

VLADIMIROV, Lev Aleksandrovich; DZHAVAKHISHVILI, A.N., red.; PAATASHVILI, Sh.P., red. izd-va; TOBIA, A.R., tekhred.

[History of the study of runoff characteristics in mountain regions] K istorii issledovani zakonornosti stoka v gornykh oblastskh. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Gruzinskoj SSR, 1960.
145 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Rukovoditel' otдела gidrologii i klimatologii Instituta geografii im. Vakhushti Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Vladimirov).
(Runoff)

VLADIMIROV, L. A.

"On the Regularity of Surface Run-Off in Mountain Regions (in Georgia)"

report to be submitted for the Intl. Geographical Union, 10th General Assembly
and 19th Intl. Geographical Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 6-13 August 1960.

VLADIMIROV, Lev Aleksandrovich, kand. geogr. nauk; DZHAVAKHISHVILI,
A.N., akademik, red.; PAITASHVILI, Sh.F., red.izd-va;
DZHAPARIDZE, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Mean annual runoff of the rivers of Georgia] Srednii godovoi stok
redk Gruzii. Tbilisi, Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1962. 121 p.
(MIRA 15-12)

1. Rukovoditel' otdela gidrologii i klimatologii Instituta geografii
im. Vakhushti Akademii nauk Gruz.SSR (for Vladimirov). 2. Akademiya
nauk Gruz. SSR (for Dzhavakhishvili).
(Georgia--Runoff)

VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Karst waters of Abkhazia. Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 17:
169-176 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Abkhazia--Karst)
(Abkhazia--Water, Underground)

VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Underground relationship between the Kelasuri and Besleti Rivers.
Trudy Inst. geog. AN Gruz. SSR 17:213-222 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Kelasuri Valley--Water, Underground)
(Besleti Valley--Water, Underground)

VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Glacial water supply of the Georgian rivers. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
geog. no.5:60-64 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geografii AN GruzSSR.

ARSENIN, V. Ya.; VLADIMIROV, L. A.; DOROSHENKO, G. G.; DUMOVA, A. A.; TIKHONOV, A. N.

"Concerning the Question about Working up the Spectra of Gamma Rays and Fast Neutrons Measured with the Help of Single Crystal Scintillation Spectrometers."

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

MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Inst.)

VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Hydrological regionalization of Georgia. Trudy Inst. geog.
AN Gruz. SSR 18:217-222 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

TIKHONOV, A.N.; ARSENIN, V.Ya.; VLADIMIROV, L.A.; DOROSHENKO, G.G.; DUMOVA, A.A.

Processing of spectra of gamma quanta and fast neutrons measured
by means of single-crystal scintillation spectrometers. Izv. AN
SSSR.Ser. fiz. 29 no.5:815-818 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Runoff regularities in the river basins of Abkhazia. Trudy Inst.
geog. AN Gruz. SSR 14:145-158 '61. (MIRA 18:5)

VLADIMIROV, L.A.; APKHAZAVA, I.S.; SHENGELIYA, R.G.; GIGINEYSHVILI, G.N.

Hypsometry of river basins in Georgia. *Sob. AN Gruz. SSR 28 no.4:*
425-430 Ap '62. (MIRA 18:1)

1. AN Gruzinsko SSP, Institut geografii im. Vakhushti, Tbilisi.
Submitted January 10, 1961.

VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Hydrology and the regime of the rivers and springs of the Shaori
Lowland. Trudy Geog. ob-va Gruz. SSR 7:141-149 '63.

Karst waters of Mingrelia. Ibid.:159-169

(MIRA 18:5)

VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Methods for the compilation of the water budget in Georgia.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 37 no.3:611-616 Mr '65. (MIRA18:5)

1. Institut geografii imeni Vakhushti AN GruzSSR. Submitted
September 10, 1964.

SHCHELKACHEV, V.N.; SAMARSKIY, A.A.; VLADIMIROV, L.A.

Solving special boundary problems of nonsteady fluid flow in an elastic bed using electronic computers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; *neft' i gaz* 8 no.3:77-80 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.

83715

S/056/60/038/004/003/048
B019/B070

1.1210

24-4100
AUTHORS:

Al'tshuler, L. V., Kormer, S. B., Brazhnik, M. I.,
Vladimirov, L. A., Speranskaya, M. P., Funtikov, A. I.

TITLE:

The Isoentropic Compressibility of Aluminum, Copper, Lead,
and Iron at High Pressures

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 1061-1073

TEXT: New methods of investigation of the properties of materials at high pressures depend on the application of shock waves. Two parameters are determined: the velocity of propagation of the shock waves, and the particle velocity at the front, which enable the pressure and the density of the shock compression to be determined. Another important kinematic parameter is the velocity of sound in the shock compressed material. This quantity characterizes the velocity of propagation of small disturbances in the compressed material. These small disturbances are weak shock waves and discharge waves, and are of importance in geophysical and other similar investigations. In the present paper, a method is suggested for

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83715

The Isoentropic Compressibility of Aluminum,
Copper, Lead, and Iron at High Pressures

S/056/60/032/004/002/049
B019/B070

the measurement of the velocity of sound in the front of strong shock waves, and results of investigations for aluminum, lead, and iron for the pressures between $4 \cdot 10^5$ and $3.5 \cdot 10^6$ atm are given. In the first section a method of measuring the velocity of sound is given which depends on measurement with the discharge waves. In this method the decrease of pressure due to the superposition of the discharge and dilatation waves in the zone of the boundary of the sample in the form of a stepwise built cylinder is measured photochronographically. In the second section, elastic and plastic discharge waves are discussed. In the third part, a method of measurement is discussed in which the collision of a plate and a sample from a material of known dynamic adiabatics is studied. This method leads to an experimental determination of the trajectories of the shock waves, and to the measurement of the particle velocities at one or more points of these trajectories. In the fourth part, the data given in Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 are discussed in detail. In the last two sections, the isoentropic compressibility of the metals, and the upper limit of "cold" compression are studied on the basis of the results obtained here; and an estimate of the thermal energy and the temperature is made. In the present paper, the existence of two sound velocities corresponding to the

Card 2/3

83715

The Isoentropic Compressibility of Aluminum,
Copper, Lead, and Iron at High Pressures

S/056/60/038/004/008/048
B019/B070

elastic and plastic states of matter are established. The velocities of sound, and the isoentropic compressibilities in the above mentioned pressure range, the estimates of thermal energies; the temperature of shock compression; and the Grüneisen coefficients are given in tables. Yu. M. Shustov is mentioned. The paper was started in 1940 on the initiative of Academician Ya. B. Zel'dovich. The Corresponding Member of the AS USSR Ye. I. Zababakhin is thanked for many valuable advices. K. K. Krupnikov, B. F. Ledenev, and A. A. Bakanova are thanked for discussions. Professor V. A. Tsukerman and his colleagues I. Sh. Model' and M. A. Kanunov helped in the constructional problems. Some data were obtained from V. I. Borodulin, N. S. Tenigin, A. N. Kolesnikova, L. N. Gorelova, and M. S. Shvetsov helped in the experimental work. There are 10 figures, 7 tables, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 3 US.

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1959 (initially), January 3, 1960 (after revision)

X

Card 3/3

VLADIMIROV, L.A.; SAMARSKY, A.A.; SHCHELKACHEV, V.N. (Moscow)

"The solution of special boundary value problems of the unsteady motion of an elastic fluid in a elastic layer with the aid of electronic computers"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

1A:UK, B.B.; VLADIMIR W, L.S.

Nonstationary gas flow to well lines. Gaz. prom. 8 no.183-11
'63 (MIRA 1787)

LAPUK, B.B.; ABUTALIYEV, E.B.; VIADIMIROV, L.A.

Unsteady gas flow in a stratum of variable depth. Izv. AN Uz.
SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 8 no.3:25-35 '64.

1. Institut mekhaniki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom AN UzSSR. (MIRA 17:11)

VLADIMIROV, L.D.

Organizing a physics study room. Fiz. v shkole 23 no.4:20-24
Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. 2-ya srednyaya shkola, Noginsk.

V. VLADIMIROV, L. D.

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L.D., (Nolinsk, Kirovskaya Oblast')47-58-3-18/27

TITLE: From the Experience of Organizing a Physics Laboratory (Iz opyta organizatsii fizicheskogo kabinet)

PERIODICAL: Fizika v Shkole, 1958, Nr 3, pp 67-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author recalls how he set up a physics laboratory in 1955 with more than 50 experimental appliances prepared by the students themselves.

ASSOCIATION: 2-ya srednyaya shkola (The 2nd Secondary School), Nolinsk, Kirovskaya Oblast'.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Physics-Study and teaching 2. Physics laboratories-Organization

VLADIMIROVA, L.F.

On the effect of crystalline carboxypolypeptidase on carnosin.
Biokhimiia, Moskva 15 no.4:380-383 July-Aug 1950. (CLML 20:7)

1. Laboratory of Biological Chemistry, Kasan' State Medical Institute.

VIADTIROVA, L. F.

"The Biological Characteristics of Blood and Blood Exuded From Wounds During the Healing of Suppurative Wounds." Cand Biol Sci, Kazan' State Veterinary Inst Iraci N. E. Bauman, Kazan', 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

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

VLADIMIROV, L. I.

PA 65T29

USSR/Communications
Telegraphy

Apr 1948

"Let Us Introduce Order Into the Work of the Khar'kov
and Rostov-on-the-Don Telegraph Departments," L. I.
Vladimirov, 1½ pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektro-Svyaz'" No 4 (97)

Decree No 75 of the Ministry of Communications has
as its objective the increase in the performance
quality of communications lines. Actual operation
and results of this decree can be seen in the results
achieved at the Khar'kov and Rostov Telegraph Depart-
ments. Briefs improvements accomplished.

FDB

65T29

VLADIMIROV, I.I.

Navesti poriadok v robote telegrafnykh otdelenii Khar'kova i Rostova-na-Donu.
/To put in order the work of the Khar'kov and Rostov telegraph departments/.
(Vestnik svyazi. Elektrosviaz, 1946, no. 4, p. 7-8). DLC: TK4.Vh5

SC: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Corrosion and erosion resistance of chromium carbide alloys
in multicomponent aggressive media. Porosh. met. 4 no.6:
68-70 N.D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut i Kommunarskiy
kokaokhimicheskiy zavod.

VIADUKTIVNAYA, I.P.; SHCHERBINA, M.I.; MURAVYOV, N.S.; BUKHAROV, I.I.

Erosion-resistant materials for the hydraulic transportation
of slag. Met. i gornodol. prom. no.6:71 N-P '67.

(MIRA 18:3)

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONIKOVA, R.S., i. zh.: KOMAROVA,
L.P., inzh.

Low-alkali glass tubes and their corrosive resistance.
Stek. i ker. 21 no.9:7-9 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (for
Vladimirov). 2. Kommunarskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(for Konikova, Komarova).

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PREPARATION OF RAILS

1ST AND 2ND SERIES

9

Investigation of rejected rails. L. P. VLADIMIROV. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 1930, No. 5, 5-31.

In the prepn. of Bessemer steel for rails in Russia in 1929, a mixt. of Fe-Mn and powdered coke was substituted for spiegeleisen. Many of the rails thus produced were brittle and did not pass the test. The brittleness was due not to the new method of deoxidation, but to the fact that simultaneously with the introduction of the new deoxidizer a new grade of ore, rich in P and Mn, was fed into the furnaces. To remedy this it is recommended to decrease the amt. of Fe-Mn added and to lengthen the period of the blow in the converter, particularly when the pig iron poured into the converter is too cold. Max. Mn permissible in the rails is 0.7-0.9% when C is 0.30-0.35%. Limit of elasticity of the rails can be increased at the expense of higher C but not Mn. This is possible when the P in the pig is low. The above conclusions were drawn from numerous chem. analyses, phys. tests and micrographic examins. of rail samples. Tables, curves, diagrams and photomicrographs are given.

S. I. MADONARY

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF IRON AND STEEL

L. P. VLADIMIROV

ca

The problem of calculating charge for high-magnesia slags. L. P. VLADIMIROV, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1931, No. 3, 239. The iron ores used in the Transbaikal charcoal blast furnaces contain up to 11% MgO. In addn, the lime used for smelting is mostly dolomitic. As a result, the slag contains about 38% MgO, higher than in any slag reported in the literature (27%). No serious difficulties were encountered with this slag during about 150 years of operation. Av. compn. of slags is MgO 27.38, CaO 9.16, Al₂O₃ 4.8, SiO₂ 37.47%. This is in contradiction with the classical work of Ackerman (*Stahl u. Eisen* 1886, No. 5, 281), who showed that a ratio MgO/CaO greater than 0.44 (for sesquioxides) results in a very viscous slag. This contradiction can be clarified only through exptl. work.

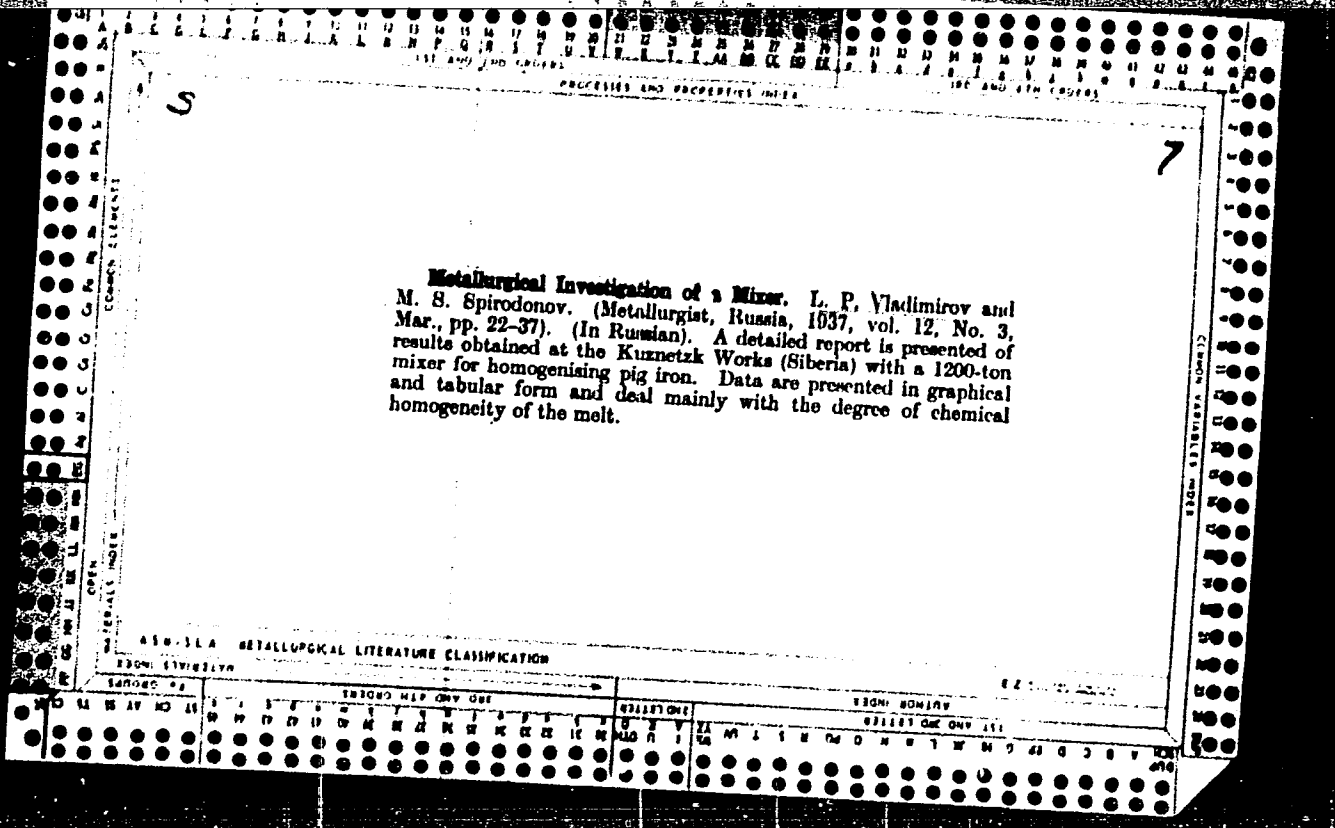
S. L. MADORSKY

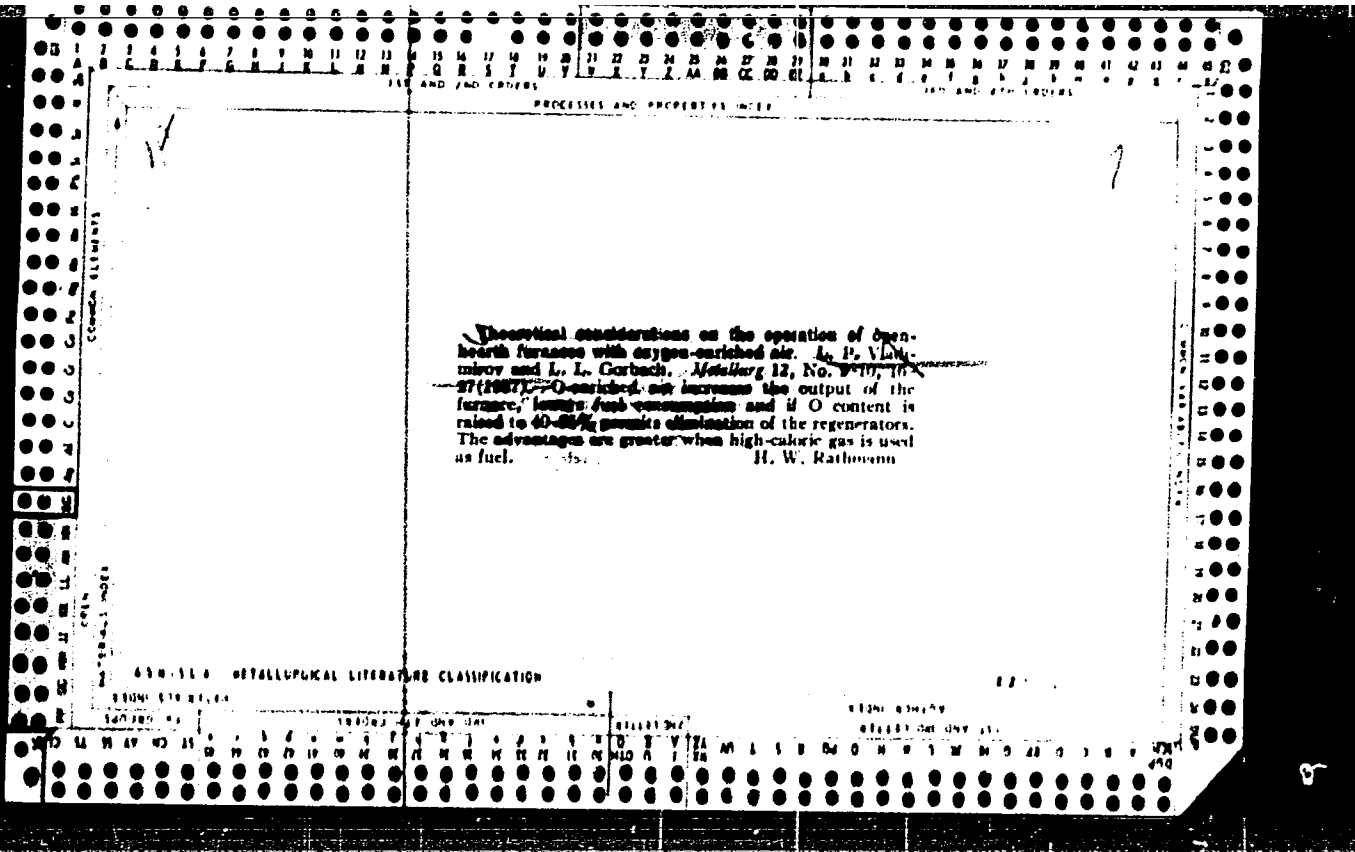
ASB 51.A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Vladimirov, L. P., and Karpova, N. GRAPHITE STOPPERS.
Metalurg, 10 (4) 60-63 (1935).





5

7

The Melting of an Open-Hearth Charge Using Control Curves.
 I. P. Vladimirov. (Metallurg. 1938, No. 6, pp. 40-48). (In Russian). The author points out that the rate of carbon oxidation may be used as a basic factor in determining the duration of an open-hearth melt. Using semi-theoretical considerations, he constructs curves relating the rate of carbon removal to the carbon and free ferrous oxide contents. Knowing the carbon content required in the finished steel, as well as the initial carbon content, the ferrous oxide content can be adjusted to the value which will give the desired final carbon content in the time in which it is possible to raise the temperature of the metal after melting to the tapping temperature. Having selected the corresponding carbon-content/boiling-duration curve, it is possible by checking the carbon at suitable intervals to regulate the rate of carbon removal and, consequently, the melting time. In order to make this process possible the carbon content of the metal immediately after melting should be some particular optimum value, depending on the thermal capacity of the furnace.

456-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP #2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

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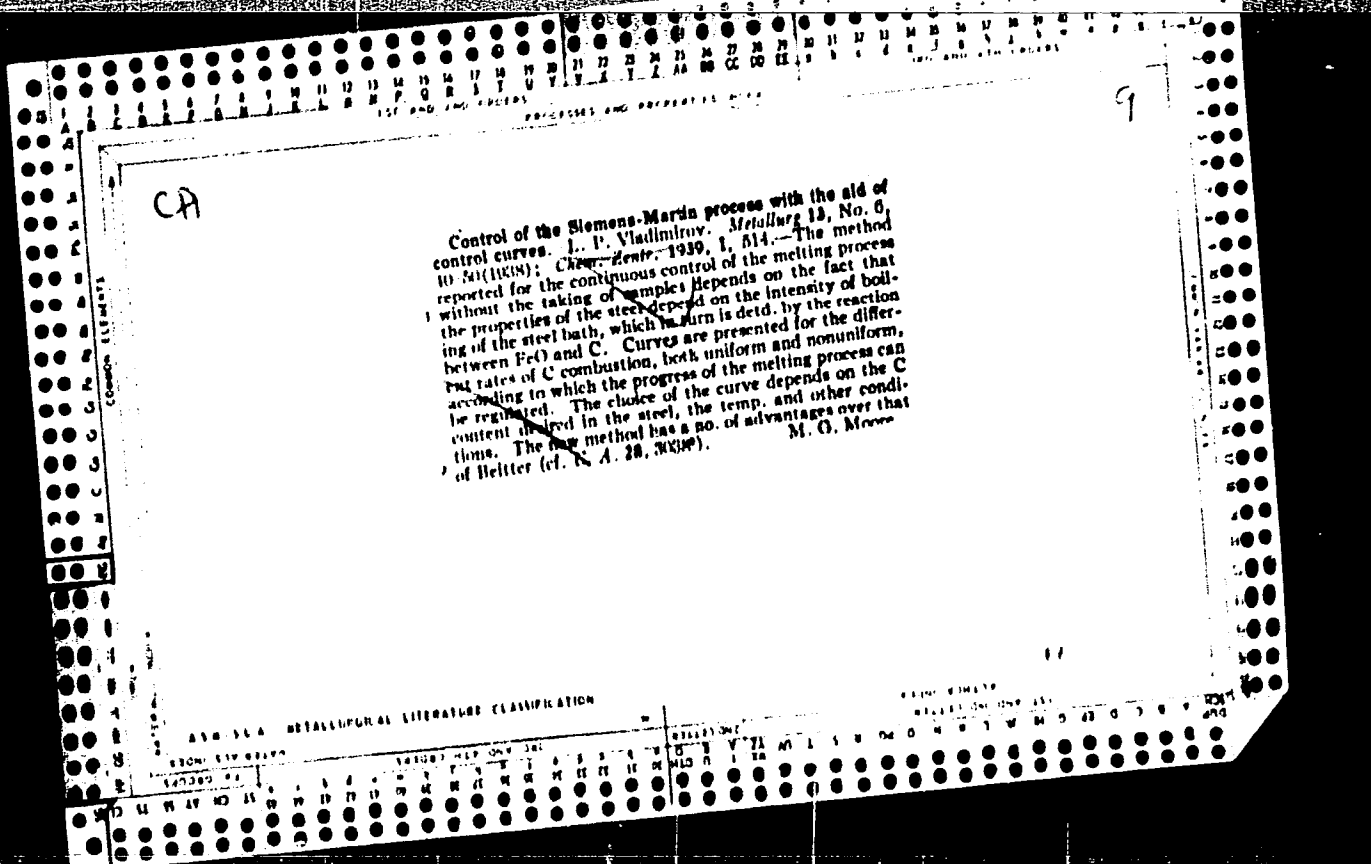
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701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800

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9

Investigation of the heterogeneity of liquid metal in open-hearth furnaces with a deep bath. I. P. Vladimirov

and I. P. Zotenko. *Teoriya Prakt. Met.* 11, No. 10-11, 22-7 (1939). — Although, heterogeneity in liquid metal is observed in individual cases, it is not a property inherent to the open-hearth process, but appears as a result of the combination of unfavorable conditions of the melting process. Under identical melting conditions the degree of heterogeneity in furnaces with deep baths is limited by the same practical conditions of the process as that of the baths in smaller furnaces. A higher degree of the heterogeneity of the compn. appeared always in the bath, when the boiling ceased and the velocity of the combustion of C approached zero. Samples taken from various depths of the bath during a more intensive boiling showed a small degree of heterogeneity. The practical heterogeneity in the compn. of the bath disappeared at a medium intensity of boiling. The "diffusion" theory of the process is true only for static open-hearth baths. This confirms the supposition that the main reasons for heterogeneity are the exceptional slowness of the diffusion process and the static state of the system metal-slag. Eleven references.

W. R. Henn

ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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VLADIMIROV, L. P.

"Complex Analysis of the Heterogeneity of the Properties of Machine-Construction Production." Cand Tech Sci, L'vov, Polytechnical Inst, Ministry of Higher Education USSR, L'vov, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

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

Mladimskov, L.P.

Method of ... Variability to
Russian ...
Russian; Statistical ...
variations, used for quality control in the production of ...
parts are described ...

VLADIMIROV, L.P.

Quantitative evaluation of heterogeneous properties of products
by means of small samplings. Zav.lab. 22 no.8:955-958 Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Production control) (Materials--Testing)

VLADIMIROV. / P.

... ..

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Statistical control of production operations. Vest. mash.
36 no.9:67-69 8 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Production control)

BUKLER, Veniamin Osherovich; KAZARINOV, Yuriy Mikhaylovich;
RABINOVICH, Yuriy Izrailevich; ANGELEVICH, Naum
El'khonovich; VLADIMIROV, L.F., red. ; GIRSHMAN, G.Kh.,
red.

[Adjustment of radio equipment] Regulirovka radio-
apparatury. Izd.2., perer. [By] V.O.Bukler i dr. Mo-
skva, Energiia, 1964. 430 p. (MIRA 17:10)

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; PORTNOY, L.Ya.

Thermodynamic analysis of the desulfuration reaction during
the blowing of cast iron with gases. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. 7 no.9:29-34 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. KommunarSKIY gornometallurgicheskiy institut.

VLADIMIROV, L.P.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.P.

Resistance of polystyrol to aggressive media of coke and coal
chemical production and to various acids. Plast. massy no.10:
57-58 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 39515-66 EWP(a)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) WW/GD/DJ/RM/WH
 ACC NR: AP6014664 SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/007/0033/0034 26
 8

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shusterman, M. I.
 (Engineer); Konikova, R. S. (Engineer); Komarova, L. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of slagositalls in corrosive media

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1965, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, erosion, bend strength, high temperature strength, hardness, compressive strength, thermal expansion, slag, blast furnace, porcelain, glass, glass property

ABSTRACT: Slagositall is a solid, opaque and microcrystalline substance with a glass base. Its bend strength and high-temperature strength at 1450 C is three times higher than ordinary glass. Its hardness is greater than that of quartz. The high compressive strength (16,000 kg/cm²), resistance to corrosive media, low coefficient of thermal expansion, high hardness and wear resistance and low cost (35-60 rubles/ton) makes it possible to use slagositall as a structural and lining material in various branches of industry.

This particular work by the authors delves into the corrosion and erosion resistance of slagositalls in corrosive media of the coke and chemical industry. Erosion resistance was determined in a slag-water pulp under conditions of hydraulic conveyance of granulated blast furnace slag.

Slagositalls grade 109 and 109g and porcelain, produced by the Avtosteklo Plant, were erosion and corrosion tested for 240 hours under varying conditions.

UDC: 620.1

Card 1/2

L 39515-66

ACC NR: AP6014664

Gas corrosion testing was carried out in an autoclave under an atmosphere of hydrogen sulfide. Ammonium sulfate, the mother liquor of the plant, was the primary corrosive agent. Regenerated, purified, and concentrated solutions were used. Dry hydrogen sulfide and a mixture of hydrogen sulfide and steam were also used. These tests showed that there is some weight loss in all cases with the greatest loss occurring, naturally, in the concentrated solution. Gas corrosion tested indicated very little loss of weight. Erosion tests of the materials in the slag pulp showed that both grades of slagositalls to undergo the same extent of uniform wear while the porcelain is not quite as good as the slagositalls. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 vmb

L 04780-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB
ACC NR: AP6023443 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/003/0291/0294

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P. 26
B

ORG: Kommunar Mining and Metallurgical Institute (Kommunarskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Anisotropy of the corrosion properties of alloy steel

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 291-294

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, alloy steel, corrosion rate, metal cutting, plane geometry/
Kh17 chromium steel

ABSTRACT: The corrosion properties of a metal performing in a given aggressive medium may differ markedly depending on the orientation of the cutting of specimens of rolled steel; this is not a matter of theoretical interest alone, since, obviously, knowledge of the anisotropy of these properties provides the key for the correct marking and cutting of rolled steel. To verify this, the authors performed a special experiment, using a round rod of rolled Kh17 chromium steel of 50 mm diameter. A segment of this rod, of a length equal to its diameter, was cut up into radial, axial and tangential specimens differing from each other solely in the

Card 1/3

L 04780-67

ACC NR: AP6023443

direction of metal fibers (Fig. 1).

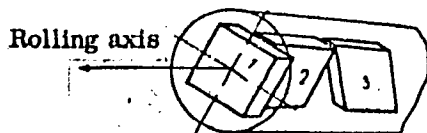


Fig. 1. Cutting diagram for specimens taken from a rod of Kh17 steel

1- radial; 2-axial; 3-tangential

These specimens were then carefully measured, degreased and weighed and placed inside a bakelite-coated cup which, after being filled to 2/3 of its volume with a highly aggressive medium (mother liquor of the sulfate department of a low-temperature carbonization plant), was hermetically sealed and mounted in a rotating device so as to assure a vigorous circulation of the solution with respect to the specimens at a temperature of as much as 85°C, for periods

Card 2/3

L 04780-67

ACC NR: AP6023443

0

of progressively increasing duration (up to 10 days), with periodic extraction, rising, drying and weighing of the specimens. Findings: The existence of the anisotropy of not only mechanical but also corrosion properties of alloy steel, depending on the orientation of fibers in the rolled metal, is experimentally confirmed. Of the three variously oriented specimens of Khl7 steel the radial specimen proved to be the most susceptible to corrosion and the tangential specimen, the least susceptible. Thus, the corrosion rate of the radial specimen is 1.3 times as high as that of the tangential specimens of the same steel under completely identical conditions of rupture. Fiber orientation proves to be a more essential factor than the difference in composition and density between the axial and peripheral zones of the rod so far as the increase in the corrosion resistance of steel is concerned. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Aug65

Card 3/3 *pls*

L 07933-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WB

ACC NR: AP6007114

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/002/0048/5049

AUTHORS: Vladimirov, L. P.; Shusterman, M. I.; Konikova, R. S.; Komarova, L. P.ORG: Kommunarsk Mining-Metallurgical Institute (Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut)TITLE: Corrosion and erosion resistance of alloyed steelsSOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 2, 1966, 48-49TOPIC TAGS: steel alloy, corrosion resistance, chromium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, *EROSION, CORROSION RESISTANT ALLOY*

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the possibility of replacing costly and scarce steels with cheaper varieties and still obtaining highly corrosion- and erosion-resistant alloys. In this investigation tests were conducted on chrome-nickel-copper, chrome-nickel-titanium, and chrome-nickel-molybdenum steels, and steels with reduced nickel content, chromium steels without nickel, bimetal from steel St. 3sp and 08Kh13, and for comparison purposes, steels St. 3, 14KhGS, titanium, and carbide-chromium alloys. It was found that not one of the tested materials exhibits absolute stability in the mother liquor at high or low temperature. Alloy VT1 demonstrated the best stability at high and low temperatures when combined with a carbide-chromium alloy with 15% Ni. Highly-alloyed chrome-nickel steels showed stability in heated mother liquor; particularly stable were steels Kh23N28M3D3T, Kh17N13M2T, and Kh25N15MDA. The

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.14.018.84:620.193.47

L 07933-67

ACC NR: AP6007114

corrosion rate of these materials was less than 0.1 mm/year. Steels not alloyed with titanium, steels with low content of chrome and nickel and with not greater than 2% molybdenum content can be used for work in the mother liquor, but they are less stable than the alloys listed above. Other materials tested were found to be unsuited for use in these conditions. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 -eq/k

VLADIMIROV, I.P.; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.; KOMAROVA, L.F.

Testing the resistance to corrosion and erosion of GNP plastics
in the aggressive media of coke chemicals production. Plast.massy
no.6:54-56 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

I. 20242-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-4/ 74
 Pu-4 MJW/JD/JG/WB/AT/WH S/0226/64/000/006/0068/0070 8
 ACCESSION NR: AP5001593
 AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P.; Shusterman, M. I.; Konikova, R. S.; Komar-
ova, L. P.

TITLE: ¹⁸ Corrosion and erosion resistance of chromium-carbide alloys in
 multicomponent aggressive media 27 27

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1964, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: chromium carbide, chromium carbide alloy, alloy corrosion,
 alloy erosion, alloy property, chromium carbide alloy corrosion,
 chromium carbide alloy erosion

ABSTRACT: The corrosion and erosion of chromium-carbide alloy (85% Cr₃C and 15% Ni) in complex aggressive media has been investigated. The aggressive media tested included acid mother liquor of the coal tar industry, alkali solutions, and dry and humid hydrogen sulfide. The alloy displayed a high corrosion resistance both at normal and elevated temperatures (85-105C). Corrosion rates varied from 0 to 0.022 g/m²·hr in unregenerated alkali solution with pH over 12 at 20C to 0.030 (0.037 mm/year) g/m²·hr in mother liquor with pH = 1.1

Card 1/2

7

20242-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001593

at 65C. The corrosion rate in hydrogen sulfide at 105C was 0.002
mm²·hr or 0.003 mm/year. Thus, the corrosion resistance of
chromium-carbide alloy exceeds by several times that of stainless steel
K13H9T and even titanium alloy BT-12. Because of its high hardness,
strength, and wear, corrosion, and erosion resistance, the alloy can
be used for ventilation parts and similar valves working in sulfur
component aggressive media. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kommunarskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (Kommunarsk Mining-
Metallurgical Institute); Kommunarskiy koksokhimiicheskiy zavod (Kommunarsk Coke
Chemical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 12Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 1163

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHUSTERMAN, M.I.; KONIKOVA, R.S.;
KOMAROVA, L.P.

Corrosion and erosion resistance of VT-1 titanium alloys in
multicomponent aggressive media. Koks i khim. no.10:49-51 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kommunarskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for Vladimirov).
2. Kommunarskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Shusterman, Konikova,
(Komarova)).

VLADIMIROV, Leonid Pavlovich; KOBUS, Yu.O., inzh., red. vypuska;
~~FURER, P.Ya., red.;~~ GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Preventive control in industrial production] Ptedupreditel'-
nyi kontrol' v proizvodstve. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 135 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Production control)

VLADIMIROV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Extent and periodicity of the control of high-production
operating processes. Vzaim.i tekhn. izm.v mashinostr.;
mezhvuz.sbor. no.3:286-293 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Metal cutting—Quality control)

25(5)

SOV/28-59-3-2/25

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Evaluation of the Uniformity of Properties of Industrial Production (Otsenka ednorodnosti svoystv promyshlennoy produktsii)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya , 1959, Nr 3, pp 8 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Standards for industrial products often do not indicate the required degree of uniformity of properties of products or raw materials, and it is customary to give the quality characteristics of products. The author thinks that a method of quantitative evaluation of products uniformity must be developed, with figures that could be used for clear indications in standards and reflect the operation of rows of similar machine tools or production lines. He appreciates the article by P.S. Livshits [Ref 2_] who suggested using the known statistical characteristics for the purpose, but does not consider as practical

Card 1/2

SOV/28-59-3-2/25

Evaluation of the Uniformity of Properties of Industrial Production

the formula suggested by P.S. Livshits for the calculation of the uniformity factor. There are 2 tables, 1 graph and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute)

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, L. P.

Vladimirov, L. P. (L'vov). Use of the Average Sample Method in Machine-Building p. 139

Interchangeability, Accuracy and Measuring Methods in Machine Building, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 251 pp. (Sbornik Nauchno-tekh. obshch. mashinostroitel'noy promyshlenosti, Leningradskoye oblast pravleniya, kn. 47).

This collection of articles deals with the topics discussed at the 3rd Leningrad Sci. and Engineering Conference on Interchangeability, accuracy and Inspection Methods in Machine-building and Instrument-making, held 18-22 Mar 1957.

VLADIMIROV, L.P. (L'vov)

Applying the method of mean sampling in machine building. [Izd.]
LOHITOMASH 47:139-143 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Production control) (Sampling (Statistics))

VLADIMIROV, L. P.

137-58-1-1726

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 234 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P.

TITLE: Inhomogeneity of the Properties of Axles Forged From the Same Heat (Neodnorodost' svoystv osey, otkovannykh iz metalla odnoy i toy zhe plavki)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1956, Nr 43, pp 150-157

ABSTRACT: Variation in the mechanical properties (σ_b , σ_s , δ , ψ , a_k) of locomotive axles (A) in a lot of 81 forged from steel containing (in percent) 0.41 C, 0.58 Mn, 0.22 P, and 0.36 S, was investigated statistically. The heat had the following mechanical properties (according to the rating sheet): $\sigma_b = 5.82 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, $\delta = 22$ percent, $a_k = 6.83$ (average of 4 specimens) and 6.20 (minimum value). After forging, the A were subject to normalization and tempering. Investigations showed that the σ_b of A fluctuated in the range of 53-60 kg/mm^2 with a mean value of 57 kg/mm^2 and an arithmetic average very similar thereto. Fluctuations in δ and ψ were even more significant and, measured percentagewise, were 36 and 43.5, respectively. The degree of inhomogeneity of the properties of A in a single heat was greater than the degree of

Card 1/2

137-58-1-1726

Inhomogeneity of the Properties of Axles Forged From the Same Heat

nonuniformity of the properties of the blanks. The failure of the average value of the mechanical properties of A to agree with the mean for the heat is the result of the fact that the specimen taken during the heat was not representative, as it was taken from the top end of a billet from a bloom having elevated strength and reduced ductility characteristics, and did not characterize the average properties of the bloom. It is proposed that GOST 4728-53 be re-examined insofar as it describes the selection of specimens for mechanical testings of metals.

M. Sh.

1. Steel-Forgings--Properties 2. Steel--Forgings--Inspection

Card 2/2

Vladimirov, L. P.

137-1957-12-23418

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 83 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. P.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Non-uniformity of Ingots Cast From Metal of the Same Heat. (Issledovaniye neodnorodnosti slitkov, otlitykh iz metalla odnoy plavki)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t, 1956, Nr 43, pp 111-129

ABSTRACT: Nine heats of killed carbon steel were studied in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the existing method of inspecting the heat by means of samples taken from the head end of the first sound bloom of one of the ingots (I). The templets from the second, the central and the next to the last ingot (weighing 6-8 t) were divided into two groups of samples. One group was studied in its raw condition, the other was investigated after it had been normalized. The investigation showed considerable fluctuations in the chemical composition and in the mechanical properties within a single heat. Owing to the oxidizing action of FeO, the carbon content usually decreased in the course of the casting process. The Mn content is increased initially but then diminishes with decreasing temperature. The Si content decreases

Card 1/2

137-1957-12-23418

An Investigat'n of the Non-uniform. of Ingots Cast From Metal (cont.)

insignificantly, whereas the content of P increases (sometimes by 0.018 percent) through its reduction from the slag. The changes in the mechanical properties do not occur systematically, since they are the result of the combined influence of the C, Mn, Si, and P. Samples taken from the head portion of the I, where the liquating alloys are concentrated, demonstrate greater hardness and decreased plasticity and are not representative of the properties of the entire I. The mechanical properties of the metal are somewhat equalized by the normalizing process. The method of evaluating the heat by selective testing of samples taken from the head portion of one I is not considered to be representative.

G. S.

1. Castings-Properties-Deviation Applications
2. Metallurgical heats-

Card 2/2

Vladimir

✓ Quantitative Evaluation of the Non-Uniformity of Product
Properties from the Results of Social Selections. L. P.

KRESTOVNIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; VLADIMIROV, Leonid Pavlovich;
GULYANITSKIY, Boris Stepanovich; FISHER, Aleksandr
Yakovlevich; YEGOROV, A.M., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S.,
red. izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on calculations of equilibrium of metallurgical
reactions; rapid methods] Spravochnik po raschetam ravnovesii
metallurgicheskikh reaktsii; uskorennye metody. [By] A.N.
Krestovnikov i dr. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 416 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Metals--Thermodynamic properties)
(Chemistry, Metallurgic--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

E 30000-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(z)/

AD 150104 NR A14-1111

TITLE: Hardening of cast austenitic steel by the phase working method

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po uprochneniyu detaley mashin, 1962. Protsessy uprochneniya detaley mashin (processes of the hardening of machine parts). Izdaniye soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 27-32

TOPIC TAGS: cast steel, austenitic steel, cast austenitic steel, phase working, steel hardening, steel grain structure, steel mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The term phase working means to alter the mechanical properties of a metal or alloy by direct or reverse phase transformation. This phenomenon appears to the greatest extent when the volume changes during crystal lattice transformation. The aim of the present investigation was to determine the possibility of hardening cast austenitic alloys by phase working and to determine the hardening characteristics peculiar to cast steel. Two alloys were tested: 1) C-0.39%, S-1.54%, Mn-0.61%, Cr-2.04%, Ni-17.75%, and 2) C-0.05%, Si-0.5%, Mn-0.4%, Cr-0.1%, Ni-27.0% and Ti-1.5%. This chemical composition permitted determination of the effect of the cast structure on alloy hardening by phase working. The direct and

Card 1/3

L 39999-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049810

working, the strength of cast steel increases 1.5-2 times more than that of forged steel, although the absolute value remains lower by 10-20%. Cast steel after heavy working has a coarse grain structure and dendritic heterogeneity. Dia. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 21May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 *mm*

VLADIMIROV, L. S.

SHUL'MEYSTER, B.I., inzhener; VLADIMIROV, L. S.

Repairing main journals of crankshafts, Mashinostroitel' no.5:
30-34 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Crank and crankshafts--Maintenance and repair)

MYASOYEDOV, A.N., inzh.; VLADIMIROV, L. S.

Machining of crankshaft journals in marine engines. Proizv.-tekhn.
sbor no.1:90-100 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Tsentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro.
(Marine engines) (Crankshafts)

L 23636-66 ... ENI(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(i) ... IJF(c) ... JD

ACC NR: AP5005285

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0030/0030

INVENTOR: Gorbach, V. G.; Vladimirov, L. R.

32
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat treating cast austenitic steels. Class 18, No. 177442
[announced by the Institute of Physics of Metals, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 30

TOPIC TAGS: heat treatment, metal heat treatment, phase hardening, metal hardening, annealing, austenitic steel, cast steel

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of heat treating cast austenitic steels including phase hardening and recrystallization annealing. To improve the mechanical properties, the steel, following recrystallization annealing, is subjected again to phase hardening. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 17Jan64/

Card 1/1 dda

UDC: 621.785.79.669.15-194.56

1ST AND 2ND ORDER) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC R-1-8

Continuous precipitation of phosphoric acid oxalate with salts of manganese. L. V. VLADIMIROV (Udskh. Uchebn., 1960, 2, 928-929). An apparatus is described. The use of high-grade CaO shortens the reaction time. Chemical Abstracts.

GENERAL SUBJECTS

1ST AND 2ND ORDER) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDER) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDER) PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

7

Determination of phosphoric acid and the sum of aluminum and iron oxides in flotation phosphorites. L. V. Vladimirov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 640-1 (1934). - The soly. of phosphorites in HCl + HNO₃ depends in the degree of their fineness. Hence for the detn. of Al₂O₃ + Fe₂O₃, the product must be decompd. by fusion with Na₂CO₃. The Bottger citrate and the Woy Mo methods of detn. of P₂O₅ without the wgn. of SiO₂ give high values from 0.23 to 4.17%, depending on the compn. of the phosphorites. Rapid and accurate results in the detn. of P₂O₅ in phosphorites contg. sol. SiO₂ are obtained by the following procedure of Lohmanov: Decomp. a sample with HCl + HNO₃, dil., filter, the filtrate to about 10 cc., add 15 cc. of 50% NH₃ citrate soln., 15 cc. of satd. NH₄Cl

1 soln. and 20 cc. of 25% NH₃, let stand 15 min., filter off SiO₂, wash with a mixt. of 2.5 cc. NH₃ and 5 cc. of 50% NH₃ citrate in 100 cc. H₂O, and ppt. the united filtrate with alk. Mg mixt. Char. Blanc

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

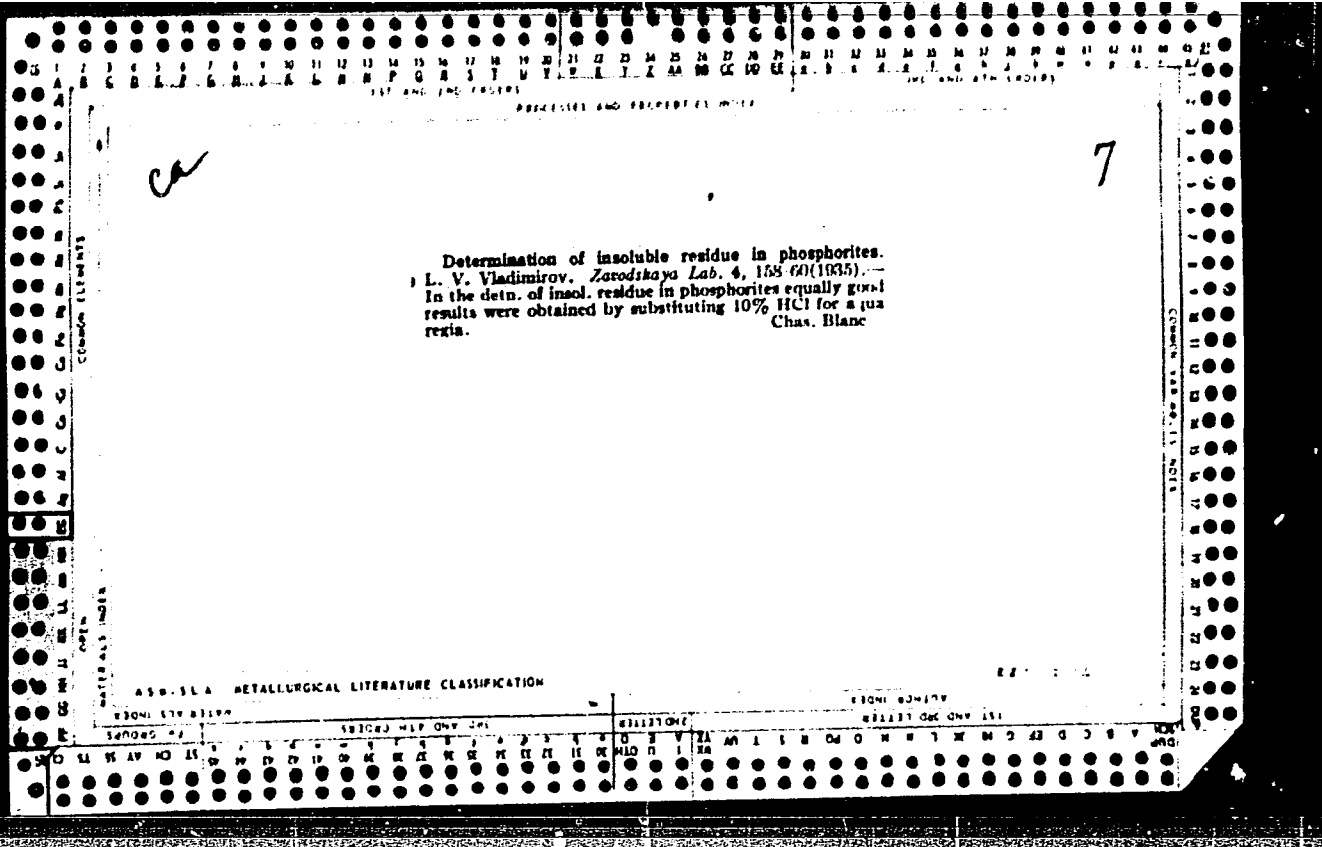
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Crystallization of phosphoric acid obtained by the thermoelectric process. I. V. Aladimova, M. G. Brun and Z. F. Shaterkina. *MIRROV: Udobreniya i Insektitsidov* 1, No. 3, 74-81 (1955) - Cryst. H_3PO_4 from As and Pb was obtained in the lab. from acid. d. 1.72-1.87, at 10-12° with energy stirring and rapid removal of the mother liquor. About 20 references. Chas. Blanc

18

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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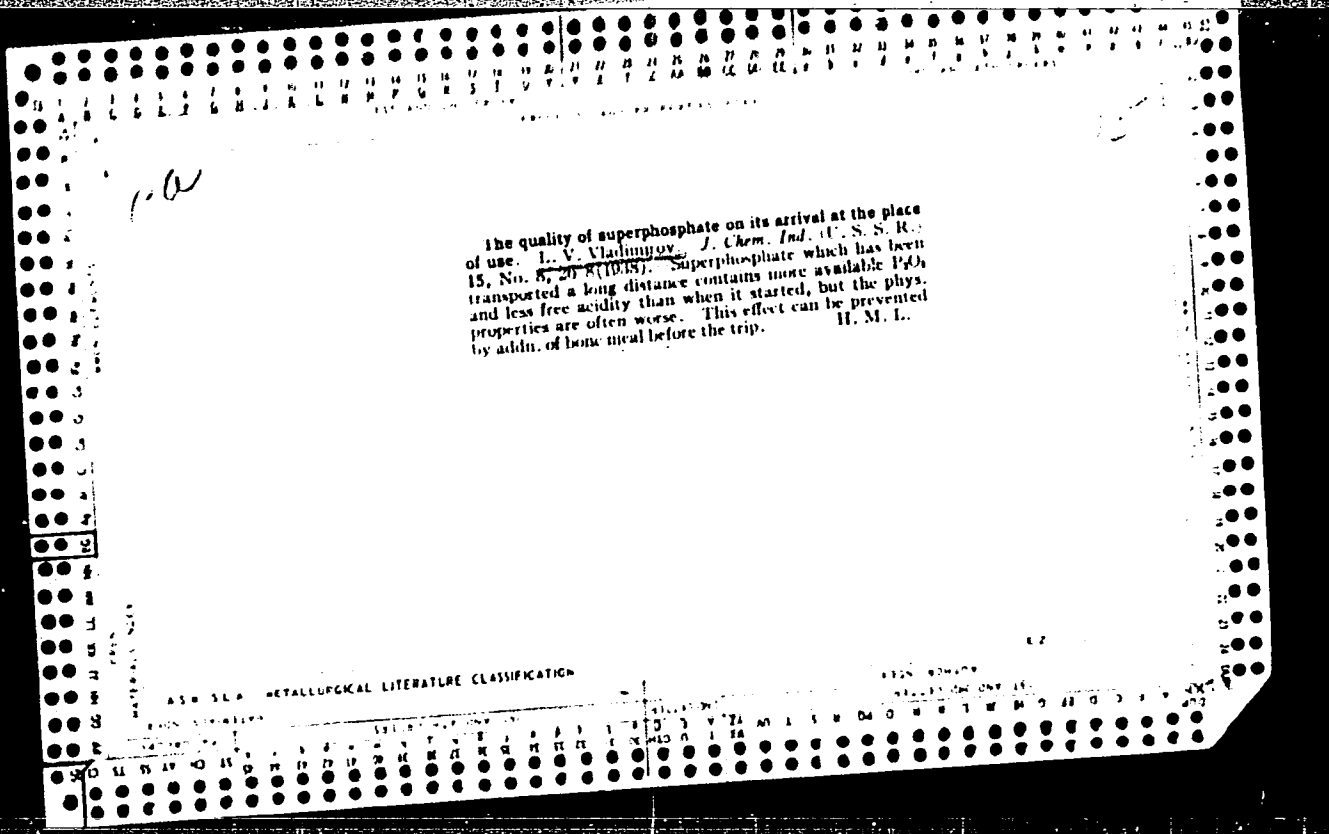
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

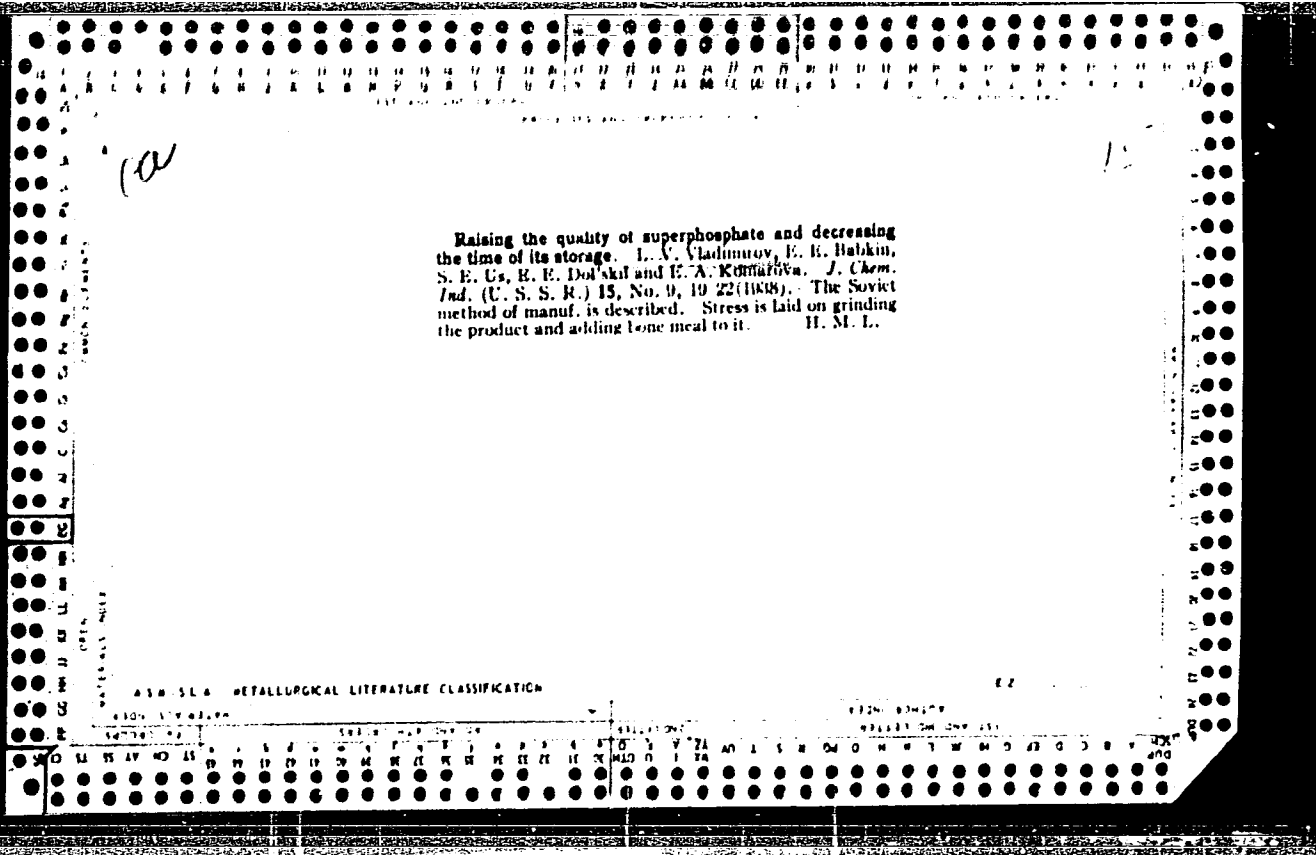
7

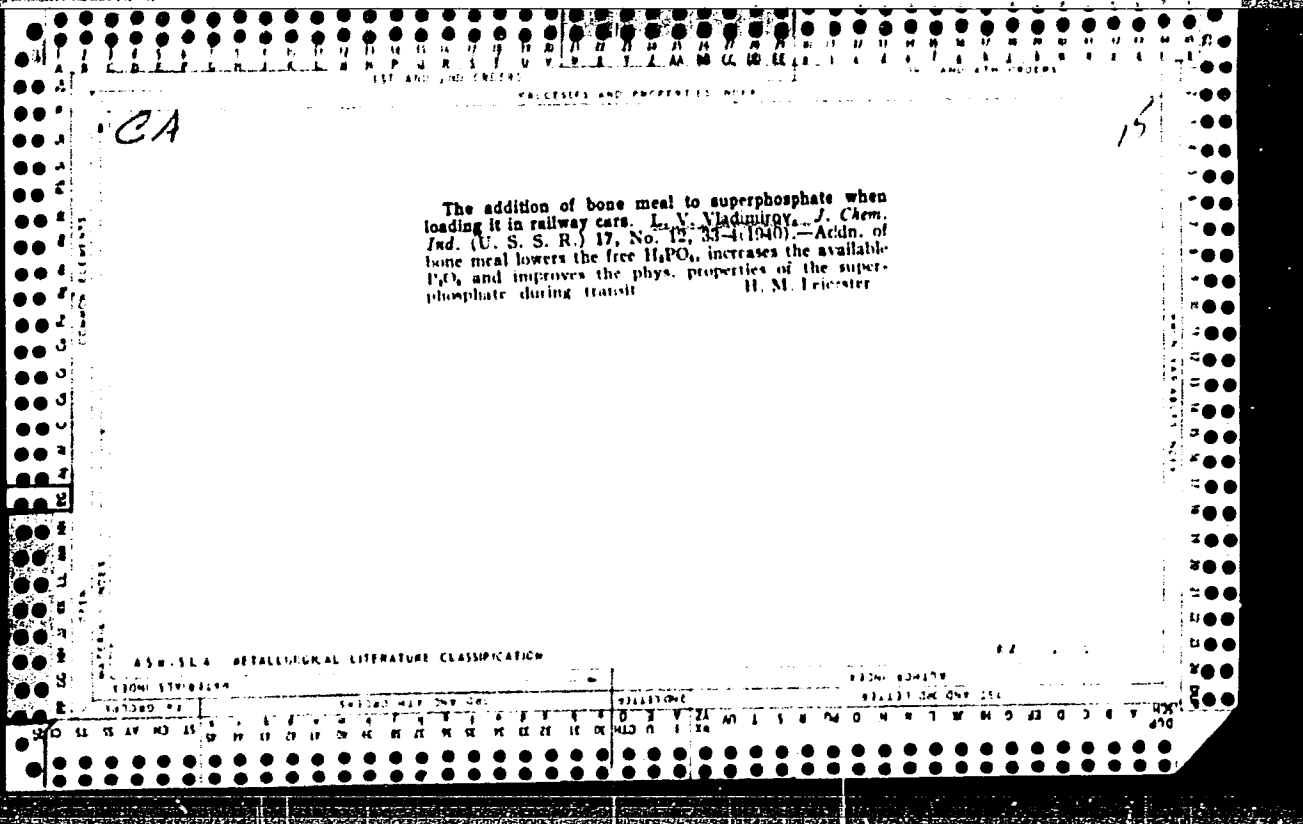
ca.

Determination of phosphorus and iron in iron phosphide.
 L. V. Vladimirov. *Zhurnal Priklad. Khim.* 4, 1023 (1951)
 Decompose 0.5 g. of Fe_3P_2 (obtained in the distn. of P
 from a mixt. of phosphite and coke) with 150 cc. of
 concd. HCl + HNO_3 and make up to 250 cc. Diss.
 H_3PO_4 in an aliquot portion by the molybdate method
 without filtering from SiO_2 , and Fe in a sep. portion by the
 Zimmermann-Reinhard method. Chas. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION







VLADIMIROV, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Mineral fertilizers. Khim.v shkole 9 no.4:3-15 J1-Ag '54.(MIRA 7:8)
(Fertilizers and manures)

VLADIMIROV, L.V.

In memory of Ergard Viktorovich Britske; 1877-1953 Zhur.prikl.
khim. 27 no.7:693-698 JI '54. (MIRA 7:8)
(Britske, Ergard Viktorovich, 1977-1953)

507/63-4-2-26/39

5(0)

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L.V.

TITLE: Scientific-Technical Conference on Modern Methods of Analytical Control

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2,
pp 275-277 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In November 1958 a scientific-technical Conference on modern methods of analytical control in the basic chemical industry took place in Moscow. It was convened by the VKhO imeni Mendeleev and attended by 175 persons from 87 chemical plants, scientific research, educational and designing institutes. The following reports were read: "The Present State of Analytic Control at the Plants of the Nitrogen Industry" by A.A. Il'yinskaya, GIAP; "Devices of Automatic Analytic Control Developed by the Joint Designing Bureau of the Automation of the Chemical Industry" by A.K. Mayzel'; "Some General Problems Studied in the Examples of the Production Control of Phosphoric Fertilizers" by M.L. Chepelevetskiy, NIUIF; "Accelerated Methods of Analysis in the Production Control of Sulfuric Acid and Fertilizers" by L.V. Vladimirov, NIUIF; "The Application of Chromatography in the Basic Chemical Industry" by F.M. Shemyakin; "The Application of Modern Methods of Analysis in the Production Control

Card 1/3

SOV/63-4-2-26/39

Scientific-Technical Conference on Modern Methods of Analytical Control

of Chromium Salts, Amorphous Boron and Alkali Metals" by I.B. Popova, UNIKhim; "A Method of Analysis of the System $N_2O_5-N_2O_4-NO-H_2O$ " by S.S. Markov and Ye.V. Valikova, GIPKh; "The Application of Production Polarography for the Determination of Admixtures in Substances of a High Degree of Purity" by Yu.I. Vaynshteyn, IRYeA. N.M. Dyatlova (Berez-nikovskiy khimicheskiy kombinat - Berezniki Chemical Combine), T.I. Shatrovskaya (Gorlovskiy azotno-tukovyy zavod - Gorlovka Nitrogen-Fertilizer Plant), M.S. Be'inskaya (Stalinskiy zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov - Stalino Plant of Chemical Reagents), M.M. Korosteleva (Dneprodzerzhinskiy azotno-tukovyy zavod - Dneprodzerzhinsk Nitrogen-Fertilizer Plant) and T.G. Repenkova (Voskresenskiy khimicheskiy kombinat - Voskresensk Chemical Combine) communicated on the work of plant laboratories. In the OKB avtomatiki khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (Joint Designing Bureau for the Automation of the Chemical Industry) various devices have been developed: the portable gas analyzer TGF, the stationary gas analyzer SGF, the depolarization gas analyzer DPG-5-52, the electrochemical gas analyzer EKKhG, the photolorimetric analyzer FKZh,

Card 2/3

SOV/63-4-2-26/39

Scientific-Technical Conference on Modern Methods of Analytical Control

the gas analyzers GKP-4, GKP-5, EKV, the thermochemical gas analyzer TKhG-5, the infrared gas analyzer GIP-5, the automatic photocolori-
meter AFK-3 and the magnetic gas analyzer MGK-2.

Card 3/3

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AUTHOR: Vladimirov, L. V.

SOV/32-25-4-66/71

TITLE: Scientific-Technical Conference on Modern Methods of Analytical Control in the Chemical Industry (Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po sovremennym metodam analiticheskogo kontrolya v khimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 507 - 509 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Association Imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva) convened the conference mentioned in the title in November 1958. There were 175 participants representing 87 organizations. At the conference, which was presided over by Professor Yu. Yu. Lur'ye, the following papers were read: A. A. Il'inskaya "The Present State of Analytical Control in the Plants of the Nitrogen Industry"; A. K. Mayzel "Instruments for Automatic Control Developed by the OKB avtomatiki khimicheskoy promyshlennosti" (OKB of Automation in the Chemical Industry); M. L. Shepelvetskiy "Some General Questions Discussed With Examples for the Checking of the Production of Phosphorus Fertilizers"; L. V. Vladimirov "Accelerated Analysis Methods in Production Control ~~FOR~~ Sulfuric Acid and Fertilizers"; F. M. Shevakin "Use of Chromatography in the Basic

Card 1/4

Scientific-Technical Conference on Modern Methods of Analytical Control in the Chemical Industry SOV/32-25-4-66/71

Chemical Industry"; I. B. Popova "The Use of Modern Analysis Methods in Production Control of Chromates, Amorphous Boron, and Alkaline Metals"; S. S. Markov and Ye. V. Valikova "Method of Analyzing the System $N_2O_5-N_2O_4-NO-H_2O$ "; Yu. I. Vaynshteyn "Use of Differential Polarography for the Determination of Impurities in Substances of a High Degree of Purity"; etc. The contributions made by N. M. Dyatlova (Berezniki Chemical Kombinat), T.I. Shatrovskaya (Gorlovskiy azotodukovyy zavod) (Gorlovka Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant), M. S. Belinskaya (Stalinskiy zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov) (Stalino Chemical Reagents Plant), M. M. Korosteleva (Dneprodzerzhinskiy azotodukovyy zavod) (Dneprodzerzhinsk Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant), and T. G. Repenkova (Voskresenskiy khimicheskiy kombinat) (Voskresensk Chemical Kombinat) were particularly valuable in view of the rich material presented in them. On the basis of the papers read it is stated that in recent years many new chemical and physico-chemical analysis methods have been developed and introduced. The various methods and the plants mentioned above which are using them are mentioned. Inter alia, the follow-

Card 2/4

Scientific-Technical Conference on Modern Methods of Analytical Control in the Chemical Industry SOV/32-25-4-66/71

ing analysis methods are discussed: Complexometric (for the determination of iron, zinc, and nickel in catalysts, used at the Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat (Lisichansk Chemical Kombinat)), photo-colorimetric, luminescence, chromatographic, flame-photometric, and potentiometric methods. A number of new apparatus for the automation of control devices and the control of industrial processes have been developed by the konstruktorskoye byuro avtomatiki khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (Construction Office for Automation in the Chemical Industry), so, for instance, the portable gas analyzer SGF, which has an alarm signal, apparatus of the thermomagnetic and magneto-electric types, apparatus based on the adsorption of infrared rays. In order to determine separately NO_2 and NO in waste gases an automatic photo-colorimeter AFK-3 has been developed and installed, while a magnetic gas analyzer of the type MCK-2 is used to determine oxygen in waste gases. The conference pointed to the necessity of increasing the range, and improving the quality of reagents. The positive attempt of the NIUIF, UNIKHIM, and NIOKHIM Institutes which established research laboratories

Card 3/4

Scientific-Technical Conference on Modern Methods of Analytical Control in the Chemical Industry SOV/32-25-4-66/71

at larger plants of the chemical industry was mentioned.

Card 4/4

VLADIMIROV, L.V., red.

[New methods of analysis and study in basic chemistry]
Novye metody analiza i issledovaniia v osnovnoi khimii;
sbornik trudov. Moskva, Laboratoriia nauchno-tekhn.
informatsii, 1962. 95 P. (MIRA 17:7)

VLADIMIROV, L.V.; SHUL'GINA, M.N.; VASILEVSKAYA, L.S.; ROZANOVA, N.A.;
PLETYUSHKIN, A.A.; ZHUKOVA, L.K.; BABINA, M.D.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.5:548-549 '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for
Vladimirov, Shul'gina). 2. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskey promyshlennosti (for
Vasilevskaya, Rozanova). 3. Institut metallurgii imeni A. A.
Bakova (for Pletyushkin, Zhukova). 4. Institut gigiyeny i
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(Metals--Analysis) (Water--Purification)