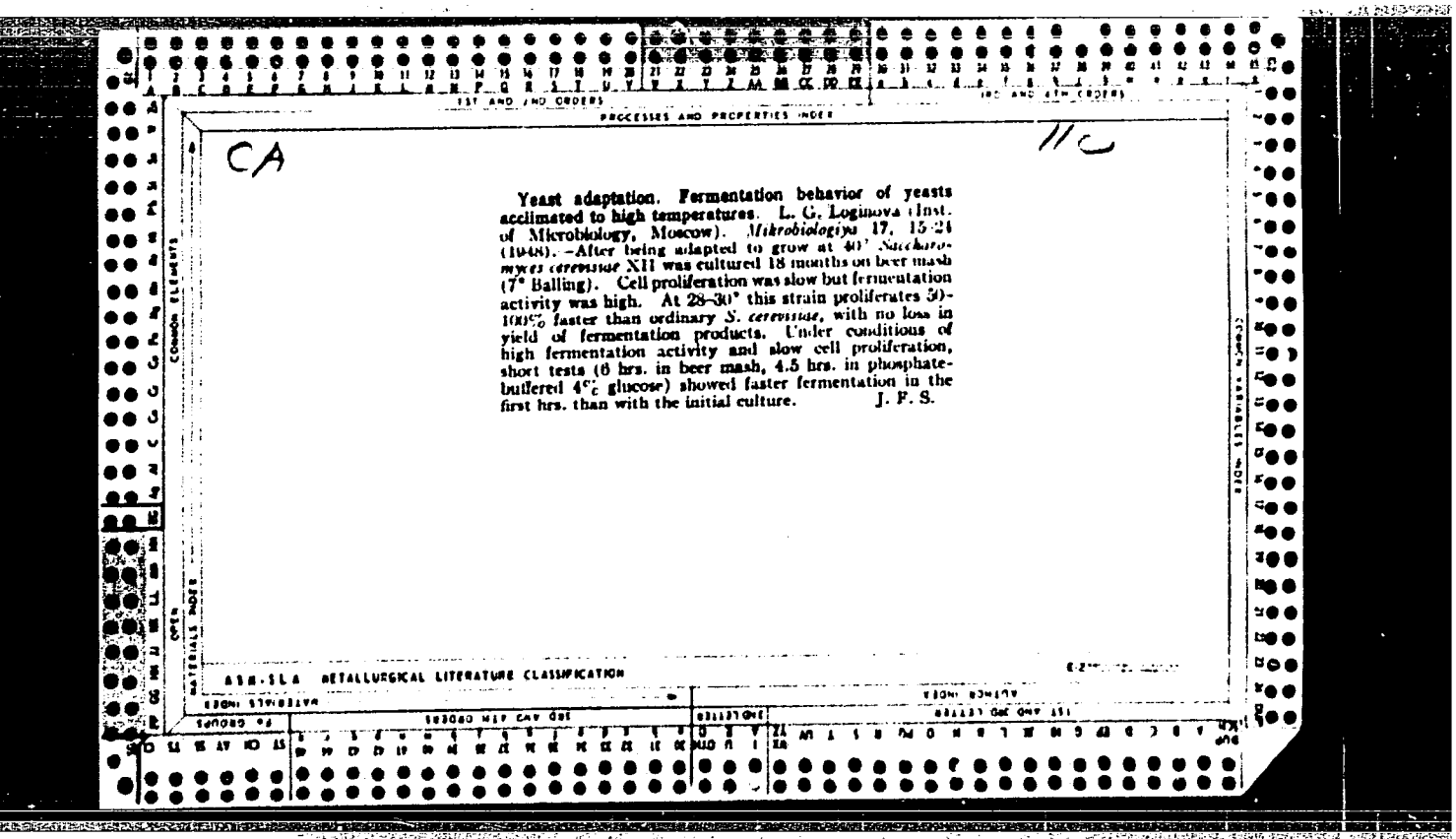
LOGINOVA, L. G.

"Adaptation of Yeasts Influence of the Size of Population of the Rate of Selection in Yeasts," Mikrobiol., 15, No.5, 1946.

Inst. of Microbiology, AS USSR



CA

11C

Yeast adaptation. Fermentation behavior of yeasts acclimated to high temperatures. L. G. Loginova (Inst. of Microbiology, Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 17, 15-24 (1948). —After being adapted to grow at 40° *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* XII was cultured 18 months on beer mash (7° Balling). Cell proliferation was slow but fermentation activity was high. At 28–30° this strain proliferates 50–100% faster than ordinary *S. cerevisiae*, with no loss in yield of fermentation products. Under conditions of high fermentation activity and slow cell proliferation, short tests (6 hrs. in beer mash, 4.5 hrs. in phosphate-buffered 4% glucose) showed faster fermentation in the first hrs. than with the initial culture. J. F. S.

LOGINOVA, L. G.

Preliminary works on adaptation of micro-organisms. Mikrobiologiia, Moskva 20 no.4:380-382 July-Aug 1951. (CLML 20:11)

1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

LOGINOVA, L.G.

Maltose fermentation by thermophilic yeasts. Mikrobiologiya 21, 684-9 '52. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 47 no.13:6600 '53)

1. Microbiol. Inst., Acad. Sci., Moscow.

USSR

Fermentation of wood hydrolyzates by thermophilic yeast. M. Ya. Kalyuzhnyi, [illegible] Dolmatova, S. N. Ostanin, G. V. Bobrodz, L. A. S[illegible] and Z. T. Leanova. *Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 3, 73-81 (1954).—Expts. with a thermophilic strain of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* showed that at 35-6° the yield of EtOH does not fall behind that attained at conventional 30°. In the development of this strain in wood hydrolyzate at an elevated temp. the actual growth of the organism is retarded in comparison with controls. The culture must be made accustomed to the medium by residence in it for about 2 weeks prior to the test. G. M. Kosolapoff

Ch (5)

LOGINOVA, L.G.; VASILEVSKAYA, M.M.

Rate of reproduction of thermophil yeasts produced under experimental conditions. Mikrobiologiia 23 no.4:410-418 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(YEAST, DRIED,
reproduction of thermophil strains)

LOGINOVA, L. G.

Chem

Training of yeast to different conditions of existence. L. G. Loginova. *Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1955, No. 4, 18–25.—By prolonged reseeding at gradually rising temps. in beer mash contg. low and high sugar concn. 2 races of thermophilic yeast were sepd. Fermentation of highly concd. beer mash at 39–40° by these 2 races showed that propagation of the yeast and the actual fermentation was most intense in the race which was given the high sugar medium for culturing. Highly concd. mash with pH 3.5 gave a higher yield of EtOH when that variety of yeast was employed which was grown originally in a medium with pH approx. 3.5. G. M. Kosolapoff

Chem

Fermentation of glucose by thermophilic yeast. L. G. Loginova and M. M. Vasilevskaya. *Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1955, No. 4, 100–6.—A thermophilic strain of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, obtained experimentally, is more viable in synthetic medium containing glucose at 40° than is the initial strain. These yeasts are capable of propagation vigorously at 40° and 55° but the fermentation ability declines at 55°. Ordinary yeast show a temporarily rapid action at 40°, but thus declines in some 3 hrs.; yeast autolyzate also destroys this activity. G. M. K.

LOGINOVA, L.G.

Modification in the activities of yeasts in relation to the environmental conditions. Mikrobiologiia 24 no.2:151-154 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii akademii nauk SSSR Moskva.
(YEASTS,
Saccharomyces cerevisiae, eff. of environment)

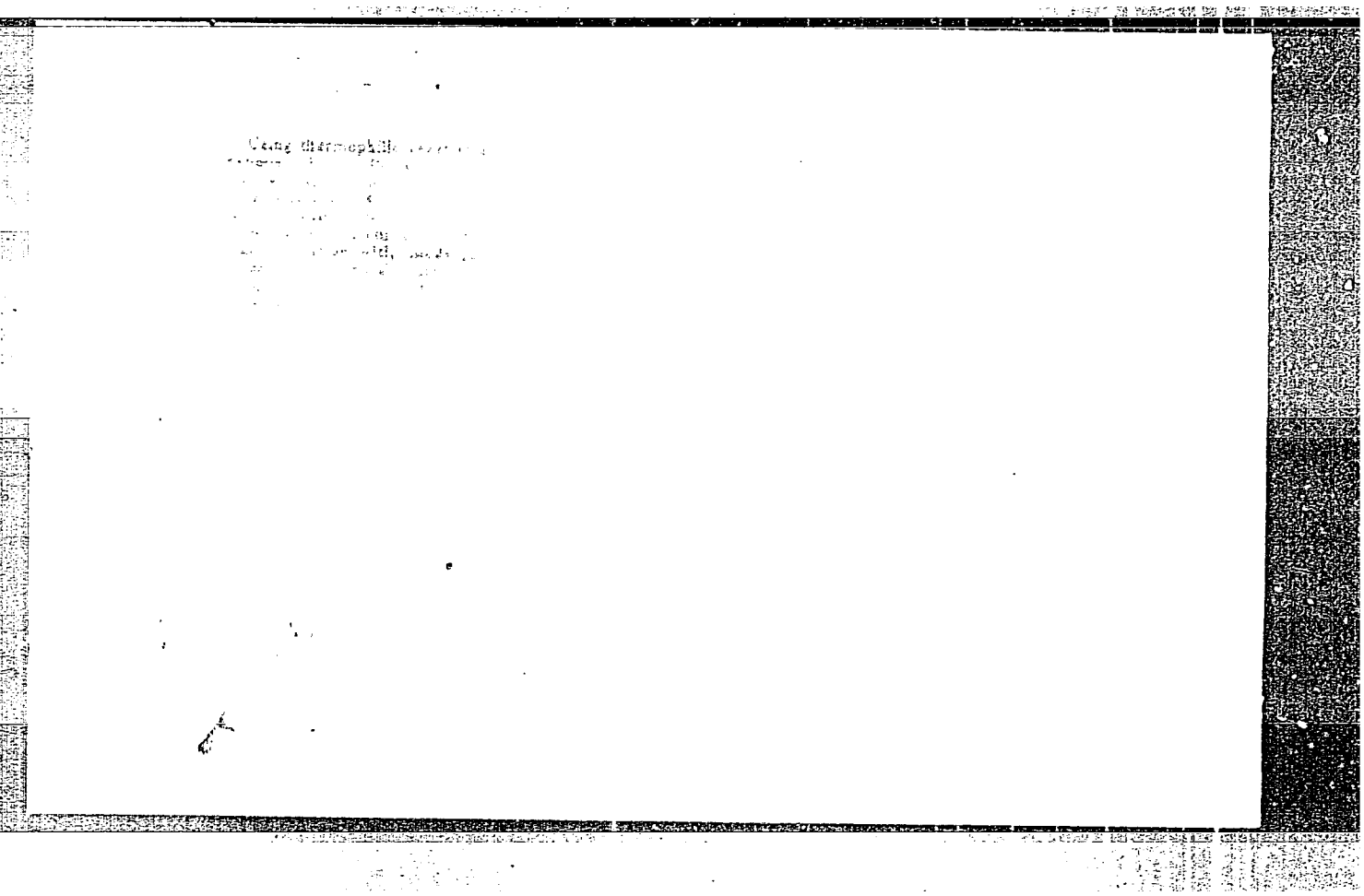
LOGINOVA, L. G.

"Joint Session of the Academic Councils of the Institute of Microbiology Academy of Sciences USSR and of the All-Union Research Institute of the Hydrolysis and Sulfite Liquor Industry," Mikrobiologiya, 24, No.5, pp. 641-44, 1955

Translation U-8873, 20 Sep 56

LOGINOVA, L.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Experimental production of a thermophilic race of yeast. Vest. N SSSR 25 no.10:63-66 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Yeast)



Vitamin requirements of experimentally bred thermophilic yeast strains. L. G. [illegible] Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow. Mikrobiologiya 25, 416-18(1956).—A thermophilic strain of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* XII was more heterotrophic than the mesophilic parent strain. In the absence of biotin, vitamin B_6, and pantothenic acid its growth stopped almost completely. The parent strain was sensitive (though less so) to the absence of biotin and pantothenic acid. Both strains were moderately sensitive to the absence of vitamin B_1, nicotinic acid, and inositol.

Lillian F. Smith

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, 52697

Author : Loginova, L.G.
Inst : -
Title : Changes in Characteristics of Microorganisms by Transformation Substances.

Orig Pub : Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 4, 485-499

Abstract : A review. Data of native and foreign investigators are given on studies of the process of guided changes in characteristics of microorganisms (so-called transformation) by filtrates, lysates, extracts, or purified DNA preparations of the corresponding "guided" culture. Cinditions are briefly described favoring the accomplishment of transformation phenomena, data on the nature of the transforming factor-- and various aspects of the problem are emphasized which require detailed experimental verification and further study. Bibl. 60 refs, -- V.G. Petrovskaya.

Card 1/1

LOGINOVA, L. G.

Physiology of Experimentally produced thermotolerant yeasts.

report submitted for the International Congress for Microbiology, Stockholm, Sweden, 4-9 Aug 1958.

LOGINOVA, L. G.: Doc Biol Sci (diss) -- "The physiology of experimentally produced thermophilic yeasts". Moscow, 1959. 28 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Microbiology), 200 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 125)

LOGINOVA, Lyubov' Gavrilovna; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., otv.red.; MATVEYENKO, T.A., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Fiziology of experimentally produced thermophilic yeasts] Fiziologiia eksperimental'no poluchennykh termofil'nykh drozhzhei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 217 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR; rukovoditel' Otdela nasledstvennosti i izmenchivosti mikroorganizmov Instituta mikrobiologii AN SSSR (for Imshenetskiy).
(Yeast)

LOGINOVA, L.G.

Activity of certain oxidative enzymes in a variant of Aspergillus nidulans obtained by ultraviolet irradiation. Mikrobiologiia 29 no.6:839-842 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ASPERGILLUS) (OXIDASES)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LOGINOVA, L.G.

Activity of hydrolytic enzymes in a variant of Aspergillus nidulans produced by irradiation with ultraviolet rays. Mikrobiologiia 29 no.5:683-689 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(ASPERGILLUS) (HYDROLASES)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LOGINOVA, L.G.; GUZHEVA, E.P.

Dehydrogenase activity of thermotolerant yeasts. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.5:917-920 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(DEHYDROGENASE) (SACCHAROMYCES CERVISIAE)

LOGINOVA, L.G.

Studies on yeasts in the research institutes of France (Paris).
Mikrobiologiia 30 no.1:189-191 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(PARIS—YEASTS—RESEARCH)

LOGINOVA, L.G.

Work of microbiological research institutions in France. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.2:304-311 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(FRANCE—MICROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

KONOVALOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; LOGINOVA, L.G., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; FENIKSOVA, R.V., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry of yeast]Biokhimiia drozhzhei. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1962. 268 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Yeast) (Biochemistry)

LOGINOVA, L.G.; GERASIMOVA, N.F.; SEREGINA, L.M.

Requirement in thermotolerant yeasts of supplementary growth factors. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.1:29-34 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(YEAST) (FERMENTATION)

LOGINOVA, L.G.; KOSMACHEV, A.Ye.; GOLOVACHEVA, R.S.; SKREGINA, L.M.

A study of thermophilic microflora of the Yangau-Tau in the Southern Urals. Mikrobiologiia 31 no.6:1082-1086 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(YANGAU-TAU--SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)
(BACTERIA, THERMOPHILIC)

LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARCHENKO, I.V.

Catalase and peroxidase activity in the heat-tolerant yeas'. Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.3:416-418 My-Je '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

GUZHOVA, E.P.; LOGINOVA, L.G.

Dehydrase activity of the thermotolerant yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae at different pH of the medium. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.5:783-784 S-O'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

LOGINOVA, L.G.; VERKHOVTSEVA, M.I.

Amino acid requirement of thermotolerant yeasts. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.2:216-221 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

LOGINOVA, L.G., doktor biolog. nauk

Second sumposium on fermentation in London. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.10: 103-104 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

LOGINOVA, L.G.; VERKHOVTSEVA, M.I.

Aminopherase activity in thermotolerant Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeasts. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.1:38-41 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

LOGINOVA, L.G.; BROTSKAYA, [illegible]

"Use of enzymes in the manufacture of leather" by V.G. [illegible]
Mikrobiologiia 33 no.2:372-373 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

[illegible], L.G.; BABAKINA, V.G.; KALMYKOVA, G.Ya.; SERGEYEVA, L.N.;
[illegible]SHKOVA, O.N.; NESTEROVA, G.A.

Use of enzymatic preparations (protease and amylase) isolated from the thermoduric strain of Bac. mesentericus. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.3:263-268 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

GOLOVACHEVA, R.S.; YEGOROVA, L.A.; LOGINOVA, L.G.

Ecology and taxonomy of aerobic obligately thermophilic bacteria isolated from thermal zones of the Yangan-Tau Mountain and the Kunashir Island of the Kurile Islands chain. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.5:801-807 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

LOGINOVA, L.G.; TASHMUHATOV, Zh.

Thermophilic cellulase-producing fungus Aspergillus fumigatus.
Mikrobiologiia 34 no.2:258-264 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AP6033911 SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/66/035/005/0796/0804

AUTHOR: Loginova, L. G.; Golovacheva, R. S.; Sherbakov, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Thermophilic bacteria forming active cellulolytic enzymes

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 796-804

TOPIC TAGS: enzymology, enzyme, cellulolytic enzyme, bacterial enzyme, bacteriology, thermophilic bacteria

ABSTRACT: Thermophilic anerobic cellulose bacteria ferment cellulose more effectively in a mixed culture. Under laboratory conditions it was discovered that cultures of cellulose bacteria developed optimally when grown with *Bac. stearothermophilus*, *Bac. lentus* var. thermophilus, and thermophilic sulphate-reducing bacteria as symbionts. Maximum cellulolytic activity was observed at 60C and pH 5; extracellular cellulolytic substances were observed by the fourth day, by which time the bacteria have utilized 93—95% of the cellulose in the growth medium. [W.A. 50] Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 19Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 576.8.095.38:577.154.33

LOGINOVA, L.G.

2

5765. Spectrographic method of determining lead in natural waters. F. V. Gusyatskaya and L. G. Loginova. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz.*, 1955, 19 (2), 104–106; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1950, Abstr. No. 13,207.—The sensitivities of detection of 24 elements present in natural waters when a sample sufficient to give a dry residue of 10 to 20 mg is acidified with H_2SO_4 and evaporated in the crater of a carbon electrode, followed by excitation in an a.c. arc, are determined. To avoid effects due to variable concn. of Ca, Mg and Na, the sample is mixed (1 + 1) with Na_2SO_4. Lead over the concn. range 0·001 to 0·04 per cent. is determined from the absolute intensity of the line 2833·1 A with an error of ± 12 per cent. G. S. Smith

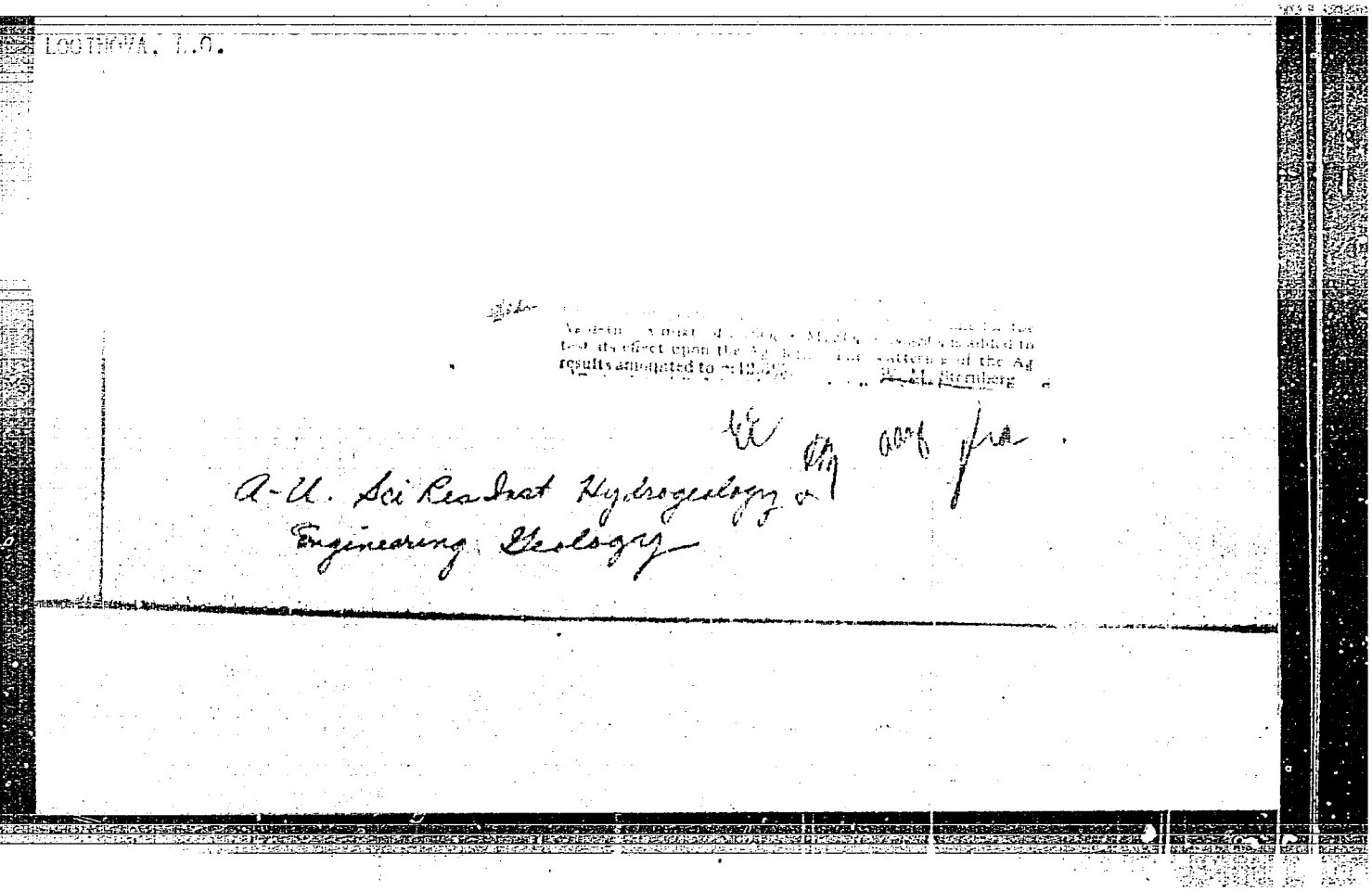
Chem

A-U. Sci Res Inst. Hydrogeology + Engineering Geology

GUSYATSKAYA, E.V.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; KRASNOVA, N.E.redaktor; PEH'KOVA, S.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual on the spectrum determination of microelements in dry sediment of slightly mineralized natural water] Rukovodstvo po spektral'nomu opredeleniiu mikroelementov v sukhikh ostatkakh malomineralizovannykh prirodnykh vod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1956. 18 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Spectrum analysis) (Water--Analysis) (Trace elements)



SOV/75-13-4-14/29

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V. I., Loginova, L. G., Myasoyedova, G. V.

TITLE: Organic Co-Precipitants (Organicheskiye soosaditeli). Communication 9: The Concentration and Spectrographic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters (Soobshcheniye 9. Kontsentrirovaniye i spektral'noye opredeleniye molibdena v prirodnykh vodakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 4, pp. 453-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In natural waters flowing through the area of an ore deposit and containing up to 1-2g/l minerals the content of molybdenum usually does not exceed 10^{-7} - 10^{-6} g/l; in special cases it may rise to 10^{-3} - 10^{-4} g/l (Ref 1). As the content of molybdenum and other trace elements in natural waters is usually below the sensitivity of spectrographic methods, these elements must first be concentrated. This concentration may be realized by the evaporation of water or by the extraction and co-precipitation of inorganic and organic co-precipitation reagents. In the methods described in publications (Refs 2-5) for the quan-

Card 1/4

Organic Co-Precipitants. Communication 9: The Concentration and Spectrographic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters

titative determination of molybdenum in natural waters the molybdenum is determined photometrically after the concentration. A method for the spectrographic determination of molybdenum in the dry residue of natural waters (Ref 6) makes possible the determination of 2.10^{-4}% Mo with an error of $\pm$10%. An important disadvantage of this method is the rapid decrease of the sensitivity with an increasing mineral content of the water. At a content of 5-10g/l this method is already hardly suited for this purpose. By the concentration of molybdenum this disadvantage may, however, be removed. The co-precipitation of molybdenum with the tannate of methyl violet (Ref 7) is well suited for the concentration. In 0,2 n hydrochloric acid solution molybdenum is in this way qualitatively co-precipitated, while Ca, Mg, Na, K, and other elements forming the main part of the mineral content of the water are not carried over by this precipitate. The concentration of molybdenum with organic co-precipitants at the same time removes the influence exerted on the spectrographic determination by the mineral content of the natural waters. The authors investigated the suita-

Organic Co-Precipitants. Communication 9: The Concentration and Spectrographic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters

bility of this method of concentration and they designed a working instruction for the concentration of molybdenum in natural waters by means of the tannate of methyl violet and for the subsequent spectral analytical determination of molybdenum. Per 100 ml of a 0,2 n hydrochloric acid solution 5 ml of a 2% solution of methyl violet and 2,5 ml of a 2% tannin solution are added. The precipitate is filtered off and after the addition of 30 mg of a "carrier" consisting of anhydrous Na_2SO_4, $CaSO_4$, and $MgSO_4$ at temperatures not exceeding 500° they are annealed The molybdenum is spectrographically determined in the residue When using an a.c. carbon arc as excitor of the spectrum, and when measuring the absolute intensity of the most sensitive line of molybdenum (Mo 1R at 3132,6 Å) this way amounts of from 0,3 to 27μ of molybdenum may be determined with an error of ±12%. This method makes it possible to determine 0,3μ molybdenum in 1 l water of any mineral content. The spectra are photographed by a quartz spectrograph of the type ISP -22, the blackening of the analytical lines of molybdenum and of the

Organic Co-Precipitants. Communication 9: The Concentration and Spectrographic Determination of Molybdenum in Natural Waters

carrier are measured by a microphotometer of the type MF-2. The working instructions for the concentration and determination of molybdenum in natural waters are given in detail. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii, Moskva (Moscow, Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, AS USSR, imeni V. I. Vernadskiy and All Union Scientific Research Institute for Hydrogeology and Geological Engineering)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1957

1. Molybdenum---Determination 2. Molybdenum---Precipitation
3. Water---Analysis 4. Spectrographic analysis---Applications
5. Methyl violet---Precipitation

SOV/75-14-2-13/27

5(2), 5(4)

AUTHOR: Loginova, L. G.

TITLE: Spectroscopic Determination of Tin, Zinc, Cadmium, Antimony, Lead, and Arsenic in Natural Waters (Spektral'no-analiticheskoye opredeleniye olova, tsinka, kadmiya, sur'my, svintsa i mysh'yaka v prirodnykh vodakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 2, pp 217-221 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the possibilities of a direct spectrum analysis of dry residues of natural waters are by far not sufficiently investigated the author elaborates in the present paper the quantitative spectrum analysis of tin, zinc, cadmium, antimony, lead, and arsenic directly in dry residues of natural waters containing few minerals. In order to eliminate the influence exercised by anions on the intensity of the lines, the dry residues passed into sulfates by a treatment with sulfuric acid. The investigations showed that the calibration curves for the elements to be determined depend on the calcium-, magnesium-, and sodium content of the sample. In order to reduce this influence, the samples were diluted with buffer

Card 1/4

Spectroscopic Determination of Tin, Zinc, Cadmium, Antimony, Lead, and Arsenic in Natural Waters

mixtures. The best results were obtained with a buffer mixture of 50% $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$, 16.7% $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, 16.7% $MgSO_4.7H_2O$ and 16.6% Na_2SO_4. The double quantity of this buffer mixture is added to the sample. The content of secondary ammonium phosphate increases the effect of fractionated vaporization of the elements to be determined and increases the sensitivity of the determination. Germanium, which is usually not contained in natural waters, was used as an inner standard increasing the accuracy of quantitative analysis. Germanium was added to the buffer mixture in the form of GeO_2.

The determinations were carried out by using an alternating-current carbon arc (current intensity 16 a, voltage 220 v). In using germanium as an inner standard the relative line intensity of the elements to be determined does not depend on the Ca-, Mg- and Na content of the sample. The spectra were photographed by means of an ISP-22 quartz spectrograph. The sensitivity of the photographic plates was not below

Spectroscopic Determination of Tin, Zinc, Cadmium, Antimony, Lead, and Arsenic in Natural Waters

16 GOST units. The used analytical pairs of lines for all six elements to be determined are given in a table as well as the sensitivity of the semi-quantitative and quantitative determination of all elements. The line of the inner standard germanium at 2754.6 Å served as a comparative line for all six elements. The method devised, which is described in detail in this paper, permits the quantitative determination of $1.3.10^{-4}$ - 1.10^{-1}% tin, $4.3.10^{-4}$ - 1.10^{-1}% lead, $1.2.10^{-3}$ - 1.10^{-1}% antimony and cadmium, and $3.7.10^{-3}$ - 1.10^{-1}% zinc and arsenic in the dry residues of natural waters. The probable error in an individual determination is ±12% (relative). The method also makes it possible to determine copper, however, the contamination of the "pure" carbon electrodes by copper must be taken into account. The method devised was tested in 155 residues of natural waters with low mineral content. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 16 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

SOV/75-14-2-13/27

Spectroscopic Determination of Tin, Zinc, Cadmium, Antimony, Lead, and Arsenic in Natural Waters

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii, Moskva
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydrogeological and Geological Engineering, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

Card 4/4

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; BELEKHOVA, V.N.; BRODSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLEBOVICH, T.A.; DALMATOVA, T.V.; KOMAROVA, A.I.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; KOPYLOVA, M.M.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.M.; LIBINA, R.I.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MARKOVA, A.I.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.L.; MILLER, A.D.; MULIKOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, A.A.; OZEROVA, N.V.; PALKINA, I.M.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; SETKINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Ye.G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Methodological handbook on the determination of microcomponents in natural waters during prospecting for ore deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu mikrokomponentov v prirodnykh vodakh pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 287 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Sokolov, Brodskiy, Glebovich, Ozerova, Kudryavtseva, Loginova, Markova, Medvedev, Belekhova, Palkina,
(Continued on next card)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.---(continued) Card 2.
Popova, Petropavlovskaya). 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Aydin'yan). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki (for Miller, Sergeyev, Margolin). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Mulikovskaya, Reznikov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Komarova, A.).
(Prospecting---Geophysical methods)
(Water, Underground---Analysis)

LOGINOVA, L. G., CAND TECH SCI, "SPECTRAL AND ANALYTICAL DETERMINATION OF trace ELEMENTS IN NATURAL WATERS IN HYDRO-CHEMICAL PROSPECTING FOR ORE DEPOSITS." MOSCOW, 1961. (MIN OF GEOLOGY AND ~~PRESERVATION OF RESOURCES~~ Mineral Conservation USSR. ALL-UNION INST OF Mineral RAW MINERALS "VIMS"). (KL, 2-61,209).

SHAMKHALOV, I.A., kand. biol. nauk [deceased]; LOGINOVA, L.I.

Changes in the functional state of the vegetative nervous system under the effect of the gyzyldzha mineral water. Sbor. trud. Azerb. nauch.-issl. inst. kur. i fiz. metod. lech. no.9:171-174 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

LOGINOVA, L.N.

Some characteristics of the respiration of semi-immersed plants. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:141-145 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Lomonosova.

*

RUBIN, B.A.; LOGINOVA, L.N.

Characteristics of the respiration of aquatic and semisubmerged plants. Usp. sovr. biol. 55 no.3:465-480 My-Je '63
(MIRA 17:3)

BEZBORODOV, A.M.; LOGINOVA, L.N.; CHEBOTAREV, Ye.N.

Isolation of proteases from the mycelium of actinomycetes and their separation by paper electrophoresis. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:156-158 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii antibiotikov Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

RUBIN, B.A.; LOGINOVA, L.N.

Induced synthesis of enzymes in the leaves of semi-immersed plants. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.3:386-389 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

RUBIN, B.A.; LOGINOVA, L.N.; ROSHCHINA, A.M.

Terminal oxidation stages in the leaves of semisubmerged plants.
Biokhimiia 30 no.4:681-686 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Moskva.

AUTHORS Kel'man, V.M., Utkin, K.G., Loginova, L.N. 57-9-23/40

TITLE A Simplified Construction of a System Containing a Rubber Membrane for the Determination of the Trajectories of Charged Particles in the Presence of a Space Charge.
(Uproshchennaya konstruktsiya ustanovki s rezinovoy membranoy dlya opredeleniya trayektoriy zaryazhennykh chastits v prisutstvii ob"yemnogo zaryada.)

PERIODICAL Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 9, pp. 2092-2096 (USSR)

ABSTRACT In the papers by V.M. Kel'man and I.V. Krasnov, Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1955, Vol. 25, p. 1714, and p.1726 it was shown that the accuracy with which the trajectories of charged particles was determined by means of rubber membranes could be considerably increased by giving up modelling particle motion by means of a ball rolling on a rubber surface, and by using only graphic methods for the construction of trajectories. Giving up using balls makes it possible to simplify construction considerably, because in such a case the pressure modelling the space charge on the membrane could be brought to

CARD 1/2

A Simplified Construction of a System Containing a Rubber Membrane for the Determination of the Trajectories of Charged Particles in the Presence of a Space Charge. 57-9-23/40

bear from above and could be caused by the weight of the plates distributed over the membrane, which are weighted accordingly. Such a simplified system is described.
There are 10 figures and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin. (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina.)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1957.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

LOGINOVA, L. V.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Aspects of the anatomy of the rectum of children as pictured by X-ray". Kuybyshev, 1958. 17 pp (Kuybyshev Med Inst), 230 copies (KL, No 1, 1959, 124)

LOGINOVA, L.Ye., uchitel'nitsa

Interaction of spoken words and visual aids in the zoology class.
Biol. v shkole no.4:34-38 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

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

[illegible], [illegible], nauchnyy [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] sotrudnik

[illegible]natitative [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 65. [illegible] 165.

[illegible]

1. Ivanovskiy [illegible] institut [illegible]bumazhnoy promyshlennosti [illegible].

LOGINOVA, L.Ye., uchitel'nitsa

Independent work of students in biology classes. Biol. v shkole no.3:6-9 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Biology--Study and teaching)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 293 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kochergin, V.P., Loginova, M.

TITLE: The Removal of Tin From Tin Plate

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ural'skiy n.-i. in-t chern. metallov, 1958, Nr 4, pp 97-102

ABSTRACT: The method consists in the chemical dissolution of Sn and its cathode precipitation. An electrolyte of the composition (in g/l): KOH 100, 3 - $C_6H_3(COOH)_2NO_2$ (3-nitrophthalic acid) 15, temperature 70°C, D_k 0.4 - 4 a/dm^2 is recommended. The cathodes are cold- or hot-rolled sheet iron; the anodes are sheet or stainless steel. The electrolyte is stirred at a rate of 100 rpm. The chemical dissolution of Sn is carried out in a separate tank with simultaneous circulation of the electrolyte between the tank for dissolution and the tank for electrolysis. It has been established that the rate of Sn dissolution is higher than in a solution of NaOH with the addition of metanitrobenzoic acid. In the case of the application of Sn-anodes the precipitation of sponge-like Sn precipitates took place.

Card 1/1

M.M.

LOGINOVA, M. (Arkhangel'sk)

A strict, but good friend. Rabotnitsa. 40 no.6:12-13 Je '62.
(MIRA 16:3)
(Archangel--Education of children)

Ingram, M. A. On the dependence of the strains in a rapid deformation under impulsive loading beyond the elastic limit.

[illegible] which a mass strikes a cylindrical specimen and compresses it axially under conditions of simple compressive stress. Incompressible deformation is considered with the specimen remaining cylindrical, effects of friction and inertia of the specimen being neglected. A strain rate effect is considered giving the flow stress $\sigma = \sigma_0 \log \dot{\epsilon}/\dot{\epsilon}_0$ for $\dot{\epsilon} \geq \dot{\epsilon}_0$, $\sigma = \sigma_0$ for $\dot{\epsilon} \leq \dot{\epsilon}_0$, where $\dot{\epsilon}$ is the rate of increase of natural strain ϵ and σ the true stress. A differential equation is obtained for the variation of the length of the specimen with time after impact. Some simplification is obtained by using nominal strain based on the initial specimen length and the analysis is developed to include the effects of work hardening. The solution for the final strain is obtained for the case of no work hardening. Numerical results show agreement with experiment, as also does a theory based on a linear, rather than logarithmic, strain rate effect.

E. H. Lee (Providence, R. I.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 10, No.9

LOGINOVA, M.A.

Large deformations of cylindrical shells. Vest. Mosk.un.Ser.mat. mekh.astron. fiz. khim. 12 no.4:29-40 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Kafedra teorii uprugosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Elastic plates and shells)

S/076/61/035/008/009/016
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Frolov, A. F., Loginova, M. A., and Kiseleva, M. M.(Yaroslavl')

TITLE: Saturated vapor pressure and liquid - vapor equilibrium in the systems 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine and 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1961, 1784-1788

TEXT: 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine (C_8H_9N) (MVP), is produced by condensation of paraldehyde with ammonia according to Chichibabin, and subsequent dehydrogenation of the resulting 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine ($C_8H_{11}N$) (MEP). Results yielded from the investigation of pressures of saturated MEP and MVP vapors as well as the respective vapor - liquid equilibria are given here. MEP in mixtures with hydrocarbons and oxygen-containing compounds was titrated with acid (methyl orange). MEP in mixtures with MVP was determined by a) refractive index (Abbe's refractometer). n_{20}^{D} as a function

of MVP content was determined with synthetic mixtures. b) bromide-bromate method. b) was used for checking a). Pure MEP and MVP were obtained from technical catalyzates by repeated vacuum rectification. 0.1% of inhibitor (elemental sulfur and metol) was added for a reduction of polymerization. The flask of a circulation apparatus of the type D. F. Otmer (Ind. Eng. Chem. 35, 614, 1953) was heated in an oil bath. In order to reduce condensation, an 8-10 mm asbestos layer was used to insulate the flask up to the cooler. 0.1 - 0.2% of inhibitor was added in case of over 40% MVP content in the liquid to be analyzed. Temperature and pressure control was performed by a special optical instrument with a maximum error of 0.1^{0}C and 0.1 mm Hg. The time required for making the instrument ready for operation was 2 hr which were sufficient for the vapor - liquid equilibrium to establish. 4 - 5 refractometric samples of 0.5 - 1.0 ml were taken every 10 - 15 min. The initial composition served as the initial phase, as the sampling did not practically change the concentration. Results are presented in Table 2. Boiling constancy was regulated on the basis of the number of drops (10 - 30 drops in 30 sec) of condensate from

cooler into the sampling vessel. The circulation rate of the liquid has practically no effect upon the thermometer indications.. The temperature dependences given in Tables 3 and 4 are described by Antoine's equation within the temperature and pressure ranges concerned with a maximum error of ±4%. For MEP: $\log p = 7.97 - 2234.1/(263 + t)$; for MVP: $\log p = 6.77 - 1369.0/(169 + t)$. The vapor - liquid equilibrium in the MEP - MVP system was determined at 20 mm Hg residual pressure corresponding to a boiling temperature of $<80^{\circ}$C (Table 5). Little polymer was formed with inhibitor addition. For an accurate qualitative control of experimental data and for detecting small errors, the authors determined the concentration dependence of the relative volatility of the liquid in accordance with I. N. Bushmakin et al. (Zh. obshch. khimii, 19, 1615, 1949). The graphic representation showed, with some spread, a straight line for $\alpha = [y(100 - x)]/[x(100 - y)] = 1.67$. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1959

Card 3/7

FROLOV, A.F.; LOGINOVA, M.A.; USTAVSHCHIKOV, B.F.

Separation of mixtures of acetic and nitric acids. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.6:1386-1389 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

FROLOV, A.F.; LOGINOVA, M.A.; USTAVSHCHIKOV, B.F.

Separation of methacrylic acid - water mixtures. Neftekhimiia 2 no.5:766-770 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Methacrylic acid)

FROLOV, A.F.; LOGINOVA, M.A.; KISELEVA, M.M. (Yaroslavl')

Saturated vapor pressure and vapor - liquid equilibrium in the system 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine - 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridine. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.8:1784-1788 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Pyridine)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/076/62/036/010/004/005
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Frolov, A. F., Loginova, M. A., Saprykina, A. V., and Kondakova, A. B.

TITLE: Vapor - liquid equilibrium in the system methacrylic acid - water

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 10, 1962, 2282-2284

TEXT: The vapor - liquid equilibrium important for the production of pure methacrylic acid (MAA) was studied in an Othmer apparatus, in view of the fact that MAA when synthesized, or when regenerated from waste products, is always obtained in an aqueous solution. In solutions containing up to 10% MAA, the concentration was determined titrimetrically; in concentrated solutions it was determined from the refractive exponent. Either method had an accuracy of ± 0.5 relative %. Pure MAA was obtained by distillation at 5 mm Hg; crystallization was prevented by cooling the dephlegmator with water (30°C), and polymerization was suppressed by adding 0.01 - 0.1% hydroquinone or methylene blue. Data for pure MAA:

m. p. 16°C, b. p. 49.5°C/10 mm Hg, d_4^{20} 1.016, n_D^{20} 1.4315. Polymerization could only be eliminated up to an MAA content of 65.9 mole% in the solution. The MAA content in the liquid and in vapor (mole%), the activity coefficients γ of MAA and water, and the coefficient α of the relative volatility (Table), were determined. An azeotropic mixture containing 23.1% by weight of MAA and 76.9% by weight of H_2O (b. p.: 99.3°C/760 mm Hg) was formed in the above system. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
(Yaroslavl' Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1962

Table. Legend: (1) Vapor temperature, °C/760 mm Hg; (2) mole% of MAA in the liquid; (3) mole% MAA in vapor; (4) γ of MAA; (5) γ of H_2O; (6) α.

FROLOV, A.F.; LOGINOVA, M.A.; USTAVSHCHIKOV, B.F.

Liquid - liquid equilibrium in the system acetic acid - nitric acid - water - chloroform. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.7:1837-1839 Jl '64. (MIPA 18:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

PROSOV, A.F.; LOGINOVA, M.A.; SHVETSOV, O.K.; USTAVSHCHIKOV, B.F.

Liquid-vapor equilibrium in the system methyl alcohol - methyl methacrylate. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.5:1303-1304 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut. Submitted June 7, 1963.

LITVINOVICH, A.N.; LOGINOVA, M.D.

Trace elements in Leninogorsk deposit ores. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 9:92-103 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Altayskiy gornometallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Litvinovich). 2. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Loginova).
(Leninogorsk region—Nonferrous metals)
(Trace elements)

MOSOLOV, V.V.; LOGINOVA, M.D.

Enzymatic activity of trypsin autolysis products. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1209-1212 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.
(TRYPSIN)

TOGUNOVA, A.P.; LOGINOVA, M.I.

Inoculations with homogenous suspension of tuberculosis bacilli. Prob.tuberk., Moskva No.1:48-51 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:6)

1. Of the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Honored Academician N.F.Gamaleya of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director--Prof. V.D.Timakov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences.).

LOGINOVA, M. I., and LESHCHINSKAYA, YE. N.

"Cultivating BCG Cultures in a Zinc Media." [paper read at a session of the institute's Scientific Council held during the first half of 1954] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Laboratory of BCG [no head identified] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

LOGINOVA, M. I.

"The Stimulating Influence of Zinc on the Life Function of Calmette-Guerin Microorganisms." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Laboratory of BCG [no head identified] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

LOGINOVA, M.I.

Effect of the concentration of glycerine in the nutritive medium on the number of live bacteria in dried BCT vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 10:76-80 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(BCG VACCINATION) (GLYCEROL) (MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)

LOGINOVA, M.I.

Significance of the pH and alkaline reserve of an egg medium for the growth of BCG. Probl.tub. no.7:83-87 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(BCG) (BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

LOGINOVA, M.K.

AKSMAN, N.M.; VILENSKIY, L.I.; GORBUNOV, N.G.; GUBSKIY, V.N.; GURVICH, M.D.; LATYSHEV, Yu.M.; LEVONTIN, L.I.; LIVSHITS, T.G.; LOGINOVA, M.K.; LUR'YE, D.A.; LYANDRES, G.D.; MIROSHNICHENKO, G.K.; MOGILEVSKIY, B.Ya.; NEMKOVSKIY, M.I.; ORLEANSKIY, Ya.P.; SAVITSKIY, A.N.; SIMMA, S.F.; SURKOV, G.Z.; SHMYGUL', B.P.; SHUBIN, V.P.; DONSKOY, Ye.Ye., red.izd-va; KAL'NITSKIY, R.Ya., red.izd-va; ZAMAKHOVSKIY, L.S., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization and automation in the machinery industry] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia v stankostroenii. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe obl.izd-vo, 1958. 119 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kharkov. Institut "Giprostanok." 2. Direktor instituta "Giprostanok" (for Orleanskiy).
(Machinery industry--Technological innovations)
(Automation)

LOGINOVA, M. M.

"Psyllids of USSR."

report submitted for 12th Intl Cong of Entomology, London, 8-16 Jul 64.

LOGINOVA, M.M.

Jumping plant lice of the genus Psyllopsis Low (Homoptera, Psyllidae) and characteristics of their biology under conditions prevailing in Stalingrad Province. Trudy Zool.inst. 15:35-53 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

(Stalingrad Province--Jumping plant lice) (Jumping plant lice--Stalingrad Province)

AKRAMOVSKIY, N.N., ARNOL'DI, L.V., BEI-BIYENKO, G.Ya., BORKHSENIUS, N.S., VERESHCHAGIN, N.K., DAL', S.K., D'YAKONOV, A.M., KIRICHENKO, A.N., KIR'YANOVA, Ye.S., KOZHANCHIKOV, I.V., KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.L., LEPNEVA, S.G., LIKHAREV, I.M., LOGINOVA, M.M., NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N., NOVIKOV, G.A., POPOV, V.V., PORTENKO, L.A., RYABOV, M.A., TER-MINASYAN, M.E., CHERNOV, S.A., SHTAKEL'BERG, A.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akad., glavnyy red., VINOGRADOV, B.S.,[deceased], red.; KOZLOVA, G.I., red. izd-va,; PEVZNER, R.S., tekhn. red.

[Animals of the U.S.S.R.] Zhivotnyi mir SSSR. Moskva. Vol. 5.[Mountain provinces of European Russia] Gornye oblasti evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. 1958. 655 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Zoologicheskiy institut.
(Zoology)

LOGINOVA, M.M.

On Professor A.N. Kirichenko's 75th birthday. Ent. oboz. 39 no.1:231-233 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Kirichenko, Aleksandr Nikolaevich, 1884-)

LOGINOVA, M.M.

New and little-known leafhoppers (Homoptera, Psylloidea) of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Trudy Vses.ent. ob-va 47:53-93 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Soviet Central Asia--Leafhoppers)
(Kazakhstan--Leafhoppers)

LOGINOVA, M.M.

Revision of the species of the genera Aphalara Frst. and Craspedolepta Enderl. (Homoptera, Psylloidea) in the fauna of the U.S.S.R. Report No.1. Ent.oboz. 40 no.3:602-623 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Jumping plant lice)

LOGINOVA, M. M.

New jumping plant lice (Homoptera, Psylloidea) from the U.S.S.R.
Trudy Zool. inst. 30:185-220 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Jumping plant lice)

LOGINOVA, M.M.

Jumping plant lice (Homoptera, Psylloidea) of Leningrad Province.
Trudy Zool.inst. 31:33-45 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Leningrad Province—Jumping plant lice)

LOGINOVA, M.M.

Revision of the species of the genera Aphalara Frst. and Craspedolepta Enderl. (Homoptera, Psylloidea) of the U.S.S.R. Report No. 2. Ent. oboz. 42 no.3:621-648 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

LOGINOVA, M.M.

New and little-known jumping plant lice of Kazakhstan. Notes on the system and classification of Psylloidea (Homoptera, Insecta). Trudy Zool. inst. 34:52-112 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

LOGINOVA, M.M.

New species of jumping plant lice (Homoptera, Psylloidea) of the U.S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 44 no.2:198-209 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

LAVROVA, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; GNOYEVOY, P.S., inzh.; KALENOVA, M.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GUSEVA, A.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOROZOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOV, V.A., inzh.; KANAREVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; MAZYAKIN, A.V., inzh.; LISHFAY, V.M., inzh.; IL'YASHENKO, M.A., kand. veter. nauk; RYNDINA, V.P., inzh.; LOGINOVA, M.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHUDINA, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TRUDOLYUBOVA, G.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARGAL'TSEV, I.I., assistent; MIKHAYLOVA, A.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOVA, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERKULOVA, V.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; POLETAYEV, T.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of the heat treatment conditions of smoked and cooked sausage. Trudy VNIIMP no.16:24-63 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti (for Kargal'tsev).

LIN'KOV, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LOGINOVA, M.P., inzh.

Tests of three-layer asbestos-cement slabs with fibrolite insulation. Stroi. mat. 8 no.5:39-40 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Asbestos cement--Testing)
(Sillimanite)

LOGINOVA, M.P., inzh.

Testing fibrolite-asbestos cement panels with window openings and working out of the molding process. Trudy TSNIISK no.26: 107-123 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Asbestos cement—Testing) (Windows)

S/081/61/000/006/006/017
B110/B203

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, Ye. A., Loginova, M. V.

TITLE: Use of a nickel-aluminum alloy in pieces as a "stationary" catalyst. Communication II. Study of conditions of manifold leaching of a lump of nickel-aluminum alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1961, 65, abstract 8Б 511 (8B511) (Sb. tr. Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, 1960, vyp. 46, 303 - 308)

TEXT: It was shown that the use of a surface-leached Ni-Al alloy as a "stationary" catalyst permits manifold leaching. This makes it possible to work with the same catalyst charge for a long time. For communication I see RZhKhim, 1954, no. 3, 14275. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation].

Card 1/1

LOGINOVA, N.

Improve the planning and accounting for labor expenditure in construction and assembly organizations. Sots. trud 5 no.11:137-139 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela svarochno-montazhnogo tresta, Moskva. (Moscow—Construction industry)

LOGINOVA, N.A.

Planning and keeping records of the expenditure of labor in building and assembling organizations. Stroi. truboprov. 5 no. 5:19-21 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Construction industry--Accounting) (Pipelines)