

#

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BAYADIN, L.N.; LOEUSEV, A.I.; PROSHINA, K.A.; SMIRNOVA, A.A.; SHELEPINA, L.A.

Experimental data on plastic arterial surgery in case of an infected wound; preliminary report. Trudy 1-go MMI 16:139-146'62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Kovenov) Pervogo Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(ARTERIES--SURGERY) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

[Faint, illegible text]

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Mater: AE41/AE3d/AE7c(1)

//

LOBUSEVICH, N. P.

Synthesis of methylethylchloroacetate and determination of its thermal stability. K. A. Andriushov, S. I. Golubrov, and N. P. Lobusevich. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1961, 161, 1411. 2 pp. 1 ref. (Chem. Abstr. 57: 14124a, 14111.)

20.5 g. $\text{MeSO}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, 107 g. EtCl , and 20 g. Mg after 2 hrs. at 60° the mixture was cooled, and the excess EtCl was distilled off. The residue was distilled under reduced pressure, giving a fraction from which was isolated 31.5% $\text{MeSO}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (b.p. 113-114°, n_D²⁰ 1.4135, d₄²⁰ 1.0612, and 10% $\text{MeSO}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (b.p. 93-94°). Similarly, $\text{MeSO}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ gave 52.4% $\text{MeSO}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (b.p. 134-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4140). Reducing of $\text{MeSO}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ to EtCl was found to be 100%. $\text{MeSO}_2\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (estd. from phys. constants of the product) was stable to light treatment for hrs. at 60°.

10.5 g
107 g
20 g

100%

5.3600

75687
SOV/80-32-10-36/51

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Golubtsov, S. A., Trofimova, I. V., Lobusevich, N. P.

TITLE: Direct Synthesis of Methylchlorosilanes in a Fluidized Bed

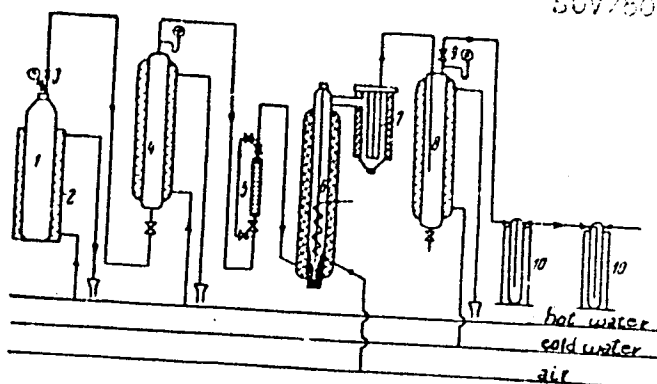
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2332-2335 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present work was done in 1954-1955. The effectiveness of the fluidized bed application was checked by the synthesis of methylchlorosilanes. The reaction between methyl chloride and silicon was carried out in the presence of a silicon-copper alloy (20% Cu), at 4-5 atmospheres pressure. The reaction is exothermic and needs to be cooled. Special apparatus was constructed which included a cooling system. Dimethyldichlorosilane content was between 42 and 47% in the reaction mixture. A schematic diagram of the apparatus is given, where 1 is methyl chloride cylinder; 2 is water bath;

Card 1/2

Direct Synthesis of Methylchlorosilanes in a Fluidized Bed

75087
SOV/60-39-10-36/51



3 is valve; 4 is evaporator, heated with hot water;
5 is rotameter, 6 is reactor, 7 is filter; 8 is water-
cooled trap; 9 is valve; 10 is traps cooled with dry
ice and acetone. There are 2 figures; 2 tables; and 4
Soviet references.
May 15, 1958

SUBMITTED:
Card 272

LOBUSEVICH, N.P.

5.370
11.12.50

37753

S/661/61/000/006/004/081
D205/D302

AUTHORS: Trofimova, I. V., Andrianov, K. A., Golubtsov, S. A.,
Guretskaya, R. A., Belyakova, Z. V., Yakusheva, T. M.,
Lobusevich, N. P. and Luzganova, M. A.

TITLE: On the regulation of the composition of products in the direct synthesis of methyl- and ethyl chlorosilanes in a fluidized bed

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii. no. 6, Doklady, diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len., 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 25-27

TEXT: Regulation of the process is one of the main problems in preparing monomeric organosilicon compounds. The most interesting results were obtained during the attempt to regulate the product composition by varying the preparation procedure of the catalyst.

Card 1/3

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On the regulation ...

S/661/61/000/006/004/081
D205/D302

This method opens wide possibilities as can be judged from the obtained data. Thus a synthesis carried out on a Si-Cu melt containing 15 - 20% Cu gave 6% $\text{CH}_3\text{HSiCl}_2$, 30 - 40% $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$ and 40% CH_3SiCl_3 , while the synthesis on a Si-Cu melt activated by cuprous chloride gave 6% $\text{CH}_3\text{HSiCl}_2$, 55% $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$ and 25% CH_3SiCl_3 . Further modifications of the catalyst bring about further changes in the composition. Preliminary experiments on the production of methyl chlorosilanes from methane, were performed. Methyl dichlorosilane can be prepared in this way, with trichlorosilane and silicon by-products which can be utilized. For synthesis of ethyl chlorosilanes other methods of regulating the product composition were employed: Preliminary treatment of the Si-Cu catalyst by various gases at elevated temperatures, dilution of ethyl chloride by gases and activation of the ethyl chloride by minor additions. The most interesting results were obtained with preliminary treatment by air at 370°C . About 45% of diethyl chlorosilane was present in the product using a catalyst treated in this way. Dilution

Card 2/3

X

On the regulation ...

S/661/61/000/006/004/081
D205/D302

of EtCl with HCl and the introduction of 0.5 - 0.7% moisture in-
creases the ethyl dichlorosilane content of diethyl dichlorosilane.
There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 3/3

37754

S/661/61/000/006/005/081
D205/D302

S: 3700

11. 1250

AUTHORS: Lobusevich, N. P., Trofimova, I. V., Andrianov, K. A.,
Golubtsov, S. A. and Belyy, A. P.

TITLE: Influence of some metal additives on the activity of
silicon-copper alloys in the synthesis of methyl chloro-
silanes

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganiches-
kikh soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii. no. 6, Doklady,
diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. no Khimii i
prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len., 1958. Leningrad.
Izd-vo AN SSSR. 1961, 28-31

TEXT: The influence of impurities commonly encountered in silicon
(Al, Fe, Ca) and copper (Bi, Sn, Pb) on the activity of silicon-
copper alloys used in methyl chlorosilane synthesis was investiga-
ted. Two series of alloys were prepared: 1) From purified Si with
less than 0.2% of impurities; 2) from Kp-1 (Kr-1) silicon with 2%
impurities. These alloys, notwithstanding the identical procedure

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Influence of some ...

S/661/61/000/006/005/081
D205/D302

of preparation, were entirely different in their activity. Thus, the alloys prepared from the purified Si gave a much lower dimethyl dichlorosilane yield than those made of the non-purified Si. The average figures were 34.0% and 41.0% respectively. The introduction of Al (up to 1.5%), Fe (up to 3%), Ca (up to 0.6%), each taken separately, has very little influence on the activity of the alloys prepared from purified and non-purified Si. The use of Kr-2 silicon gives worse results. Pb and Bi have a strong detrimental influence on the activity of the alloys even at a concentration of 0.01% only, while the results obtained on the introduction of Sn were irreproducible. There are 9 tables.

X

Card 2/2

S/079/62/032/003/004/007
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Trofimova, I.V., Lobusevich, N.P., Golubtsov, S.A. and
Andrianov, K.A.

TITLE: The effect of certain metallic additions to Si-Cu alloys
on their activity in the reaction with methyl chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 3, 1962, 841-846

TEXT: The optimum amount of Cu and the effect of adding metals usually present in Cu and Si on the synthesis of methyl chlorosilanes were investigated, at 350-370°C, under 4 atm, by a method described earlier. Purified Si (total Al+Ca+Fe+Ti < 0.2%) and Kp-1(Kr-1)Si were used, with M-1 and M-0 copper. Assessment of the additions of Al, Ca, Fe, Ti, Pb, Sb and Bi was made on the basis of the yield of methyl chlorosilanes (g/kg alloy/hr) and by the selective formation of Me_2SiCl_2 . The optimum Cu content proved to be 7-10%. Using pure silicon, Al and Ti lowered the alloy activity when present to the extent of 0.2-0.3%, whilst Fe and Ca

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The effect of certain metallic ...

S/079/62/032/003/004/007

D204/D302

did not affect the reaction in quantities of 3 and 0.6% respectively. With Kr-1 Si, the negative influence of Al was apparent only at $\sim 2\%$, of Fe at 5%, Ti at 1% and Ca at 1.5%. With Kr-1 Si again, Pb and Bi behaved as catalytic poisons at $\sim 0.004-0.01\%$. 0.002-0.005% Sb promoted the reaction but this phenomenon was reversed at percentages $> 0.005\%$. These effects were affected by the presence of other additions. The alloys were prepared by D.I. Layner, L.A. Malysheva and L.A. Sotnikova. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: Brit. Pat. 637,941 (1950); US Pat. 2,464,033 (1949); Japan.Pat. 421,(1954), Ch.A. 49,1102, (1955); Brit. Pat. 609,172, 609,173 (1950).

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1961

Card 2/2

TROFIMOVA, I.V.; LOBUSEVICH, N.P.; GOLUBTSOV, S.A.; ANDRIANOV, K.A.

Effect of certain metal additions to copper-silicon alloys on
their activity in the reaction with methyl chloride. Zhur.ob.-
khim. 32 no.3:841-846 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Copper-silicon alloys) (Metals) (Methane)

LOBUSEVICH, N.P.; LAYNER, D.I.; TROFIMOVA, I.V.; MALYSHEVA, L.A.;
ANDRIANOV, K.A.; GOLUBTSOV, S.A.

Reactions of alkyl (aryl) chlorosilane formation by the direct interaction between alkyl (aryl) chlorides and silicon. Report No.5: Phase composition of silicon-copper contact masses in reactions with methyl chloride. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1757-1766 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov.

LAYNER, D.I.; MALYSHEVA, L.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, L.G.; TROFIMOVA, I.V.;
LOBUSEVICH, N.P.; GOLUBTSOV, S.A.

Rate of cooling silicon-copper alloys. TSvet. met. 36 no.8:
76-79 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Silicon-copper alloys--Metallography)
(Nonferrous ingots--Cooling)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018162

S/0191/64/000/003/0022/0024

AUTHORS: Lobusevich, N.P.; Trofimova, I.V.; Andrianov, K.A.;
Golubtsov, S.A.

TITLE: Effect of metal halides on the activity of silicon-copper alloys in the synthesis of methylchlorosilanes.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no.3, 1964, 22-24

TOPIC TAGS: silicon copper catalyst, catalyst activity, methylchlorosilane synthesis, dimethyldichlorosilane synthesis, cuprous chloride, zinc chloride, silicon copper alloys, sodium halide, catalyst activator, metal halides

ABSTRACT: Activation of silicon-copper alloys containing 20% silicon with 3-7% CuCl increases the dimethyldichlorosilane content in the mixture of methylchlorosilanes by 10-20% in reactions at 4.5-5 atmospheres pressure. (no favorable results at atmospheric pressure); the optimum temperature is 360C. ZnCl₂ appears to be a more effective activator than CuCl since its introduction increases the dimethyldi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018162

chlorosilane content by 15-30% and the general activity of the silico-
con-copper alloy by 1.5 to 2 times. The optimum $ZnCl_2$ concentration
depends on the synthesis conditions, e.g., at atmospheric pressure,
370C, and 3-5% $ZnCl_2$, the dimethyldichlorosilane yield is 65-67%; at
3 atmospheres, 290C, and 1% $ZnCl_2$ maximum yield was realized. The
addition of 2-4% NaCl or NaF does not increase the yield of trimethyl-
chlorosilane, but it does increase the yield of methyldichlorosilane
from 5% to 12-20%. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

L 17594-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EAP(j)/T/ENP(i)/EW'(t) Pc-4/Pz-4 IJP(c)/ASD(f)-2/

Pa-4 JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4044197

S/0079/64/034/068/2706/2708

AUTHORS: Lobusevich, N.P.; Trofimova, I.V.; Golubtsov, S.A.; Andrianov,
K.A.; Layner, D.I.; Maly'sheva, L.A.TITLE: The effect of additions of certain elements to silicon copper
alloys on their activity in the reaction with methyl chloride₂₇ 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 8, 1964, 2706-2708

TOPIC TAGS: silicon copper alloy, methyl chloride reaction, methyl-
chlorosilane, synthesis, dimethyldichlorosilane, reaction promoter,
reaction inhibitor, phosphorus, sulfur, beryllium, zinc, arsenic

ABSTRACT: The effect of phosphorus, sulfur, beryllium, zinc and arsenic on the overall and the selective activity of Si-Cu alloys in the direct synthesis of methylchlorosilanes was investigated. 0.005-0.008% of F or S and <0.1% of Be lowered the activity of the Si-Cu alloys as determined by the dimethyldichlorosilane yield. 0.05-0.1% As and 0.5-1.5% Zn acted as promoters, increasing the overall and the selective activity of the alloy and lowering the synthesis temperature from 360 to 320C. The nature of the effect of each additive changed depending on the presence of other impurities.

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L 17534-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044197

Thus, P or Be, added to the alloy together with a promoter (Zn), significantly improved the catalyst properties of the Cu-Si alloys, reducing synthesis temperature by 20-40 degrees while increasing the yield of dimethyldichlorosilane to 75%. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 03May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, CC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

LOBUSEVICH, N.P.; TROFIMOVA, I.V.; ANDRIANOV, K.A.; GOLUETSOV, S.A.

Effect of moisture, methanol, and oxygen in methyl chloride
on the synthesis of methylchlorosilanes. Zhur.prikl. khim.
37 no. 5:1148-1152 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 20977-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021673

UR/0080/65/038/008/1884/1886

547.222

AUTHOR: Lobusevich, N. P.; Trofimova, I. V.; Andrianov, K. A.; Golubtsov, S. A.

TITLE: Effect of sulfur dioxide on the synthesis of methylchlorosilanes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1965, 1884-1886

TOPIC TAGS: silane, catalysis, sulfur compound, silicate, copper, silicon, aluminum, antimony, chloride

ABSTRACT: The effect of sulfur dioxide was evaluated with respect to the yield and the content of dimethylchlorosilane in the mixture. With a content of sulfur dioxide greater than 0.002% in methyl chloride, there is a decrease in the overall activity of copper silicate promoted with antimony. A decrease in selective activity in the synthesis of dimethylchlorosilane is observed with an increase in concentration of sulfur dioxide from 0.002 to 0.01% and at concentrations from 0.01 to 1.0% the content of dimethylchlorosilane is practically unchanged. Selective activity of alloys with the composition Cu_3Si (eta phase) in the absence of a promoter, as well as of mixtures of copper and silicon powders, decreases more rapidly than the activity of analogous alloys containing 0.005% antimony.

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L 20977-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021673

With an increase in concentration of sulfur dioxide up to 2%, the synthesis of methylchlorosilanes over all the above catalysts stops. A particularly strong effect of sulfur dioxide is observed on the activity of alloys with increased content of aluminum (1% in an alloy with silicon and 87% copper). At sulfur dioxide concentrations of 0.002% the synthesis ceases. Mixtures of copper, silicon, and aluminum powders have a satisfactory and stable overall activity, but the selective activity decreases. With an increase in titanium content (0.5%) in alloys or in mixtures of copper and silicon powders, the introduction of sulfur dioxide into the methyl chloride leads to a decrease in activity and to a sharp increase in content of high melting products (up to 40% of the weight of the methylchlorosilane mixture). It was found that with an increase in reaction time of methyl chloride with a mixture of copper and silicon powders in the presence of 0.8% sulfur dioxide, the poisoning effect of the latter becomes stronger. Orig. art has: 5 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63

NR REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB_CODE:

MM, IC

Card 2/2

MJS

L 1255-66 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021674

UR/0080/65/038/008/1887/1889

AUTHOR: Lobusevich, N. P.; Trofimova, I. V.; Andrianov, K. A.; Golubtsov, S. A. ⁴⁴⁷⁵ ⁴⁴⁵⁵ 547.211'222'245 ⁴⁴⁵⁶ 40

TITLE: Effect of methyl chloride and vinyl chloride on the synthesis of methyl-chlorosilanes ⁴⁴⁵⁷

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1965, 1887-1889

TOPIC TAGS: chloride, silane, methylene chloride, vinyl chloride, catalysis, copper, silicon, aluminum, antimony

ABSTRACT: Methyl chloride obtained by chlorination of natural gas contains up to 1.7 vol. % methylene chloride and 0.2-3.0% vinyl chloride. It is known that at temperatures of 300-350C methylene chloride reacts with silicon copper catalysts with formation of hexachlorodisilane methane and also of hydrogen containing chlorosilanes. Under the conditions of the reaction of methyl chloride with silicon-copper catalysts, the methylene chloride can react with the silicon with information of analogous compounds, and can undergo decomposition with the formation of carbon, which deactivates the catalyst. Carbonization of the catalyst was observed even after short term synthesis, with the introduction of Card 1/2

L 1255-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021674

6-7% of methylene chloride into the methyl chloride. In experiments in a pressurized fluidized bed on an alloy promoted with antimony, an investigation was made of the effect of vinyl chloride, whose concentration in the mixture with methyl chloride was varied from 0.16 to 4.0 vol. %. No adverse effect on the process was observed at concentrations up to 0.2%. In the reaction of methyl chloride with an alloy of the composition Cu_3Si , vinyl chloride in concentrations higher than 0.16% sharply lowers overall activity and slightly lowers selective activity. For Cu_3Si alloys and mixtures of copper and silicon powders with addition of 0.5% aluminum, the introduction of more than 0.16% vinyl chloride causes a greater decrease in overall activity than for catalysts with an antimony additive. In this case, large amounts of still residues are formed (15-40%). In general, it is concluded that under the conditions of the synthesis, vinyl chloride reacts with silicon with the formation of vinyl trichlorosilane, ethyl dichlorosilane, and dimethyl vinyl chlorosilane, and that this inhibits the separation of dimethylchlorosilane from the mixture of methylchlorosilanes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 KC

L 15790-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6002225

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/012/2882/2885

AUTHOR: Lebusevich, N. P.; Trofimova, I. V.; Andrianov, K. A.; Golubtsov, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of dimethyl ether, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide on the synthesis of methylchlorosilanes 44165 ²⁵_B

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1965, 2882-2895

TOPIC TAGS: carbon monoxide, copper containing alloy, carbon dioxide

ABSTRACT: The effect of dimethyl ether in the reaction between methyl chloride with silicon alloys containing 20% Cu and 10% Cu, respectively, activated by 0.002-0.004% Sb in the boiling layer at atmospheric and higher pressures was studied. Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (0.5-14.5%) were studied in the same reaction at atmospheric pressure using various contact masses. It was found that dimethyl ether, carbon monoxide and, under certain conditions, carbon dioxide are contact inhibitors of the reaction which produces methylchlorosilanes. The inhibiting effect of carbon dioxide and dimethyl ether is attributed to carbon monoxide which causes ir-

UDC: 547.211'222'245

Card 1/2

L 15790-66
ACC NR: AP6002225

reversible pitting of the copper catalyst and also prevents the decomposition of the intermetallic compound Cu_3Si with the formation of catalytically active copper. The presence of less than 1% CO , CO_2 and CH_3OCH_3 sharply reduces the rate of the reaction which produces methylchlorosilanes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 20Jun63/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: C04

Card 2/2 *mgs*

L 6200-66 EWT(m)/LWP(j)/T FM
ACC NR: AP6002226

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/012/2886/2867

AUTHOR: Lobusevich, N. P.; Trofimova, I. V.; Andrianov, K. A.; Golubtsov, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Chemisorptive action of impurities and the effect of chlorosilanes and methylchlorosilanes 28 B
4455

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1965, 2886-2887

TOPIC TAGS: chemisorption, chlorosilane, copper containing alloy, silicon contain-
ing alloy

ABSTRACT: The chemisorptive mechanism of action of the impurities is experimentally confirmed by introducing reaction products, chlorosilanes and methylchlorosilanes, into methyl chloride. It has previously been noted that the mechanism of action of the impurities is associated with their adsorption on the active centers and with the pitting of the copper catalyst. The introduction of from 0.5 to 2.0% of chlorosilanes or methylchlorosilanes into methyl chloride results in a two to three-fold increase in productivity and an increase of dimethyldichlorosilane in the mix-

Card 1/2

UDC: 661.723-13

L 16200-66

ACC NR: AP6002226

ture. The different effects of reaction products on the interaction of the alloys with pure and technical methyl chloride is apparently associated with the selective adsorption of impurities. The introduction of insignificant amounts of reaction products into methyl chloride and the preliminary treatment of the alloys with chlorosilanes or methyl chlorosilanes result in their selective adsorption on the catalyst which prevents pitting of the catalyst by harmful impurities and improves the indicators of the process. It is shown that the activity of the reaction products from methyl chloride and silicon in preventing the harmful effect of impurities increases in the series: $\text{HSiCl}_3 \geq \text{SiCl}_4 > \text{CH}_3\text{SiCl}_3 > (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2 > \text{CH}_3\text{HSiCl}_2$. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 09Jul63/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 (10)

L 23717-66 EMT(m)/ENP(j)/T RI

ACC NR: AP6007118

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/002/0345/0347

AUTHOR: Lobusevich, N. P.; Golubtsov, S. A.; Layner, D. I.; Malysheva, L. A.; Trofimova, I. V.

41
B

ORG: none

TITLE: On the problem of promoters and poisons in the direct synthesis of methylchlorosilanes

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 2, 1966, 345-347

TOPIC TAGS: silane, bismuth, phosphorus, antimony, copper alloy, silicon alloy, zinc, *chemical decomposition*

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the decomposition of Cu_3Si were studied during its reaction with methyl chloride in the presence of promoters (arsenic, phosphorus mixed with antimony and zinc) and contact poisons (bismuth and phosphorus). Addition of the most active promoters lowers the temperature at which the Cu_3Si alloy begins to react with methyl chloride from 330° to $270^\circ C$ in the case of arsenic and from 310° to $290^\circ C$ in the case of the phosphorus-antimony mixture. The activation energy of the reaction between Cu_3Si and methyl chloride decreases by one-half when these promoters are introduced. The action of the zinc promoter increases the reaction rate, but the activation energy remains practically unchanged. Apparently, elemental zinc converts into zinc chloride which accelerates the reaction of dimethyldichlorosilane formation. Ad-

Card 1/2

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L 23717-66

ACC NR: AP6007118

dition of bisauth or phosphorus sharply inhibit the reaction of Cu_3Si with methyl chloride even at high temperatures (390°C). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 01Dec54/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 000

Cor; 2/2 *HW*

LOBUSHEV, V., inzh.; BULYCHEV, D., inzh.

Machining bushings for distributing shafts. Avt.transp.
40 no.12:21-22 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Motor vehicles--Transmission devices)

LOBUSHEV, W., inzh.; BULYCHEV, D., inzh.

Reconditioning the size and coaxiality of journal bearing seats. Avt.
transp. 4 no.8:24-25 Ag '62. (MIFA 16:4)
(Machine-shop practice)

BULICHEV, D., inzh.; LOBUSHEV, V.

Honing cylinders of motor-vehicle engines. Avt. transp. 41
no.12:22-24; D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SARKHOSH'YAN, G.N.. Primalni uchastiye: ROZENBERG, L.I.; ZHELIKHOVSKAYA, A.I.; GURMAN, V.S.; LOBUSHEV, V.D.; BODRILIN, A.P., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Technical specifications for repairing, assembling, and testing the MAZ-200 and MAZ-205] Tekhnicheskie uslovia na remont, sborku i ispytanie avtomobilei MAZ-200 i MAZ-205. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1959. 174 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta. 2. Nachal'nik otdela remonta avtomobiley Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta (for Sarkhos'yan).
(Motortrucks--Maintenance and repair)

DONSKIY, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROZENBERG, L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GURMAN, V.S., starshiy inzh.; ZHELIKHOVSEAYA, A.I., starshiy inzh.; KOLYASINSKIY, Z.S., starshiy inzh.; LOBUSEV, V.D., inzh.. Prinimaniye uchastiye: GLUKHOV, Yu.I., starshiy mekhanik; GEKOV, S.F., starshiy mekhanik. TIMOSHINA, V.A., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Technical specifications for the inspection and sorting of parts for the MAZ-200 and MAZ-205 motortrucks during overhauling] Tekhnicheskie usloviya na kontrol'-sortirovku detalei avtomobilei MAZ-200 i MAZ-205 pri kapital'nom remonte. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1960. 663 p.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
2. Nachal'nik laboratorii remonta dvigateley Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta avtomobil'nogo transporta (for Donskoy).
3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta (for all, except Timishina, Mal'kova).

(Motortrucks---Maintenance and repair)

GRECHINSKAYA, L.T., inzh.; DONSKOY, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RYTCHENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENBERG, L.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk; KOLYASINSKIY, Z.S., inzh.; GURMAN, V.S., inzh.;
LOBUSHEV, V.D., inzh.; YEMEL'YANOV, A.Ya., inzh.; LESNYAKOV,
F.I., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Technical specifications for the overhaul of the M-21 "Volga"
automobile] Tekhnicheskie uslovia na kapital'nyi remont avto-
mobilia M-21 "Volga." Moskva, Avtotransizdat. Pt.2. [Technical
specifications for checking and sorting parts of the M-21
"Volga" automobile] Tekhnicheskie uslovia na kontrol'-sortirovku
detalei avtomobilia M-21 "Volga." 1962. 400 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut avtomobil'nogo
transporta. 2. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insti-
tut avtomobil'nogo transporta (for all except Lesnyakov,
Bodanova).

(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

LOBUSOV, V.M.

Dynamics of an automatic variable speed drive. Teor.mash.i mekh.
no.105/106:88-102 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

LOBUSOV, V.M.

Design of a valveless proportioning pump. Izv. vyz. ucheb.
zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.6:88-92 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Krasnodarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra
tekhnicheskoy mekhaniki.

LOBUSOV, V.V. (Armenodar)

Dynamics of an automatic transmission with a flexible fly-wheel.
Mashinovedenie no.5:48-54 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, G.V.; LOBUTEV, A.P.

Bottom-land soils of the Klyaz'ma Valley and their agricultural utilization. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:175-181 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Klyaz'ma Valley--Soils)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, G.V.; BAB'YEVA, I.P.; LOBUTEV, A.P.

Characteristics of moisture, gases, and microflora in flood and
soils. Pochvovedenie no.11:41-54 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Soil moisture) (Gases in soils) (Soil micro-organisms)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.; LOBUTEV, B.

Centralized automotive transportation service for industrial enterprises. Avt.transp. 36 no. 7:27-29 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Glavmosavtotrans.
(Transportation, Automotive)

LOBYNTSEV, A.Ya., mostovoy master (g. Khabarovsk)

Track conditions on bridges must be evaluated with greater accuracy.
Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.8:25 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

17(1)

AUTHOR:

Lobyntsev, K. S.

SOV/20-123-4-53/53

TITLE:

Changes of the Skeletal Muscle-Tissue Through Exercise (Ob izmeneniyakh skeletnoy myshechnoy tkani pri trenirovke)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1993, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 764 - 767 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The histological changes of the cross-striated musculature under the influence of physical exercises of various types are insufficiently investigated (Refs 1-4). It is not surprising that from the papers mentioned the most contradictory conclusions have to be drawn. Fully grown white mice were the experimental animals; they were of the same age and weight. They were divided into three groups which were subjected to: 1) Static training: hanging from a bar. 2) A dynamic training (swimming). The third group served as control. The training lasted from initially 3 min. (age: 14 days) to 1 hour (after two months). The back paws (without skin) were fixed with formaline and then the m.m.vastus lateralis and soleus were isolated. One part of the dead mice was fixed by formaline injections into the vascular system. Based on the micromorphology

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Changes of the Skeletal Muscle-Tissue Through Exercise SOV/20-123-4-53, '53

and the latest morpho-physiological findings (Refs 6,7) the former muscle was classified as tonic, whereas the latter was classified as atonic. To determine the changes, the muscles were weighed. Table 1 shows that the weight of the muscles increases with the duration of the training. This may be seen especially clearly in the case of a static stress. Also the microstructure shows considerable changes. Long-lasting contractions in the static stress cause the occurrence of a free coarse-grained sarcoplasm. This may be seen especially clearly on the atonic fibers of the m.vastus lateralis (Fig 1). The sarcoplasm accumulations are often surrounded by capillaries (Fig 2). From this change and from others observed it may be concluded that due to static training the histological structure of atonic fibers of the m.vastus lateralis acquires a clearly tonic character. The reaction of the m.soleus on a dynamic training is of opposite character (Fig 3). From these changes it may be assumed that the tonic elements acquires characteristic features of atonic muscle elements. The histological changes found correspond completely to the functional conditions of the two types of training. The development of the said changes is of gradual character. It may be assumed

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Changes of the Skeletal Muscle-Tissue Through Exercise SV/26-123-A-33/53

that the change of the function leads to the structural change by way of the variability of the metabolic processes. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk State Medical Institute)

PRESENTED: June 21, 1958, by L. A. Orbeli, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958

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USCOMM-DC-60,615

SOV/20-127-2-67/70

17(4)

AUTHOR:

Lobyntsev, K. S.

TITLE:

On the Vascularization of Skeletal Muscles and Their Change in the Course of Training

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2, pp 469 - 472 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The characteristic features of the blood supply of skeletal muscles in connection with their function are only insufficiently investigated and the data on this problem are often contradictory (Refs 1-6). The main fault besides the mentioned disagreements is the ignoring of the character of the physical stress and the peculiarities of the function. White mice equal with respect to age and weight served as experimental animals. They were divided into 3 groups with 16 animals each. I) - control, II) - was subjected to a dynamic training, and III) - carried out a static work (hanging on a vertical pole under water). Either type of training was carried out once a day for 1 minute. The duration increased gradually and amounted to 1 hour after 2.5 months. The material for the investigation was taken twice: 5 and 10 months after the beginning of the ex-

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On the Vasculization of Skeletal Muscles and Their
Change in the Course of Training

SO7/20-127-2-67/70

periment. The animal was narcotized with ether and its thorax opened. A ligature was put under the inferior vena cava and the latter cut through in order to let off blood. In order to obtain equal conditions during the injection, a simple but effective method was used: Filtered warm (38°) India ink was introduced into the left heart ventricle under the pressure of a 100 g-weight. The body of the mouse remained thus several hours with a weight of 150 g and was then put into a neutralized formalin solution (1:9). I) m. soleus and II) m. vastus lateralis were taken out for investigation. They consist of I) tonic and II) atonic muscular fibers. The investigation of preparations from these muscles showed numerous capillaries in I), their extremely spiral course and frequent anastomoses. They form in consequence of this a fine-meshed network (Fig 1). The capillaries are often enlarged, especially in the anastomoses. Table 1 gives numerical data on the content of vessels in the muscular tissue; figure 2 a illustrates the density of their position. In II) the vessels run also mainly along the muscular fibers. They are, however, much more straight and have less ana-

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On the Vascularization of Skeletal Muscles and Their
Change in the Course of Training

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stomoses. Therefore their network is not so fine-meshed than that of I) (Fig 3 a). The peculiarities of the function of the muscle are the fundamental factor which determines such a difference in the vascularization. The numerous vessels in the muscle and the numerous anastomoses compensate the lacking blood supply in muscles the contraction of which has a constant tonic character (Ref 8). The contrary is the case with the m. vastus lateralis of the white mouse; its function has a dynamic character (Ref 9). The constant contractions of m so leus lack here and a satisfactory blood supply is obtained also if the number of vessels per superficial unit is lower. The muscle vascularization is changed under the effect of a regular physical stress (Figs 2 b, v, 3b, v). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut (Krasnoyarsk State Medical Institute)

PRESENTED: March 12, 1959, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card 3/3

LOBYNTSEV, K.S.

Postembryonic multiplication of muscle fibers. Dokl.AN
SSSR 133 no.6:1441-1443 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Krasnoyarskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Predstavleno akad. N.N.Anichkovym.
(MUSCLE)

LOBINTSEV, K.S.

Histochemistry of glycogen in skeletal muscles of white mice and
its change due to physical loads. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.1:
183-186 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Krasnoyarskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno
akad. N.N. Anichkovym.
(Glycogen) (Muscle) (Exercise)

LOBYNTSEV, K. S.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Materials on the functional histology and histochemistry of the skeletal muscle tissue." Moscow, 1961. 12 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 225)

LOBYNTSEV, K.S. (Krasnoyarsk, ul. Truda, 77)

Material on the ecological histology of somatic muscles in some
bony fishes. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 41 no.11:75-85 N '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.I. Koloss) Andizhanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(FISHES--ANATOMY) (MUSCLE)

LOBYNTSEV, K.S. (Krasnoyarsk, ul. Truda, 27, kv. 2)

Reconstruction of somatic muscle tissue under the effect of
regular physical loads. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 45, no. 10:
44-50 0 '63. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.I. Poloss)
Andizhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

S/672/62/000/011/009/011
D403/D307

AUTHORS: Lobyntsev, Yu. I. and Lychagin, V. F.

TITLE: On the length of a mixing chamber of an ejector

SOURCE: Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki i ispol'zovaniya topliva. Trudy. no. 11, 1962. Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliva i produktov yego pererabotki, 254-259

TEXT: The authors utilize an analogy between the deformation of the velocity field in a turbulent stream and in the mixing chamber to obtain an equation expressing the ratio of axial velocities ω/u_{\max} in terms of (r/x) where x is the axis of a cylinder and r its radius, which gives better agreement with experimental data. The equation of continuity and condition of incompressibility within the chamber lead to an expression describing the nonuniformity of the velocity field within the chamber. The relations between the nondimensional length of the chamber \bar{l} and the coefficient of non-uniformity of the velocity field ψ and between the concentration

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On the length of ...

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and temperature fields and velocity field are given, with graphs for $\bar{I} v. \varphi$ (for several values of σ - coefficient of turbulence) and for $\bar{I} v.$ the degree of nonuniformity of the temperature field. Finally, the optimal length of the chamber is found to correspond to the minimum of the function $(\mu + \chi)$ where μ - a corrected coefficient of friction, and χ - coefficient of expressing the influence of φ on the impulse transfer. There are 3 figures.

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S/672/62/000/011/010/011
D403/D307

AUTHORS: Lobyntsev, Yu. I. and Lychagin, V. F.

TITLE: Hydraulic computation of a gas ejector by the method of successive approximations

SOURCE: Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki i ispol'zovaniya topliva. Trudy. no. 11, 1962. Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliva i produktov yego pererabotki, 260-268

TEXT: The existing methods of computation involve nonlinear algebraic equations with resulting loss of clear physical meaning, and are laborious. The authors attempt to devise a simpler method, assuming all velocities to be subsonic. A general scheme consisting of a high pressure gas ejector, low pressure air supply and a common output is set up and parameters are defined for control cross-section surfaces. Starting with usual gas-dynamic and thermodynamic relations, the authors obtain a set of approximate equations of motion of gaseous hydraulics for a generalized ejector

Card 1/2

Hydraulic computation of ...

S/672/62/000/011/010/011
D403/D307

system. The gas is assumed to be fully compressible, while the air and the mixture are taken as compressible to some degree of approximation, obtained from the power expansion of the square of the characteristic reduced velocity. The discussion of the physical significance of various terms and their range of application is illustrated by a numerical example, which shows that even in the limiting cases 1% accuracy is reached in the 4th approximation. Finally, a further simplification in the computation of compressibility is indicated, and the range is given for which its error is less than 3%. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 2/2

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; TYLKINA, M.A.; KHAMIDOV, O.Kh.; Primali uchastiye:
LOBYNTSEVA, I.M.; PRAVOVEROV, N.L.; POLYAKOVA, V.P.

Palladium-molybdenum system. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.12:2738-2742
D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

LOBYNTSEVA, Ye.A.

Fauna of mosquitoes of the family Culicidae in Chernovtsy and vicinity.
Med.paras.i paras.bol. no.6:558-559 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(direktor instituta - dotsent N.B.Man'kovskiy, zavednyushchiy kafedroy -
dotsent M.M.Zotin).
(Chernovtsy--Mosquitoes) (Mosquitoes--Chernovtsy)

L 16960-66

ACC NR: AP6009017

SOURCE CODE: UR/0411/65/001/001/0014/0077

AUTHOR: Ruban, Ye. L.; Lobyreva, L. B.

282

ORG: Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Moscow (Institut mikrobiologii, Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Tryptophan biosynthesis by Hansenula genus yeasts

SOURCE: Prik'adnaya biokhimiya i mikrobiologiya, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 74-77

TOPIC TAGS: yeast, biosynthesis, tryptophan, biologic vibration effect

ABSTRACT: In an earlier work, Japanese researchers demonstrated that Hansenula mutants produced by ultraviolet light can synthesize tryptophan from anthranilic acid. In the present study, over 200 yeast cultures were tested and several strains were taken for further work. These strains were cultured under vibration on a medium containing K_2HPO_4 , $CaCl_2$, $MgSO_4$, urea and 50 g/l glucose with varying amounts of anthranilic acid dissolved in alcohol. Cultures were examined 4 to 5 days later. Strains H₁₆ and H₁₅ proved most promising since they developed at a 0.05% anthranilic acid content. Adaptation to 0.3% anthranilic acid was also accomplished. The adapted strains differed from the initial strains

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UDC: 577.15.663.1

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ACC NR: AP6009017

only in that they were able to synthesize more tryptophan. Addition of alpha-glycerophosphate increased yield 3 fold and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) gave somewhat less results. Other conditions for optimal yield are a minimum seed material amount of 10%, a temperature of 28 C, and a vibration rate of 150 rpm. A tryptophan yield as high as 0.4 g/l can be produced by Hansenula strains from anthranilic acid with the addition of organic phosphates to the nutritive media. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Nov64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 vmb

RUBAN, Ye.I.; LOBYREVA, L.B.

Tryptophan biosynthesis by micro-organisms. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol.
no.2:243-249 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R.

HUBAN, Ye.L.; LOBINOVA, I.S.

Tryptophan biosynthesis by yeasts of the genus Hansenula. Prikl.
biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.1:74-77 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

107-57-4-25/54

AUTHOR: Lobyshev, N.

TITLE: Selsyn Application in Short-wave and Ultrashort-wave Radio Stations
(Primeneniye sel'sinov v KV i UKV stantsiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 4. pp 31-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An explanation of the principles of a selsyn system is presented. Selsyns with two and three stator windings are considered. Rotation of a short-wave, particularly an ultrashort-wave, antenna can best be achieved by means of an appropriate selsyn system. A selsyn transmitter (Fig. 5) is used for controlling the rotation of an antenna. The rotor of a second selsyn transformer is coupled to the axis of the rotating antenna. The voltage from this rotor is fed to a special amplifier, which supplies one of the windings of a two-phase induction motor slewing the antenna through a reduction gear. The connection diagram is shown in Fig. 6. The schematic of the 50-cps amplifier is shown in Fig. 7. Some parts data is supplied. There are seven figures in the article.

Card 1/1

NAYFEL'D, Mark Romanovich; LOBYSEVA, I.I., red.

[Groundings and safety measures] Zazemleniia i zastoi-
nye mery bezopasnosti. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Energiia,
1965. 287 p. (MIP. 12:1)

KHAZAN, Semen Isaakovich; USTINOV, P.I., inzh. nauch. kandyd.; TOBYSEV, I.I., red.

[repairing air- and hydrogen-cooled turbogenerators] Remont turbogeneratorov s vozdushnym i vodorodnym okhlazhdeniem. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 527 p. (MIRA 18:4)

LOBYSHEVA, Marina

Fly in a spiderweb. IUn, nat. no.3:22 Mr '61.
(Spiders)

(MIRA 14:3)

MISHUSTINA, Lidiya Ivanovna; LOZYSOVA, I.I., red.

[A3100-series automatic switches] Avtomaticheskie vykli-
chateli serii A3100. Izd.2. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 48 p.
(Biblioteka elektromonera, no.156) (MIRA 18:6)

LOBZA, A.

Kharkov's gardeners. Sov.profsoiuzy 8 no.2:48 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Instruktor Ukrainского respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Kharkov--Gardening)

ORLOV, G.; NILOV, G.; SIZONOV, I.; LOBZA, A.

We suggest, study and confer... Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.11:24-26
Ap '61 (MIRA 145)

1. Inspektor Zheleznodorozhnogo upravleniya rabocheho snabzheniya Odesskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Orlov).
2. Starshiy inspektor zhilishchno-bytovogo otdela Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzo (for Zilov).
3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom oblastnoy gazety "Kranoye znamya", g.Khar'kov (for Sizonov).
4. Instruktor respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Lobza).
(Auditing)

PEKNER, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LONZA, G.S., inzh.

Calculation of the optimum size of a shell-type d.c. electromagnet.
Elektrotehnika 36 no.4:55-57 Ap '65. (MIRA 12:5)

GALEYEV, A.; YEFIMOV, G., rabkor; SERDYUKOV, N., inzh.; ~~LOBZA, L.~~
UL'KIN, P., uchitel' (Novozybkovskiy rayon Bryanskoy obl.)
PETROV, V., uchitel' (Novozybkovskiy rayon Bryanskoy obl.)
DEGTYAREV, II.

Letters to the editors. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no. 2:46-49
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' promyslovogo komiteta profsoyuza, g. Oktyabr'skiy (for Galeyev).
 2. Gomel' hayr remontno-ekspluatatsionnaya baza rechnogo flota (for Serdyukov).
 3. Chlen rabsel'korovskogo soveta gazety "Vpered" Razdel'-nyanskogo rayona Odesskoy oblasti (for Degtyarev).
- (Trade unions)

LOBZA, L.D.

Structure and development of the elastic cartilage of the epiglottis in man. Arkh.anat. igst. i embr. 33 no.1:18-22 Ja-Mr '56 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. -prof. E.S. Danini [deceased] Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Leningr ., 100, Litovskaia Ul., d. 2, Gos. pediatricheskiy institut, kafedra gistologii.

(EPIGLOTTIS, anatomy and histology.

elastic cartilage, structure & develop. (Rus))

(CARTILAGE,

elastic of epiglottis, structure & develop. (Rus))

LOBZA, P. G.

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LOBZA, P. G.

Khimiko—geograficheskaya kharakteristika shel'fovikh morey Severnoyu Ledovitogo Shchana v svyazi s dinamikoj ikh vod. [Tericy Deltada]. Trudy Vtorogo Vsesoyuz. Geogr. s"yezda. T. P.M., 1948, s. 39 - 40.

SO: Ietoris' Zhurnal'nykh Statoy, No. 20, Moskva, 1947

GRIGOR'YEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Karel'skoy ASSR, otv.red.; PRAVDIN, I.F., doktor biolog.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Karel'skoy ASSR, red.; ANDREYEV, I.F., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; LUTTA, A.S., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; LOBZA, P.G., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; SAVEL'YEV, M.M., red.; POD'YEL'SKAYA, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Syamozero Expedition] Trudy Siamozerskoi kompleksnoi ekspeditsii. Vol.1. [Hydrology and hydrochemistry] Hidrologiia i gidrokhimiia. 1959. 237 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Syamozerskaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya, 1954-1956. 2. Rukovoditel' otdela gidrologii Instituta biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Grigor'yev). 3. Rukovoditel' sektora zoologii Instituta biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Pravdin). 4. Rukovoditel' laboratorii parazitologii Instituta biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Lutta). 5. Rukovoditel' laboratorii gidrokhimii Instituta biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Lobza).

(Syamozero region--Limnology)

LOBZA, P.G.

Hydrochemical conditions in the Myukhcha region and in
Sorokskaya Bay during the summer season. Mat. po kompl. izuch.
Bel. mor. no. 2:2/ '63. (MIRA 17:7)

5-14

KALININ, V.; LOBZA, V.

Fuel economy by means of cutting off engine cylinders. Avt.transp. 32
no.4:12-13 Ap '54. (MLBA 7:6)
(Gas and oil engines)

LOBZENKO, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

High-strength structural steels based on ore from the
Kachkanar deposit. Prom. stroi. 40 no.5:57-58 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Steel, Structural)
(Kachkanar region--Iron ores)

SOV/137-58-11-22075

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 34 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lobzhanidze, B.G.

TITLE: Let Us Increase Production and Reduce Cost of Ferro-alloys (Uvelichim proizvodstvo, snizim sebestoimost' ferrosplavov)

PERIODICAL: Narodnoye khozvo Kazakhstana, 1958, Nr 2, pp 41-44

ABSTRACT: During the past seven years, the production of ferro-alloys at the Aktyubinsk plant has increased by 140%, 92% of the increase in production being due to the rise in labor productivity. The output capacity of the establishment was increased both by installation of new equipment and by reconstruction of existing equipment, the ferro-alloy furnaces above all. In accordance with the long range plan of expansion of the plant, the production of ferro-alloys will rise 49% from 1958 to 1965. New grades of carbon-free Fe-Cr will be produced, and furnaces will be built with provision for trapping 30-40% of the waste gases and screen shorts, introduction of automatic electrode control, and improvement of preparation of the charge. Labor productivity is to rise 33%, and the reduction in cost of production due to intra-plant factors will be 19%. Much

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SOV/137-58-11-22075

Let Us Increase Production and Reduce Cost of Ferro-alloys

attention is to be given to the improvement of the cultural and living conditions of the workers of the plant. The problem of converting the plant from long-haul Karaganda coal to Kushmurun or Mamyt lignites and from Ural limestones and quartzites to limestones and quartzites from closer deposits is to be resolved in the nearest future.

V. B.

Card 2/2

Laboratory R.A.

Distr: [E2c/4E4]

Method of steel tapping N. M. Dezhnev,
 V. M. Zharov, V. M. Zhurav, P. N. Vyatchinov,
 and V. M. ... *Soviet Metallurgy*, 1956, 9-12; *Ref. Zh.*, Met., 1956
 Abstr. No. 3861. It is proposed to tap the melt produced
 in an electric furnace from an enlarged charge or from a side
 charge into a ladle arranged in cascade. The first
 ladle is filled with metal, the second and third with slag.
 This procedure permits decrease in the amount of slag in
 the metal, and thus improves the conditions for reducing
 Cr₂O₃ with silicon; it also decreases the time spent in the
 furnace by the slag high in SiO₂ and so decreases damage to
 the lining by the slag; it decreases the loss of Cr with the
 slag; and the furnace is filled less for repairs. A. N. P.

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LOBZHANIDZE, E. D.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Aspects of the activity of the cambium and the dynamics of vegetative wood growth in woody plants of Georgia". Leningrad, 1958. 17 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Botanical Inst im V. L. Komarov), 150 copies (KL, No 3, 1959, 109)

LOBZHANIDZE, R.D.

Some features of the formation of annual rings in woody xerophytes of the Shiraki-El'dar "light forests." Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 20 no.5:575-582 My '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut lesa, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom V.Z.Gulisashvili.

(Shiraki Steppe--Xerophytes) (Tree rings)

AUTHOR: Lobzhanidze, E. D.

SOV/20-121-5-44/50

TITLE: The First Stages of Formation of the Annual Rings in Wood
(Pervyye etapy formirovaniya godichnykh kolets drevesiny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 5, pp. 928-931
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author studied the **peculiarities** of the cambium activity and the formation of the annual rings in four Transcaucasian regions different with regard to climate and soil: in the botanical gardens of Batumi (Batumskiy botanicheskiy sad), in the Borzhom Gorge (Borzhomskoye ushel'ye), in the parks of the town of Tbilisi and in the dry sparsely grown woods of East-Georgia (Vostochnaya Gruzija, Shiraki). 74 kinds of trees and brush were examined. According to the type of formation of the annual rings at the beginning of the vegetation period the examined species can be divided into three groups: 1) Coniferae. The cambium activity starts together with the appearance of the young needles. The differentiation of the cambium derivatives takes place regularly and simultaneously all along the periphery of the trunk or of the branch, so that the early tracheids are formed in one continuous layer all around the edge of the

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The First Stages of Formation of the Annual Rings in Wood

annual ring (Fig 1). 2) Foliage trees with scattered vessels. The cambium starts its activity only after the sprouting of the leaves. The formation of the early wood is analogous to the formation in coniferae (Fig 4). 3) Foliage trees with vessels arranged in a ring. The cambium starts its activity some days before the sprouting of the buds. The formation of the annual ring starts at the edge of the ring by an irregular appearance of single annular vessels (Figs 2 and 3). These vessels are formed in the cambium zone as tangentially prolonged gaps (Fig 3). The tangential cross sections of the latter are by 3 to 5 times longer than the radial cross sections. The work was carried out under the supervision of Professor A. A. Yatsenko-Khmelevskiy. There are 4 figures and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa Akademii nauk GruzSSR (Institute for Forestry, AS GruzSSR)

PRESENTED: April 14, 1958, by V. N. Sukachev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1958

Card 2/2

LOBZHANIDZE, E.D.; GULYSASHVILI, V.Z., red.; SONGULASHVILI, M.I., red.
izd-va; TODUA, A.R., tekhn. red.

[Cambium and the formation of annual rings in wood] Kambii i formirovanie godichnykh kolets dreveciny. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1961. 158 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Tree rings) (Cambium)

LOBZHANIDZE, E.D.; DATUASHVILI, Z.I.

Materials for studying the interrelation between growth in height
and diameter in forest plantations. Trudy Inst. lesa AN Gruz. SSR
10:173-187 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

LOBZHANIDZE, E.D.

Effect of altitudinal zonality on the activity of cambium
in arboreous plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:231-232
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut lesa AN GruzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
V.N. Sukachevym.

(Cambium)
(Mountain ecology)

LOBZHANIDZE, E.D.

Cambial activity of trees in the Lagodekhi Preserve depending
on the elevation above the sea level. Trudy Inst. lesa AN Gruz.
SSR 12:125-143 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

LOBZHANIDZE, E.D.

Effect of the mean sea level on the formation of annual rings in oak and beech. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no. 1:157-162 O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut lesa AN GruzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.Z. Gulisashvili.

LOBZHANIDZE, E.D.; GOTSIRIDZE, L.A.

Interrelationship between the moisture and heartwood formation in *Pinus hassata* Sosn. as influenced by climatic factors. Scob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no.3:655-661 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:8)

LOBZHANIDZE, E.D.

Study of the structure and physicomachanical properties of the wood
of Pinus pityusa Stev. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.2:403-408 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

С. (10-17/11-12), (2/1)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 20 (USSR) 14-57-7-14400

AUTHORS: Ambokadze, V. A., Lobzhanidze, G. A.

TITLE: The Effect of Perennial Grass on Soil Erosion and
Surface Runoff (Vliyaniye mnogoletnikh seyanykh trav
na eroziyu pochv i poverkhnostnyy stok)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta pochvoved., AN GruzSSR, 1953, Nr 5, pp 129-
148

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry
Card 1/1

LOBZHANIDZE, G. A.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 21 (USSR) 14-57-7-14407

AUTHOR: Lobzhanidze, G. A.

TITLE: Erosion Studies in the Brown Forest Soils (Oak Belt) of Eastern Georgia /K voprosu izucheniya erozii v zone korichnevyykh lesnykh pochv (dubovyy poiyas) Vostochnoy Gruzii--ir Georgian/

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. s.-kh. in-ta, 1955, pp 42-43, pp 139-155

ABSTRACT: The studies were carried out in the valleys of the Odrudzha (Kvareli district) and Tvaltkhevi (Sagaredzho district) rivers. Erosion indices were determined ($S = \frac{dh}{a}$, where d is dispersion, h is hydrophilic index, and a is index of assortment). The amount of infiltration for soils in forests of various densities (D) at different absolute heights

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Erosion Studies in the Brown Forest Soils (Cont.)

14-57-7-14407

was also obtained. The following facts were established: 1) erosion in forests with D from 0.8 to 0.9 was two and a half times lower than in forests with D from 0.2 to 0.3; 2) during a thaw, soils in forests with D from 0.8 to 0.9 and from 0.5 to 0.6 admitted a water column 10 cm high four to eight times quicker than in forests with D from 0.2 to 0.3; 3) during a rain, soils in forests with D from 0.8 to 0.9 and 0.5 to 0.6 admitted a water column 10 cm high six to 12 times quicker than in forests with D from 0.2 to 0.3. This shows that a forest is one of the main factors in checking surface runoff and soil erosion. When D is 0.5 or higher soil erosion will not occur. A bibliography of 27 titles is included.

Card 2/2

G. K.

LOBZHANIDZE, G.I.; YES'MAN, B.I.; KIRIYA, T.A.

Effect of drill pipe joints on the redistribution of pressure
in the annular space. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no. 3:613-620 Mr '64
(MIRA 17:8)

LOBZHANIDZE, G. N.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Effectiveness of collapse of intra-pleural synarthroses and artificial pneumothorax in the complete treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis." Tbilisi, 1961. 18 pp; (Tbilisi State Med Inst); 200 copies; free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 238)