

**GINTSINGER, A.B.**

Stratigraphic column of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian  
sediments in the Gornyy Altai. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61:  
24-39 '58. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GINTSENGER, A.B.

Materials on the stratigraphy of Silurian and Devonian sediments  
of the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGINS no.5:67-94 '59.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
(Gornyy Altai--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; POSPELOV, A.G.; POLETAYEVA, O.K.;  
YEGOROVA, L.I.; ROMANENKO, M.F.; FEDYANINA, Ye.S.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.;  
CHERNYSHEVA, S.V.; ROMANENKO, Ye.V.; ASKARINA, N.A.; BOYARINOV, A.S.;  
NADLER, Yu.S.; GORELOV, G.F.

Scheme of the stratigraphy of Lower Cambrian and the lower part of  
Middle Cambrian sediments in the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy  
SNIIGGIMS no.24:23-34 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B

Correlation of Cambrian sediments in the western part of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:38-78 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.; VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphic position of phosphorite and manganese occurrences  
in Gornaya Shoriya and in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy SNIIGGIMS  
no.24:107-115 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Stratigraphy of the Ordovician of the Anuy-Chuyka and Charysh-In  
synclinalia in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no. 24:134-150  
'62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; ~~GINTSINGER, A.B.~~; YEGOROVA, L.I.

Key sections of the Lower Cambrian and Sina in Gornaya Shoriya  
and the Gornyy Altai. Sov.geol. 5 no.12:44-56 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii,  
geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.  
(Gornaya Shoriya—Geology, Stratigraphic)  
(Altai Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

GINESINGER, A.B.

Ordovician correlation and stratigraphic scheme of the Altai,  
Salsir Range, and Janaya Khudiyu. Trudy SNT SSSR no. 2, 1964,  
107-164. (MIRA 18:3)



ALADYSHKIN, A.S.; VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.P.; VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.;  
GURARI, F.G.; KARPINSKIY, R.B.; KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; KRASNOV,  
V.I.; KRIVENKO, A.P.; LUCHITSKIY, I.V.; PAN, F.Ya.; PETROV,  
P.A.; POSPELOV, G.L.; SENNIKOV, V.M.; CHAIRKIN, V.M.;  
SHCHEGLOV, A.P.

In memory of Andrei Aleksandrovich Predtechenskii, 1909-  
1964. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:197-199 '65. (MIFA 18:8)

BAGDAVADZE, N.V.; BARBAKADZE, L.V.; GINTURIA, E.N.; KICHAVA, N.Ye.;  
KOGULISHVILI, L.M.; KHARABADZE, N.Ye.

Radioactivation method for determining gold in the blood. Soob.  
AN Gruz. SSR 39 no.2:287-294. Ag '65. (ISSN 18:9)

.. Institut Fiziki AN GruzSSR. Submitted January 15, 1965.

MARGULIS, O.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; QIN'YAR, Ye.A., inzh.

Diaspore refractories with high heat resistance and volume  
stability. Ogneupory 19 no.2:73-78 '54. (MIRA 11:8)

L.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov.  
(Refractory materials) (Diaspore)

GIN'YAR, YE. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Author: GIN'yar, Ye. A., Kaminskiy, V. K., Koysman, I. Ye.

Institution: Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin

Title: Production of Burners from Ware Containing a High Percentage of  
Chamotte for Coke Ovens

Original

Periodical: Ogneupory, 1956, No 1, 6-9

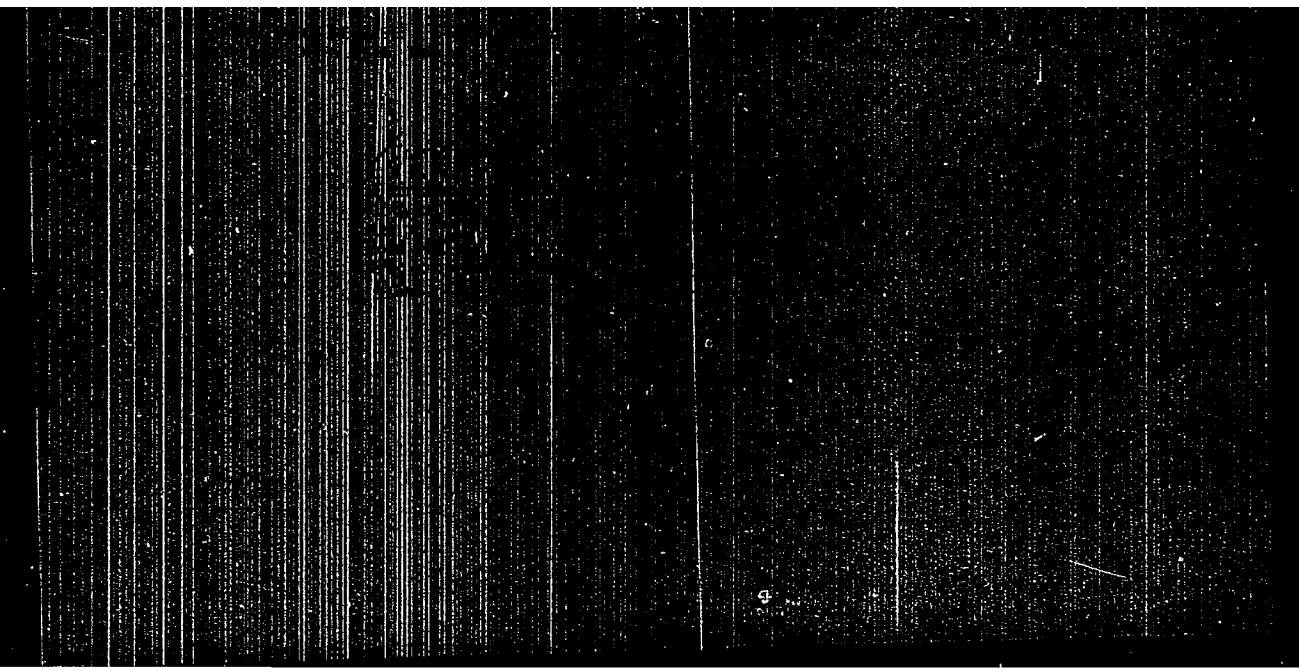
Abstract: To improve thermal stability of burners (B) of coke ovens the  
Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin has initiated mass production of B  
from half-dry high chamotte content kaolin paste in lieu of plastic  
press formed chamotte clay B. The mixture consists of 85% kaolin  
chamotte and 15% Vladimir kaolin as binder. Chamotte is produced  
by firing of plastic briquet consisting of 80% Vladimir kaolin and  
20% Chasov-Yar clay at 1,400° for 8 hours. Chamotte is ground in  
ball mills and the paste is made in roller-roll mills. After

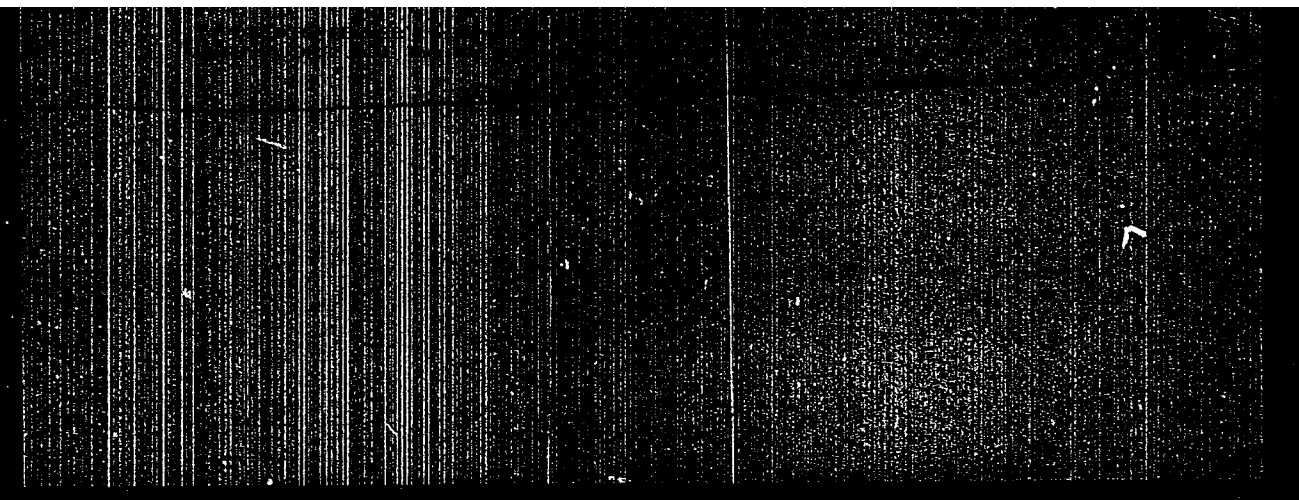
Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Abstract: processing the mixture of chamotte and slip (Chasov-Yar clay and sulfite-alcohol liquor) for 1-2 minutes ground kaolin is added into the crusher-roll mill and the paste is mixed for 3-5 minutes. Moisture content of paste 7-8.5%, granular composition: >3 mm up to 1%, 3-2 mm 18-25%, <0.54 mm 50-63%. Press forming of B is effected in molds of floating type (described) on a screw press. The B are fired in annular kilns together with Dinas brick at 1,380-1,400°. Properties of B:  $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$  content 32.1-37.0%, apparent porosity 14.2-20.5%, volumetric weight 2.11-2.19 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, refractivity 1,690-1,710°. The B were tested by the accelerated method: B were placed in coke oven, operated for 3-5 days, removed from oven and cooled. High chamotte content kaolin burners have enhanced thermal stability which permits to install them in the oven following a predrying at 110° without preheating at 500-600°. Porosity of high chamotte content B affects their thermal stability; optimal porosity is 16-22%.





*Gin'yar, Ye.A.*  
AUTHORS: Margulis, O.M., Gin'yar, Ye.A.

131-12-5/9

TITLE: The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace  
(Iznos ogneporov v razlichnykh zonakh domennoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 549-556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Data concerning the investigation of used refractories of 5 blast furnaces are given and explained, and the blast furnaces, their lining, and their working conditions are described in detail. Table 1 shows the wear of the upper part of the shaft, which is mainly of mechanical origin. (Friction of the hard charge and damage caused by parts of the charge being driven against the wall of the shaft). In the lower part of the blast furnace, where the temperature is comparatively high, chemical interactions between the lining and the alkalis and alkaline earth oxides predominate. The depth of alkali action in the bricks amounts to up to 50-60 mm, and in some cases to even more than 100 mm, which entails a decrease of refractoriness (table 2). Tables 3 and 4 show the various zones of bricks, which differ as to composition and properties. The illustration shows the horn profiles and bottoms of blast furnaces Nr 3 and Nr 4, which are described and explained in detail. Table 5

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The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace 131-12-5/9

shows the working results obtained by refractory bricks in the various zones. The aforementioned investigations confirmed the necessity of using refractories of high specific weight and volume stability at high temperatures. As a way for a further increase of the strength of the lining the use of carbon materials is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 17 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Institute for Refractories (Khar'kovskiy institut ogneporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

30V/62-52-11-10/25

AUTHORS: Margulis O.M., ~~Gin'yar E.A.~~, and Sakovskiy D.Ya.

TITLE: An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs  
(Uluchsheniye stoykosti svodov koksovykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The durability of various types of refractory bricks used in the edges (pusher and coke side) of coke oven roofs was investigated. As these bricks are submitted to continuously acting sharp temperature variations from 500-600 to 1000-1100°C the durability of silica bricks is low. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for refractories produced and tested various types of refractory bricks, mainly chamotte based on kaolinite (Table 1). Chamotte was prepared from pure kaolinite by a plastic method and fired to 1500°C with 8 hours soaking at the final temperature. The composition of refractory bricks 85% of crushed chamotte (with a considerable proportion of coarse fractions 6-3mm 21%, 3-2mm 14.8% and 2-1mm 9.4%) and 15% of kaolinite. The bricks were made by pneumatic stamping, dried and fired at 1460°C. Properties of the bricks are given in Table 1 and their behaviour in service.

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SOV/68-58-11-10/25

An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs

in Table 2. It is concluded that in future silica and chamotte bricks (of plastic formation) should be replaced by kaolinite chamotte bricks.

There are 2 tables and 4 references, all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut ogneporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Refractories) and Gisognepor

Card 2/2

15 (2), 15 (6)

AUTHORS: Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kozyreva, L. A., Kablukovskiy, A. F.,  
Skorokhod, S. D.

TITLE: Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material for  
Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces (Ogneupornyy  
beton kak elektroizolyatsionnyy material dlya okhladiteley  
elektrodov dugovykh staleplavil'nykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 309-319 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The magnesite-chromite tiles in the arch of a steel-melting  
furnace are saturated, during operation, by iron- and chromous  
oxide, and become more conductive in this way, which often leads  
to short circuits and a burning through of the coolers. Figure 1  
shows the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric  
resistance on the temperature for some industrial refractories. At  
the experimental plant of the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut ogneuporov (UNIIO) (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute  
of Refractories (UNIIO)) and at the Semiluki Works, experiments  
with highly aluminous refractories, the original materials of  
which are indicated in a table, were carried out. The microscopic  
investigations were carried out by N. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 2).

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Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material    007/131-59-7-6/14  
for    Electrode Coolers of    Electric-arc Furnaces

The mass composition and the properties of the samples are indicated in table 1. Figure 2 shows the thermal expansion, and figure 3 the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric resistance of the samples. It was not possible, however, to ensure the electric insulation of the coolers in this way. Highly aluminous cement was also prepared at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. Highly aluminous fire clay with a grain size of from 3 to below 0.09 mm was used as a filler. The chemical composition and refractoriness of the cement and of the fire clay are indicated in table 2. The petrographic investigation was carried out by L. A. Kuz'mina (Footnote 3), the X-ray examination by B. Ya. Sukharevskiy (Footnote 4), and the thermal analysis by V. V. Pustovalov (Footnote 5 and Fig 4). Further experiments were carried out with leaned masses, the composition, density and strength values of which are indicated in table 3, The characteristic of the samples is shown in table 4. Figure 5 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a refractory product and an iron tube, and figure 6 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a magnesite-chromite tile. But also this experiment did not ensure an adequate electric insulation of the coolers. Experiments with highly aluminous cement and highly aluminous tiles of a

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Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

~~mullite-cordierite~~ composition were also carried out at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. The properties of the cement and concrete with the filler of highly aluminous fire clay are indicated in table 5. Some data characterizing the quality of the highly aluminous arch tiles and of the fire clay are indicated in table 6. The insulation of the coolers by refractory concrete is carried out in 2 variants (Figs 7 and 8). The chemical composition of the concrete zone and of the slag crust is shown in table 7. The petrographic investigation was carried out by M. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 7). Figure 9 shows a concrete piece after 72 melts. The experiments carried out showed that the use of concrete eliminates the burning through of the coolers by short circuit, and extends the working period of the furnace arches by 12-15 %. Conclusions: The satisfactory application results of the concrete insulation for electrode coolers should be introduced, as soon as possible, in all electrometallurgic plants, particularly in the furnaces working with oxygen. The series production of the material needed for the insulation should be organized. There are 9 figures, 8 tables, and 20 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

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Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material SOV/131-59-7-6/14  
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov  
(Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)  
(ZhiKharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., Gin'yar, Ye. A.,  
Kozyreva, L. A.); Zavod "Elektrostal'" ("Elektrostal'" Works)  
(Kablukhovskiy, A. F., Skorokhod, S. D.)





A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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Ginzberg, A. S., Nikogosyan, Kh. S., and Chitaev, A. V.  
 ALTERATION KAOLINITE BY THE HEATING PROCESS. *Trudy  
 Inst. Applied Min & Met (U.S.S.R.)*, 22, 1 (1959).  
 A brief review of the literature is given. The investiga-  
 tions of the authors may be summed up as follows: (1)  
 specimens heated to 700 to 1000°C were slowly cooled;  
 (2) the materials were alkalinized by 10% solution of potash  
 and caustic soda; (3) for the tests, pure preparations of  
 silica, alumina, a mixture of the two in the proportion of  
 2SiO<sub>2</sub> to Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, andalusite, andalusite with one particle of  
 silica and a "clay" called "Borovich Sokhar" were taken  
 this last corresponds almost exactly to the formula of  
 kaolinite H<sub>2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> · 11H<sub>2</sub>O. Comparing the results of  
 these tests, it becomes evident that the solubility of the  
 mixture of silica and alumina in proportion and of kaolinite  
 hardened at the temperature of 1000° proves to be iden-  
 tical. Those hardened at the temperature of 700° show  
 a perceptible alteration, the alkalinizing of andalusite and  
 of the mixtures with it altered less than did kaolinite.  
 The authors come to the conclusion that at the temperature  
 of 600° during the heating of kaolinite its complete de-  
 hydration takes place with the formation of anhydride  
 Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. At the temperature of 1000° this anhydride  
 breaks up into free oxides Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SiO<sub>2</sub>, which with  
 further heating react with each other and probably give  
 according to Bowen, the combination 3Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> · 2SiO<sub>2</sub>.

COMMON TABLET NOTE

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Common Elements

Materials Index

Common Elements

Alteration of allophanoid clays by heat. A. S. Gusev and Kh. S. Nikogosyan. *Trav. mus. min. acad. U. R. S. S. 4*, 221-46(1929); *Minerolog. Abstracts* 6, 370-1.—Five samples of allophanoid (i. e., easily decomposed by HCl) clays from near Potidkhino, Enisey Govt., Siberia were subjected to a chem. and thermal study. Chem. analyses are given. Heating curves showed different breaks on each sample. A study of the vol. of the products of heating indicates that near 600° metakaolinite ( $Al_2Si_2O_7$ ) is formed. At 1000° this is decomposed into free  $SiO_2$  and  $Al_2O_3$ , which at a much higher temp. recombine to form mullite. J. F. S.

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND LETTERS  
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1ST LETTERS

3RD AND 4TH LETTERS

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ASST. S. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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**Gorbunov, A. S., Solivanov, B. P., and Tsvetkov, A. I.**  
**DETERMINATION OF THE QUALITY OF DINAS BRICK.** *Metalurg.* 5 (3) 314-50 (1980). The existing standards of determining the quality of Dinas brick were critically examined. According to Grom-Gekhmallo, the quality is determined by the degree of transformation of the quartz into tridymite (with a resulting change in density and the chemical composition). The U.S.S.R. standards comprise three grades and demand a fusion point of 1710 for grades Ia and Ib, and 1670° for grade II. The compression strengths of grades I and II are 125 and 90 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, and the densities not greater than 2.38 and 2.42. Chemically, grade Ia is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 95%, CaO + Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> < 7%, grade Ib is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 92%, CaO + Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> < 2%, and grade II is SiO<sub>2</sub> > 80%, no other specified components. It is pointed out that the usual method of density determination is inaccurate since it is dependent on the fineness to which the material is ground. A number of corrections are described which increase its reliability. A much more reliable method is micrographical analysis, as it reveals changes of structure which profoundly affect the quality of the brick without materially altering the density, e.g., a transformation of the quartz into cristobalite instead of into tridymite or into a glass which will eventually give the desired tridymite.

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COO 9

System:  $2FeO \cdot SiO_2 + FeS$ . B. P. SELIVANOV, A. S. GINZBERG AND S. I. NIKOLSKI. *Sovetskoye Vozrozhdeniye Inst. Metal* 1931, No. 3-4, 748. A study was made of the melting diagram of the binary system:  $2FeO \cdot SiO_2 + FeS$ . The  $FeO$  was prepd from  $FeCl_3 \cdot 2H_2O$  by heating and was melted with pure  $Si$  to form  $FeO \cdot SiO_2$ . The  $FeS$  was prepd by heating pure  $Fe$  with  $S$ . The 2 compds were then melted in heavy iron crucibles. A diagram was constructed on the basis of a thermal and micrographic investigation. This diagram shows 2 fields of solid solns. of  $FeS$  in  $2FeO \cdot SiO_2$  and *vice versa*. Between these 2 fields there is an area in which the 2 components separate into distinct liquid layers, as detd. by rapid cooling. A eutectic exists at about 1400° corresponding to about 43%  $2FeO \cdot SiO_2$  and 57%  $FeS$ . S. I. MAISHORSKY

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A-1

System  $MnO, MnO_2, FeO$ . A. E. GIBBINS, H. P. SERDYANOV, and H. I. NIKOLSKI (Dokl. Vsesoy. Inst. Met., 1961, No. 2, 25--29).—A m.-p. diagram is given. Ox. Ans. (e)

ASS-31.0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

19

Pyrex containing tungsten trioxide and Super-Pyrex. A. S. GOVIER. *Pyrex*, No. 56, 17-18 (1932).—O. describes attempts made to shorten the time of working, lowering the melting temp. and the viscosity of Pyrex glass without decreasing its thermal stability and optical characteristics. This was done by adding 1% WO<sub>3</sub> and increasing the SiO<sub>2</sub> content.  
M. V. KONDODY.

AS 5-56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Relations between silicates and sulfides. A. S. Ginzburg. *Trav. phys. inst. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 4, 21-44 (1953); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 417. The systems FeSiO<sub>3</sub>-FeS, MnSiO<sub>3</sub>-FeS and MnSiO<sub>3</sub>-FeS were examd. Rapid cooling results in a gravitational sepn. of silicate and sulfide in 2 immiscible layers, slow cooling in a crystalline eutectic structure of the 2 portions. C. A. Salterrad

ASNT 104 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

19

Casting Barzaz diabases. A. S. Gilyberg and F. G. Semenov. *Mineral. Suv'e S.*, No. 10, p. 13 (1943). Several samples of diabasic rocks mined in the region of Barzaz, Kuznets' basin, produced satisfactory castings in the lab. expts. Chas. Blane

450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYMBOLISM \* \* \* \* \* SYMBOLS

SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS	SYMBOLS
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BM	BN	BO	BP
BQ	BR	BS	BT
BU	BV	BW	BX
BY	BZ	CA	CB
CC	CD	CE	CF
CG	CH	CI	CJ
CK	CL	CM	CN
CO	CP	CQ	CR
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The petrography of the Republic of Armenia. A. S. Gladsteyn. *Petrography of U. S. S. R. Ser. 1, Regional Petrography 3*, 127 pp. (1934); *Mineralog. Abstracts 7*, 804.—The area consists predominantly of Tertiary and Quaternary plateau lavas, lava cones and pyroclastic products. One hundred and ninety-nine analyses are given; 123 references. C. A. Silberrad

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Evaluation of raw materials for the rock melting industry. A. Gansberg. *Iron and Steel Inst.*, London, 1938, 415-423 (1034). *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol., Referate*, 11, 1938, 402. The importance of the mineral components of a rock is emphasized. Optical detn. of the mineral components is necessary in addition to chem. analyses of raw materials. J. F. Schaefer

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Solubility of ferrous sulfide and manganese sulfide in cupola furnace slags. B. P. Selivanov, A. S. Ginzburg and M. M. Vosovich. *Repts. Central Inst. Metals Lenin* (pub. No. 17, 183-4in [English, 184(180)]. Cupola slag comp. %: 42.02, FeO 12.00, CaO 22.00, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 10.00, MnO 2.71, Al<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> 17.65 and 8.0-17%. was melted with FeS, 3.0 and 10% by wt., in one series of expts., and with MnS, 3.0 and 9% by wt., in another series. It was found that at the usual temp. of cupola melting (1300°) FeS dissolves in slag with difficulty; however, when cooling is slow, no liquation appears even when the amt. of FeS is 10%. Larger amounts of FeS cause liquation under all conditions. MnS, similarly, is difficultly sol. in the molten slag, and liquation occurs, even on slow cooling of slag, when its amt. exceeds 9%. S. L. Malorsky

AND SIA METALLURGICAL INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

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Preparation of fused mullite. A. B. Olinberg. *Versadsky Jubilee Vol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.*, 668-691 (1926); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 141. Mullite has been formed by fusing clay and corundum, kyanite (or andalusite) and corundum, red bauxite, or white siliceous bauxite. The last gives the best results. C. A. Silberrad

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ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSED AND PROPERTY NOTED

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The Tulus traps as material for petruary (stone smelt ing industry). A. S. Gusev, A. I. Tsvetkov, M. V. (spow and G. P. Rudzil. *Trav. inst. petrog. and sci* / R. S. S. No. 7-8, 203-300 (1939); *Mineralog. Abstract*, 7, 51-2 -- The material used is dolerite, consisting of labwa- durite (An<sub>60</sub>) pyroxene, Fe ore, apatite and olivine. Crystals of the olivine both preserved and followed that of the plagioclase, but the earlier olivine differs slightly optically from the latter. C. A. Silbertat

ASM-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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GINZBERG, A.S.; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L.

Reactions in a solid state. Uch.zap. LGU no.93:159-169 '48.  
(MIRA 10:10)

(Solids) (Silicon compounds)

GINZBERG, Albert Borisovich  
(GINZBERG, A.S.,

(Experimental Petrography, Leningrad, 1951.

Responsible editor (Otv. redaktor) Kh. S. Mikogosian

Library of Congress .





GINSBERG, A. S.

Experimental investigation of silicates (experimental petrology)  
and their importance to industry. Uch. zap. LGU no.154:13-31 '52.  
(Silicates) (MIRA 11:3)

**GINZBERG, A.S.**

Historical sketch on the development of experimental research in the fields of mineralogy and petrography in Russia. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, 271-282). (MIRA 7:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy petrografii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova. (Mineralogy--History) (Petrology--History)

15-57-2-1205

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,  
p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR:        Ginzberg, A. S.

TITLE:         D. S. Belyankin and the Soviet Petrography (D. S.  
Belyankin i sovetskaya petrografiya)

PERIODICAL:   Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta, 1955, Vol 3,  
211-212

ABSTRACT:     Bibliographic entry

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GINZBERG, A. S.

Importance of P.I. Lebedev's work for petrology. Uch. zap. inst.  
Gerts. 117:149-159 '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Lebedev, Peter Ivanovich, 1885-1948)

GINZBERG, H.S.

3(8)

↑ 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1310

Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy mineralogii i petrografii, 5th Leningrad, 1956.

Trudy... (Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 516 p. 1,800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, and Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimii silikatov.

Resp. Ed.: Tsvetkov, A.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Ivanov, B.V.;  
Tech. Ed.: Kiseleva, A.A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and students of mineralogy and petrography.

COVERAGE: The present collection of articles are reprints of reports presented at the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, held in Leningrad on March 26-31, 1956. The

Card 1/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)

SOV/1310

purpose of the Conference was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems. The Conference was sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and organized by its Institute of Ore Deposits, Geology, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Division of Geological-Geographical Sciences, and the Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Division of Chemical Sciences. During the Conference special tribute was paid to Academician D.S. Belyankin, (died 1952), founder of applied petrography in the USSR and organizer of the first four conferences and Academician A.N. Zavaritskiy, (died 1953), outstanding petrographer and mineralogist. Of the 76 reports presented, 53 are reprinted in the present volume. Each article is accompanied by diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

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DEM'YANOVICH, A.N.; GINZBURG, B.I.

Results of the Second All-Union Scientific and Technical  
Conference on the Use of Diamonds in the Manufacture of  
Machines and Instruments. Mashinostroitel' no.2:46-47  
F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GILBERG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAPOPORT, A.Ya., inzh.;  
SILVINIKY, I.G., inzh.; YURKOV, L.P., inzh.; EL'KIN, G.B., inzh.

Investigating processes of manufacturing high-lead glass.  
Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:9-11 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.; REBERNISAK, Vinko, major dr.

Paravertebral block; review of two-year experiences with the new  
technic. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 11 no.11-12:598-604 Nov-Dec 54.

1. Hirurška klinika VMA.

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL

paravertebral block, in thoracic & abdom. surg., new  
technic)

(THORAX, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

(ABDOMEN, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

VAJS, Emanuel, potpukovnik dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.; KRALJEVIC,  
Miroslav, dr.

Hypothermia and transplantation of thoracic aorta. Voj.san.pregl.,  
Beogr. 12 no.1-2:44-50 Jan-Feb 55.

1. Patofizioloski institut VMA; Hirurska klinika VMA.

(AORTA, transpl.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

(BODY TEMPERATURE

hypothermia, exper., in thoracic aorta transpl. in dogs)

(TRANSPLANTATION, exper.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

PAPO, Isidor, Pukovnik prof., dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.;  
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dr.; SAVIC, Sava, major dr.

Clinical application of arterial homotransplantation.  
Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.9-10:429-436 Sept-Oct 56.

1. Hirurška klinika VMA.  
(ARTERIES, transpl.  
homografts, indic. (Ser))  
(TRANSPLANTATION,  
arterial homografts, indic. (Ser))

GINZBERG, Ervin

Case of perforated gastric ulcer in a 10-year old girl.  
Voj. san. pragl., Beogr. 14 no.4:220-222 Apr 57.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Vojne bolnice u Skoplju.  
(GASTRIC ULCER, in inf. & child  
perf. (Ser))

**KRALJEVIC, Ljiljana; MAGAZINOVIC, Vojislav; PISCHVIC, Stanimir; GINZBERG, Ervin;**

Heterogeneity of blood vessels; results of experiment on ...  
Voj. san. vjesnik, Beogr. 6: no. 5: 257-264, 1957.

1. Klinika i Patofiziološki Institut VMA.  
(DISEASES, transpl.  
exper. heterogeneity (Lj.);

GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOSEVIC, Kliment

Experience with resections and with other surgical interventions  
on the lungs in childhood. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.2:179-188 '59.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Oblasne vojne bolnice, Skoplje: Specijalna  
bolnica za djecu tuberkulozu, Skoplje.  
(PNEUMONECTOMY in inf. & child)



GINZBERG, E.; VAJS, M.

Cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation in pulmonary surgery.  
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.3:375-378 '59.  
(PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)  
(HEART ARREST etiol.)  
(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION etiol.)

PAPQ, Isidor; GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOVIC, Gobjko; JOVANOVIĆ, M.

Acquired esophagobronchial fistula with traction diverticulum.  
Voj. san. pregl. Beogr. 16 no.3:236-240 Mar 59.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu.

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula

esophagobronchial, with traction diverticulum (Ser))

(BRONCHI, fistula,

same)

LEFANJAC, R.; GIBBERG, E.

Our experience with cuneiform resection in pulmonary tuberculosis.  
Tuberkuloza 16 no.1:3-10 Ja-F '64.

1. Vojno Institut za tuberkulozu (Nacelnik: puk. prof. dr. Mirko  
Branacvic).

VEYCH, M.J. (1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)

Medical research for the production of storage tanks for  
medical or scientific purposes. (MIA 1942)  
66 K-2 105.

1. "Santrol" (1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)

*Cellulose and Paper*

CA  
123  
SINCE 1945

Structure and properties of cellulose and its esters  
XXXII. Conditions for mutual transformations of specimens  
of native and hydrated cellulose. M. Ginzberg and Z.  
Rogovin. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 933-9  
(1951); cf. *C.A.* 41, 6044i. --In transformations of speci-  
mens of native cellulose to cellulose hydrate, and the re-  
verse, parallelism between structure and physicochem-  
ical properties does not always occur. In the regeneration of  
cellulose from cellulose triacoholate by the action of Na in  
liquid NH<sub>3</sub>, a cellulose is formed with the structure of cellu-  
lose hydrate but with physicochem. properties (dye ad-  
sorption, moisture sorption) that lie between native cellu-  
lose and cellulose hydrate. Cellulose regenerated from  
alkali cellulose of  $\gamma$  98, formed by the action of 5% NaOH  
in *iso*-AmOH, is almost identical with native cellulose in all  
respects. Heating cellulose hydrate in glycerol to about  
230° leads to a structural change, a modification of native  
cellulose, although the physicochem. properties are basi-  
cally identical with those of the hydrate; thus, the x-ray  
pattern shows coincidence with that of native cellulose, but  
moisture sorption is close to that of the hydrate and dye  
adsorption is identical with that of the latter. Fiber strength  
of native cellulose is decreased by treatment with org.  
solvents, whereas cellulose hydrate shows increased fiber  
strength. G. M. Kowaloff

GINZBERG, M.; RASSOLOV, O.

Development of new processes for obtaining viscose solutions.  
Khim.volok. no.5:76 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Poland--Viscose)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120010-6

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; ALEKHIN, N.Ya.; KHURGINA, R.A.; LAVRUSHIN, F.I.;  
LOTAREV, B.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.

New method of producing viscose solutions with a single apparatus.  
Tekst. prom. 17 no.5:11-14 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Textile chemistry)

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.; TVERIKIN, V.T.

Developing a method of continuous deaeration of viscose solutions.  
Khim.volok. no.6:31-33 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna.  
(Viscose)



S/183/60/000/02/20/025  
B004/B005

**AUTHORS:** Mogilevskiy, Ye. M., Ginzberg, M. A., Khurgina, R. A.

**TITLE:** Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of Alkali Cellulose

**PERIODICAL:** Khimicheskkiye volokna, 1960, No. 2, pp. 60 - 63

**TEXT:** The authors report on the determination of the esterification degree of cellulose xanthogenate in dependence on the duration of xanthogenisation and on temperature (0-40°). The experiments were carried out in a VA apparatus on refined sulfite cellulose (containing 91.6% of  $\alpha$ -cellulose). The soda lye concentration was 200 g/l. Carbon disulfide was added at a rate of 40% of the  $\alpha$ -cellulose content. The experimental data are presented as follows: Fig. 1, dependence of  $\gamma$  on the duration of xanthogenization (10 min to 10 h) at 20°, 25°, and 30°; Table 1, content of bound CS<sub>2</sub> in the xanthogenate in dependence on temperature and duration of the process; Fig. 2, dependence of  $\gamma$  on the duration of xanthogenization at temperatures between 0 and 40°; Table 2, amount of CS<sub>2</sub> used for the formation of secondary products; Table 3, data of the fibers produced. The authors arrived at the following results: During the process of xanthogenization, the curves for  $\gamma$  pass a maximum which is explained by the simultaneous esterification of alkali

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Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of S/183/60/000/02/20/025  
Alkali Cellulose B004/B005

cellulose and the decomposition of the xanthogenate. An increase in temperature accelerates both the formation of xanthogenate and that of secondary products. The temperature factor of cellulose xanthogenization is about 2. Between 20 and 30°, there is no strict dependence between gamma number and temperature in spite of accelerated xanthogenization. It is only observed that gamma falls from 55 (at 20°) to 50 (at 30°). In this temperature range, no differences in the distribution of CS<sub>2</sub> were observed. In the wide range between 0 and 40°, the dependence of gamma on temperature is more distinct (70 at 10°, 48 at 40°). Accordingly, the CS<sub>2</sub> distribution also changes. If the xanthogenization in the VA apparatus is carried out in such a way that at the beginning of reaction a high temperature prevails which decreases during the reaction, the duration of viscose production can be considerably reduced. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

Card 2/2

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; NOVIKOV, N.A.; TVERIKIN, V.T.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.;  
MARKOV, V.V.; NIVIN, P.I.

Performance of the unit for continuous ~~de~~aceration of viscose. Khim.  
volokn. no.2260-61 1962. (MIRA 1814)

1. Vuzovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Iskusstvennogo  
volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg, Novikov, Tverikin). 2. Gosudarstven-  
nyy Institut nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Iskusstvennogo volokna  
(for Kupinskiy). 3. Kul'minskly Kombinat (for Markov, Nivin).

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.I.; KAKHVERI, A.K.

Determining air content of viscose. Shum. volok. no. 2437.58. '66.  
(MIRA 1826)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskogo volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoj promyshlennosti (for Kakhver).

*Ginzberg, N.M.*  
GIRGOLAV, S.S., professor (Leningrad); LEVIT, V.S., professor (Moskva);  
BABCHIN, I.S., professor (Leningrad); BAKULEV, A.N., professor  
(Moskva); BENKERMAN, L.S., dotsent (Leningrad); VAYNSHTEYN, V.G.,  
professor (Leningrad); GERTSBERG, V.G., professor (Kazan');  
~~GINZBERG, N.M., professor (Moskva) [deceased];~~ GOTLIB, Ya.G.,  
professor (Moskva); DZHANELIDZE, Yu.Yu., professor (Leningrad);  
DRACHINSKAYA, Ye.S., dotsent (Leningrad); YELANSKIY, N.N., professor  
(Leningrad); KORNEV, P.G., professor (Leningrad); KOCHERGIN, I.G.,  
professor (Moskva); LIMBERG, A.A., professor (Leningrad); LIMBERG,  
B.B., professor (Moskva); MIZENEV, S.A., dotsent (Leningrad);  
NAZAROV, V.M., professor (Leningrad); OZKROV, A.D., professor (Lenin-  
grad) [deceased]; OSTEN-SAKEN, E.Yu., professor (Leningrad) [deceased];  
PETROV, N.N., professor (Leningrad); POLENOV, A.L., professor (Lenin-  
grad); SAMARIN, N.P., professor (Leningrad); SHVARTS, N.V., professor  
(Leningrad) [deceased]; SHAMOV, V.N., professor (Leningrad);  
SHABANOV, A., redaktor

[Manual of specialized surgery] Uchebnik chastnoi khirurgii. Sost.  
I.S.Babchin i dr. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Narkomzdrav SSSR,  
Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry "Medgiz," Vol.1. 1946. 363 p. (MIRA 10:2)  
(SURGERY)

~~GILZBERG, V.M. (Leningrad, F-121, ul. Pisareva, 14, kv. 7); BELAGMAN, S.S.  
(Staling (Donbass); Bul'var Pushkina, 25, kv. 28)~~

K.P. Gundobin (1860-1908)--the founder of growth anatomy;  
on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Arch. anat. gist.  
Sov. Izv. 41 no. 8:101-107 Aug 1961. (MIRA 18.6)

2. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta etnografii AN SSSR  
i kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. K.D. Dovygallo)  
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo inatituta.

(GUNDOBIN, NIKOLAI PETROVICH, 1860-1908)

(ANATOMY, HUMAN)

GINZBURG, V.V.; LEVIN, M.G.; YAKIMOV, V.P.

Preparing for the Seventh International Congress on Anthropology  
and Ethnography. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 42 no.2:127-128 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(ANTHROPOLOGY\_CONGRESSES) (ETHNOLOGY\_CONGRESSES)

**GINZBURG**

**See also:**

**GINSBURG**

**GINTSBURG**



GINZBURG, A.; MENDEL'SON, V.

~~.....~~ Distribution of a magnetic field produced by a current-carrying turn in the cavity between two coaxial cylinders. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:57-60 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latviyskoy SSR.

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. SOV/68-58-12-14/25  
TITLE: At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom  
koksokhimicheskom zavode)  
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 49 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Recent developments on the works are enumerated.  
1) Automatic centrifuge ATS-1200 for anthracene was  
fitted; this permitted the production of a better  
quality anthracene. 2) Introduction of an automatic  
control of alkalinity in the neutraliser of the pyridine  
plant. 3) Fitting of Nr 3 battery with automatic con-  
trol was finished (no details). 4) The construction of  
a tippler for 100 ton boats on the coal preparation  
plant was finished. 5) Radio communication between coke  
ovens and the coal preparation plant was introduced.  
6) On the coal washery an automatic controller for the

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SOV/68-58-12-14/25

At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works

pulp density and throughput is being tested. 7) An automatic control of the conveyor M8 (over the coke bunkers) operating on the basis of the degree of filling of the bunkers was introduced.

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-8-27/32

**AUTHOR:** Ginzburg, A.  
**TITLE:** On the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom  
koksokhimicheskom zavode)  
**PERIODICAL:** Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 56 (USSR)  
**ABSTRACT:** A number of improvements introduced on the above works  
are mentioned; electric winch for transferring wagons  
to and from the tippler and to the ramps where the  
charging of ammonia sulphate and naphthalene takes  
place; mechanisation of charging scrap into the  
wagons; self-sealing valves on ascension pipes of  
4 batteries.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporozh'ye By-Product Coking Plant. Koks i khim.  
no.5:58 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Zaporozh'ye--Coke industry--By-products)

GINZBURG, A.

At the Zaporozh'ye Coal Chemical Plant. Koks i khim. no 1:60 '63.  
(MIRA 16:2)  
(Zaporozh'ye --Coke industry)

GINZBURG, A.; YEVROPIN, V.

The new journal "Ekonomika stroitel'stva. Vop. ekon. no.4:129-130  
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)  
(Construction industry--Periodicals)

GINZBURG, A. (Riga)

Increasing signal-to-noise ratio by the gradual multiplication  
of signal voltage shifted in time. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak  
no.3:65-70 '60. (EEAI 10:7)  
(Voltage)



GINZBURG, A. (Riga); ZHEYGURS, B. [Zeigurs, B.] (Riga)

Nuclear magnetometer. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.5:71-76 '60.  
(KEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.  
(Magnetometer)

GINZBURC, A.

Changes should be made in the all-Union beaconage standard. Rech.  
transp. 21 no.2:56 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika gidrotekhotdela Verkhne-Dneprovskogo  
basseynovogo upravleniya puti.  
(Beacons--Standards)

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry.  
Disperse Systems

B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

Author : Fridrikhsberg D.A., Sinzburg A.A.

Title : Investigation of Colloid-Chemical Processes in Clayey  
Solutions and Their Use in Strengthening Borehole Walls

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 7, 996-1006

Abstract : By means of model experiments on filtration of clayey solutions (CS), hydrophilized by an addition of alkaline coal extract, through a layer of quartz sand of different degree of dispersion, a study has been made of the causes of CS losses during sinding of boreholes. On filtration of CS through soil having very small interstices a clayey crust is formed which has very low permeability to water as a result of which the CS is retained in the borehole whereas in soils with large interstices no such crust is formed and loss of water is associated,

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Colloid Chemistry.  
Disperse Systems

B-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4057

within the soil by 30-40 times; following fixation a layer of sand 8 cm thick retains CS up to a pressure of 0.25 atmosphere. In seacoast areas it is recommended to utilize as fixing agent sea water saturated with lime.