

GINTSE, N.F.
CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Thermal insulator S. N. Danbov and N. F. Gintse
USSR. 00,331, May 31, 1956 Cellular substance
contg. it are swollen in H_2O , without heating, and a gas-
evolving substance such as $NaHCO_3$ is added. The mass
is molded, washed, and dried. The product may be water-
proofed and fireproofed. M. Hosh

13

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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DANILOV, S.N.; GINTSE, N.F.

Role of phosphoric acid in the study and processing of cellulose.
Part 1. Swelling and dissolution of cellulose in phosphoric acid.
Zhur.ob.khim.26 no.11:3014-3020 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Cellulose) (Phosphoric acid)

AUTHORS: Danilov, S. N., Gintse, M.F.

79-12-24/43

TITLE: The Chemistry of Xanthogenates and Viscose (Khimiya ksantogenatov i viskozy).
VI. The Interdependence of Viscose Components (VI. Vzaimootnosheniya komponentov viskozy).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3290-3301 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the present experiments the effect of the concentration of sodalye as well as of some salt components of viscose (NaS , Na_2CS_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Na_2SO_3 , $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) in aqueous and alkaline solutions on the velocity of decomposition of cellulose-xanthogenate are investigated. In order to determine the transformation of viscose xanthogenate and the sulfur products forming on this occasion various chemical methods and also potentiometric titration were used. In aqueous solutions xanthogenate decomposes quicker than in alkaline solutions, where with the increase of the alkaline character of the solutions of xanthogenate also the steadiness with regard to the formation of gelatine increases. The decomposition of xanthogenate in weak salt solutions takes place with a velocity which is close to that in water. The more concentrated the salt solution is, the less intensive is the decomposition.

Card 1/2

The Chemistry of Xanthogenates and Viscose.
VI. The Interdependence of Viscose Components.

77-12-24/43

The addition of sodiumhydroxide to the salt solution stops it as is the case in pure alkaline solutions. The nature of the salt additions plays a certain part in the formation of gelatine of aqueous salt solutions. A strange influence on the decomposition of xanthogenate exercises sodiumsulfite by slowing down its own aging in dependence on the decomposition products being formed. With the decomposition of cellulose xanthogenate in aqueous and aqueous electrolytic solutions, as well as of ordinary viscose considerable quantities of sodium sulfite are formed primarily, which then reacts with carbon disulfide and forms trithiocarbonate. The latter can, however, produce again sodium sulfite by means of hydrolysis. The content of sodium sulfite decreases with the storing (maturing-yozrevaniya) of the solutions of purified xanthogenate whereas the content of trithiocarbonate increases.

There are 10 figures, 1 table, and 17 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for High-Molecular Compounds AN USSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk - SSSR).

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1956.

CONTENTS: 1. Xanthogenates-Deterioration 2. Cellulose-Deterioration
Card 2/2 3. Xanthogenates-Titration 4. Cellulose-Titration

AUTHORS: Danilov, S.N., Gintse, N.F., Levitskaya, K.V. SOV/79-26-11-10/55

TITLE: Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose (Khimiya ksantogenatov i viskozy) VIII. Investigation of the Polysulfur Compounds and of the Composition of Viscose Using Tracer Atoms (VIII. Izucheniye poliser-nistykh soyedineniy i sostava viskozy s primeneniyyem mechenykh atomov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 2948-2958 (USSR)

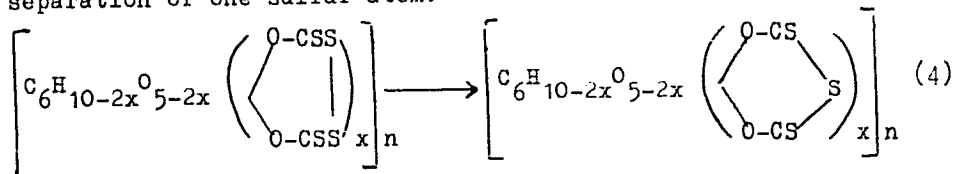
ABSTRACT: In the present experiments the separation of the sulfur atom from dixanthogenides of cellulose, and of ethyl alcohol from sodium disulfide and sodium perthiocarbonate containing the radioactive sulfur isotope S^{35} in their molecules is dealt with. The results of these experiments are compared to those of the usual chemical analysis. This radioactive method makes it possible to determine the composition of viscose, i.e. the amount of polysulfur compounds, the distribution of carbon disulfide for the formation of its components. This determination was carried out much more rapidly than by the usual analytical methods. The danger of the mutual exchange of radioactive and normal sulfur atoms within the molecule and between the molecules is best removed by sodium cyanide as sulfur acceptor. The dixanthogenides form thioacid anhydrides on the

Card 1/3

SOV/79-26-11-10/55

Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. VIII. Investigation of the Polysulfur Compounds and of the Composition of Viscose Using Tracer Atoms

separation of one sulfur atom:



Compared with the calculated values the dixanthogenide of cellulose in these experiments separates more sulfur which is probably due to the unstable behaviour of the thioacid anhydrides in alkaline media. Thus, the separation of sulfur from the dixanthogenides of cellulose and of ethyl alcohol from sodium disulfide and sodium perthiocarbonate was investigated by means of radioactive atoms and according to the usual analytical method. The radioactive method of separation makes it possible to carry out rather exactly the separation of sulfur from sodium disulfide and sodium perthiocarbonate by means of sodium sulfite and sodium cyanide.- There are 9 tables and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/79-28-11-10/55

Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. VIII. Investigation of the Polysulfur Compounds and of the Composition of Viscose Using Tracer Atoms

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk
(Institute of High-Molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1957

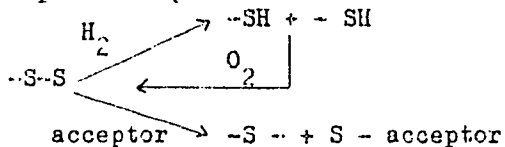
Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Danilov, S.N., Gintse, N.F., Okun', M.G. SOV/79-28-12-6/41

TITLE: Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose (Khimiya ksantogenatov i viskozy) IX. The Detection of Polysulfur Compounds in Viscose and the Part Played by Them (IX. Obnaruzheniye polisernistykh soyedineniy v viskoze i ikh rol')

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3192-3202 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Viscose, alkali cellulose, and the cuprammonium solutions of cellulose differ from many other products and technical mixtures in their complex character and the strange processes occurring in them. These processes are not only of technical but also of purely scientific interest. In a certain sense they can be regarded as models of important biological systems in which the oxidizing and redox processes, as well as the the occurring transport of sulfur and the transitions between disulfide and mercaptan groupings are of great importance (the transformation of cysteine, cystine, glutathione).



Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-12-6/41

Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. IX. The Detection of Polysulfur Compounds in Viscose and the Part Played by Them

The chemical transformations which are important in the course of ripening of viscose take place with the xanthate of cellulose, sodium sulfite, sodium thiocarbonate etc. Whereas the entire content of polysulfur compounds in viscose is determined by means of sodium cyanide and sodium sulfite, the separate determination of their content by means of the potentiometric method is very difficult, especially in the presence of alkali. The xanthate can be liberated from side compounds by activated carbon and anionites. The course of the curve of optical density of the viscose solutions and alcoholic solutions of trithiocarbonate are the same; in the aqueous solutions of trithiocarbonate sodium disulfide was found by the hydrolysis and oxidation of the former. In the viscose solution there is a large quantity of trithiocarbonate and a small amount of perthiocarbonate. Figures 1,2,3 present the comparative potentiometric titrations of the salt solutions with silver nitrate considered in the investigation (solutions of sodium sulfite, sodium thio-sulfate, trithiocarbonate, perthiocarbonate, sulfide, disulfide, etc.). The spectrographic investigations aimed at detecting the polysulfur compounds of sodium disulfide and perthiocarbonate to

Card 2/3

SOV/79-28-12-6/41

Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. IX. The Detection of Polysulfur Compounds in Viscose and the Part Played by Them

find these compounds in viscose. In figure 4 the dependence of the optical density of the solutions on the wave length is given.- There are 4 figures and 20 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningradskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR, and Leningrad Chemotechnological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Flisko, Ye. A., Okun', M. G., 307/79-28-12-3/41
Grad, N. M., Gintse, N. F.

TITLE: On S. N. Danilov's Work in the Field of Cellulose and Its
Ethers (O rabotakh S. N. Danilova v oblasti tsellyulozy i
yeye efirov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 12,
pp 3174-3184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The manifold scientific activity of Danilov was closely
connected with the chemistry of cellulose and its derivatives,
as well as with alginic acid and chitin. It led to new findings
on the behavior of cellulose to its solvents, on nitrocellulose,
acetyl cellulose, nitro-acetyl cellulose, cellulose ether, the
hydrolysis of alginic acid, and chitin. Together with Gintse, N.F.
Danilov investigated the solution conditions of cellulose in
phosphoric acid (Ref 104), and it was found that the hydrates
play an important role in their dissolution in concentrated
solutions of the electrolytes. A new method for the
determination of the copper numbers required for important
outstanding properties of cellulose (Ref 67) was devised. The
investigation of the cellulose molecules with one oxygen less,

Card 1/3

On S. N. Danilov's Work in the Field of Cellulose
and Its Ethers

SOV/79-28-12-3/41

their desoxy, anhydride and unsaturated derivatives raised great interest. The use of acetyl cellulose membranes as a substitute of glass in hotbeds was worked out. Danilov's excellent investigation of the nitration of cellulose was proof of the nitration theory devised by Mendelejev-Sapozhnikov (Ref 69). The oxy-butyl ethers of cellulose (Ref 51) and the carboxy-methyl cellulose (Ref 35) were synthesized for the first time. The work carried out by Danilov and his cooperators on chitin considerably widened the knowledge of natural polymers. His work in the field of cellulose ether and cellulose ester is directly continued by his work on cuprammonia solutions of cellulose, xanthates, and viscose. The cuprammonia solution of cellulose consists, according to Danilov, of the high-molecular compound: $\left\{ (C_6H_{10}O_5)_x \cdot [Cu(NH_3)_m(OH)_2]_y \cdot (H_2O)_z \right\}_n$, where the cellulose and the cuprammonia base form a molecular compound of variable composition at the expense of the hydrogen

Card 2/3

On S. N. Danilov's Work in the Field of Cellulose
and Its Ethers

SOV/79-28-12-3/41

bonds. The viscose research was widened by new knowledge and was put on a new basis (its composition during the process of maturation). In Danilov's laboratory synthesis methods were devised which are closely connected with the technology of viscose processing. There are 141 references, 130 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

GINTSIGER, A.B.

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

Age of hyperbasics of Gornyy Altai. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 19
no.2:144-146 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Altai Mountains--Rocks, Igneous) (Rocks, Igneous--Altai
Mountains)

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)

GINTSINGER, 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
SNIICGIMS 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)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Ordovician correlation and stratigraphic scheme of the Altai,
Salsar Range, and Gornaya Shoriya. Trudy SSSR GIMS no. 29:94-
107 '64. (MIRA 13:3)

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. (MIRA 18:8)

BAGDAVADZE, N.V.; BARBAKADZE, L.V.; GINTURI, E.N.; KUCHAVA, N.Ye.;
MCSULISHVILI, L.M.; KHARABADZE, N.Ye.

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

1. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR. Submitted January 15, 1965.

MARGULIS, O.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIN'YAR, Ye.A., inzh.

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

1.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/cm³, 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%.

Card 2/2

GIN'YAR, E. A.

✓ Unfired kaolinite brick. O. M. Margulis, E. A. Gin'yar,
and S. V. Lyashenko. *Metallurg* 1956, No. 10, 27-6.
Unfired kaolinite brick: contg. 85% coarse fireclay grog and
15% kaolinite had the following properties: max. service
temp. 1750°; temp. of initial deformation under 2-kg.
load 1420-40°; shrinkage at 1300° 0.01%, at 1450° 0.1-
0.8%; compressive strength 150 kg./sq. cm.; and porosity 12-
14%.
V. N. Bedninski

3

Notes

Ginjar, E. A.

1446. Production of burner blocks of high gross content for coke ovens. E. A. GINJAR, *et al.*

INTRODUCTION

Production of Refractory Materials (Ginjar)

GIN'VAR, E.A.

4707. THE IMPROVED MACLIN BRICK. Margulis, O.M., Ginz'var, E.A. and
Koshchik, B.I. (Metallurg (Metallurgist, Moscow), Oct. 1955, p. 25).
It is a brick furnace (up to 1500°C) and a soaking pit instead of
the ordinary fire clay brick.

13

11/2/55

AM

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 ognepurov 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

Card 1/2

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
ogneuporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GIN'YAR, Ye. A.

SOV/68-58-11-10/25

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.

Card 1/2

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
ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Refractories) and Gisogneupor

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 the
Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces (Ogneuporny
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).

Card 1/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

SOV/131-59-7-6/14

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 UNIIIO. 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

Card 2/4

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

millite-cordum 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.

Card 3/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

SOV/131-59-7-6/14

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

Card 4/4

GINZBERG, Albert

CA

Processes and Properties Index

8

Fusion of diabase and granite. A. S. Ginzberg and Khr. S. Nikogonyan. *Bull. geol. comm., Leningrad* 43, 735-65(1934); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 410. -Alkali granite and powd. diabase fused together at 1400° in varying proportions always give a homogeneous black glass. Both *s* and *d* vary linearly with compn., suggesting unctetic mixts. The coexistence of 2 liquid magmas and of liquid magmatic differentiation is doubted. C. A. S.

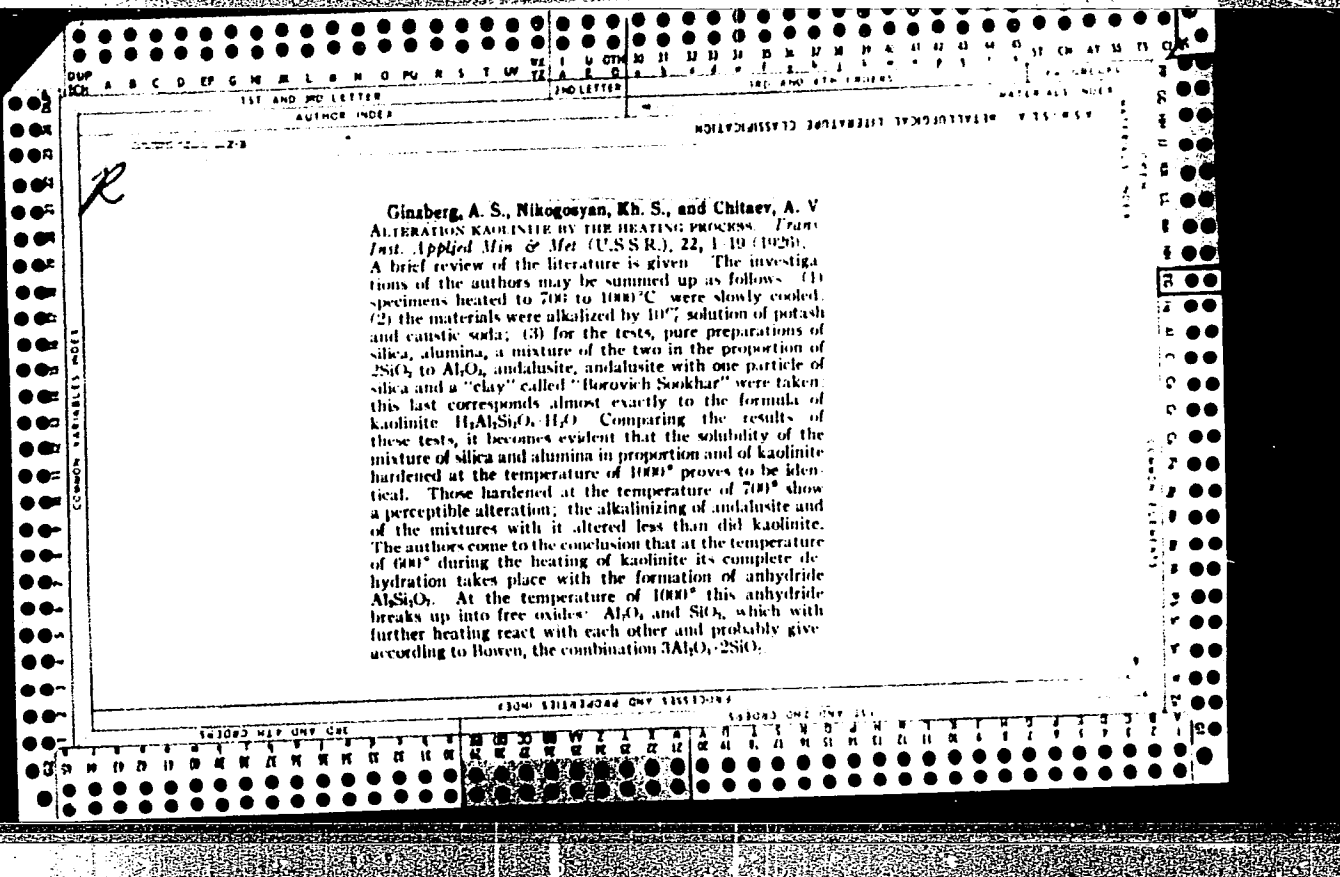
COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASH-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

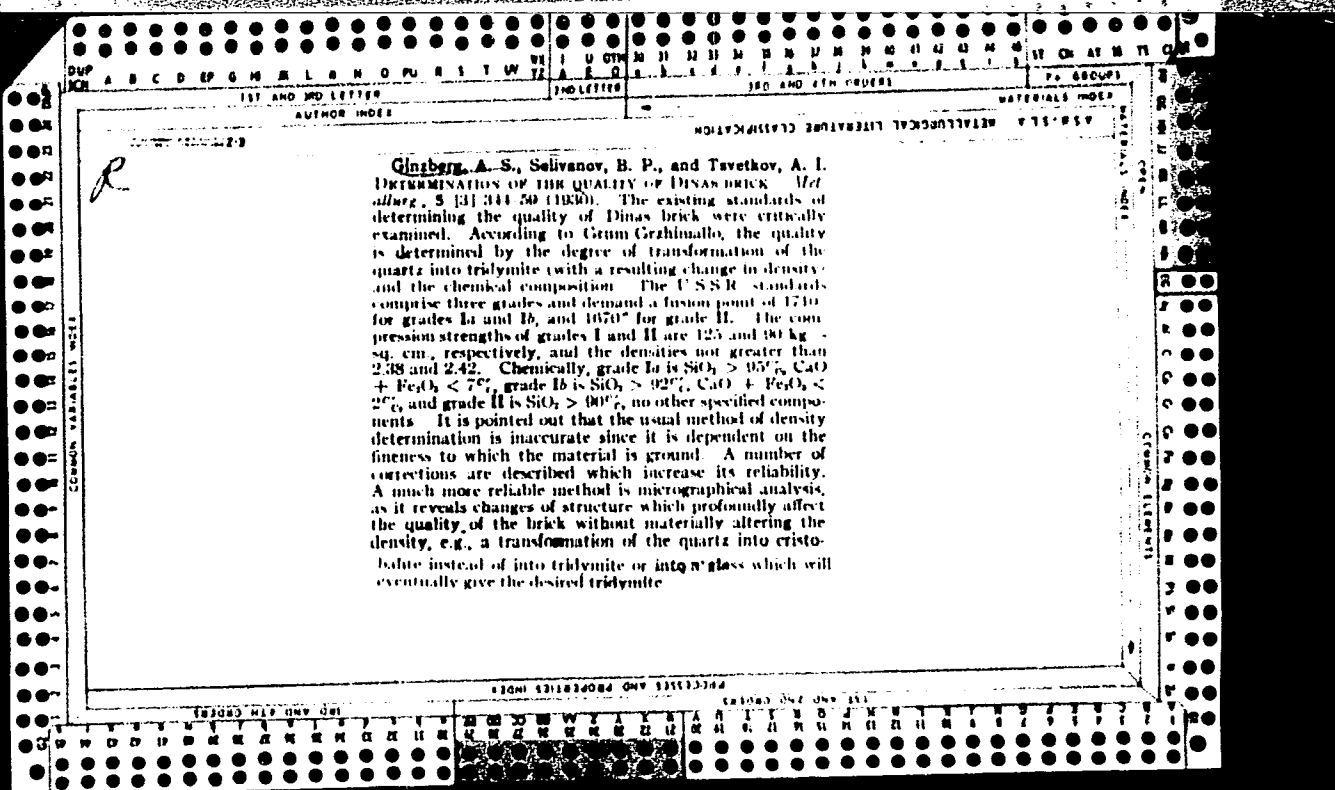
ALPHABETIC INDEX



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Alteration of allophanoid clays by heat. A. S. Ginzberg and Kh. S. Nikogosyan. *Trav. muséum min. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.*, 4, 221-45(1929); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 370-1.—Five samples of allophanoid (i. e., easily decomposed by HCl) clays from near Potiekhino, 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 prody. 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-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19

The theoretical and practical significance of mineralizers. A. R. Ginzberg. *Uchenye Zapiski Gosudarst. Pedagog. Inst. im. A. F. Gertsena* 10, No. 6, 5-20 (1930); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 77. The action of mineralizers consists mainly in lowering the η and improving the crystallizability. The object of the expts. was to select suitable mineralizers for accelerating the process of thermal treatment. Fluorite, cryolite, apatite, WO_3 , and Na_2WO_4 were tried. Their use accelerated considerably the melting of diabase (1.5-2.0 times), lowered the temp. of melting (to 800° instead of 1020°), accelerated the heating process and lowered the cost. The optimum amt. of mineralizer is 0.7% for fluorite, 4.5% for cryolite and 2.3% for apatite. Adds. of the expensive W (1.5-2.0%) are not recommended. The mech. properties and the acid resistance of diabase melts with mineralizers are equal to those of pure diabase. W. R. Heim

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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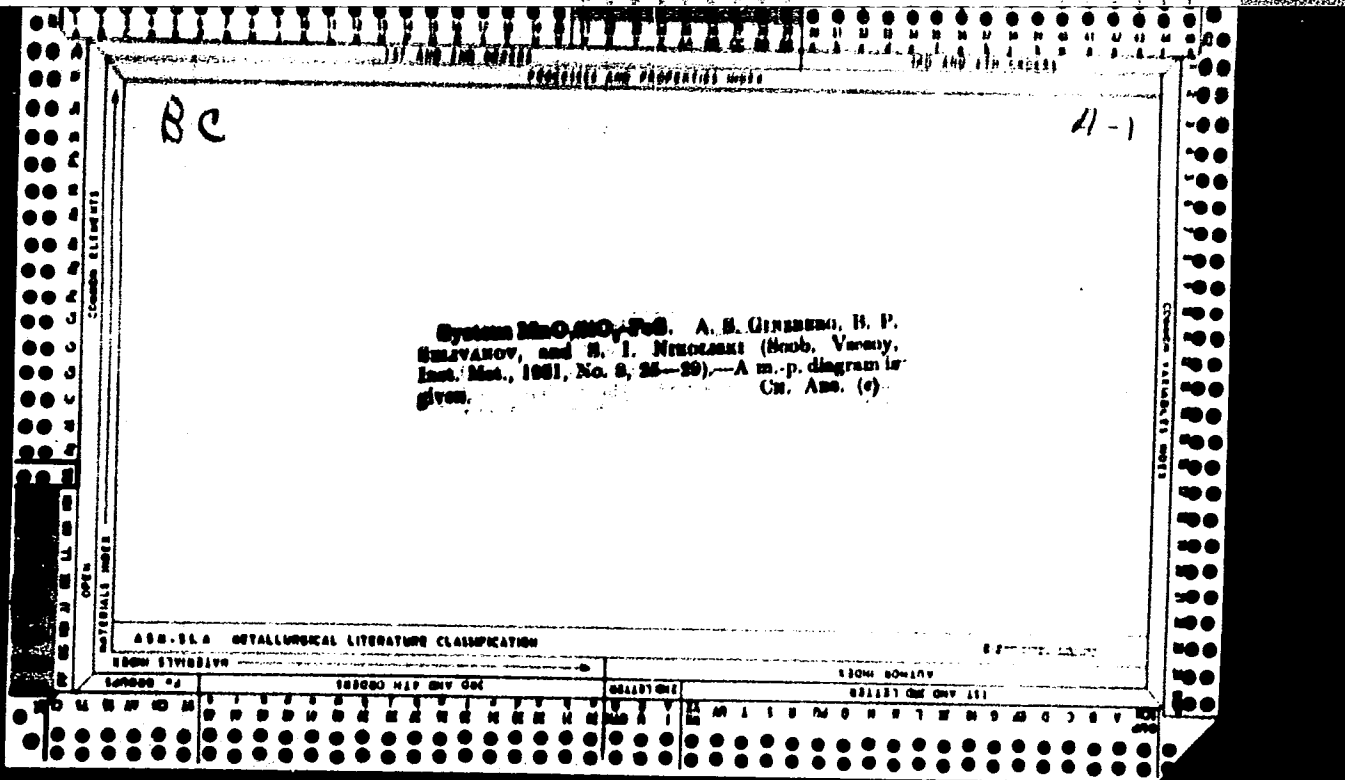
PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

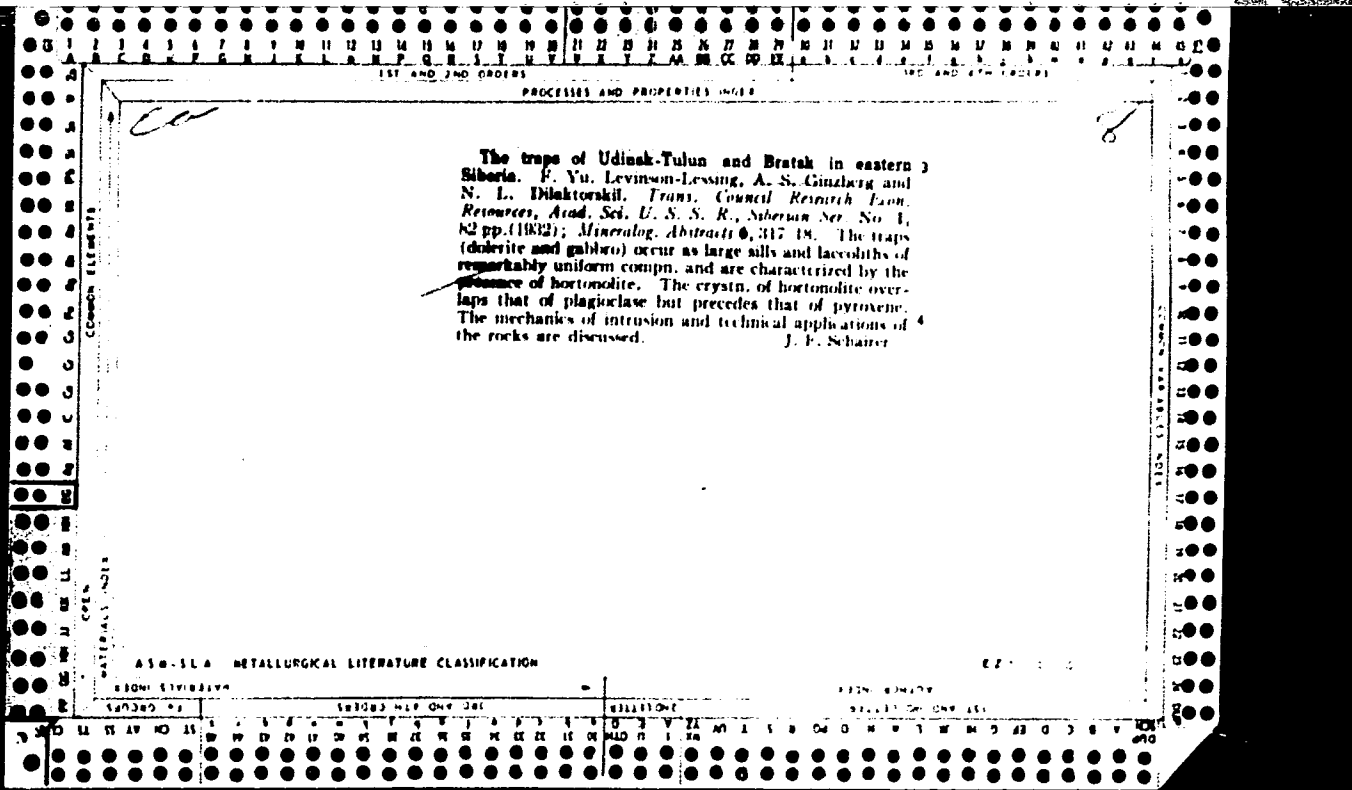
9

ca

System: $2FeO \cdot SiO_2 + FeS$. B. P. SELIVANOV, A. S. GINZBERG AND S. I. NIKOLSKII. *Sovetskimiya Vsesoyuznaya Inst. Metal.* 1931, No. 3-4, 74-8. A study was made of the melting diagram of the binary system: $2FeO \cdot SiO_2 + FeS$. The FeO was prepd. from $FeCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ 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 1040° , corresponding to about 43% $2FeO \cdot SiO_2$ and 57% FeS. S. I. MADORSKY

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





19

CA

Pyrex containing tungsten trioxide and Super-Pyrex. A. S. GINSBERG, *Trans. A.S.M.E.*, No. 5-6, 17-18 (1932).—G. 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% WO₃ and increasing the SiO₂ content.
M. V. KONDOIDY

ASME-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIANTS INDEX

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

INDEX AND 2ND INDEX

INDEX AND 1ST INDEX

INDEX AND 3RD INDEX

INDEX AND 4TH INDEX

INDEX AND 5TH INDEX

INDEX AND 6TH INDEX

INDEX AND 7TH INDEX

INDEX AND 8TH INDEX

INDEX AND 9TH INDEX

INDEX AND 10TH INDEX

INDEX AND 11TH INDEX

INDEX AND 12TH INDEX

INDEX AND 13TH INDEX

INDEX AND 14TH INDEX

INDEX AND 15TH INDEX

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INDEX AND 93RD INDEX

INDEX AND 94TH INDEX

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INDEX AND 98TH INDEX

INDEX AND 99TH INDEX

INDEX AND 100TH INDEX

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

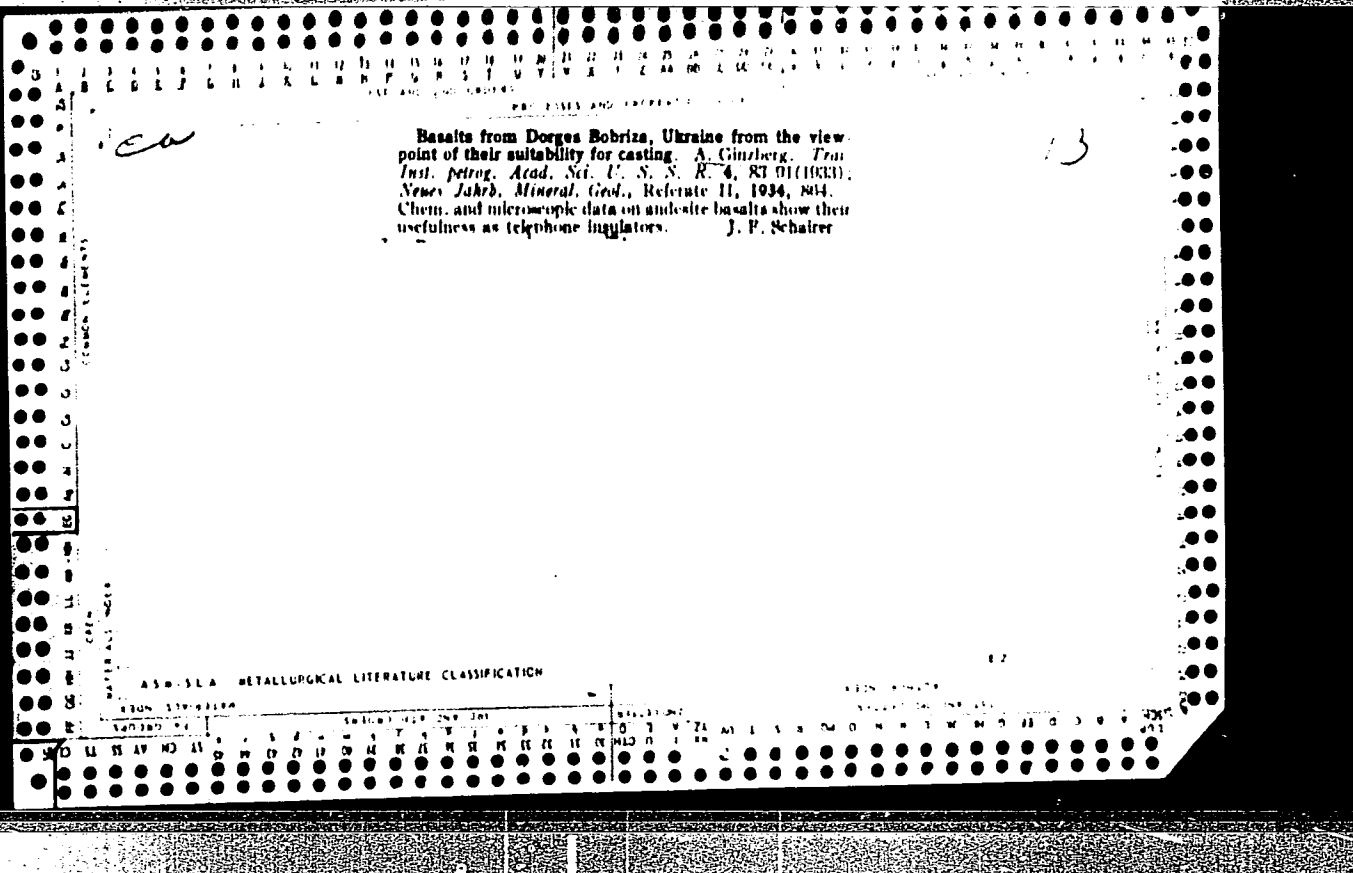
1st AND 2ND GROUPS

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Relations between silicates and sulfides. A. S. Ginzburg. *Trav. Inst. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S.* 4, 21-44 (1961); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 417. --The systems Fe₂SiO₄, FeS, MnSiO₃, FeS and MnSiO₃, FeS were examined. 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. Silberrad

2

AS & SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



19

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Casting Bazzas diabases. A. S. Ginzberg and F. G. Semenov. *Mineral. Sibir'sk.* No. 10, 9-13(1933).
Several samples of diabasic rocks mined in the region of Bazzas, Kuznetsk basin, produced satisfactory castings in the lab. expts. Chas. Blanc

ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP NO.	101000 102000 103000 104000 105000 106000 107000 108000 109000 110000 111000 112000 113000 114000 115000 116000 117000 118000 119000 120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000 130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000 140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000 150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 155000 156000 157000 158000 159000 160000 161000 162000 163000 164000 165000 166000 167000 168000 169000 170000 171000 172000 173000 174000 175000 176000 177000 178000 179000 180000 181000 182000 183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000 190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000 200000	101000 102000 103000 104000 105000 106000 107000 108000 109000 110000 111000 112000 113000 114000 115000 116000 117000 118000 119000 120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000 130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000 140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000 150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 155000 156000 157000 158000 159000 160000 161000 162000 163000 164000 165000 166000 167000 168000 169000 170000 171000 172000 173000 174000 175000 176000 177000 178000 179000 180000 181000 182000 183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000 190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000 200000	101000 102000 103000 104000 105000 106000 107000 108000 109000 110000 111000 112000 113000 114000 115000 116000 117000 118000 119000 120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000 130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000 140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000 150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 155000 156000 157000 158000 159000 160000 161000 162000 163000 164000 165000 166000 167000 168000 169000 170000 171000 172000 173000 174000 175000 176000 177000 178000 179000 180000 181000 182000 183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000 190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000 200000	101000 102000 103000 104000 105000 106000 107000 108000 109000 110000 111000 112000 113000 114000 115000 116000 117000 118000 119000 120000 121000 122000 123000 124000 125000 126000 127000 128000 129000 130000 131000 132000 133000 134000 135000 136000 137000 138000 139000 140000 141000 142000 143000 144000 145000 146000 147000 148000 149000 150000 151000 152000 153000 154000 155000 156000 157000 158000 159000 160000 161000 162000 163000 164000 165000 166000 167000 168000 169000 170000 171000 172000 173000 174000 175000 176000 177000 178000 179000 180000 181000 182000 183000 184000 185000 186000 187000 188000 189000 190000 191000 192000 193000 194000 195000 196000 197000 198000 199000 200000
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System: $2\text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 - \text{FeS}$ A. S. Gumbak, B. P. Shvamy, S. I. Nikol'ski and M. M. Volovich. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* (English transl.) No. 14, 111-114 (English transl.)

(1963), *ibid.*, **26**, 2056. Invariant points on the heating curves of the system $\text{MnSiO}_3 - \text{FeS}$ were as follows: (the 1st no. refers to the percentage of MnSiO_3 in the mixt. and the other nos. to inflection temp.): 100, 1140; 90, 1171; 1018; 80, 1049; 70, 1187; 40, 1125; 30, 1116; 1011; 50, 1171; 1020; 875; 40, 1188; 1011; 922; 30, 1088; 1001; 927; 20, 1020; 0877; 857; 10; 1001; 807; 0; 1180. On the basis of these data and a micrographic exam., an equl. diagram was constructed. On the side of MnSiO_3 there is a field of solid soln. of FeS in MnSiO_3 , of limited soln. This solid soln. ppt. along the line through 100, 1167; 80, 1049; and 80, 1049; FeS ppts. along 2 lines, between 70, 1125; and 80, 1049; and between 0, 1180; and 10, 1001. Above the line joining the points 70, 1125; and 10, 1001; there is a field of existence of 2 liquid phases contg. 70 and 10% MnSiO_3 , resp. Under conditions of equl. the liquid phase contg. 10% MnSiO_3 changes into the liquid phase contg. 70% MnSiO_3 , with accompanying sepn. of FeS. Solidification of the eutectic of FeS and the solid soln. 10% MnSiO_3 takes place along the line joining 0, 1018; and 80, 1049; and extended to line FeS. S. I. Malovsky.

AS & SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

LIST AND END ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

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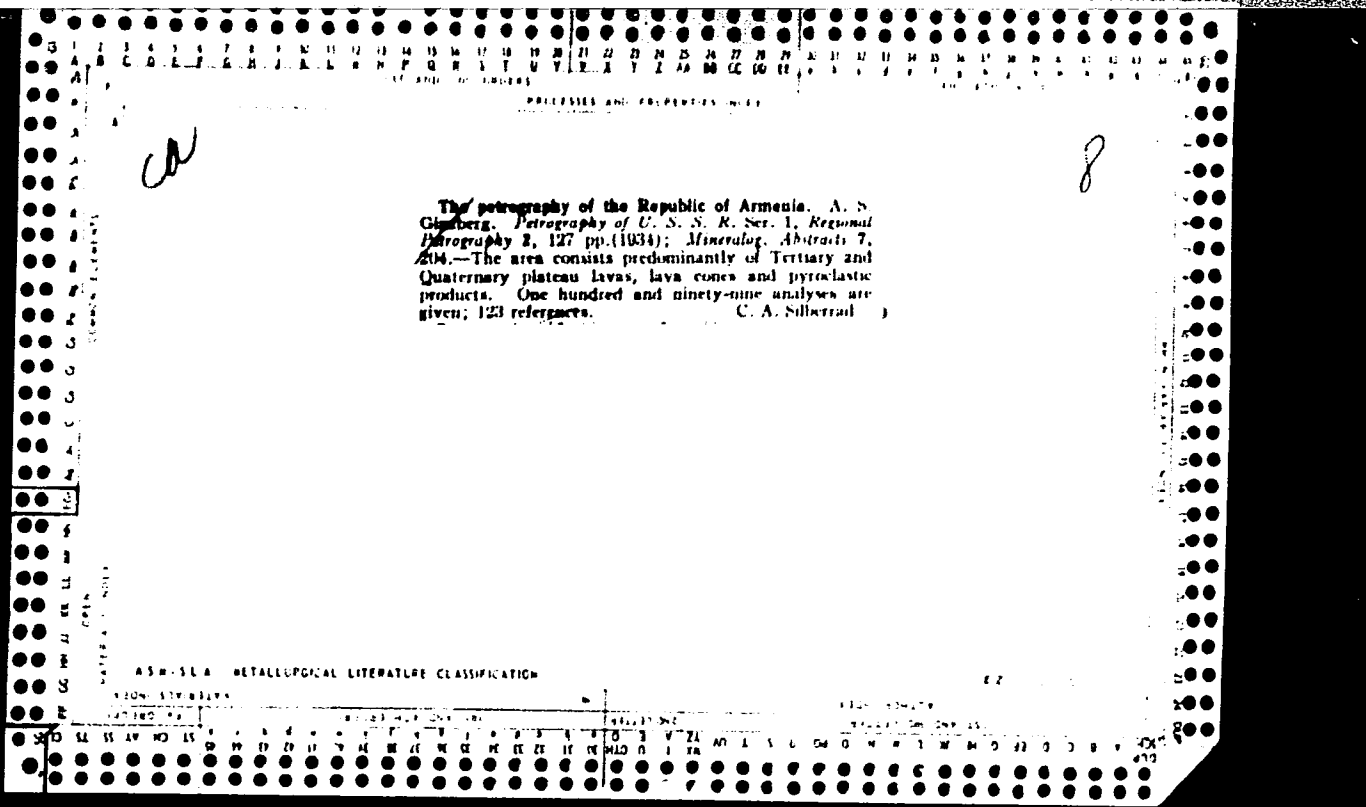
9

Solubility of high-sulfur iron in cupola slag. B. P. Selivanov, A. S. Ginzberg and M. M. Vorovich. *Repts. Inst. Metals (Leningrad)* No. 15, 171-7 (in English 178) (1963); cf. *C. A.* 29, 3046. An investigation of the systems $2FeO.SiO_2 + FeS$, $MnO.SiO_2 + FeS$ and $2-MnO.SiO_2 + FeS$ showed that soly. of FeS in the silicates is limited. With cupola slag contg. 30 SiO₂, 5 Al₂O₃, 30 Ca and 15% FeO, FeS dissolves up to 8% at 1300°. Desulfurization of the metal depends not only on the ability of the slag to absorb S, but on the coeff. of distribution of S between the metal and slag as well. Substitution of a small amt. of CaO by MnO increases the ability of the slag to retain S even at lower temps., but when the MnO content reaches 10%, a slight sepn. into layers begins when the slag becomes too cold. When FeS is above 5%, addn. of MnO has no appreciable effect on desulfurization.

S. L. Madorsky

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Evaluation of raw materials for the rock-melting industry. A. Ginzburg. *Trav. inst. petrog. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 6, 415-23(1934); *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol., Referate* 11, 1035, 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. P. Schairer

ASME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Chromium oxide in open-hearth slags. H. P. Selivanov, A. S. Ginsberg and M. M. Vorovich. *Repts. Central Inst. Metals, Leningrad* No. 10, 6-14(1934).—Open-hearth slags contg. more than 6-7% Cr_2O_3 are very viscous and difficult to handle. This is due mainly to the fact that the FeO in the slag, which ordinarily combines with SiO_2 to form fayalite, in the presence of Cr_2O_3 forms $FeO \cdot Cr_2O_3$, a highly viscous compd. A series of ex. s. were carried out to clarify this point and to measure viscosity of high-Cr slag. So-called typical slag, contg. SiO_2 20.3, CaO 28.0, MgO 3.90, MnO 7.00, FeO 25.0 and Al_2O_3 9.2%, was melted together with 5, 10 and 15% Cr_2O_3 , and the viscosity measured at 1300°. Viscosity increased with Cr_2O_3 content. Slag contg. 15% Cr_2O_3 was so thick that it could not be poured. S. L. Madorsky

480-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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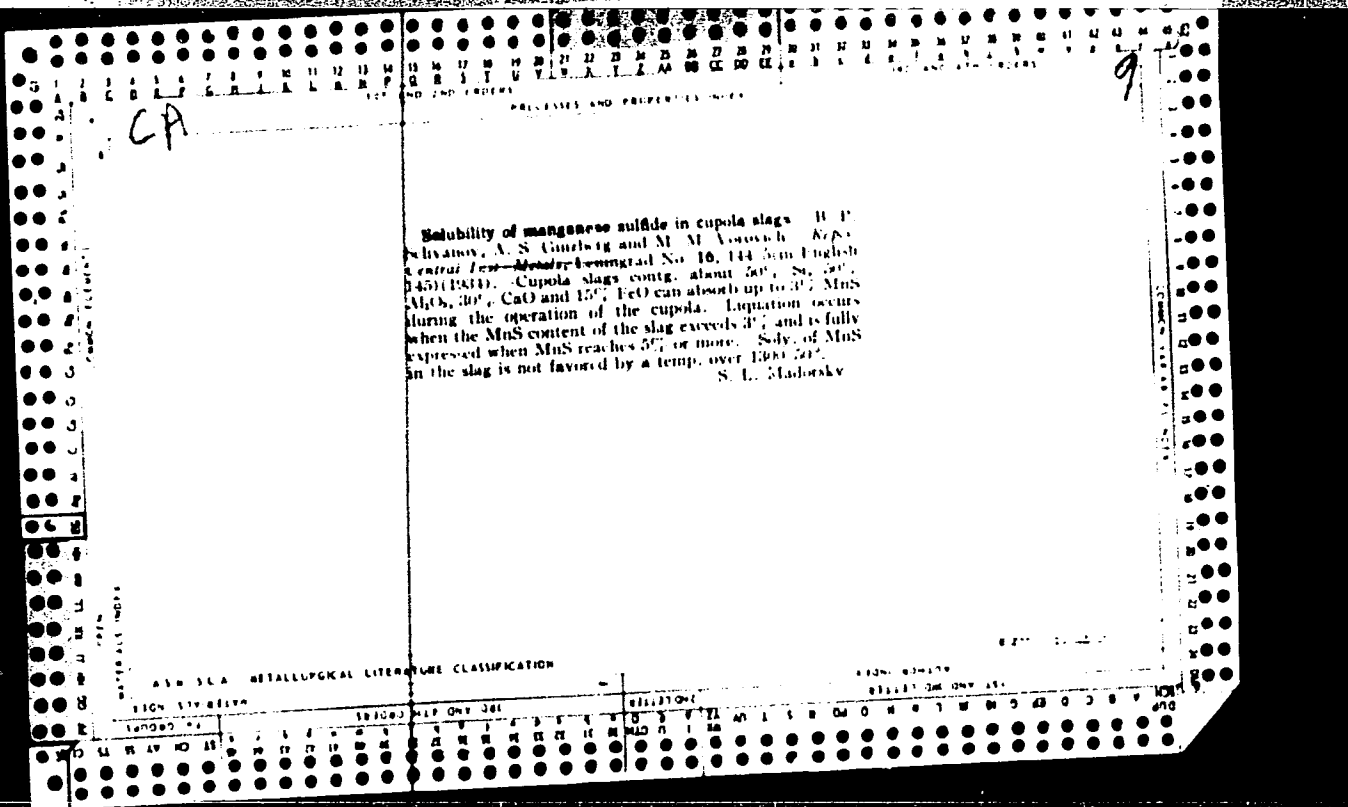
FROM ROMANOV

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Solubility of ferrous sulfide and manganese sulfide in cupola furnace slags. B. P. Schvanov, A. S. Ginzberg and M. M. Vorovich. *Repts. Central Inst. Metals Leningrad* No. 17, 193-4 (in English) (Sov. URSS) Cupola slag contg. Si 42.02, FeO 12.06, CaO 22.90, MgO 0.10, MnO 2.71, Al₂O₃ 17.55 and S 0.17% was melted with FeS, 3.0 and 10% by wt., in one series of expts., and with MnS, 3.0 and 10% 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 addns. of FeS causes 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 3%. S. L. Madorsky

ASB 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES WITH
TEST AND TEST ORDERS

Preparation of fused mullite. A. S. Ginzberg. *Vernadsky Jubilee Vol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.*, 695-601 (1956); *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

19

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM: SILBERRAD
AUTHOR: GINZBERG, A. S.
TITLE: PREPARATION OF FUSED MULLITE
JOURNAL: *Vernadsky Jubilee Vol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.*
YEAR: 1956
PAGE: 695-601
CITATION: *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 141

100 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 90 89 88 87 86 85 84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

ca

The Tulum traps as material for petruogy (stone smelt-
ing industry). A. S. Ginzberg, A. I. Tavetkov, M. V.
Guspy and G. P. Radzih. *Trav. inst. pitrog. and. ut.*
I. R. S. S. No. 7-8, 263-306(1936); Mineralog. Abstracts
7, 51-2.—The material used is dolerite, consisting of labra-
durite (An₆₀) pyroxene, Fe oxide, apatite and olivine.
Crystn. of the olivine both preceeded and followed that of
the plagioclase, but the earlier olivine differs slightly op-
tically from the latter. C. A. Silberrad

A.S.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RESEARCH GROUP												SUBJECT												CROSS-REFERENCE											
GROUP												SUBJECT												CROSS-REFERENCE											

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19

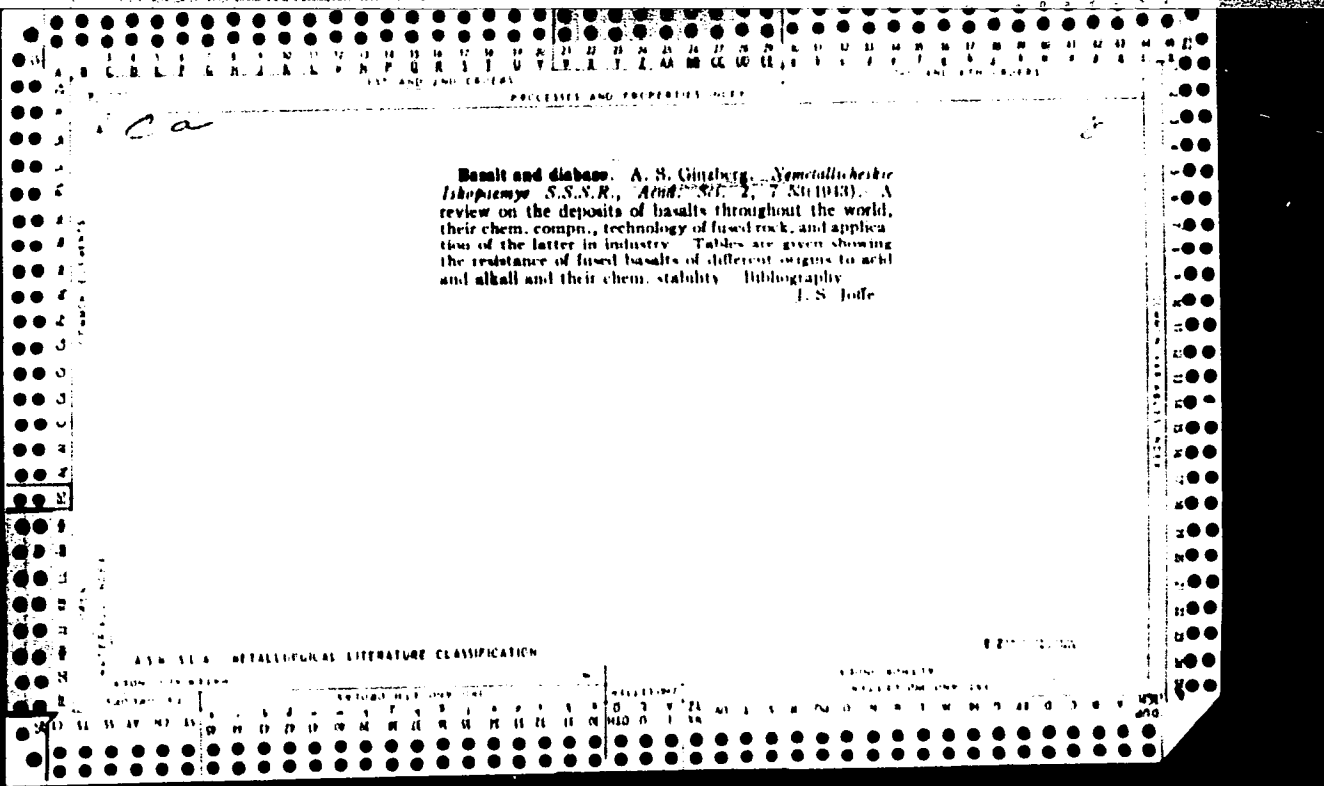
ca

The influence of the change of the chemical composition of different oxides on the properties of fused minerals. A. S. Ginzberg and Ya. Ya. Lisutin. *Trudy Petrograf. Inst.* 1938, No. 12, 213-24; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1, No. 11-12, 112 (1948).—The influence of different oxides on the fundamental casting and crystn. properties of fused minerals was investigated. The exptl. fusions were performed under lab. as well as under semi-plant conditions. Siberian traps were used as starting materials. The change of SiO_2 compn. was investigated in the first series of mixts., of Al_2O_3 compn. in the second series, and of Fe compn. in the third series. Substances which approach in their compn. the normal traps and basalts possessed the best petrological properties. An increase of the acidity caused an increase of the η , and also affected adversely the crystn. properties. A little increase of the mist. changed favorably the casting and the crystg. properties, but, owing to the formation of cracks, it decreased the acid resistance properties as well as the mech. and the elec. indexes. A slight change in the Al_2O_3 content influenced the formation in the traps of a porcelain-like structure, which increased the acid resistance properties. W. R. Heun

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

BIBLIOTHECA



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Reactions in a solid state. Uch.zap. LGU no.93:159-169 '48.
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G. S. Belyankin, A. S.

15-57-2-1205

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AUTHOR: Ginzberg, A. S.

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

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211-212

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Card 1/1

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, A.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.

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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.

Card 2/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.) SOV/1310

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Introductory words by Academician, D.S. Korzhinskiy	5
<u>Ginzberg, A.S.</u> Academician D.S. Belyankin's Role in the Development of Russian and Soviet Petrography	7
Palatnik, L.S. and A.I. Landau. Methods of Investigating Multi-component Heterogeneous Systems	19
Belov, N.V., Academician; V.S. Molchanov and N.Ye. Prikhid'ko. Synthesis and Structure of Hydrosilicates Containing Sim- ple and Complex Heavy Metal Cations	38
Toropov, N.A., Kh.S. Nikogosyan and A.I. Boykova. Synthesis and Analysis of Some Properties of Hillebrandite and Other Calcium Hydrosilicates	44
Ryskin, Ya.I. Infrared Absorption Spectra of Some Hydrated Calcium Silicates	55

Card 3/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310	
Berg, L.G. and M.Sh. Yagfarov. A New Precision Thermographic Method for Determining Thermal Constants and Heat Effects		63
Ivanova, V.P. and F.Ya. Bindul'. Attachment for an SGM-8 Polarigraph for Accelerated Microthermal Analysis by the Differential Heating Curves Method		72
Sementovskiy, Yu.V. Relationship Between the Thermoactive Content of Matter and the Thermographically Registered Area		79
Dilaktorskiy, N.L., and L.S. Arkhangel'skaya. Problems in the Methodology of Thermal Analysis		88
Korzhinskiy, A.F. Thermo-optical Analyses of Minerals of the Epidote Group and of Certain Tourmalines		97
Card 4/11		

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310	
Ol'shanskiy, Ya.I. (deceased). On the Reaction Between Silica and Fluorides of Metals		114
Leont'yeva, A.A. Computing Linear Velocity of Crystallization of Solid Phases in Silicate Melts		119
Lebedev, V.I. Results of Studies of Kaolin and Brucite Under Pressure by Means of Thermal Curves		129
Volarovich, M.P., D.B. Balashov and Z.I. Stakhovskaya. Investigation of Elastic Properties of Rocks Under High Pressure		137
Konovalov, P.F. and A.I. Yefremov. Use of Ionizing X-ray Structure Analysis in the Study of Certain Physicochemical Processes		146
Antipov-Karatayev, I.N. and G.M. Kader. Experimental Studies of Hydrolysis Processes in Primary Minerals and the Formation of Secondary Argillaceous Minerals		159

Card 5/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310	
Zalesskiy, B.V. and O.N. Korotkova. Study of the Effect of Porosity on Frost-resistance of Rocks		166
Berg, L.G. Diffusion Method of Mineral Synthesis		176
Mchedlov-Petrosyan, O.P. and K.A. Kinkladze. Calorimetric Analysis of Hydrating Processes in Dehydrated Stratified Hydrosilicates		180
Ovchinnikov, L.N. and L.I. Mettikh. Relationship Between Ore Formation and Assimilation, According to Experimental Data		188
Dilaktorskiy, N.L. and M.A. Kiyler. Exfoliation of Slate-Kukersite Cinder Melts		201

Card 6/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310	
Khitarov, N.I. Reaction Between Oligoclase and Water in Conditions of High Temperatures and Pressures		208
Ostrovskiy, I.A. Experiments on Some Silicate Systems with Volatile Components.		214
Syromyatnikov, F.V. Materials for the Study of the Calcite- Water System		221
Feodot'yev, K.M. and V.K. Shlepov. Salt Solubility of Certain Elements in Supercritical Water Vapor		230
Ovchinnikov, L.N. and A.S. Shur. Studies of Porosity in Minerals and Rocks		237
Parkhomenko, E.I. Piezo-electric Effects in Rocks		248
Ivanov, B.V. Chemical-mineralogical Changes in Refractory Kaolin During Operation in Glass Melting Furnaces		253

Card 7/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310	
Lapin, V.V., N.N. Kurtseva and O.P. Ostrogorskaya. On the Mineralogy of High Titanium Slags		273
Rudneva, A.V. New Minerals in Titanium Slags		285
Budnikov, P.P., Academician (AS Ukr. SSR). Effect of Gypsum in Hardening Portland-cement		299
Bozhenov, P.I. and V.S. Sal'nikova. Utilization of Certain Natural Minerals in the Building Materials Industry		314
Butt, Yu. M. and L.N. Rashkovich. Study of Magnesiant Hydro-silicates Obtained in Hydrothermal Synthesis		322
Blyumen, L.M. Problems in the Hardening of Mineral Binding and Pressurized Materials		330

Card 8/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310	
Dilaktorskiy, N.L. and Ye.A. Galibina. On the Nature of Hardening Processes in Slate Cinders		337
Bezborodov, M.A., Academician (AS BSSR) and I.A. Konopel'ko Crystallization Ability of Glass Synthesized on the Base of Low-melting Clays of Belorussian SSR		348
Kaynarskiy, I.S. and I.G. Orlova. Relationship Between the Physicochemical Properties of Equivalent Melts and Quartz Tridymitisation		359
Sinel'nikov, N.N. Mechanism of Quartz Transformation Into Tridymite		371
Karyakin, L.I. and K.N. Repenko. Synthesis of Minerals in a Chrome-spinel Reaction with Magnesium Oxide at High Temperatures		382
Mikey, A.Ya. Chemical-technological Study of the Dnepropetrovsk Region Glauconites as Dye and Water Softening Materials		395
Card 9/11		

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1310	
Astreyeva, O.M. and V.M. Guseva. Methods of Studying Cement Hydration Products With an Electron Microscope		399
Kukolev, G.V. and M.T. Mel'nik. Synthesis and Properties of the Bi-calcium Silicate		407
Volkonskiy, B.V. and V.I. Sadkov. X-ray and Petrographic Studies of Tri-calcium Aluminate in the Presence of Fluorides at High Temperatures		415
Avetikov, V.G. Role of Magnesium Oxide in Steatite Ceramics		424
Zhilin, A.I. (deceased) and Yu.D. Kruchinin. Properties of Slag Melts and Their Castings		431
Yakovleva, M.Ye. Reaction of Some Silicate Glazing Melts With Ceramics at 1000° - 1250° Firing Temperatures		441
Card 10/11		

Transactions of the Fifth Conference' (Cont.)	SOV/1310
Filonenko, N.Ye. Titanium Compounds in Electro-corundum	452
Lavrov, I.V. Analysis of the Alumina Component in the Na ₂ O - Al ₂ O ₃ - SiO ₂ System	462
Bron, V.A. Effect of Crystalline-chemical Properties of Additives on the Sintering of High Refractory Oxides in the Solid Phase	471
Bron, V.A. Diagram of the Fusibility of an Al ₂ O ₃ - SiO ₂ - Cr ₂ O ₃ System	479
Arakelyan, O.I. Solid Solutions of the Na ₂ O - Al ₂ O ₃ - Fe ₂ O ₃ System	484
Shchepochkina, N.I. Physicochemical Study of BaO - TiO ₂ and FeO - TiO ₂ Systems	493
Toropov, N.A. and F.Ya. Galakhov. Solid Solutions in a Al ₂ O ₃ - SiO ₂ System	505
Resolution	511
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	MM/lsp
Card 11/11	3-19-59

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)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAPOPORT, A.Ya., inzh.;
SLIVINSKIY, I.G., inzh.; YURKOV, L.F., 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. Hirurska 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. Patofiziološki institut VMA; Hirurška 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.;
KRAJJEVIC, Ljubomir, potpukovnik dr.; VAJS, Emanuel, potpukovnik
dr.; SAVIC, Sava, major dr.

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

1. Hirurska 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. pregl., Beogr. 14 no.4:220-222 Apr 57.

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

KRALJEVIC, Ljubošir; MAGAZINOVIC, Vojislav; PISCEVIC, Stanimir; GINZBERG, Ervin;

Heterografts of blood vessels; results of experiment. on ...
Voj. san. voprl., Beogr. 14 no.5:251-254 May 57.

1. Hirurška klinika i Patofiziološki institut VMA.
(BLOOD VESSELS, transpl.
exper. heterografts (Ser))

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 dječju tuberkulozu, Skoplje.
(PNEUMONECTOMY in inf. & child)

GINZBERG, E.; VAJS, E.

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, Izidor; GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOVIC, Gojko; 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)

AZANJAC, R.; GINZBERG, E.

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

I. Vojni Institut za tuberkulozu (Nacelnik: puk. prof. dr. Mirko
Teakovic).

VEYCH, M.A. (Voy, n.); LIT, URU, E.A.

Practical measures for the observation of storage terms for medicinal preparations in drugstores. Spb. delo 11 no. 6854-66 NoD '65. (MIR: 19:12)

1. Tsentral'naya kontroling-snaifi i issledovaniya laboratoriya
Gosmora aptechaino upravleniya Latviiyevoy SSR i apteki
No.12, Riga.

Cellulose and Paper

C.A.
1951 GINZBERG, M.

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. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)* 21, 933-9
 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 41, 6041i.—In transformations of speci-
 mens of native cellulose to cellulose hydrate, and the re-
 verse, parallelism between structure and physicochem.
 properties does not always occur. In the regeneration of
 cellulose from cellulose triacoholate by the action of Na in
 liquid NH₃, 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 γ 95, formed by the action of 3% 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. Kosolapoff

GINZBERG, M.; RASSOLOV, O.

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

GINZBERG, M.A.

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. (MIRA 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: Khimicheskiye 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 xanthogenization and on temperature (0-40°). The experiments were carried out in a VA apparatus on refined sulfite cellulose (containing 91.6% of α -cellulose). The soda lye concentration was 200 g/l. Carbon disulfide was added at a rate of 40% of the α -cellulose content. The experimental data are presented as follows: Fig. 1, dependence of γ on the duration of xanthogenization (10 min to 10 h) at 20°, 25°, and 30°; Table 1, content of bound CS₂ in the xanthogenate in dependence on temperature and duration of the process; Fig. 2, dependence of γ on the duration of xanthogenization at temperatures between 0 and 40°; Table 2, amount of CS₂ 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 γ pass a maximum which is explained by the simultaneous esterification of alkali

Card 1/2

Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenation of
Alkali Cellulose

S/183/60/000/02/20/025
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 CS₂ 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 CS₂ 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

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

Performance of the unit for continuous deaeration of viscose. Khim.
volokn. no.1360-64 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (for Viresub, Ginzberg, Novikov, Tverikin). 2. Gosudarstven-
nyy institut po projektirovaniyu predpriyatiy iskusstvennogo volokna
(for Kupinskiy). 3. Kalininskiy kombinat (for Markov, Nivin).

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.; PAKHVER, A.B.

Determining air content of viscose. Khim. volok. no.2:57-58 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkooy promyshlennosti (for Pakhver).

GINZBERG, M.M.

GIRGOLAV, S.S., professor (Leningrad); LEVIT, V.S., professor (Moskva);
BABCHIN, I.S., professor (Leningrad); BAKULEV, A.N., professor
(Moskva); BEKERMANN, L.S., dotsent (Leningrad); VAYNSHTEYN, V.G.,
professor (Leningrad); GERTSBERG, V.G., professor (Kazan');
GINZBERG, M.M., professor (Moskva) [deceased]; GOTLIB, Ya.G.,
professor (Moskva); DZHANELIDZE, Yu.Yu., professor (Leningrad);
DRACHINSKAYA, Ye.S., dotsent (Leningrad); YELANSKIY, N.N., professor
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professor (Moskva); LIMBERG, A.A., professor (Leningrad); LINBERG,
B.E., professor (Moskva); MEZENEV, S.A., dotsent (Leningrad);
HAZAROV, V.M., professor (Leningrad); OZEROV, A.D., professor (Leningrad) [deceased]; OSTEN-SAKEN, E.Yu., professor (Leningrad) [deceased];
PETROV, N.N., professor (Leningrad); POLENOV, A.L., professor (Leningrad); 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)