LOGINOV, Ye.N. (Magnitogorsk, ul. Mira, d.67, korpus 1, kv.35)

Malignant thecoma of the left ovary metastazing into uterine fibromyoma. Vop. onk. 10 no.4:85-86 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti (nachal'nik - S.L. Aronov) Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata.

LOGINOV, Ye.N.

Tuberculous liver abscess. Probl. tub. no.4:85-86 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Mediko-sanitarnaya chast' (nachal'nik S.L. Aronov) Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata.

SINOTOVA, Ye.N.; VOBETSKIY, M.F.; LOGINOV, Yu.N.; YEVTIKHEYEV, L.N.

Exchange of phenyl groups in organomercury and organomagnesium compounds. Radiokhimiia 1 no.6:687-690 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Mercury organic compounds) (Magnesium organic compounds) (Carbon--Isotopes)

LOGINOV, Yu.Ye.; YAKOVSLEV, K.I.

γ-rays from As^{74}. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 36 no.3:940 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR.
(Gamma rays) (Arsenic--Isotopes)

BERESTOVOY, A. M.; KONDUROV, I. A.; LOGINOV, Yu. Ye.

"Investigation of Cascade Transitions in the Reaction $Sc^{45}(n,\gamma)Sc^{46}$."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

FTI

L 14487-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD/AFWL/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048640 S/0048/64/028/010/1695/1700

AUTHOR: Berestovoy, A.M.; Kondurov, I.A.; Loginov, Yu.Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of cascade transitions in the radiative capture of neutrons by Sc^{45} [Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14-22 Feb 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.10, 1964, 1695-1700

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear physics, excited state, gamma emission, neutron capture, scandium, nuclear spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: Delayed coincidences were observed between the soft γ-rays accompanying the $Sc^{45}(n,\gamma)Sc^{46}$ reaction, and a level scheme was derived for the low-lying levels of Sc^{46}. This nucleus was chosen for study because it is light and spherical, and should therefore have a simple level scheme. The specimen was exposed to the 1 cm diameter collimated thermal neutron beam from the heavy water reactor at the Physicotechnical Institute of the AN SSSR. The detectors of the scintillation spectrometer were located 5 cm from the specimen at right angles to the neutron beam. Delays from 10^{-9} to 10^{-7} sec were determined with a time-to-amplitude converter and a

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L 14487-65 5
ACCESSION NR: AP4048640

pulse height analyzer. Delays from 10^{-3} to $1-^{-1}$ sec were determined by chopping the neutron beam. Longer delays were investigated with a pendulum conveyer that brought the specimen from the beam to the spectrometer. The γ-ray energies determined with the scintillation spectrometer were in satisfactory agreement with those measured with a crystal spectrometer by N.P.Fiebiger, N.C.Rasmussen, J.M.Neill and I.Rahman (BAPS 7 (II),4,302,1962), and the latter energies were employed in constructing the level diagram. The results of (d,p) measurements (Nuclear Data Sheets,A-46;J.Rapoport, A.Sperduto,and W.W.Bueshner,BAPS 8,48,1963) were also employed in constructing the diagram. Each γ-transition and level is discussed in some detail, and the resulting level scheme is shown in the Enclosure. "In conclusion, the authors consider it their pleasant duty to express their gratitude to D.M.Kaminker for his constant interest in the work, to L.V.Groshev, L.K.Peker and O.I.Sumbayev for valuable discussions, and to N.V.Cheburin for assistance in the measurements." Orig.art.has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 007

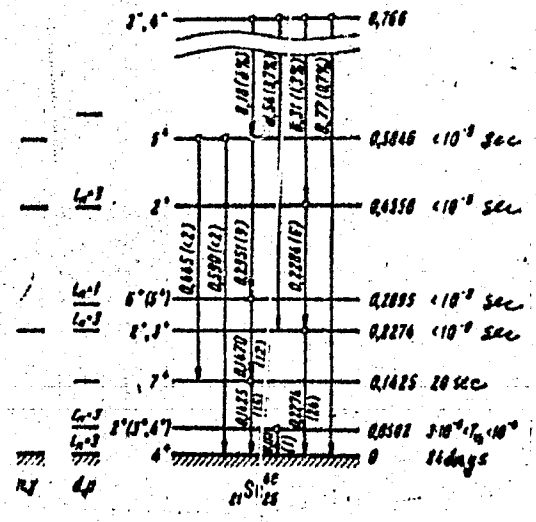
2/3

L 14487-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048640

0

ENCLOSURE: 01



Level diagram for Sc^{45}

Card 3/3

L 14488-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/AFWL/SSD/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048641 S/0048/64/028/010/1701/1703

AUTHOR: Berestovoy, A.M.; Kordurov, I.A.; Loginov, Yu.Ye. B

TITLE: Retarded transitions in Eu^{152} and Eu^{154} [Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14-22 Feb 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriy fizicheskaya, v.28, no.10, 1964, 1701-1703

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear physics, excited state, gamma emission, neutron capture, nuclear spectroscopy, europium

ABSTRACT: Delayed coincidences were observed between the soft and hard γ-rays produced by thermal neutron capture in Eu^{151} and Eu^{153}. These nuclei were selected for study because they lie near the boundary between spherical and deformed nuclei. The specimens were exposed to the 1 cm diameter thermal neutron beam of the heavy water reactor at the Physicotechnical Institute of the AN SSSR. The γ-rays were detected by 4 x 4 cm^2 NaI crystals, and the delays were determined with a time-to-amplitude converter. One soft γ-ray (90 keV) was observed from Eu^{152} and two (68 and 97 keV) from Eu^{154}. These followed the hard γ-rays with delays that indicated lifetimes of 4 x 10^{-7}, 4 x 10^{-6} and 7 x 10^{-8}, respectively. The internal conversion coefficients

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for these γ-transitions were determined by examining delayed γ-X coincidences. From the measured delays and internal conversion coefficients, it is concluded that the 68 keV γ-ray is due to an E1 transition, the 90 keV to an E1 transition with a slight admixture of M2, and the 97 keV to an E2 transition. The 90 keV Eu^{152} γ-ray had previously been ascribed to an E2 transition (A.M.Berestovoy, D.M.Kaminker, I. A.Kondurov,Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz.45,892,1963). "The authors express their gratitude to D.M.Kaminker for his constant interest, and to N.V.Cheburin for assistance with the measurements." Orig.art.has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

ACC NR: AP6019606 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/002/0209/0213

AUTHOR: Berestovoy, A.M.; Kondurov,I.A.; Loginov, Yu.Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Delayed gamma transitions in Re-186 and Re-188 induced in neutron capture reactions /Report, Fifteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Nuclear Structure, held at Minsk, 25 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 2, 1966, 209-213

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear spectroscopy, nuclear structure, rhenium, gamma spectrum, gamma transition, half life

ABSTRACT: Delayed gamma transitions have been investigated and lifetimes of excited states have been measured in Re^{186} and Re^{188}. Small (50 mg) samples of metallic rhenium enriched in Re^{185} or Re^{187} were irradiated in the collimated thermal neutron beam from the water-moderated reactor of the Physicotechnical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The gamma rays from the irradiated samples were detected with two NaI: Tl scintillators connected into a fast-slow coincidence circuit. Half-lives were measured with the aid of a time-to-pulse height converter. Five lines ranging in energy from 63 to 255 keV were detected in the 12 nanosec delayed γ ray spectrum of Re^{188}. The half-life measured for this group of lines (of which the 63 keV lin...

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ACC NR: AP6019606

was by far the most intense) was 11.7 ± 1.2 nanosec. In the 10 nanosec delayed spectrum of Re^{188} there were detected four lines ranging in energy from 62 to 205 keV. The 205 keV line did not appear in the 20 nanosec delayed spectrum, and its half-life was found to be 4.6 ± 0.3 nanosec. The measured half-life of the longer lived group of Re^{188} states was 7.7 ± 0.6 nanosec. The nature of the observed states is discussed and a level diagram for Re^{188} is presented. The authors thank D.M. Kaminker for valuable advice and fruitful discussions. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG. REF: 005 OTH REF: 007

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L 41318-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6019633 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/002/0359/0366

AUTHOR: Berestovoy,A.M.; Kondurov, I.A.; Loginov,Yu.Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation with the aid of a Ge(Li) semiconductor detector of the soft gamma radiation of the odd-odd nuclei Sc-46, Mn-56, Co-60, As-76, Ag-108, Ag-110, In-116, and Cs-134 produced in neutron capture reactions /Report, Fifteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Nuclear Structure, held at Minsk, 25 January to 2 February 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 2, 1966, 359-366

TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectrum, gamma detector, semiconductor device, soft gamma ray, scandium, manganese, cobalt, arsenic, silver, indium, cesium

ABSTRACT: The authors have recorded the low energy (50 to 700 keV) γ-ray spectra of Sc^{46}, Mn^{56}, Co^{60}, As^{76}, Ag^{108}, Ag^{110}, In^{116}, and Cs^{134} produced in (n,γ) reactions on Sc^{45}, Mn^{55}, etc., by means of a 15 mm diameter 1 mm thick lithium drifted germanium detector of the type described elsewhere by O.A.Matveyev (Atomnaya energiya, 16, 362 (1964)). The detector was mounted near the bottom of a Dewar flask containing liquid nitrogen and shielded on the sides with a large block of lead. The detector was shielded from the target (mounted below the Dewar with 5 mm of lead. The target was

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L 41318-65

ACC NR: AP6019633

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irradiated with thermal neutrons filtered through 10 cm of lead in the care of the reactor and further moderated with 25 cm of quartz. Energy calibration was effected with the aid of monochromatic γ rays from Te^{123m} and Cs^{137}, and with γ rays from Hf^{181}. The spectra were recorded with a 256-channel pulse height analyzer. The eight spectra are presented graphically, compared with the findings of other investigators and discussed. The present findings were mostly in agreement with those of other authors. In many cases improved energy evaluations were obtained, owing to the high energy resolution of the semiconductor detector as compared with the scintillators frequently employed for soft γ-ray measurements. Two new lines (at 159 and 257 keV) were found in the Co^{60} spectrum, and a number of new lines were found in the Cs^{134} spectrum. The As^{76} spectrum was not in agreement with the findings of V. Cojocaru, D.Dorcioman, D.Dragomirescu and M.Cristu (Rev. Phys. Buoresti, 5, 211 (1960)). The authors thank D.M.Kaminker for support and valuable discussions, and L.V.Maslova, O.A.Matveyev, and N.B.Strokan for preparing the semiconductor counter. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG. REF: 009 OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

1. LOGINOV, Z.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cement

7. Some problems of effective utilization of high quality cements, Za ekon.mat no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

LOGINOV, Z., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

On the most efficient capacity for new cement plants. Stroi.mat., izdel. i konstr. 1 no.6:21-24 Je '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Cement industries)

LOGINOV, Z.I., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk

The best capacity for a cement plant. TSement 21 no.4:3-6 Ag'55.
(Cement industries) (MLRA 8:11)

LOGINOV, Z.I.; GIMPEL'SON, A.Z., red.; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Distribution of the production and transport of cement] Razmeshchenie proizvodstva i perevozki tsementa. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1957. 114 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Cement industries)

Log. Pos. 2

LOGINOV, Z., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Location of the cement industry. Stroi.mat. 3 no.7:18-21 Jl '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Cement industries)

LOGINOV, Z.I., kand. ekon. nauk.

Economic indices for the work of the cement industry during the fifth and sixth five-year plans. Trudy NIITSement no.10:68-85 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Cement industries)

GELINDVA, M.M., red.; YEGORYCHEV, A.M., red.[deceased]; KOLENKOV, V.A., red.; LEVMAN, B.S., red.; LOGINOV, Z.I., red.; MAYKOV, N.K., red.; SMIRNOV, L.I., red.; ERLANDETS, V.V., red.; SHNEYDER, Ye.B., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the section on building materials] Sektsiia stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 386 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stroitel'stvu. Moscow, 1958.
2. Glavnyy ekspert Otdela stroitel'nykh materialov i lesnoy promyshlennosti Gosstroya SSSR (for Maykov).
(Building materials)

3

AUTHOR: Loginov, Z.I. SOV/101-58-6-2/13

TITLE: On Some Problems of the Development of the Cement Industry of the USSR (O nekotorykh voprosakh razvitiya tsementnoy promyshlennosti SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1958, Nr 6, pp 6-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The production of the cement industry has increased 5.1 times since 1940, whereas total production increased only 3.8 times. In 1958 the total output was 33 million tons. Since 1950, twenty-three new plants with 90 revolving furnaces have been put into operation. In short revolving furnaces, the temperature of the waste gases is 400 - 500°C. The use of concentrators in which this heat is employed for drying, increases furnace productivity by 15 - 20%. The geographical distribution of the cement industry is still unsatisfactory. The Soviet North produces only 21% of its consumption. The cement industry will be developed by enlarging the present capacities. In many parts of the

Card 1/3

On Some Problems of the Development of the Cement Industry of the USSR

USSR plants of medium-sized and small capacity will be built. The average transportation distance will be reduced from 615 km in 1957 to 320-350 km in 1965. The production per worker increased from 1952 - 1958 by 2.1 times. A further increase of 70 - 85% is planned before 1965. It is known that for a capacity of 100,000 tons, an average of 150 workers are needed. In small plants, 500 - 600 workers are employed for each 100,000 tons. Here the productivity may still be increased. The prime cost in the 13 plants with a production of more than 600,000 tons, is only 80% of the average value: in small plants with a production of less than 200,000 tons it is 153%.

SOV/101-58-6-2/13

On Some Problems of the Development of the Cement Industry of the USSR

Modernization and enlarging of the present plants will increase the productivity by 70-80% and reduce the prime cost by 20-25%. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

KHOLIN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; LEVMAN, B.S., red.; LOGINOV, Z.I., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; LYUSOV, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; SHCHEPKIN, N.V., red.; KUZNETSOV, P.V., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Resources of the cement industry of the U.S.S.R.; based on data from the seminar of workers of the cement industry] Rezervy tsementnoi promyshlennosti SSSR; po materialam seminara rabotnikov tsementnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1959. 199 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tsementnoy promyshlennosti (NIItsement) (for Kholin). 3. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti (NIItsement) (for Loginov, Lyusov).
(Cement industries)

LOGINOV, Zakhariy Ivanovich; PETRUSHEV, I.M., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Cement industry of the U.S.S.R. and the outlook for its development] TSementnaia promyshlennost' SSSR i perspektivy ee razvitiia. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 251 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Cement industries)

LOGINOV, Z.; KHOROSHEV, M.

A pamphlet for builders and bank economists ("Planning the reduction of labor costs in housing construction" by A.Vinogradov. Reviewed by Z.Loginov, M.Khoroshev). Fin.SSSR 21 no.6:89-91 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Construction industry--Costs)
(Vinogradov, A.)

LOGINOV, Z.I.

Cement industry is on a new upswing. TSement 27 no.5:3-5 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Soveta po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Gosekonomsoveta SSSR.
(Cement industries)

LOGINOV, Z.I.

Lower the cost of cement. TSement 28 no.1:11-13 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

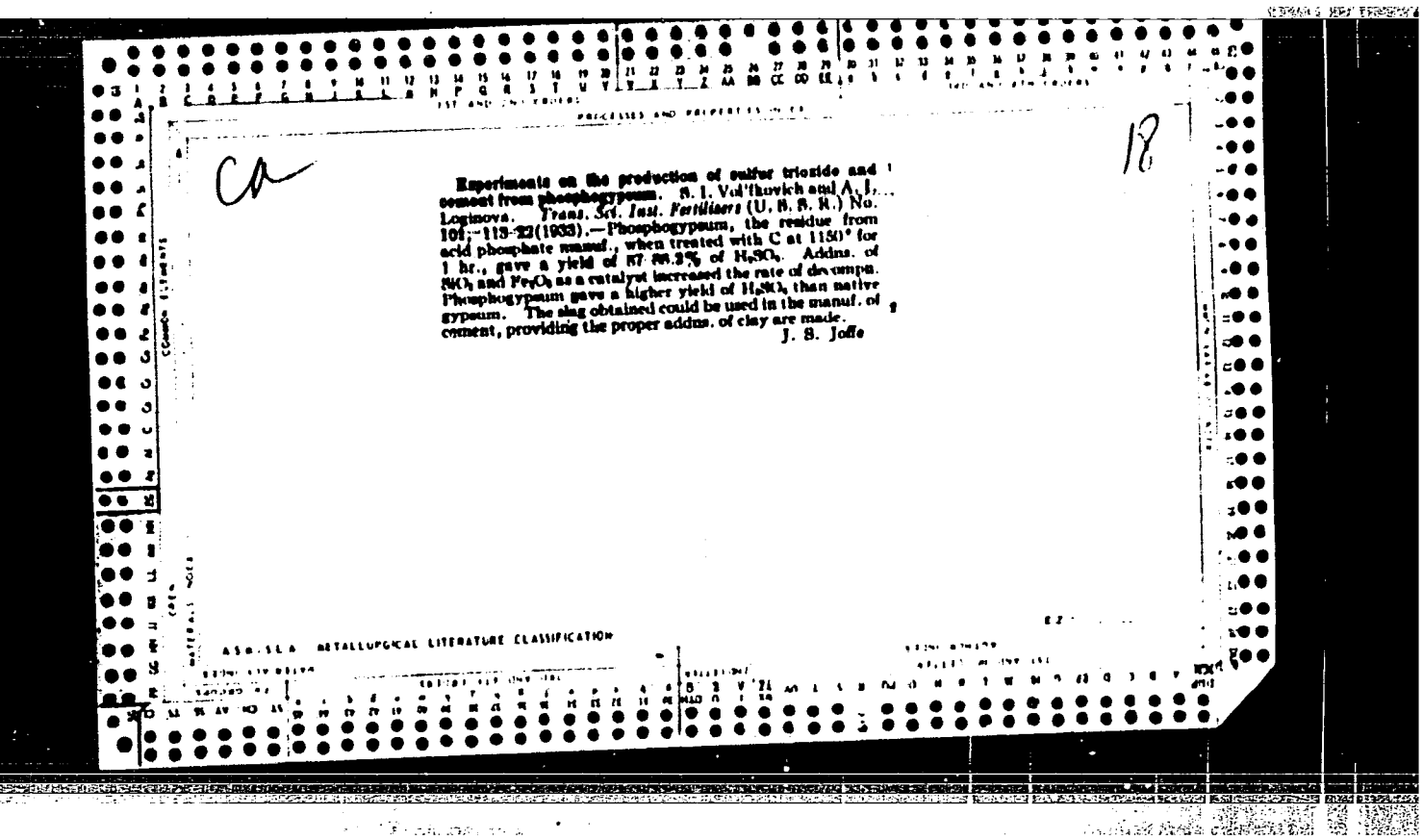
(Cement industries--Costs)

KLOKOVA, E. (Riga); LOGINOVA, A.(Riga)

Properties of the surface layers being formed upon the treatment of metals with brush, and the effect of these properties on the process of cohesion. Vestis Latv ak no.9:33-40 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut mashinovedeniya.

(Cohesion) (Metals)



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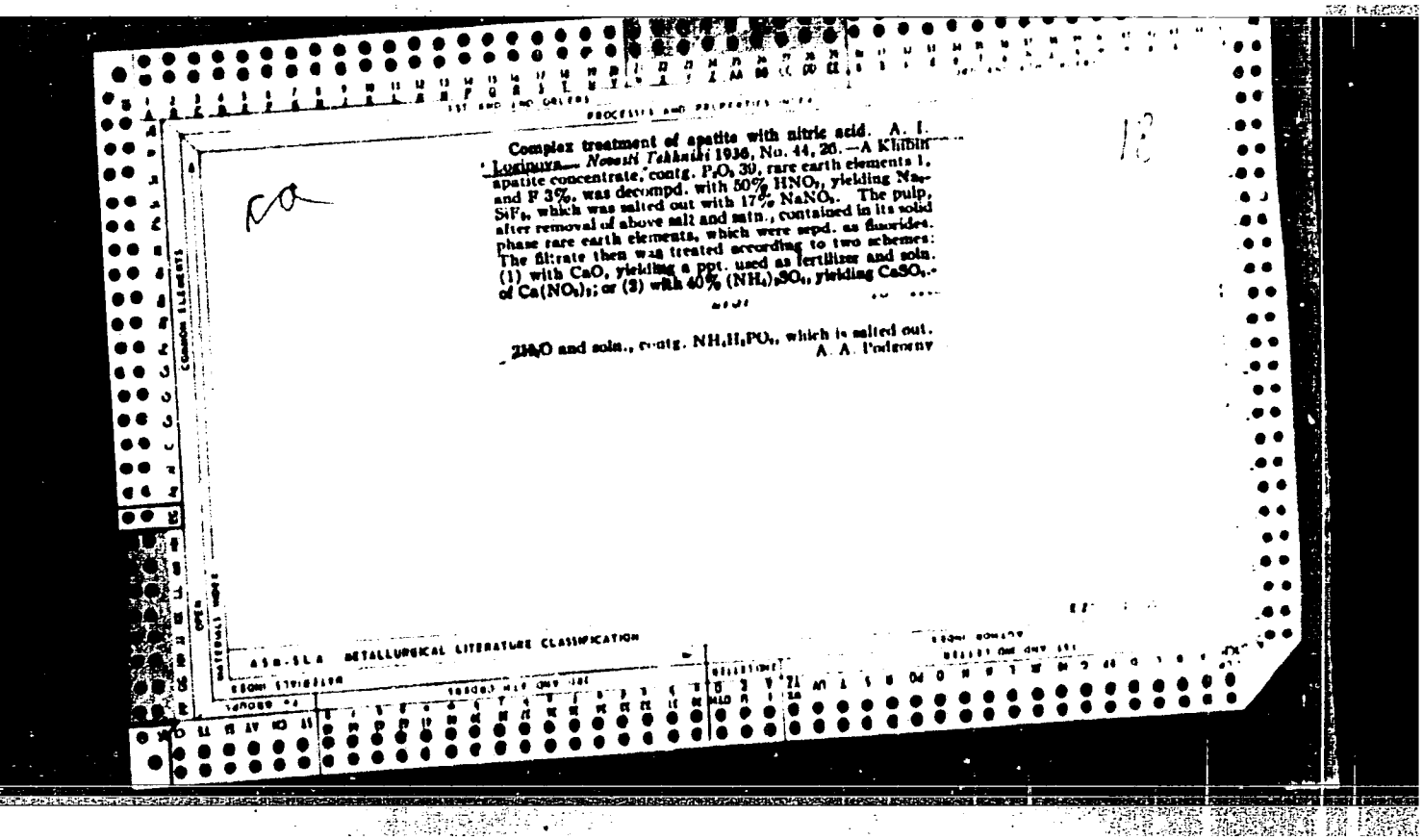
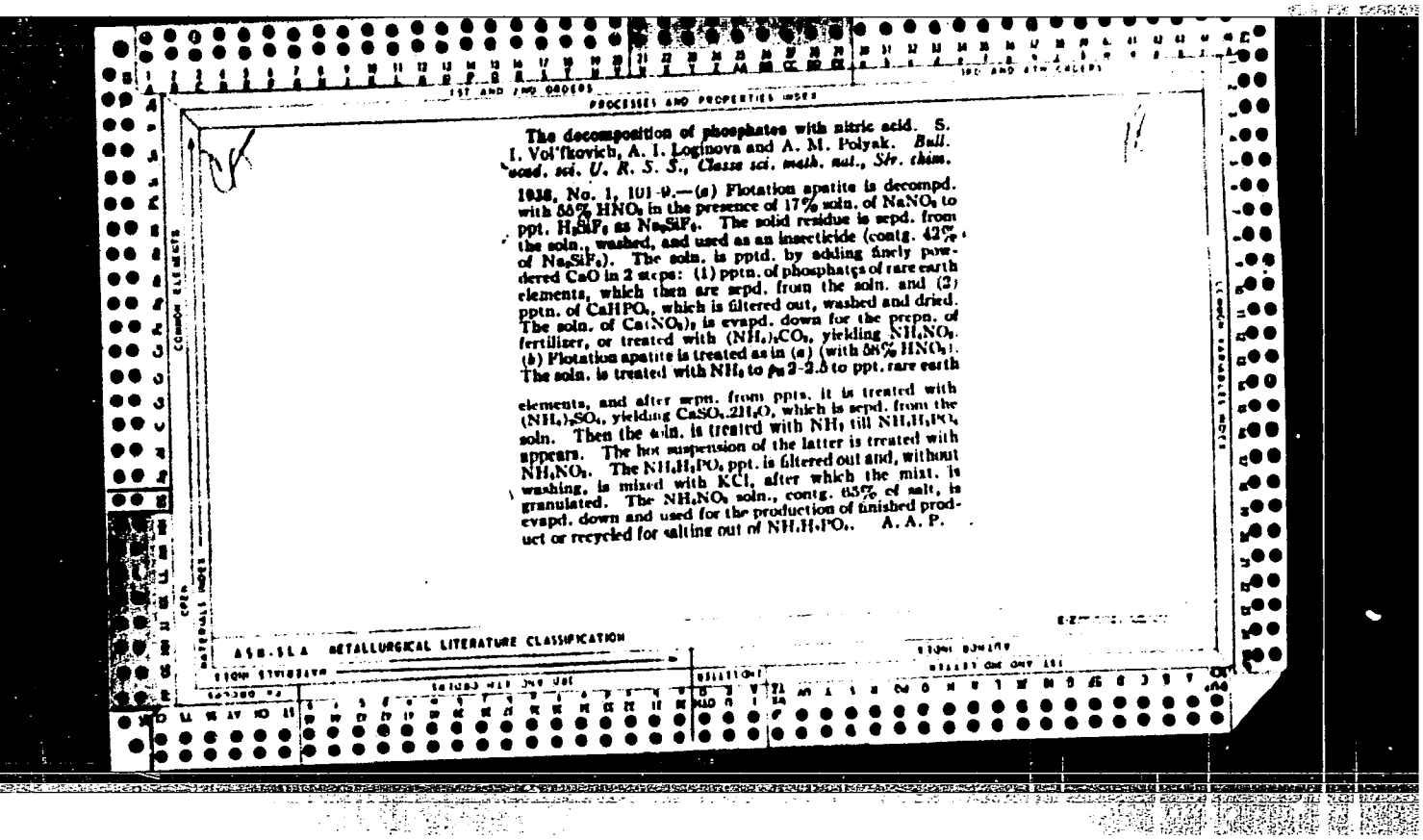
Experiments on the production of sulfur trioxide and cement from phosphogypsum. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. I. Loginova. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers* (U. S. S. R.) No. 101, 113-22(1933).—Phosphogypsum, the residue from acid phosphate manuf., when treated with C at 1150° for 1 hr., gave a yield of 87-88.2% of H_2SO_4. Additn. of SiO_2 and Fe_2O_3 as a catalyst increased the rate of decompn. Phosphogypsum gave a higher yield of H_2SO_4 than native gypsum. The slag obtained could be used in the manuf. of cement, providing the proper additn. of clay are made.
J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



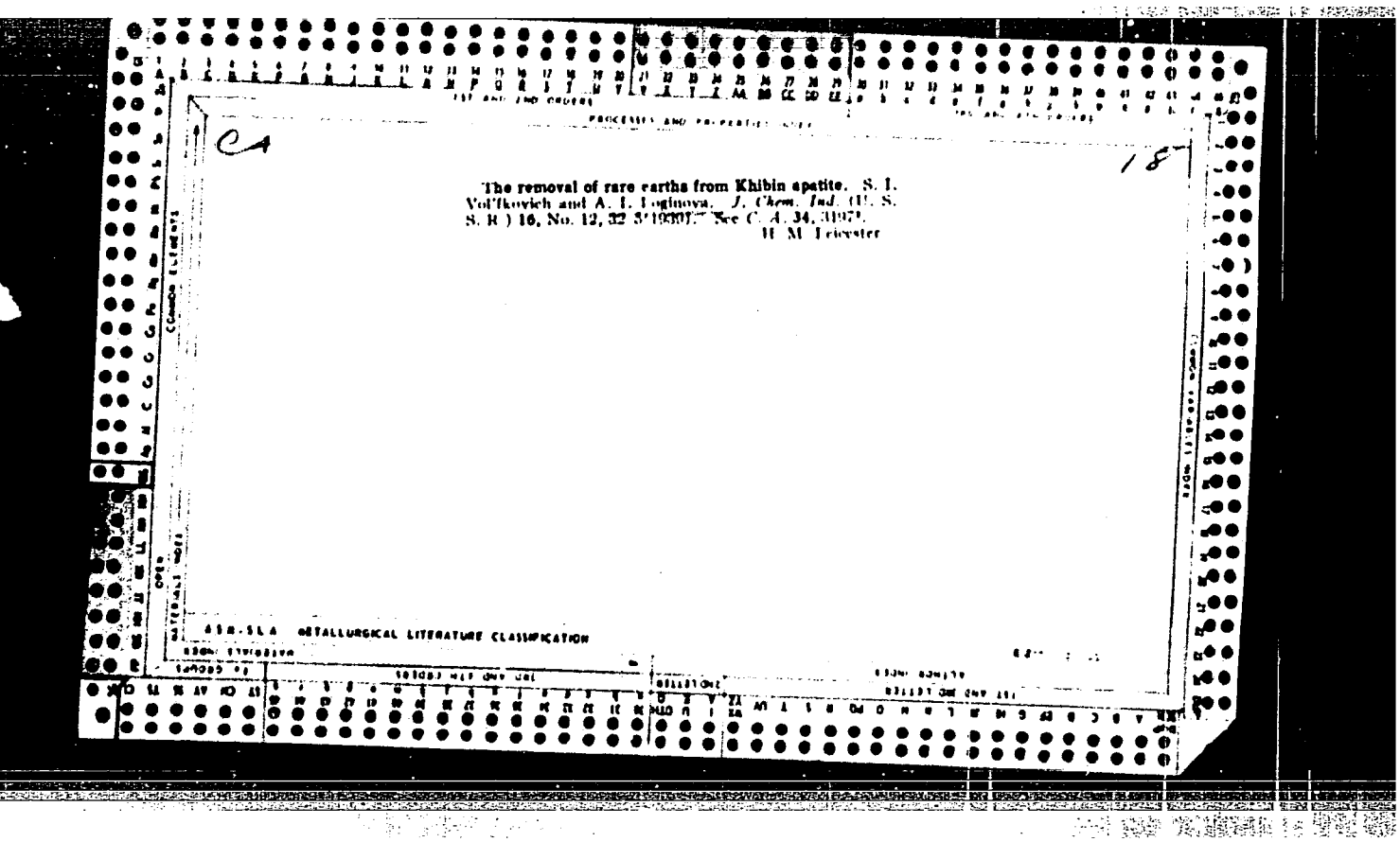
Complex treatment of apatite with nitric acid. A. I. Lupinova. *Novosti Tekhniki* 1936, No. 44, 26.—A Khibin apatite concentrate, contg. P_2O_5 30, rare earth elements 1, and F 3%, was decompd. with 50% HNO_3, yielding Na_2SiF_6, which was salted out with 17% $NaNO_3$. The pulp, after removal of above salt and satn., contained in its solid phase rare earth elements, which were sepd. as fluorides. The filtrate then was treated according to two schemes: (1) with CaO, yielding a ppt. used as fertilizer and soln. of $Ca(NO_3)_2$; or (2) with 40% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, yielding $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ and soln., contg. $NH_4H_2PO_4$, which is salted out.

A. A. Polgeony



The decomposition of phosphates with nitric acid. S. I. Vol'fkovich, A. I. Loginova and A. M. Polyak. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. math. nat., Sér. chim.* 1938, No. 1, 101-9.—(*a*) Flotation apatite is decompd. with 58% HNO_3 in the presence of 17% soln. of $NaNO_3$ to ppt. H_2SiF_6 as Na_2SiF_6. The solid residue is sepd. from the soln., washed, and used as an insecticide (contg. 42% of Na_2SiF_6). The soln. is pptd. by adding finely powdered CaO in 2 steps: (1) pptn. of phosphates of rare earth elements, which then are sepd. from the soln. and (2) pptn. of $CaHPO_4$, which is filtered out, washed and dried. The soln. of $Ca(NO_3)_2$ is evapd. down for the prepn. of fertilizer, or treated with $(NH_4)_2CO_3$, yielding NH_4NO_3. (*b*) Flotation apatite is treated as in (*a*) (with 58% HNO_3). The soln. is treated with NH_3 to pH 2-2.5 to ppt. rare earth elements, and after sepn. from ppts. it is treated with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, yielding $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, which is sepd. from the soln. Then the soln. is treated with NH_3 till $NH_4H_2PO_4$ appears. The hot suspension of the latter is treated with NH_4NO_3. The $NH_4H_2PO_4$ ppt. is filtered out and, without washing, is mixed with KCl, after which the mixt. is granulated. The NH_4NO_3 soln., contg. 65% of salt, is evapd. down and used for the production of finished product or recycled for salting out of $NH_4H_2PO_4$. A. A. P.

The nitric acid treatment of apatite. IV. Obtaining ammophos and ammonium nitrate. A. I. Logunova [illegible]. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, 28 [illegible] 3 [illegible]ovshchenskaya, *C. A.* 32, 18[illegible]. Apatite concentrates are decompd. with HNO_3 and the soln. is treated with $NaNO_3$ to ppt. Na_2SiF_6. The soln. should then contain [illegible] $Ca(NO_3)_2$. It is then treated with NH_3 at [illegible] until it is 50-60[illegible] neutralized. At this point, [illegible] of the rare earths present ppt. as phosphates. Their removal improves the quality of the gypsum pptd. later. The soln. is next treated with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ at 40-50[illegible]. After filtration of the $CaSO_4$, the soln. contains NH_4NO_3 and H_3PO_4. NH_3 is slowly added to this. [illegible] $NH_4H_2PO_4$ [illegible] ppts. first and is filtered off. Further addn. of NH_3 ppts. some CaF_2 and $CaSO_4$. When the *p*H is [illegible], addn. of NH_3 is stopped. The filtered soln. is heated to [illegible] and enough NH_4NO_3 is added to bring its concn. to [illegible]%. The soln. is cooled to 20° and [illegible] of the $NH_4H_2PO_4$ crystallizes. Evapn. of the soln. [illegible] NH_4NO_3. The gypsum from the process is treated with $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ to regenerate $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, which can be used again. H. M. [illegible]



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The removal of rare earths from Khibin apatite. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. I. Loginova. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, No. 12, 32-5(1933). See C. A. 34, 3197.
H. M. Leicester

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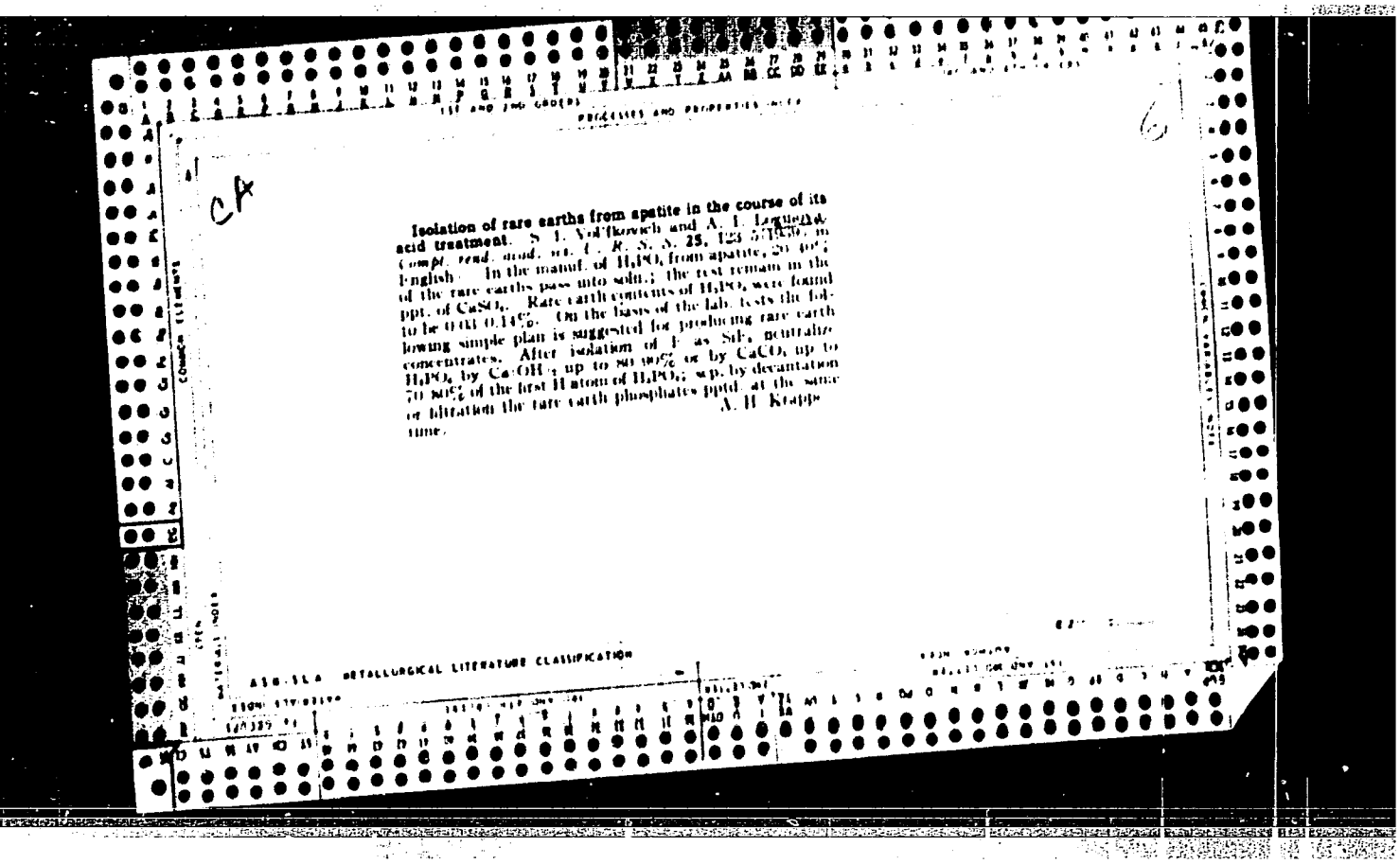


Isolation of rare earths from apatite in the course of its acid treatment. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. I. Leguenko. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* **25**, 125 5(1939). In English. In the manuf. of H_3PO_4 from apatite, 20–40% of the rare earths pass into soln.; the rest remain in the ppt. of $CaSO_4$. Rare earth contents of H_3PO_4 were found to be 0.01–0.14%. On the basis of the lab. tests the following simple plan is suggested for producing rare earth concentrates. After isolation of P as SiF_4, neutralize H_3PO_4 by $Ca(OH)_2$ up to 80–90% or by $CaCO_3$ up to 70–80% of the first H atom of H_3PO_4; sep. by decantation or filtration the rare earth phosphates pptd. at the same time.

A. H. Krappe

LOGINOVA, A. I.

"The Physical, Chemical, and Technical Analysis of Porcesses of Decomposition of Phosphates by Saltpeter Acid with Utilization of Waste," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No.5, 1940

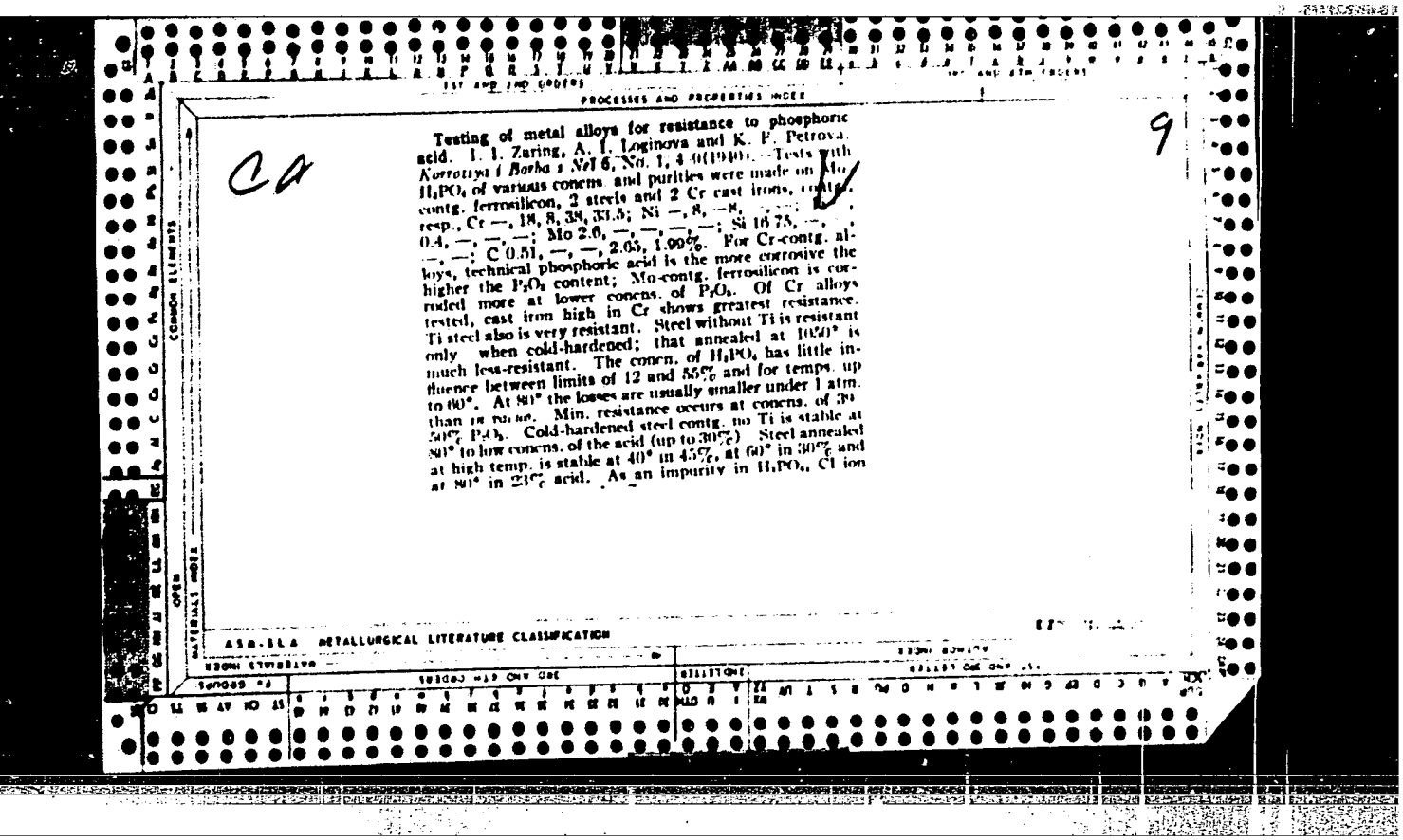
Sci. Inst. for Fertilization and Insecticides im. Samoylov

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

01 15

Treating phosphates with nitric acid. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. I. Loginova. *Nauch. Inst. Udobreniyam i Insektofungisidam im. Ya. V. Samoilova* 1919 39, 46-8(1940); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 6, 87-8; cf. *C. A.* 35, 4114[1]. — In the treatment of natural phosphates with HNO_3 to produce fertilizers contg. N and P, the main reaction is $Ca_5(PO_4)_3F + 10HNO_3 = 5Ca(NO_3)_2 + 3H_3PO_4 + HF$. F is sepd. in the form of Na_2SiF_6 or K_2SiF_6 by adding salts of Na or K to the ext. Compds. of the rare earths of the Ce group are pptd. at the beginning of the process, and these rare earth compds. are valuable by-products. For subsequent treatment of the ext. the following 2 methods gave best results. (1) Treat the ext. with lime or ground limestone, producing K_2HPO_4 in the solid phase and $Ca(NO_3)_2$ in the soln. Filter and evap. A ppt. is obtained contg. 45% of assimilable P_2O_5 and $Ca(NO_3)_2$. The method is simple, but the product is hygroscopic. (2) Sep. the rare earths from the ext., add $(NH_4)_2PO_4$ and NH_3. $CaSO_4$ seps. in the solid phase and the soln. contains $(NH_4)_2PO_4$ and NH_4NO_3, which can be obtained as a mixt. by filtering and evapg. the soln. or separately by utilizing the decrease of the soly. of $(NH_4)_2PO_4$ with the increase of the concn. of NH_4NO_3. This method is the more complex technologically. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



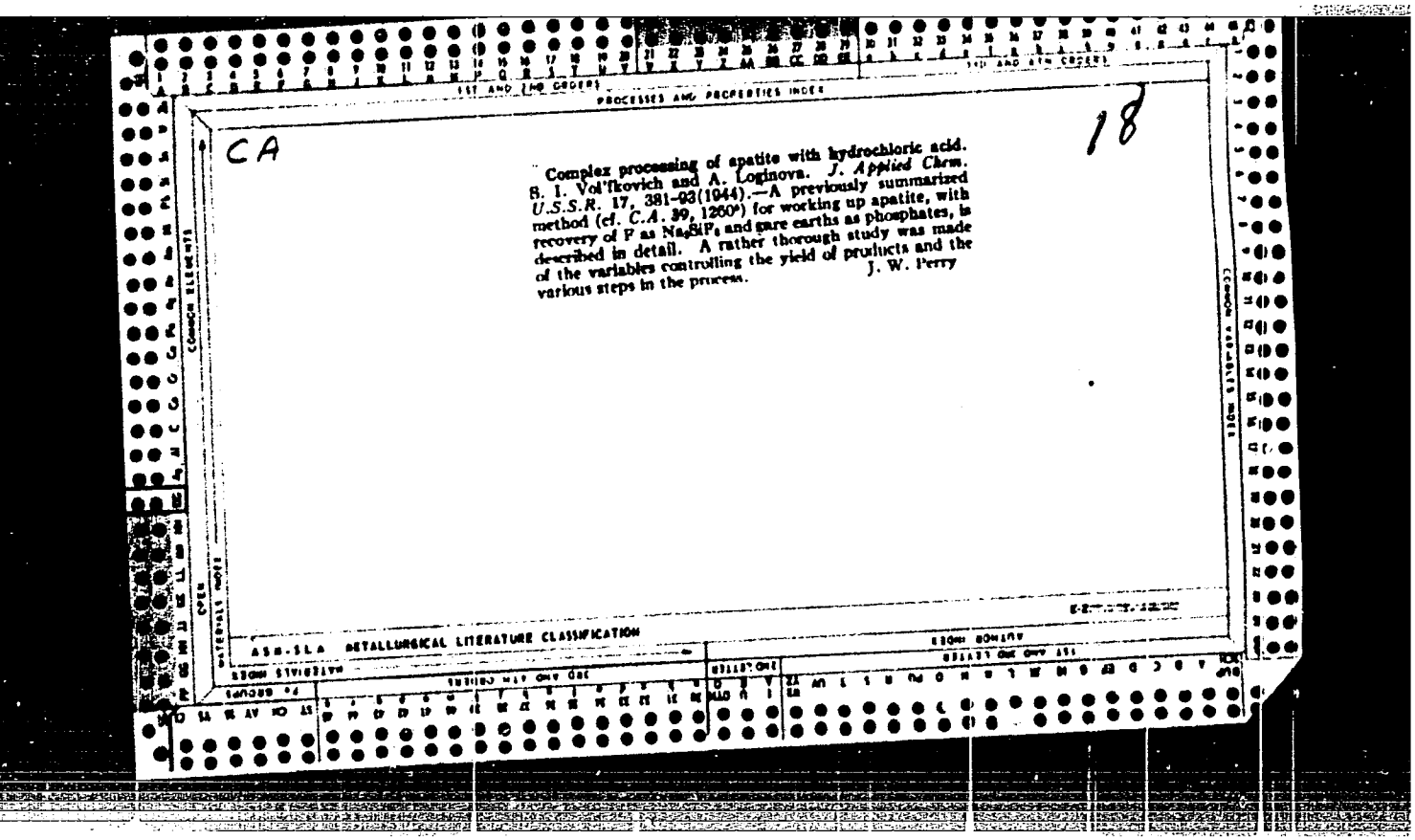
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

9

Testing of metal alloys for resistance to phosphoric acid. I. I. Zaring, A. I. Loginova and K. F. Petrova. *Korroziya i Borba s Nei* 6, No. 1, 4-40(1940).—Tests with H_3PO_4 of various concns. and purities were made on Mo-contg. ferrosilicon, 2 steels and 2 Cr cast irons, contg., resp., Cr —, 18, 8, 38, 31.5; Ni —, 8, —8, —, —, —, 0.4, —, —, —; Mo 2.6, —, —, —, —; Si 16.75, —, —, —, —; C 0.51, —, —, 2.65, 1.99%. For Cr-contg. alloys, technical phosphoric acid is the more corrosive the higher the P_2O_5 content; Mo-contg. ferrosilicon is corroded more at lower concns. of P_2O_5. Of Cr alloys tested, cast iron high in Cr shows greatest resistance. Ti steel also is very resistant. Steel without Ti is resistant only when cold-hardened; that annealed at 1050° is much less-resistant. The concn. of H_3PO_4 has little influence between limits of 12 and 55% and for temps. up to 60°. At 80° the losses are usually smaller under 1 atm. than in vacuo. Min. resistance occurs at concns. of 30-50% P_2O_5. Cold-hardened steel contg. no Ti is stable at 80° to low concns. of the acid (up to 30%). Steel annealed at high temp. is stable at 40° in 45%, at 60° in 30% and at 80° in 21% acid. As an impurity in H_3PO_4, Cl ion

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



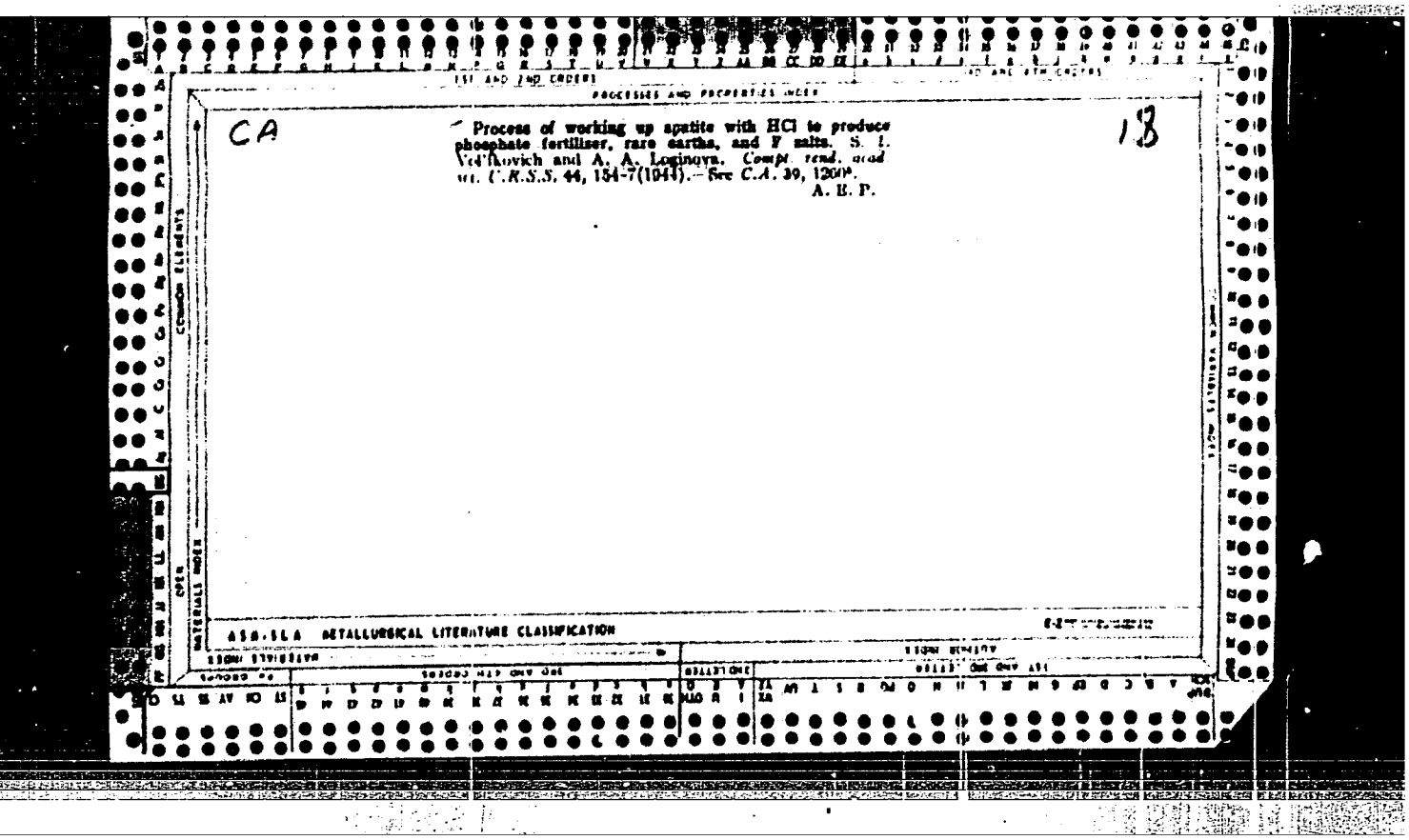
CA

18

Complex processing of apatite with hydrochloric acid. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. Loginova. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 17, 381–93(1944).—A previously summarized method (cf. *C.A.* 39, 1260⁹) for working up apatite, with recovery of P as $Na_5P_3O_{10}$ and rare earths as phosphates, is described in detail. A rather thorough study was made of the variables controlling the yield of products and the various steps in the process.

J. W. Perry

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930410017-6"

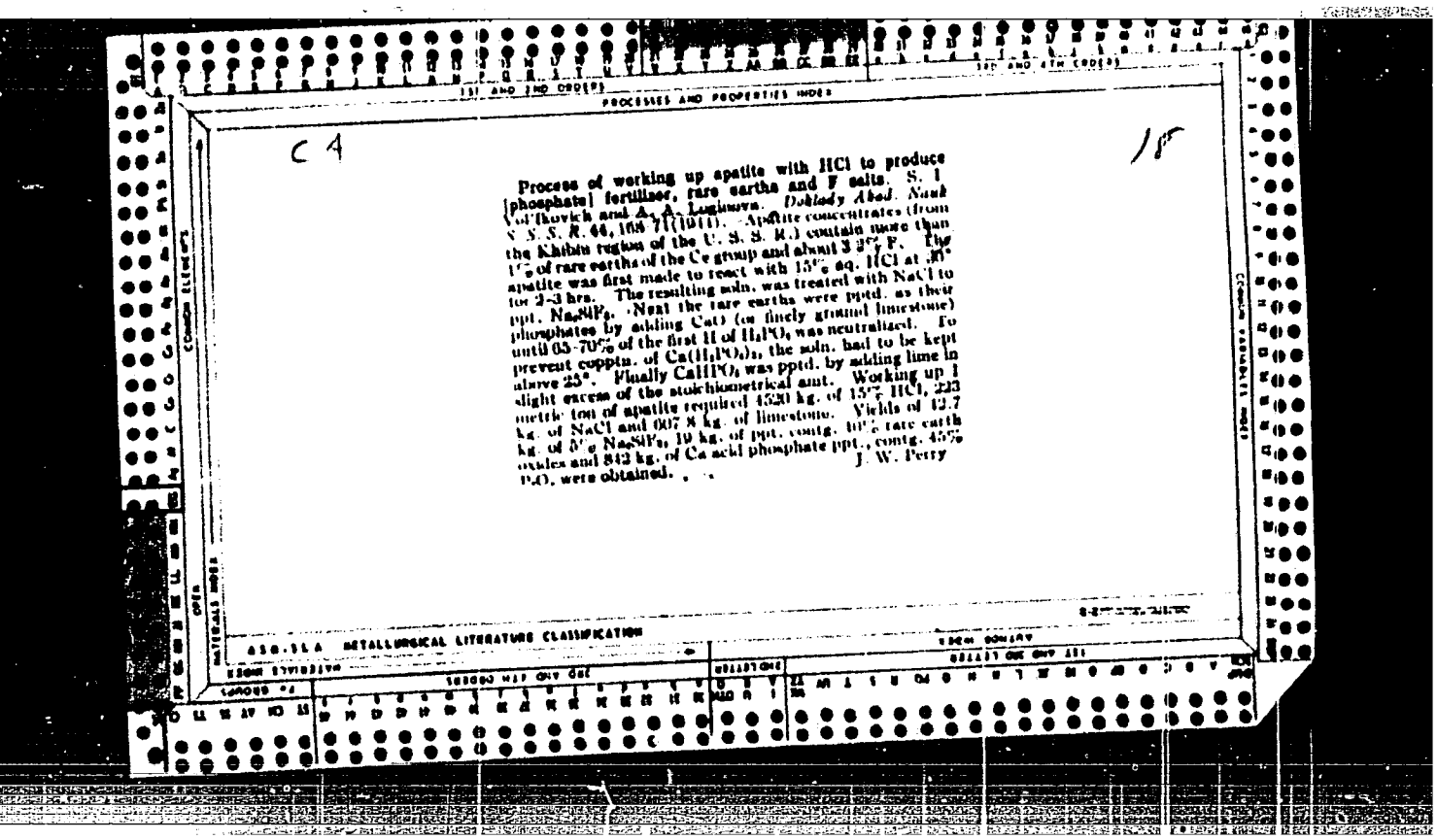


CA

13

Process of working up apatite with HCl to produce phosphate fertilizer, rare earths, and F salts. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. A. Loginova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 44, 154-7(1944).—See *C.A.* 39, 1200⁹.
A. B. P.

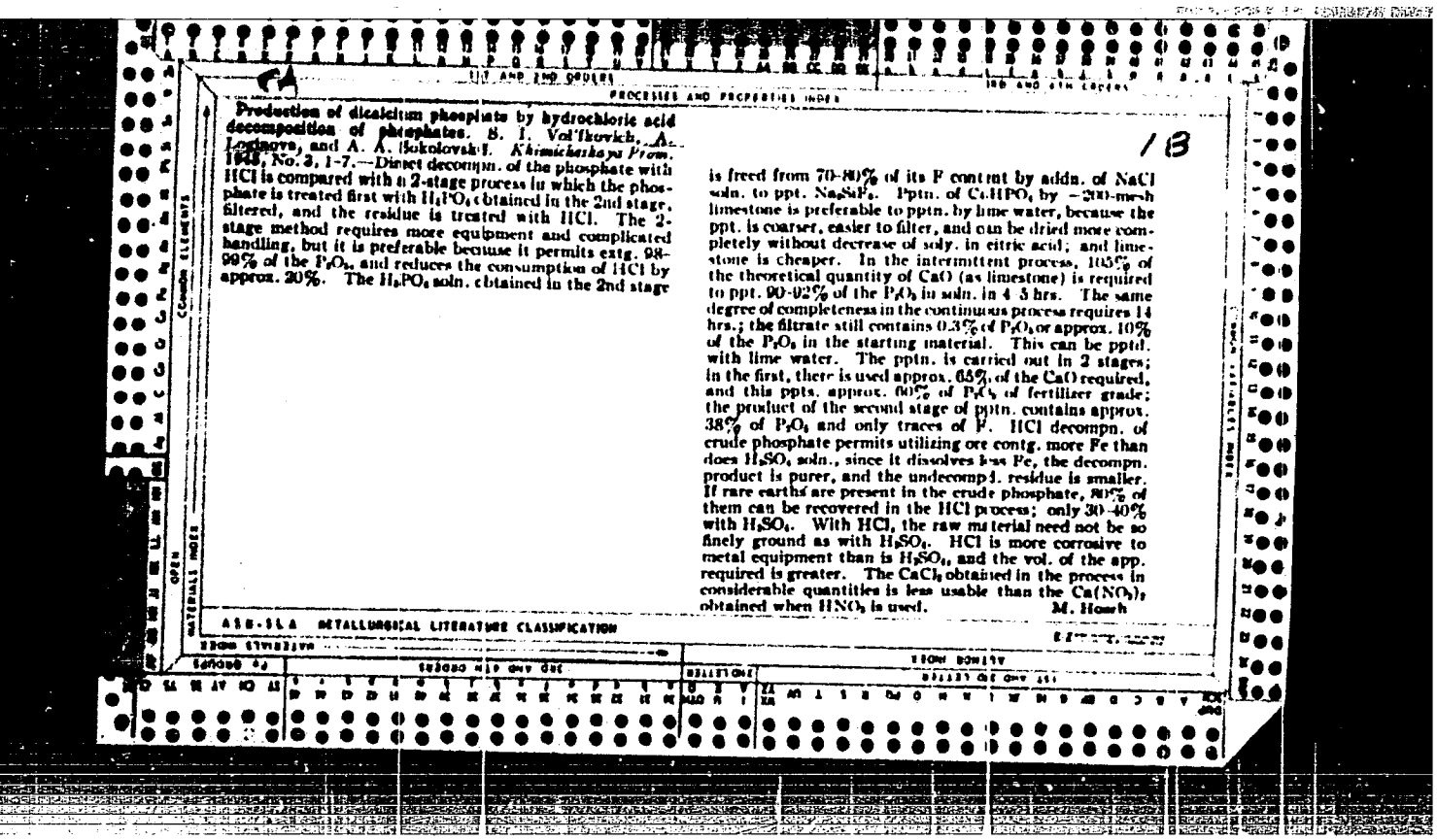
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



C 4

15

Process of working up apatite with HCl to produce [phosphate] fertilizer, rare earths and F salts. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. A. Lugimova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 46, 105-7 (1944). Apatite concentrates (from the Khibin region of the U. S. S. R.) contain more than 1% of rare earths of the Ce group and about 3.5% F. The apatite was first made to react with 15% aq. HCl at 30° for 2-3 hrs. The resulting soln. was treated with NaCl to ppt. Na_2SiF_6. Next the rare earths were ppted. as their phosphates by adding CaO (as finely ground limestone) until 65-70% of the first H of H_3PO_4 was neutralized. To prevent ppgtn. of $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$ the soln. had to be kept above 25°. Finally $CaHPO_4$ was ppted. by adding lime in slight excess of the stoichiometrical amt. Working up 1 metric ton of apatite required 4530 kg. of 15% HCl, 223 kg. of NaCl and 907.8 kg. of limestone. Yields of 12.7 kg. of 50% Na_2SiF_6, 19 kg. of ppt. contg. 10% rare earth oxides and 843 kg. of Ca acid phosphate ppt., contg. 45% P_2O_5, were obtained. J. W. Perry



Production of dicalcium phosphate by hydrochloric acid decomposition of phosphates. S. I. Vol'fkovich, A. Lodzhgre, and A. A. Sokolovskaĭ. *Khimicheskaya Prom.* 1948, No. 3, 1–7.—Direct decompn. of the phosphate with HCl is compared with a 2-stage process in which the phosphate is treated first with H_3PO_4 obtained in the 2nd stage, filtered, and the residue is treated with HCl. The 2-stage method requires more equipment and complicated handling, but it is preferable because it permits extg. 98–99% of the P_2O_5, and reduces the consumption of HCl by approx. 20%. The H_3PO_4 soln. obtained in the 2nd stage is freed from 70–80% of its F content by addn. of NaCl soln. to ppt. Na_2SiF_6. Pptn. of $CaHPO_4$ by −200-mesh limestone is preferable to pptn. by lime water, because the ppt. is coarser, easier to filter, and can be dried more completely without decrease of sdly. in citric acid; and limestone is cheaper. In the intermittent process, 105% of the theoretical quantity of CaO (as limestone) is required to ppt. 90–92% of the P_2O_5 in soln. in 4–5 hrs. The same degree of completeness in the continuous process requires 14 hrs.; the filtrate still contains 0.3% of P_2O_5 or approx. 10% of the P_2O_5 in the starting material. This can be pptd. with lime water. The pptn. is carried out in 2 stages; in the first, there is used approx. 65% of the CaO required, and this ppts. approx. 60% of P_2O_5 of fertilizer grade; the product of the second stage of pptn. contains approx. 38% of P_2O_5 and only traces of F. HCl decompn. of crude phosphate permits utilizing ore contg. more Fe than does H_2SO_4 soln., since it dissolves less Fe, the decompn. product is purer, and the undecompd. residue is smaller. If rare earths are present in the crude phosphate, 80% of them can be recovered in the HCl process; only 30–40% with H_2SO_4. With HCl, the raw material need not be so finely ground as with H_2SO_4. HCl is more corrosive to metal equipment than is H_2SO_4, and the vol. of the app. required is greater. The $CaCl_2$ obtained in the process in considerable quantities is less usable than the $Ca(NO_3)_2$ obtained when HNO_3 is used.

M. Hosch

LOGINOVA, A. I.

Sep 1946

USSR/Chemistry
Fertilizers
Phosphates

"A Method for Manufacturing NPK Fertilizers," S. I. Volfkovich, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, A. I. Loginova, Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides, imeni J. V. Samoilov, 4 pp

"Comptes Rendus (Doklady)" Vol LIII, No 8

A discussion is made of a new efficient method of treating phosphates with nitric acid in the making of nitrogen-phosphate fertilizers from Khibiny apatites.

PA 21T17

C A

Mineral fertilizer. S. I. Vol'fkovich and A. I. Lagunova. U.S.S.R. 60,610, Nov. 30, 1947. Natural phosphorites are treated with HNO_3. The ext. is cooled to approx. 10° to ppt. 40 diff. of the $Ca(NO_3)_2$ as soln. The mother liquor is then converted to a NP or NPK fertilizer by the usual methods. M. Hosch

LOGINOVA, A. I.

PA 53/49T23

USSR/Chemistry
Fertilizers
Nitric Acid

Jul/Aug 49

"Nitric and Phosphoric Fertilizers Made by Decomposition of Phosphates by Nitric Acid," S. I. Vol'fkovich, A. I. Loginova, Moscow, 10 pp

"Uspekhi Khim" Vol XVIII, No 4

Gives a complete graphical physicochemical analysis of the system $CaO-P_2O_5-N_2O_5-H_2O$ at 100, 75, 50, 25, and 5° C, and tabulates relation between amount of phosphate decomposed and amount of nitric acid used.

53/49T23

VOL'FKOVICH, __. I.; LUKINOVA, A. I.; POLYAK, A. M.

"Solution of Phosphates by Nitric Acid," 1952.

U-1882, 29 April 52

LOGINOVA, A.M.

Stratigraphy of the terrigenous part of the lower Carboniferous in the Volga Valley portion of Ul'yanovsk Province (Okhotnich'ya and Barvarovka areas). Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. no.3:37-41 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kaluzhskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Ul'yanovsk Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LOGINOVA, A.M.

Stratigraphy of the Yasnaya Polyana substage in the Volga Valley portion of Saratov and Stalingrad Provinces. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 34 no.5:95-102 S-O '59. (MIRA 14:6)
(Volga Valley--Palynology)

LOGINOVA, A.Ya., assistent

X-ray characteristics of an accessory pulmonary lobe of the azygos vein (lobus azygos). Kaz.med.zhur. no.3:50-52 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii No.2 (zav. - prof. D.Ye. Gol'dshteyn) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershentvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina.

(LUNGS--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(AZYGOS VEIN--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

L 6768-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pe-4 AFTC(p)/AEDC(a)/ASD(m)-3 JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4045447 S/0129/64/000/009/0041/0043

AUTHOR: Loginova, A. Ya. 53 52

TITLE: Some properties of the surface layers formed while cleaning metals with a rotary steel brush

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 9, 1964, 41-43

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, gold, copper, cold welding, pressure welding, metal cleaning, metal brushing, metal surface

ABSTRACT: In a previously published paper by A. Sowter in the Welding Journal, it was found that the best method of surface preparation is cleaning with a rotary steel brush. Investigations by S. B. Aynbinder, E. F. Klokova and A. Loginova have shown, however, that this cleaning method forms a layer consisting of oxides and metal, similar to SAP (sintered aluminum powder). During rotation, the brush plows into the metal and particles adhere to [illegible]. These particles are oxidized during each revolution. During the following impact of the brush against the metal, the particles adhere to the surface, forming the oxide film. Chemical analysis shows that the surface contains 10% oxides. This is probably why mechanical brushing leads to higher microhardness in a shorter time than manual brushing. A relatively thick oxide film may be obtained by cleaning aluminum with

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L 6768-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045447

a steel brush, but on other metals the oxidized layers formed during this process are not thicker than 20-30μ. This variation in oxide layer thickness may be explained by the process of layer formation, since the adherence of particles to the base metal is determined by the properties of the oxide and the metal. Experiments showed that the layers formed during brushing preserve their hardness during annealing. This layer on aluminum is four times as hard as the annealed metal, while for copper and iron it is 1.5 times as hard. The hardness decreases with increasing temperature. The properties of the investigated oxide layer on aluminum are thus close to those of sintered aluminum powder. The observed similarity between SAP and the surface layer is explained by the fact that both consist of a conglomerate of oxidized particles. A test performed with gold to determine the behavior of precious metals showed that the results are similar. The surface layer hardness was 140-160 kg/cm^2. After annealing, the hardness of gold was 28 kg/mm^2 and that of the surface layer was 80 kg/mm^2. Finally, after using a steel brush on gold, the Fe content was 12% in the surface layer, while no iron was found in aluminum due to the properties of Al-Fe. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i mekhaniki AN Latviyskoy SSR (Institute of Automation and Mechanics, Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

Card 2/2 NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

LOGINOV, A.Ya.

Properties of surface layers formed during the cleaning of metals with a rotating steel brush. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.9:41-43 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut avtomatiki i mekhaniki AN Latviyskoy SSR.

L 26105-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EFR/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pe-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP4047015 JD/HM S/0135/64/000/010/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Aynbinder, S. B. (Candidate of technical sciences); Loginova, A. Ya. (Engineer); Makarov, V. A. (Engineer); Rastrigina, E. F. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Cold welding of metals using solid finely divided particles

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 10, 1964, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: cold welding, spot welding, metal treatment, metal impurity, metal powder, aluminum base alloy, aluminum welding, copper welding

ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of investigations concerning the development of a method of cold spot welding which does not require special surface treatment of the [illegible] and which is relatively insensitive to impurities. A layer of iron, sand, emery, aluminum powder was applied to the surface [illegible] spot specimens [illegible] in dimensions. It was determined from these tests that the powder must be [illegible] of the specimens being welded, and that powder [illegible] the [illegible] results. The effect of the particle size of the powders was also investigated. As [illegible] Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, increasing the dimensions of the powder particles increases the strength of the welded spot to a certain limit, after which subsequent en-

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L 26105-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047015

largement of the particle size produces no increase in strength. As shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure, however, the strength of a welded spot is less when coarse powder is used. The effect of the density of the powder layer was investigated on aluminum specimens for iron powder 100 - 160 μ in diameter. The specimens were also tested for sensitivity to impurities. As shown in Fig. 3 of the Enclosure, the presence of a lubricant on the surface somewhat reduced the strength of the weld. The authors concluded that the dimensions of the powder should be no less than 150 - 200 microns; the density of the layer of powder should be approximately 0.5 gm; and the relative depth of the punch impressions should be 70 - 75% for aluminum and 85-87% for copper (not taking into account the density of the layer of powder). Orig. art. has: 1 table and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i mekhaniki AN Latviyskoy SSR (Automation and mechanics institute, AN LatSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 03 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/5

AYBINDER, S.B.; GLUDE, R.K.; LOGINOVA, A.Ya.; FRANOH, A.S.; MARTYNOVA, E.F.

Basis of the theory of pressure welding. Avtom. svar. 17 no.5:21-27 My '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya AN Latviyskoy SSR.

ACC NR: AT6024931 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0208/0213

AUTHOR: Aynbinder, S. B.; Loginova, A. Ya.; Rastrigina, E. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of a surface layer similar to SAP

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 208-213

TOPIC TAGS: sintered aluminum powder, metal surface, surface finishing

ABSTRACT: A mechanism is proposed to account for the formation of a layer of SAP (sintered aluminum powder) on the surface of aluminum during its treatment with a rotating wire brush. The properties of this layer (hardness, chemical composition, oxidation resistance at high temperatures) were studied. It is shown that the hardness of the surface layer increases from 145 kg/mm^2 to 200 kg/mm^2 as the diameter of the brush wire decreases from 0.4 to 0.12 mm. It is also shown that the increase in the hardness of the layer with decreasing wire diameter is in accord with the increased oxide content of the layer. It is pointed out that by treating the surface of metals with a rotating wire brush and suitably selecting the brush material, one can alloy the surface layer of some metals. Thus, for example, a 1-min treatment of nickel and gold with a brush having steel wires 0.3 mm in diameter and rotating at 28 m/sec produces a layer containing 5-10% Fe. No iron is observed on aluminum and very little is

Card 1/2

L [illegible]

ACC NR: AT6024931

found on copper. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 mt

MERKUL' V. E., BAGDASAROV A.A., AL'PERIN P.M., GUREVICH I.B., LOGINOVA F.E., CHUKANOVA Z.I., SHKARKO E.A. ZARKHIN I.M.

Sostoianie serdechno-sosudistoi sistemy i krovetvorenie pri gipertonicheskoi bolezni. /Condition of the cardiovascular system and hemopoiesis in hypertension/ Ter. arkh. 23:2 Mar-Apr 51 p. 13-26.

1. Professor Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. 2. Of the Hospital Therapeutic Clinic (Director--Prof. A. A. Bagdasarov) of the Pediatric Faculty of the Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. S. Stalin.

CLML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

LOGINOVA F.I.

BAGDASAROV, A.; AL'PERIN, P.; GUREVICH, I.; LOGINOVA, F.; MERKUL', V.

Answer to M.A.Ivanitskaia's discussion on the article by A.A.Bagdasarov, P.M.Al'perin, I.B.Gurevich, F.I.Loginova, and V.E.Merkul'. "Dynamics of cardiovascular modifications in hypertension." Terap. arkh. 26 no.3:87-88 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:9)

(HYPERTENSION, pathology, cardiovascular system)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, in various diseases, hypertension)

BAGDASAROV, A.A.;AL'PERIN, P.M.;GUREVICH, I.B.;LOGINOVA, F.I.;MERKUL, V.Ye.

Dynamics of cardiovascular changes in hypertension. Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no.4:48-65 July-Aug 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Of the Hospital Therapeutic Clinic (Director -- Prof. A. A. Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member AMS USSR) of the Pediatric Faculty of Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

AL'PERN, P.M.,; LOGINOVA, F.I.,; MALOVA, M.V.(Moskva)

Using neodicoumarin for the prevention of thromboembolic complications in hypertension. Klin. med. 34 no.1:64-68 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivániya krovi (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) i gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(THROMBOEMBOLISM, etiol. and pathogen.
hypertension, prev. with neodecumarin ethyl bidcoumacetate)
(COUMARIN
ethyl biscoumacetate in prev. of thromboembolism after caused by hypertension)
(HYPERTENSION, compl.
thromboembolism, prev. with ethyl biscoumacetate)

AL'PERIN, P.M., doktor med.nauk; GUREVICH, I.B.; DORNIKOVA, N.P.; LOGINOVA, F.I.; MERKUL', V.Ye.; RODINA, R.I.; SKACHILOVA, N.N.; TIKHONOVA, A.A.

Functional changes in hypertension following sleep therapy. Terap. arkh. 29 no.11:58-68 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i gemoterapevticheskoy kliniki TSentral'nogl ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov)

(HYPERTENSION, therapy,
sleep ther. (Rus))
(SLEEP, therapeutic use,
hypertension (Rus))

AL'PERIN, P.M.; KRUPIANKO, V.Ye.; LOGINOVA, F.I.

Use of an alcohol-glucose solution of albumin in diseases of the gastrointestinal system. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 8:44-48 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES) (ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES)

MIRAKHMEDOV, A.A., vrach; TER-MINOSYAN, E.P., vrach.; LOGINOVA, G., operatsionnaya sestra

Disinfection of the hands of a surgeon, obstetrician, gynecologist and their assistants in a rural locality. Med.sestra 21 no.12: 46-49 D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Uzunskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Surkhan-Dar'inskoy oblasti Uzbekskoy SSR.
(DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS)

MALAYA, L.T., prof.; UTEVSKIY, A.M., prof.; KALIMAN, P.A., kand.biol.nauk; LOGINOVA, G.A.

Study of some processes of catecholamine metabolism in collagenosis. Vrach.delo no.2:10-16 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. L.T. Malaya) i kafedra biokhimii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR, prof. A.M. Utevskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ADRENALINE) (COLLAGEN DISEASES)

LOGINOVA, G.A.; LEONOV, G.P.

Main features of the geological development of Daghestan during the upper Jurassic and Valanginian periods. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.176 :87-103 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Daghestan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LOGINOVA, G.A.

Kelloway sediments in the western and central parts of the northern slope of the Caucasus. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.7:88-102 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LOGINOVA, G.A.

Boundary between the upper Jurassic and lower Cretaceous in the Kislovodsk region and Kuban and Malyy Zelenchuk Basins. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 15 no.4:8-13 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Caucasus--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MALAYA, L.T., prof.; UTEVSKIY, A.M., prof.; KALIMAN, P.A., kand. biologicheskikh nauk; LOGINOVA, G.A.

Study of some processes of catechol amine metabolism in rheumatic fever (Sokol'skii - Bouillaud's disease). Vop. revm. 1 no.3:52-57 Jl-S '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskogospital'noy terapii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo i pediatricheskogo fakul'tetov (zav. - prof. L.T.Malaya) i kafedry biokhimii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR prof. A.M.Utevskiy) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent B.A.Zadordzhnyy).
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (ADRENALINE)

LOGINOVA, G.A.

Age of the Upper Jurassic variegated formation in the northwestern Caucasus and its analogues in Kabardino-Balkaria and North Ossetia. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4: Geol. 17 no.5:23-29 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Caucasus--Geological time)

LOGINOVA, Galina Petrovna; SELIKHANOVICH, Valeriya Georgiyevna; BOL'SHAKOV, N.N., red.; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Illiodor Ivanovich Pomerantsev; military geodesist, astronomer, and seismologist] Illiodor Ivanovich Pomerantsev; voennyi geodezist, astronom, seismolog. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 101 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Pomerantsev, Illiodor Ivanovich, 1847-1921)

Loginova, I.S.

AUTHOR: Kravtsov, V.I., Loginova, I.S. 76-11-9/35

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Dissolution of Cadmium and Cadmium Amalgam in Solutions of Acids (O mekhanizme rastvoreniya kadmiya i amal'gamy kadmiya v rastvore kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 11, pp. 2438-2444 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most important criterion in the evaluation of the degree of equilibrium of electrode potentials is the dependence of the latter on the activity (concentration) of the ions determining the potential in the solution. Here the investigation of the dependence of potentials of the electrodes of cadmium and cadmium amalgam on the cadmium sulphate concentration in sulphuric acid is carried out. It is shown that the self-dissolution and the anode dissolution of cadmium and the amalgamated cadmium in sulphuric acid solutions develops with practically equilibrated potentials of the corresponding electrodes. The possibility is shown to determine the cadmium-sulphate concentration on the surface of the cadmium (amalgamated cadmium) dissolving in sulphuric acid from the φ-lg c_{CdSO_4} -curves. It is stated that the modification of

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On the Mechanism of the Dissolution of Cadmium and Cadmium Amalgam in Solutions of Acids 76-11-9/35

the activity coefficient of cadmium ions in solutions with an excess of sulphuric acid takes place "simbatically" with the modification of the average activity coefficient of the sulphuric acid. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University imeni A.A.Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova)

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

L 16063-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 ESD(t)/ESD(gs) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4046173 S/0079/64/034/009/2843/2845

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Vlasov, V. M.; Mirskov, R. G.; Loginova, I. Ye.

TITLE: Synthesis and transformation of organic tin-acetylene compounds III. Organic tin-acetylene acetals

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 9, 1964, 2843-2845

TOPIC TAGS: tin acetylene compound, tin acetylene acetal, acetylene acetal, tin acetylene compound synthesis, infrared spectrum, valence vibration

ABSTRACT: In continuation of earlier work, the interaction between non-symmetrical acetylene acetals with hexa-alkyl stannoxane and trialkylmethoxy stannanes was studied to elucidate, in particular, the role of hydrogen in the acetylene group. Reaction of triethylmethoxystannane with non-symmetrical acetylene acetals of primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols proceeds according to the following schema:

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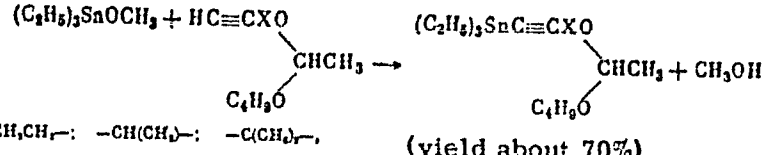
L 16063-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046173



X = $-CH_2-$; $-CH_2CH_2-$; $-CH(CH_3)-$; $-C(CH_3)_2-$.

(yield about 70%)

Factors such as the ratio of the 2 starter materials, removal of water during the reaction, temperature and duration of reaction were found to influence the yield; a 1:2 ratio of the stannous compound and the acetal, 100C temperature, 3 hours' reaction time and removal of water during the reaction gave best results. Infrared spectra of the end products showed intense bands at a 2144-2148 cm^{-1} frequency corresponding to valence vibration of the C≡C bond at the ∝ position with respect to the Sn atom. Four reaction products are presented in a table; a 53.4% yield of 1-/1'-(triethylstannyl)propine-1'-oxy/-1-(butoxy)ethane and 64.3% of 1-/1'-(triethylstannyl)propine-1'-oxy/-1-(butoxy)-ethane was obtained. The possibility of interaction of such compounds was determined for the first time, showing the great mobility of the acetylene hydrogen atom in such reactions. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 16063-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046173

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC, MT NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; VLASOV, V.M.; MIRSKOV, R.G.; LOGINOVA, I.Ye.

Synthesis and transformations of organotin acetylenic compounds. Part 3: Tin organic acetylenic acetals. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9: 2843-2845 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; VLASOV, V.M.; MIRSKOV, R.G.; LOGINOVA, I.Ye.

Synthesis and transformations of acetylenic organotin compounds. Part 3: Acetylenic organotin acetals. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10: 3178-3180 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

LOGINOVA, Lubov.
Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, USSR.

"Physiology of Experimentally Produced Thermotolerant Yeasts."

paper presented at Seventh International Congress of Microbiology, Stockholm, Sweden, 4 - 9 Aug ' 58.

LOGINOVA, L., uchitel'nitsa

Role of natural visual aids in teaching biology. Biol. v shkole no. 3:26-29 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Shkola No. 105 g. Khar'kova.
(Biology--Study and teaching)
(Visual aids)

LOGINOVA, L.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5740

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov

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

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

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

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

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Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.) SOV/5740

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

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GEOCHEMISTRY

Card 2/6

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.) SOV/5740

MINERALOGY AND PETROGRAPHY

Card 3/6

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.) SOV/5740

METHODS OF INVESTIGATING ORES AND MINERALS

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.) 307/5749

ECONOMICS OF RARE ELEMENTS

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

SM/dmc/mcs
11-14-61

VOLYNSKIY, I.S.; LOGINOVA, L.A.

Comparative quantitative characteristic of optical constants of some "pink" sulfides. Trudy Inst. min., geokhim. i kristallokhim. red. elem. no.6:72-85 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Sulfides--Optical properties)

GINZBURG, I.M.; LOGINOVA, L.A.

Spectroscopic manifestations and energy of the intramolecular hydrogen bonding in thiosalicylic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 6:1382-1385 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Tereniym.

VOLYNSKIY, I.S.; BEZSMERTNAYA, M.S., otv. red.; LOGINOVA,L.A., otv. red.; MISHINA,R.L.,red.izd-va; GRISHKINA,L.V., tekhn.red.

[Measuring the optical constants of ore minerals using an OKF-1 photometric ocular] Izmerenie opticheskikh postoiannykh rudnykh mineralov s pomoshch'iu fotometricheskogo okuliara OKF-1. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 86 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

MAKOVETSKIY, P.S. [Makovets'kyi, P.S.]; Prinimali uchastiye: SERDYUK, D.P.; SUBOTINA, L.I.; LOGVINA, L.A.; [Lohvina, L.A.]; PISHCHAY, I.Ya.

Characteristics of the petroleums of the central part of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1205-1212 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G. Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland—Petroleum)

ZASUKHIN, G.N.; LOGINOVA, L.A.; BAROYANTS, S.G., red. izd-va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Experience in using geochemical prospecting for sulfide deposits in the Southern Urals] Opyt primeneniia geokhimicheskikh poiskov kolchedannykh mestorozhdenii na IUzhnom Urale. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 134 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Ural Mountains--Copper deposits)
(Ural Mountains--Geochemical prospecting)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. S
Pathological Anatomy.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 36039

Authors : Dolinko, Sh. B.; Loginova, L. B.
Inst : Not given
Title : Concerning Epithelial Coccygeal Ducts.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Elementy proktologii, Kuybyshev, 1956, 75-82

Abstract : During the investigation of 1,000 children, up to 16 years, epithelial coccygeal ducts having a congenital defect development, were revealed in 1% of the cases; in adults, they are encountered in 0.3%. Depending upon the degree of invagination of the skin, epithelial coccygeal ducts, from funnel-shaped retractions to typical canals, are observed. Funnel-shaped retractions appear in 5.4% of children and in 5.1% of adults. They have diverse forms and are not complicated by inflammatory processes. The greatest percentage of epithelial coccygeal ducts, the retractible variety, is observed in the newborn. -- S.K. Fominov.

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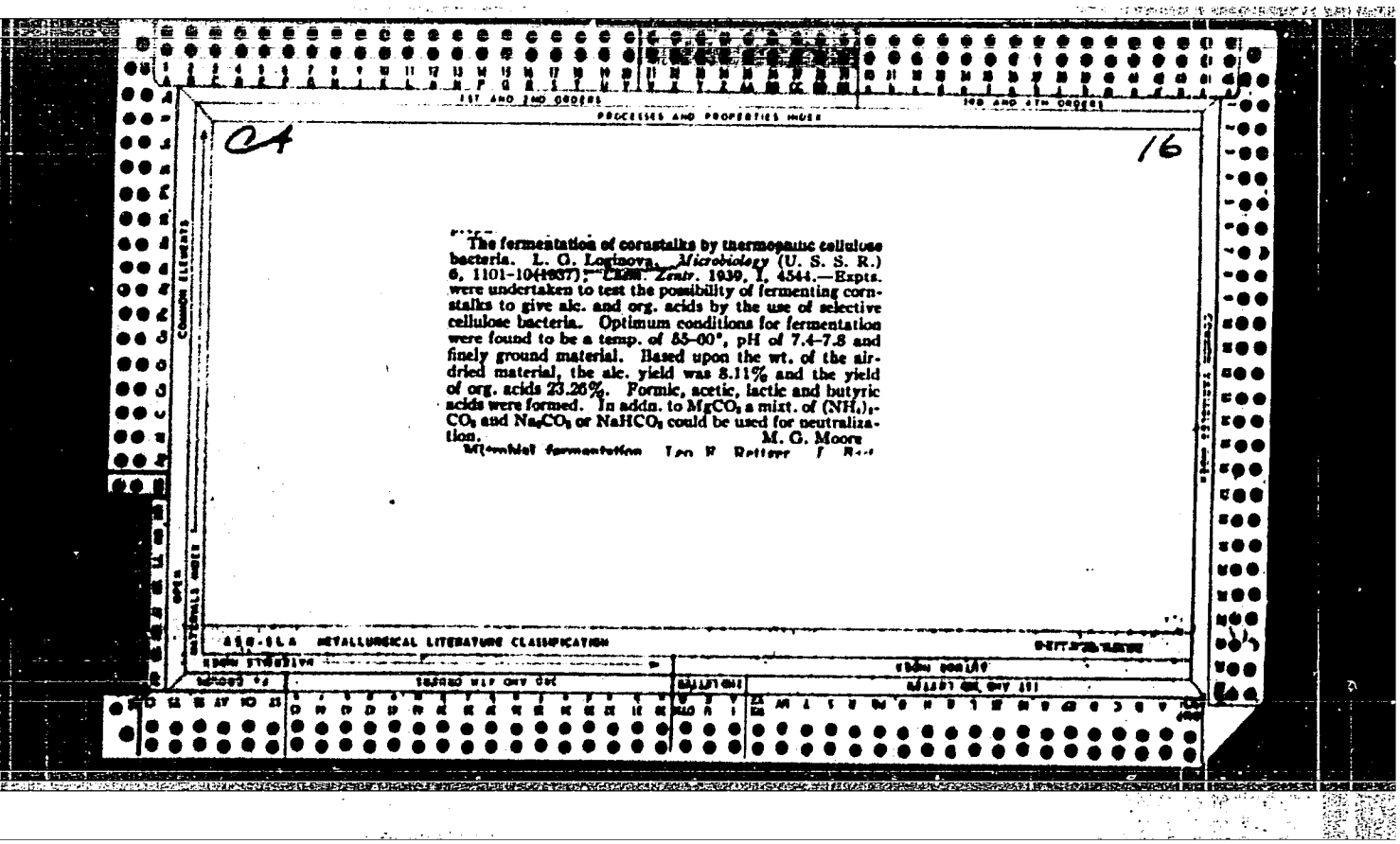
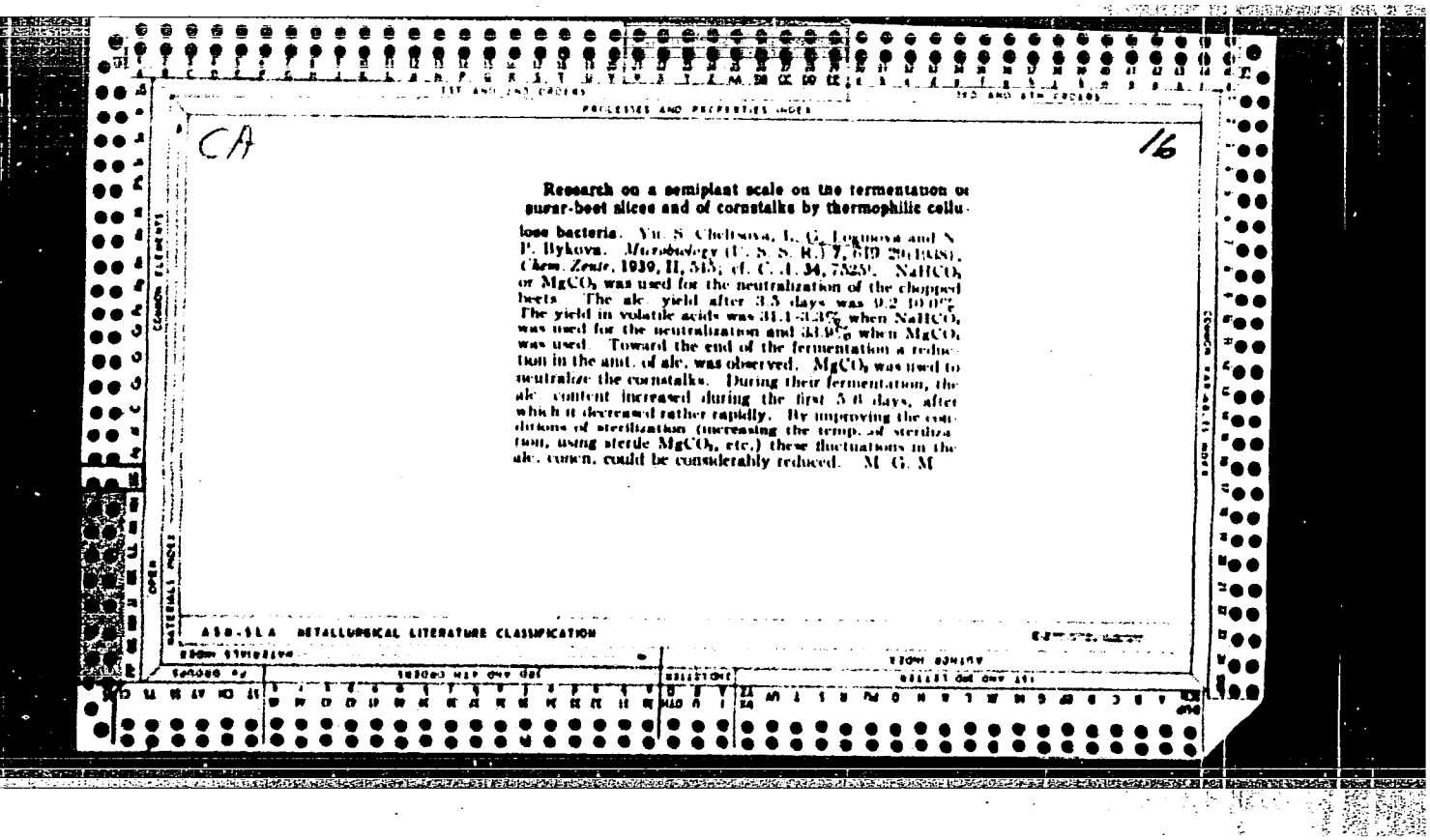


C4 16

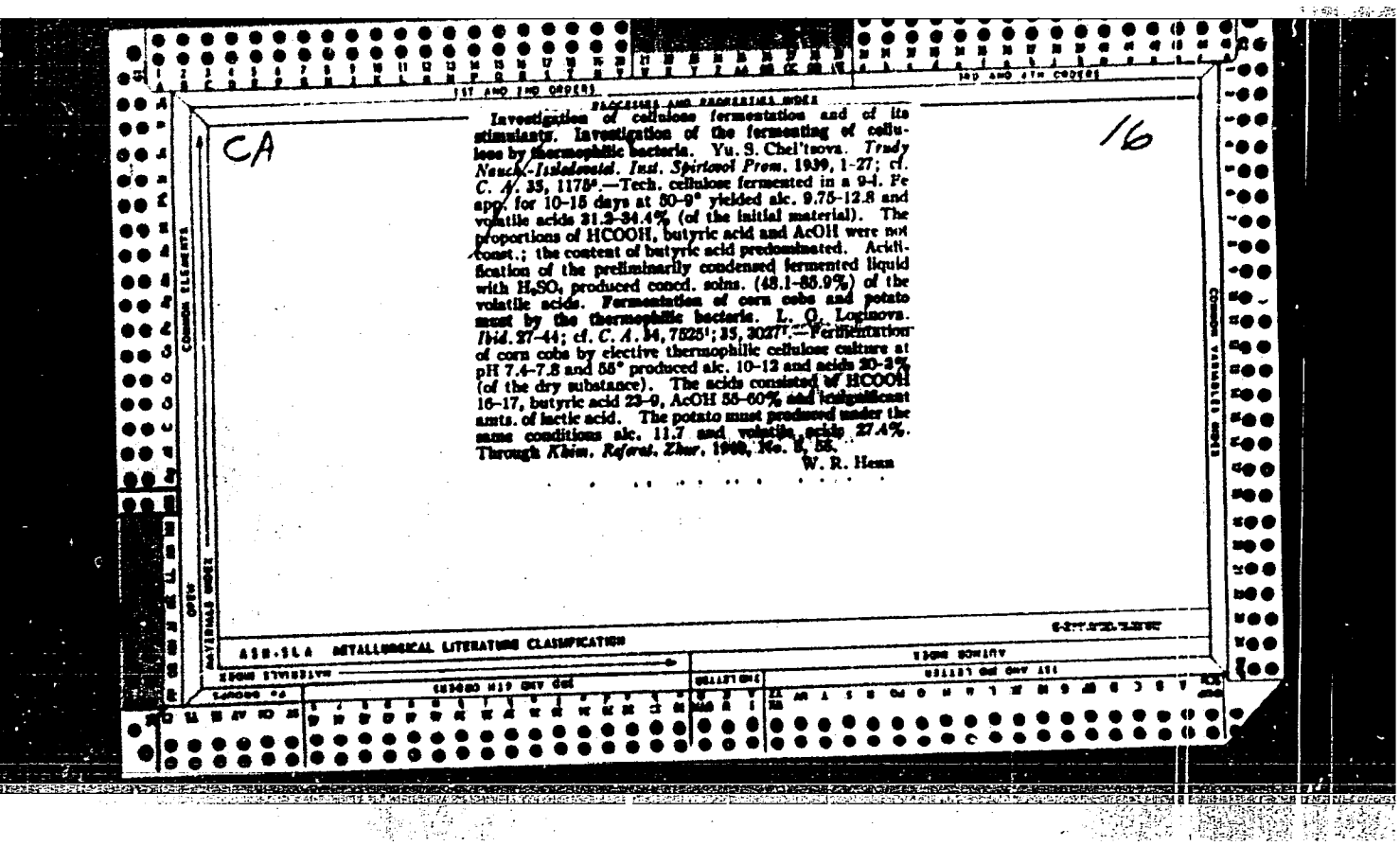
The fermentation of cornstalks by thermophilic cellulose bacteria. L. G. Loginova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 1101-10(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 4544.—Expts. were undertaken to test the possibility of fermenting cornstalks to give alc. and org. acids by the use of selective cellulose bacteria. Optimum conditions for fermentation were found to be a temp. of 55–60°, pH of 7.4–7.8 and finely ground material. Based upon the wt. of the air-dried material, the alc. yield was 8.11% and the yield of org. acids 23.26%. Formic, acetic, lactic and butyric acids were formed. In addn. to $MgCO_3$ a mixt. of $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ and Na_2CO_3 or $NaHCO_3$ could be used for neutralization.

M. G. Moore



CA 16

Research on a semiplant scale on the fermentation of sugar-beet slices and of cornstalks by thermophilic cellulose bacteria. Yu. S. Chelnova, L. G. Logunova and N. P. Ilykova. *Mikrobiologiya (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 619-29 (1938). *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 555; cf. C. A. 34, 7525⁸. $NaHCO_3$ or $MgCO_3$ was used for the neutralization of the chopped beets. The alc. yield after 3.5 days was 0.2-10.0%. The yield in volatile acids was 31.1-32.3% when $NaHCO_3$ was used for the neutralization and 31.9% when $MgCO_3$ was used. Toward the end of the fermentation a reduction in the amt. of alc. was observed. $MgCO_3$ was used to neutralize the cornstalks. During their fermentation, the alc. content increased during the first 5-6 days, after which it decreased rather rapidly. By improving the conditions of sterilization (increasing the temp. of sterilization, using sterile $MgCO_3$, etc.) these fluctuations in the alc. concn. could be considerably reduced. M. G. M.



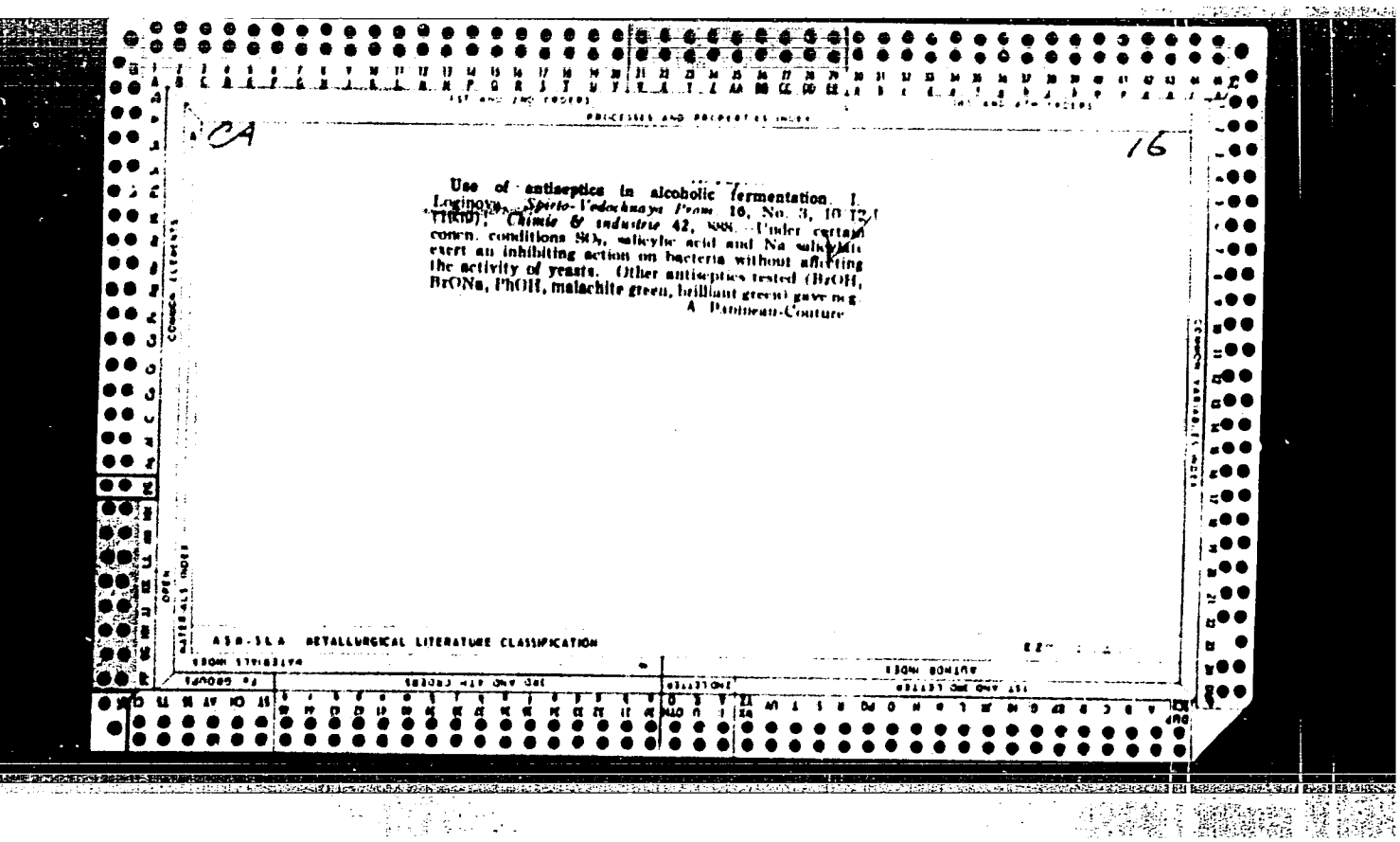
CA

16

Investigation of cellulose fermentation and of its stimulants. Investigation of the fermenting of cellulose by thermophilic bacteria. Yu. S. Chel'tsova. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Spirtovoi Prom.* 1939, 1-27; cf. *C. A.* 35, 1178⁸.—Tech. cellulose fermented in a 9-l. Fe app. for 10–15 days at 50–9° yielded alc. 9.75–12.8 and volatile acids 31.2–34.4% (of the initial material). The proportions of HCOOH, butyric acid and AcOH were not const.; the content of butyric acid predominated. Acidification of the preliminarily condensed fermented liquid with H_2SO_4 produced concd. solns. (48.1–65.9%) of the volatile acids. Fermentation of corn cobs and potato must by the thermophilic bacteria. L. O. Loginova. *Ibid.* 27–44; cf. *C. A.* 34, 7825¹; 35, 3027⁷.—Fermentation of corn cobs by elective thermophilic cellulose culture at pH 7.4–7.8 and 55° produced alc. 10–12 and acids 20–25% (of the dry substance). The acids consisted of HCOOH 16–17, butyric acid 23–9, AcOH 55–60% and insignificant amts. of lactic acid. The potato must produced under the same conditions alc. 11.7 and volatile acids 27.4%. Through *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 58.

W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

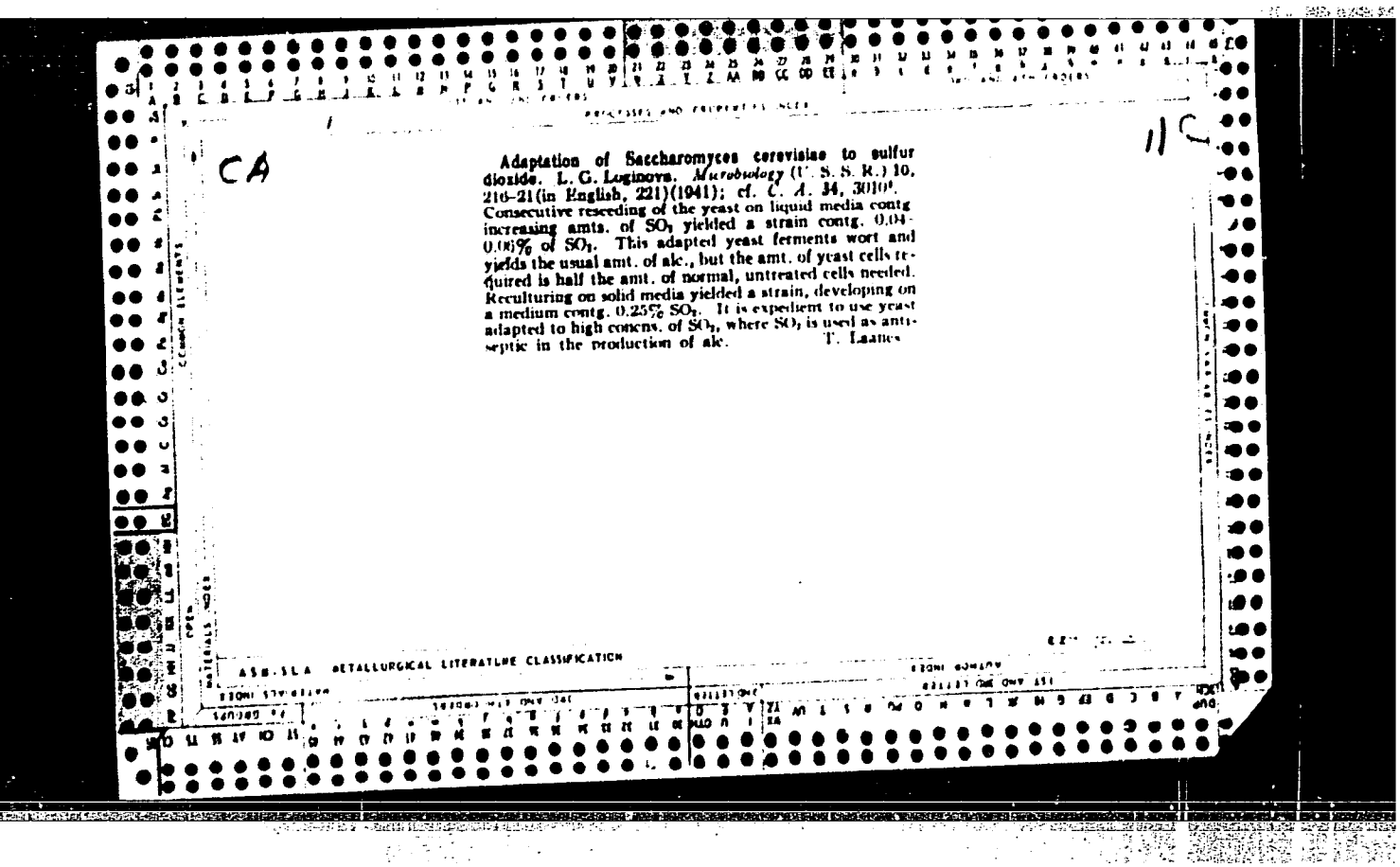


CA

16

Use of antiseptics in alcoholic fermentation. I. Loginova. *Sporto-Vodochnaya Prom.* 16, No. 3, 10-12 (1940); *Chimie & industrie* 42, 888. Under certain concn. conditions SO$_2$, salicylic acid and Na salicylate exert an inhibiting action on bacteria without affecting the activity of yeasts. Other antiseptics tested (BrOH, BrONa, PhOH, malachite green, brilliant green) gave neg. A. Pantaleon-Couture

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

11 C

Adaptation of Saccharomyces cerevisiae to sulfur dioxide. L. G. Loginova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 216–21(in English, 221)(1941); cf. *C. A.* 34, 3010⁹. Consecutive reseeding of the yeast on liquid media contg increasing amts. of SO_2 yielded a strain contg. 0.04–0.06% of SO_2. This adapted yeast ferments wort and yields the usual amt. of alc., but the amt. of yeast cells required is half the amt. of normal, untreated cells needed. Reculturing on solid media yielded a strain, developing on a medium contg. 0.25% SO_2. It is expedient to use yeast adapted to high concns. of SO_2, where SO_2 is used as antiseptic in the production of alc. T. Laanes

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LOGINOVA, L. G.

"Adaptation of Yeast to High Temoerature," Mikrobiol., 13, No.4, 1944

Inst. Microbiology, AS USSR and Central Sci. Res. Inst. of Alcoholic Industries, Moscow

LOGINOVA, L. G.

"Adaptation in the Yeast," Mikrobiol., 14, No.5, 1945

Inst. Microbiol., AS USSR