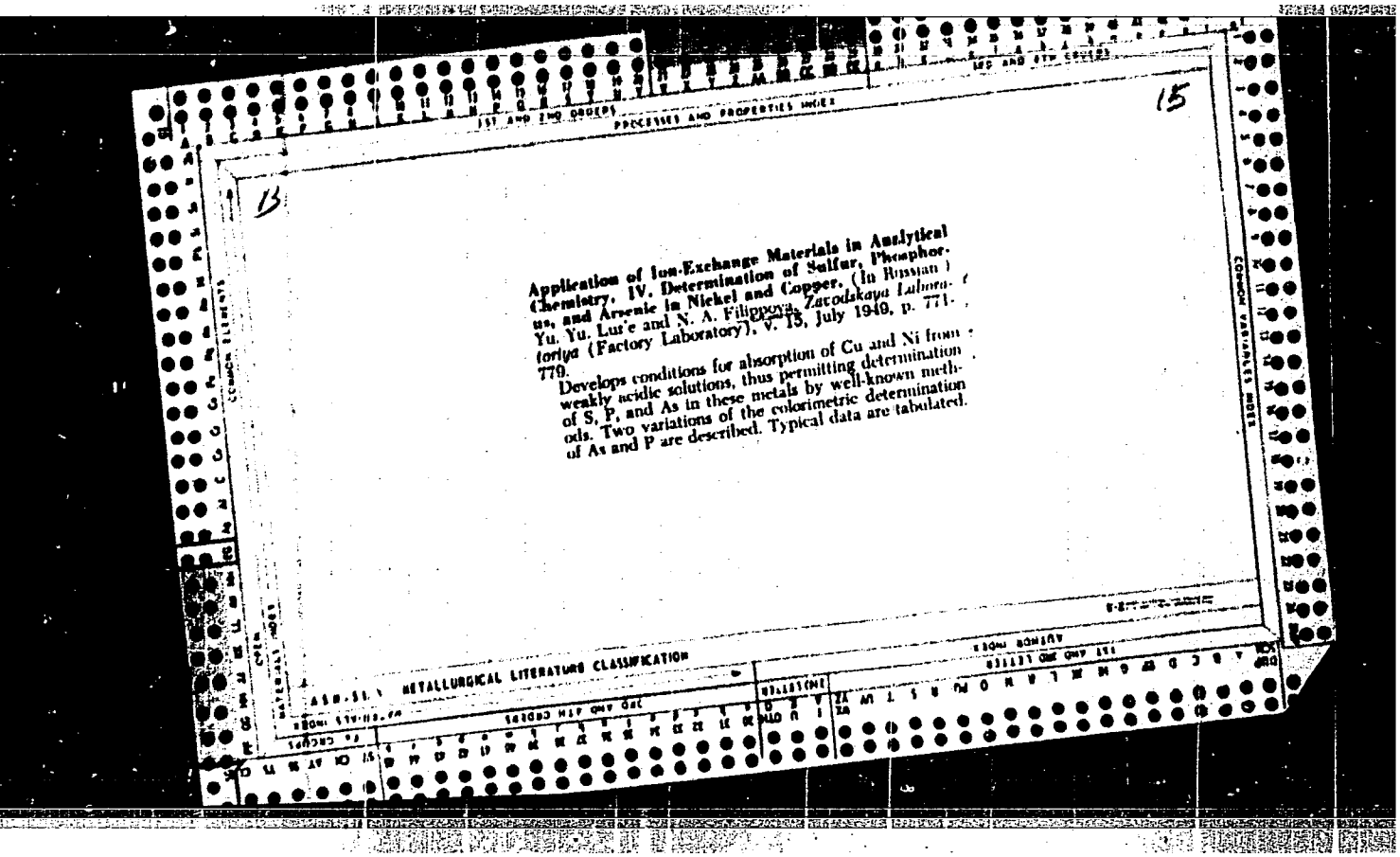

Application of Ion-Exchange Materials in Analytical Chemistry. IV. Determination of Sulfur, Phosphorus, and Arsenic in Nickel and Copper. (In Russian) Yu. Yu. Lur'e and N. A. Filippova, *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, July 1949, p. 771-779.

Develops conditions for absorption of Cu and Ni from weakly acidic solutions, thus permitting determination of S, P, and As in these metals by well-known methods. Two variations of the colorimetric determination of As and P are described. Typical data are tabulated.

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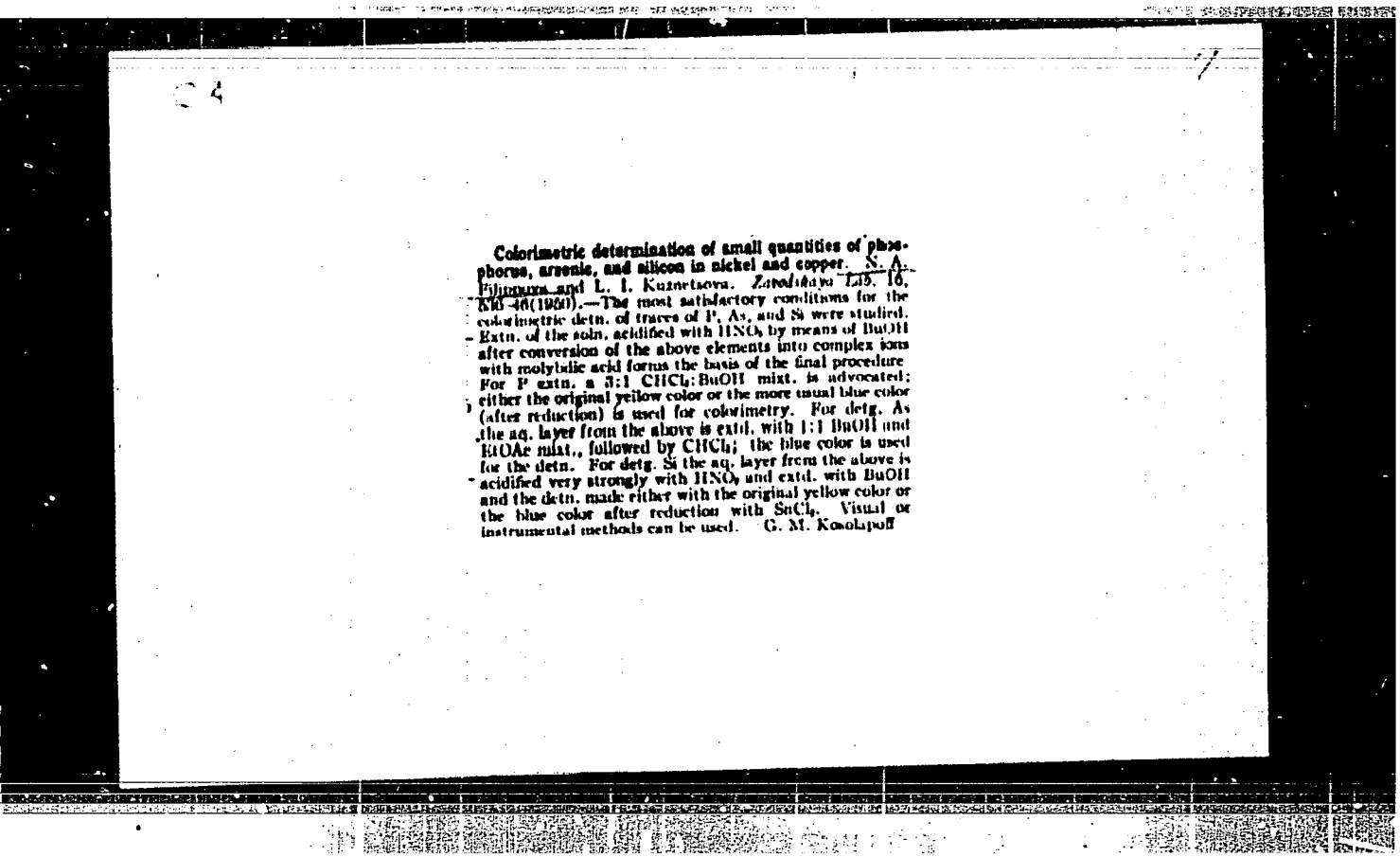

Colorimetric determination of small quantities of phosphorus, arsenic, and silicon in nickel and copper. S. A. Fil'monova and L. I. Kuznetsova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, No. 46(1950).—The most satisfactory conditions for the colorimetric detn. of traces of P, As, and Si were studied. Extn. of the soln. acidified with HNO_3 by means of BuOH after conversion of the above elements into complex ions with molybdic acid forms the basis of the final procedure. For P extn. a 3:1 $CHCl_3$:BuOH mixt. is advocated; either the original yellow color or the more usual blue color (after reduction) is used for colorimetry. For detg. As the aq. layer from the above is extd. with 1:1 BuOH and EtOAc mixt., followed by $CHCl_3$; the blue color is used for the detn. For detg. Si the aq. layer from the above is acidified very strongly with HNO_3 and extd. with BuOH and the detn. made either with the original yellow color or the blue color after reduction with $SnCl_2$. Visual or instrumental methods can be used. G. M. Kosolapoff

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PA 169T5

FILIPPOVA, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Nickel Aug 50

"Determination of Small Quantities of Zinc in Pure Nickel," N. A. Filippova, Yu. Yu. Lur'ye, State Sci Res Inst of Nonferrous Metals

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 8, pp 912-917

Suggest new method for determination of very small quantities, 1,000ths and 10,000ths of 1%, of zinc in pure nickel. Method is based on preliminary separation of zinc with acridine and thiocyanate and subsequent colorimetric determination of zinc with the aid of dithizone.

169T5

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FILIPPOVA, N.P.

BLAZHENNOVA, A.N.; IL'INSKAYA, A.A.; RAPOPORT, F.M.; FAYNBERG, M.M., redaktor [deceased]; FILIPPOVA, N.A., redaktor; LUR'YE, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The analysis of gases in the chemical industry] Analiz gazov v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Pod red. M.M.Fainberga. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khimicheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 327 p. (Gases--Analysis)
(MIRA 8:7)

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FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Filippova, N.A.

USSR

Quinones. VIII. Condensation of *p*-benzoquinone with sulfanilamides. I. S. Ioffe, N. A. Filippova, and Z. Ya. Khaskin. Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 24, 1355-8 (1954); cf. C.A. 48, 13053f.—Addn. of 2.2 g. *p*-benzoquinone in 100 ml. hot H_2O to 3.5 g. sulfapyridine in 100 ml. EtOH followed by refluxing 3 hrs. gave 2.65 g. 2,5-disulfapyridino-*p*-benzoquinone, m. above 300°. Similarly sulfathiazole gave 2,5-disulfathiazolo-*p*-benzoquinone, m. above 300°, while sulfapyrimidine gave 2,5-disulfapyrimidino-*p*-benzoquinone, m. above 300°. *p*-Benzoquinone in 2 l. warm H_2O was added to 3.5 l. cold H_2O and 0.5 l. satd. NaCl; when the soln. reached room temp. it was treated with 3 g. sulfanilamide in 100 ml. EtOH and after 3 days at room temp. gave 5 g. 2-sulfanilamido-*p*-benzoquinone, purified by extn. with hot EtOH in which the bis-analog. was insol. while that of the ate. ext. with H_2O gave the pure 2-sulfanilamido-*p*-benzoquinone. Similarly was prepd. 2-sulfapyridino-*p*-benzoquinone, sol. in EtOH and AcOH. In soln. both the quinones, are slowly transformed into insol. substances, probably polymerization or condensation products. S. Ioffe and Z. Khaskin. Reaction of methoxyquinones with amines. S. Ioffe and A. I. Sukhina. Ibid. 705-9.—To hot soln. of 1.6 g. 2,5-dimethoxy-*p*-benzoquinone (I) in 75 ml. EtOH was added 1.4 g. PhNH$_2$ and the mixt. refluxed 2 hrs. and cooled, yielded 3.5 g. red 2-methoxy-5-anilino-*p*-benzoquinone, m. 160° (from 50% EtOH). Thus (1 g.) in 50 ml. hot AcOH treated with 1

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FILIPPOVA, N A.

FILIPPOVA, N.A.

USSR.

X Quinones. VIII. Condensation of *p*-benzoquinone with sulfanilamides. I. S. Ioffe, N. A. Filippova, and Z. Ye. Khavlin. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 24, 705-8 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 48, 13053*f*.—Addn. of 2.2 g. *p*-benzoquinone in 100 ml. hot H_2O to 3.5 g. sulfapyridine in 100 ml. EtOH followed by refluxing 3 hrs. gave 2.68 g. *2,5-disulfapyridino-p-benzoquinone*, m. above 300°. Similarly sulfathiazole gave *2,5-disulfathiazolo-p-benzoquinone*, m. above 300°, while sulfapyrimidine gave *2,5-disulfapyrimidino-p-benzoquinone*, $C_{26}H_{20}O_4N_8S_2$, m. above 300°. *p*-Benzoquinone in 2 l. warm H_2O was added to 3.5 l. cold H_2O and 0.5 l. satd. NaCl; when the soln. reached room temp. it was treated with 9 g. sulfanilamide in 100 ml. EtOH and after 3 days at room temp. gave 5 g. *2-sulfanilamido-p-benzoquinone*, purified by extn. with hot EtOH in which the bis-analog. was insol. while dilin. of the ale. ext. with H_2O gave the pure 2-sulfanilamido-*p*-benzoquinone. Similarly was prepd. *2-sulfapyridino-p-benzoquinone*, sol. in EtOH and AcOH. In soln. both the mono-derivs. are slowly transformed into insol. substances, possibly polymerization or condensation products. IX. Reaction of methoxyquinones with amines. I. S. Ioffe and A. P. Sukhina. *Ibid.* 705-9.—To hot soln. of 5 g. 2-methoxy-*p*-benzoquinone (I) in 75 ml. EtOH was added 1.5 g. $PhNH_2$ and the mixt. refluxed 2 hrs. and cooled, yielded 3.5 g. red *2-methoxy-5-anilino-p-benzoquinone*, m. 160° (from 50% EtOH). This (1 g.) in 50 ml. hot AcOH treated with 1

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IOFFE, I. S.

g. $PhNH_2$ and refluxed 2 hrs. gave after hot filtration and cooling 1.2 g. red *2,5-dianilino-p-benzoquinone*, m. above 300° (from $PhNO_2$); the same can be obtained in 1 step by using excess $PhNH_2$. I (5 g.) in 75 ml. hot EtOH treated with 2.5 g. sulfanilamide and refluxed 2 hrs. gave 3 g. *2-methoxy-5-sulfanilamido-p-benzoquinone*, red-brown, m. 279–80° (from AcOH); on heating in AcOH it changes to 2,5-disulfanilamidobenzoquinone. Similarly I and sulfapyridine gave *2-methoxy-5-sulfapyridino-p-benzoquinone*, red, decomp. 273° (from 80% AcOH); sulfathiazole similarly gave red *2-methoxy-5-sulfathiazolo-p-benzoquinone*, decomp. 245–7° (from 60% AcOH). To 1 g. 2,5-dimethoxy-p-benzoquinone in 75 ml. hot AcOH was added 1 g. $PhNH_2$ and after 2 hrs. refluxing the mixt. gave 1 g. 2,5-dianilino-p-benzoquinone, m. above 300°. When 1 g. 2,5-dimethoxy-p-benzoquinone in 75 ml. hot AcOH was treated with 0.3 g. $PhNH_2$ and refluxed 2 hrs. there was formed after concn. and dilu. with H_2O 0.8 g. 2-methoxy-5-anilino-p-benzoquinone, m. 160°. G. M. Kosolapoff

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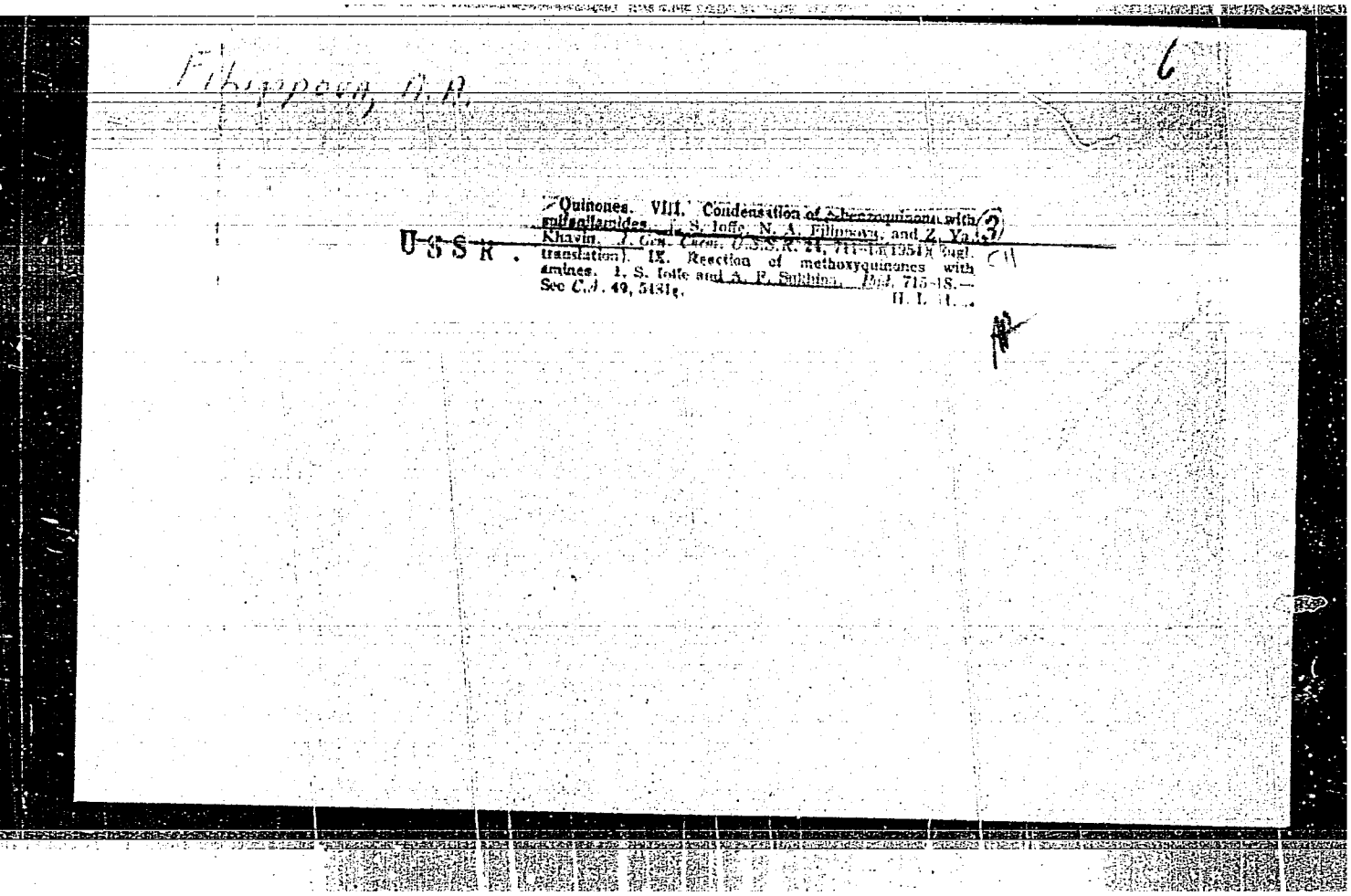

Filippova, N. A.

6

U-S-S-R.

Quinones. VIII. Condensation of chloroquinones with sulfonamides. S. Ioffe, N. A. Filippova, and Z. Ya. Khavin. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 21, 711–18 (1951) (Engl. translation). IX. Reaction of methoxyquinones with amines. I. S. Ioffe and A. P. Sukhina. *Ibid.* 715–18.—See *C.A.* 49, 5431g.

H. L. H.

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FILIPPOVA, N. A.

Titration of lead with molybdate with an internal indicator. T. F. Dubrovskaya and N. A. Filippova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 21, 523–4 (1955).—Diphenylcarbazone is recommended as an inside indicator in titration of Pb with molybdate. A perceptible rose-pink coloration is produced by 0.003 mg. MoO_4^{--} in 10 ml. of soln. The coloration is most intense at a pH 2.4–2.8 (2.5–5.0% AcOH). The readily reproducible results are in very good agreement with the iodometrically detd. end point. W. M. Sternberg

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BABKO, Anatoliy Kirillovich; PYATNITSKIY, Igor' Vladimirovich; ALIMARIN, I.P., redaktor; DYMOV, A.M., professor, redaktor; LUR'YE, Yu.Yu., professor, redaktor; FILIPPOVA, N.A., redaktor; LUR'YE, M.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Quantitative analysis] Kolichestvennyi analiz. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1956. 736 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alimarin)
(Chemistry, Analytical--Quantitative)

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SOV/137-57-1-1619

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 215 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Troitskaya, M. I., Polyakova, V. V., Solntsev, N. I., Filippova, N.A.

TITLE: Organization of Analytical Work at the Gintsvetmet [State Institute for Nonferrous Metals]. Results of Work During the Last Five Years (Organizatsiya analiticheskoy raboty v Gintsvetmete. Itogi raboty za posledneye pyatiletiye)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Gos. n-i. in-t tsvet. met., 1956, Nr 12, pp 5-13

ABSTRACT: The Gintsvetmet [State Institute for Nonferrous Metals] has three laboratories: One for chemical analysis, one for physical methods of investigation, and one for the study of the material composition. An account is made of the nature of the work of these laboratories in the analysis of raw ores, the middlings, and pure metals.

N. G.

Card 1/1

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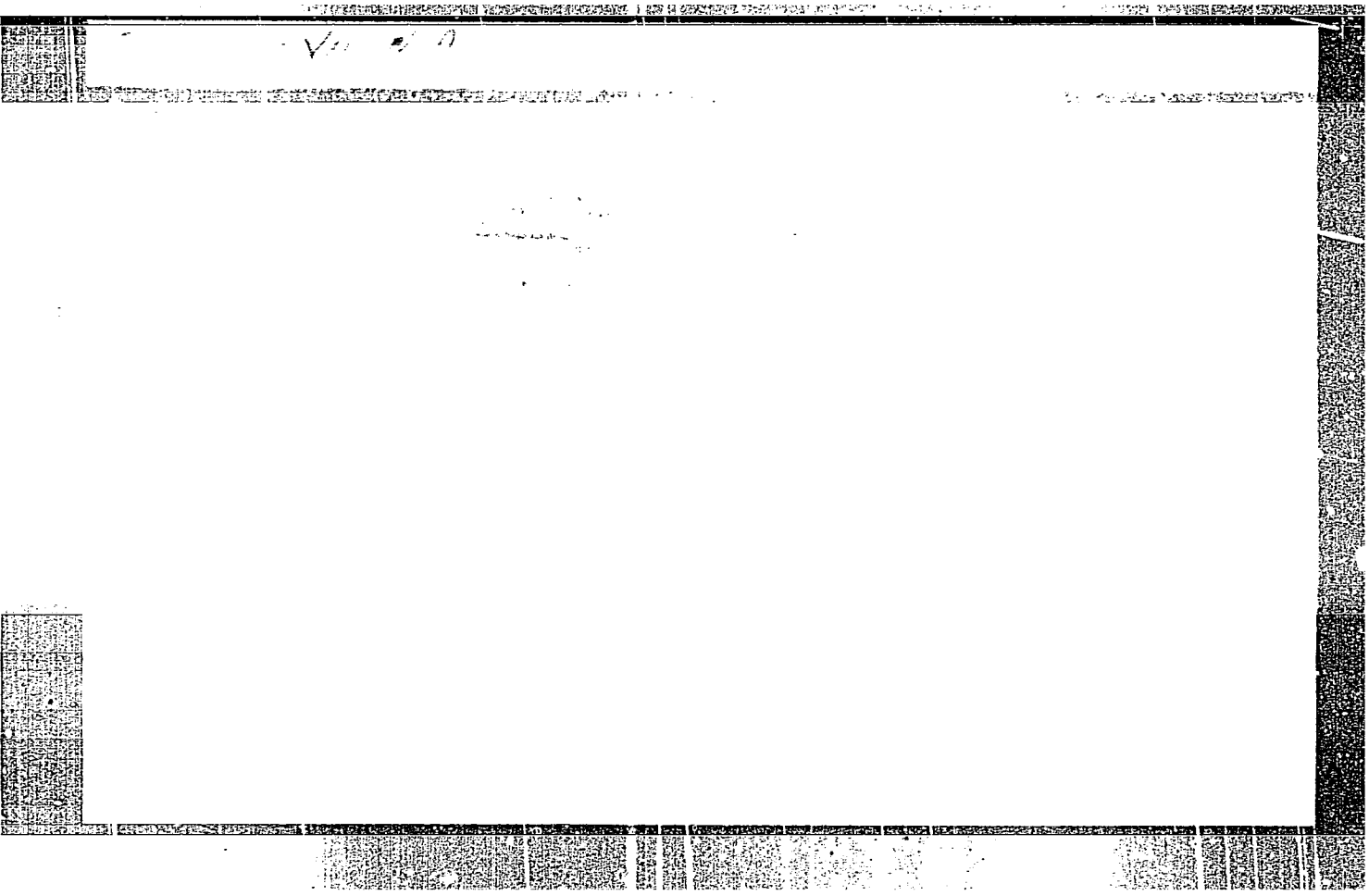

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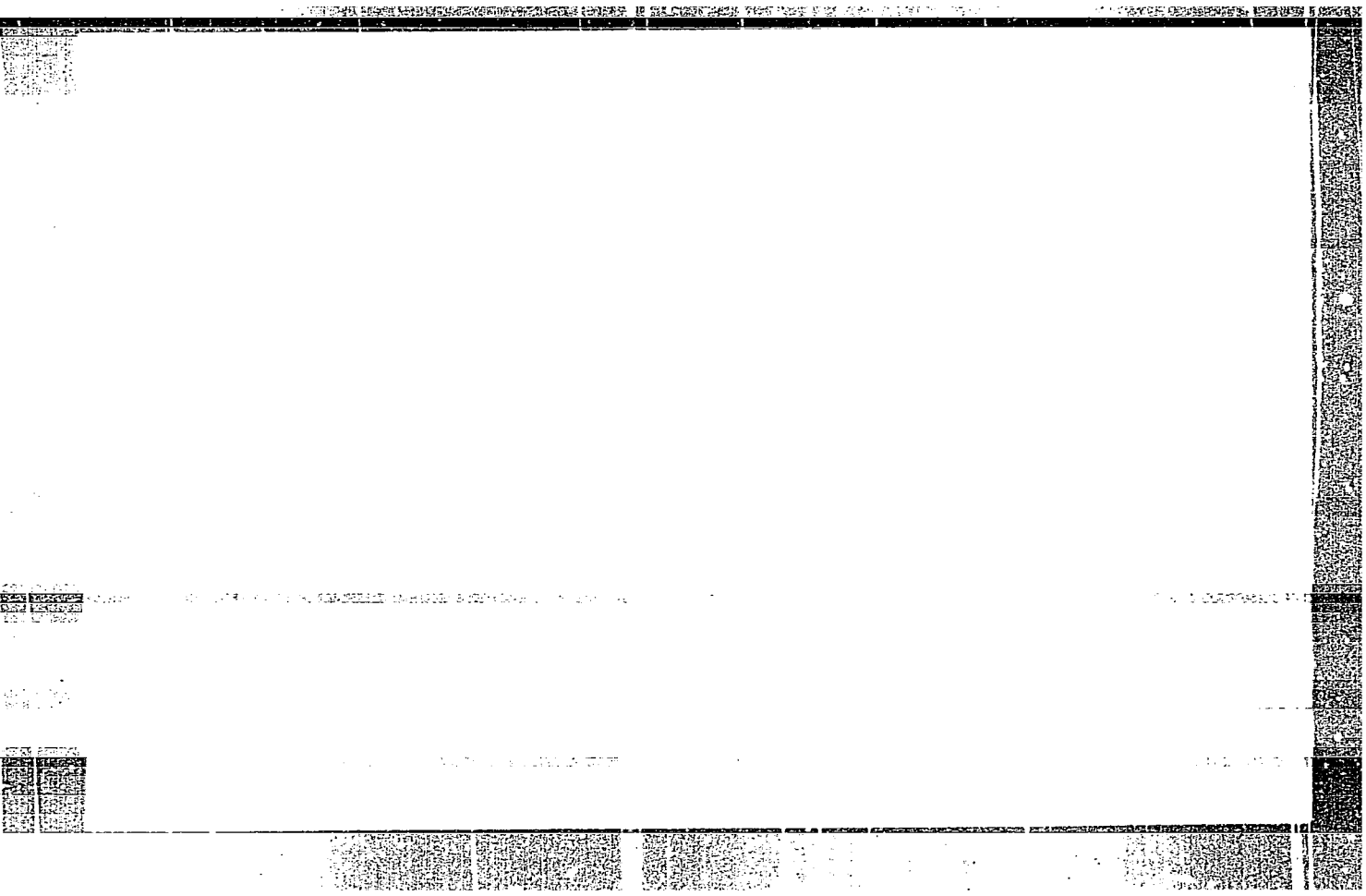

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FILIPPOVA, N.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

A.L. Sagradian's book "Process control in flotation plants."
Reviewed by N.A. Filippova. Zav.lab. 22 no.3:380-382 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Gintsvetmet.
(Ores--Analysis) (Sagradian, A.L.)

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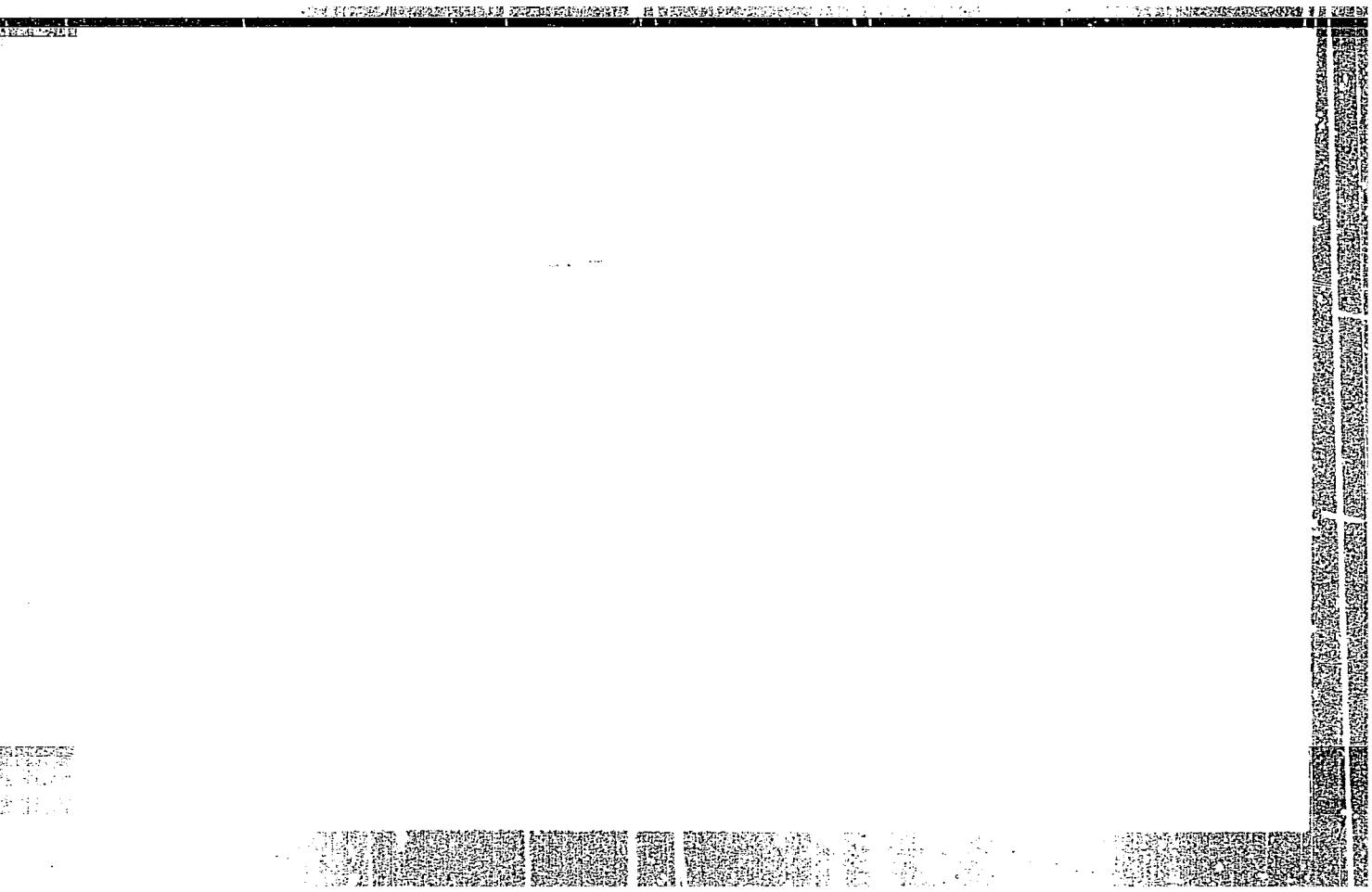

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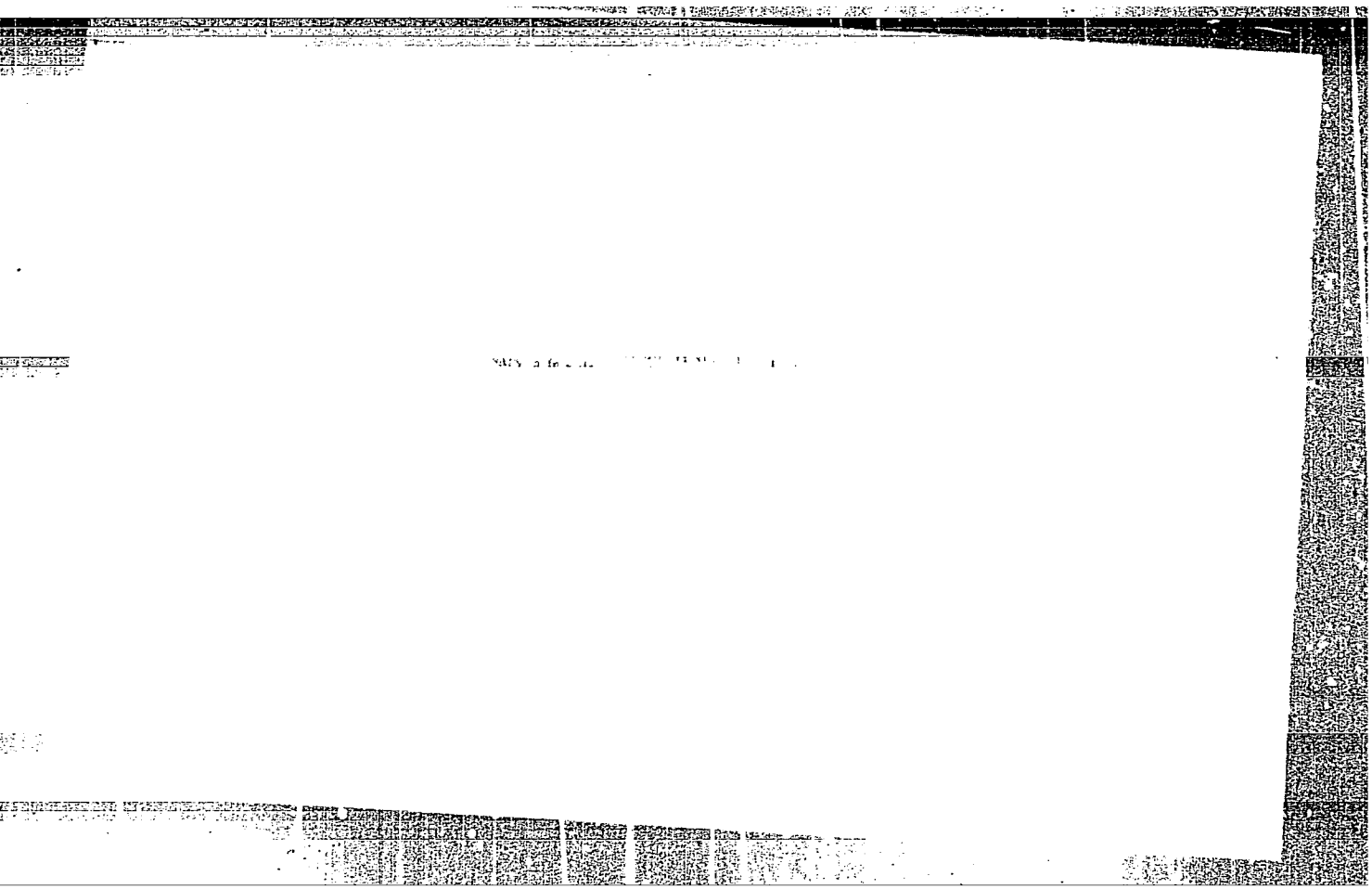

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mwtallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 305 (USSR) SOV/137-57-10-20526

AUTHOR: Filippova, N. A.

TITLE: Works of the Gintsvetmet (State Institute for Nonferrous Metals) in the Field of Chemical Phase Analysis (Raboty Gintsvetmeta v oblasti khimicheskogo fazovogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. khim., 1957, Nr 1, pp 102-107

ABSTRACT: A review of the methods for the study of the material composition (MC) of ores, concentrates, and products of hydro- and pyrometallurgical reduction of nonferrous metals which were completed by the Gintsvetmet during the last few years. The study of the MC of the substances is founded on the method of the selective dissolution of separate phases; also used are the methods of sink-float separation in heavy liquids, magnetic and electromagnetic separation, mineralogical and petrographic analysis and X-ray diffraction analysis. The sequence technique in the study of MC of the substances is described. The causes of the errors in the phase analysis are discussed.

Card 1/1

Z. G.

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444.

SHEYANOVA, F.R.; TUMANOV, A.A.; GLAZUNOVA, Z.I.; DEMIN, O.I.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.; DUBROVSKAYA, T.F.; BOYKO, Ye.P.

Brief reports. Zav. lab. 23 no.5:544 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Chemistry, Analytical)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

GROSHEV, Aleksandr Pavlovich; FILIPPOVA, N.A., kand.khim.nauk, red.; YEGOROV, N.G., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Technical analysis] Tekhnicheskii analiz. Izd. 2. Pod red. N.A.Filippovoi. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1958. 431 p. (MIRA 11:6)
(Chemistry, Technical) (Chemistry, Analytical)

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SOV/137-58-8-18140

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 276 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Sudilovskaya, Ye. M.

TITLE: Phase Analysis of the Products of Pyrometallurgical Reduction for the Compounds of Iron, Copper, Lead, and Zinc (Fazovyy analiz produktov pirometallurgicheskogo peredela na soyedineniya zheleza, medi, svintsa i tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14, pp 112-128

ABSTRACT: On the basis of a review of extant works on the phase analysis (PA) of the compounds of Fe, Pb, and Zn in the presence of sulfides, and also of the investigations by the authors, it is established that the determination of metallic Fe can be done by the Cu or the mercuric-chloride method; when the sulfide S content is $\leqslant 2\%$, the ferrous oxide and the Fe sulfide can be determined together. A new method for the analysis of the products of shaft-kiln Pb smelting, Pb agglomerates, and Pb slags is proposed, which permits a determination of the sum of Pb as oxide, Pb as silicate, Pb as ferrite, Pb as sulfide, metallic Pb and the hard-to-dissolve compounds. Variations were introduced into

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Phase Analysis of the Products (cont.)

the existing method which permit one to determine separately the oxide, silicate, ferrite, sulfide and the hard-to-dissolve compounds of Zn; tests of the method of PA of the materials of Cu smelting have shown that the oxides of Cu are not completely soluble in H_2SO_4, which permits one to use it only for materials containing < 3% Cu. The utilization of an $AgNO_3$ solution for the determination of metallic Cu produces uneven results, because a large amount of Cu sulfide goes simultaneously into solution.

1. Metals—Analysis 2. Iron—Determination

V. N.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

SOV/137-58-8-18181

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 283 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sudilovskaya, Ye. M., Filippova, N. A.

TITLE: Phase Analysis of Dust for Compounds of Zinc and Cadmium (Fazovyy analiz pyli na soyedineniya tsinka i kadmiya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14, pp 138-142

ABSTRACT: The following method for the phase analysis (PA) of dust for compounds of Zn is given. The weighed test sample of dust is treated with 30 - 50 cc of 2% $AgNo_3$ solution for 30 min at 18 - 20°C and filtered. The metallic Zn goes into solution. The residue is then treated with 50 cc of 30% CH_3COONH_4, boiling it for 10 min. The oxides Zn-ZnO and $Zn_3(AsO_4)_2$ are determined in the filtrate and ZnS in the residue. In the PA of dust for Cd contents, the weighed test sample is agitated with water for one hour at 20° and filtered. Cd sulfate is determined in the solution, and the insoluble residue is treated with H_2SO_4 (5 g/liter) for 2 hours at 20°, after which it is filtered. The oxides of Cd are determined in the filtrate; the undissolved residue is treated with $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ (40 g/liter) for one hour at

Card 1/2

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SOV/137-58-8-18181

Phase Analysis of Dust for Compounds of Zinc and Cadmium

90 - 95° and filtered. Cd sulfide and metallic Cd go into solution, and the insoluble residue is treated with H_2SO_4 (50 g/liter) for one hour at 95° and filtered. The ferrite Cd is determined in the solution and the "structurally-combined" Cd in the residue. The method does not provide for the separate determination of metallic Cd. The determination of In^{2+} and Cd^{2+} in PA is conducted by the polarographic method on an ammonia background after the preliminary transformation of all the solutions into the sulfate state by evaporation with H_2SO_4. If Ag is present in the solution (in the determination of metallic Zn) it is removed in the chloride form and Cu in the form of thiocyanate.

A. M.

1. Particles (Airborne)—Analysis 2. Zinc compounds—Determination 3. Cadmium compounds—Determination

Card 2/2

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SOV/137-58-8-18159

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 279 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Korosteleva, V. A.

TITLE: Phase Analysis of the Scoria From Chlorinating Roasting for Tin Compounds (Fazovyy analiz ogarkov ot khloriruyushchego obzhiga na soyedineniya olova)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14, pp 143-154

ABSTRACT: The procedure of the analysis and its foundation for the determination in the scoria left after chloride roasting of Sn chloride by treatment with ammonium solution of trilon and of the metallic Sn by treatment with an acetic-acid solution of $CuCl_2$, of stannous oxide, and Sn silicate by treatment with concentrated HCl are described. Cassiterite is determined in the residue. The methods for the analysis and the results of their application are given. The difference between the determination of the sum of Sn contents in the separate phases and the direct determination of Sn was of the order of 6 - 8% (relative).

Card 1/1 1. Tin compounds—Processing 2. Slags—Analysis 3. Tin—Determination

P. K.

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SOV/137-58-8-18156

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 278 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Filippova, N. A.

TITLE: A Method of Phase Analysis of Copper Sediment in the Autoclave Process for Copper Compounds (Metodika fazovogo analiza mednykh osadkov, poluchayemykh pri avtoklavnom protsesse, na soyedineniya medi)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14, pp 169-178

ABSTRACT: A method of phase analysis of Cu sediments is described for the following Cu compounds: Cuprous oxide, cupric oxide, metallic Cu, and its salts. The weighed test sample is treated with a 2% solution of trilon for 3 min, with agitation in a current of N_2, filtered, and washed twice with a 1% solution of trilon, then twice with H_2O. The salts of Cu are determined in the filtrate. The insoluble residue is treated three times with boiling 15% solution of NH_4Cl, for three min each time, with agitation in a current of N_2, filtered, and washed twice with a boiling solution of NH_4Cl, and twice with water. In the filtrate the Cu_2O is determined photocolorimetrically in the form of its

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SOV/137-58-8-18156

A Method of Phase Analysis of Copper (cont.)

complex ammonium compound. The remainder is treated with a 2% solution of $SnCl_2$ in concentrated HCl for three min with agitation in a current of N_2, filtered, and washed three times with HCl (1:3) and three times with water. In the filtrate CuO is also determined photocolorimetrically in the form of its ammonium compound. In the insoluble residue remains the metallic Cu which is dissolved in concentrated HNO_3 and determined iodometrically or by difference between the total contents of Cu and the sum of Cu in all other forms.

A. M.

1. Copper oxides—Analysis 2. Copper compounds—Properties 3. Colorimetry—Applications 4. Sterilizers—Performance

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

5(2)

AUTHOR: Filippova, N. A. SOV/32-25-1-14/51

TITLE: On the Choice of Selective Solvents in the Chemical Phase Analysis (O vybore selektivnykh rastvoriteley pri khimicheskom fazovom analize)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 23-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The chemical phase analysis of ores and their processing products is usually carried out by means of the selective dissolution method. The solvents can be selected by calculations basing on the formula of the solubility product SP (of the mineral). These calculations are, however, still inaccurate today, as the SP value has not yet been determined for any mineral. In the present case, calculations of this kind are mentioned as examples. The SP values of salts which are difficult to solve (corresponding to the mineral) are adopted. The calculation results, however, are to be considered as only approximate, due to the fact that the SP values of the salts differ from those of the corresponding mineral. The mineral was assumed to represent a simple binary electrolyte with a bivalent cation and a bivalent anion. In the case of complicated minerals the final formulae have a more complex aspect, but the calculating procedure remains the same. The greater the relation

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On the Choice of Selective Solvents in the Chemical Phase Analysis

of the two SP values (that of the mineral and that of the salt forming in the dissolution process), the easier the mineral cation will enter the solution. The treatment of a substance containing $PbSO_4$ with a soda solution for the extraction of the SO_4 ions is a dissolution of this kind. Another example is the method suggested by K.D. Leont'yeva in 1955 for the dissolution of zinc contained in calamine and smithsonite with a copper sulfate solution. It is ascertained that the velocity and the completeness of the mineral dissolution will be the higher the higher the resistant degree of the resulting complex compound. The solving velocity of a mineral in an acid will be higher in the case of the mineral being the salt of a weak acid. The reduction or oxidation of any mineral part does not only depend on the magnitude of the redox potential of the anion or the cation of the mineral, but also on its solubility.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute for Nonferrous Metals)

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5(2)

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Korosteleva, V. A.

SOV/32-25-5-2/56

TITLE: Utilization of Trilon in the Chemical Phase Analysis (Primeneniye trilona v khimicheskom fazovom analize)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 535-539 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper gives a description of the phase analysis of copper compounds in mixtures containing metallic Cu, Cu_2O and CuO as well as cupric salt soluble in water. It was not possible to extract the latter with water, owing to the formation of a redox system Cu^{2+}/Cu^{o}. Trilon (I) was found to be suitable in this regard and it is stated that a 0.054 m solution (I) with a pH = 5.5 does not extract metallic Cu, Cu_2O and CuO. The scheme of the phase analysis is given. Many products of the nonferrous metallurgy contain large amounts of oxides that increase the pH of the solution, thus disturbing the course of phase analysis. They must be therefore extracted beforehand, without however extracting any of the other components. Also for this purpose (I) is suitable, as could be ascertained with material consisting of

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$SnCl_2$, SnO, SnO_2 and Sn, which contained up to 15 % CaO. Not only CaO could be removed, but also $SnCl_2$ was solved, whereas previously this could not be done without difficulties. The scheme of this phase analysis is also given. The same was also observed with a material containing CaO, CaS and CaC_2, wherein metallic zinc was to be determined with $AgNO_3$. Also in this case the use of (I) makes it possible to solve all Ca compounds, and consequently allows the quantitative separation of C_2H_2 and H_2S as well as the determination of CaS and CaC_2. In this case PbO and ZnO enter solution as well, thus favoring the analysis. The scheme of a phase analysis on Pb- and Zn compounds in the presence of Ca compounds is given. (I) may also serve for the dissolution of some lead minerals, in which case the insolubility of PbS may be exploited for its separation. To be true, a dissolution of Pb- and Zn sulphides may be also brought about by a treatment with hydrogen peroxide. The apparatus (Fig) as well as the working technique for the determination of CaC_2, CaS and CaO

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Utilization of Trilon in the Chemical Phase Analysis SOV/32-25-5-2/56

are described. There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

5(2)

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Korosteleva, V. A. SOV/32-25-9-9/53

TITLE: Phase Analysis of Fuming Encrustations on Compounds of Zinc, Tin, Lead, and Arsenic

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, pp 1053-1059 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A zinc stannate Zn_2SnO_4 (I) was produced by melting a mixture of ZnO_2 and SnO_4 (molar ratio 2:1) at 1200° for the purpose of a phase analysis of stanniferous fuming encrustations (F). Since the latter is partly soluble in reagents which are used for the extraction of ZnO and ZnS, and Sn from (I) dissolves simultaneously with Sn from sulphide, and consequently increases the result of the Sn-determination, an attempt was made to find conditions under which ZnO and ZnS are dissolved, without dissolving (I). It was taken into account in the elaboration of the determination method of zinc compounds that Trilon (II) which dissolves the oxidized Zn-compounds, and copper nitrate which dissolves metallic Zn, also dissolve the analogous lead compounds. The following scheme for phase analysis on the Zn- and Pb-compounds from a weighed portion was established on the basis of the results obtained (Table 1): 1) Treatment with an

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ammoniacal Trilon solution inhibited with sodium dibutyl naphthalene sulfonate ("Nikal") and the subsequent determination of Zn and Pb of the oxidation product in the filtrate. 2) Treatment with copper nitrate and determination of the metallic Zn and Pb in the filtrate. 3) Treatment with H_2O_2 and Trilon and subsequent determination of Zn and Pb of the sulphide in the filtrate. 4) Treatment with hydrochloric acid and determination of Zn from (I) in the filtrate. A method for the determination of Sn is also recommended according to which Sn may be determined from metallic Sn, SnO, SnO_2, SnS, $SnCl_2$ SnF, and (I), Sn from (I) being calculated from the Zn determination for (I). The determination of arsenic compounds may, as in the analysis of powders, result from the water-jacket-melt (Ref 4).

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Phase Analysis of Fuming Encrustations on Compounds of Zinc, Tin, Lead, and Arsenic

SOV/32-25-9-9/53

The experimental analyses carried out showed (Tables 2, 3), that to obtain satisfying results a definite working procedure must be followed. Corresponding schemes I - III concerning the sequence for the accomplishment of the phase analysis on the compounds of Pb, Zn, Sn, and As are given. There are 4 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Non-ferrous Metals)

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05770
SOV/32-25-10-59/63

5(2)
AUTHOR: Filippova, N. A., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE: Conference on (Rational) Phase Analysis

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, p 1276 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first Conference on Chemical Phase Analysis took place in the town of Ordzhonikidze from July 10 to July 15, 1959 and was convened by the NTO tsvetnoy metallurgii (NTO of Nonferrous Metallurgy), the sovnarkhoz of the Severo-Osetinskiy ekonomicheskiy administrativniy rayon (Severo-Osetinian Economic Administration Region), and by the Gintsvetmet. The Conference was attended by 26 representatives of scientific institutions and by 25 representatives of USSR plants. 21 lectures were held and 16 reports were made concerning problems of chemical phase analysis and the investigation of the composition of ores and other products as well as their enrichment and the process of working them into rare and nonferrous metals, among them lectures on several general and theoretical questions, such as the tasks and methods of phase analysis (Gintsvetmet), the phase analysis of sulphidic and mixed ores (L'vovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut)

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Conference on (Rational) Phase Analysis

(L'vov Agricultural Institute), phase analysis of the products of metallurgical processing, which contain metal phases, and the application of inhibitors (Gintsvetmet), X-ray structural phase analysis of mineral products (Irgiredmet). The lectures on the phase analyses for copper-, lead-, zinc-compounds and those for other metals, among other things, also dealt with analyses of such objects as are particularly difficult to analyze, e.g. of copper cement from backwaters obtained by precipitation on to iron, the residues obtained by the combined method according to Professor Mostovich etc. Mekhanobriy recommended that in analyses for copper a previous investigation be carried out of the "solubility" of the copper sulphides with corresponding corrections of analysis results. The conference decided to follow certain directives in the further development of chemical phase analysis: 1. Investigations of the composition of metallurgical slags, matte, annealing products, and kinds of dust. 2. Comparative investigations of the solubility of natural minerals and their synthetic analogs. 3. The application of inhibitors in phase analysis for the purpose of inhibiting oxidation processes of metallic and sulphide phases. 4. An extended application of auxiliary

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methods. 5. Development of accelerated methods of phase analysis. 6. Application of ultrasonics in chemical phase analysis. The necessity of an intensified training of the respective experts, as well as of an increased exchange of opinions and acceleration of the publication of literature dealing with this subject is pointed out.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

KLYACHKO, Yuriy Arkad'yevich; SHAPIRO, Sof'ya Abramovna; FILIPPOVA, N.A., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn.red.

[Course in qualitative analysis] Kurs khimicheskogo kachestvennogo analiza. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1960. 702 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Chemistry, Analytical--Qualitative)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Diagnosis of the nymph stage of Ornithodorus verrucosus Olen., Sass. et Fe., 134 (Ixodoidea, Argasidae) Zool.zhur. 39 no.4:514-520 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

(Ticks)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

S/078/60/005/007/017/043/XX
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Savina, Ye. V., Korosteleva, V. A.

TITLE: Production and Identification of Zinc Stannate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 1423 - 1427

TEXT: The authors attempted to identify the compound formed in the fuming process of slags containing tin. This compound is difficultly soluble in dilute sulfuric acid, and is an obstacle to the full yield of tin. Papers by A. K. Yevdokimova, A. I. Migina, and A. A. Tseydler (Ref. 1), V. V. Kostelov and V. S. Morachevskaya (Ref.2) identified the unknown products as zinc stannate of a hitherto unknown composition. The authors of the present article prepared the following specimens from ZnO and SnO_2: I: molar ratio ZnO : SnO_2 = 1 : 1; 4 h heating to 1200°C; II: ZnO : SnO_2 = 2 : 1, same treatment; IIa: ratio as in II, but heating for 8 hours; III: ZnO : SnO_2 = 3 : 1, treatment as in I and II; IV: ZnO : SnO_2 = 2 : 1,

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Production and Identification of Zinc Stannate

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B004/B060

initial heating for 4 hours, followed by additional 8 hours. Free ZnO and free SnO_2 were identified in calcined mixtures whose weight had remained unchanged. Table 1 gives the amounts of free ZnO and SnO_2 along with the analytical data for the four specimens. IIa consisted of Zn_2SnO_4 at 96.8%. The mixture 1 : 1 contained an excess of SnO_2, and the mixture 3 : 1 an excess of ZnO. Fig. 1 shows a microscopic picture of zinc stannate. The X-ray analysis performed with a УРС-50-И (URS-50-I) apparatus yielded the interplanar spacings for Zn_2SnO_4 in agreement with data available in literature. A reaction in the solid phase takes place at 1200°C in a mixture of 2 moles of ZnO and 1 mole of SnO_2, and the resulting product is Zn_2SnO_4. This compound is difficultly soluble in dilute H_2SO_4, and is therefore responsible for the incompleteness of zinc extraction in the fuming process. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1959

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

S/032/60/026/04/02/046
B010/B006

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Martynova, L. A., Savina, Ye. V., Kulichikhina, R. D.

TITLE: Phase Analysis of Lead Industry Dust for Selenium Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 401 - 410

TEXT: Various solvents were tested to find a scheme for the phase analysis of lead dust for selenium compounds (Table 3, solubility of selenium compounds in the solvents investigated). The following selective solvents were found: methanol for selenium dioxide, 0.5 M acetic acid for zinc selenite, an 0.5 M sodium chloride solution for mercury selenite, 0.5 M citric acid for lead selenite, a 1.5 M sodium sulfite solution for elementary selenium, an 0.1 N potassium bromide solution in 0.1 N sulfuric acid for zinc selenide, and 7 N nitric acid for lead selenide. An 0.25 M Trilon solution was found to dissolve all selenites. Solubilities were investigated using selenium preparations. Microscopic analyses were made by R. D. Kulichikhina and the structural analyses with X-rays by Ye. V. Savina (Table 1, composition of selenium preparations). The possibility of determining selenium dioxide, zinc selenite, lead selenite and mercury

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Phase Analysis of Lead Industry Dust for Selenium Compounds

S/032/60/026/04/02/046
B010/B006

selenite separately was verfied using mixtures of radioactive (Se^{75}) preparations of these compounds. Owing to the complex composition of the dust, however, zinc selenite and lead selenite can not be determined separately in industrial samples. The phase analysis of a dust sample admixed with selenium compounds showed that the added amounts were found analytically. A scheme for the phase analysis was developed. Tables showing the composition of the samples investigated (Table 5) and the results obtained by the phase analysis of these samples (Table 6) are given. A handbook by K. B. Yatsimirskiy and V. P. Vasil'yev (Ref. 9) is mentioned in the paper, giving the values of the equilibrium constants of lead- and zinc selenite (Table 2) published in it. There are 6 tables and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

S/032/60/026/06/11/044
B010/B126

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Dubrovskaya, T. F.

TITLE: The Use of Trilon in the Analysis of Active Accumulator Masses and Red Lead

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 711 - 716

TEXT: A method of determining lead in accumulator masses and red lead with the aid of Trilon is described. The dissolution of metal lead in Trilon depends on the concentration and the pH of the solution (Figs.1-4). In this case lead sulfate was determined in products of the accumulator industry by heating the sample with 10% soda solution, and the final determination was carried out trilonometrically, and not gravimetrically (Ref. 3). The results agreed with those obtained by gravimetric final determination (Table 1). V. V. Ten'kovtsev (Ref. 4) suggested treating the sample with acid, but it was established that higher results are obtained with this method (Ref. 4) with positive accumulator masses (Table 2). According to N. G. Kiseleva and B. N. Kabanov (Ref. 5), this is due to adsorption of the sulfuric acid on lead dioxide. P. Pribil and J. Cigalik

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

The Use of Trilon in the Analysis of Active Accumulator Masses and Red Lead

S/032/60/026/06/11/044
B010/B126

(Ref. 2) suggest the use of Trilon for determining lead dioxide by reducing the lead dioxide with potassium iodide in an acetic acid solution in the presence of Trilon. I. M. Kol'tgof (Ref. 6) recommends this method for analysing red lead. It was established that the Trilon method, and the thiosulfate method described in GOST (GOST) 1787-50 give concurring results on the determination of lead dioxide in accumulator masses (Table 3). The Trilon method (Ref. 4) was used in this case to find the total lead content in active accumulator masses, and the results obtained agreed (Table 4) with the above acid-treatment method. According to the results of the analysis, an analytic course to determine lead sulfate in active accumulator masses (soda-treatment method for all masses, and acid-treatment method for negative masses) is given, as well as a way of determining lead dioxide and the total lead content in accumulator masses. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo akkumulyatornogo instituta (Branch of the Scientific Research Institute for Accumulators)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.

Solution of lead minerals in certain organic acids. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:127-138 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Lead compounds) (Solubility)
(Acids, Organic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.

Semiquantitive method of determining lead oxide in ores. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:139-145 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Lead ores—Analysis)
(Lead oxide)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.

Phase analysis of lead-zinc dusts containing calcium compounds. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:146-154 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)
(Fly ash)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.

Solution of lead minerals in organic acids. Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:381-386 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

(Lead) (Acids, Organic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPP'OVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.; CHZHU YUE-IN.

More precise methods of phase analysis for lead compounds, ores, and enrichment products. Zav.lab. 27 no.11:1346-1352 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Lead compounds) (Ores)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; DOBROTSVETOV, B.L.

Establishing the form of binding of dispersed elements. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:779-784 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Metals, Rare and minor)
(Chemical bonds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; DOBROTSVETOV, B.L.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.

Establishing the form of binding of thallium in the ores of a pyritic deposit. Sbor. nauch. trud. Irkutsvetmeta no.19: 785-794 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Thallium—Analysis)
(Pyrites—Analysis)
(Chemical bonds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; MARTYNOVA, L.A.; SAVINA, Ye.V.

Using the X-ray method of analysis in the synthesis of pure selenites of lead, zinc, mercury and mercury selenide. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:795-799 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Selenium compounds)
(X-ray crystallography)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIP'POVA, N.A.

Interrepublic school of workers of analytical laboratories of the lead-zinc industry. Zav.lab. 28 no.10:1276-1277 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

(Chemical laboratories)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; MASLENITSKIY, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Phase analysis of nonferrous metal ores and the products of their processing] Fazovyi analiz rud tsvetnykh metallov i produktov ikh pererabotki. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 211 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Nonferrous metals--Analysis) (Ore dressing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FAYNBERG, Solomon Yul'yevich; FILIPPOVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; KLIMENKO, Yu.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent [deceased]; PAKHOMOVA, K.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TITOV, V.I., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of nonferrous metal ores] Analiz rud tsvetnykh metallov. 3., ispr. i dop. izd. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 871 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Nonferrous metals--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.

Phase analysis of ferromolybdenum production dusts for bismuth compounds. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:518-522 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, V.A.

There is a need for changing present methods for calculating production costs. Vest.mashinostr. 44 no. 2:73-76 F '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.

Trilonometric determination of tin. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:352-355 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.; KOROSTELEVA, V.A.; SAVINA, Ye.V.; GUSEL'NIKOVA, N.Yu.

Analyzing the products of the disproportioning of tin protoxide.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:375-382 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.

From Russian for Mr. A. P. Collins
Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 33 (1): 69-76; 16 figs.; 1954

Diagnosis of Certain Species of Ixodid Ticks of the Genus Ixodes Latr. (Subgenus Ixodes, s. str.) According to Larvae and Nymphs
by
N. A. Filippova
(Chair of Entomology of the M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University)

Translated at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.
Full translation available in [redacted]/61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Diagnosis of the tick Ixodes (Exopalpiger) trianguliceps Bir. by larvae and nymphs. Zool.zhur. 33 no.5:1053-1057 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Kafedra entomologii biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta MGU im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Ticks)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N. A.

FILIPPOVA, N. A.: "Research on the morphology and systematics of the ixodinae". Moscow 1955. Moscow Order of Lenin and Labor Red Banner State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 40, 1 Oct 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

Filippova, N.A.

VSHIVKOV, F.N.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Ixodes tauricus Vshiv. et Filip., sp. nov. (Acarina, Ixodidae) from the Crimea [with summary in English]. Ent.obozr. 36 no.2:553-560 '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(Crimea--Ticks)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Ixodes stromi, a new species of tick and its position in the system Ixodinae [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 36 no.6:864-869 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Tien Shan--Ticks)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

USSR / Zooparasitology. Mite and Insect Vectors of Disease Agents. Acarids. G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19703

Author : Filippova, N. A.
Inst : Moscow Society of Nature Research. Branch of Biology
Title : Systematic Grouping of Acarids of the Subfamily Ixodinae in Palearctica

Orig Pub : Byul. Mosk. o-va ispyt. prirody. Otd. biol., 1957, 62, No 6, 31-34

Abstract : Classification of the Ixodinae fauna in Palearctica and a brief diagnosis of the genera and subgenera entering into the composition of this subfamily. Two genera are isolated in the Ixodinae subfamily - Ixodes Latr. and Ceratixodes Neum. P. Ixodes

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USSR / Zooparasitology. Mite and Insect Vectors of Disease Agents. Acarids. G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19703

is divided, in its turn, into 6 subgenera - Ixodes (s. str.), Eschatocephalus Frauenfeld, 1853, Ixodiopsis Filippova, 1957, Pholeoixodes P. Schulze, 1942, Scaphiyodes P. Schulze, 1941, Exopalpiger P. Schulze, 1935.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413120016-3

SKRYNNIK, A.N.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Study of ticks transmitting spirochetes in Transcaucasia [with summary in English]. Paraz. sbor. 18:5-9 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Kafedra obshchey biologii i parazitologii im. akad. Ye.N. Pavlovskogo Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova i Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Transcaucasian--Spirochetosis)
(Ticks as carriers of disease)

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FILIPPOVA, N.A.

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(MIRA 12:3)

1.Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Ticks) (Larvae--Insects)

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(MIRA 13:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Turkmenistan--Ticks) (Kazakhstan--Ticks)

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1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(TICKS) (LARVAE--INSECTS)

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1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(TICKS)

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FILIPPOVA, N.A.

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(MIRA 15:3)

1. Zoological Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(Ticks)

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1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Crimea--Ticks) (Parasites--Birds)

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FILIPPOVA, N.A.

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(MIRA 15:12)

1. Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(Turkmenistan—Argasidae)

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