S/080/61/034/011/017/020
D204/D301

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.A.

TITLE: Certain physico-chemical properties of rhenium carbonyl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 11, 1961, 2569

TEXT: Thermal properties of $[Re(CO)_5]_2$ were investigated as little work has so far been published in this field. The carbonyl was prepared by the action of CO on potassium or ammonium perrhenates at 260-270°C, under a pressure of 300-350 atm. The carbonyl was purified by shaking with a 5 % solution of NaOH and steam distillation. Spectral analysis showed the following percentages of impurities in the finished product: Zn 0.005, Al 0.0015, Cu 0.0012, Mg 0.0003, Mn 0.00006, Si 0.01 and Fe 0.0025. Specific gravity of the carbonyl was determined pyknometrically as 2.78 ± 0.005 g/cm^3. Vapor pressures in the range 78.0 - 135.5°C were found to obey the relationship: $P_{(mm\ Hg)} = 10.68 - \frac{4152}{T}$ (where T is in °K). The latent

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heat of sublimation was calculated as 19.0 kcal/mole or 29.1 cal/g. On heating the carbonyl, thermograms exhibit a sharp break in the curve at 90.2 - 91.8°C (an unidentified phase-transformation), and a gentle discontinuity between 155.0 and 161.1°C which was ascribed to melting. Preliminary kinetic studies between 250° and 420° C showed that the thermal decomposition of $[Re(CO)_5]_2$ is of first order below 315°C. The mean energy of activation in the range 250-420°C and the constant A in the Arrhenius equation were calculated as 18.6 kcal/mole and 2.1×10^6 respectively. The authors express their gratitude to N.A. Belozerskiy for suggesting the subject and for helpful advice. The thermograms were made using N.S. Kurnakov's pyrometer, in the Laboratoriya khimii termoelementov instituta poluporovodnikov AN SSSR (Chemistry of the Thermoelements Laboratory, Semi-conductors Institute, AS USSR), and thanks are expressed to the laboratory director G.I. Shmelev and group leader S.S. Sinan. There are 1 figure and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Brit. Pat. 679, 906, 24th Sept. 1950.

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

(29)

The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals, was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Peredereyev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase (V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'ichenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhodzhayeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. Filimonov); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic production of high-purity Re and electroplating with Re (Z. M. Sominskaya and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O_2 on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and Re-precious-metal alloys (Ye. M. Savitskiy, M. A. Tylkina, and K. B. Povarova); synthesis of Re nitrides, silicides, phosphides, and selenides (G. V. Samsonov, V. A. Obolonchik, and V. S. Neshpor); weldability of Re-Mo and Re-W alloys (V. V. D'yachenko, B. P. Morozov, and G. N. Klebanov); new fields of application for Re and Re alloys (M. A. Tylkina and Ye. M. Savitskiy); and Re-Mo alloy for thermocouples (S. K. Danishevskiy, Yu. A. Kocherzhinskiy, and G. B. Lapp). [WW]

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, pp 92-93

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

GINZBURG, A. O.

25717. Generator Standartnykh Signalov. (Iz eksponatov 8-y Vsesoyuz. Zaoch. Radiovystavki). Radio, 1949, No. 8, s. 40-43.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

GINZBURG A.D.

AUTHOR: None Given 117-58-5-24/24

TITLE: Conference on Construction and Utilization of Casting Equipment (Konferentsiya po konstruirovaniyu i ekspluatatsii liteynogo oborudovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 5, p 48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In December 1957, a scientific-research conference took place in Gor'kiy dealing with the construction and utilization of casting equipment. It was organized by the department of casting of the NTO MASHPROM. At the conference were 900 representatives from machine building plants, casting equipment plants, scientific research institutes, universities, etc. A total of 28 reports were given. I.P. Yegorenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences (NIILITMASH) reported on the actual state and development of the casting technique. P.N. Aksenov, Doctor of Technical Sciences (MAMI) reported on automated lines of sand-blowing moulding. L.M. Mariyenbakh, Doctor of Technical Sciences (MVMI) reported on the subject "Mechanized Drying Kilns". G.S. Zelichenko, Engineer (Leningrad Branch of Soyuzprommekhanizatsii) reported on "Automatic Lines of Molding in Casting Shops". A.D. Ginzburg (LF VPTI tyazhmash) reported on a self-constructed automatic machine for the pro-

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Conference on Construction and Utilization of Casting Equipment

duction of shell moulds. V.N. Bobrov (NIILITMASH) talked about automatic machines for moulding. A.V. Odinokov, Engineer, reported on modern sand blasting devices. G.S. Taburinskiy, Engineer (NIITLITMASH) reported on "Automatic Machines for the Production of Shell Molds and Cores". Z.D. Levin (Plant KATEK) spoke on "Projects and Utilization of Equipment for Mechanized Casting". I.V. Yefimov, Engineer, spoke on "Mechanization and Automation of the Technological Process of Casting With Meltable Models". G.R. Nikol'skiy, Engineer (NIILITMASH) spoke on hydraulic and sand-hydraulic cleaning of castings. B.G. Shpital'nyy (NIILITMASH) talked about the automatic moulding machine Nr 96264.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

1. Casting equipment-Development 2. Casting equipment-Application

28(1);25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2831

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya trudoyemkikh protsessov v liteynom proizvodstve (Mechanization and Automation of Labor-consuming Processes in Foundry Practice) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 226 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: E. M. Skobnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Title page): G. I. Kobylyanskiy (Deceased); Ed. (Inside book): A. N. Sokolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: O. V. Speranskaya; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Technology of Machinery Manufacture (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel in foundries and engineers engaged in the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. It may also be used by students of institutions of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The book deals with recent achievements in the mechanization and automation of time-and labor-consuming operations in foundries. Specific instances of mechanization and automation of foundry processes are described. The material presented in this book is divided into six parts, dealing with the following subjects: molding materials, mold and coremaking, casting, shakeout of molds, finishing of castings, and special casting methods. Each part consists of a number of technical papers presented by several authors. The application of automation ranges from the preparation of molds and cores to the mechanization and streamlining of specialized casting methods, such as investment casting and the use of shell molds. There are numerous diagrams showing automatized and mechanized installations in foundries. Most of the material is based on experiments and work done at the "Krasnyy Aksay" Plant. Some of the methods described appear to be in the experimental stage at that plant. The technical papers published in this book were originally presented at a technical conference of the Soviet machine industry in October 1957. No personalities are mentioned.

TEMKIN, O.N.; GINZBURG, A.G.; FLID, R.M.

Soluble complexes of unsaturated hydrocarbons with metal salts and their role in catalytic reactions. Part 4: Thermodynamics of the formation of soluble π-complexes of ethylene with Ag^{+} and Cu^{+} ions. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2:221-227 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

SETKINA, V.N., GINZBURG, A.G., FEDIN, E.I.; [illegible], I. [illegible]

Hydrogen isotope exchange [illegible]. AN SSSR 158 no.3:[illegible] '64. ([illegible] RA 17:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy [illegible]. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR ([illegible]).

GINZBURG, A. L.

GINZBURG, A. L.- "Activation of Pressed Yeast in Bread Baking." Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry, Moscow, 1954 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 195 , Moscow

AUERMAN, L.Ya.; GINZBURG, A.G.

Preliminary activation of compressed yeast in bread baking.
Trudy MTIPP 4:54-57 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Yeast)

GINZBURG, A.G.; PROKHOROV, N.I.

Equipment for activating compressed yeast in Moscow bakeries. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.3:34-37 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Ginzburg). 2. Moskovskiy gorodskoy trest Rosglavkhleba (for Prokhorov).
(Yeast) (Moscow--Bakers and bakeries--Equipment and supplies)

GINZBURG, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich, dotsent; ZAGLODINA, P.I., spetsred.; KURTINA, L.P., vedushchiy red.

[Controlling alcohol fermentation in the baking industry by means of the AG-1 apparatus] Konrol' spirtovogo brozheniia priborom AG-1 v khlebopekarnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl. in-t nauchn. i tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 30 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Fermentation) (Bakers and bakeries)

GINZBURG, A. and [illegible]

"From the experience of the clinic of the Yerevan Zoo[illegible] Institute"

SOURCE: Veterinariya, Vol 26, No 7, 1949, p 25

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

GINZBURG, A. G.

"On the measures of prevention and the fight against strangles of horses," Veterinariya 26(9), 1949, p. 25.

USSR, Ministry of Agricultrue, Main Adminstration of animal Husbandry, Veterinary Adminstration.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

GINZBURG, A.

"Rostov Oblast Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory." Veterinariia 27(8), 1950, p. 55.

From an article "Veterinary Servicing of Consolidated Kolkhozes" by A. G. Ginzburg.

One can find in every oblast many examples of the fine organization of zooveterinary institutions and their exemplary servicing of kolkhozes. In this respect the experience of the Central Zooveterinary Section in Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, is representative. It aimed for serious achievements in veterinary and zootechnical servicing of kolkhozes. On the basis of the work of specialists in this progressive section, directed by Veterinarian D/G. KOBILYAKOV, development according to plan of all adopted measures was assumed, close association with active kolkhoz stock raisers and responsibility for opportunely equipping thr rayon hospital, the animal room and other necssary apparatus of the zooveterinary section. Specialists in the section conducted monthly production meetings at which were discussed the next plans of preventice, veterinary-sanitary and zootechnical work. Eventually these plans are brought to every kolkhoz. In addition, the specialists of the section organize on every kolkhoz, monthly production meetings of workers of husbandry brigades with the participation of the kolkhoz leaders.

Veterinariya No 2, Moscow, 1951, pp. 7-10.

GOLOSHCHAPOV, Yu.N., redaktor; POLYAKOV, A.A., redaktor; IVANOV, A.D., sostavitel', GINZBURG, A.G., sostavitel'; SMEL'NITSKIY, V.P., sostavitel'; FEDOTOVA, M.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Collection of regulations governing veterinary affairs. Veterinary code of the U.S.S.R., statutes, directives, regulations, rules and instructions] Sbornik rukovodiashchikh materialov po veterinarii. Veterinarnyi ustav SSSR, polosheniia, instruktsii, nastavleniia, pravila, ukazaniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1954. 400 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Veterinary laws and legislation)

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Textbook

Card 1/1

Author : Shishkov, V. and Ginzburg, A., Veterinary Physicians (reviewers)
Title : "Review of 'Laboratornyye issledovaniya v veterinarnoy klinicheskoy diagnostike' (Laboratory examinations in veterinary clinical diagnosis)" by P. S. Ionov et al
Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, 58-60, Apr 1954
Abstract : P. S. Ionov, V. G. Mukhin, A. I. Fedotov, and I. G. Sharabrin have intended this book primarily for students in veterinary colleges and to provide reference material for laboratory workers and practicing veterinary physicians. Importance of this book is enhanced by the fact that all previously published textbooks and manuals on the methods of clinical and laboratory diagnosis in veterinary medicine have been sold out and have become somewhat obsolete. Notable advances have been made in the past few years in the Soviet Union in the field of veterinary medicine; veterinary clinicists have contributed much new to the veterinary laboratory-clinical diagnostic methods. All these advances have been incorporated in this book. The book was published in 1952 by the State Publishing House of Sovhoz and Kolkhoz Literature, Moscow, 252 pp, Fifteen thousand copies.

Institution :

Submitted :

GINZBURG, A.G.

Skilfully present leading veterinary service in the press. Veterinariia 33 no.8:16-22 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Glavnogo upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, Aminadav Gesselevich

[Course in the organization of veterinary work] Kurs organizatsii veterinarnogo dela. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1957. 293 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, A.G.

GINZBURG, A.G.

Veterinary local anti-aircraft defense measures. Veterinariia 34 no. [illegible]-31 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Glavnogo upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Veterinary medicine) (Air defenses)

GINZBURG, Amipadav Gesselevich; IVANOV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; GOLOSHAPOV, Yu.N., red.; SHAPIRO, A.Ya., red.; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Organization of veterinary medicine in the U.S.S.R.] Organizatsiia veterinarnogo dela v SSSR. Pod red. IU.N.Goloshapova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 527 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, A.O.; IVANOV, A.D.; BOYKO, A.A., red.; MALOVA, L.I., red.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Veterinary legislation; veterinary statutes, regulations, decrees, instructions, directives, and rules on veterinary medicine] Veterinarnoe zakonodatel'stv; veterinarnyi ustav SSSR, polozheniia, ukazaniia, instruktsii, nastavleniia i pravila po veterinarnomu delu. Pod red. A.A.Boiko. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.SSSR, 1959. 1230 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Laws, statutes, etc.
(Veterinary medicine--Laws and legislation)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Antibiotics in the service of stockbreeding. Veterinariia 36 no.11: 51-55 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Glavnyy vetvrach-terapevt Gosudarstvennoy inspektsii po veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Antibiotics) (Stock and stockbreeding)

GINZBURG, A.

In the Ministry of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R. Veterinariia 36 no.6:87-90 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Veterinary hygiene)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Enlarging the role of veterinary specialists in mobilizing reserves in livestock production. Veterinariia 37 no.6:85-90 Je '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Veterinary medicine)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

GINZBURG, A. S.

"To increase fertility and to improve the organization of artificial insemination of animals."

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 4, 1961, p. 15.

GINZBURG, A.G.

Improve daily veterinary practices in the country. Veterinariia 38 no.7:11-23 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Veterinary medicine--Congresses)

STEPANOV, I.S.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., nauchnyy red.; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; ZUBAREV, N.N., red.; KRUYTER, V.M., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; STOLYAROV, A.G., red.; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Industrial requirements as to the quality of mineral raw materials; handbook for geologists] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.46. [Rubidium and cesium] Rubidii i tsezii. Nauchn.red. IU.L. Chernosvitov. 1960. 33 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Rubidium) (Cesium)

GINSBURG, A.S.

GINETSINSKIY, A.G.

For a better organization of measures for the control of uninfectious diseases of animals. Veterinariia 39 no.4: 57-60 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach-terapevt Upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

GINZBURG, A.G.

Improve the organization of the veterinary service, increase the effectiveness of veterinary measures on each collective and state farm. Veterinariia 39 no.6:13-20 Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach-terapevt Upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

GINZBURG, A.G.; GOLOSHCHAPOV, Yu.N., red.; KHMELEVSKIY, B.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[What should the collective-farm chairman and the state-farm director know about veterinary regulations of the U.S.S.R.] Chto nuzhno znat' predsedateliu kolkhoza i direktoru sovkhoza o veterinarnom ustave SSSR. Pod red. IU.N.Goloshchapova. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 63 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Veterinary hygiene--Law and legislation)

GINZBURG, A. G. (Head Veterinary Surgeon and Therapeutist of the Veterinary Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture of USSR)

"For a better organization of measures of control of noncontagious diseases of animals"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1962 p. 57

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

GINZBURG, A. G. (Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Therapeutist at the Veterinary Department of Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR)

"To improve the organization of Veterinary medicine, to increase the effectiveness of veterinary measures at each collective and state farm" Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 6, June 1962 pp. 13

GINZBURG, Abinadav Gesselevich; IVANOV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; DREVLYANSKAYA, N.I., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Organization of veterinary service]Organizatsiia veterinarnogo dela. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 407 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Veterinary medicine)

GINZBURG, A.G.; IVANOV, A.D.; BOYKO, A.A., red.; KARTASHEVA, N.M., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Veterinary legislation; statutes, regulations, instructions, directives and rules on veterinary medicine] Veterinarnoe zakonodatel'stvo; polozheniia, ukazaniia, instruktsii, nastavleniia i pravila po veterinarnomu delu. Pod obshchei red. A.A. Boiko. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 358 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Laws, statutes, etc.
(Veterinary hygiene--Laws and legislation)
(Veterinarians--Legal status, laws, etc.)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Veterinary service and state veterinary control are to be fully consolidated. Veterinariia 40 no.6:6-10 Je '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

GINZBURG, Aminadav Gesselevich; LEONOVA, T.S., red.

[Veterinary medicine in the service of man] Veterinariia sluzhit cheloveku. Moskva, Izd-vl "Znanie," 1964. 53 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Seriia; Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.7) (MIRA 17:5)

GINZBURG, A.G.

Give every assistance to the intensification of animal husbandry. Veterinariia 41 no.6:14-18 Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

GINZBURG, A.L., prof. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Direct adenotomy. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no.4:61 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(ADENOIDS—SURGERY)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Dependence of the chemical composition and physical properties of sapropelites and saprohumoliths on the content of alginate group microcomponents. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.5:51-67 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

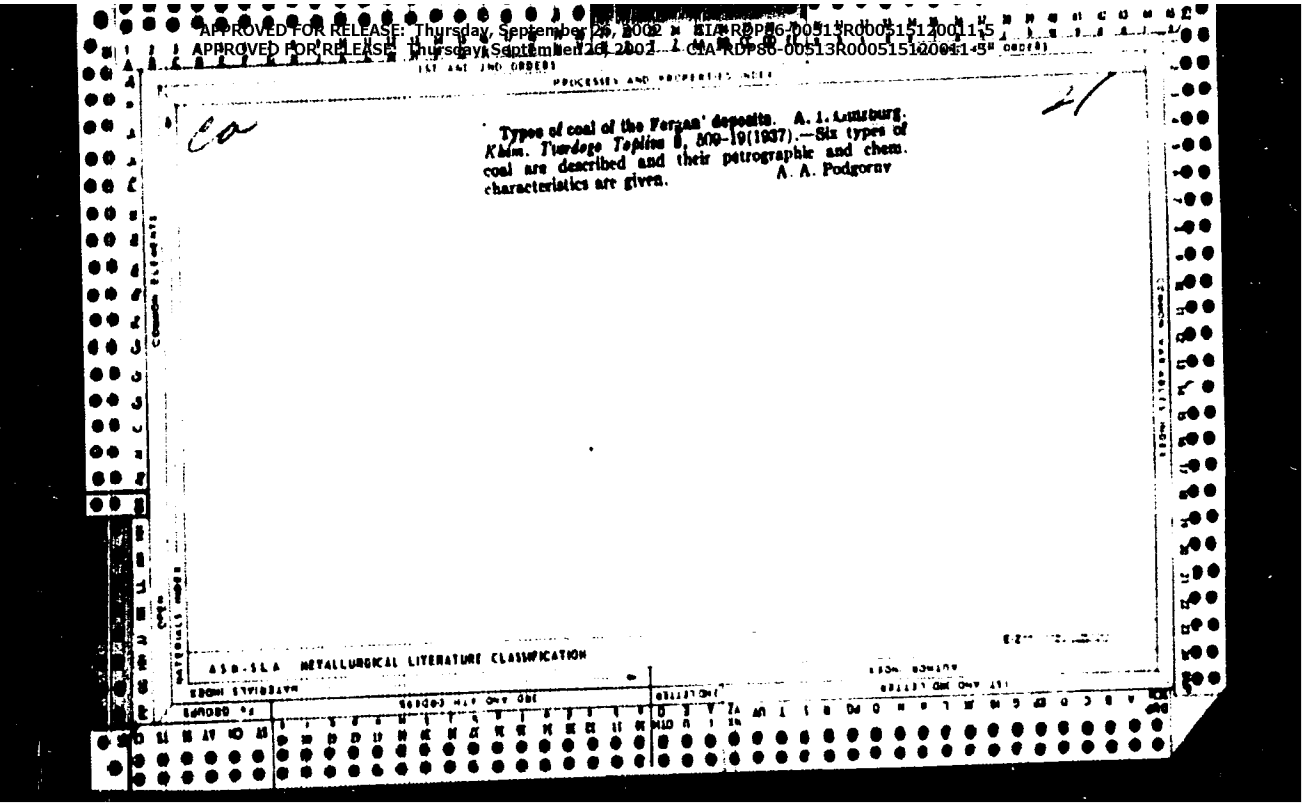
CA

21

Petrographic characteristics of coals of the Cheremkhov deposits. Yu. A. Zhemchuzhnikov and A. I. Ginzburg. — *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 373 (1935); cf. C. A. 28, 6270[4]. The macro- and microscopical structures and the chem. components of this coal are discussed. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 20, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5



Ca

21

Types of coal of the Fergan' deposits. A. I. Lunzburg, *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 8, 809-19(1937).—Six types of coal are described and their petrographic and chem. characteristics are given. A. A. Podgorav

A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINZBURG, G.

BC

A-1

Fractional detection of titanium and uranium. N. A. TANANAEV and A. GINZBURG (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 354—356).—The solution is boiled with $SnCl_2$, filtered, and a solution of chromotropic acid is added, when a red or brown coloration indicates Ti. For detection of U the solution is boiled with excess of NH_3, and filtered. The residue is extracted with AcOH, and aq. $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ is added to the extract, when a brown coloration or ppt. indicates U. Should Fe or Cr be present the filtrate is made acid with HCl, excess of KI is added, the I liberated is reduced with $Na_2S_2O_3$, and $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ is added. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINSBURG, A.I.

C.A.

Pollucite in pegmatites of the Kalbin Range (eastern Kazakhstan). A. I. Ginsburg. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* **82**, 385-7 (1952). Pollucite occurs in veins of the Ungursay and Krasno-Kordon deposits which belong to the Asu-Bulak Valley pegmatite field, 80 km. S.E. of the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk. The veins are in medium-grained porphyritic biotite granites of Variscan age. The pollucite, which is confined to axial parts of large swells together with lepidolite, tourmaline, amblygonite, spodumene or petalite, white alkali beryl and a microlite mineral, occurs as large solid and granular masses. The presence of many gray or pinkish violet colored cavities, usually parallel, is the most characteristic feature. Microscopic study established 4 cavity types, filled with: (1) small spodumene grains with tiny tourmaline inclusions of an unknown mineral; (2) various alteration products of spodumene (albite and cryptolite, albite and muscovite-cymatolite, halloysite), (3) fine-scaled lepidolite (40 times scaled mica of the gilbertite type). Analysis of an Ungursay pollucite: SiO$_2$ 48.08, Al_2O_3 17.20, Fe_2O_3 0.27, CaO 0.55, MgO 0.42, Na_2O 3.10, K_2O 1.00, Cs_2O 29.61, H_2O 2.79; total 100.04%, spectrographically also traces of Be, Sn, Ga, sp. gr. 2.80, n 1.52. Pollucite from Krasno-Kordon has more Cs_2O (30.52%). Weathered specimens from Ungursay, in thin section, show the development of an argillaceous material, possibly kaolinite. Lepidolite specimens from these deposits show increased amts. of Cs (several %) and may thus serve as a clue in pollucite prospecting. I. W. C.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5

GINSBURG, A.I.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Thoreaulite from the deposit of the Kalba Range. G. P. Barsanov and A. I. Ginsburg (*Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* **54**, 615 1946) (in English).—The thoreaulite from Ungursai deposit forms small irregular segregations in the mass of manganotantalite, generally not exceeding 1-2 sq. cm. in area. On rare occasions homogeneous pieces of thoreaulite up to 10 × 15 cm. in size have been observed. The color of the mineral is bright yellow to greenish yellow or brownish yellow, transitions from one color to the other being observed in the same specimen. The luster is a very intense adamantine, particularly on the perfect cleavage planes, along which the mineral readily splits into thin laminae. The mineral is brittle. The streak is light yellow. Sp. gr. 7.5; *H* 5.5-6. Cleavage is perfect along (100) (observed under microscope). The Ungursai deposit is situated in the Asu-Bulak pegmatite field of the Kalba Range in the upper course of the Asu-Bulak River, being represented by a series of pegmatite veins in the Varissian granites. The central part of the vein consists of large crystals of spodumene, quartz, and microcline, and in the deeper horizons of lepidolite, pollucite, and amblygonite. Detached pockets of reddish brown manganotantalite (62% Ta_2O_5 and 12% Cb_2O_5) and other Ta minerals intergrown with cassiterite have been found. Analyses are given.

John E. Husted

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINZBURG, A.I.

Petalite in pegmatites of the Kalba Range and its alteration products. Trudy Min.muz.no.1:60-73 '49. (MLRA 9:6)
(Kalba Range--Petalite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

GINZBURG, A.I.

Structure of mineral aggregates of complex lithia pegmatites.
Trudy Min.muz.no.1:74-86 '49. (MLRA 9:6)
(Pegmatites)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

Ginzburg, A. I.

USSR

[illegible] A. I. Ginzburg [illegible] $LiAl(PO_4)(OH)$ occurs [illegible] in the central [illegible] River. The [illegible] triphylite, [illegible] with a good cleavage [illegible] is associated with [illegible] and [illegible] often replaces [illegible] resorption structure [illegible] in thin sections [illegible] and quartz. Locally [illegible] with 40-50% [illegible] and [illegible] is always [illegible] Very characteristic [illegible] phosphate to A. Li [illegible] while the [illegible] ions are fixed again [illegible] typical twinning of montebrasite [illegible] perpendicular to each other shows [illegible] This phenomenon [illegible] by fremontite (Na [illegible]) with leaching away in part of Li^+, and a

GP

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

Quartz Book, #1

USSR

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

and sicklerite, and simultaneously by albite (cleavelandite). The intergrowths of these crystals are sometimes graphic or with [illegible] replacement [illegible]. When Li, Ca, Fe, Mn, and P are present together in a pegmatite, Ca and Li are never placed in the same mineral, but rather [illegible] with Ca in Mn apatite, in triplite or lithiophilite, or graftonite $(Fe, Mn, Ca)_3(PO_4)_2$ + triphylite. The transition of sicklerite into purpurite (of violet color, with exceedingly strong pleochroism) is also very characteristic on cleavage cracks and on edges. Purpurite has α above 1.78; 2V is large. The x-ray diffraction diagrams show that "purpurite" is often not homogeneous, but a mixt. of sicklerite + purpurite is proper.

W. Eitel

IV

5

1028

ON HOLMQUISTITE. A. I. Ginsburg and I. V. Ginsburg. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 74, 1119-22(1950) Oct. 21. (In Russian)

The lithium-containing amphibole holmquistite has been found in two localities only, one in Sweden and another in North Carolina (Palache et al., Am. Mineral. 15, No. 8 (1930), Sundius, Geol. Förem. i Stockholm Förh. 69, No. 1 (1947)). The occurrence of this mineral in U.S.S.R. in a spodumene

(lithium pyroxene)-bearing aite in a gabbro-anorthosite massif is reported here. It forms groups of very elongated crystals (up to 3 cm long) both in the outer zone of pegmatitic bodies and in the surrounding rock, often as far as several dozen yards from the pegmatite. The contact action of the spodumene-bearing body on the surrounding basic rock results in the formation of lithium-containing biotites in the vicinity of the contact, and in a replacement of hornblende by holmquistite farther away. This circumstance may have a considerable prospecting value; the finding of a single needle of holmquistite in a basic formation should indicate the presence of rare-metal-bearing pegmatites of the lithium type.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5

USSR

Landesite. [illegible] *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya,* 138-[illegible](1950).—Excellent [illegible] and Gonyer, *C.A.* 25, [illegible] described from [illegible] (010) [illegible] Turkestan, [illegible] which are [illegible] (Mn,Fe)[illegible] 3H₂O, [illegible] of primary [illegible] replacement [illegible] Landesite appears among [illegible]. The mineral [illegible] of brownish [illegible] brown to black in the [illegible] characteristic velvet-like luster. [illegible] 1.720-1.732; γ = 1.732- [illegible] and yellow-brown colors; [illegible] optically biaxial, neg- [illegible] parallel [illegible] through the landesite [illegible] W. Eitel

Oxychildrenite, a new mineral of the iron-manganese aluminum phosphate group. A. I. Ginzburg and N. V. Veronikova (Mineral. Muzei, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.) *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 145-8(1950). Blue and brown phosphate nodules with triphylite occur in quartz pegmatite of the Kalbina Mts. (E. Kazakhstan), which contain an unknown prismatic mineral, of reddish brown color, hardness 3.5 to 4; d. 3.205 3.245 (av. 3.22). Perfect cleavage of the orthorhombic crystals (001), less perfect (010). Optical orientation $a = c$, $\gamma = b$, slightly pleochroic, with γ brownish yellow, α pale-yellow. $2V = 30°33'$; dispersion $\rho < \vartheta$; $\alpha = 1.703$; $\beta = 1.708$, $\gamma = 1.729$; $\gamma - \alpha = 0.026$. Particular care was given in the chem. analysis to the detn. of MnO and Mn_2O_3; the results, however (4.47% MnO; 8.71% Mn_2O_3), are not entirely conclusive since the Fe could only be detd. as Fe_2O_3 (18.33%). The derived chem. compn. is $(Mn, Ca, Mg)O \cdot (Fe, Mn)_2O_3 \cdot 2Al_2O_3 \cdot 2P_2O_5 \cdot 7H_2O$; this formula is remarkably similar to that of childrenite: $4(Fe,Mn)O \cdot 2Al_2O_3 \cdot 2P_2O_5 \cdot 8H_2O$, and the new mineral is only distinguished by trivalent Fe and Mn, and a slightly lower H_2O content. The secondary origin of this "oxychildrenite" is evident through pseudomorphs, which show the transition from childrenite, beginning from the peripherical parts of this mineral. The x-ray diagrams of both minerals are very similar, although different in details. Oxychildrenite is easily decompd. to a mixt. of limonite with dark Mn minerals (psilomelane, pyrolusite), and a hydrous Al phosphate (vashegyite). W. Eitel

GINZBURG, APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

USSR/Minerals - Phosphates 1 Jun 50

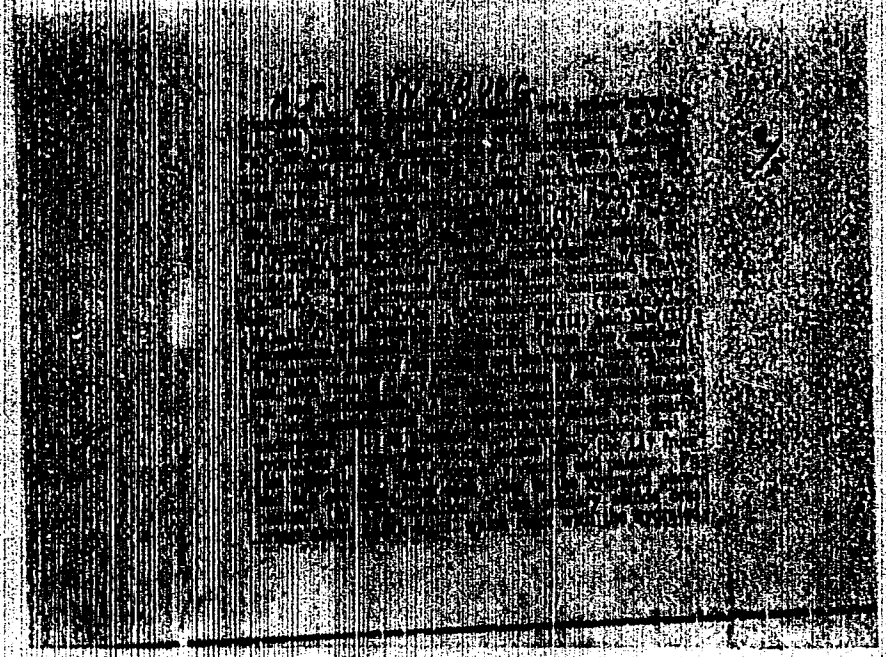
"New Mineral of the Phosphate Group," A. I. Ginzburg, Mineralogical Mus, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII, No 4, pp 763-766

Describes new mineral discovered in 1947 and named Kryzhanovskit after Prof V. I. Kryzhanovskiy, Russian mineralogist. Mineral belongs to group of basic hydrous phosphates in which iron is present in form of Fe_2O_3, and almost all manganese in form of MnO. Formula of mineral: $1.16RO \cdot 0.87Fe_2O_3 \cdot P_2O_5 \cdot 2H_2O$, where R = Mn, Ca, Mg. Kryzhanovskit is typical mineral of oxidation zones of pegmatitic veins containing triphylite and represents modification of latter phosphate. Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin.

165T36

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"



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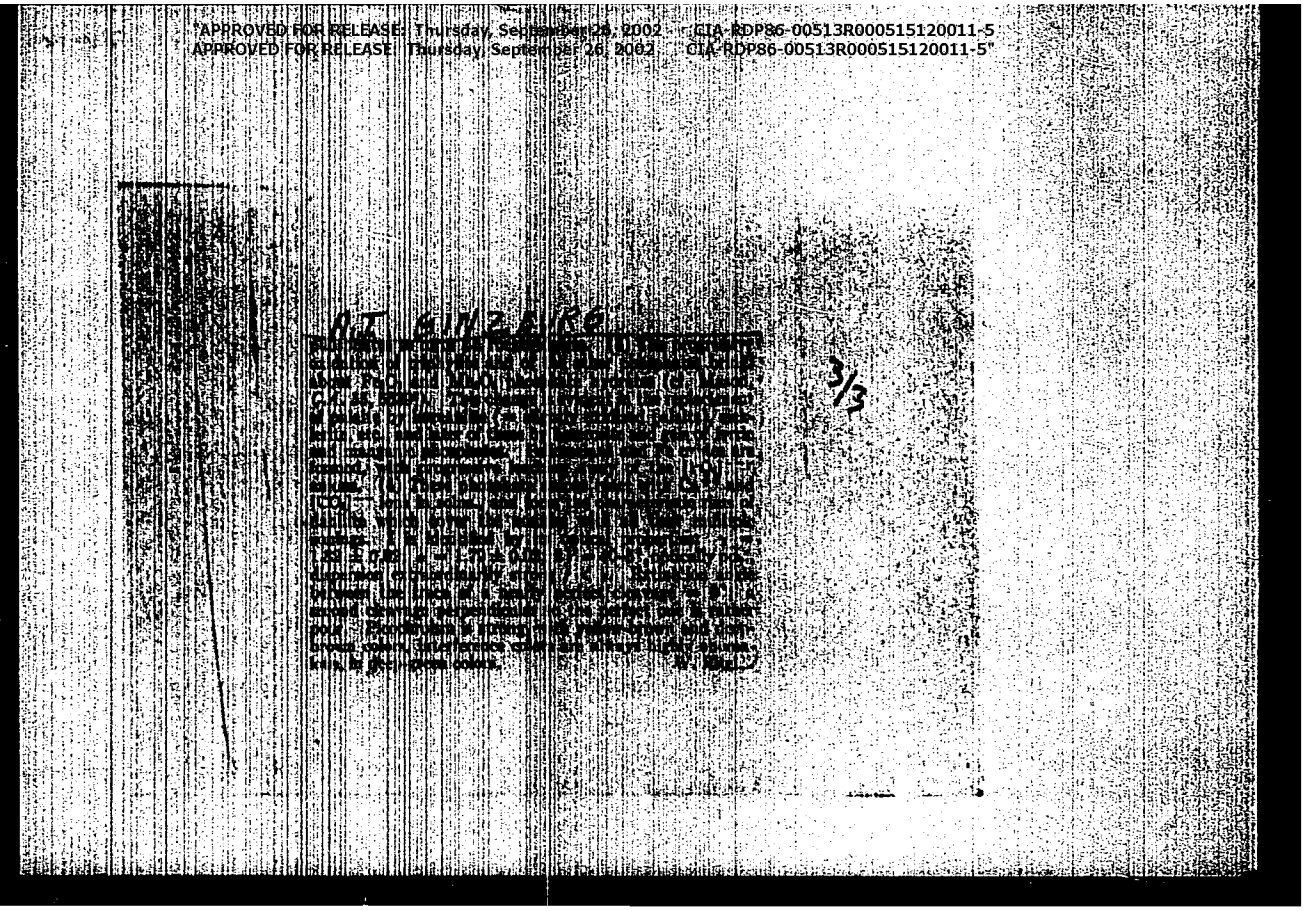

USSR

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

USSR/Geophysics - Coal, Humus Jul/Aug 51

"Petrographic Varieties of Humus Coal," A. I. Ginzburg

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 4, pp 81-98

On the basis of personal observations and perusal of written sources, Ginzburg attempts to classify the humus homogeneous and striated coals and to reveal their paragenetic connection according to number of criteria and indications. Shows how the gradual variation of the quan ratios of microscopic elements and the degrees of metamorphism are reflected in certain industrial properties of coals, particularly in their ability to coke.

LC

188T47

CA

8

Magnesiotriplite, a new mineral of the triplite group. A. I. Ginzburg, N. A. Kraglova, and V. A. Molova. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 97–100(1951).—The new mineral, observed in large masses occurring in microcline-muscovite pegmatites of the Turkestan Ridge that occur with Mg-rich sediments, entirely replaces apatite. It had previously been confused with spessartite because of its reddish brown color. In middle-granular masses or coarse crystals it is enriched in the aplite-like contact zone of pegmatite veins and it is intimately assocd. with olivine, quartz, tourmaline (dravite), and muscovite. Also irregular nodules occur in albitized portions of the veins with triphylite and headdenite [$Na_6(Fe, Mn)(PO_4)_4$]. Magnesiotriplite is monoclinic with rough prism faces, but distinct crystals are extremely rare. It has a glassy luster, uneven fracture, hardness 4, and density 3.87. Cleavage observed under the microscope in one direction a includes with a an angle of almost 18°; a 2nd imperfect cleavage is perpendicular to a. Orientation $b = \gamma$, pleochroism weak, γ = wine-yellow, α = yellow, β = nearly colorless, and absorption $\gamma > \alpha > \beta$. The optical character is pos., $2V = 61°$, with strong dispersion $r > v$, and anomalous blue and brown interference colors. $\alpha = 1.641$, $\beta = 1.649$, $\gamma = 1.661$, and $\gamma - \alpha = 0.020$. The chem. formula is 4 (Fe, Mg, Mn)$_3(PO_4)_2$·3(Fe, Mg)F_2, with FeO 25.9, MnO 13.0, and MgO 17.1%. The mineral is therefore similar to talktriplite (described by Igelström (1883)) and another described by Hurlbut (*C.A.* 31, 2558[9]); the new mineral is, however, in some details different from talktriplite and triplite proper, e.g. by the absence of CaO and the ratio of MnO:FeO which in magnesiotriplite is only 1:2 but particularly higher in the other cases. Additionally, the ratio $R_3(PO_4)_2$:$R(F, OH)_2$ is not 1:1 as in triplite but accurately 4:3. Also the x-ray powder diagrams are different in details. TiO_2 may replace MgF_2 in magnesiotriplite. The pegmatitic paragenesis of magnesiotriplite with tourmaline-dravite and its intense replacement by albite is highly characteristic; an intermediate reaction zone with headdenite is observed with associated arrojadite. This reaction is combined with the crystn. of excess SiO_2 as quartz and muscovite, while FeO and MnO enter headdenite and blue tourmaline, surrounding black tourmaline. W. F

VINOGRADOV, A.I.

Phosphates in granitic pegmatites. Trudy Min.muz. no.4:36-63 '52.
(Phosphates) (Pegmatites)
(MLRA 7:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5

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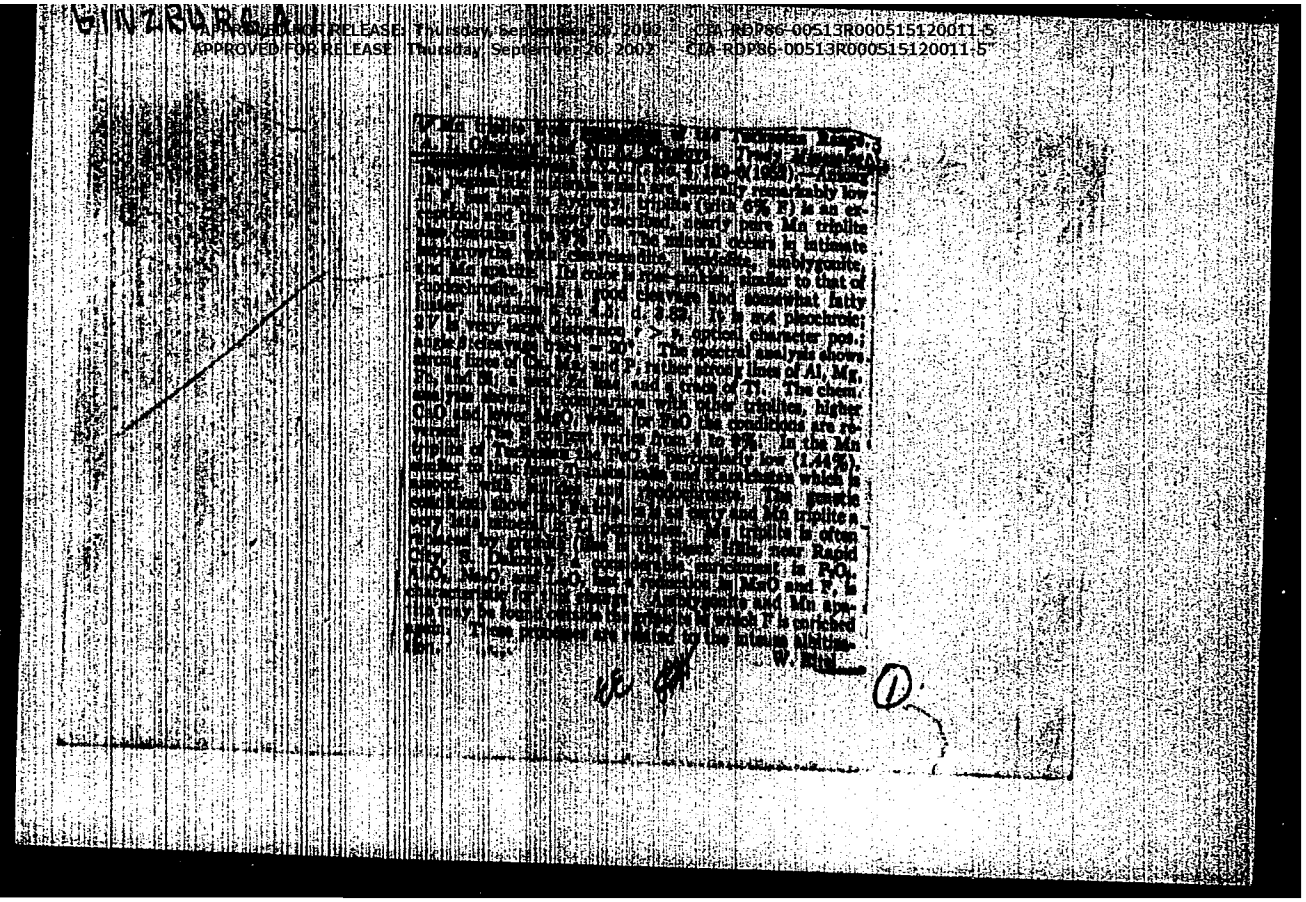

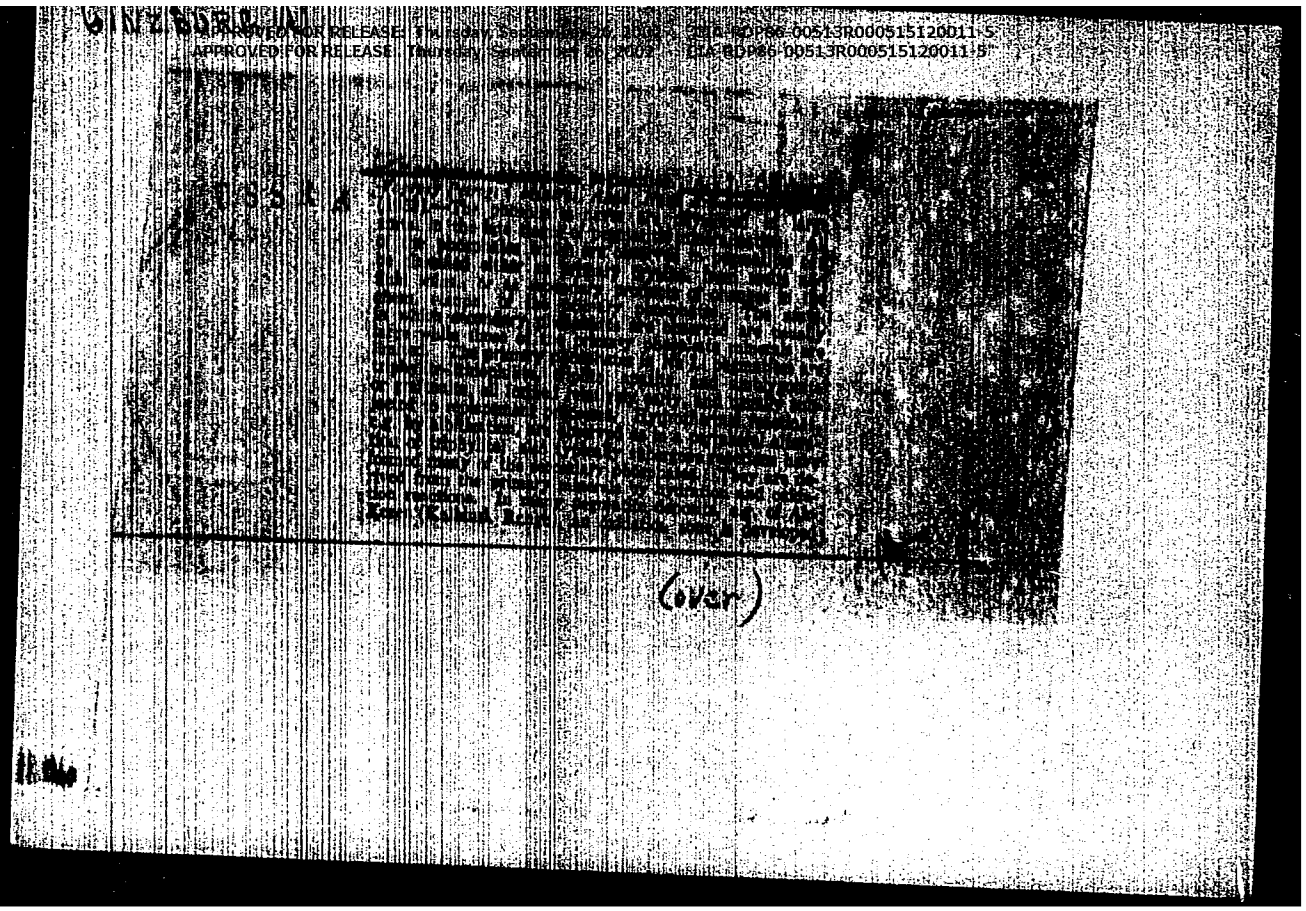

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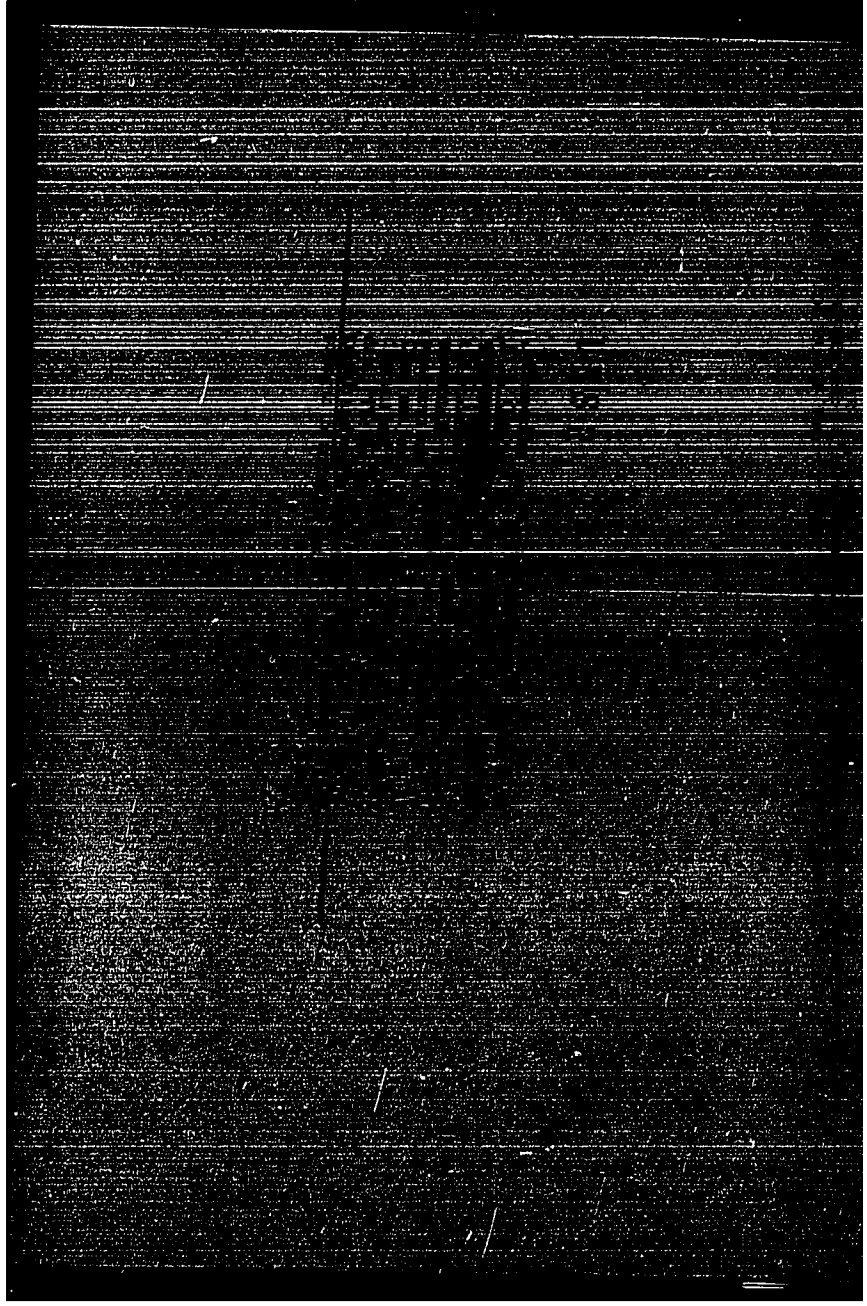


"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

GINZBURG, A. I., and MAKS, V. .

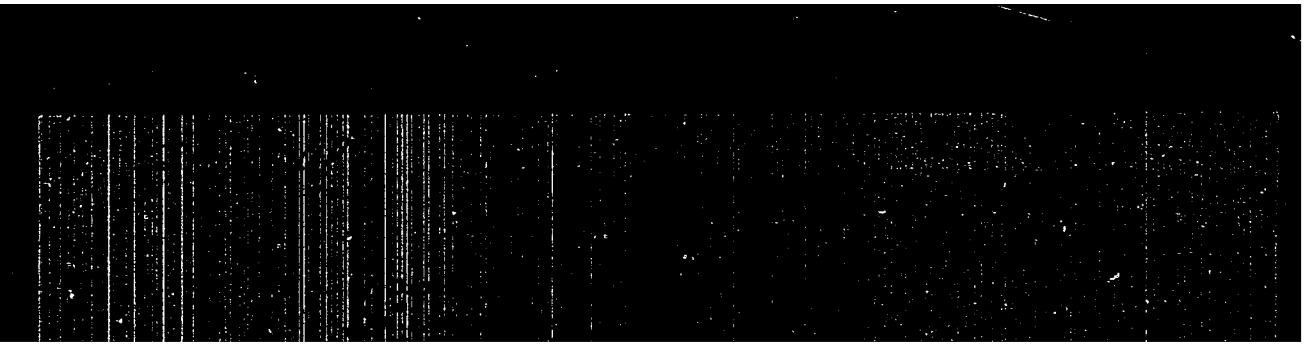
"Eosphorite From the Permatites of East Transbaikal"
Tr. Mineralogich. Muzeya AN SSSR, 1953, 5, 164-166

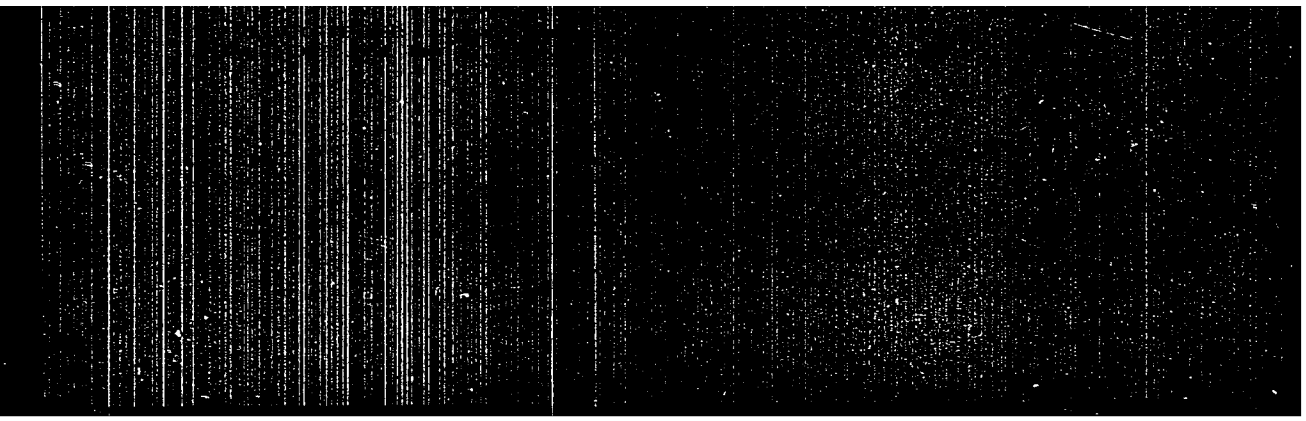
The authors describe eosphorite, first encountered in the territory of the USSR in a permatite vein in East Transbaikal, within hollows in albite, quartz and muscovite in the form of solid masses and crystals with forms (11) and (121). Eosphorite changes easily under hypergenetic conditions. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

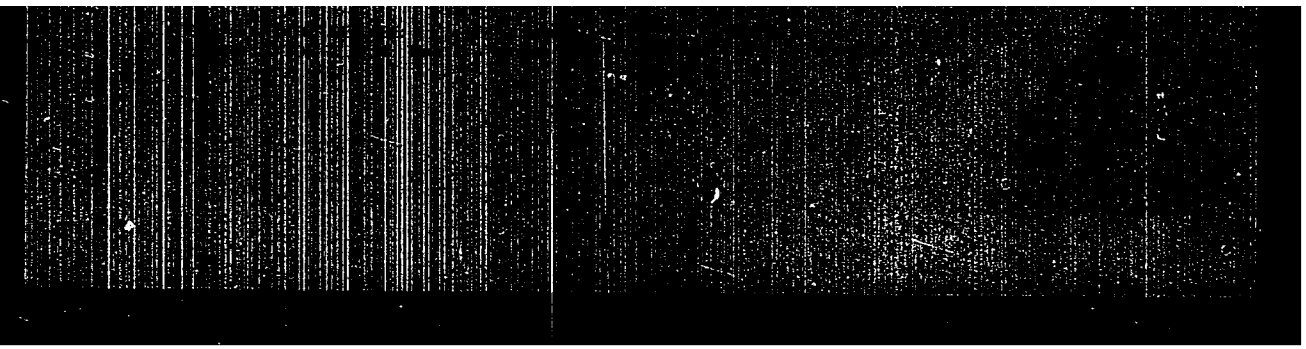
SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

Ginzburg, A. I.

Cesium spodumene. A. I. Ginzburg and O. V. Kon'kova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* [illegible], 1403-4(1953).—Samples of spodumene similar to those reported by Quensel (*C.A.* [illegible]) were analyzed. It is shown that diaspodumene or cesium-spodumene (the latter is given by Quensel as contg. Cs_2O and its formula as $CsAl(SiO_3)_2$) are nothing more than spodumene contg. some impurities. Spodumene is easily replaced by pollucite and the inclusions of SiO_2 remain. Such a intergrowth is considered as the circumstance which misled Quensel who apparently had pollucite contaminated with material contg. Cs_2O. J. S. Joffe







APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120011-5"

GINZBURG, A. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 17/41

Authors : Ginsburg, A. I.

Title : About minerals - geochemical indicators and their values during exploration of rare metal ores in pegmatites

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/2, 233-235, Sep 11, 1954

Abstract : Scientific data on certain minerals: tourmaline, indigolite, verdelite, and schorl, which in many cases serve as geochemical indicators of the presence of searched-for rare-metal ores and other scattered elements, are presented. Tourmaline was found to be a highly sensitive indicator reacting to the processes occuring in pegmatites. The color of tourmaline is due to its various contents of Fe_2O_3 and Mn_2O_3 and is therefore considered as an indication of the presence of FeO and MnO in the pegmatite. Seven USSR references (1937-1953).

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Mineralogical Museum

Presented by : Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, March 9, 1954

GINZBURG, A.I.

Mineralogical and geochemical characteristics of lithium pegmatites.
Trudy Min.muz. no.7:12-55 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Pegmatites)

GINZBURG, A.I.

Chemical compositon of beryl. Trudy Min.muz. no.7:56-69 '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Beryl)

GINZBURG, A.I.

A new mineral from a brittle mica group. Trudy Min.muz. no.7: 70-75 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Mineralogy)

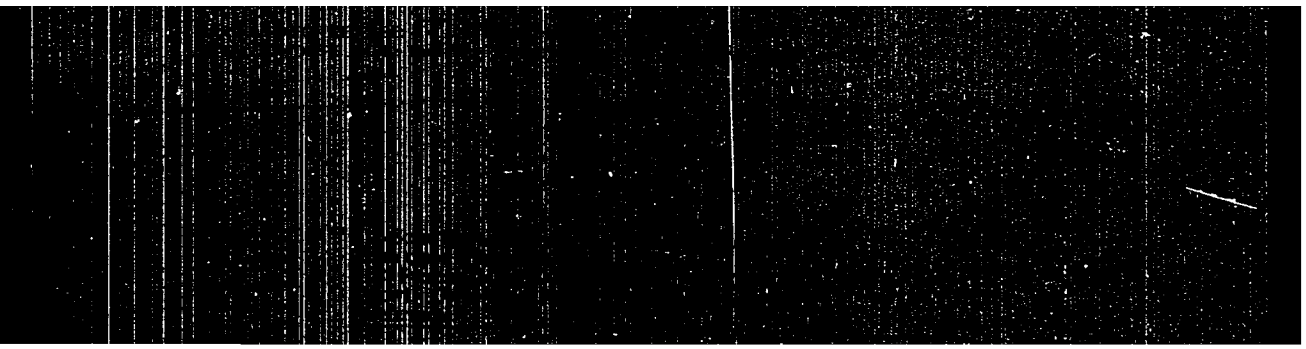
GINZBURG, A.I.

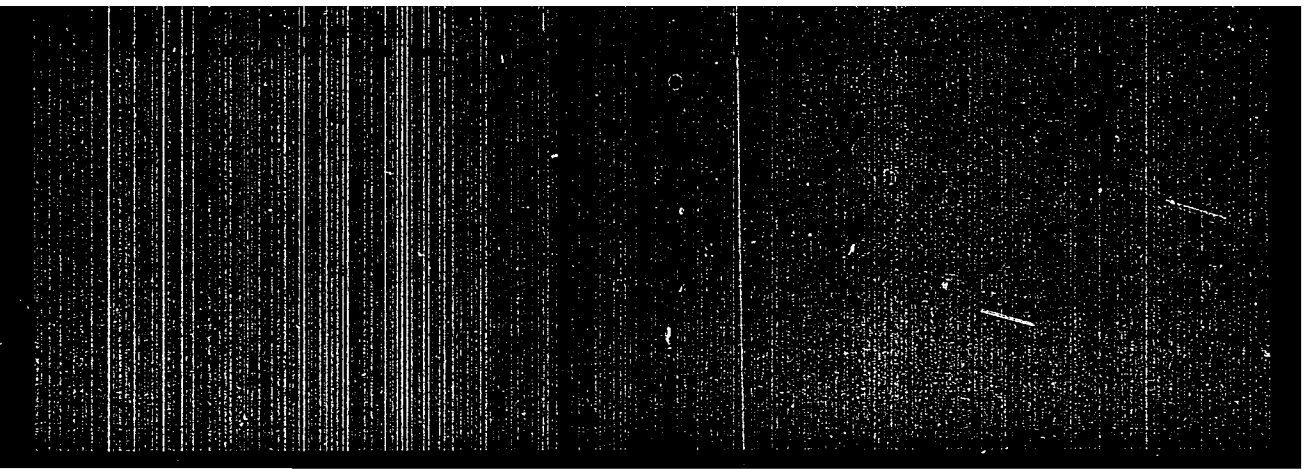
"Lithionite." Trudy min.mus. no.7:169-170 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Lepidolite)

GINZBURG, Anna Il'inichna; IVANOVA, Antonina Ivanovna; SHABAROV, N.V., red.; ROSSOVA, S.M., red.izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Conditions of sediment accumulation and coal formation in the eastern Fergana (Uzgen) coal basin] Usloviia osadkonakopleniia i ugleobrazovaniia v Vostochnoferganskom (Uzgenskom) ugol'nom basseine. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. 1956. 146 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.14) (MIRA 10:10)

(Fergana--Coal geology)





15-57-5-6653

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, pp 138-139 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. I.

TITLE: Kirghiz Hard Coals in Polarized Light With Crossed Nicols (Kamennyye ugli Kirgizii v polyarizovannom svete pri skreshchennykh nikolyakh)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8, pp 241-251

ABSTRACT: Clarain, clarain-durain, and durain coals were studied in normal light and in polarized light with crossed nicols. Then sections parallel to the surface of stratification were placed at an angle of 45° to the crossed hairs of the eyepiece in the position which provided maximum lighting for the coal. All components with the exception of the fusain showed anisotropy and interference coloration in polarized light

with crossed nicols. These phenomena were intensified with an increase in the degree of metamorphism. Double refraction of coal substances varies from low (D-PZh quality coal) to average (K-T quality coal) to indistinct (PA quality coal). Extinction varies from slight (D-PS coal) to almost complete and direct (PS-PA). The most marked changes in properties occur between G and PZh qualities and between K and PS qualities. Use of polarized light is recommended for study of coals of PS and T qualities. It provides a more precise idea of the preserved plant structural substance in coal at a low degree of metamorphism.

Card 2/2

O. D. K.

15-57-1-806

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A. I.

TITLE: The Evolution of Fusain During Metamorphism in the Coals of Central Asia (K voprosu ob evolyutsii fyuzena pri metamorfizme v uglyakh Sredney Azii)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8, pp 252-258.

ABSTRACT: Fus n, fusain-xylain, and fusain-xylain-durain in the Central Asian coals undergo changes during metamorphism similar to those for bright clarain coals, but in a smaller range of variation. In brown coals, fusain-xylain types are distinguished from clarain by the higher content of carbon, the lower yield of volatiles, and the lower content of hydrogen. In bituminous coals of the first type, changes in the content of carbon, hydrogen, and volatiles, according to increased stage of metamorphism, are less than in clarain coals of the

The Evolution of Fusain During Metamorphism (Cont.)

same series. Similar types of changes in coals of different essential compositions are observed for color, luster, density, and fracture.

Card 2/2

M. K.

GINZBURG, A.I.

Category: USSR

D

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7[illegible]

Author : Krylova, N. M., Val'ts, I. E., Lyuber, A. A., and Ginzburg, A.I.
Inst : Coal Geology Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : Basic Principles in the Materials and Petrographic Classification and Terminology of Humus Coals

Orig Pub: Tr. Labor. Geol. Uglya. AN SSSR, 1956, No 6, 42-53

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, A.I., and Gorzhevskiy, D.I.

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 6, p 14-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Interconnections of rare-metallic granitic pegmatites of the pure series and high-temperature pneumatolytic-hydrothermal formations are analyzed in the article. The authors came to the following conclusions:

1) Rare-metallic pegmatite fields and ore veins occur most often in different regions. Sometimes they occur in the same metallogenic provinces, but also in these cases they are spatially separated and localized in different sections.

2) The territorial separation of the rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins is determined by different geological conditions of their origination; the connection with different intrusive rocks, different depths of origination and

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipev rudnykh zhil)

difference in ages.

3) Pegmatites are usually connected with normal microclinic biotite granites, whereas ore veins are often connected with muscovite and alaskite granites. These varieties of granites correspond often to different phases of intrusive complex origination.

4) Rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins are originated at different depths: the origination depth of pegmatites varies from 4 to 8 km and that of ore veins from 2.5 to 4.5 km.

5) Ore veins are essentially younger formations than pegmatites. Many cases were observed where pegmatites were intersected by ore veins but no case of a reverse situation.

6) Rare-metallic pegmatites and ore veins differ from each other in chemical composition. Pegmatites are distinguished by a very high concentration of alkalis Li, Na, K, in particular Rb and Cs, rare earths, Y, and also Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf,

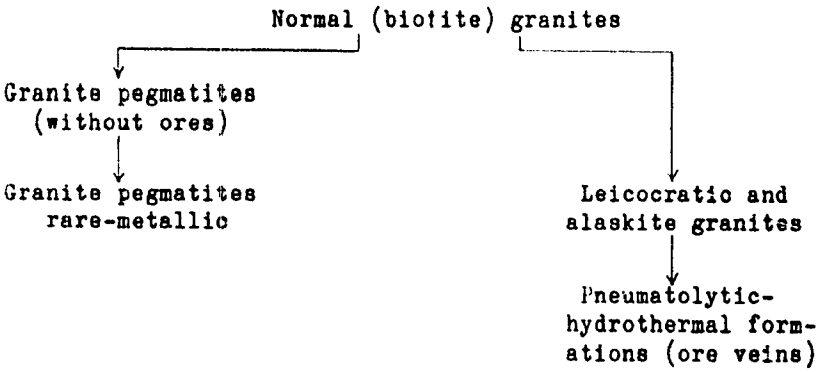
TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

and Th. For the ore veins are typical S, W, Mo, Cu and Pb. Some elements can accumulate both in pegmatites and ore veins, such as Li, Be, B, Ga, Sc, Bi, Sn, Ge, As and U.

7) According to many of their peculiarities, pegmatites occupy an intermediate position between igneous magmatic rocks and ore veins.

8) The available factual data make it probable that the development of pegmatites and ore veins proceeds along two parallel independent lines, but this development does not occur simultaneously. Pneumatolytic-hydrothermal processes occur later than pegmatite development and are often connected genetically with the younger intrusive phases. These both branches of development can be schematically presented as follows:

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)



The article contains 1 table.

The bibliography lists 19 Slavic references.

10-6-2/13

TITLE: On Interconnection of Rare-Metallic Pegmatites and Some Types of Ore Veins (K voprosu o vzaimosvyazi redkometal'nykh pegmatitov i nekotorykh tipov rudnykh zhil)

INSTITUTION: Vse-Soyuznyy Institut Mineral'nogo Syrya "VIMS" (All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Materials) in Moskva and L'vov State University

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 10 September 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 5/5

GINZBURG, A.I.

Geochemical characteristics of lithium. Trudy Min. muz. no.8:29-41 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(Lithium)

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals.

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Abstract: Questions connected with all the possible isomorphous substitutions in lithium micas are discussed in detail based on the generalization of the great factorial material in the literature. The main conclusions and results are as follows: 1/ the composition of Li micas can be expressed by the formula $(K, Na, Rb, Cs)\left[(Li_k, Mg, Fe, Mn)_n (Al, Fe^{3+}, Ti)_m\right]\left[(Si_pAl_{4-p})O_{10}\right](OH, F)_2$, where k = 0 to 3, n = 0 to 3, m = 0 to 2 and p = 3 to 4; 2/ the most characteristic substitutions in Li micas have been established; 3/ it has been shown that muscovite may contain up to 1.8% of LiO_2 as an isomorphous admixture without

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any structural changes; should the LiO_2 content be up to 3.2%, Li-muscovites (2-layer lepidolites) would be formed, their d differs somewhat from that of muscovite; 4/ the dependence between the chemical composition and structure of lepidolites has been established; 5/ there is a direct dependence between the Li and Fe contents in minerals of the muscovite-lepidolite group. Question concerning the connection between the structure of Li micas and the conditions of their formation are also discussed.'