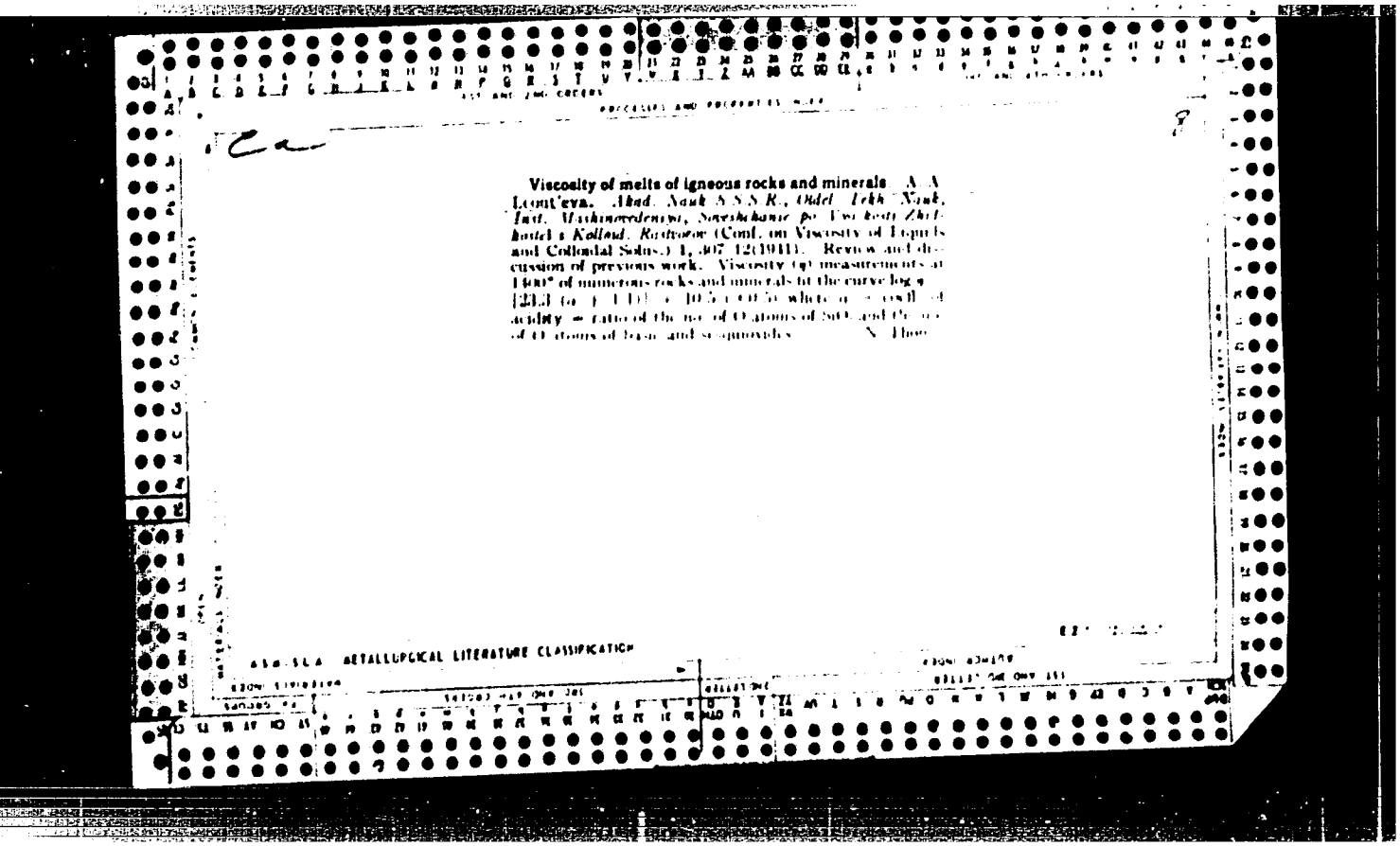


Viscosity of melts of igneous rocks and minerals A. A. Leont'eva. *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, Inst. Vysokomolekuly, Soveshchanie po Vyazkosti Zhidkostei i Kolloid. Rastvorov* (Conf. on Viscosity of Liquids and Colloidal Solns.) 1, 107–12(1941). Review and discussion of previous work. Viscosity (η) measurements at 1400° of numerous rocks and minerals fit the curve log η [illegible] acidity = ratio of the no. of O atoms of SiO_2 and P_2O_5 to no. of O atoms of basic and sesquioxides. N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Viscosity of meteorites and tectites. A. A. Leont'eva *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, Inst. Mashinovedeniya, Soveshchanie po Vyazkosti Zhidkostei i Kolloid. Rastvorov* (Conf. on Viscosity of Liquids and Colloidal Solns.) 1, 313-15(1941). Detns. could be made between 1150 and 1500° for 2 meteorites, "Okhansk" and "Zhovtnevyi," with about 45% SiO_2, 3.3% Al_2O_3, 29% MgO, 17.5% FeO; log η = 1.3 and 1.8, resp., at 1400°. Single points could be measured for a Saratov and a Pervomaisk meteorite. Measurements are difficult because of the strong attack of the material of the crucibles. A tectite, moldavite (75% SiO_2, 12.3% Al_2O_3, 4.7% FeO, 2.4% CaO) was measured between 1000° (log η = 9) and 1500° (log η = 4.0). N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

2

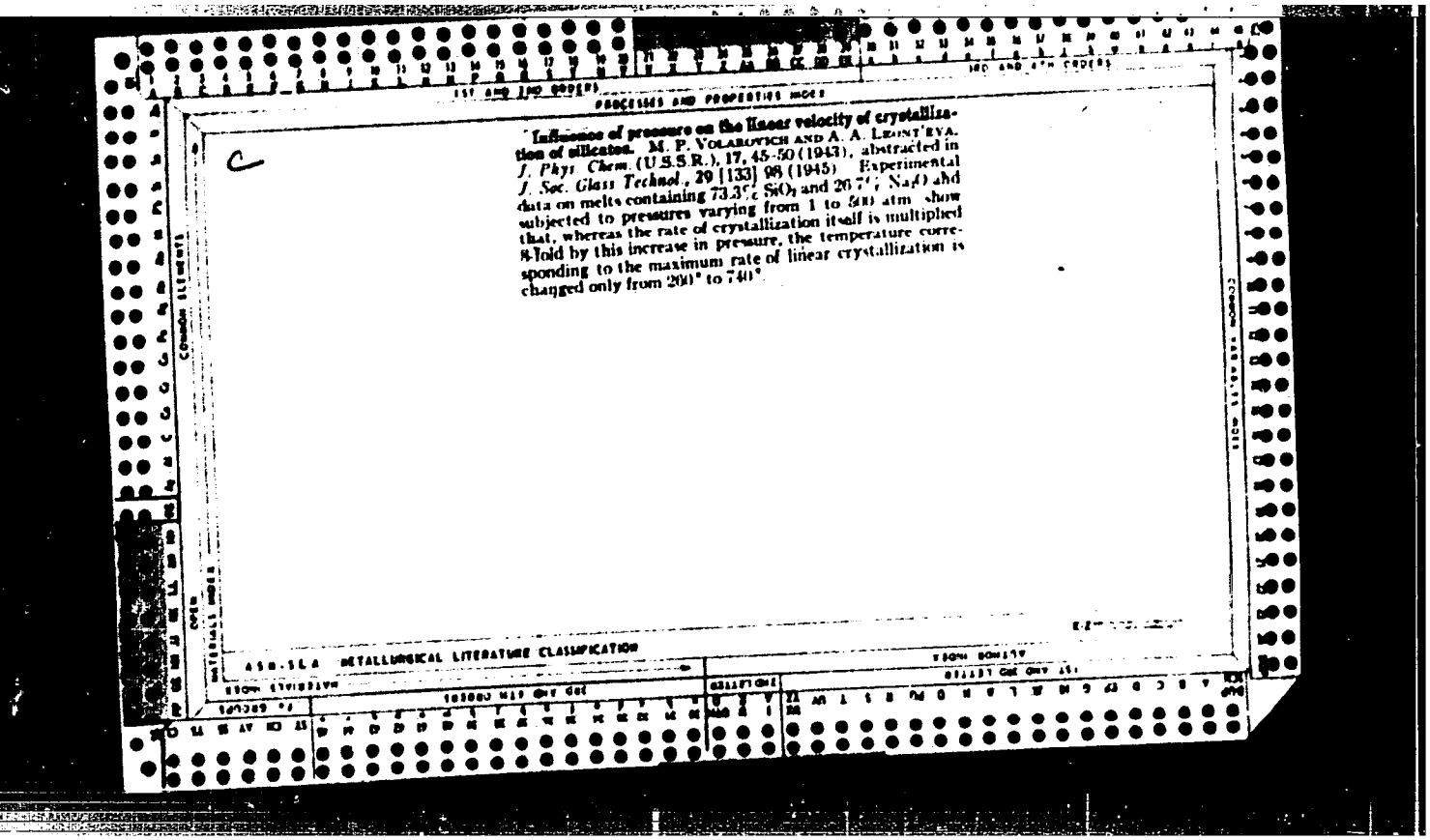
Viscosity and linear crystallization velocity of glasses. A. A. Leont'eva. *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, Inst. Mashinovedeniya, Soveshchanie Vyazkosti Zhidkostei i Kolloid. Rastvorov* (*Conf. on Viscosity of Liquids and Colloidal Solns.*) 3, 70-7(1941)(Pub. 1945); cf. *C.A.* 36, 3078[9].—The rate of crystn. was studied on 7 compns. of the system Na_2O-SiO_2 in which the SiO_2 content ranged from 60-80% by wt. 4 of these compns. crystd. as $Na_2O.2SiO_2$ which sepd. in the form of spherulites. By plotting t (temp.) vs. v (velocity of crystn.) the 4 glasses showed maxima for v lying near one another. The liquidus temps. of these glasses are also near one another. The highest rate of crystn. (approx. 300 μ per min.) was for a glass contg. the largest quantity of Na_2O (36.10 mol %). By correlating the rate of crystn. and the viscosity at temps below the max. rate of crystn. the two can be seen to be inversely proportional. By plotting fluidity ($\varphi = 1/\eta$) vs. v the line obtained is straight. With the Richards equation (*C.A.* 30, 6862[4]) the max. rate of crystn. for one of these glasses was calcd. to be 1.45×10^{-4} cm. per sec. Experimentally, it was detd. as 1.67×10^{-4} cm. per sec. Rate of crystn. was also detd. for $K_2O.2SiO_2$ and $LiO_2.2SiO_2$. In both these cases the max. rate of crystn. was shifted to lower viscosities than in the case of the Na glass. The rate of crystn. for the glasses studied can be expressed as $v = K/\eta$ (Leont'eva, *C.A.* 35, 3188[7]). For K, Na, and Li, K is 5.2×10^4, 10^5, and 2.86×10^5, resp. Thus, as the nonglassforming cation decreases K increases. Yet since v is inversely proportional to η, and since the max. rate of crystn. for K glass is shifted toward lower viscosities, v_K is greater than v_{Na} (1.98-2 times). M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

A.C.S.

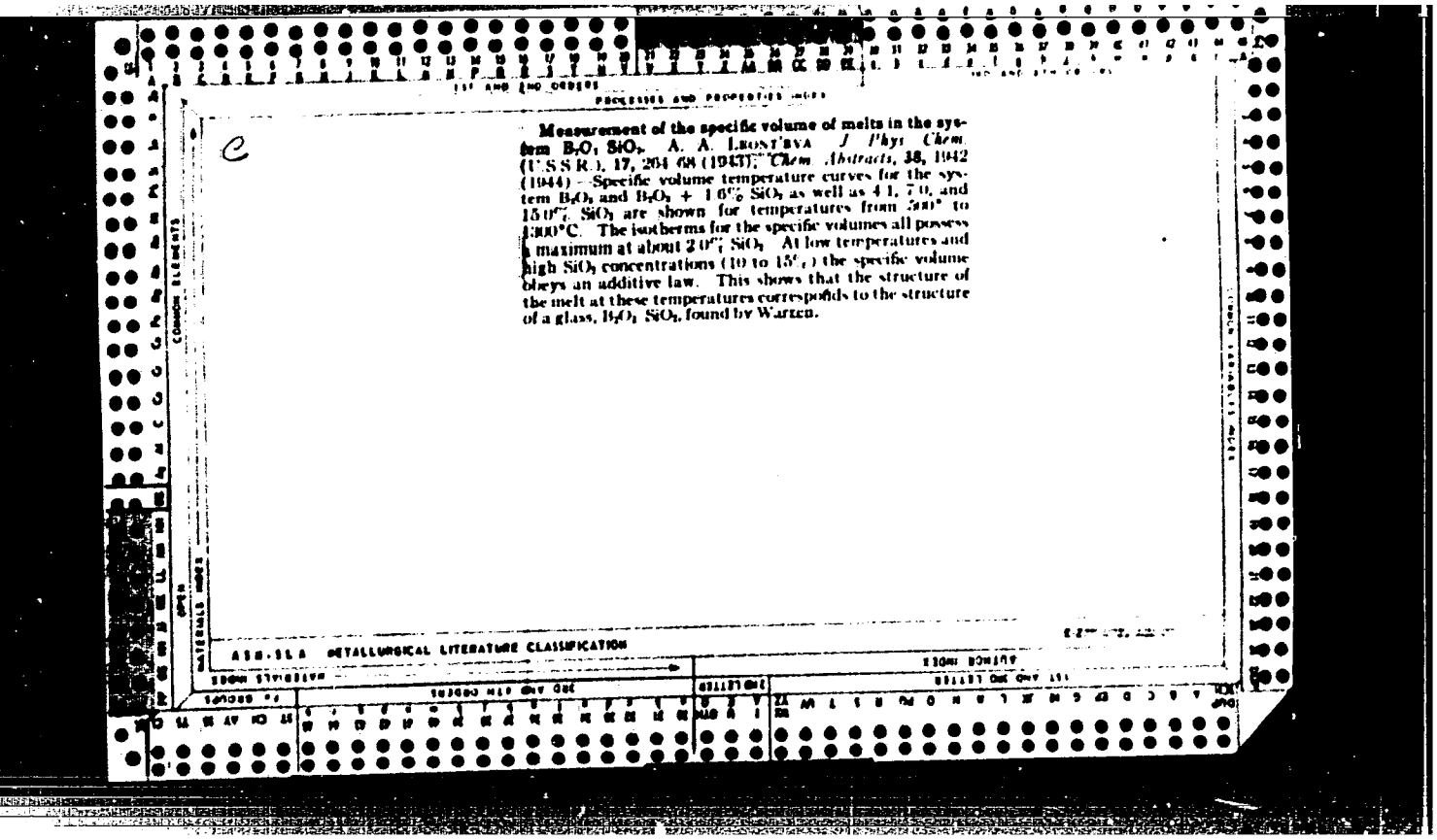
Relation between linear speed of crystallization and viscosity for Na_2O-SiO_2 glasses. A. A. LEONT'EVA. *Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.*, 14, 345-56 (1941); *Chem. Abs.*, 36, 3078 (1942).—The linear crystallization velocity (v) for eight batches with SiO_2 content ranging from 80 to 88% was measured at a series of temperatures. Values of the constants in the relation $v = (A/\eta) + k_2 \log \eta$ are tabulated. The second term is of minor importance in every case, and for glasses with 79.8, 74.0, and 65.1% SiO_2 $k_2 = 0$, i.e., v = fluidity. See "Speed . . . ," *Ceram. Abs.*, 20 [5] 114 (1941).

Linear speed of crystallization of potassium, sodium, and lithium disilicates. A. A. LEONT'EVA. *Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.*, 16, 97–101 (1942) (in English); *Chem. Abs.*, 37, 2251 (1943).—The linear speed of crystallization as a function of temperature was determined for K and Li disilicates and compared with previously published data for Na disilicate. For K disilicate the speed of crystallization reaches a maximum of 210 /min. at 930°. The value for Li disilicate (approximated by extrapolation) is 1100μ/min. at 760°. These results are represented by $r_{max} = A/v^2$ in which $A = 8.9 \times 10^{-8}$, v is the viscosity in poises, and r is the radius of the cation. See "Relation . . .," *Ceram. Abs.*, 1946, Jan., p. 5.



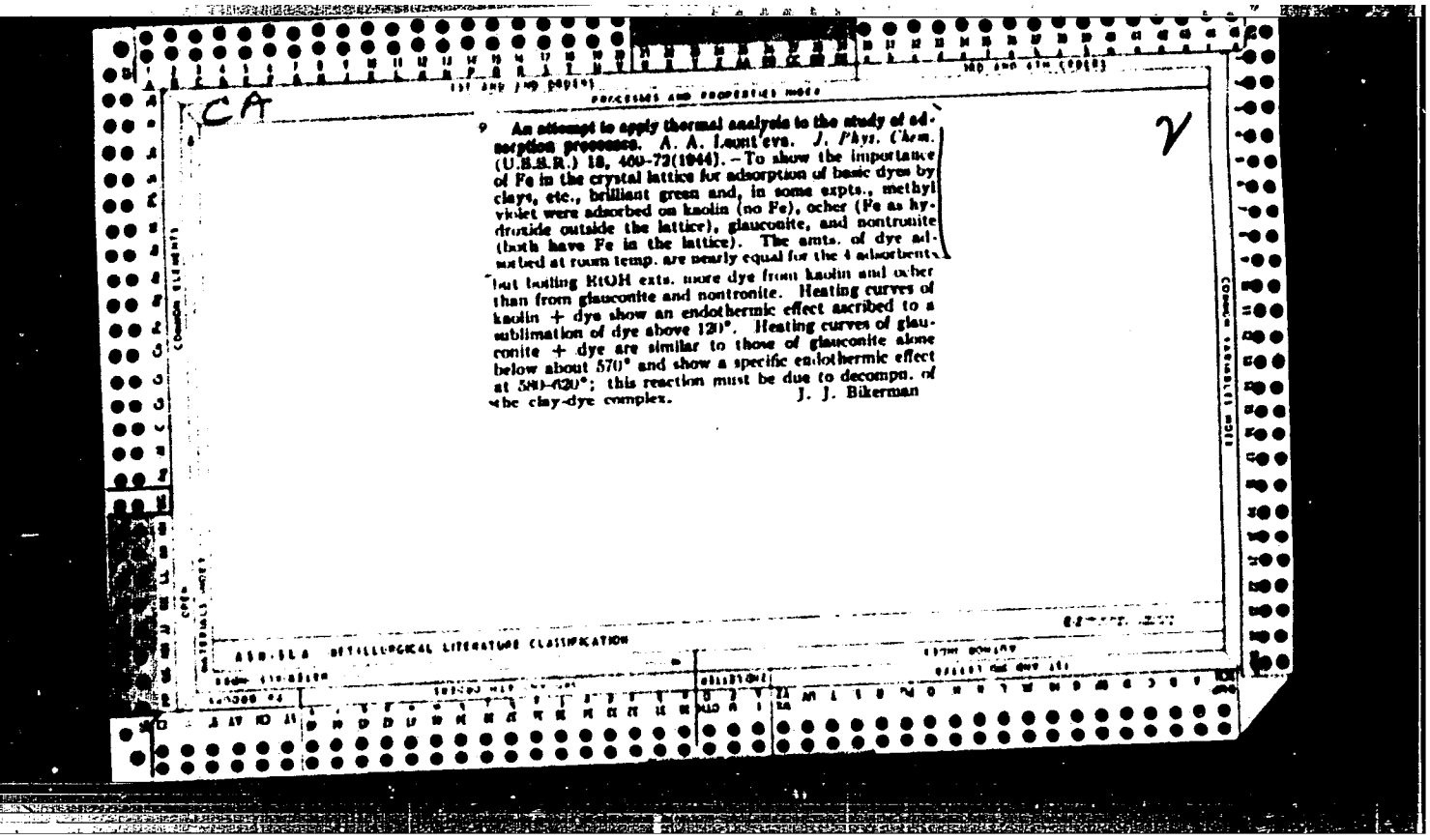
Influence of pressure on the linear velocity of crystallization of silicates. M. P. VOLARÓVICH AND A. A. LEBINT'EVA. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.), 17, 45–50 (1943), abstracted in *J. Soc. Glass Technol.*, 29 [133] 98 (1945). Experimental data on melts containing 73.3% SiO_2 and 26.7% Na_2O subjected to pressures varying from 1 to 500 atm show that, whereas the rate of crystallization itself is multiplied 8-fold by this increase in pressure, the temperature corresponding to the maximum rate of linear crystallization is changed only from 200° to 740°.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Measurement of the specific volume of melts in the system B_2O_3-SiO_2. A. A. Leont'eva. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.), 17, 264-68 (1943); *Chem. Abstracts*, 38, 1942 (1944).—Specific volume temperature curves for the system B_2O_3 and B_2O_3 + 1.6% SiO_2 as well as 4.1, 7.0, and 15.0% SiO_2 are shown for temperatures from 500° to 1300°C. The isotherms for the specific volumes all possess a maximum at about 2.0% SiO_2. At low temperatures and high SiO_2 concentrations (10 to 15%) the specific volume obeys an additive law. This shows that the structure of the melt at these temperatures corresponds to the structure of a glass, B_2O_3·SiO_2, found by Warren.

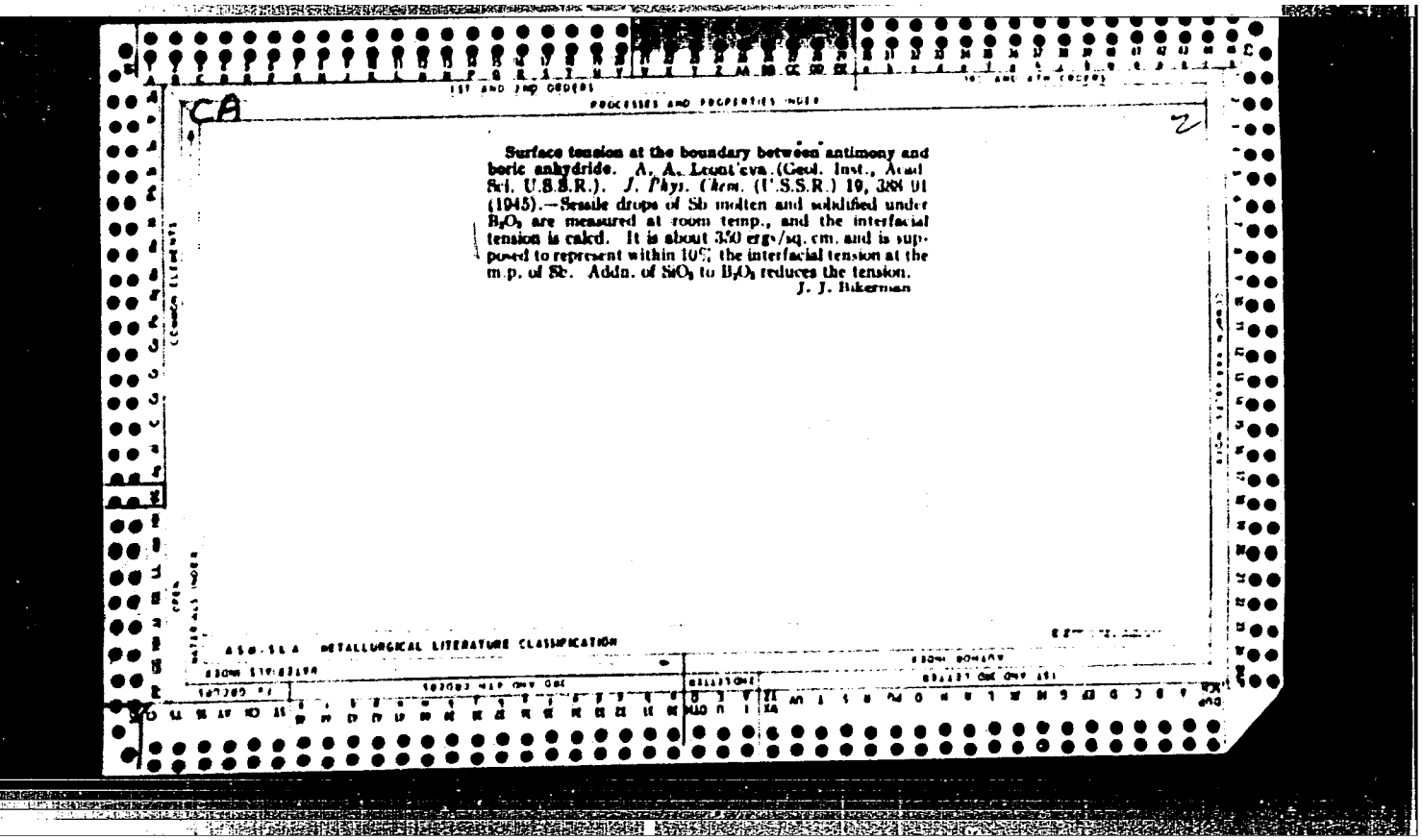
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

An attempt to apply thermal analysis to the study of adsorption processes. A. A. Launt'eva. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 469-72(1944).—To show the importance of Fe in the crystal lattice for adsorption of basic dyes by clays, etc., brilliant green and, in some expts., methyl violet were adsorbed on kaolin (no Fe), ocher (Fe as hydroxide outside the lattice), glauconite, and nontronite (both have Fe in the lattice). The amts. of dye adsorbed at room temp. are nearly equal for the 4 adsorbents but lasting EtOH exts. more dye from kaolin and ocher than from glauconite and nontronite. Heating curves of kaolin + dye show an endothermic effect ascribed to a sublimation of dye above 120°. Heating curves of glauconite + dye are similar to those of glauconite alone below about 570° and show a specific endothermic effect at 580-620°; this reaction must be due to decompn. of the clay-dye complex. J. J. Bikerman

V



CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Surface tension at the boundary between antimony and boric anhydride. A. A. Leont'eva. (Geol. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 19, 388-91 (1945).—Sessile drops of Sb molten and solidified under B_2O_3 are measured at room temp., and the interfacial tension is calcd. It is about 330 ergs/sq. cm. and is supposed to represent within 10% the interfacial tension at the m.p. of Sb. Addn. of SiO_2 to B_2O_3 reduces the tension.
J. J. Bikerman

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Surface phenomena in the system slag metal. A. A. Leont'eva (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 50, 423 (1945). To obtain information on the separation of metal and matte from slag, an experimental study was made of several nonferrous systems. Slag from a melt of the given metal was melted in a graphite crucible in a Kryptol furnace, and to it was added a 2 to 3 g. piece of the metal. After holding the slag for about 1 hr. in the viscous liquid condition, it was slowly cooled during the course of 5 to 6 hrs. Temp. measurements were made of the furnace space with a Pt-Pt-Rh thermocouple. Surface tension values were obtained from the size of the drops of metal at the bottom of the crucible. In a fayalite slag from a Cu-melting furnace of analysis 23.22 SiO_2, 0.43 Al_2O_3, 41.40 FeO, 0.65 MnO, [illegible] CaO, 0.50 MgO, 20.61 ZnO, 1.12 CuO, 0.11 Pb, [illegible] Ni, 0.52 Sn, 0.68 S, and 0.21% Sb, good spheres of Cu were found after slow cooling, from which a surface tension of 670 dynes/cm. was calcd. for the drop of Cu. The Cu particles had a black, magnetic coating, and the contact surface of the slag contained fayalite crystals. Slag from a Pb-melting furnace contained irregular Pb particles of Pb before and after testing. No quant. estimate of the low surface tension value was possible. The surface tension of Sn was 389 dynes/cm. in a slag from a Sn-melting furnace contg. 25–35 SiO_2, 15–25 FeO, 8–12 Al_2O_3, and 8–12% CaO. Thus, high surface tension promotes the separation of metal from the slag. A. G. Guy

LEONT'EVA, A. A.

A. A. Leont'eva, The investigation of the linear rate of crystallization in the system; Albite-Anorthite-Diopside. $Na_2O.Al_2O_3.6SiO_2$-$CaO.Al_2O_3.2SiO_2$ - $MgO.CaO.2SiO_2$. Tp.1205-13.

In this work are described experiments on the crystallization of several glasses of the system Albite-Anorthite-Diopside. The purpose of the work was to clear up the crystalline character of the phases which are evolved simultaneously in the system of the non-eutectic type.

Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R.
Inst. of Geological Sciences
Dept. of Technical and Experimental
Petrography, Moscow
December 24, 1947

SO: Journal of Physical Chemistry (USSR) 22, 10, 1948.

LEONTIEVA, A. A.

USSR/Viscosity
Silicates

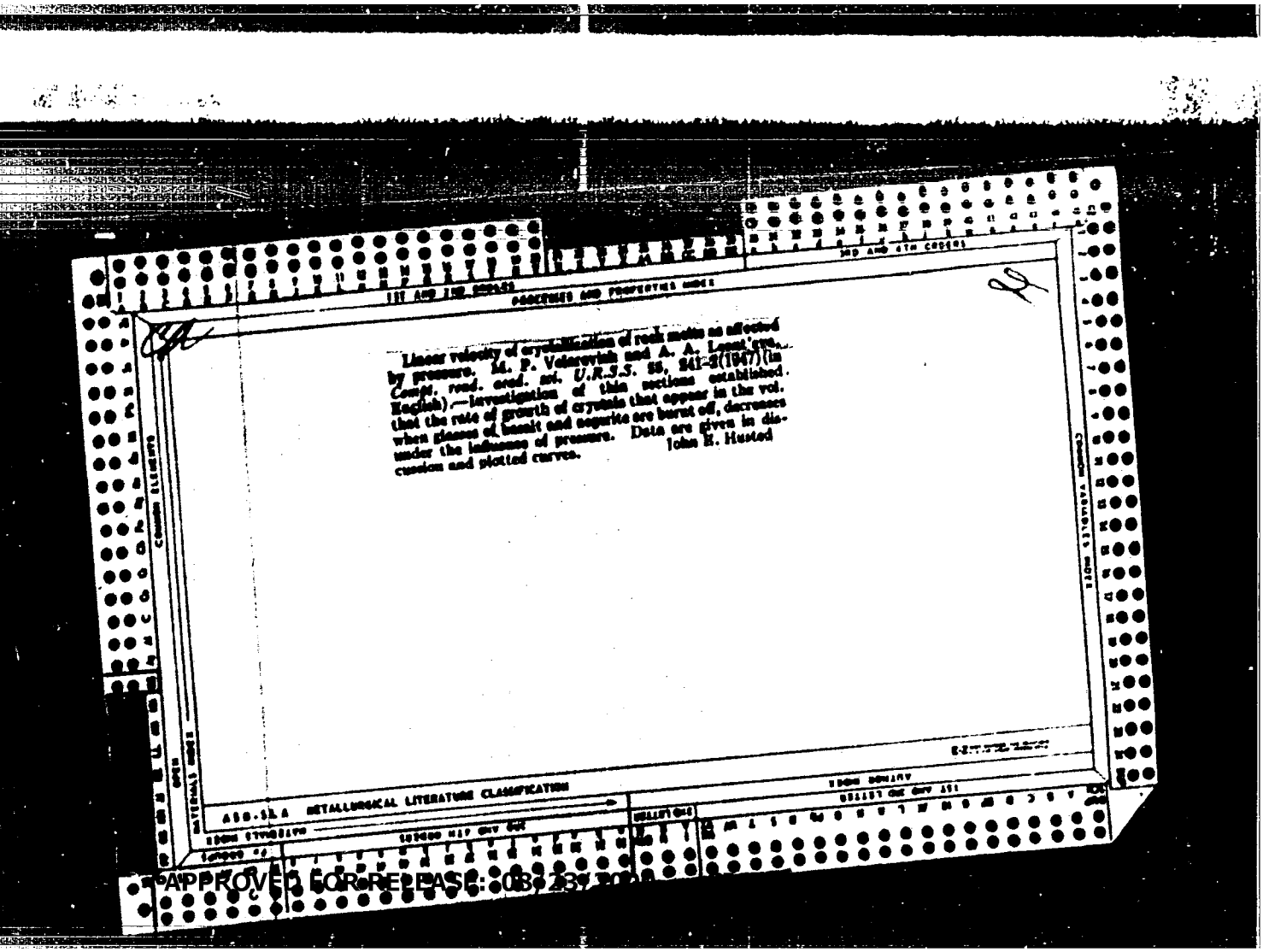
Feb 1947

"The Temperature Dependence of the Viscosity of Molten Silicate," A. Leontieva, 10 pp

"Acta Physicochimica" Vol XXII, No 2

An equation for the dependence of viscosity on temperature, which is valid for molten silicates in the range of the viscous liquid state and for molecular liquids, in particular, liquids with homopolar bonds, but not for liquids with ionic bonds, e.g., salts, borax and boric anhydride.

9T23



Linear velocity of crystallization of rock melts as affected by pressure. M. P. Volarovich and A. A. Leont'eva. Compt. rend. acad. sci. *U.R.S.S.* 55, 841-3(1947)(in English).—Investigation of this section established that the rate of growth of crystals that appear in the vol. when glasses of basalt and aegirite are burnt off, decreases under the influence of pressure. Data are given in discussion and plotted curves. John E. Husted

A10-52A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LEONT'YEVA, A. A.

USSR/Chemistry Jan 1947
Chrystallization
Minerals

"Effect of Pressure on the Linear Speed of Crystallization of Molten Mineral Rock," M. P. Volarovich, A. A. Leont'yeva, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LV, No 3

Submitted by D. S. Belyankin, Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 24 Sep 46. This is of great interest to those interested in the genesis of mineral deposits. Cites example of greater crystallization of glass, Si_1O_2 - Na_2O, under pressures of 200-500 kilograms per square centimeter than under ordinary atmospheric pressure.

PA T12

LEONT'YEVA, A. A.

PA 52T77

USSR/Minerals
Marble

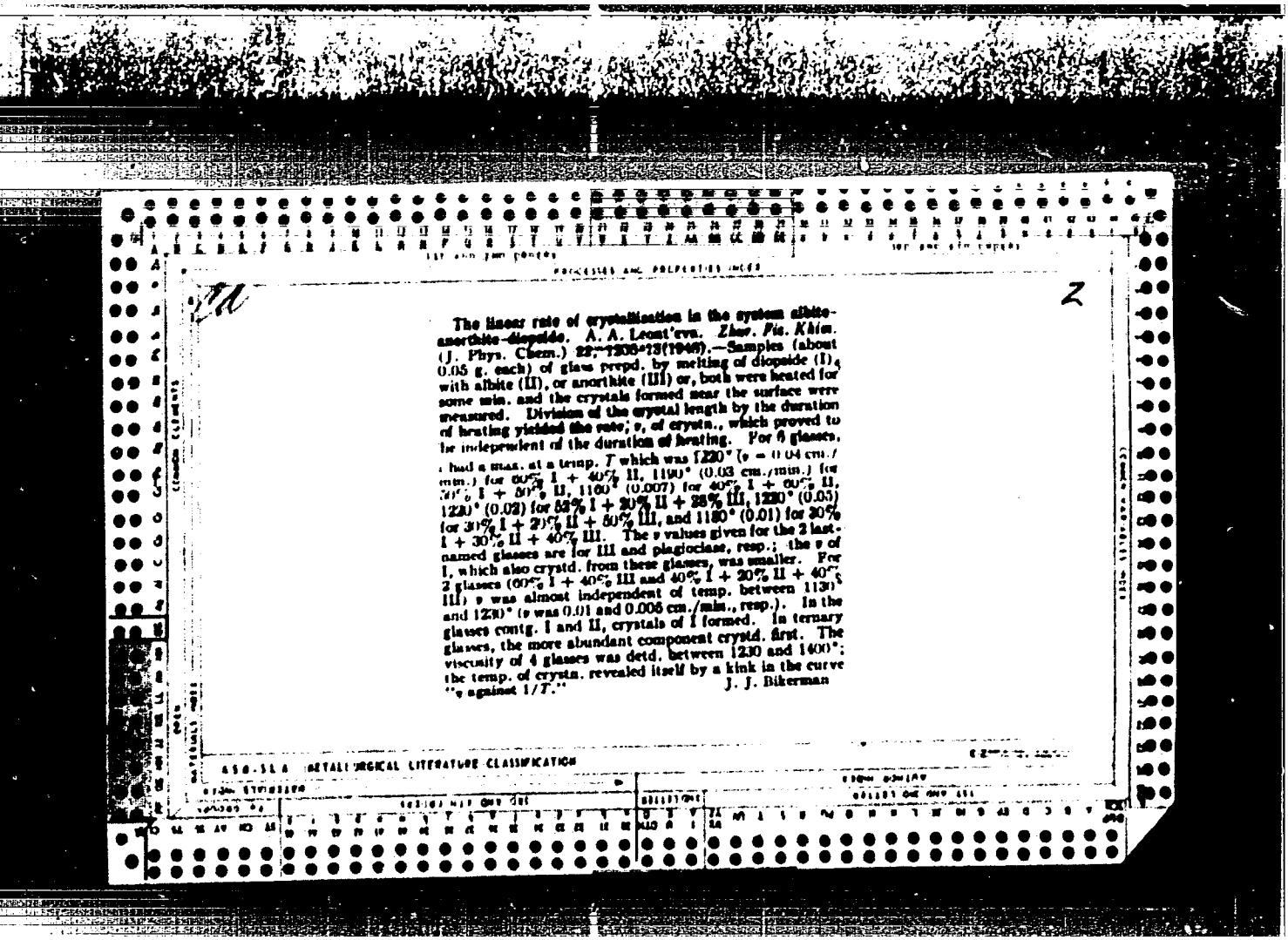
Oct 1947

"The Crystallization of Two Olivine Basalts," A. A. Leont'yeva, Lab Experimental Petrography, Inst Geol Sci, Acad Sci USSR, 6½ pp

"Zapiski Vserossiy Mineralo Obshchest" Series 2, Part LXXVI, No 3

Discusses experiments conducted to study crystallization of basalts. Tests conducted on basalt samples obtained from various sources. Linear speed of crystallization studied by measuring separate crystals at various stages of their formation.

52T77



The linear rate of crystallization in the system albite-anorthite-diopside. A. A. Leont'eva. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* (J. Phys. Chem.) 22, 1203-13(1948).—Samples (about 0.05 g. each) of glass prepd. by melting of diopside (I) with albite (II), or anorthite (III) or, both were heated for some min. and the crystals formed near the surface were measured. Division of the crystal length by the duration of heating yielded the rate; v, of crystn., which proved to be independent of the duration of heating. For 6 glasses, v had a max. at a temp. T which was 1220° (v = 0.04 cm./min.) for 60% I + 40% II, 1190° (0.03 cm./min.) for 20% I + 80% II, 1160° (0.007) for 40% I + 60% II, 1230° (0.02) for 52% I + 20% II + 28% III, 1220° (0.03) for 30% I + 20% II + 50% III, and 1180° (0.01) for 30% I + 30% II + 40% III. The v values given for the 2 last-named glasses are for III and plagioclase, resp.; the v of I, which also crystd. from these glasses, was smaller. For 2 glasses (60% I + 40% III and 40% I + 20% II + 40% III) v was almost independent of temp. between 1130° and 1230° (v was 0.01 and 0.006 cm./min., resp.). In the glasses contg. I and II, crystals of I formed. In ternary glasses, the more abundant component crystd. first. The viscosity of 4 glasses was detd. between 1230 and 1400°; the temp. of crystn. revealed itself by a kink in the curve "v against 1/T."

J. J. Bikerman

LEONT'YEVA, A.A.

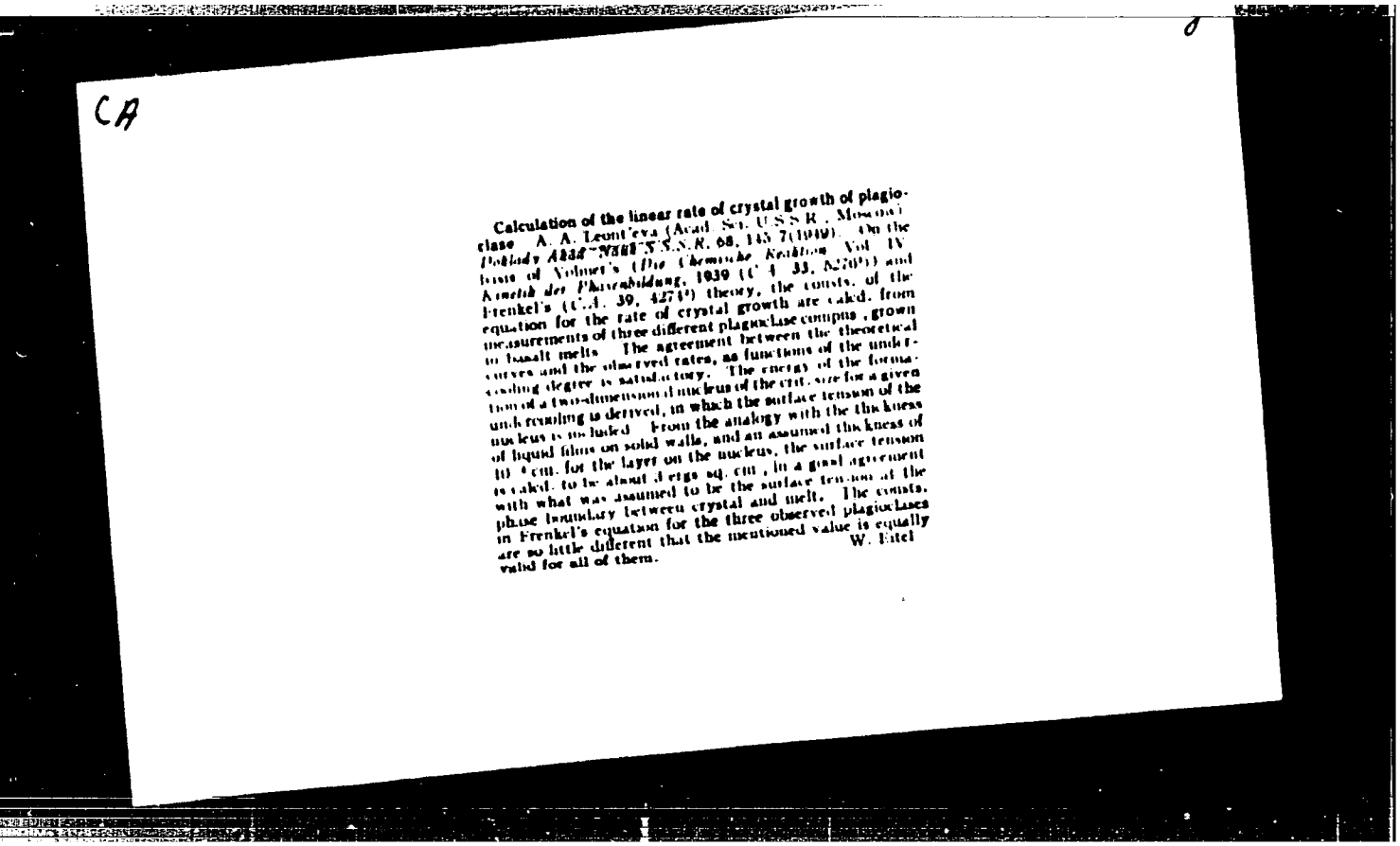
"The Effect of Free Carbon upon the Inter-Phase Surface Tension in the Silicate-Iron Sulphide System,"

Kolloid. Zhu., 11, No. 3, 1949. Inst. of Geol. Sci., Acad. Sci. USSR, Dept. Tech. and Exp. Petrography, -1948-.

LEONT'EVA, A. A.

26245 Vliyanie soderzhaniya okislov zheleza na lineynuyu skorost' kristallizatsii tverdykh faye v bayeal'tovykh steklakh trudy in-ta geol. nauk (akad. nauk SSSR) byp. 106, petrogr. seriya, No. 30, 1949, s. 33-46 Bibliogr: 7 NAYEB

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949



CA

Calculation of the linear rate of crystal growth of plagioclase. A. A. Leont'eva (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 68, 145-7 (1949). On the basis of Volmer's (*Die Chemische Reaktion*, Vol. IV *Kinetik der Phasenbildung*, 1939 (C. A. 33, 8270⁵)) and Frenkel's (C. A. 39, 4274⁵) theory, the consts. of the equation for the rate of crystal growth are calcd. from measurements of three different plagioclase compns., grown in basalt melts. The agreement between the theoretical curves and the observed rates, as functions of the undercooling degree is satisfactory. The energy of the formation of a two-dimensional nucleus of the crit. size for a given undercooling is derived, in which the surface tension of the nucleus is included. From the analogy with the thickness of liquid films on solid walls, and an assumed thickness of 10^{-8} cm. for the layer on the nucleus, the surface tension is calcd. to be about 4 ergs sq. cm., in a good agreement with what was assumed to be the surface tension of the phase boundary between crystal and melt. The consts. in Frenkel's equation for the three observed plagioclases are so little different that the mentioned value is equally valid for all of them.

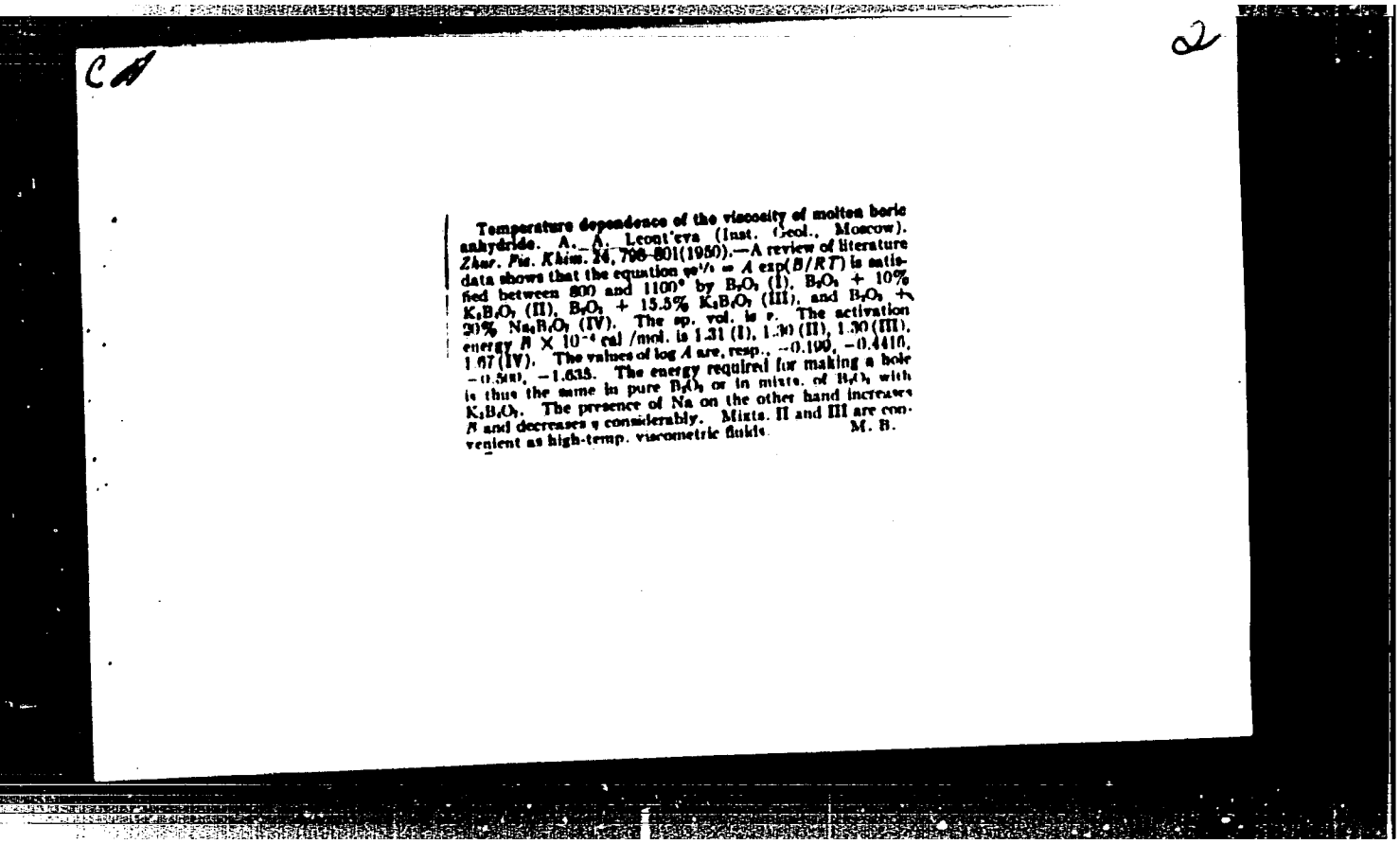
W. Eitel

LEONT'YEVA, A.A.

Crystallography

Effect of the content of iron ixudes on the linear rate of crystallization of solid phases in tachylites. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN SSSR No. 106, 1949

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December, 1952 UNCL.



CA

2

Temperature dependence of the viscosity of molten boric anhydride. A. A. Leont'eva (Inst. Geol., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 798-801(1950).—A review of literature data shows that the equation $\eta^{1/2} = A \exp(B/RT)$ is satisfied between 800 and 1100° by B_2O_3 (I), B_2O_3 + 10% $K_2B_4O_7$ (II), B_2O_3 + 15.5% $K_2B_4O_7$ (III), and B_2O_3 + 20% $Na_2B_4O_7$ (IV). The sp. vol. is v. The activation energy $B \times 10^{-4}$ cal /mol. is 1.31 (I), 1.30 (II), 1.30 (III), 1.67 (IV). The values of log A are, resp., −0.190, −0.4410, −0.588, −1.635. The energy required for making a hole is thus the same in pure B_2O_3 or in mixts. of B_2O_3 with $K_2B_4O_7$. The presence of Na on the other hand increases A and decreases η considerably. Mixts. II and III are convenient as high-temp. viscometric fluids. M. B.

LEONT'YEVA, A. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Iron Ores May/Jun 51

"Viscosity of Iron-Containing Silicate Melts in the Heterophase Region," A. A. Leont'yeva, Inst Geol Sci

"Kolloid Zhur" Vol XIII, No 3, pp 192-195

Measured viscosity of glass melts fused from basalt (contg iron oxides) in N_2 and H_2 atms. Calcd relative increase in vol on formation of solid phase (crystn of iron oxides) from melt with large content of iron oxides.

ID 183T19

[illegible]HEVA, A. A.

"Computing Linear Velocity of Crystallization of Solid Phases in Silicate Melts" p. 119

~~"Synthesis and Structure of Hydrosilicates containing Simple and Complex Heavy Metal Cations." p. 38~~

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, Trudy ... Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 516pp.

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, 26-31 Mar 1956. The purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems.

LEONT'YEVA, A. G.

Leont'yeva, A. G. "On regastro-enterostomy," Trudy Medinstituta (Izhev, gos. med. in-t), Vol, VII, 1949, p. 294-96

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey No, 5, 1949)

KUTATELADZE, Samson Semenovich; LEONT'YEVA, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.; OVCHINNIKOVA, T.K., tekhn. red.

[Turbulent boundary layer of compressible gas] Turbulentnyi pogranichnyi sloi szhimaemogo gaza. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1962. 179 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Boundary layer) (Fluid dynamics)

MIROSHNICHENKO, I.I.; PAVLOVA, A.M.; LEONT'YEVA, A.M., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, redaktor.

[Chick-pea] Nut. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1953. 111 p. (MLRA 7:1)
(Gram (Grain))

L 00736-66 EPF(c)/EWT(m) RM UR/0181/65/007/009/2607/2611

ACCESSION NR: AP5022694 53 53 53

AUTHOR: Bol'shutkin, D. N.; Leont'yeva, A. V.; Snigirev, V. G.; Startsev, V. I. 40 34 12

TITLE: Hardness of crystalline methane

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 2607-2611

TOPIC TAGS: hardness, methane, solid state

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect of temperature on hardness and creep in polycrystalline methane at nitrogen and hydrogen temperatures. Since methane is actively dissolved by nitrogen and hydrogen, the prepared and their hardness was determined in the same hermetically sealed cryostat. The specimens were transparent without visible flaws and had a smooth horizontal surface. The hardness of the methane was determined by sinking a conical indenter with a weight of P = 600 g. On the lower section of the cylinder are three conical indenters were transparent without visible flaws and had a smooth horizontal surface. The specimens hardness of the methane was determined by sinking a conical indenter with a weight men. The loading unit of the instrument consists of a metal cylinder. Penetration of P = 600 g. On the lower section of the cylinder are three conical indenters with vertex angles of 90° located equidistantly around the cylinder with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. In of the indenter was monitored on a cathetrometer with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. where determining the hardness, penetration under a load P1 = 10 g, which is read on a spring indicator; h_2 h_1 is penetration under a load P1 = 10 g, which is read on a spring indicator; h_2

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP5022694

C

is penetration of the indenter when the load is increased from 10 to 200 g. Since the hardness H, measured by the conical indenter, is independent of the load, then

$$H=\frac{P}{\pi h^2}=\frac{P_1}{\pi h_1^2}$$

and consequently

$$H=\frac{P}{\pi\left(\sqrt{\frac{P_1}{\pi H}}+h_2\right)^2},$$

from which the following relationship was derived for calculating the hardness

$$H=\frac{(\sqrt{P}-\sqrt{P_1})^2}{\pi h_2^2}.$$

The hardness of crystalline methane is given as a function of temperature in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Curves for argon and krypton are given for comparison (C. Trepp, *Schweizer archiv.*, Bd. 24, 191, 230, 1958). A reduction in temperature was found to reduce the creep effect in solid methane. A physical explanation is given for the effect of temperature on hardness and creep on the basis of the dislocation

L 00736-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022694

theory. "In conclusion, the authors thank B. Ya. Sukharevskiy for help in the work and valuable advice, and V. Z. Bengus for consultation." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 8 formulas, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR, Kharkov (Physicotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Feb65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

Card 3/4

L 00736-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022694

ENCLOSURE: 01

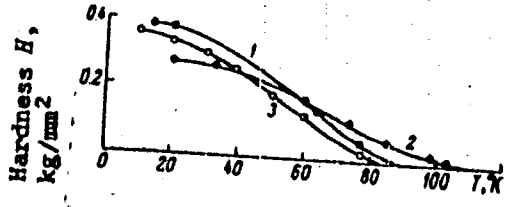


Fig. 1. Curves for hardness as a function of temperature in CH_4 (1); Kr (2); Ar (3).

Card 4/4

S/128/63/000/001/007/008
A004/A127

AUTHORS: Leont'yeva, A.V., Batuner, Yu.Ye., Likhachev, R.B.

TITLE: Improving the quality of the AJI 8 (AL8) alloy

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1963, 37

TEXT: To reduce the amount of oxides in the AL8 alloy it is refined for 5 - 8 minutes at 700 - 720°C under intense stirring in vertical direction, while the surface of the melt is continuously covered with a carnallite flux. The slag is removed from the surface, new flux is added and the metal is poured at 700 - 720°C, which increases the mechanical properties of the alloy as follows: σ_b = = 30.8 ÷ 32.5 kg/mm^2, and δ = 9 ÷ 11.6% after heat treatment. If AL8 alloy with beryllium and titanium additions is produced, it is recommended to refine the alloy by mixing the flux layer over a depth of 100 - 150 mm. Corrosion tests of specimens produced by this technology showed that AL8 alloy parts containing titanium and improved by refining showed the highest corrosion resistance.

Card 1/1

LEONT'YEVA, A.V.; BATUNER, Yu.Ye.; LIKHACHEV, R.B.

Improving the quality of the AL8 alloy. Lit. proizv. no.1:37 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Aluminum-magnesium alloys—Metallurgy)

YANKOVSKIY, V.D., [IAnkovs'kyi, V.D], LEONT'YEVA, G.A. [Leont'ieva, H.O]

Significance of early restoration of cerebral functions for the resuscitation of a dead organism [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. Ukr. 4 no.5:575-584 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy i vozrastnoy fiziologii.
(RESUSCITATION)
(BRAIN)

UKOLOVA, M.A.; LEONT'YEVA, G.A.

Thrombokinase activity of the tissues in various endocrine disorders and tumor growths. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no.3:26-30 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz eksperimental'nogo otdela (zav. - prof. M.A.Ukolova) Rostovskogo-na-Donu gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii (dir. P.N.Snegirev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS--SURGERY) (TUMORS)
(THROMBOPLASTIN)

GORKIN, V.Z.; KRIVOHF'KOVA, R.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: KITROSSKIY, N.A.; LEONT'YEVA, G.A.

Mechanism of inhibition of the blood amine oxidase (spermine oxidase) activity by isoniazid. Vop.med.khim. 10 no.2:149-154 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii aminov i drugikh azotistykh osnovaniy Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GORKIN, V.Z.; KITROSSKIY, N.A.; KLYASHTORIN, L.B.; KOMISSAROVA, N.V.; LEONT'YEVA, G.A.; PUCHKOV, V.A.

Substrate specificity of amino acid oxidase. Biokhimiia 29 no.1: 88-96 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted April 28, 1963.

SERGEYEVA, Z.I.; LEONT'YEVA, G.F.

Selection and substantiation of the method of determining moisture content of orange and lemon paste candy and "zefir pastila" candy for the regulation of the drying process. Trudy VKNII no.16:51-57 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Moisture--Measurement) (Confectionery)

LEONT'YEVA, G.G.

AUTHOR KRICHEVSKIY I.R., YEFREMOVA G.D., LEONT'YEVA G.G. PA - 2760

TITLE On thermal stability of complexes formed by urea with organic compounds.
(O termicheskoy ustoychivosti kompleksov mocheviny s organicheskimi veshchestvami.- Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 817-819
(U.S.S.R.)
Received: 6/1957 Reviewed: 6/1957

ABSTRACT Urea forms crystalline complexes with nearly all types of organic compounds that have a straight chain: hydrocarbons, ethers, aldehydes, acids, alcohols, etc. The opinion prevails that at temperatures of more than 132,7°, i.e. at the melting point of urea, these complexes cannot exist. Although no such complexes have hitherto been discovered, it is nevertheless unexplainable from a thermodynamic point of view why 132.7° should be the upper limit for the existence of such a complex. Thermal constancy increases with the length of the chain of organic compounds. The thermal constancy of a complex obtained from a mixture of organic substances is higher than that which is due to individual compounds forming a mixture. On their search for complexes that are constant at temperatures of more than 132,7°

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...similar to that described
...ith paraffin ends at 124,5°,
...curve exceeds the melting point of

CAR

On thermal stability of complexes formed by urea with compounds.

urea and tends towards 141,0° (see above). Furthermore, the complex with cetane was investigated, where urea probably partly decays, and where the curve of solubility intersects the constancy curve of the complex at 99°. Besides, some qualitative observations concerning the forming of the complex were made. Thus ut was shown by the examples of urea complexes with ceresin that the melting point of urea (132,7°) by no means forms a limit for the existence of this complex, but that it is constant up to 141°.

ASSOCIATION: State Scientific Research- and Projecting Institute for the Nitrogen Industry.
PRESENTED BY: A.N. FRUMKIN, member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED: 28,11, 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 3/3

86676

S/064/60/000/008/003/008
B020/B060

15.8112

AUTHORS: Yefremova, G. D., Leont'yeva, G. G.

TITLE: Solubility of Melamine in Solutions of Dicyano Diamide in Liquid Ammonia

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 8, pp. 8-9

TEXT: The solubility of melamine in ammoniacal solutions of dicyano diamide, being of particular importance in the first stage of continuous melamine production from dicyano diamide (Ref. 1), was studied in sealed glass ampoules by the method described in Ref. 2. The data obtained (Figs. 1 and 2) show the solubility of melamine to be dependent upon the concentration of dicyano diamide in liquid ammonia. For a dicyano diamide content of 9.2 g/100 g ammonia the solubility of melamine is little dependent on temperature; on a further increase of the dicyano diamide concentration in the solution a change is observed in the character of the solubility curve; with a rise of temperature also the melamine concentration in the solution rises. Fig. 2 shows that for dicyano diamide concentrations of about 14 g/100 g NH_3 the solubility of melamine is independent of

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Solubility of Melamine in Solutions of Dicyano Diamide in Liquid Ammonia

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temperature. Since in the synthesis of melamine from dicyano diamide by the continuous process the $H_4C_2N_4$ concentration in liquid ammonia is 50% and the temperature of the solvent is ~70°C, the melamine content in such a solution should not exceed 4%. It also follows from results that the sign of the solution heat changes with a rise of dicyano diamide concentration in the solution. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; LEONT'YEVA, G.G.

Solubility of melamine in solutions of dicyandiamide in liquid ammonia. Khim.prom. no.8:626-267 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Melamine) (Guanidine) (Ammonia)

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; LEONT'YEVA, G.G.

Compressibility of mixtures of ammonia and carbon dioxide, and the equilibrium of reactions involved in urea synthesis. Khim.prom. no.10:742-747 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Urea) (Ammonia)
(Carbon dioxide)

YEFREMOVA, G.D.; LEONT'YEVA, G.G.

Solubility of nitrocyclohexane in aqueous solutions of nitric acid and nitrates. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2090-2093 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Cyclohexane) (Solubility) (Nitric acid)

BRUSOVA, L.V.; GORKIN, V.Z.; ZHELYAZKOV, D.K.; KITROSSKIY, N.A.; LEONT'YEVA, G.A.; SEVERINA, I.S.

New spectrophotometric method for determining monoamine oxidase activity in liver homogenates. Vop. med. khim. 10 no.1:83-89 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

GOVYRIN, V.A.; [illegible]

Distribution of catechol amines in the myocardium of vertebrates. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.1:38-44 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya evolyutsii adaptatsionno-trofi cheskoy funktsii nervnoy sistemy Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii im. I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GOVYRIN, V.A.; LEONT'YEVA, G.R.

Effect of elimination of the sympathetic innervation on the content and accumulation of catechol amines in the cardiac muscle of the frog. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.5:566-569 My '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. From the Sechenov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology, Leningrad.

GOVYRIN, V. A.; LEONT'YEVA, G. R.

Catechol amines of the bird heart in ontogenesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.6:1510-1511 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I. M. Sechenova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V. N. Chernigovskim.

(Adrenaline) (Embryology—Birds) (Heart)

FORTUNATOV, N.S.; SLOBTSOV, L.Ye.; LEONT'YEVA, I.A.

Countercurrent precipitation of copper germanate. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.8:864-868 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti i Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

KIREYEVA, M.V.; LEONT'YEVA, I.A.; REMPEL', P.S.

Thermodynamic investigation of certain reactions taking place in a furnace during the oxidizing roasting of chromite charges. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:2079-2082 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

PLYSHEVSKIY, Yu.S.; LEONT'YEVA, I.A.; SMIRNOVA, G.M.

Physicochemical properties of barium hexaborate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.12:2811-2812 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 11031-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5028723 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/011/1933/1937

AUTHOR: Plyshevskiy, Yu. S.; Smirnova, G. M.; Tkachev, K. V.; Leont'yeva, I. A.

ORG: Ural Scientific Research Chemical Institute, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Preparation and certain properties of lead borate

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1933-1937

TOPIC TAGS: boron compound, lead compound, borate, chemical reaction, solid physical property, chemical composition, endothermic effect, exothermic effect

ABSTRACT: Lead borate $4PbO \cdot 5B_2O_3 \cdot 2.5H_2O$ was prepared by reacting lead monoxide with a 10% solution of B_2O_3 in H_3BO_3. The effect of B_2O_3 concentration, temperature, and duration of the reaction on the composition of the product was studied. Lead borate was found to be practically insoluble in water; excess boric anhydride present in the lead borate obtained is washed out in water. Heating curves of lead borate were plotted, and the endothermic effects and one exothermic effect (a solid-state phase transition) are discussed. Heat capacity and thermal conductivity were determined at 100, 200, 300, and 350°C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

UDC: 546.817'273

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6027190 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/008/1822/1826

AUTHOR: Plyshevskiy, Yu. S.; Garkunova, N. V.; Leont'yeva, I. A.; Zhitkova, T. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Decomposition of datolite on heating

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1822-1826

TOPIC TAGS: boron mineral, calcium mineral, borate, borate glass, silicate

ABSTRACT: The thermographic method was used to determine the heat effects associated with phase transformations and the heat capacity of the mineral datolite. The phase transformations were found to occur only above 920°. In the 950-980°C range, the mineral decomposes as follows:

$$2CaO \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot H_2O \rightarrow CaO \cdot B_2O_3 + CaO \cdot SiO_2 + SiO_2 + H_2O\uparrow .$$

Monocalcium borate $CaO \cdot B_2O_3$, monocalcium silicate β-$CaO \cdot SiO_2$, quartz α-SiO_2, and SiO_2-cristobalite are thus formed. At 1100°C, the mixture of newly formed compounds melts, forming borate glass. The heat of reaction of the datolite decomposition is 6.4 kcal/mole. The heat of reaction of the dehydration

$$2CaO \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot H_2O \rightarrow 2CaO \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 + H_2O\uparrow$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.824'42'273:542.92

L 45707-66
ACC NR: AP6027190

is 12.1 kcal/mole. The heat capacity of datolite between 100 and 500°C ranges from 0.19 to 0.52 cal/g. Calcined datolite and also calcined datolite ores can be used as boric microfertilizer, since they contain boron in the citric-soluble form. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Nov64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 UCR

FD-2343

USSR/Physics - Pulse counter

Card 1/1 Pub. 146 - 8/34

Author : Khartman, V. G.; Leont'yeva, I. N.; Sinyavskiy, A. P.; and Vasil'yev, L. V.

Title : Amplitude analyzer of pulses with electron-ray tube

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 699-705, Jun 1955

Abstract : The authors describe an analyzer of pulses with the use of an electron-ray tube. The device can classify into 20 channels pulses with amplitude up to 100 volts, with growth time greater than 0.1 microsecond, and with duration less than 30 microseconds. When the counting rate is 17,000 pulses/minute the omission constitutes about 1%. Stability of threshold of the channels is about 2%. They present the block schemes of the system and analyzer tube, a detailed circuit diagram forming the block, and photographs of the pulses. Four references, all non-USSR (W. Glenn, D. Watkins, E. Titterton).

Institution : -

Submitted : February 11, 1954

AUTHORS: Kucheryayev, A. G., Szhenov, Yu. K., SOV/56-34-3-50/55
Gogichayshvili, Sh. M., Leont'yeva, I. N.,
Vasil'yev, L. V.

TITLE: The Magnetic Nuclear Moments of Sr^{87} and Mg^{25}
(Yadernyye magnitnyye momenty Sr^{87} i Mg^{25})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958,
Vol. 34, Nr 3, pp. 774-775 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors found the gyromagnetic ratio of the nucleus Sr^{87} by means of the method of magnetic resonance in molecular beams (ref. 1). This molecular beam consisted of strontium atoms which made possible the elimination of the intermolecular interactions as well as an exact taking into account of diamagnetic correction. The 378 cm long strontium-atom beam was detected by means of the method of surface ionization on a heated tungsten wire circumflowed by an oxygen current. The ions of strontium 87 were separated by a magnetic analyzer and were recorded by an electronic multiplier and a galvanometer. The value of the gyromagnetic ratio g of the nucleus is determined from the equation

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$$g = 1.3122.10^{-3} f_p/H_p$$

where f_p denotes the resonance frequency of the oscillating field, and H_p denotes the corresponding resonance value of the constant magnetic field(in which the transitions take place). The resonance values f_p and H_p correspond to the minimum intensity of the refocused beam. The measurements were carried out according to the method of the invariable field as well as the method of invariable frequency. Also the fluctuations of the intensity of the atom beam were taken into account by means of two different methods shortly discussed. The maximum error of these measurements is estimated to amount to 0,12 %. From 26 measurement series the following mean value for the gyromagnetic ratio is obtained:

$$g(Sr^{87}) = 0,2423 \pm 0,0003$$

Card 2/3 this coincides within the error limits with the value

determined by C. D. Jeffries (Dzhefris) and P. B. Sogo (Ref 4) according to the method of "nuclear induction". The diamagnetism, of the atom demands the following correction;

$$H_{true} = (1 - \sigma)H_{measured}.$$

Here H_{true} denotes the true value of the magnetic field strength at the place of the nucleus. According to W. C. Dickinson (Dikinson) (Ref 5) here holds $\sigma = 0.00345$. Taking into account this correction as well as the unknown value of the spin of Sr^{87} ($I = 9/2$) the value of μ (Sr^{87}) $= 1.0939 \pm 0.0014$ nuclear magnetons is obtained for the magnetic moment of the nucleus of Sr^{87}.
There are 6 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1957

Card 3/3

BEGUCHEV, P.P. and LEONT'YEVA, I.P.

"Radical Improvement of Natural Grasslands on Solonets Complexes of the Lower Volga Desert Steppe."

Stalingrad Agricultural Institute for Beguchev, P.P.
report to be presented at the 8th Intl Grassland Congress, Reading, England, 11-21 Jul'60.

TERYUSHNOV, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LEONT'YEVA, I.S., aspirantka

Effect of fiber straightness and parallelism and setting parameters of the drafter on the drawing stresses. Tekst. prom. 25 no.10:14-18 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

KOGUROVA, M.I.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.S.; LEONT'YEVA, K.A.

Experience in a polyclinic rheumatological service. Kaz. med. zhur. 4:73-74 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Poliklinika No.7 (glavnyy vrach - V.D.Potukin) g. Kazani (nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - prof. L.M.Rakhlin).

[illegible] N. D.

Oct. 1947

USSR/Medicine - Spectrum Analysis
Medicine - Albumin

"Absorption Spectrum of Structual Albumin of Muscles in the Ultraviolet Range," [illegible] Navikovich, O. N. Letkina, N. N. Leyont'yev, Lab Phys Chem, Inst Biol and Med Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 3

Gives results of experiments conducted to study the absorption spectrum of muscle albumin in the ultraviolet range, and use of spectrographic method for future study of the kinetics of the processes of interrelation between myosin and actomyosin with ATP (adenosinephosphoric acid). Submitted by Academician Ya. O. Parnas, 20 June 1947.

49T64

LEONT'YEVA, K. D.

USSR/Chemistry - Spectra, Absorption
Chemistry - Albumins

"Variations in the Spectral properties of the Structural Albumins of the Muscles in the Presence of Adenosin-Triphosphoric Acid," Kh. M. Ravikovich, O. N. Sotkina, K. D. Leont'yeva, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR, Nov, Ser" Vol LX, No 6, 1948

Describe results of studies conducted on the absorption spectra of albumin and adenosin-triphosphoric acid (ATF) in the ultraviolet band of the spectrum to determine the physical and chemical properties of myosin and actomyosin, and their variations in the presence of ATF. Submitted by Academician Ya. O. Parnas 25 Mar 1948.

LEONT'YEVA, K.D.

AMELIN, A.G.; BALEYEV, A.V.[deceased]; BRUTSKUS, Ye.B.; KEL'MAN, F.N.; OSHEROVICH, R.Ye.; STEPANOV, M.N.; CHEPELEVETSKIY, M.L.; CHERNOBAYEVA, M.M.; MIKHAL'CHUK, B.V., redaktor; LEONT'YEVA, K.D., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., teknicheskiy redaktor.

[Methods of analyzing and controlling the production of sulfuric acid and superphosphates] Metody analiza i kontrolia proizvodstva sernoi kisloty i superfosfata. Sost. A.G.Amelin i dr. Pod red. B.V.Mikhal'chuka. Moskva, Ges.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1955. 159 p. (MLRA 9:5)

1.Moscow. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam.
(Sulphuric acid) (Phosphates)

LEONT'YEVA, K.D.

SHCHERBACHEVA, Margarita Avgustovna; LEONT'YEVA, K.D., redaktor; KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Chemical methods of analyzing rubber] Khimicheskie metody analiza reziny. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1957. 122 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Rubber--Analysis)

LUR'YE, Yuliy Yul'yevich; RYBNIKOVA, Anastasiya Ivanovna; LEONT'YEVA, K.D., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Chemical analysis of industrial sewage] Khimicheskii analiz proizvodstvennykh stochnykh vod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1958. 187 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Sewage--Analysis) (Sanitary chemistry)

SOV/137-58-9-20245

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 303 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Leont'yeva, K.D.

TITLE: Phase Analysis for Zinc Compounds of Ores Containing Arsenic and Vanadium (Fazovyy analiz rud, soderzhashchikh mysh'yak i vanadiy, na soyedineniya tsinka)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14, pp 93-102

ABSTRACT: The presence of As and V minerals (adamine and descloizite) in oxidized ores leads to errors in the determination of Zn in calamine and sphalerite. To eliminate the errors indicated the following selective solvents are chosen: 5% solution of Cu sulfate for calamine and 1% solution of HCl for descloizite. The total Zn content in the specimen is determined by the usual method but for the determination of Zn in calamine and adamine 0.5-2.0/g test samples are treated with 100 cc of a 2% solution of tartaric acid for 10 min at 18-20°C. The residue is filtered off and the Zn from adamine in the filtrate is determined polarographically. The residue is treated by the Low mixture for 2 hours at 50-60°, ammonia is then added, and the

Phase Analysis for Zinc Compounds of Ores (cont.)

whole is filtered. The smithsonite Zn is determined in the filtrate. To the residue left after the treatment with the Low mixture, 100 cc of 1% HCl solution are added and, keeping a constant volume, the mixture is stirred for one hour at 95-98°. The descloizite Zn is determined in the filtrate. There upon the residue is leached out with 100 cc of a solution of Fe chloride at 95-98° and filtered. and the sphalerite Zn is determined in the filtrate. The residue, undecomposed after all the leachings, is dissolved by a mixture of HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 and the Zn is determined therein. To determine Zn in calamine and smithsonite 50 cc of 50% Cu sulfate solution is added to a 0.5 2.0/g test sample and the mixture is boiled for three hours while maintaining a constant volume. The residue is filtered off and the solution is neutralized with ammonia to Congo red and to every 100 cc of solution 10 drops of HCl (sp gr 1.19) are added, then 2-2.5 g of powdered Al are mixed in, and the mixture is kept for 1-1/2 hours at 50-60°. The precipitated Cu is filtered off, a little Al having been put on the filter. In the filtrate Zn is determined polarographically. The results of all the determinations are added up and the resulting total is compared to the total Zn contents. The permissible deviation is $\leq$ 10% (relative).

F.I.

1. Zinc--Determination 2. Ores--Analysis 3. Polarographic analysis

Card 2/2 ---Applications

LEONT'YEVA, K.D.

SOV/137-58-8-18090

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 268 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Solntsev, N.I., Leont'yeva, K.D.

TITLE: Analysis of the Phases of Tungsten Ores and Concentrates (Fazovyy analiz vol'framovykh rud i kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1958, Nr 14, pp 155-168

ABSTRACT: A method of phase analysis is described which permits one to determine separately the W of tungstite, scheelite, wolframite, and hübnerite. The weighted test sample is treated with NH_4OH (sp gr 0.91) at 60°C during 4 hours and filtered. After the removal of NH_3 by boiling and using Ti^{3+} as a reducing agent the tungstite W in the solution is determined photocolorimetrically with rhodanide. The residue is again dissolved in 1-N $H_2C_2O_4$ solution at 20° during 2 hours and filtered. In the solution scheelite W is determined gravimetrically after decomposing $H_2C_2O_4$ with return aqua regia or colorimetrically in oxalic-acid solution. The residue is treated for 20 min with 2.4-N HCl solution at 100° and filtered. In the solution the hübnerite or wolframite W is determined. If both minerals are present

Card 1/2

Analysis of the Phases of Tungsten Ores (cont.)

then the ratio of the W minerals is determined according to a graph and the W contents of each of them is calculated. In the insoluble residue the remaining W is determined. It is indicated that in minerals in which both hubnerite and wolframite are present the precision of the determination of each of these minerals is decreased.

A. M.

1. Tungsten ores—Analysis 2. Tungsten—Determination

LYALIKOV, Yuriy Sergeyevich; AGASYAN, P.K., retsenzent; LEONT'YEVA, K.D., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Physicochemical methods of analysis] Fiziko-khimicheskie metody analiza. Izd.3. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 438 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Chemistry, Analytical)

ALIMARIN, Ivan Pavlovich; FRID, Berta Izrailevna; LEONT'YEVA, K.D., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Quantitative microchemical analysis of minerals and ores; laboratory manual] Kolichestvennyi mikrokhimicheskii analiz mineralov i rud; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1961. 399 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Alimarin, Frid)
(Mineralogical chemistry) (Microchemistry)

LEONT'YEVA, K.D.; SAMOKHVALOVA, L.G.; SHELANKOVA, R.V.

Determination of iron bound with sphalerite in zinc concentrates containing pyrrhotine. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:773-778 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Zinc ores—Analysis)
(Iron—Analysis)

LEONT'YEVA, K.D.; SAMOKHVALOVA, L.G.

Determination of small contents of silver in ores and ore dressing products. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19: 706-709 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Ores—Analysis)
(Silver—Analysis)

LEONT'YEVA, K.D.; BOGOMOLOVA, V.D.; SAMOKHVALOVA, L.G.

Determining the forms in which tellurium is found in copper electrolyte slimes and products of their treatment. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:743-749 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Copper industry--By-products) (Tellurium)

LEONT'IEVA, K.D.

Phase analysis for copper compounds in tailings from the treatment of copper ores and intermediate products by the combined Mostovich method. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:118-126 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tailings (Metallurgy)—Analysis)
(Copper—Analysis)

LEONT'YEVA, K.D.; SHELANKOVA, R.V.

Determining oxidized tellurium in metallic tellurium.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:383-388 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

DEM'YANENKO, A.P.; [illegible] K.P. [Levut'leva, K.P.]; LYSENKO, L.N. [Lysenko, L.M.]; FEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fedorova'ka, C.C.]

Actinomycetes-antagonists from the soils of the Kiev region. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.5:7-10 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

FEDOROVSKAYA, Ye.A. [Fedorovs'ka, O.O.]; LEONT'YEVA, K.P. [Leont'ieva, K.P.]

Antagonistic properties of some soil bacteria. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.2:42-45 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

LEONT'YEVA, L.A.

AUTHOR: Selitskaya S.F., Engineer and Leont'eva, L.A., Engineer.

TITLE: Concerning the volt-ampere characteristics and charging conditions of lead, and nickel-iron accumulators. (O vol'tampernykh kharakteristikakh i zaryadnykh rezhimakh svintsovo-i zhelezonikelevykh akhumulyatornykh batarey. 110-6-20/24

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry) 1957, Vol.28, No.6, pp.70-72 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, some motor trucks will be equipped with nickel-iron accumulators type 3 x 3 CЖН-70 in place of lead accumulators 2 x 3 CT-70. It is therefore of interest to compare the volt-ampere characteristic of lead and nickel-iron batteries and also to ascertain the best way of charging them on an automobile. An investigation was made into motor starting conditions, particularly at low temperatures. In making the tests allowance was made for the fact that in automobile service accumulators are charged discontinuously. The batteries were first partially discharged and then somewhat recharged after which starter tests were carried out. The results of the tests are given in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1 shows that at low temperatures (-18 °C) if the

Card 1/3

Concerning the volt-ampere characteristics and charging conditions of lead, and nickel-iron accumulators. (Cont.)

110-6-20/24

accumulator is charged and discharged successively the power given out by a lead accumulator is practically independent of the state of discharge whilst that of a nickel-iron accumulator diminishes appreciably if the accumulator is partially discharged. At a temperature of 25 °C (Fig. 3) the power delivered by a lead accumulator that is discharged and partially charged in turn also depends less on the degree of discharge than in the case of nickel-iron accumulators. (Fig.4). The experimental data that was obtained may be used to state desirable charging conditions for lead and nickel-iron accumulators on automobiles. Recent investigations have shown that in modern lead accumulators with improved types of case, separators, and expanders for the negative electrodes undercharging of the battery does not lead to sulphating and other harmful consequences. However, lead accumulators can readily be damaged by overcharging. Therefore, the charging conditions for lead accumulators on automobiles should primarily be designed to protect them from gross overcharging.

Card 2/3

Concerning the volt-ampere characteristics and charging conditions of lead, and nickel-iron accumulators. (Cont.)

110-6-20/24

Nickel-iron accumulators on the other hand are subject to damage by undercharging but overcharging does them hardly any harm. Automobile charging rates should be arranged accordingly.

There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Branch of NIAN (Filial NIAN).

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1956.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

LEONT'YEVA, L. A.

5(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy...; [sbornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary); B.N. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Losev, P.D. Lukovtsev, Professor; Z.A. Solov'yeva; V.V. Stender, Professor; and G.M. Florianovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodepositon and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Card 33/34

Transactions of the Fourth Conference (Cont.) SOV/2216

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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9-30-59

Card 34/34

TOKMALAYEV, S.F., dotsent [deceased]; KUZHELEV, N.S., dotsent; OSTROVITYANOV, K.V., akademik; ALEKSEYEV, A.M., dotsent; KUDROV, V.M.; LEONT'YEV, L.A. Prinimali uchastiye: BELYAYEVA, Z.N., kand.ekon. nauk; MRACHKOVSKAYA, I.M., kand.ekonom.nauk; RYNDINA, M.N., kand.ekonom.nauk; SHIRINSKIY, I.D., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; TUMASHEV, A.I., kand.ekonom.nauk; PROKOP'YEV, S.P., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Capitalist production method] Kapitalisticheskii sposob proizvodstva. Moskva. Pt.2. 1960. 357 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Leont'yev).

(Economics)

S/079/60/030/011/002/026
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Kostsova, A. G. and Leont'yeva, L. B.

TITLE: Investigation of Alkane Sulfonic Acids. XXIII. Synthesis and Properties of Some Esters of Methane Sulfonic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 11, pp. 3541-3542

TEXT: The purpose of the present paper was the synthesis of some methane sulfonic acid esters which are described, but not sufficiently characterized, in publications, as well as some new esters of this acid. The authors obtained: bis (methane sulfonate) of ethylene glycol (I), bis (methane sulfonate) of α,γ-butylene glycol (II), tri-(methane sulfonate) of glycerol (III), methane sulfonate of ethylene chlorohydrin (IV), bis (methane sulfonate) of α-chlorohydrin of glycerol (V), of which (II) and (V) have so far not been described. The reaction took place by mixing methane sulfochloride with the corresponding alcohol in pyridine medium under cooling with subsequent precipitation of the ester by means of acid. The esters (II) - (V) resulted in good yields, (I), however, in

Investigation of Alkane Sulfonic Acids. XXIII. Synthesis and Properties of Some Esters of Methane Sulfonic Acid

S/079/60/030/011/002/026
B001/B066

poor yield. There are 1 table and 4 references: 3 Soviet, 1 Belgian, 1 German, 1 British, and 1 Canadian.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1959

Card 2/2

KOSTSOVA, A.G.; LEONT'YEVA, L.B.

Alkanesulfonic acids. Part 23: Synthesis and properties of some esters of methanesulfonic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3541-3542 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Methanesulfonic acid)

LEONT'YEVA, L.D.; OZERETSKOVSKIY, N.A.; KOKORIN, I.N.

Adaptational-protective reaction of the organism in diptheria intoxication. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.3:37-42 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

LEONT'YEVA, L.G.

Dysentery control in Klin District, Moscow Province. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.5:25-30 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A. Semashko Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. Direktor Ye.D. Ashurkov.
(KLIN DISTRICT--DYSENTERY)

LEONT'YEVA, L.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Work of sanitary and epidemiological stations under the new industrial administration system. Gig. i san. 23 no.12:36-39 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N. A. Semashko AMN SSSR.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
in Russia (Rus))

ZHUKOV, A.Ye.; LEONT'YEVA, L.G.

Activities of a polyclinic at the Stalinogorsk Chemical Plant in Tula Province in lowering morbidity among workers. Sov.zdrav. 18 no.10:8-13 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Stalinogorskogo khimkombinata (Tul'skaya oblast').
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)
(CHEMICAL INDUSTRY)

LEONT'YEVA, L.G.

Diphteria and some of its epidemiological characteristics in foreign countries. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 8 no.2:21-24 F'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A. Semashko.

L 26555-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6017362 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0556/0558

AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N.; Perevalova, E. G.; Leont'yeva, L. I.; Ustynyuk, Yu. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Triferrocenylchloromethane hydrochloride

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 556-558

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, perchloric acid, perchlorate, hydrogen chloride, organoiron compound

ABSTRACT: The ionic triferrocenylmethylperchlorate and triferrocenylchloromethane hydrochloride were synthesized by reaction of triferrocenylcarbinol with perchloric acid in benzene and anhydrous HCl in ether, respectively.

$$(C_5H_5FeC_5H_4)_3COH \xrightarrow{HClO_4} (C_5H_5FeC_5H_4)_3CClO_4$$

$$(C_5H_5FeC_5H_4)_3COH \xrightarrow{HCl} (C_5H_5FeC_5H_4)_3CCl\cdot HCl$$

In polar solutions triferrocenylchloromethane hydrochloride decomposes to form ferrocenylfulvene. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jul65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 542.91+541.49+546.72

L 26554-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6017364 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0558/0559

AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N.; Perevalova, E. G.; Leont'yeva, L. I.; Ustynyuk, Yu. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) 24 B

TITLE: Reactions of triferrocenylchloromethane hydrochloride

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 558-559

TOPIC TAGS: organoiron compound, chlorinated organic compound, organomagnesium compound, organosodium compound, organolithium compound, chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: Triferrocenylchloromethane hydrochloride reacts with nucleophilic reagents (organomagnesium and organosodium compounds, lithium aluminohydride, sodium methylate and sodium cyanide) to form the corresponding derivatives of triferrocenylmethane. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 542.91+541.49+546.72

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; PEREVALOVA, E.G.; LEONT'YEVA, L.I.; USTYNYUK, Yu.A.

Ferrocenylmethylthiol and methyl(ferrocenylmethyl) sulfide.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1696-1697 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 27456-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5027691 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/65/000/010/1882/1884

AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N.; Perevalova, E. G.; Leont'yeva, L. I.; Ustynyuk, Yu. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

42
B

TITLE: Synthesis of 1,2-disubstituted ferrocenes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 10, 1965, 1882-1884

TOPIC TAGS: ferrocene, chemical reaction, desulfurization, chemical reduction

ABSTRACT: The reduction of 1,2-(2'-thia-4'-ketotetramethylene)ferrocene (I) was investigated in order to find suitable methods for the synthesis of homoannular disubstituted ferrocenes. I was desulfurized with Raney nickel to form 1,2-methylethyl- and 1,2-methylacetylferrocene. Reduction of I with lithium aluminum hydride gave 1,2-(2'-thia-4'-hydroxytetramethylene)ferrocene (II). Reduction of I in the presence of aluminum chloride gave 1,2-(2'-thiatetramethylene)-ferrocene, a small amount of II, and methylferrocene, and in one instance, 1,2-(2'-thia-3',4'-dehydrotetramethylene)ferrocene. Orig. art. has: 2 equations.

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.91+547.35+546.72

Card 2/2

L 27456-66

ACC NR: AP5027691

SUB CODE: OC/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

TSUKERVANIK, I.P.; LEONT'YEVA, L.I.

Methods of synthesis of ortho- and para-benzylphenols. Uzb. khim. zhur. 9 no. 4:33-34 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Submitted Sept. 19, 1964.

LEONT'YEVA, L.P.

LEONT'EVA, L. P., SHEMDEROV, L. A.

Hyotonic reaction of the pupil following alcoholization of the second branch of the trigeminal nerve. Vest. oft., 29:6, Nov.-Dec. 50. p. 34-5

CLML 20, 3, March 1951

LEONT'YEVA, Lidiya Pavlovna; ABDULGAFAROV, Ye., red.; POPOVICHENKO, T., tekhn. red.

[Old age retreats] Starost' otstupaet. Alma-Ata, Kazgosizdat, 1963. 197 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Kazakhstan--Aged) (Longevity)

ISHCHUK, Yu.L.; SYSUYEV, I.A.; LEONT'YEVA, L.S.

Improvement of the technological process for preparing lead stearate. Trudy BONMZ no.1:16-19 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Lead salts) (Stearic acid)