

ZSOLNAI, B.; LAPIS, K.

On morphological changes in the ovaries remaining after extirpation of the uterus or endometrium. Acta Chir. Acad. Sci. Hung. 2 no.4: 335-348 '61.

1. II Frauenklinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Zoltan) der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(HYSTERECTOMY exper) (OVARY anat & histol)

LAPIS, K.; VEKERDI, L.

Simultaneous histological, autoradiographic and biochemical examination of experimentally induced thyroid tumour. Acta Morph. Acad. Sci. Hung. 11 no.2:267-283 '62.

1. Oncopathological Research Institute, Budapest (Director, Prof. B. Kellner)

(THYROID GLAND neopl) (NEOPLASMS exper)
(RADIOAUTOGRAPHY)

STARK, E.; ZADORY, E.; LAPIS, K.

The role of the adrenal cortical hormones in x-ray-induced liver changes. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 18 no.1:127-130 '62.

1. Institute of Experimental Medical Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Department of Pathophysiology, Budapest and I Department of Medicine, Medical University, Budapest.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES pharmacol)
(LIVER radiation eff)
(RADIATION INJURY exper)

LAPIS, Karoly, dr., kandidatus

The question of implanting marrow. Term tud közl 6 no.5:197-199
My '62.

1. Országos Onkológiai Intézet tudományos főmunkatársa, Buda-
pest.

ZSOLNAI, Bela, dr.; LAPIS, Karoly, dr.

Data on the pathology of experimental vaginal cancer. Magy. onkol.
6 no.2:65-76 My '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Női Klinika.
(VAGINA neopl) (NEOPLASMS exper)

HUNGARY

LAPIS, Karoly, Candidate of Medical Sciences, and MERCER, E.H., of the Onco-pathological Research Institute (Onkopathologiai Kutató Intézet), Budapest, and the Chester Beatty Institute of Cancer Research of the Royal Cancer Hospital, London.

"Electron-Microscopic Morphology of NK/Ly Mouse Ascites Lymphoma Cells and Their Alterations Caused by Cytostatic Agents"

Budapest, A VTA Biologiai és Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol 13, No 4, 1962; pp 345-363.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Authors studied the electron-microscopic morphology of untreated NK/Ly ascites lymphoma cells and those treated with various chemotherapeutic agents. Untreated cells have a diameter of between 10 and 20 microns; they have two or more nucleoli and possess well-developed Golgi apparatus. Cells treated with Degranol or Amoxan increase in size within hours after exposure to the drugs; there is an appearance of virus-like bodies in the Golgi zones, but in general the alterations produced by the chemotherapeutic treatment are not too different from those caused by other drugs.

1/1 [74 references, predominantly Western].

LAPIS, K.; ZSOLNAI, B.

Contributions to the pathogenesis of experimental carcinoma of the
vagina. Acta chir. acad. sci. hung. 3 no.4:327-341 '62.

1. II Frauenklinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Zoltan) der Medizinischen
Universitat, Budapest.

(VAGINAL NEOPLASMS)

(METHYLCHLORANTHRENE)

(NEOPLASMS EXPERIMENTAL)

(VAGINITIS)

(LEUKOPLAKIA)

LAPIS, Karoly, az orvostudományok kandidátusa; MERCER, E.H., dr.

Electromicroscopic morphology of the HK-Ly ascites lymphoma cells of the mouse and their deformations caused by cytostatic agents. Biol orv kozl MTA 13 no.4:345-363 '62.

1. Onkopathologiai Kutató Intézet, Budapest. (for Lapis).
2. Chester Beatty Research Institute of Cancer Research: Royal Cancer Hospital (for Mercer).

IAPIS, Karoly, dr., kandidatus

State of cancer research as reflected in the 8th International Congress on Cancer. Term tud kozl 6 no.10:436-439 0 '62.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet tudomanyos fommunkatarsa,
Budapest.

LAPIS, Karoly, dr.

Newer data on the Nobel prize winner Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi's
experiment on organ extracts influencing cancerous growth. Term
tud kozl 7 no.8:378 Ag '63.

L 30747-66 T JA

ACC NR: AP6020275

SOURCE CODE: HU/0028/65/012/003/0241/0259

AUTHOR: Lapis, Karoly (Head; Budapest)

b5
b3
B

ORG: Department of Pathology/headed by K. Lapis/, Institute of Advanced Medical Education, Budapest (Patologiai tanzek, Orvostovabbkepzo intezet)

TITLE: Electronmicroscopic examination of KB cell cultures infected with adenovirus type 12

b

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta microbiologica, v. 12, no. 3, 1965, 241-259

TOPIC TAGS: virus, enzyme, cytoplasm, electron density, RNA, DNA, cytology, microscopy, electron microscope, pathology, virology

ABSTRACT: Infection of KB cells with adenovirus type 12 resulted in the appearance, in the nucleus, of a substance characterized by the absence of nucleic acids, a resistance of pepsin digestion, osmophilia and high electron density. The amount of this substance increased rapidly; in 36-48 hours it formed a coherent reticular pattern covering the total nucleus. In certain areas hexagonal, crystal-like structures appeared. The neighborhood of the above reticulum was successively filled by virus particles until virus crystals of variable sizes were formed. In some preparations the entire nucleus was filled with viruses. One or more viruses, at times even complete virus crystals appeared in the cytoplasm parallel to the progress of cell damage. The average diameter of an individual virus was 70 mp as measured on ultra-thin cell sections embedded in Epon. The round and ovoid viruses comprised a central, Cord 1/2

L 30747-66

ACC NR: AP6020275

osmophilic and electron-dense part (nucleoid) surrounded by a less dense viroplasm with distinct borders. The nucleoid was sensitive to DNase and resistant to RNase. Treatment with pepsin resulted in the digestion of all visible constituents but the nucleoid. The formation of a highly organized, rich membrane pattern could occasionally be observed in the cytoplasm of infected cells. Aspecific degenerative changes elicited by the infection were also observed. The cytopathological changes induced by adenovirus type 12 resembled mostly those elicited by type 5 of the same agent. The present study was carried out at the Institut de Recherches sur le Cancer, Villejuif, France on a one-year fellowship grant from the UICC. The tissue cultures used were supplied by the Department of Virology (Dr. P. Tournier) of the Institut de Recherches sur le Cancer. The author is indebted to Dr. W. Bernhard and Dr. P. Tournier and to the UICC for their valuable help. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 2 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 20 / SUBM DATE: 05May65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 037

Card 2/2 FV

SOV/130-58-6-13/20

AUTHORS: Lapis, M.A. and Koshevaya, Ye.F.

TITLE: Removal of Furnace Scale from the Surface of Rolled Sheet by the Steam-gas Explosive Method (Udaleniyе pеchnoy okaliny s poverkhnosti prokatyvayemogo lista paro-gazovzryvnyy sposobom)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 6, pp 29 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since 1957, furnace scale at the sheet mill of the Stalinsk Works has been successfully removed by using a middle roll with cavities in its surface, according to practice developed at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. The rapid evaporation of water in the confined space formed by the cavity and the hot surface being rolled blasts away scale. The authors state that the method has proved effective with almost all types of steel, has led to improved surface quality and reduced the amount of additional surface treatment. The cavities are oval (46 x 26 mm) and are arranged in a staggered pattern, with centre-to-centre distances in a given row being 92 and the inter-row distance 45 mm (Figure 2). Initially, the cavities are 6.5 - 7 mm deep. Cast iron and molybdenum, were found to be more durable than steel rolls.

Card 1/2

Removal of Furnace Scale from the Surface of Rolled Sheet by the
Steam-gas Explosive Method SOV/130-58-6-13/20

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod
(Stalino Metallurgical Works)

Card 2/2

1. Rolling mills - Performance
2. Metals - Scale
3. Steam - Applications
4. Gas - Applications

GUSEYNOV, T.M.; SALIMOV, M.D.; LAPIS, S.I.

Results of studying formation oils of the Bibi-Eybat oil fields.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 nr. 4:33-34 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Petroleum--Analysis)

TRIVUS, N.A.; LAPIS, S.I.; GUSEYNOV, T.M.; SALIMOV, M.A.

Effect of water-oil ratio in reservoir waters on the solution
gas. Azerb. neft. Khoz. 41 no.1:28-31 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Apscherion Peninsular--Oil reservoir engineering)

TRIVUS, N.A.; LAPIS, S.I.; SALIMOV, M.A.

Certain thermodynamic properties of water-cut reservoir oils.
Nefteprom.delo no.11:8-13 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche
nefti.

BABANOV, G.P.; LAPISHNA, A.P., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures and labor hygiene in the enamel shops of
of lacquer and paint factories] Tekhnika bezopasnosti i
gigiena truda v emalevykh tsekhakh lakokrasochnykh zavodov.
Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1961. 21 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Paint industry--Safety measures)
(Industrial hygiene)

BEYLIEHIS, G.A., kand.med.nauk; LAPISOVA, N.P., kand.khim.nauk; PARSHINA, A.M.,
inzh.-khimik (Moskva)

Sewage contaminated by tetraethyl lead [with summary in English].
Gig. i san. 24 no.2:27-31 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(WATER POLLUTION

indust. waste water contamination by tetraethyl lead,
removal method (Rus))

(LEAD

tetraethyl lead contamination of indust. waste water,
removal method (Rus))

88545

S/191/60/000/011/001/016
B013/B054

158101

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, A. L., Lapisova, N. P., Zorina, N. P.

TITLE: Use of Tetraethyl Lead as a Component of the Catalyst for
Low-pressure Ethylene Polymerization

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 11, p. 3

TEXT: The authors studied the possibility of using tetraethyl lead for ethylene polymerization. It was found that polyethylene can be obtained in the presence of a catalyst consisting of tetraethyl lead and titanium tetrachloride. Polymerization was conducted both at atmospheric pressure and in an autoclave at low pressure. The use of a certain pressure favored a more active course of the process, and increased the yield. The polyethylene was eluted with alcohol, with alcohol saturated with hydrogen chloride, and with a mixture of alcohol and aqueous solution of ammonium acetate. The result was a snow-white polymer containing no tetraethyl lead nor any other alkyl-containing lead compounds. The melting point of the resulting polyethylene is 125° - 127°C. The viscosity of a 1% decalin

X

Card 1/2

Use of Tetraethyl Lead as a Component of
the Catalyst for Low-pressure Ethylene
Polymerization

88545

S/191/60/000/011/001/016
B013/B054

solution is 2.87 - 2.97 centipoise at 135°C. The intrinsic viscosity of polyethylene varies between 0.825 and 2.2 depending on production conditions. This corresponds to a molecular weight of 56,000 - 210,000. Further work is being done to improve the production conditions and the quality of the product. X

Card 2/2

LAPISOVA, N.P.; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.L.

Determination of hexaethyldilead in tetraethyllead. Zhur. anal. khim.
16 no. 4:508-509 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Lead)

GOL'DSHTEYN, A.L.; LAPISOVA, N.P.; SHTIFMAN, L.M.

Determination of hexaethyllead in ethyl fluid. Zhur.anal.khim.
17 no.1:143-144 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Lead--Analysis)

LAPITE, A.

Catamnesis of patients with obsessions. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60
no, 10:1324-1328 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. O.V.Kerbikov) II Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(OBSESSIONS)

83688

S/032/60/026/009/002/018
B015/B058

// 3000
AUTHORS:

Datskevich, A. A., Zhigacheva, L. P., Krasnova, G. V.,
Lapitskaya, M. D., Latukhova, A. G., Moshinskaya, M. B.

TITLE:

Determination of Small Amounts of ²H₂ in ⁴He

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 9,
pp. 1082 - 1083

TEXT: A method of determining hydrogen in helium according to the adsorption development chromatography was elaborated. The experiments were made on a XT-2M (KhT-2M) chromatographic instrument with a developer based on the thermochemical principle (Ref. 1). The working conditions were selected in such a way that a detector could determine both components by two characteristics, i.e., helium by the thermal conductivity and hydrogen by the heat of combustion. A 6 m long metallic separation column, filled with CKT (SKT) coal and with air as carrier gas, was used for analyses at room temperature. The sensitivity to hydrogen amounted to 0.5% at a relative accuracy of 5%. A 10 m long polyvinyl chloride tube was used for analyses at low temperatures and work was carried out

Card 1/2

83688

Determination of Small Amounts of Hydrogen in Helium S/032/60/026/009/002/018
B015/B058

at - 35°C, making it possible to obtain a better separation and to use larger sample quantities, so that the sensitivity rose to 0.05%. A comparison of the measuring results on the Kht-2M instrument with those obtained at a combustion over copper oxide is tabulated. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Konstruktorskoye byuro avtomatiki i telemekhaniki (Design Office for Automation and Telemechanics).
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute of Geological Survey). Moskovskiy zavod szhizheniya prirodnogo gaza (Moscow Plant for Liquefying Natural Gas)

Card 2/2

LAPITSKAYA, M. P.

"Investigation of Heat Exchange Processes in Heat Economizers Utilizing Warm Waste Bath Water." Cand Tech Sci, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst imeni Stalin, 19 Nov 54. (SB, 3 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

LAPITSKAYA, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BORUSHKO, Ye.P., student; MUKHARSKIY,
T.A., student

Investigating the process of forced hydraulic conveying of peat
ashes under laboratory conditions. Sbor. nauch. rab. Bel. politekh.
inst. no.69:17-27 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Ash disposal)

LEVIN, M.M. (Minsk); ~~LAPITSKAYA, H.P. (Minsk)~~

Water supply in settlements with direct conveyance of water
from artesian wells to the network. Vod.i san.tekh. no.7:
26-27 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Water-supply engineering)

LAPITSKAYA, M.P.

Investigating the hardness of water in rivers of the White Russian
S.S.R. Sbor.nauch. trud. Bel. politekh.inst. no.78:141-150 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(White Russia--Rivers) (Water--Composition)

SKLICKIN, N.F.; MAKAROV, L.P.; LAPTECHAYA, M.P.; YESYUNINA, V.V.;
KOSTENKO, I.F.

Studying the economic efficiency of high-capacity blast
furnace operations. Sber. uzid. TSN:SO-UM no.4085-90 105.
(MIRA 18.9)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; LANINA, T.N.

Obtaining raw stocks for the production of bivinyl by the selective
polymerization of a butane-butylene fraction. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:
176-180 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; ZUBKOVA, K.A.

Preliminary data on obtaining acetylene by high-temperature pyrolysis
in a tubestill. Trudy Bash NIINP no.5:180-189 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; ZUBKOVA, K.A.

Experience in acetylene production by high-temperature
hydrocarbon pyrolysis. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.1:34-
39 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy
promyshlennosti i Ufimskiy khimicheskiy zavod.

ACCESSION NR: AT3009262

S/2744/63/000/006/0186/0194

AUTHORS: Lapitskaya, O. I.; Zubkova, K. A.

TITLE: Experiment for obtaining acetylene by high-temperature pyrolysis in a tubular furnace.

SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issled. institut po pererabotke nefi. Trudy*, no. 6, 1963. Sernisty*ye nefi i produkty* ikh pererabotki, 186-194.

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene, acetylene production, butane pyrolysis, tubular furnace design, pyrolysis.

ABSTRACT: The optimum conditions were investigated for pyrolysing butane to acetylene in a tubular furnace in the installation shown in a figure. Modifications are suggested, such as the use of Kh25T (instead of 1Kh18N9T) nipples on the burners, and the addition of collector-type plates in the cooling apparatus. Optimum raw material: water vapor ratio is 1 : 2.2-2.4, lower ratio causing coking. The dependence of coking on pyrolysis and on preheating temperatures is discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card ~~2/2~~

ACCESSION NR: AT4043276

S/2744/64/000/007/0101/0108

AUTHOR: Lapitskaya, O. I., Sady*kov, R. Kh., Izmaylov, I. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the electropyrolysis of liquid hydrocarbons for the production of acetylene

SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefli. Trudy*, no. 7, 1964. Sernisty*ye nefli i produkty* ikh pererabotki (Sour crude oil and products of refining), 101-108

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, acetylene, electropyrolysis, Diesel fuel, acetylene production, hydrocarbon pyrolysis

ABSTRACT: A laboratory apparatus for producing acetylene by electropyrolysis of liquid hydrocarbons is described (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure) and the most successful construction of the reactor is schematically illustrated (see Fig. 2). The influence of the dimensions and weight of the movable contacts as well as of the distance between the stationary electrodes is investigated. The yield in the reactor increased and the consumption of electricity per 1 m³ gas decreased with increasing dimensions of the movable contacts. With increasing weight of the movable contacts, the electric consumption per 1 m³ acetylene increased and the gas yield increased proportionally to the load; the composition of the

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4043276

pyrolytic gas remained constant. Decreasing the distance between the stationary electrodes from 45 to 25 mm increased the yield 3-4 times and decreased the electric consumption by 25-30%. The composition of the gas did not depend on the distance between the electrodes, but in order to ensure stable parameters for the process the distance must be kept constant. A plot of the intensity of electropyrolysis against time showed a gradual decrease in efficiency. Abrasion of the movable contact caused the consumption of electric energy to increase slightly and the gas yield to decrease. The composition of the gas obtained by pyrolysis of sulfur-containing Diesel fuel is tabulated and the effect of the raw material on the process is discussed. Calculations based on the experimental data showed that this process is very economical. The price of acetylene obtained by this method is only 66% of that obtained by the carbide method. The simplicity of the apparatus and process, the absence of high pressure and temperature and the high acetylene concentration are further advantages. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefli, Ufa
(Bashkir Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Refining)

SUBMITTED: 00
SUB CODE: OC, FP

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 02
OTHER: 001

Cord 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4043276

ENCLOSURE: 01

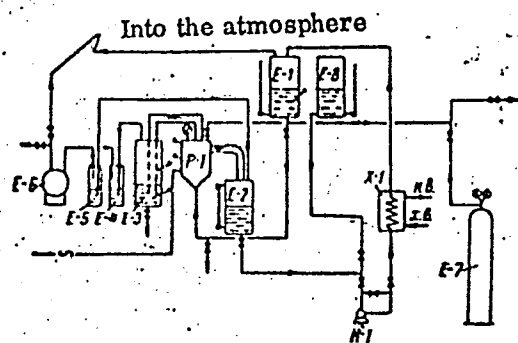


Fig. 1 - Technological diagram of the laboratory installation. P-1 - reactor (see Fig. 2); E-1 & E-2 - intermediate tanks; E-3, E-4 & E-5 - bubblers; E-6 - gas meter; E-7 tank with inert gas; E-8 - raw material tank; X-1 - immersible refrigerator; H-1 - gear pump

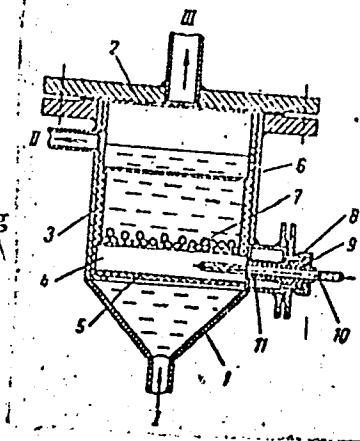
Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4043276

ENCLOSURE: 02

Fig. 2 - Schematic view of the reactor.

1 - body; 2 - lid; 3 - insulating wall;
4 - immovable electrodes; 5 - lower
screen; 6 - upper screen; 7 - movable
contacts; 8 - adjusting nut; 9 - bushing;
10 - current-conducting rod; 11 - insulating
bushing. I - raw material entry; II - raw
material outlet; III - gas outlet.



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Card

L 20131-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ Pc-h/Pr-h/Pe-h
ACCESSION NR: AP4049724 MJW/AW/RH/JD S/0318/64/000/001/0027/0031

AUTHOR: Zubkova, K. A.; Lapitskaya, O. I.

TITLE: Experimental acetylene production by high temperature pyrolysis in a tubular furnace

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 1, 1964, 27-31

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolytic acetylene, butane pyrolysis, propane pyrolysis, tubular furnace, acetylene production

ABSTRACT: This is a description of semi-industrial production runs carried out to investigate and improve acetylene production by pyrolysis of butane or propane at high temperatures. The work was initiated by Giprokauchuk and carried out at the Ufimskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Ufa Chemical Plant) in 1961-62. The work was handicapped by recurrent shortages of raw materials. However, it was found that production on an industrial scale in a high-temperature tubular furnace is possible. A new model tempering device of the collector type, mounted on rollers to compensate for the thermal expansion and contraction of furnace tubes, was devised of double-walled Kh18N9T steel. A panel of flameless burners in the reaction furnace was finally provided with nozzles of Kh18N12M2T steel, heat resistant to 800C. The operation provided for dilution of raw material with steam in a proportion of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049724

1:2, a contact time of 0.12 sec, and a temperature at the furnace outlet of 1100C. The planned and actual yields in % by weight were respectively: hydrogen 5.2/3.7-3.1, methane 20.8/29.0-27.2, acetylene 20.5/12.7-14.3, ethylene 25.5/35.2-34.9. There was less CO₂, resins and coke than foreseen. Reaction gases were preheated to 700C before entering the furnace. The cost of pyrolytic acetylene is one half that of carbide acetylene. Utilization of ethylene will bring the cost down still further. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ufimskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Ufa Chemical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

N. REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

SAVEL'YEV, A.P.; LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; BERG, A.V.

Technical and economic comparison of methods for separating
gases in the petrochemical plants of Bashkiria. Trudy
BashNII NP no.7:163-169 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ZUBKOVA, K.A.; LAPITSKAYA, O.I.

Obtaining acetylene in a high-temperature pyrolytic distill.
Gaz. prom. 9 no.2:43-45 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; SADYKOV, R.Kh.; IZMAYLOV, I.Ye.

Investigating the electropyrolysis of liquid hydrocarbons with
a view to obtaining acetylene. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:101-108 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; ALEKHINA, N.I.

Separating carbon black and tar from sludge raw stock from
the electropyrolysis of liquid hydrocarbons and nonsteady
voltage arcs. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:113-120 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

LAPITSKAYA, O.I.; SAVEL'YEV, A.P.; MEL'DER, N.A.; MOLOCHNIKOV, I.M.

Technical and economic comparison of the pyrolysis of various
hydrocarbon raw stock. Trudy BashNII NP no.7:169-174 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

LAPITSKAYA, S.K.; YEFIMOV, L.I.; ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.

Polarographic study of the behavior of hydroquinone in methacrylic acid. Izv.vys(uчеб.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:133-136 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoveta,
kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Hydroquinone) (Polarography) (Methacrylic acid)

LAPITSKAYA, S.K.; ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.

Effect of silica gel on the length of the induction period of polymerization of methacrylic acid. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:137-141 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut Lensoveta, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

(Methacrylic acid) (Polymerization) (Silica)

K

A

22-378. Experiments on the Production of Lined Apparatus. E. M. Lantinskaya and I. I. Gerasimenko. *Artogennoe Delo (Welding)*, no. 1, 1947, p. 29. (In Russian.)

Both spot and linear-welding techniques were used for the application of corrosion resistant steel sheets to the interior of tanks.

JC

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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LAPITSKAYA, YE. M.

PA 20/49742

USSR/Engineering
Welding, Arc
Welding, Electric

Sep 48

"Study of Some Types of Electrode for Electric-Arc
Welding of Mark EXAL-T Steel," Ye. M. Lapitskaya,
Bogor, I. N. Gerasimenko, Lab of Plant Imeni
Ordzhonikidze, 2 1/2 pp

"Avtogennoye Delo" No 9

General discussion and report of experiments, with
two tables, and four photographs, concludes that
introduction of titanium into electrode wire does
not stabilize molten metal as titanium is nearly
all burnt. Metal deposited by 18-8 and 25-30 type

20/49742

USSR/Engineering (Contd)

Sep 48

electrodes without stabilizers is prone to inter-
crystalline corrosion. Addition of molybdenum helps
prevent corrosion. However, even with molybdenum
added, metal undergoes intercrystalline corrosion
after heating for 2 hours at 650c and subsequent
slow cooling. Molybdenum does not have this dis-
advantage.

20/49742

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3RD AND 4TH COPIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Automatic Arc Welding of 18-8 Ti Stainless Steel.
 I. N. Gerasimenko and E. M. Lapinskaya, Henry
 Brucher, Translation No. 2337, 8 pages. From *Ar-
 togennoe Delo*, v. 20, no. 4, 1949, p. 7-9.

Reports study of problems arising in the above.
 Discusses selection of suitable filler material and
 best welding flux. Gives results of short-time test
 for intergranular corrosion of specimens welded
 by proposed process. Discusses manual root bead
 welding vs. twin-layer automatic arc welding.
 Data are tabulated.

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

38-51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AVIATION INDEX

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LAPITSKAYA, Ye. M.

Sep 52

USSR/Metallurgy - Steel for Petroleum Equipment

"Investigation of the Corrosion Resistance of EZh-1 Steel and Its Welded Joints," Ye. D. Surovtseva, N. V. Sukhobokova, Ye. M. Lapitskaya, Engineers

"Avotgen Delo No 9, pp 8-12

Studies properties of low-carbon high-chromium steel used mainly as protective layer of clad metal and also for some parts of equipment in cracking plants. Tests specimens were kept in operating rectifying tower for one yr. Practically no corrosion destruction was observed: Los in wt amounted to 0.8% and no change in thickness was revealed. Welds made with electrodes of type 18-8 with Cb proved to be most sound joints without tendency to intercryst corrosion. Suggests that optimum anticorrosive properties may be attained by using electrodes of chem compn close to that of steel to be welded.

232T77

LAPITSKAYA, Ye. M., SUROVTSEVA, Ye. D. and SUKHOBOKOVA, N. V. (Engineers)

"Investigation of Corrosion Resistance of E1496 Steel in Refining of Sulfurous Petroleum," one of eight articles appearing in the book: "Investigation of the Stress Corrosion of Metals," edited by G.V. Akimov, Mashgiz, Moscow, 1953

Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Bldg.

Translation W-31586, 15 Dec 55

UVAROV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; SHNURKOV, Mikhail Yefimovich; LAPITSKAYA, Yeva Markovna; SUROVTSEVA, Yevgeniya Dmitriyevna; LADITSKIY, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ARONOVICH, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The production of the principal boiler elements] Proizvodstvo osnovnykh elementov kotloagregatov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 315 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Boilers) /

KHARITONOV, I.B., assistant; LUGOVITSEVA, G.P., vrach; LAPITSKAYA, Z.P., vrach

Vesicoureteral reflux. Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. gos. med. inst. 44:
201-206 '64. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. N.I. Golubev) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent N.R. Ivanov) na baze Dorozhnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Privolzhskoy zheleznoy dorogi (nachal'nik- R.F. Nazarenko).

LAPITSKIY, A.I.
LAPITSKIY, A.I.

Ultraparadoxal phase as a principal factor in certain psychopathologic manifestations in mental patients. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 4 no.4:512-515 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Kafedra psikiatrii Vitebskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MENTAL DISORDERS, manifestations, ultraparadoxal phase as principal factor in psychopathol. manifest.)

LAPITSKIY, A. I.; TISHCHENKO, M. I.; SHAPOVALOV, A. I. (Leningrad)

Elektricheskiye razryady odinochnykh neyronov retikulyarnoy formatsii mozgovogo stvola.

report submitted for the First Moscow Conference on Reticular Formation, Moscow, 22-26 March 1960.

LAPITSKIY, A.I., aspirant

Prolapses of the mucous membrane of the stomach. Zdrav. Bel.
no.9 no.1:59-61 J'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. B.M. Sosina) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (rektor - dotsent N.Ye. Savchenko) na baze Minskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.I.Kotovich).
(STOMACH--DISEASES)

LAPITSKIY, A.I.; TISHCHENKO, M.I.; SHAPOVALOV, A.I.

Possibilities for the use of alternating-current amplifiers in
investigating rapidly changing extra- and intracellular
bioelectric potentials. Biofizika 6 no. 1:119-125 '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. "Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye tekhnicheskoye byuro Biofizpribor,"
Leningrad i Pervyy meditsinskiy institut im. I.P. Pavlova, Leningrad.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (AMPLIFIERS (ELECTRONICS))

LAPITSKIY, A.I.

X-ray indices of the functional state of the cardiovascular system in diabetes mellitus under clinical and experimental conditions. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no. 3:201-203 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR D.A.Markovym.

LAPITSKIY, A.M.

Processing gas of the Gazli field for long-distance pipelining.
Gaz. delo no.1:37-41 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vostokgiprokaz.
(Gazli region--Gas, Natural--Processing)

LAPITSKIY, A. S.

Trenches for snow protection. Put' 1 put. khoz. 6 no.10:16
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nachal'nik distantcii zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy, g. Ufa.

(Railroads—Snow protection and removal)

Reaction of niobium pentoxide with sodium hydroxide. I. V. I. Spitzin and A. V. Lapitski (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1942, 15, 194--203).—Even after being heated at 1000° Nb₂O₅ reacts with 8–48% NaOH on a H₂O-bath or with molten NaOH at 650°. After dissolving the reaction product in H₂O the salt Na₂Nb₂O₇·32H₂O (II) is formed. It is sol in H₂O (1.6 g. in 100 c.c. of solution at 20°) but the solubility is much lowered by NaOH (at 90° 0.11 g. in 8-NaOH, 2.6 g. in H₂O). NaNbO₃ after being heated at 1000° is not attacked by boiling 5–40% NaOH; it cannot be an intermediate product in the alkaline dissolution of Nb₂O₅. With NaOH, NaNbO₃·3.5H₂O easily affords (II). (See also C., 1944, Part 2.) J. J. B.

SPITSYN, V.I., prof., red.; LAPITSKII, A.V., red.; ORLOVA, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Radiochemistry; collected works] Radiokhimiia; sbornik rabot.
Pod red. V.I.Spitsyna. Moskva, 1952. 358 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moscow. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for
Spitsyn).

(Radiochemistry)

CA

6

Anhydrous lithium metaniobate. A. V. Lapitski (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 22, 38-41 (1952).— LiNbO_3 was prepd. according to Joly (*Ann. sci. Ecole Norm.* 10, 125 (1877)) by fusion of Li_2CO_3 , LiF , and Nb_2O_5 and also by heating equimol. amts. of Li_2CO_3 and Nb_2O_5 in a Ag crucible at 700° to const. wt. In both cases, the product was yellowish and finely cryst., d. 4.283 and 4.308, resp., m.p. $1164 \pm 2^\circ$. N. Thom

CA

Anhydrous potassium metacolumbate. A. V. Lapitskii (Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 22, 379-84 (1952).— $K_2C_2O_7$ was prepd. by 3 methods: (1) Pure Cb_2O_5 was fused in a Pt crucible with equimol. amt. of K_2CO_3 and KF (as flux), and the melt was extd.

with boiling H_2O . The crystals are tube-shaped, similar to those of NaC_2O_7 . (2) Equimol. amts. of Cb_2O_5 and K_2CO_3 , well mixed, were heated in Ag crucible at 800° until cessation of evolution of CO_2 ; the slight excess of unchanged K_2CO_3 was extd. with H_2O . The crystals were similar to those obtained by the 1st method. (3) A mixt. of Cb_2O_5 : K_2CO_3 = 1:5 mol. was fused with the aid of a torch and extd. with cold H_2O . The product has the compn. $K_4C_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$. This was calcined in Pt 2 hrs. at 700° , and gave fine short prisms of KC_2O_7 . The pycnometric ds. of the 3 preps. were, resp., 4.586, 4.588, 4.586, av. 4.590. The 3 preps. m. $1184 \pm 2^\circ$. The fusion is not accompanied by decompn. By x-ray examn., all 3 preps. have the same cubic lattice, with $a = 4.007 \pm 0.003$ A.; the x-ray d. is 4.814. N. Thon

CA

Inorganic Chemistry

Some properties of niobium pentoxide. A. V. Lajtskii, Yu. P. Simanov, and E. I. Yaremash (Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 26, 56-9(1952).— Freshly pptd. Nb_2O_5 hydrate(1), dried in air, and then in a desiccator (H_2SO_4) for a month contains 6.93 mol. H_2O /mol. as shown by heating to 800° (cf. Hüttig and König, *C.A.* 25, 4811). Dehydration is practically complete at 400° . Thermographic analysis of 1 shows 3 monotropic effects at 233° (endothermic), 470° (exothermic 1.76 kcal./g.) and 669° (exothermic 1.52 kcal./g.). X-ray analysis shows that the *M*-form of 1 is formed above 600° (Brauer, *C.I.* 37, 1945).

Reactions of sodium carbonate with niobium pentoxide.
Vikt. I. Solov'ev and A. V. Lantsov (M. V. Lomonosov
State Univ., Moscow). *Sbornik State Obshchest. Khim.*
Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1, 87-90(1953); cf. *C.A.* 48, 3180.—
Mixts. of Na_2CO_3 and Nb_2O_5 do not react below the m.p. of
 Na_2CO_3 at atm. pressure or *in vacuo*. Mixts. contg. Na:Nb
8:1 and 5:1 kept for 2 hrs. at 865° (atm. pressure) gave
white melts which on analysis led to the following conclu-
sions: the 3:1 mixt. had a little Na_2CO_3 left, the 5:1 mixt.
more than 80%; in the former the loss of CO_2 was a little
less than required for the formation of orthoniobate, in the
latter a little more. It is postulated that in the 3:1 mixt.
with the orthoniobate a little pyroniobate, $\text{Na}_3\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_7$, was
present and in the 5:1 mixt. a little $\text{Na}_5\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_7$. Similar
expts. were carried out *in vacuo*. No reaction took place
below 700°; at 800° the product of a 1:1 mixt. was a 7:6
salt and that of the 4:1 mixt. heated at 800, 900, 1000, 1100,
and 1200° was the 7:6 orthoniobate. The former was con-

... product of a ...
... heated at 800, 900, 1000, 1100,
and 1200° was the 7:6 orthoniobate. The former was con-
firmed under 700 magnification, the latter by chem. analy-
sis; x-ray analysis ruled out the possibility of the formation
of anhyd. metaniobate. That metaniobate was not an in-
termediate product was shown by heating NaNbO_3 with
 Na_2CO_3 at 875° for 1 hr. at atm. pressure *in vacuo*; no reac-
tion took place.
I. Benicowitz

LAPINSKIY, A. V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Inorganic Chemistry

(2)
 Reaction of niobium pentoxide with sodium hydroxide. Vikt. I. Spitsyn and A. V. Lapinskiy. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 26, 117-23 (1953).— Nb_2O_5 , $NaNbO_3 \cdot 3.5H_2O$, and $Na_4Nb_2O_{11} \cdot 32H_2O$ were fused with NaOH to prove an earlier postulate (C.A. 37, 2287) that salts will result which upon treatment with water will have a Na:Nb ratio of 7:6. As expected, fusions of 1:1 and 7:6 salts with NaOH at 350, 450, and 650°, lasting 11 hrs., resulted in a 7:6 salt (Nb_2O_5 , 61.21%, H_2O 23.12%, and Na_2O , by difference, 16.67%). Excess of NaOH from fusion of Nb_2O_5 -NaOH could be removed only by digestion with abs. EtOH. The grayish powder formed showed no cryst. structure under a 375 magnification. The analysis of the powder after drying to const. wt. at 120° corresponded to the salt $Na_7Nb_6O_{21}$. That 6:1 salts are possible was shown previously (C.A. 25, 2381; 34, 407). Crystallographic as well as thermal analyses prove it. It m. 910°, d_p 4.405. Hydrolysis gives $Na_4Nb_2O_{11} \cdot 32H_2O$ and NaOH.
 I. Bencowitz

LAPITSKIY, A. V.

PHASE X

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 681 - X

(Supersedes AID 681 - I)

BOOK

Call No.: AF 645591

Authors: NESMEYANOV, An. N., LAPITSKIY, A. V., and RUDENKO, N. P.

Full Title: PRODUCTION OF RADIOISOTOPES

Transliterated Title: Polucheniye radioaktivnykh izotopov

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House : State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature

Date: 1954

No. pp.: 193

No. of copies: 10,000

Editorial Staff: None

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: This book is designed for research workers interested in nuclear chemistry and physics and in the application of the method of tagged atoms. The material is organized clearly and concisely and is brought up to date. The text is amply illustrated with formulas, diagrams, and tables. Of great value is the extensive bibliography (2089 references). This volume may be favorably compared with books on the production of isotopes published in the U. S.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: Mendeleev's periodic system and the difficulties arising in the classification of elements with the atomic

LAPITSKIY, A.V.
USSR/Chemistry

FD-1247

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-9/25

Author : Lapitskiy, A. V.; Simanov, Yu. P.

Title : Lithium salts of orthoniobic and orthotantallic acids.

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikommat i yest. nauk, 9, No 1, 69-72, Feb 1954

Abstract : Synthesized lithium orthoniobate and lithium orthotantalate using two methods (giving identical results) a) reaction of lithium carbonate with niobium (tantalum) pentoxide and b) fusion of niobium (tantalum) pentoxide with lithium hydroxide. Determined the physical constants of crystal lattices of both compounds and measured their densities. Two tables, six references, (two USSR).

Institution : Chair of Inorganic Chemistry

Submitted : July 10, 1953

LAPITSKIY, A.V.

FD-775

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub 129.12/24

Author : Lapitskiy, A. V.; Simanov, Yu. P.; Semenenko, K. N.; Yarembash, Ye. I.

Title : Some properties of tantalum pentoxide

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, Vol 9, No 2, 85-89,
Mar 1954

Abstract : Studied the dehydration process of tantalum pentoxide hydrate in the temperature range of 25-450 degrees. Established the possibility of the existence of a tantalic acid with the composition $H_7 [Ta(TaO_4)_4]$. Also studied the possible polymorphic conversions of tantalum pentoxide using X-ray and thermographic techniques. Determined the parameters of two modifications of tantalum pentoxide indicated in the rhombic lattice. Expressed an assumption regarding the possibility of the existence of a tantalic acid having the composition $H_{13} [Ta (TaO_4)_6]$. One table. Eight references (three foreign).

Institution : Chair of Inorganic Chemistry

Submitted : July 11, 1953

LAPITSKIY, A. V.

Lead metaniobate and metatantalate. A. P. Rimov, V. A. Pchelkin, Yu. P. Simanov, E. F. Artamonova, and A. V. Lapitskiy. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.*, No. 8, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk No. 4, 77-83 (1954).—Anhyd. Pb-(TaO₃)₂ and Pb(NbO₃)₂, obtained by heating Ta₂O₅ and Nb₂O₅ mixed with PbCO₃ (in 1:1 mol. ratio) at 1200° for 4 hrs., had well-developed crystal structures and were light yellow. Reaction begins below 800°, m.p. exceeds 1200°, volatility at 1200° not measurable. Sp. cond. of satd. soln. at 20° 0.77 × 10⁻⁴ ohm⁻¹ cm.⁻¹ and 0.0 × 10⁻⁴ ohm⁻¹ cm.⁻¹, resp. Solubilities 0.105 mg./l., $k = 1.35 \times 10^{-22}$ and 0.025 mg./l., $K = 5.0 \times 10^{-23}$, resp. X-ray diffraction with Fe K α s gave the consts. for cubic (face-centered) lattices 5.268 ± 0.001 and 5.277 ± 0.001, resp.
V. N. Bednarski

LAPITSKIY, A.V.

USSR/Chemistry - Inorganic

FD-1148

Card 1/1

Pub. 129-12/23

Author : Yefimov, A. F.; Pchelkin, V. A.; Lapitskiy, A. V.

Title : Lead salts of tantalic and niobic acids

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9, No 7, 97-101, Oct 1954

Abstract : Synthesized and determined the composition of the following two compounds: $Pb_7Nb_{12}O_{37} \cdot 23H_2O$ and $Pb_8Ta_{12}O_{38} \cdot 33H_2O$. Complete dehydration of the two salts takes place at 200 and 500 degrees, respectively. Determined the solubility of the salts at 25 degrees by the tracer atom method. Six references (three USSR).

Institution : Chair of Inorganic Chemistry

Submitted : December 31, 1953

SIMANOV, Yu.P.; LAPITSKIY, A.V.; ARTAMONOVA, Ye.P.

Some properties of tantalum pentoxide. Vest.Mosk.un. 9 no.9:109-
113 S '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Tantalum oxides)

LAPITSKIY, A-V.

USSR

V. Lead salts of tantalic and niobic acids. A. P. Blinov,
 V. A. Pchelkin, and A. V. Lapitskiy. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestv. Nauk*, No. 7, 97-101 (1954); *cf. C.A.* 49, 2021g. The synthesis of $Pb_2Nb_2O_{11} \cdot 22H_2O$ (I) and $Pb_2Ta_2O_{11} \cdot 22H_2O$ (II) is described. I is completely dehydrated at 200°, and II at 500°. Upon roasting, both salts are converted to the meta form. The solubilities at 25°, detd. by means of radioactive isotopes, are 2.5×10^{-3} mg./l. for I and 8.17 mg./l. for II.
 J. Roemer Leach

(2)
CH

M
2/24

USSR/ Chemistry Synthesis

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 1/35

Authors : Pchelkina, M. A., and Lapitskiy, A. V.

Title : Anhydrous metaniobates and metatantalates of alkali metals. Part 1.-
Metaniobates of alkali metals

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1101 - 1104, July 1954

Abstract : The synthesis of anhydrous Rb and Cs metaniobates, is described. Complete thermal stability of all investigated metaniobates of alkali metals was established at 1200°. The reasons for such high thermal stability of the metaniobates, are explained. The equivalent and specific electrical conductivity of saturated alkali metal metaniobate solutions were measured and the findings are presented in table. Twelve references: 10 USSR, 1 USA and 1 Italian.

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : February 2, 1954

USSR/ Chemistry Synthesis

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 2/35

Authors : Pchelkina, M. A., and Lapitskiy, A. V.

Title : Anhydrous metaniobates and metatantalates of alkali metals. Part 2.-
Metatantalates of alkali metals

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1105 - 1108, July 1954

Abstract : The derivation of anhydrous Li, Rb and Cs-metatantalates, is described. The thermal stability of all anhydrous alkali metal metatantalates was investigated and it was established that all mentioned salts are thermally stable at 1200°. The melting points, volatility and electrical conductivity of metaniobates, molybdates, tungstates and metatantalates were compared and the results are given in tables. The reasons for the high thermal stability of metatantalates, are explained. Six references: 4 USSR, 1 German and 1 Swiss.

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : February 2, 1954

USSR/ Chemistry Synthesis methods

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 3/33

Authors : Pchelkin, V. A., Efimov, A. F., and Lapitskiy, A. V.

Title : Niobates and tantalates of alkali-earth metals. Part 1- Metaniobates and metatantalates of Ca, Sr and Ba.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1284 - 1286, August 1954

Abstract : Various anhydrous Sr and Ba metaniobates and Ca, Sr and Ba-metatantalates were synthesized and their chemical properties investigated. It was established that all synthesized salts as well as the calcium metaniobate were thermally stable and showed no noticeable volatility even in vacuum. The specific electrical conductivity of the saturated solutions of the anhydrous metaniobates and metatantalates of alkali-earth metals, measured at 20°, is shown in table. Five references: 2 USSR, 2 German and 1 USA (1875 - 1954).

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : January 3, 1954

LAPITSKIY, A. V.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 4/42

Authors : Pchelkin, V. A.; Efimov, A. F.; and Lapitskiy, A. V.

Title : Niobates and tantalates of alkali earth metals. Part 2.-

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1495-1498, Sep 1954

Abstract : The derivation of hitherto unknown hexaniobates and hexatantalates of various types of alkali earth metals is described. The specific electrical conductivity of hexaniobate and hexatantalate solutions saturated at 20° was determined. It was established that the above mentioned salts of alkali earth metals become thermally unstable at temperatures exceeding 400°. Seven references: 3-USSR; 2-USA; 1-German and 1-Indian (1905-1952). Table.

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : January 3, 1954

LAPITSKIY, A.V.; PASHINKIN, A.S.

Dehydration of potassium niobate. Vest.Mosk.un.10 no.10:91-95 0 155.

1.Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Potassium niobate)

(MIRA 9:4)

LAPITSKIY, A.V.; ALEKHIN, S.P.

Thermostat for a centrifuge. Zav.lab.21 no.10:1246-1248 '55.
(MIRA 9:1)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Thermostat)

LAPITSKIY, A. V.

CH ~~Sodium orthoniobate, A. V. Lapitskiy and G. E. Zavid-
 naya (State Univ., Moscow). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 25,
 1273-5, 1955; - Na₂CO₃ (9 mols.) and Nb₂O₅ (1 mol.) are
 mixed and fused at 800°. The melt is ground and extracted
 repeatedly with (CH₃OH)₁ (I), then rinsed with MeOH (II),
 to recover Na₂NbO₆. The following solubilities of Na₂CO₃
 (in g./100 ml.) are reported: (all solvent proportions are by
 volume) I, 2.3; I and II (1:1), 1.0; II, 0.7; I and diuretic
 (III) (1:1), 0.5; glycerol (IV) and II (1:2), 1.0; II and III
 (1:1) 0.1; I, II, and IV (1:1:1), 1.35; I and IV (2:1), 1.3.
 ... of II and ... did not dissolve~~

III (1:1), IV (1:1), I, II, and III
(1:1), I, II, and IV (1:1); 3.56; I and IV (2:1), 1.3
III; pentane; and a mixt. of II and pentane did not dissolve
Na₂CO₃. John Howe Scott

7) *AS* *Lead*

LAPITSKIY, A.V.; SHISHKINA, L.N.; PCHELKINA, M.A.; STEPANOV, B.A.

Tracer study of the solubility of anhydrous metaniobates of
alkali metals. Zhur. ob. khim. 25 no.10:1862-1866 S '55.
(MIRA 9:2)

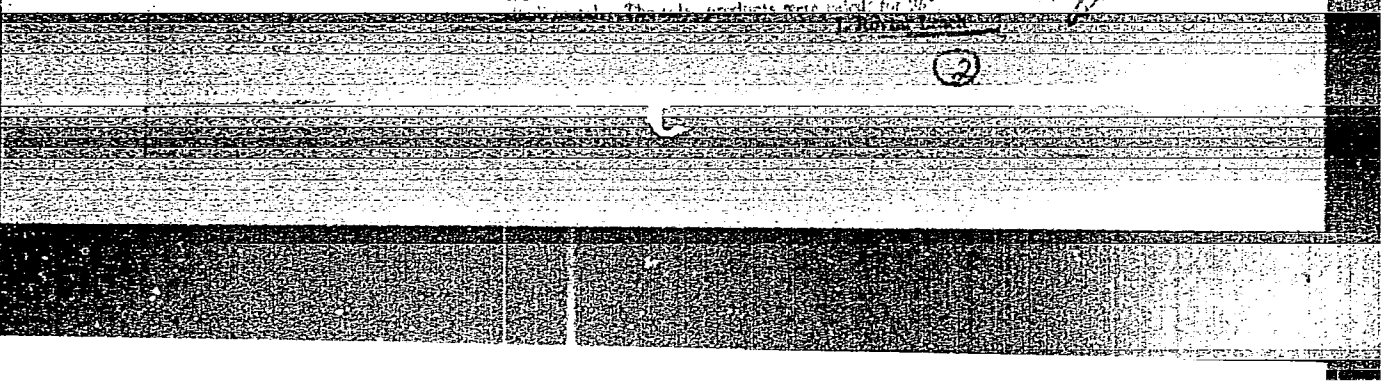
1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Solubility) (Alkali metal metaniobates) (Radioactive tracers)

LAPITSKIY, D V

✓ The solubility of anhydrous metatantalates of the alkali metals. A. V. Lapitskiy, B. A. Stepanov, and M. A. Pchelina (Moscow State Univ. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25 (1952) 76 (1952)) cf. preceding abstract. —The solub. of the alkali metatantalates was detd. by the use of radioactive

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928620004-0"

IAPITSKIY, A.V.; SIMANOV, Yu.P.

Lithium metaniobate and metatantalate. Zhur.fiz.khim. 29 no.7:
1201-1203 J1 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Lithium salts)

LAPITSKIY, A. V.

The investigation of dehydration processes of some niobates. A. V. Lapitskiy, V. A. Eshelkin, and Vikt. I. Spitsyn (M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 105, 1203-4 (1955). — The dehydration of Na and K hexaniobates, hydrated KNbO_3 , and Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, and Pb hexaniobates was studied by heating the salts and plotting the loss of water, and by dehydration over concd. H_2SO_4 . The existing ideas regarding the structures of the niobates (C.A. 31, 332) do not seem to be correct. Five to six H_2O mols. are probably connected with the aquopoly-niobate nuclei, and participate actively in their structure. The last 1-2 mols. of H_2O must be especially important in the formation of the niobate-water complexes.
W. M. Sternberg

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PM

Chair Inorganic Chemistry, Moscow State U.

LAPITSKIY, A. V.

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B-8
Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, No 2616

Author : V.A. Pchelkin, A.V. Lapitskiy

Inst : Moscow Univeristy

Title : Study of Solubility of Hexaniobates of Some Bivalent Metals.

Orig Pub : Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, 1956, No 3, 81-86

Abstract : The solubility in water of hexaniobates of elements of the main subgroup of the II group of the periodic system of Mendeleev was studied at $20 \pm 0.1^\circ$ by the method of radioactive indicators, and the data of the solubility of lead hexaniobate were rendered more precise. The synthesis of hexaniobates of Be, Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba was carried out by the earlier described methodics (RZhKhim, 1955, 20972) by the interchange reaction between the solution of sodium hexaniobate obtained on the basis of the radioactive pentoxide of niobium and the solution of the nitrate of the

Card : 1/2

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B-8
Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26165

corresponding metal. The solubility was determined by measuring the activity of the precipitate obtained by evaporating the corresponding saturated solution and comparing its activity with a standard sample. It was established that the equilibrium concentration was attained 6 to 7 hours after stirring had been started. It is shown that the solubility of hexaniobates of bivalent metals decreases with the increase of the atomic number of the element.

Card : 2/2

LAPITSKIY, A.V.

7 27 4

Solubilities of tantalates of alkaline earth metals. A. V. Lapitskiy and A. F. Khmoy. *Vestnik Mosk. Univ.* 11, No. 6, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestv. Nauk No. 4, 67-71 (1950). cf. C.A. 49, 2239f, 4433a. — Metatantalates and hexatantalates of Ca, Sr, and Ba, contg. Ta⁵⁺, were stirred for 12 hrs with H₂O at 25 ± 0.1°. By measurement of the radioactivities of the solns., the following solubilities, in moles/l., were detd.: Ca(TaO₄)₂, 1.17 × 10⁻⁴; Sr(TaO₄)₂, 4.77 × 10⁻⁴; Ba(TaO₄)₂, 2.83 × 10⁻⁴; Ca₂Ta₂O₇·33H₂O, 2.78 × 10⁻⁴; Sr₂Ta₂O₇·33H₂O, 1.90 × 10⁻⁴; Ba₂Ta₂O₇·33H₂O, 8.31 × 10⁻⁴. Detd. by measuring the activity of Sr-90, soly. of Sr(TaO₄)₂ was 2.39 × 10⁻⁴ g./100 ml., and that of Sr₂Ta₂O₇·33H₂O, 6.00 × 10⁻⁴ g./100 ml. The undissolved material was unaltered. The results indicate that neither type of salt undergoes appreciable hydrolysis. 15

Chair Inorganic Chem, Moscow Univ. PM

Lapitskiy, A.V.

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B-8
Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26164

Author : A.V. Lapitskiy, V.A. Pchelkin

Inst : Moscow University

Title : Study of Solubility of Metaniobates of Some Bivalent Metals

Orig Pub : Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, 1956, No 5, 69-74

Abstract : The solubility (S) of metaniobates of Be, Mg, Ca, Sr and Ba at 20° was measured using radioactive indicators Nb⁹⁵ Sr⁸⁹ in extension of previous research (RZhKhim, 1955, 5447). S. of metaniobates decreases from Be(NbO₃)₂ to Sr(NbO₃)₂ and again increases noticeably at the transition to Ba(NbO₃)₂, which is in accordance with the increase of electrical conductivity observed previously. Also the S of Pb(NbO₃)₂ at 20° was rendered more precise and the solubility products of the metaniobates under study were computed.

Card : 1/1

1970* (Russian): Problem of the Reduction of Columbian
Pentoxide and Tantalum Pentoxide by Hydrogen. *K voprosu*
o vosstanovlenii pentskisel' niobia i tantala vodorodom.
A. V. Lapitskiĭ, M. P. Smirnov, and E. P. Artemonova. *Zhurnal*
Neorganicheskoi Khimii, v. 1, no. 4, 1956, p. 641-649

Variation in results, depending on previous heating and reduction temperatures. Effect of rate of gas flow on the intensity of reduction. Reduction of the two pentoxides separately and as mixtures. Effect of composition of the mixtures.

Chem. Faculty Moscow State Univ.

LAPITSKIY, A.V.; POSPELOVA, L.A.; ARTAMONOVA, Ye.P.

Study of the dissolving action of water and of mineral acids on niobium and tantalum pentoxides. Zhur.neorg.khim.1 no.4:650-659 (MIRA 9:10)
Ap '56.

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Oxides) (Solubility)

LAPITSKIY, A V

Isotope exchange between different types of salts of niobium
 acid. V. A. Pchelkin, A. V. Lapitskiy, and V. I. Spitsyn
 (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Neorg.
 Khim.* 1, 571-57 (1958). The reaction of $K_2Nb_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$
 and $KNbO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ with various reagents was studied and
 found to be identical. The isotopic exchange in a hetero-
 geneous system of the hexanobate and of the hydrated
 metanobate was detd. at 20° by using Nb^{95} . It was estab-
 lished that the exchange between the solid salt and its aq.
 soln. in either case occurs instantaneously for an av. of 60%.
 This value of the degree of exchange does not increase with
 time. The exchange between the hexanobate and the
 aq. soln. The exchange between solid

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