

L 4139-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5024856

UR/3118/65/000/005/0055/0063

AUTHORS: Smirnov, I. P.; Kazakova, L. L.

34
D1

TITLE: Characteristics of atmospheric zonal circulation from 1960 to 1963

SOURCE: Mirovoy meteorologicheskii tsentr. Trudy, no. 5, 1965. Dinamika atmosferykh dvizheniy planstarnogo masshtaba i gidrodinamicheskii dolgosrochnyy prognoz pogody (Dynamics of atmospheric movements on a planetary scale and hydrodynamic ion-range weather forecasting), 55-63

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric movement, atmospheric convection, zonal circulation, Legendre polynomial, numerical method

ABSTRACT: The Legendre spherical functions are used to describe absolute topography zonal circulation over several isobaric surfaces. The data used for such a series correlation are obtained from daily AT₇₀₀ and AT₅₀₀ charts recorded on November and December of 1958, 1960, and 1962. The Legendre series expansion is given by

$$\bar{H}(\theta) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \bar{A}_{2k} \bar{P}_{2k}(\cos \theta),$$

$$\bar{A}_{2k} = \frac{2k+1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \bar{H}(\theta) \bar{P}_k(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta,$$

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where θ is the co-latitude and φ is the local latitude. The series was solved numerically up to 11 terms, using Simpson's integration rule. Comparison of the actual data with the calculated $H(\theta)$ shows that 11 terms in the series are sufficient to describe accurately the zonal circulation over isobaric surfaces. Similar calculations were made for mean monthly values of $\bar{H}(\theta)$. The same circulation charts were used to estimate the mean zonal speed $\bar{v}_\lambda(\theta)$ and its meridional distribution $A(\theta)$ according to the formula

$$1000 \frac{A_i}{a_0} = \frac{2,6078}{\sin 2\theta_i} (\bar{H}_{i+1} - \bar{H}_{i-1});$$

$$\bar{v}_\lambda(\theta_i) = A(\theta_i) a_0 \sin \theta_i,$$

where ω is the earth's angular speed and a_0 is the earth's mean radius. It is shown that the magnitudes $1000A_i/\omega$ and v_λ characterize the meridional profile of the atmospheric zonal circulation reasonably well. Plots of φ versus v_λ from the three charts AT₇₀₀, AT₅₀₀, and AT₃₀₀ show wide deviations among themselves. These are attributed to the presence or absence of negative velocities in the higher latitudes, polar maxima in the western circulation velocity, and the presence of

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subtropical maxima in the western circulation speeds. "The authors express their gratitude to their colleagues of the Central Institute of Forecasts: R. E. Usmanov, N. I. Novozhilova and Severova for analyzing the map of the southern hemisphere." Orig. art. has 4 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Mirovoy meteorologicheskij tsentr (World Meteorological Center)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

SMIRNOV, I.P.; KAZAKOVA, L.L.

Characteristics of the zonal circulation of the atmosphere
for the period of 1960-1963. Study NITS no.5:55-84, '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

~~SECRET~~
Vascular reflexes in children in poliomyelitis. Trudy IZMNI Ser. 1
258-263 '56. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. Yu.M. Uflyand)
Institute in. Turnera.

(POLIOMYELITIS, physiology,
plethysmography (Rus))

(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
polic. (Rus))

KAZAKOVA, L.N. (Altayskiy kray).

Various methods of proving certain geometrical theorems. Mat. v shkole
no.5:34-36 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Geometry, Plane)

KAZAKOVA, L.N.

Experience with radioactive iodine in treating thyrotoxicosis. Vest.
rent.i rad. 34 no.2:90-91 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. P.D. Yal'tsev
[deceased]) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta ime-
ni I.M. Sechenova (dir. - prof. V.V. Kovanov).

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, ther.
radioiodine (Rus))

(IODINE, radioactive,
ther. of hyperthyroidism (Rus))

UFLYAND, Yu.M.; KAZAKOVA, L.N.; KUNEVICH, V.G.

Prolonged congestive inhibition of the vascular centers. Trudy 1-go
MMI 11:230-238 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
instituta i fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. Yu.M.Uflyand)
imeni Turnera.

(POLIOMYELITIS)

(BLOOD VESSELS--INNERVATION)

ROZENSHTRAUKH, L.S., prof.; AKIMOCHKINA, Z.Ye., kand. med. nauk;
YELASHOV, Yu.G., kand. med. nauk; KAZAKOVA, L.N., kand.
med. nauk; KAZANTSEVA, N.S., kand. med. nauk;
KISHKOVSKIY, A.N., kand. med. nauk; RABKIN, I.Ye., kand.
med. nauk; ALIYEVA, M.S., kand. med. nauk; ASLAMAZOV,
E.G., kand. med. nauk; LINDENBRATEN, L.D., prof., red.

[Variations and anomalies in the development of organs and
systems in man in X-ray observations] Varianty i anomalii
razvitiia organov i sistem cheloveka v rentgenovskom izob-
razhenii; nauchno-metodicheskoe posobie. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1963. 1 v. (MIRA 17:7)

L 56036-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018571

UR/0241/64/009/010/0066/0070

AUTHOR: Kazakova, L. N.

TITLE: Key problems of the 1964-1965 All-Union Plan for Clinical Radiology and their comprehensive resolution

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 9, no. 10, 1964, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: scientific policy, radiology, iodine, radioisotope

ABSTRACT: Ranking first in scientific studies planned for 1964-1965 are problems of dosimetric, biological, and clinical substantiation of the use of new sources of ionizing radiation in medical practice. Considerable interest are studies developing methods of determining conditions and physical bases for using megavolt sources, and are on their relative biological effectiveness. These studies are exploratory and experimental. Four projects are intended to develop methods of treating syringomyelia. ^{131}I is used in this treatment to the extent of 0.5 microcurie per course of treatment (Perm Medical

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L 56036-65

ACCESSION NO: AP5018571

Institute). Four subject plans deal with the use of long-wave radiation in dermatology. The largest number of subject plans on radiation therapy of non-malignant diseases deal with the medical use of ^{131}I in thyrotoxicosis.

ASSOCIATION: Organizatsionno-metodicheskiy otdel Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo inistituta Ministerstva zdравookhraneniya RSFSR (Organization-Methodic Division of the Scientific-Research Research Institute, Ministry of Health RSFSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, NP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

KAZAKOVA, L.I.

Kazakova, L.P. - "The effect of AIsS on osmotic resistance of erythrocytes and reticuloytosis," Trudy Arysk. med. in-ta im. Stalina, Vol. XII, 1948, p. 45-56

SO: U-3950, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

KAZAKOVA, L. P.

✓ Divided treatment of water with a coagulant. A. N. Sardanovskii and L. P. Kazakova. *Vodopriobrazhenie i Sanit. Tekh.* 1955, No. 4, 9-11. — It was found that water treatment requires less coagulant (I) when the raw water is divided into 2 parts prior to treatment; one part is treated with the whole amt. of I and then, after the floc has been formed, mixed with the other part of the water. The ratio of the 1st to the 2nd part varies from 1:1 to 2:3 by wt. and depends on the quality of raw water. The lab. investigations proved that 31.5% Al sulfate was saved by such method. The explanation of such treatment lies in the fact that the concn. of I in the 1st part of water is much higher than usual, thus, creating optimum condition for the coagulation and acceleration of floc formation. When the 2nd part of the raw water is admixed the floc already present forms centers of coagulation in the 2nd part of the raw water. Each raw water requires lab. investigations for the detn. of the optimum ratio of both parts. Each sample after treatment should be filtered. A full-scale plant is described.

MD

①

F. J. Hendel

L 34535-65 EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-l RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5001084

S/0286/64/000/022/0044/0044

AUTHORS: Lukashevich, I. P.; Kazakova, L. P.; Shchegrova, K. A.

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B

TITLE: A method for obtaining wax admixture for protecting rubber products.
Class 23, No. 166435

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1964, 44

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, rubber product, rubber technology, rubber research,
hydrocarbon, petroleum, nitrogen, paraffin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining (by de-oiling solid petroleum hydrocarbons) a wax admixture for protecting rubber products from nitrogen cracking. Petrolatum is first subjected to de-oiling and then repara-
finized with carbamide or by means of progressive de-oiling.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 34186-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5006943

S/2982/64/000/051/0195/004

AUTHOR: Shchegrova, K. A.; Kuzakova, L. P.; Vinogradova, I. I.

TITLE: Preparation of microcrystalline waxes to protect tire¹⁵ rubber against the action of ozone

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 51, 1964. Neftekhimiya, neftekhimicheskiye protsessy i neftepererabotka (Petroleum chemistry, petrochemical processes and oil refining), 195-198

TOPIC TAGS: ozone, antioxidant, tire rubber, rubber oxidation, wax, ceresin, secondary paraffin, microcrystalline wax

ABSTRACT: The work, carried out in cooperation the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Tire industry scientific research institute), was devoted to the preparation and study of microcrystalline waxes obtained from Soviet raw materials and analogous to imported waxes in protective properties. The waxes obtained - a secondary paraffin, ceresin, and hydrocarbons of this ceresin which do not react with carbamide - were tested in rubber mixtures and found to be equal and sometimes superior to foreign imports. The physicochemical

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L 34136-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006943

properties of the waxes and their protective properties in protective mixtures are tabulated. The waxes are recommended for use together with chemical antiozonants as agents for preventing the cracking of tire casings. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti, Moscow (Petro-chemical and gas industry institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE:MT,FP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

AID P - 3061

Subject : USSR/Chemistry
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 15/20
Authors : Chernozhukov, N. I. and L. P. Kazakova
Title : Solid aromatic hydrocarbons of petroleum oil fractions
Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, no. 8, 75-79, Ag 1955
Abstract : The authors report results of laboratory tests with Tuymazy, Surakhany and Tatar crudes in which the presence of solid aromatic hydrocarbons have been found in oil distillation fractions of 390°-500°C. Tables.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

KAZAKOVA, L. P.

Name: KAZAKOVA, L. P.

Dissertation: A study of the solid hydrocarbons in oily fractions of
petroleums of various origin

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Defended at
Affiliation: Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red
Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 47, 1956

Separation methods and the characteristics of solid aromatic
hydrocarbons of petroleum oil fractions. Khim. i tekhn. topl.
no.1:57-61 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Hydrocarbons) (Petroleum--Refining)

W. D. Rutzstein and L. P. Kazakova, Water Supply Sta.
M. J.

[Faint, illegible text, possibly a stamp or signature]

SOV/81-59-15-54823

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, No 15, p 422 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chernozhukov, N.I., Kazakova, L.P.

TITLE: Methods for Separating Solid Hydrocarbons From Oil Fractions of Petroleum and Their Characteristics

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Sostav i svoystva vysokomolekul. chasti nefti. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1958, pp 203 - 207

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for the separation and the characterization of solid aromatic, naphthene and paraffin hydrocarbons which are present in high-boiling petroleum fractions. The method includes the preliminary chromatographic division of the initial product (deasphalted concentrate of Romashkino oil) into the naphthene-paraffin fraction and the fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons desorbed by heptane and then by benzene. Each fraction was frozen out at -40°C in a solvent consisting of 40% acetone and 60% toluene taken in a ratio of 4:1 to the fraction. The separated solid hydrocarbons in a solution of methylethylketone were divided by means of urea into hydrocarbons, forming and not forming complexes with it. It has been established that the solid hydrocarbons separated from

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SOV/81-59-15-54823

Methods for Separating Solid Hydrocarbons From Oil Fractions of Petroleum and Their Characteristics

the concentrate are paraffins of normal and iso-structure, mono- and polycyclic naphthenes with long chains of normal and iso-structure, aromatic hydrocarbons containing from one to three benzene rings with long chains of normal and iso-structure and naphthene-aromatic hydrocarbons containing on the average one aromatic and two naphthene rings. Aromatic hydrocarbons with side chains of ramified structure contain in their composition a considerable admixture of solid S-compounds.

B. Englin



Card 2/2

KAZAKOVA, L.P.

SOV/2536

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

21(2,4)

Moscow, Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Problemy nefli i gasa (Oil and Gas Problems) Moscow, Gosstipizhdat, 1959. 342 p. (Series: Naft. Trudy, Vyp. 24) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vyzhishchego obratovozhizniya SSSR.

Exec. Ed.: G. F. Murganov; Tech. Ed.: I. G. Fedorova; Editorial Board: E. F. Zhigach, Professor (Resp. Ed.), I. M. Kuznetsov, Professor, I. Tikhomirov, Candidate of Economic Sciences, V. N. Vlasov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M. M. Charygin, Professor, F. F. Dubovoy, Professor, I. A. Chernyy, Professor, V. E. Dubovoy, Professor, G. M. Panchenko, Professor.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in the petroleum and gas industry. It will also be of interest to scientific research institutions, teachers and students of vuzes. COVERAGE: This collection of articles reviews problems connected with natural and synthetic lubrication. A number of articles are devoted to the study of natural oil-bearing zones, the crystalline beds underlying the Volg-Baikal petroleum fields, the structure of the Caspian depression, seismic prospecting, oil well location, geophysical, oil and gas fields, petroleum-bearing formations and their petrochemical characteristics, and petroleum engineering. Other articles deal with gas turbine engines, and their possible use in the oil and gas industry, the production of heavy-methylolone compounds, the application of ionic exchange resins to the organic catalysis, continuous soaking of heavy petroleum residues, (fluidization), the improvement of lubricating oil and grease, the influence of acid esters on properties of lubricating oil and grease. The book contains a number of photographs, tables, flow sheets, and diagrams, among which those over a fluidization and a certain type of heavy petroleum residues over a fluidization deserve special attention. References accompany individual articles.

Biobenzol, K. M. Gas Turbine Engines and Prospects of Utilizing Them in Petroleum and Gas Industry	246
Zhigach, E. F., M. I. Finkelshteyn, I. M. Kuznetsov, and Ye. M. Kuznetsov. Study of Physicochemical Properties of Products and Low Polymerization Compounds of Carboxymethylcellulose, and Their Production	277
Zogheytov, A. V., Ye. M. Pavlovskiy, I. F. Bayev, M. V. Kurashov, and G. I. Spilshchikov. Present State of the Synthesis of Benzene Homologs and Their Chemical Processing	269
Imagilitskiy, Y. I. Ionic Exchange Resins and Their Application to Organic Catalysis	286
Goryunov, V. L. (Deceased), A. I. Stamblo, Ye. V. Sedovskiy, M. P. Zaytseva, M. S. Lutsenko, I. K. Petrov, A. S. Zhurav, and A. A. Shcherbakov. The Process of Continuous Soaking of Heavy Petroleum Residues Carried Out Over a Powdered Catalyst	296
Chernomirskiy, M. I., I. P. Lukatskiy, I. Z. Ribnikova, O. G. Susulina, I. P. Kuznetsov, M. F. Sedovskiy, K. A. Zakharenko, I. A. Kuznetsov, I. A. Kuznetsov, and G. I. Spilshchikov. Solubility of Sulfur-carbon Oils in Organic Solvents and Possibilities of Improving Lubricant Manufacturing	311
Kolthouff, J. D. S. Synthetic Acid Esters and Their Influence on Properties of Lubricating Oils and Greases	341

S/081/61/000/002/016/023
A005/A105

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1961, No. 2, p. 445, # 2M201

AUTHORS: Chernozhukov, N. I., Lukashevich, P. I., Bikkulov, A. Z., Susanina, O. G., Kazakova, L. P., Sadchikova, M. F., Shchegrova, K. A., Markova, L. M., Kiriya, V. V., Kuz'mina, N. A., Glazov, G.

TITLE: The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil Production Improvement

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-t neftekhim. i gaz. prom-sti, 1959, No. 24, pp. 311-340

TEXT: The authors recommend ways of improvement of the lubricant production. Hydrocarbons of higher molecular weight and higher freezing point are in the first place separated at the fractional crystallization of oil hydrocarbons from their solution in acetone. The solubility of the naphthene and paraffin fractions of oils as well as the solubility of a part of the aromatic hydrocarbons and resins result from the effect of the dispersion forces, and the solubility of the remaining part of aromatic hydrocarbons and resins is connected with the action of polar forces. The increase of the dissolving power of the solvent is a consequence of the increase of both its dipole moment and the non-polar portion

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S/081/61/000/002/016/023
A005/A105

The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil
Production Improvement

of its molecule. In both cases, the increase of the dissolving power of the solvent is accompanied with the decrease of its selectivity. There are considered the mechanism of the de-asphaltizing of a petroleum concentrate by propane; the effects of temperature and quantity of furfurole on the course of refining of the oil distillate of the Tuymazy petroleum; the properties of phenol and furfurole. An increase in the quantity of furfurole in the refining makes up the insufficiency in its dispersion properties; hereat, the quantity of aromatic hydrocarbons being to be eliminated sharply increases, as a result of which the viscosity coefficient of the refined product increases more than at increased refining temperature. By the use of phenol, the output of refined products is lower than for the refining by furfurole in consequence of the higher dissolving power of the former. The high dissolving power of phenol leads to super-refining of oils in consequence of which their resistance to oxidation decreases. By the addition of water to phenol, its dissolving power decreases, and the selection properties and the output of refined products increase, whereat its viscosity coefficient inconsiderably decreases. The treatment of a transformer oil distill-

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S/152/60/000/005/002/002
B001/BC54AUTHORS: Chernozhukov, I. I., Kazakova, L. P., and Shehagrova, K. A.TITLE: Methods of Chromatographic Partition of Naphthenes From Aromatic Hydrocarbons of Oily Petroleum FractionsPERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft i gaz, Vol. 1960 No. 9 pp. 93-100

TEXT: To determine more precisely the hitherto used methods of chromatographic partition of the above hydrocarbons (dealt with by the authors already earlier (Table 1)), the authors attempted, in the present investigation, to choose an adsorbing agent which, on the one hand, separates sufficiently the paraffin naphthene hydrocarbons from the aromatic ones and, on the other hand, has a maximum capability of fractionating aromatic hydrocarbons according to their structure. The following mixtures were subjected to chromatographic partition: Decalin and α -methyl naphthalene (Table 2); isopropyl benzene and α -methyl naphthalene 60% : 40% (Tables 3 and 4); dibenzyl and α -methyl naphthalene

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Methods of Chromatographic Partition of Naphthenes From Aromatic Hydrocarbons of Oily Petroleum Fractions

S/152/60/000/005/002/002
B001/RO54

50% : 50% (Table 5); isopropyl benzene and α -methyl naphthalene 60% : 40% (Table 6). The authors started with separating the paraffin naphthene fraction from the aromatic one. The following products were used as adsorbing agents: 1) Silica gel of the ASK type; 2) activated aluminum oxide (A); 3) aluminosilicate catalyst; 4) mixture of silica gel and activated Al_2O_3 (A). Table 2 shows that the mixture of silica gel and activated Al_2O_3 proved to be the most efficient adsorbing agent for separating naphthene hydrocarbons from aromatic ones, on the basis of experiments made with separated hydrocarbons. Table 3 shows that in the chromatographic partition of aromatic hydrocarbons activated carbon can be used at the ratio indicated there. Table 4 shows that in partition took place at a ratio of 1:5 between initial hydrocarbons and adsorbent (mixture of silica gel ASK and activated Al_2O_3). Table 5 shows that in the chromatography of aromatic hydrocarbons it is possible to use a mixture of silica gel and activated Al_2O_3 (ratio 1 : 10); the partition was, however, not sufficiently distinct. Table 6 shows that a partition did not take place at the ratio of 1.5 between initial hydrocarbons and

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Methods of Chromatographic Partition of
Naphthenes From Aromatic Hydrocarbons of
Oily Petroleum Fractions

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BC01/R054

activated Al_2O_3 , in contrast to the ratios 1:10 and 1:15. Thus, the experiments of chromatographic partition of aromatic hydrocarbons showed once again that activated Al_2O_3 and activated carbon have the best selectivity with respect to aromatic hydrocarbons of different structures. Further, the authors separated aromatic hydrocarbons of the heavy desulfurized distillate of Shkapovskaya petroleum by activated Al_2O_3 , and obtained three fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons (Table 7). To obtain more accurate data on the structure of products, they determined to what extent the absence of the missing hydrogen portion is caused by the presence of naphthene rings, or by that of aromatic rings. Therefore, they hydrogenated the fractions to be examined (Table 8). The data of Table 8 show that after hydrogenation the number of carbon atoms in these fractions was unchanged, while the hydrogen amount had increased. On the basis of the investigations, it is concluded that paraffin naphthene hydrocarbons are most perfectly separated from aromatic ones by means of a mixture of silica gel ASK and activated Al_2O_3 , and that aromatic hydrocarbons are most accurately fractionated according to their

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Methods of Chromatographic Partition of
Naphthenes From Aromatic Hydrocarbons of
Oily Petroleum Fractions

S/152/60/000/005/002/002
B001/B054

structure by means of activated Al_2O_3 . There are 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti im. akademika I. M. Gubkina (Moscow
Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni
Academician I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1959



Card 4/4

S/051/61/000/011/038/040
B110/B201

AUTHORS: Chernozhukov, N. I., Susanina, O. G., Kazakova, L. P.,
Sadchikova, M. F.

TITLE: Methods of separating and studying naphthenic and aromatic
hydrocarbons of oil fractions and ceresins

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 493, abstract
11M267 (11M267) (Sb. tr. Mezhvuz. soveshchaniya po khimii
nefti, 1956. M., Mosk. un-t, 1960, 114-127)

TEXT: Naphthenic hydrocarbons were separated from the distillate of
Baku "автол-10" (avtol-10) by chromatography on silica gel. They were
then freed from impurities by adsorption on activated carbon and dis-
solved in an eightfold volume of methyl-ethyl ketone. As the solution
was cooled to various temperatures, five fractions of liquid hydrocarbons
were separated, which, on further cooling of the solution, displayed an
almost uniform decrease of n_D^{20} (1.4947 - 1.4914); d_4^{20} (0.9000 - 0.8928),
and of the molecular weight (458-298), and which mainly consisted of



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Methods of separating and ...

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bicyclic and tricyclic naphthenic hydrocarbons with naphthenic-aromatic hydrocarbon impurities. In the second method, the solution of one part of distillate in eight parts of acetone was cooled from -5 to -70°C. Every 5-10°C in the cooling process, the fractions of separated hydrocarbon crystals were filtered off. By silica gel chromatography, naphthenic paraffin hydrocarbons, from which the paraffins were removed by activated carbon, were separated from the fractions. Fractions ($n_D^{20} = 1.4839-1.4860$; $d_4^{20} = 0.8872-0.8392$, molecular weight 370-430) were obtained. They consisted, however, of a mixture of naphthenic and naphthenic aromatic hydrocarbons. The compositions of Borislav and Shor-su ceresins ($n_D^{20} = 1.4660$ and 1.4689 , respectively; $d_4^{20} = 0.8628$ and 0.8640 ; molecular weights: 542 and 590; melting points: 73 and 85°C) was examined by the following method: Chromatographic separation on silica gel, removal of paraffins and oils in the acetone-benzene-toluene mixture, treatment with urea, repeated recrystallization, and adsorptive separation of the paraffin-naphthene fraction on activated carbon. The following was found in Borislav and Shor-su ceresins: 12 and 12.2% n-paraffins,

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Methods of separating and ...

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B110/B201

respectively; 64.4 and 74.5% naphthenes, and 3.3 and 0.6% aromatics. From the fraction 400-450°C ($n_D^{20} = 1.4949$; $d_4^{20} = 0.8832$, viscosity = 87 cst at 100°C) of Devonian petroleum from Tuymazy, 10 fractions of aromatic hydrocarbons were separated by adsorption on silica gel. From them, the sulfur compounds were removed by the Ginzberg method, through oxidation by H_2O_2 in the presence of glacial acetic acid. In various desulfurized fractions, the presence of the following hydrocarbons was established by spectrum analysis: monocyclic and bicyclic aromatics, naphthalenes, tricyclic condensed naphthalenes and phenanthrenes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

CHERNOZHUKOV, N.I.; KAZAKOVA, L.P.; SHCHEGROVA, K.A.

Method of chromatographic fractionation of naphthenic and aromatic hydrocarbons of oil fractions of petroleum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.5:93-100 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy in-stitut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Hydrocarbons)

KAZAKOVA, L.P.; LAZAREVA, I.S.; SHCHEGROVA, K.A.; FAL'KOVICH, M.I.

Studying solid hydrocarbons of the petroleum of Kuybyshev Province.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.2:56-62 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.

(Kuybyshev Province--Hydrocarbons)

VINOKUR, I.L.; KAZAKOVA, L.S.; PORUS, Yu.A.; SOBOLEVA, L.A.

Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of mass independent housing
construction. Uch. zap. Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. san. i gig.
no.6:89-90 '60. (MIIA 14:11)

(HOUSING--SANITATION)

KAZAKOVA, L.V., aspirant

Clinical and anthropometric diagnosis of underdevelopment of the mandible. Stomatologia 40 no.1:73-78 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. V.Yu. Kurlyandskiy) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy).
(JAWS--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KAZAKOVA, M.; MUSATOV, V., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Corn silage has become richer in proteins] Kukuruznyi silos
stal bogache belkom. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 14 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Starshiy zootekhnik sovkhoza "Voskresenskiy" (for Kazakova).
(Corn as feed) (Ensilage)

KARAIAMBEV, N.; KOVACHEVA, N.; KAZAKOVA, M.

Changes of the blood picture in alimentary toxic infections. Suvrem. med.
Sofia 8 no.7:85-92 1957.

1. Iz Instituta za burza meditsinska pomoshch N. I. Pirogov. Gl. lekar:
B. Devetakov.

(FOOD POISONING, blood in)

KARALAMBEV, N.; KOVACHEVA, N.; KAZAKOVA, M.; NEDELICHEVA, V.

Etiology of food poisoning of bacterial origin in Sofia. Suvrem. med.,
Sofia 8 no.11:89-96 1957.

1. Iz Instituta za bursa meditsinska pomoshch N. I. Pirogov Sofia
(Gl. lekar: B. Devetakov).
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, epidemiology,
food pois. in Bulgaria (Bul))

KARALAMBREV, N.; KAZAKOVA, M.; KOVACHEVA, N.

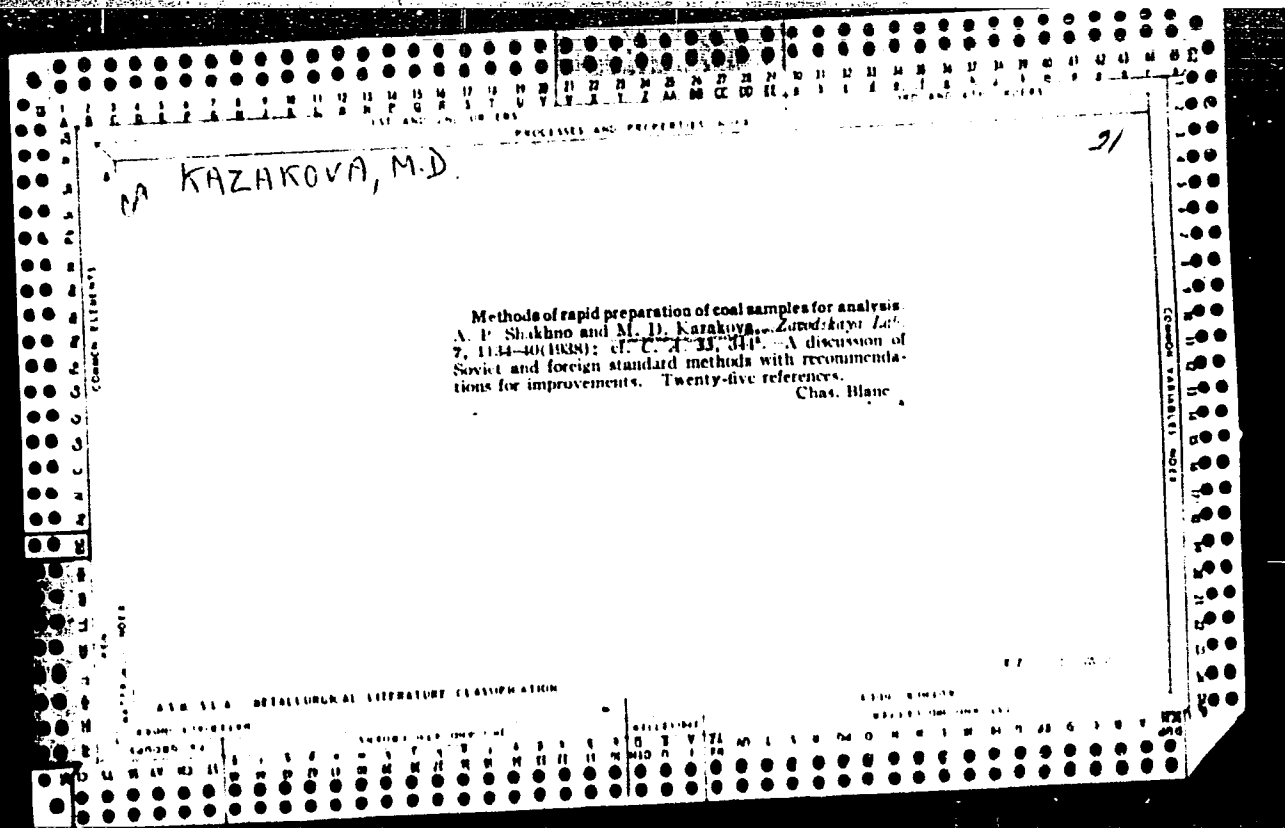
Clinical picture of non-specific bacterial food poisoning. Suvrem. med.,
Sofia 8 no.11:97-105 1957.

1. Iz Instituta za burza meditsinska pomoshch N. I. Pirogov (Gl. lekar:
B. Devetakov),
 (FOOD POISONING, case reports,
 non-specific bact. pois. (Bul))

VIMMER, Miloslav [Wimmer, M.], kavalier ordena Truda; KAZAKOVA, M.
[translator]

Promoting technological development. NTO 4 no.9:49-52 S '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Tsentral'nogo soveta Chekhoslovatskogo
nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva (for Vimmer).
(Czechoslovakia—Research, Industrial)
(Czechoslovakia—Technological innovations)



PROCESSED AND REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL SOURCE

AIDEN H. EMERY

LD KAZAKOVA, M. D. *21*

Determining the yield of volatile substances in coal
 V. M. Tret'yakov and M. D. Kazakova. *Vestnik Stankovskogo Universiteta* 1950, No. 10-11, 20-47. *Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 77.—A sample of 1 = 0.01 g. coal is heated in an unglazed porcelain, Rose-type crucible No. 1, with a closely fitted cover, in a muffle furnace at 850 ± 20° for 7 min. The crucible is placed on a stand consisting of porcelain rods. The method is applicable to all kinds of coal.
 W. R. Henn

ASIA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 01	GROUP 02	GROUP 03	GROUP 04	GROUP 05	GROUP 06	GROUP 07	GROUP 08	GROUP 09	GROUP 10	GROUP 11	GROUP 12	GROUP 13	GROUP 14	GROUP 15	GROUP 16	GROUP 17	GROUP 18	GROUP 19	GROUP 20	GROUP 21	GROUP 22	GROUP 23	GROUP 24	GROUP 25	GROUP 26	GROUP 27	GROUP 28	GROUP 29	GROUP 30	GROUP 31	GROUP 32	GROUP 33	GROUP 34	GROUP 35	GROUP 36	GROUP 37	GROUP 38	GROUP 39	GROUP 40	GROUP 41	GROUP 42	GROUP 43	GROUP 44	GROUP 45	GROUP 46	GROUP 47	GROUP 48	GROUP 49	GROUP 50
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PA 233T34

USSR/Engineering - Heat, Petroleum Aug 52

"Determination of the Net Heating Value of Heavy Petroleum Products," M.D. Zhukovskaya, Cand Tech Sci, M. D. Kazakova, Engr, Fuel Lab

"Iz V-S Replotekh Inst" No 8, pp 24-27

Discusses detn of total heating value and suggests methods for obtaining data on H content required for calcn of net heating value. Method, previously developed for solid fuel and light petroleum products, includes combustion of specimen in calorimeteric bomb and absorption of moisture by absorbent

233T34

placed inside of bomb. This simple method, requiring no addnl equipment, takes about 2 hrs for detn.

233T34

KAZAKOVA, M. D.

ZIKHEYEV, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAZAKOVA, M.D., inzh.; CHESNOKOVA,
L.I., inzh.

Effect of natural moisture of Moscow Basin coal on its
friability. Teploenergetika 7 no.10:43-46 0 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Moscow Basin—Coal—Testing)

YUDENICH, Grigoriy Ivanovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;
TROITSKIY, A.V., redaktor; SHUGUROVA, N.I., gornyy inzhener,
retsensent; TKACHEV, D.M., gornyy inzhener, retsensent; KAZAKOVA,
M.G., gornyy inzhener, retsensent; BATANOV, A.I., gornyy inzhener,
retsensent; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dressing iron and manganese ores] Obogashchenie zheleznykh i
margantsevykh rud. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry no
chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 624 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Iron ores) (Manganese ores) (Ore dressing)

CA

KALABAYI, M. I.

110

1. Vegetation and its effect on content of vitamin C in plant products. M. I. Kazakova (Molotov Med. Inst. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1951, No. 7, 37-8). While leaves of numerous plants tested show highest vitamin C level in the spring, needles of conifers have low levels at that time and reach max. values (3-4-fold) at the onset of winter. Loss on drying is worst at room temp., while drying at 38-40° is less destructive, when done in closed app. without access of light. Storage for 8-10 months causes further losses which may reduce the content to 1-7% of the initial. The vitamin C loss in stored potato is held to the min. by low temp. such as 7-8°, or even nearer 0°. G. M. Kosolapoff

R. T. ...

"Experimental Investigation of the Maximum Limiting Concentration of Nitrobenzene in Water Basins." Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Molotov State Medical Inst., Molotov, 1974. (ZhKhim, No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KAZAKOVA, M. I.

USSR /Chemical Technology, Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-14

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31725

Author : Kazakova M.I.

Title : Concerning Sanitation-Hygiene Evaluation of
Nitrobenzene in Water

Orig Pub: Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1956, No 3, 7-10

Abstract: Odor threshold concentration of $C_6H_5NO_2$ (I) in
water is of 0.6-1 mg/liter (at 12-24°). With a
concentration of I not exceeding 1 mg/liter the
color of the water is not changed. Sweetish
taste is perceptible at a concentration of about
50 mg/liter. Decomposition of I in water occurs
with participation of microorganisms: addition

Card 1/3

Malstov Med. Inst.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-14

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31725

of I to river water, in an amount of 5 mg/liter, raised the B.O.D. from 4.06 to above 7.6 mg/liter. At a concentration of 10 mg/liter I does not inhibit aquatic microflora, does not slow down nitrification processes, does not lower residual Cl₂ of chlorinated water, undergoes no decrease on chlorination, coagulation and filtration of the water through a sand filter. Experiments conducted on rabbits and guinea pigs have shown that doses of at least 1 mg/kg, which were continuously administered to the animals over a prolonged period, through the gastro-intestinal tract, are toxic. Under the same conditions a dose of 0.1 mg/kg is apparently close to the threshold toxicity dose.

Card 2/3

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-14

Water treatment. Sewage water.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31725

The limiting index in ascertaining the maximal permissible concentration of I in water of natural reservoirs is the toxic action of this substance on warm-blooded animals.

Card 3/3

1. DYUZHOVA, M.V., KAZAKOVA, M.M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sheep
7. Increasing productivity of collective farm sheep raising. Sov. zootekh., 7, No. 4, 1952.
Kandidat Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Nauk
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca KAZAKOVA, M. N. 11D

Physiology of sugar accumulation in the sugar beet:
I. Transformation of sugars in the leaf veins of the sugar beet. A. L. Kurbanov and M. N. Kazakova. *Trans. Central Sci. Research Inst. Sugar Ind. (U.S.S.R.)* No. 12, 3-13 (in German 13) (1933).—A 5% soln. of glucose filtered through the leaf veins of the sugar beet is partially transformed into fructose. Synthesis of sucrose also takes place to a slight extent. Under the same conditions a 3% soln. of fructose is partially transformed into glucose. Formation of sucrose also takes place. In a 3% soln. of invert sugar, filtered as above, monosaccharides are transformed into one another, the direction of transformation being dependent on previous equil. in the plant. Eight % soln. of sucrose is not changed by filtering. The above expts. show that leaf veins of the sugar beet serve as organs in which transformation of sugars is accomplished. **II. Influence of different sugars on the photosynthetic energy in sugar beets.** *Ibid.* 13-20 (in German 20-27).—Seven % soln. of fructose and glucose artificially introduced into leaf veins of the sugar beet itself lower the photosynthetic energy of the leaves to 40% of that of the control plants. A 14% soln. of sucrose, similarly introduced, has no effect on photosynthesis. Kpts. on sugar beets 2 yrs old with sugar veins of twice the strength of those mentioned, give exactly the same results. These expts. show that sugars are transmitted in beets in their simple forms, and that the limit of sugar storage in the beet is probably caused by insufficiently rapid synthesis of sucrose in the root. Twenty-eight references. N. N. Menshik

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KAZAKOVA, M.P., inzhener; KHRULEVA, I.K., inzhener; BOCHKAREVA, I.K.,
inzhener.

New electric detonators of immediate and short-delay effect.
Gor. zhur. no.4:60-63 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Detonators) (Blasting)

KAZAKOVA, Miya Samuilovna

[Cities and encounters; from a travel notebook] Goroda i vstrechi;
iz putevogo bloknota. Riga, Latviiskoe gos. izd-vo, 1961. 172 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Voyages and travels)

DEMINA, N.V.; KAZAKOVA, M.V.

Determining the crimpiness of spun synthetic fibers. Khim.
volok. no.3:55-57 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusst-
vennogo volokna.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic--Testing)

KAZAKOVA, M.V.

11H

Combined action of atropanthin and physostigmine in experimental myocarditis. M. V. Kazakova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1961, 7, No. 6, 225 (1961). Healthy and myocarditic rabbit hearts react differently to physostigmine (I), atropanthin (II), and their combinations. Results confirm findings of previous investigators and indicate progressive vagus poisoning in exptl. myocarditis. Combinations of I and II bring out, in pathologic hearts, a relatively large increase of cardiac amplitude by II, with slowing of cardiac rhythm. At 0.001 p.p.m. I has no apparent effect on the isolated heart, but is vagotropic in rabbits. At medium concn. (0.01 p.p.m.) the vagotropic effect is apparent on the isolated heart. At high concn. (1 p.p.m.) I increases cardiac amplitude and rhythm. J. F. S.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KAZAKOV, M.V., Cand. of Vet. Sciences; KAZAKOV, B.N.
Moscow Veterinary Academy
"Bronchopneumonia of piglets and its treatment."
SO: Vet. 27 (8) 1950, p. 20

KAZAKOVA, M.V., Lect., and CHAIKINA

~~RUSSIAN~~

Moscow Inst Med

"Hexetone as a cardiac agent in hemosporidiosis of cattle."

SO: Veterinariia 28(3), 1951, p. 24

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Hemopoietic Drugs. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42425.

Author : Kazakova, M. V.

Inst : Moscow Veterinary Academy.

Title : The Effect of Compolon On the Function of the Bone Marrow Under Various Conditions.

Orig Pub: Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1955, 9, 206-208.

Abstract: The experiments were carried out on 8 cats. The condition of the bone marrow was determined by smears from the tibia with simultaneous analysis of the peripheral blood prior to the administration of sulfidine (I), on a few occasions during administration of I and after the administration of compolon on the 2-17th day. It was established that I in small doses increases, at first, the activity of the bone marrow; the number of erythro-

Card 1/2

KAZAKOVA, M.V.:

Conference on veterinary pharmacology. Farm. i toks. 21 no.1:86-87
Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY)

KAZAKOVA, M.V., kand.veterinarnykh nauk; AKULOV, A.V., kand.veterinarnykh

Correlation of electrocardiographic and morphological changes in
the heart with clinical data. Trudy VIET 22:258-273 '59.(MIRA 13:10)
(Electrocardiography) (Heart--Diseases)

KAZAKOVA, M. Ye.

Salivary mucin as glycolipoprotein. *Biokhimiia*, Moskva 17 no.2:195-197
Mar-Apr 1952. (GLML 24:5)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Stalingrad Medical Institute.

KAZAKOVA, M.Ye.

Cholesterol - protein complexes of the liver during phosphorus poisoning.
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 24 no.4:448-456 '52. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Stalingradskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Cholesterol) (Liver) (Phosphorus--Toxicology)

KAZAKOVA, H. YE.

"On the Cholesterol-Protein Complexes of the Liver." Min Public Health USSR, State
Sci Res Inst of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the Southeastern USSR (Mikrob),
Stalingrad, 1954
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 32 6 Aug 55

KAZAKOVA, M. YE. (USSR).

The Phosphatide Component of the Adrenal Cortex Lipoproteins.

report presented at the 5th Int'l.
Biochemistry Congress, Moscow 10-16 Aug. 1961.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDER

CA

5

Bismuth from the emerald mines of the Urals. M. E. Kazakova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 34, 623-4 (1946) (in English).—Native Bi is found in pegmatites and is usually assoc. with plagioclase, quartz, fluorite, molybdenite, beryl, and chlorite. The native Bi is of later formation than plagioclase, beryl, and some modifications of quartz, the time of its segregation approaching in many veins that of molybdenite. The pegmatite melt soln. was characterized by a low S content. Bi usually forms scales and irregular segregations 0.1-0.5 cm. in diam.; of less frequent occurrence are crystals with poorly expressed crystallographic forms, up to 2 cm. in diam. Its color is silver-white; frequently tinting is observed. $H = 2.5$; sp. gr. 0.206 (detd. by pycnometer). Chem. analysis: Bi 95, Te 2.31, Fe 0.02, Ni 0.87, S 0.80%; Se, Si, Ca, and Mg are absent. Spectroscopic analysis shows lines for: Be, Ag, Pb, Sb, Mg, Mn, Ca, Si, Ti, and rare earths (weak lines). An outline of methods used in the chem. analyses is given. I. E. H.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST ORDER	2ND ORDER
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

CM KAZAKOVA, M. E. 8

Allanite of the Bektau-Ata deposits in Kazakhstan
E. F. Kostyleva and M. E. Kazakova. *Doklady Akad.
Nauk S.S.S.R.* 56, 2637 (1977). *Tr. Zvezda* 1968, 1,
25. The rare earth mineral contained: SiO₂ 30.47, TiO₂
1.39, Al₂O₃ 12.43, FeO₂ 7.29, FeO 10.01, MgO 0.59,
MnO 1.98, CaO 9.69, Cr₂O₃ 12.70, (La, Dy)₂O₃ 12.06,
and H₂O 0.20%. $\Sigma = 100$. This analysis corresponds
to the formula of Machatschki (C. I. 23, 3275) for allanite.
The heating curve shows no break. M. G. Moser.

C A

8

Belyankinite, a new mineral. V. I. Gerasimovskii and M. E. Kazakova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 925-7 (1957). ~~DETAILS~~ of the cupferron method are given, especially for the sepn. of Fe, Al, Ti, Zr, Nb, and Ta. The results suggest the complex formula $2CaO \cdot 12TiO_2 \cdot 0.5-Nb_2O_5 \cdot ZrO_2 \cdot SnO_2 \cdot 28H_2O$; by spectral analysis the presence of Hf, Pb, and traces of Cu are additionally established. The mineral is readily dissolved in HCl, HNO₃, and H₂SO₄. The new mineral is observed in dense, plate-tabular yellow-brown aggregates. The following characteristics were observed: hardness 2-3; brittle with excellent tabular cleavage; sp. gr. 2.32 to 2.40; infusible in the blowpipe flame; optically neg., elongation pos., $2V 21$ to 25° ; α about 1.740, $\beta = 1.777$ (av.); pleochroism distinct: dark-brown to reddish brown. The mineral is orthorhombic or monoclinic. It is often altered along fractures. The x-ray powder diagram (Cu and Fe radiation) did not show distinct interference lines; the Laue method gave some spots which establish the crystal state of the mineral. The heating curve shows two endothermic dehydration effects at 160° and 400 to 450° , and an exothermic reaction at 750° . Belyankinite is found in pegmatites in foyaites. It occurs with microcline, epidote, nepheline, and aegirite. The nepheline is usually altered to zeolites. Belyankinite is often included in aegirite, and sometimes also in microcline; it is, therefore, older than the aegirite. In its exterior parts, the pegmatite contains abundant eudialyte, with black aegirite, ramsdellite, and lamprophyllite. Characteristic Christmas-tree-like or honeycomb-like cavities suggest the previous crystal of villiamite, which was later leached away by hydrothermal solus. Genetically, belyankinite is classified with murmanite and lomonosovite. W. Eitel

belovite a new mineral from Afghanistan

Na_2O 3.00; K_2O 0.20; MgO 0.18; CaO 5.23; SrO 33.60; BaO 0.00; rare earths 24.00, 11.23 of which is Ce_2O_3 ; Fe_2O_3 0.60; P_2O_5 28.88; SiO_2 0.20; SO_3 1.12; H_2O 0.89; total 99.44%. The rare earth elements are in the ratio Ce: La: Nd: Pr = 1.0:0.6:0.5:0.2. The group formula is $A_{10}B_3O_{24}X_2$, with A = Sr, Ce, Ca, Na; B = P, S, Si; X = OH. In spite of the great analogy of belovite with F apatite there are rather considerable distinctions in ds., the const. a_1 , ω , ϵ , $\epsilon - \omega$, and the chem. stability to acids. The nepheline syenite pegmatite in which belovite was detected contains about 50% microcline, 35% nephelite, and 15% aegirite. The belovite is associated with eudialyte, ussingite, partly sodalite and natrolite, and aegirite, rarer are murmanite, schizolite, erikite, neptunite, and steenstrupine. Belovite occurs only in the central parts of the pegmatite in intimate intergrowths with ussingite, which is a metasomatic product from microcline.

W. Bittel

W

KAZAKOVA, M. E.

USSR/Minerals - Mineralogy

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 40/46

Authors : Borodin, L. S. and Kazakova, M. E.

Title : Irinite - a new mineral of the peroffskite (CaTiO_3) group

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/4, 725-728, Aug 1, 1954

Abstract : Discovery of a new mineral of the peroffskite group is described. This mineral, though belonging to the peroffskite group, has a different chemical composition and different chemical properties. The chemical formula of this mineral, is included. Six USSR references (1946-1954). Tables; graph.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Laboratory of Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Rare Elem.

Presented by: Academician N. V. Belov, May 7, 1954

USSR/Minerals - Rare elements

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 45/56

Authors : Es'kova, E. M., and Kazakova, M. E.

Title : The new mineral - ~~Shcherbakovit~~ Shcherbakovit

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/5, 837-840, Dec 11, 1954

Abstract : Mineralogical data regarding the discovery of a new mineral (titanium and niobium silicate), with a 12.29% K_2O and 6.22% BaO content, are presented. This new mineral found in a pectolite-natrolite pegmatite vein was named after the famous Russian mineralogist-geochemist academician D.I. Shcherbakov shcherbakovit. The physico-chemical and optical properties of this mineral are listed. Tables; diagram; illustration.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR, Laboratory of Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Rare elements

Presented by: Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, April 21, 1954

USSR/Minerals **KAZAKOVA, M. E.**

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 34/47

Authors : Kuz'menko, M. V., and Kazakova, M. E.

Title : Nenadkevichit - new mineral

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1159-1160, Feb 21, 1955

Abstract : The discovery of a new mineral of the alkali titanium and niobium silicate group is announced. The mineral was named "Nenadkevichit" in honor of the Soviet mineralogist-geochemist Konstantin Avtonomovich Nenadkevich, Member correspondent of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The formula of the new mineral is: $AB(Si_2O_7) \cdot 2H_2O$ where A = Na, K, Ca, TR, Mn, Ba, Mg; and B = Nb, Ti, Fe. Four references: 2 USSR, 1 German and 1 English (1890-1946). Tables.

Institution :

Presented by: Academician A. G. Betekhtin, December 16, 1954

KAZAKOVA M.Ye.
TIKHONENKOV, I.P.; KAZAKOVA, M.Ye.

Nioboloparite, a new mineral of the perovskite group. Zap. Vses.
min. ob-va 86 no. 6:641-644 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Khibiny Mountains--Perovskite)

20-5-52/60

AUTHOR TIMONOV, T. P., SERENOV, Y. I., KASANOVA, M. Ye.
TITLE The First Find of Elpidite in the U.S.S.R.
 (Pervaya nakhodka elpidita v Soyuze -Russian)
PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 5, pp 1101-1103 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT Elpidite $\text{Na}_2\text{ZrSi}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ belongs to the rarest zircon-minerals. Until recently it was only known from the basic pegmatites of South-Greenland. The authors first discovered it in 1949 in the pegmatites of the Lovozero-massif (of peninsula Kola). The so-called Titano-elpidite from the pegmatites of Khibiny (1926) proved to be a new mineral without relation to elpidite. Elpidite occurs in the mentioned massif in the form of white radial accretions of long prismatic crystals in the cavities of pink albite. The crystals are described here. It is a biaxial mineral, soluble neither in HCl nor in H_2SO_4 or HNO_3 . It is known that only one chemical analysis of the Greenland elpidite was published (Lindstroem 1894), the second one is by the third author from the Lovozero finding (1952). A comparison of the two analyses shows almost no differences. By spectral analysis: Hafnium, beryllium, strontium, magnesium, manganese and yttrium was, in addition, found in elpidite. The fairly high content of niobium in view of an almost complete absence of titanium is characteristic. Thus, the possibility of an isomorphous replacement of zirconium by niobium is confirmed. The results of thermal analysis indicate "zeolitic" character of the water in elpidite. It can, if made anhydrous, absorb the water. For this reason it would be more correct to write

Card 1/2

Proceedings of Congress.
Card 2/2

KAZAKOVA, M.YE.
SEMENOV, Ye.I.; KAZAKOVA, M.Ye.; SINONOV, V.I.

"Seidozerite" a new zircon mineral and other minerals of the woehlerite group in alkali pegmatites. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.5:590-597 '58.

(Zircon) (Woehlerite)

(MIRA 12:1)

KAZAKOVA, M. G.

31

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

867/5740

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimi i kristalloghimi redkikh elementov

Voprosy mineralogii, geokhimi i genezisa meteorozhdeniy redkikh elementov (Problems in Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Deposit Formation of Rare Elements) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 253 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 4) Errata printed on the inside of back cover. 2,200 copies printed.

Chief Ed.: K. A. Vlasov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR;
Resp. Ed.: V. V. Lyakhovich; Ed. of Publishing House: L. S. Tarasov;
Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, mineralogists, and petrographers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 23 articles on the formation, geology, mineralogy, petrography, and geochemistry of deposits of rare elements in Siberia and [Soviet] Central Asia. The distribution and characteristics of rare elements found in these areas as well as some quantitative and qualitative methods of investigating the rocks and minerals in which they are found,

Card 1/6

30

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

E07/5740

or with which they are associated, are discussed. Two articles present an economic investigation of the possibilities of industrial extraction and utilization of selenium, tellurium, and hafnium. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

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Barylite ($BaBe_2 [Si_2O_7]$) from the Vishnevyye Mountains as the first find in the U.S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.2:419-421 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

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~~RUZIKOVA, N. D.~~

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AUTHORS Kazakova, N.D., Solomin, A.V. 32-8-49/61
Gutsalyuk, V.G.

TITLE A Device for the Determination of the Paraffin Content
in Mineral Oil and in Mineral Oil Products.
(Pribor dlya opredeleniya parafinov v neftyakh i nefte-
produktakh.)

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 8, pp.996-996
(USSR)

ABSTRACT The device described in this paper serves the purpose of
the quantitative determination of solid paraffin hydro-
carbons which are separated by freezing out. The device
consists of a molybdenum glass container of about 500 ml
content. The container is conically shaped (towards its
bottom) and has an opening at the bottom which is firmly
sealed by means of a stopper made out of the same type
of glass. This stopper is provided with a handle which
extends throughout the entire container right to the
top and to the outside. The container is placed upon a fun-
nel adapted for this purpose which has a filter and is
firmly mounted on the bottom of the cooling vessel. The
mineral oil or mineral oil product to be investigated is
poured into the vessel and is exposed to freezing temperature.

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CARD 2/2

KAZAKOVA, N.D.; GUTSALYUK, V.G.

Removal of resinous impurities from solid paraffin hydrocarbons.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.khim. no.1:99-104 '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Paraffins) (Gums and resins)

Distr; 4E3d/4E2g(j)

Extractive crystallization with urea as a method of determination of *n*-paraffins in oil. V. D. Kamakova, V. G. Gutsalyuk, and G. R. Rafikov. *Trudy Inst. Khim. Nauk, Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.*, 2, 210-17 (1958). The influence of different factors (solv., temp., the amt. of urea and MeOH, etc.) on the sepn. of straight-chain hydrocarbons from heavy paraffin hydrocarbons has been studied. The most complete sepn. of *n*-hydrocarbons of the paraffin series was obtained with the aid of urea under the following conditions: the ratio between the different components: paraffin:benzene (in vol.):urea:MeOH (in vol.) = 1:50:15:3.3, at temp. of 20-30°, stirring during 1 hr., washing the complex with 100 ml. C₆H₆, and decomp. by hot water. Small amts. of impurities of oil resins do not prevent the formation of the complexes *n*-paraffins-urea. A new compact app. for use in the extractive crystn. of *n*-hydrocarbons is proposed and described. J. P.

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(East China--Geology, Structural) (Geology, Structural--
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