ANUCHIN, V.; IOFA, L.; RAKITNIKOV, A.; BAUSHKIN, Yu.; SOLOV'ISOVA, T.; TSEDLER, Ye.

Nikolai Vasil'evich Morozov. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser 5:Geog. 18 no.6:77-80 N-D '63. (MIRA 16:11)

TSEDOVA, A.N.; MOSEYEVA, G.I.

Preplanting treatment of the tulbotubers of gladioluses. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:115-118 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Rekomendovana Botanicheskim sadom Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Gladiolus--Diseases and pests) (Potassium permaganate)
(Granosan)

TSEDOVA, A.N.

Bark diseases of trees in large-scale ornamental plantations.
Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.35:95-103 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Moscow--Trees--Diseases and pests)

[redacted], A.A.

GITMAN, L.J., and TSEDOVA-NIKOLAEVA, A. A. "On the Problem of the Injuriousness and Biology of Septoria on Kendyr," Za Novoe Vololno, no. 2, 1939, pp. 37-42. 73.9 Z12

SO: Sire Si-90-53 15 Dec. 1953

SOLOMYKIN, Aleksandr Pimenovich; NYZHNYK, F.A.; TSEDRIK, D.F.; CHICHAYEVA, L.I., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

["Khersonets" corn harvesting combine] Kukuruzouborochnyi kombain "Khersonets". Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 142 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Corn (Maize)--Harvesting)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

TSEDRIK, D.F.; NYZHNYK, F.A.

The KKKh-3 and KKKh-2 corn harvesting machinery. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.4:53-56 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Corn (Maize)--Harvesting)

TSEDRIK, D.F. [TSedryk, D.F.]; NIZHNIK, F.O. [Nyzhnyk, F.O.]

"Khersonets'" Corn Combine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no.6:29-30 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)

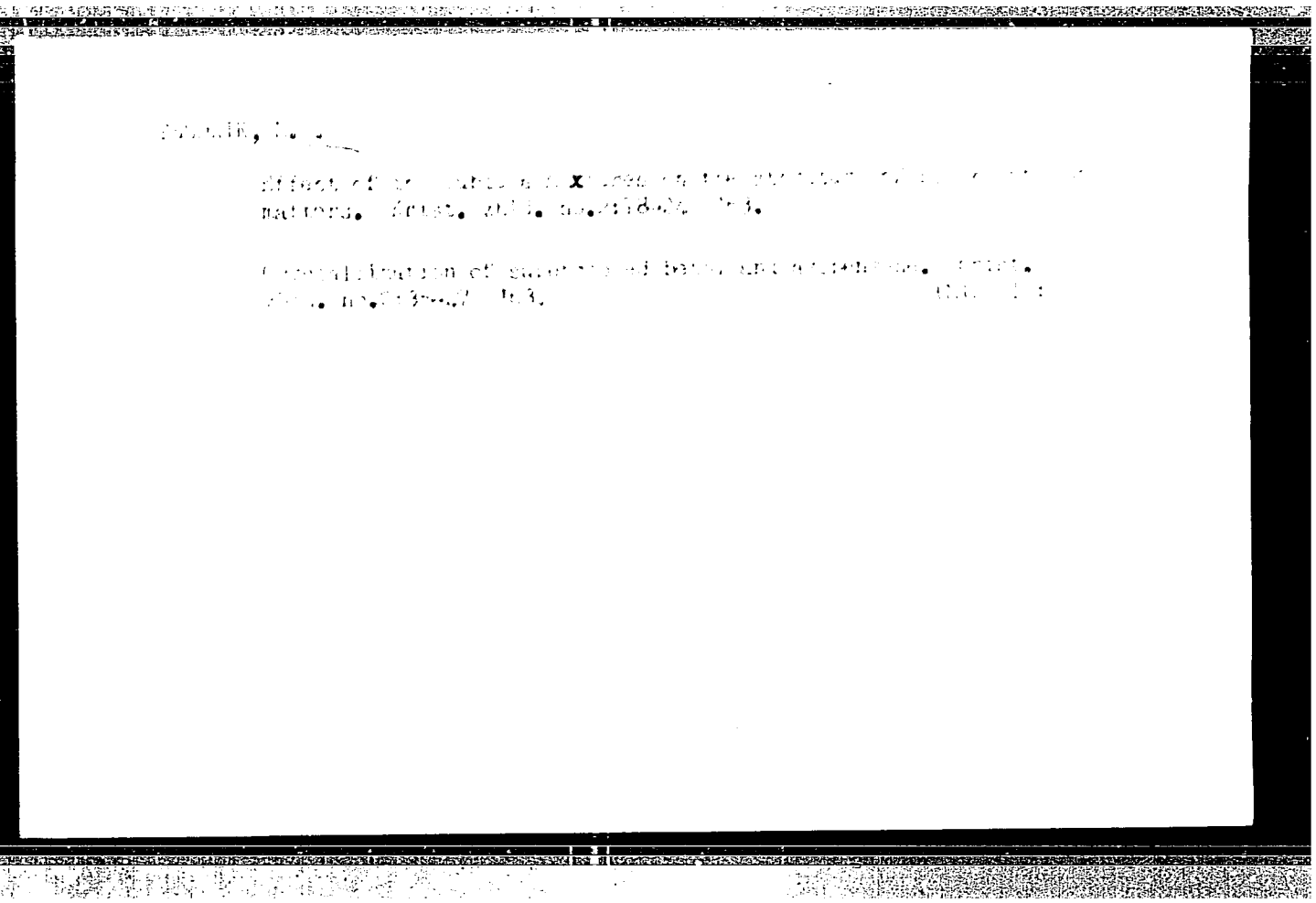
1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Khersonskogo kombaynovogo zavoda (for TSedrik).
2. Nachal'nik gruppy Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro Khersonskogo kombaynovogo zavoda (for Nizhnik).
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

VOLOSHKOV, V.Ye., inzh. ; TSEDRIK, I.F., inzh.

Inoculating ferrocerium into cupola furnace cast iron.
Lit. proizv. no.1:1-2 Ja '56. (MIRA 19:1)

[illegible], M.[illegible]; [illegible], [illegible].

Refractive index as dependent on temperature and [illegible] for aqueous solutions of some inorganic substances. Kolloid. zhur. no.2:[illegible] '63. (MIRA 17:7)



[illegible], L. A.; [illegible], V.F.

Conductance of some aqueous solutions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 6 no.1:62-65 '63.

TSEDRIK, M.S., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Relation ~~of the~~ and [illegible] polycrystalline structure of ingot formation." Odessa, 195[illegible], 12 pp (Odessa State Univ im I.I. Mechnikov) 100 copies

(KL, 27-58, 103)

SOV/137-58-11 22148

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 46 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tsedrik, M.S.

TITLE: Relationship of Polycrystalline Structure to Temperature of Ingot Formation (Zavisimost' polikristallicheskoy struktury ot temperatury obrazovaniya slitka)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Minskiy gos. ped. in-t, 1957, Nr 7, pp 103-120

ABSTRACT: A description is presented of the methods employed and the results obtained in experimental tests of formulas for the maximum number of nuclei $N_{max}=0.710(n/\omega)^{2/3}$ and of the time required for total crystallization, $T_{tot}=1.32(n\cdot\omega)^{-1/3}$ of a supercooled liquid, where n is the rate of nucleation and ω the linear rate of crystallization. The relationship of the n and ω of betol and antipyrine to temperature is examined under laboratory conditions. Comparison of the curves of temperature dependence of n obtained for solid (S) and drop-shaped (D) preparations shows that the surface maximum for an identical substance is 1°C lower for D than it is for S. It is shown that the ω maximum is closer to the melting point than is the n maximum. Data obtained in measurements of ω and n are used to

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-11-22148

Relationship of Polycrystalline Structure to Temperature of Ingto Formation

determine the parameters of an equation suggested by N. I. Shishkin (RZhFiz, 1957, Nr 8, abstract 19621) for the relationship of energy of activation to temperature. Calculations are made of time of total crystallization and the maximum number of crystallization nuclei versus the temperature. Comparison of the theoretical and experimental curves shows the equations undergoing verification to present good agreement with the results of experiments under conditions of comparatively small degrees of supercooling, while substantial supercooling results in disagreements between the two. These disagreements are explained by exaggerated ω values obtained experimentally which are due to the influence of the surface of the glass upon this characteristic in thin plane-parallel preparations. It is shown that as the temperature of "development" decreases; the maximum number of nuclei and the time of total crystallization increase virtually up to the temperature of vitrification. A shortcoming in the experimental method adopted is found. This consists of the fact that at the temperature of "development" of the nuclei only those nuclei survive which have attained critical dimensions corresponding not to the temperature of exposure, but to that of "development".

I. G.

Card 2/2

L 18445-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 RM/MAY/WW S/2912/62/000/000/0071/0073

ACCESSION NR: AT3001896

58

AUTHOR: Tsedrik, M. S.

TITLE: Study of the crystallization of naphthalol and azobenzene by the small-droplet method.

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovy*ye perekhody*. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 71-73.

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, impurity, nucleation, nucleus, spontaneous, naphthalol, azobenzene, droplet method.

ABSTRACT: The paper describes reasonings stemming from experimentation intended to overcome the shortcomings of current methods for the investigation of the dependence of the number of crystallization centers (CC) in extended continuous specimens on the exposure time, in which the growth of the CC's and the simultaneous decrease of the noncrystallized portion of the specimen counteract each other. The author uses a large number of very small droplets to minimize the mutual pirating of substance by simultaneously progressing contiguous crystallization processes. Tests were made with naphthalol and azobenzene, with small volumes tested at different temperatures (T). Difficulties were encountered in the mainten-

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L 18445-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3001896 0

ance of a constant T for a long time and the making of small drop-size specimens. The m. p. of naphathalol is 95°C, that of azobenzene 68°C. Both were of "pure" grade. A compressed-air-type aerosol generator was constructed, and the droplet-size distribution was determined. The present test series employed droplets of 50 to 100 micron for the naphthalol and 100-150 micron for the azobenzene. A given set of droplets was used for one or two tests. The results of the experiment are shown in curves of the per-cent number of crystallized droplets, n, counted in a 56x microscope vs. the time of exposure. The parameter of the curves is the T of the supercooled substance. Four to five measurements were made for each T. Saturation was not achieved within the test series; the crystallization process continued to grow with time. It is concluded that upon exhaustion of available impurities, the process of formation of CC's continues spontaneously. This is not true for certain organic liquids that are incapable of spontaneous crystallization (SC), in which the number of CC's grows only up to a specified time and then remains constant. An analysis of the experimental data obtained shows that the probability of SC centers in naphthalol is very small, whereas the probability of SC on impurities is much higher. It is therefore permissible, for calculations involving short time periods, to regard the process of CC formation as attributable to impurities only. Relative to azobenzene it is concluded that SC in the supercooled state is observed therein. Orig. art. has 3 figs.

Card 2/8

TSEDRIK, Mikhail Semenovich, kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, dots.; BIRICH, Yevgeniya Vasil'yevna; MAKEYEVA, Galina Pavlovna; SAVITSKAYA, Inessa Fedorovna; VEREVKINA, N.M., red.; MOLCHANOVA, A.K., red.

[Graphs in physics] Fizika v grafikakh. [By] M.S.Tsedrik i dr. Minsk, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 258 p. (MIRA 17:6)

TSEDRIK, Mikhail Semenovich, kand. fiz.-matem. nauk; KITUNOVICH, Fedor Grigor'yevich; MIKULICH, Aleksey Stepanovich; KACHINSKIY, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich. Prinimal uchastiye YUSHKEVICH, N.A.; MOLCHANOVA, A.K., red.

[Textbook on physics for persons entering schools of higher education] Posobie po fizike dlia postupaiushchikh v vuzy. Minsk, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 278 p. (MIRA 18:6)

TSEDROV, G., inzh.

How to prevent premature wear of airplane engines. Grazhd.av. 12 no.8:29-30 Ag '55. (MIRA 15:8)
(Airplanes--Engines)

TSEGEL'NIK, V. P.

The 7740 vertical broaching machine for external broaching. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh. inform. no.10:40-42 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Broaching machines)

39505
S/081/62/000/010/066/085
B168/B180

N. 2640

AUTHORS: Mazurin, O. V., Tsekhomskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Influence of complete crystallization of certain lithium silicate glasses on their electrical resistivity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 420, abstract 10K270 (Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, no. 59, 1961, 36 - 39)

TEXT: The studies here cover the influence of crystallization on the electrical resistivity of glasses containing 27 - 33% Li_2O with and without additions of CaO, BaO, TiO_2 and F. Crystallization increases the electrical resistivity several times and doubles the activation energy. The introduction of additives and variations in the Li_2O content have little effect on the electrical resistivity of crystallized samples. A comparison was made with the electrical resistivity of crystallized sodium silicate glasses. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TSEKUN, N.A.

Improve the regulations for the protection of underground metal structures from corrosion. Elektrichestvo no.6:91-94 Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova, Baku.
(Electric railroads--Current supply) (Electric currents, Eddy)

AUTHORS: Petrov, Al. A., Sergiyenko, S. A., Tsedilina, A. L., Teterina, ... P. 62-58-5-8/27

TITLE: Isomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons (Izomerizatsiya nasyshchennykh uglevodorodov) Communication 2. Isomeric Conversions of the Alkanes of the C_{12} - C_{16}-Structure (Soobshcheniye 2. Izomernyye prevrashcheniya alkanov sostava C_{12} - C_{16})

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 575-583 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of polyfunctional catalysts makes the successful investigation of the isomerization of saturated hydrocarbons with a boiling-point up to 150°C possible. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to achieve the isomerization of paraffins (with a boiling-point above 200°C) in the presence of heterogeneous catalysts. The purpose of this work was the investigation of the structure and of the properties of the isomerizates. Above all, the isomerization of a series of alkanes (structure C_{12}-C_{16}) was investigated in the presence of polyfunctional catalysts. It was found that ramified hydrocarbons, mainly with 2 methyl-secondary-groups are formed due to the isomerization of

Card 1/2

Isomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons. Communication 32-58-5-8/27
2. Isomeric Conversions of the Alkanes of the C_{12} - C_{16}-Structure

the alkanes. Moreover, a catalyst with lower fission-properties was found in the isomerization of high-boiling hydrocarbons. A thermodynamic calculation of the real equilibrium-compositions of the alkanes of the C_{12} - C_{16} was carried out. There are 5 tables and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1956

1. Hydrocarbons--Isomerism 2. Catalysts--Applications 3. Methanes --Applications 4. Hydrocarbons--Test methods

Card 2/2

[illegible]

AUTHORS: [illegible]enko, [illegible], [illegible]iskovskiy, [illegible], [illegible], Petrov, [illegible]

TITLE: The Synthesis of High-Molecular Hydrocarbons of [illegible] Structure ([illegible] vysokomolekulyarnykh uglevodorodov [illegible] stroyeniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk [illegible], 19[illegible], Vol. [illegible], Nr [illegible], pp. [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Systematic investigations of the synthesis of individual hydrocarbons and of their properties and reactions are the basis of recently developed new and powerful methods of analysis of mixtures of water and hydrocarbons. Spectral methods, employing various kinds of radiation range [illegible] among them. At present the examination of the composition, the structure, and the properties of the fraction of mineral oil with the highest molecular weight is of actual interest, this fraction representing more than half the amount of crude oil. In this case a physical and chemical analysis can be employed, that is to say, methods for the determination of the quantitative dependences of the basic physical properties

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of High-Molecular Hydrocarbons of Mixed Structure

of the entire complicated system upon its chemical composition. For this purpose it is necessary to investigate the said dependence simultaneously with natural complicated systems as well as with artificial mixtures of individual compounds. The molecules of high-molecular mineral oil compounds (C_{20} and above) according to the investigations of recent years exhibit a mixed (hybrid) structure. With other words, structural members of different homolog series take part in the composition of the molecule. The ratio between structure elements of aliphatic and cyclic nature varies within wide limits according to the chemical nature of the mineral oil. It was decided in this connection to synthetize a number of hitherto not described hydrocarbons with a structure ranging from C_{24} to C_{32} with a different proportion of carbon atoms in the structural elements of the molecule. The produced hydrocarbons together with their properties are given in table 1. It contains 15 compounds. Finally some particulars concerning the synthesis are given. There is 1 table.

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SOV/[illegible]-120-3-39/67

The Synthesis of High-Molecular Hydrocarbons of Mixed Structure

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR
(Petroleum Institute, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 4, 1958, by B. A. Arbuzov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1957

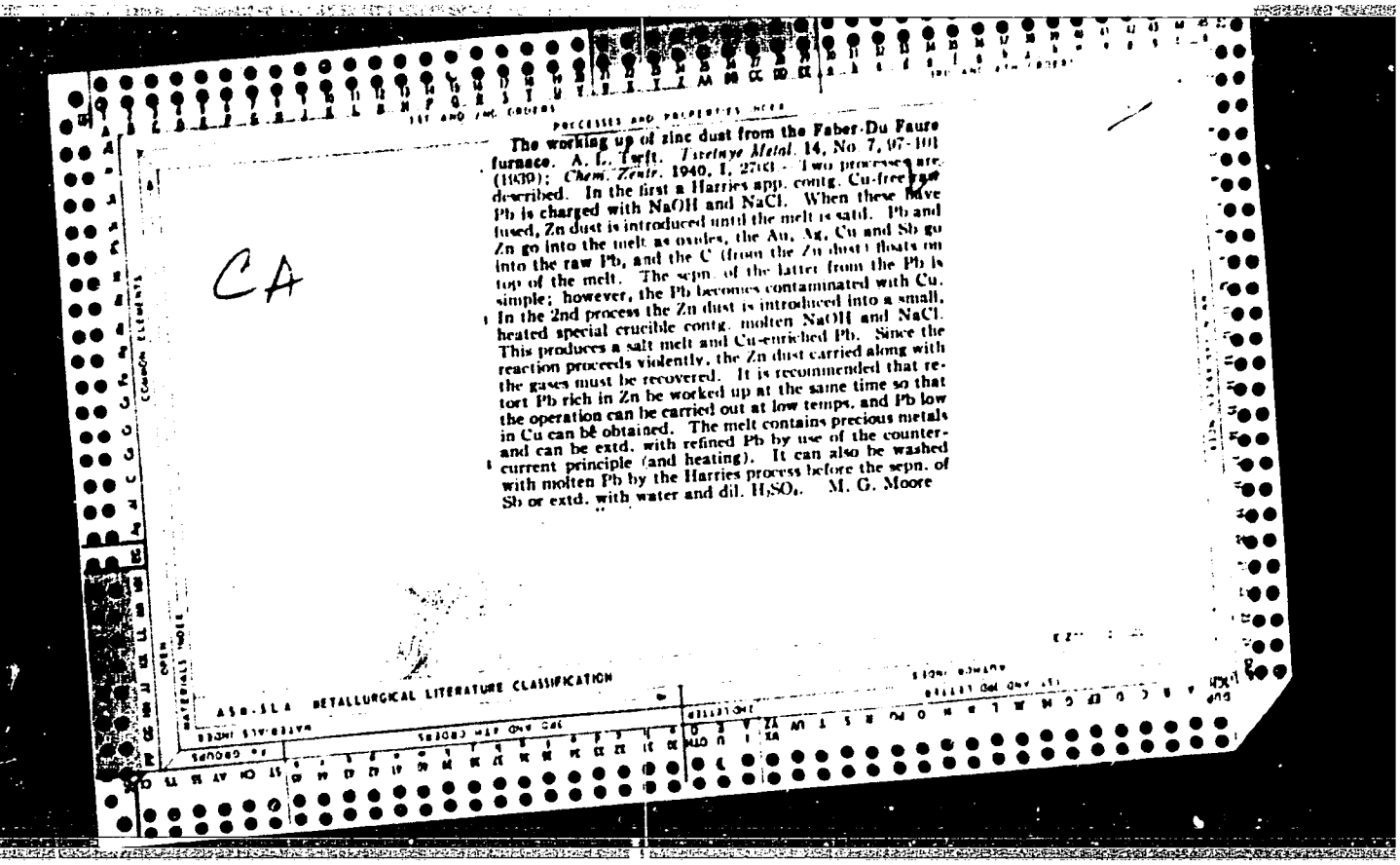
1. Hydrocarbons--Synthesis 2. Hydrocarbons--Spectrographic analysis

Card 3/3

TSEFT, A. L., Engineer

"The Continuous Process of Refining Lead Bullion," Tsvet. Met., 14, No. 3, 193[illegible].

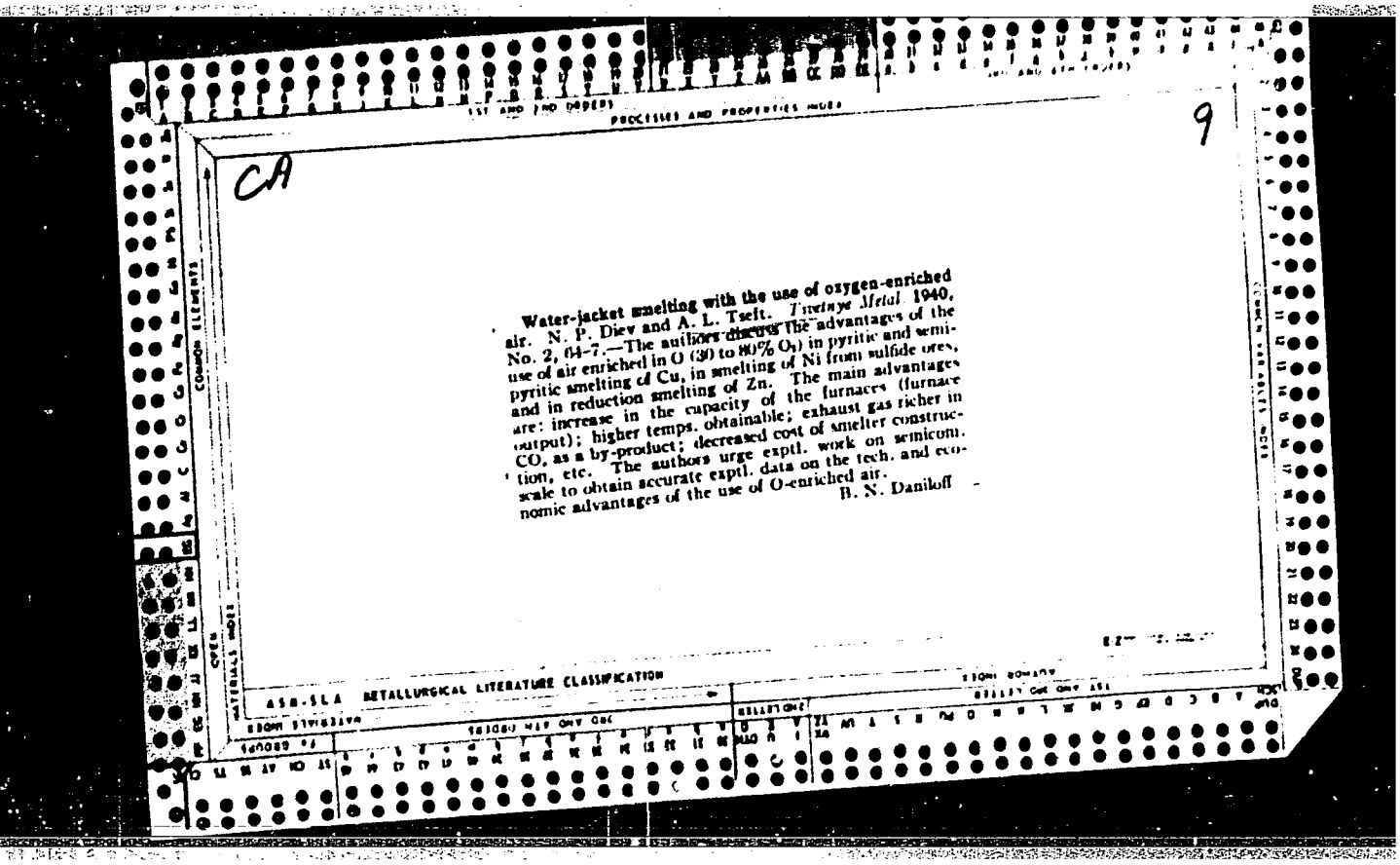
[redacted] Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951.



CA

The working up of zinc dust from the Faber-Du Faure furnace. A. L. Tufft. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 14, No. 7, 97-101 (1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 2763. - Two processes are described. In the first a Harries app. contg. Cu-free raw Pb is charged with NaOH and NaCl. When these have fused, Zn dust is introduced until the melt is satd. Pb and Zn go into the melt as oxides, the Au, Ag, Cu and Sb go into the raw Pb, and the C (from the Zn dust) floats on top of the melt. The sepn. of the latter from the Pb is simple; however, the Pb becomes contaminated with Cu. In the 2nd process the Zn dust is introduced into a small, heated special crucible contg. molten NaOH and NaCl. This produces a salt melt and Cu-enriched Pb. Since the reaction proceeds violently, the Zn dust carried along with the gases must be recovered. It is recommended that retort Pb rich in Zn be worked up at the same time so that the operation can be carried out at low temps. and Pb low in Cu can be obtained. The melt contains precious metals and can be extd. with refined Pb by use of the counter-current principle (and heating). It can also be washed with molten Pb by the Harries process before the sepn. of Sb or extd. with water and dil. H_2SO_4. M. G. Moore

A50-SL4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



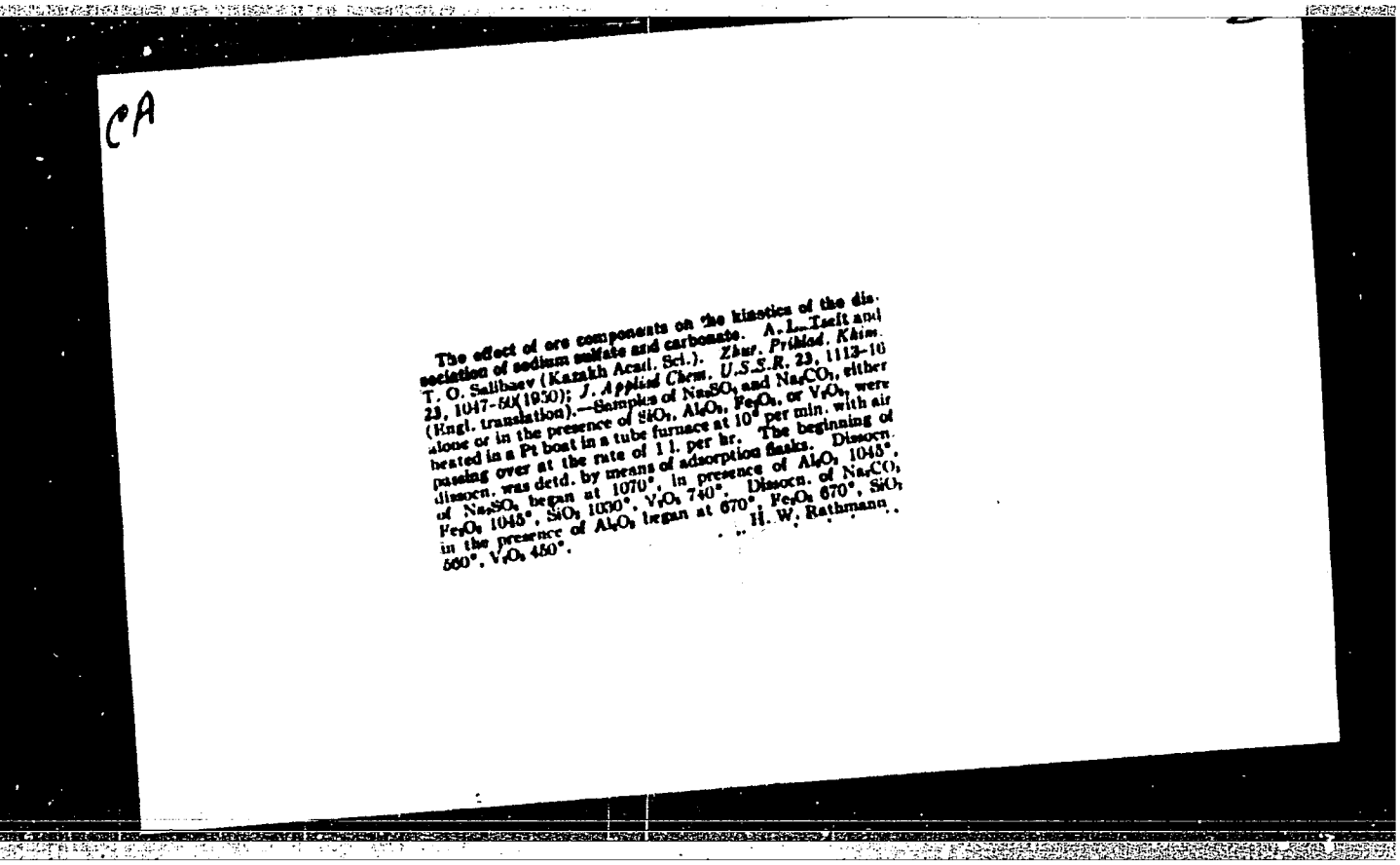
CA

9

Water-jacket smelting with the use of oxygen-enriched air. N. P. Diev and A. L. Tseft. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1940, No. 2, 64–7.—The authors discuss the advantages of the use of air enriched in O (30 to 80% O_2) in pyritic and semi-pyritic smelting of Cu, in smelting of Ni from sulfide ores, and in reduction smelting of Zn. The main advantages are: increase in the capacity of the furnaces (furnace output); higher temps. obtainable; exhaust gas richer in CO, as a by-product; decreased cost of smelter construction, etc. The authors urge exptl. work on semicom. scale to obtain accurate exptl. data on the tech. and economic advantages of the use of O-enriched air.

B. N. Daniloff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

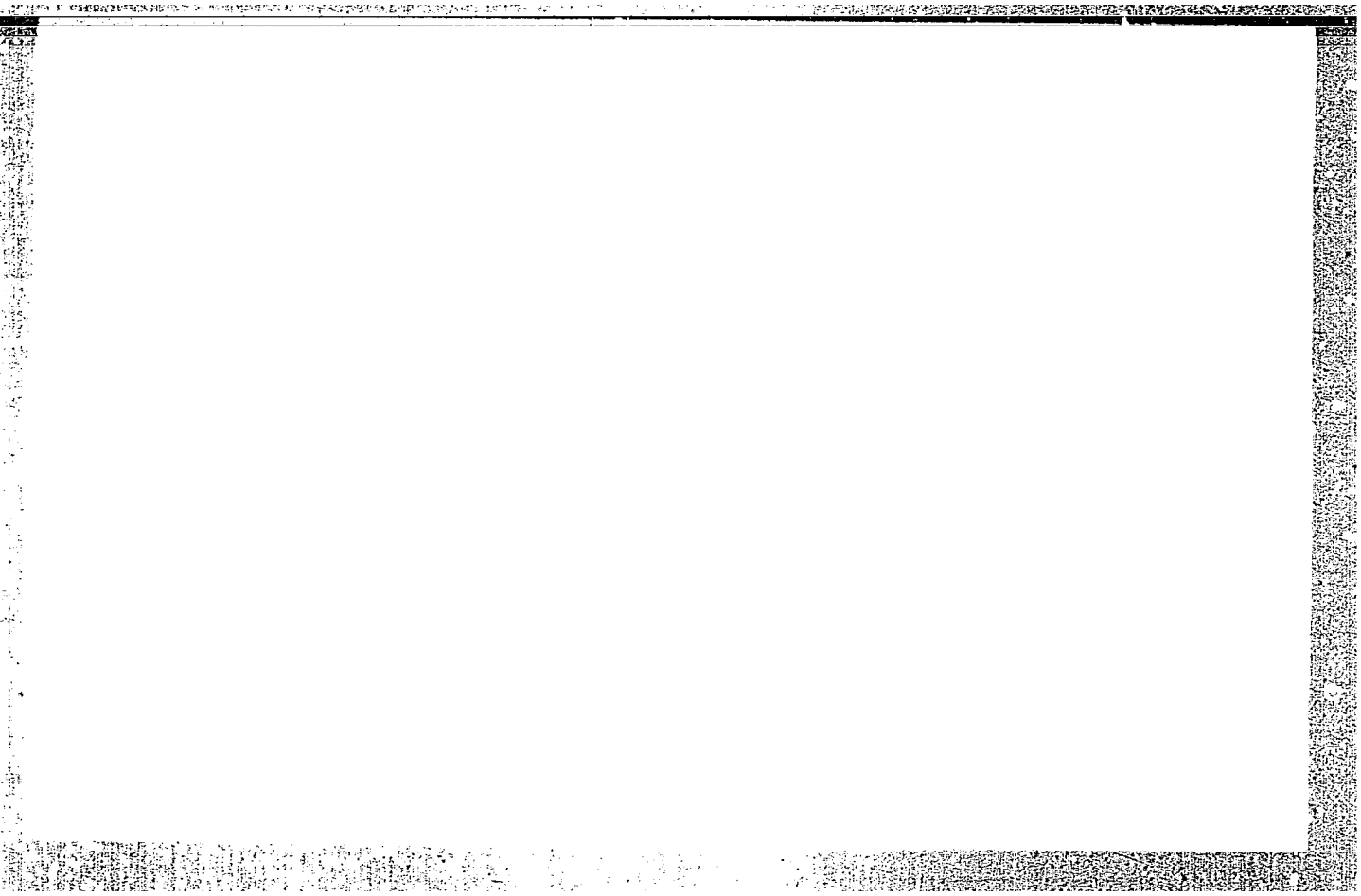
The effect of ore components on the kinetics of the dissociation of sodium sulfate and carbonate. A. L. Tseit and T. O. Salibaev (Kazakh Acad. Sci.). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 23, 1047-50(1950); *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 1113-16 (Engl. translation).—Samples of Na_2SO_4 and Na_2CO_3, either alone or in the presence of SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, or V_2O_5, were heated in a Pt boat in a tube furnace at 10° per min. with air passing over at the rate of 1 l. per hr. The beginning of dissocn. was detd. by means of adsorption flasks. Dissocn. of Na_2SO_4 began at 1070°. In presence of Al_2O_3 1045°, Fe_2O_3 1045°, SiO_2 1030°, V_2O_5 740°. Dissocn. of Na_2CO_3 in the presence of Al_2O_3 began at 670°, Fe_2O_3 670°, SiO_2 560°, V_2O_5 480°.

H. W. Rathmann.

TSEFT, A.L.; SERIKOV, A.P.

Ways of fully utilizing sulfide raw materials of Western Siberia. Trudy IPI no.12:3-13 '63.

Physicochemical principles of saline and acid leaching of sulfide materials. Ibid.:14-25 (MIRA 17:6)



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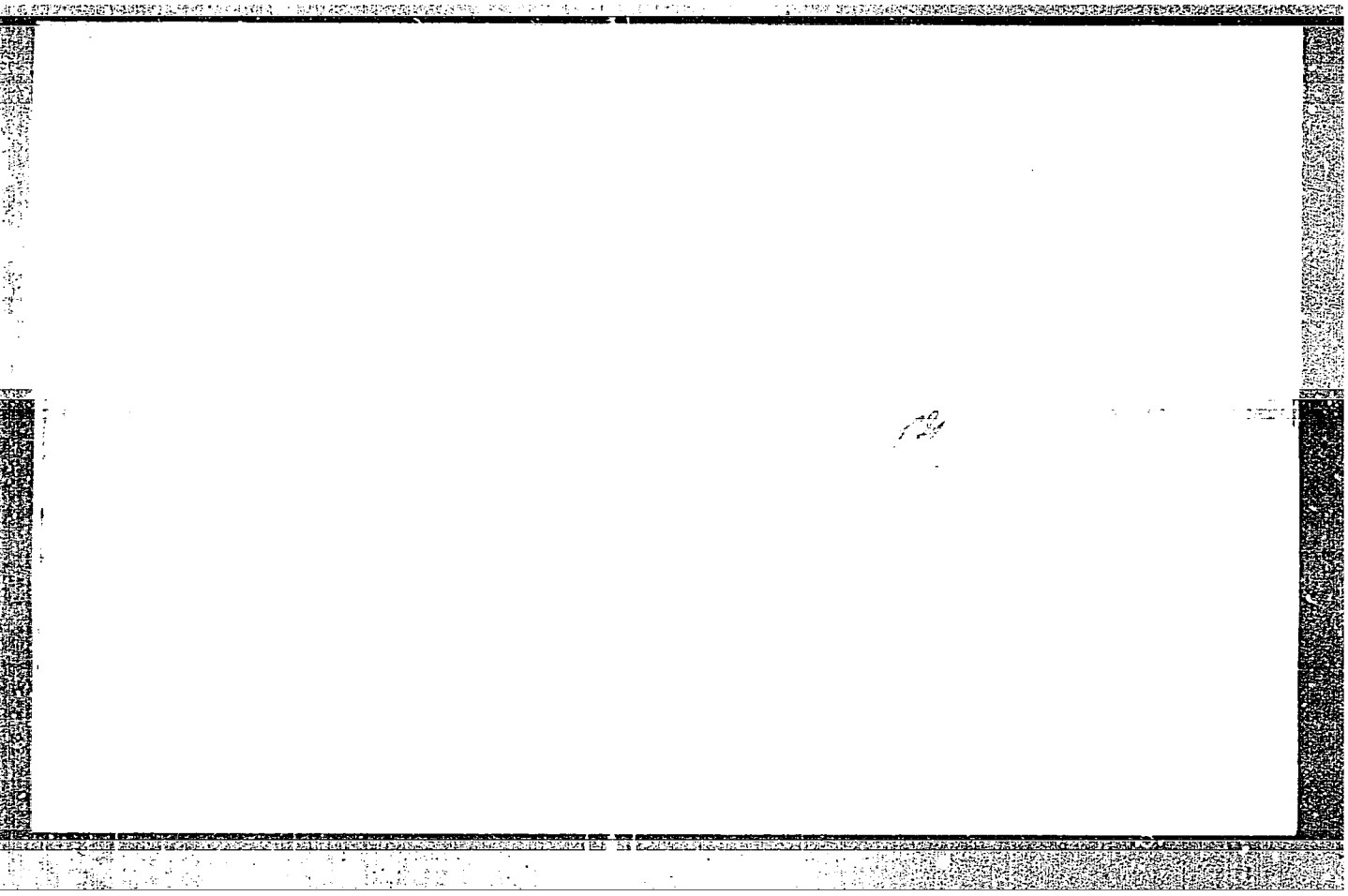

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137-1958-2-2331

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 18 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tseft, A.L.

TITLE: The Conditions of Formation and Dissociation of the Sulfates of Zinc and Cadmium (Ob usloviakh obrazovaniya i razlozheniya sul'fatov tsinka i kadmiya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Irkutskogo gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1955, Nr 7, pp 3-25

ABSTRACT: The dissociation pressure of Zn and Cd sulfates was determined. A graphical method of computing the gas phase (SO_2, O, and SO_3) as a function of temperature and pressure was worked out. The free energies of formation of Zn and Cd sulfates were calculated. While a batch was being roasted on the hearth temperature conditions and the composition of the gas phase favored the formation of sulfates. However, when sulfides were present, their oxidation quickly consumed all the O_2, and they decomposed the sulfates inside the layer. The formation of sulfates in any appreciable quantity then became impossible. After roasting, when the quantity of sulfides present was reduced, a partial formation of sulfates became possible. The formation of ferrites and silicates did not

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137-1958-2-2334

The Conditions of the Formation and Dissociation of the Sulfates (cont.)

interfere with the formation of the sulfates, and it did not contribute to the decomposition of the sulfates caused by the considerable surplus of free ZnO. Unless the ZnO is fully sulfatized, the ferrites and silicates are not decomposed by the sulfur dioxide. For the sulfating roasting of the Zn concentrates to be thorough, a unidirectional-flow roasting method had to be used, so that the gases from the roasting came into contact with the roasted ash, which contained no Zn sulfides.

N.P.

1. Zinc sulfates--Formation--Analysis 2. Cadmium sulfates--Formation --Analysis

Card 2/2

TSEFT, A.L., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Theory of lead smelting in shaft furnaces. Sbor.nauch.trud. KazGMI no.14:386-407 '56. (MIRA 10:10)
(Lead--Metallurgy)

TSEFT, A.L.; KABANOVA, L.M.

Formation of cadmium aluminates, silicates, and ferrites and their behavior when subjected to sulfuric acid lixiviation. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.1:65-71 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Cadmium compounds) (Leaching)

KISLYAKOV, Igor' Pavlovich; BOL'SHAKOV, K.A., prof., dokt., retsenzent; TSEFT, A.L., prof., dokt., retsenzent; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., dokt., retsenzent; NADOL'SKIY, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SERIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BELYAYEVSKAYA, L.V., red.; KAMAYEVA, O.M., red.izdatel'stva; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Metallurgy of rare metals] Metallurgiia redkikh metallov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 232 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra metallurgii tsvetnykh metallov Irkutskogo gorno-metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Tseft, Skobeyev, Nadol'skiy, Serikov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Tseft). (Metals, Rare and minor--Metallurgy)

62-58-4-8/32

AUTHORS: Petrov, Al. A., Sergiyenko, S. R., Tsedilina, A. L., Teterina, M. I., Kislinskiy, A. M., Gal'pern, G. D.

TITLE: Izomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons (Isomerizatsiya nasyshchennykh uglevodorodov). Communication 1: Isomeric Conversions of Alkanes With C_6 - C_8 Structure (Soobshcheniye 1:Izomernyye prevrashcheniya alkanov sostava C_6 - C_8)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 437 - 445 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the last years in a number of works it was pointed out that saturated hydrocarbons are subject to a remarkable isomerization (References 1-4) under hydrogen pressure in the presence of catalysts (alumosilicates). This heterogenous isomerization reaction of saturated hydrocarbons found already industrial use at largest extent. Though there is great attention paid to the preparation of catalysts there are, however, relatively few works dealing with the investigation of the reaction of individual hydrocarbons

Card 1/3

Isomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons. Communication 1: Isomeric Conversions of Alkanes With C_6 - C_8 Structure

(on the same conditions). Only the works by Chiapetta and Khanter (Reference 4) are an exception here. As the investigation of isomeric conversions of the individual hydrocarbons of different structure is of greatest interest the authors decided to carry out a systematic investigation of the isomerization reaction of the alkanes with a C_6- C_8 structure. The experiment was carried out according to the flowing system on special conditions and all experiments of the isomerization of the individual hydrocarbons were performed at 10 atmospheres excess pressure.
The obtained experimental data were compared with the calculated thermodynamic values.
A new mechanism of isomeric conversions of saturated hydrocarbons in the presence of polyfunctional catalysts was suggested. According to this mechanism the first stage of reaction leads to the formation of olefines. Also a great

Card 2/3

62-58-4-8/32

Isomerization of Saturated Hydrocarbons. Communication 1: Isomeric Conversions of Alkanes With C_6 - C_8 Structure

number of new data were determined which offer new ideas as to the binding connection, the structure and the reactivity of hydrocarbons. There are 4 tables, and 17 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Hydrocarbons—Saturated—Isomerization 2. Alkanes C_6 - C_8 —Isomeric conversions

Card 3/3

TSEFT, A.L.; TATARINOVA, A.A.

Methods for selective extraction of iron, copper, and sulfur from the copper concentrates of central Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.8:32-42 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Karaganda Province--Copper ores) (Hydrometallurgy)

3(8)

SOV/31-59-2-5/17

AUTHORS: Tseft, A.L., Livinskiy, D.Ya., and Vygoda, R.M.

TITLE: A Study of the Dissolution Kinetics of Galena and Sphalerite (Izucheniye kinetiki rastvoreniya galenita i sfalerita)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 38 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This study was planned and carried out with the aim of extracting non-ferrous metals, iron and dispersed rare elements from sulfide concentrates, with lower production costs and better working conditions. One promising method of solving this problem is to extract metals from sulfide ore and concentrates by means of selective salt or acid lixiviation. On this basis, the authors carried out a number of experiments to obtain as much data as possible concerning the dissolution kinetics of galena and sphalerite. First, the authors give a survey of the thermodynamics and kinetics of the sulfide dissolution process in

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A Study of the Dissolution Kinetics of Galena and Sphalerite

general. Then they deal with the experiments themselves, which were done as follows: A. Determination of the interaction speed of 1) zinc and lead sulfides with copper sulfate, 2) sphalerite and galena with a mixture of copper sulfate and sodium chloride, 3) sphalerite and galena with copper oxychloride, 4) sphalerite and galena with copper oxychloride and cuprous chloride in saturated solutions of sodium chloride. B. Determination of the dissolution speed of 1) sphalerite and galena in a solution of ferric chloride, 2) sphalerite in a solution of iron oxide sulfate, 3) sphalerite and galena in a solution of sulfuric acid. Analyzing all the data obtained from the experiments, the authors stated, that sphalerite and galena can be dissolved by many solvents, and by some at temperatures, which do not exceed the boiling point of the solutions. The authors further stated that the dissolution speed of galena considerably exceeds that of sphalerite and that all solvents used can be utilized for the hydro-

A Study of the Dissolution Kinetics of Galena and Sphalerite SOV/31-59-2-5/17

metallurgical extraction of lead. The difficulty, therefore, does not consist in the lack of solvents, but in developing a successful technological system. The authors observe that selective extraction of galena from concentrates is impossible, because, though at a lesser speed, sphalerite will also dissolve in all solvents. Accomplishment of this task in connection with the study of pyrite and chalcopyrite solubility has permitted the planning of a number of partially technological systems for processing polymetallic and copper concentrates. There are 10 tables, 4 diagrams, and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

IISETT, A.L.

TITLE: Conference on Autoclave Processes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 7, pp 84-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On 23-26 February 1959 a conference was held in Moscow for summing-up and coordinating work on autoclave processes in the metallurgy of heavy, non-ferrous, rare and noble [illegible]. The conference heard reports as follows: D.M. Yukhtanov, Gintsvetmet, on progress throughout the world on the use of hydrometallurgical, particularly autoclave, methods for non-ferrous and rare metal production; G. N. Dobrokhotov, Gipronikel', on nickel leaching practice at some Soviet works; N. I. Onuchkina and G. N. Dobrokhotov on the thermodynamics and kinetics of the selective reduction by hydrogen and carbon monoxide under pressure of nickel and cobalt from solution; I. Yu. Leshch and K. M. Shelepova, Gipronikel', on design decisions on the application of the flowsheets dealt with by G. N. Dobrokhotov at the Yuzhuralnikel' and Severonikel Combines and the Ufaleyskiy (Ufa) Nickel Works; I. N. Maslenitskiy, Leningradskiy gornyy institut (Leningrad Mining Institute) on the advantages of a combined flotation-autoclave method for nickel-electrolysis of slimes containing platinum-group metals; V. B. Zhilkin, Severonikel' combine, and S. I. Sobol', Gintsvetmet, on the essentials of the neutral method of oxidizing leaching of nickel concentrate from converter-matte flotation; S. I. Sobol' on preliminary investigations on the development of a sulphurous-sulphuric method for leaching nickel and cobalt from oxidized nickel ores; N. N. Maslenitskiy, Mekhanobr, on the main results of investigations of the autoclave-soda process for treating tungsten-ore beneficiation products; V. I. Ponrukaylo, Mekhanobr, and D. A. Malakhov, Skopinskaya (Skopinsk) TsOF, separately, on problems in the application of an autoclave-soda flowsheet to scheelite and wolframite raw material; G. A. Meyerson, K. Ya. Shapiro, N. N. Khavskiy, R. A. Pavlyuk and A. P. Nadol'skiy, Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute) on the treatment of tungsten concentrates in hermetical, heated ball-mills with acids or caustic alkalies; V. I. Spiridonova, S. I. Sobol', Ye. I. Gulyayeva, Z. L. Berlin, I. M. Nelen' and B. I. Rudenko, Gintsvetmet, on the treatment of prepared and unprepared sulphide molybdenum raw material by oxidizing autoclave alkaline leaching; I. M. Nelen' and S. I. Sobol' on the kinetics of oxidizing autoclave leaching; A. N. Zelikman and L. M. Lyapina, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on the results of a study of conditions for the selective separation of lower oxides of tungsten and molybdenum from their salt solutions by hydrogen under pressure; M. V. Darbinyan, Gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (Mining-Metallurgical Institute) of the Sovnarkhoz (economic council) of the Armyanskaya SSR (Armenian SSR), on his investigations of ammoniacal autoclave leaching under oxygen pressure of molybdenum concentrates; S. I. Sobol' on technical-economic factors of ammoniacal leaching; A. I. Sinel'nikova and I. N. Plaksin, Krasnoyarsk Non-Ferrous Metals Institute, on an oxidizing autoclave process for gold-containing raw material; N. G. Tyurin, Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute) on the behaviour of noble metals in oxidizing autoclave leaching in thiosulphate solutions; A. L. Tseft and D. A. Tarashkin and A. Ya. Dadabayev, Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kaz SSR (Metallurgy and Beneficiation Institute of the AS Kaz SSR), respectively, on the physicochemical fundamentals and on works' trials of autoclave salt leaching of polymetallic materials; I. Yu. Leshch, Gipronikel', on the unsuitability of autoclave leaching for lime-containing materials; V. A. Bernshteyn, VAMI, on industrial experience of a continuous autoclave leaching process for bauxites; V. G. Tronev, IONKh AN SSSR (IONKh AS USSR), on compounds of some rare elements in various valency states under oxygen and hydrogen pressure in the presence of anhydrous ammonia; Z. L. Berlin, Gintsvetmet, on autoclave design and operation; P. G. Yakovlev, Gipronikel', and N. Ye. Vishnevskiy, VNII neftekhim, on model studies on autoclaves and the development of mixers; M. A. Polyakov, K. B. Giredmet, on the design of an experimental high-pressure pulp pump. G. L. Shvarts, NIIKhIMMASh, on the selection of steel for acid leaching of cobalt matte and matte-flotation concentrate; Yu. I. Archakov, VNIIneftekhim, on corrosion of types 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh13 [illegible], 1Kh... and 10GND steels in soda and alkaline solutions in the presence of metal salts and oxygen at 5 - 15 kg/mm²; V. I. Deryabina and N. N. Kal[illegible]tin, VNIIneftekhim, separately, on mechanical properties of hydrogen-affected steels. The conference made recommendations aimed at the extension and improve-

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YERMILOV, V.V.; TSEFT, A.L.

Leaching of a collective complex-metal sulfide concentrate by means of a zinc sulfate solution. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser. met. obog. i ogneup. no.3:9-16 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Leaching)

S/137/62/000/001/023/237
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Tseft, A. L.

TITLE: Efficient methods for processing sulfide ores from Dzhezkazgan

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 9-10, abstract 1073, ("Tr. In-ta metallurgii i obogashcheniya. AN KazSSR", 1960, 3, 32-50)

TEXT: An investigation was carried out upon the complex precious ores of Dzhezkazgan from the viewpoint of their enrichment and a further reduction of the concentrates. It was established that it is expedient to carry out total extraction of the ore, giving up the selective quarrying and individual storage and transport. To concentrate the ores one should use collective flotation, and the degree of grinding and the reagent schedule should be chosen on an overall basis for the effective extraction of all the sulfides independent of the ore. The processing of the concentrates should be carried out by the hydrometallurgical method, ensuring the output of production in the form of Cu, Re, Pb, Zn, Ag, S, Cd. Electrolytic Fe may be obtained as a result of solvent regeneration. For dissolving sulfide concentrates one should use selective salt lixiviation

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which simplifies the scheme considerably and lowers capital investment. In that case the electric power expenditure is somewhat increased. A conversion to the scheme of collective lixiviation does not require changes in the equipment and may be realized on account of the reconstruction of communications. Smelting with distillation has some prospects; the usual schemes of smelting in reverberatory furnaces and electric furnaces with recirculation of the converter slag do not allow the complex utilization of the Dzhezkazgan concentrate. There are 13 references.

U. Andres

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

S/031/60/000/011/003/008
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Kryukova, V. N., Tsoft, A.L.

TITLE: Cementation of nickel and cobalt from chloride solutions by metallic iron

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakgskoy SSR, Vestnik, no, 11, 1960, 24 - 33

TEXT: The purpose of the described investigation was to study the reactions in contact reduction and find out the optimum conditions for a more complete separation of nickel and cobalt from solutions. Reactions were studied in a glass vessel with a hydraulic seal and a mixer. The vessel with the solution was placed into a water thermostat with automatic temperature control, and certain quantities of powder iron were added to the solution. The solid matter was filtered off after the experiment, and the content of metal ions not involved in reaction and the pH of the solution were measured. ЛП-5 (LP-5) potentiometer with a glass electrode was used for pH measurements; nickel was determined by the volume method with dimethyl glyoxime and cobalt by the colorimetric method with nitroso-R-salt. The nickel content in the solution was 10.01 g/liter, the cobalt content 0.46 g/liter; the acidity of initial solution was 1.5 and 2 pH;

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Cementation of nickel and cobalt ...

iron powder with 0.05 mm grain was reduced by hydrogen. The effect of temperature, time, quantity of metallic iron and acidity of the solution was studied. The cementation degree of nickel was low in room temperature but increased with rising temperature and reached 91.1% at 100°C, with a slowing down of the process after some time at 80 and 100°, which may be explained by slow ions diffusion through the nickel film in the end phase of the process. Higher additions of powder iron accelerated the reaction and increased the degree of cementation. The acidity of the solution dropped and reached 3.8 - 3.9 pH in separate cases. The process kinetics can be described by the equation

$$\alpha = 1 - e^{-kt^n} \qquad (3)$$

where α is the quantity of matter that participated in the reaction, and t - the time from the start of reaction. The cementation of cobalt was very low at room temperature, increased with rising temperatures and after 30 min at 100° it slowed down drastically, appearantly due to the formed cobalt film. Combined cementation of nickel and cobalt was studied in a solution corresponding to the conventional hydrometallurgical processing of matte nickel, at 109°C. The cementation degree was the same as of nickel and cobalt separately. It was found that

the cementation process can be accelerated by using a finer powder, increasing the excess of powder in the solution, and by using mechanical grinding, i.e., a rubbing mixer removing the film of precipitated metal in the course of cementation process. Cobalt precipitation reached 90% with a mechanical rubbing mixer, and nickel was precipitated nearly completely. The acidity of solution had some effect - precipitation was higher at constant acidity, appearantly due to the porosity of the forming film facilitating the ions diffusion. Conclusions: The reactions at low temperatures are in the kinetic phase and meet the equation of the first order; the activation energy of nickel is 10,300 cal/mole, and of cobalt 10,850 cal/mole; at 100°C the process is in the diffusion phase, and the deposited metal film resists the diffusion; the reaction can be made more complete by increasing the excess of iron, using finer iron powder, and using mechanical rubbing and constant acidity of solution; practically complete extraction of nickel and cobalt is possible from solutions containing both when the forming solid phase is rubbed off mechanically in the process. There are 7 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

KASHCHEYEV, G.N.; TSEFT, A.L.; CHIGRINEVA, A.I.

Extraction of manganese from ores of the Ikat-Garga deposit by means of a calcium chloride solution. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25: 12-20 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Manganese) (Calcium chloride)

KASHCHEYEV, G.N.; TSEFT, A.L.; CHIGRINEVA, A.I.

Extraction of manganese from ores of the Ikat-Garga deposit by means of a sulfuric acid solution. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25: 21-26 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Manganese) (Sulfuric acid)

TROITSKAYA, L.N.; TSEFT, A.L.

Extraction of manganese from ores of the Ikat-Garga deposit by means of ammonium salts. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:27-33 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Manganese) (Ammonium salts)

TSEFT, A.L.; KASHCHEYEVA, T.V.

Precipitation of manganese from simple and complex solutions obtained from the treatment of manganocalcite ores. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:34-42 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Manganese)

KASHCHEYEVA, T.V.; TSEFT, A.L.

Value of the pH at which the precipiate begins to form in the processes of manganese precipitation from solutions of its salts. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:43-51 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Manganese)

TSEFT, A.L.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.V.; ZHITENEVA, G.M.; KOCHKIN, V.P.

Extraction of selenium and tellurium in the treatment of copper and copper-nickel slimes. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:52-59 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Selenium) (Tellurium)

TSEFT, A.L.; SMOLINA, L.P.; TROITSKAYA, L.N.; RUSINA, L.D.; ZAPUNNAYA, K.V.

On the extraction of selenium and tellurium from their alloys with sulfur. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:60-63 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Selenium) (Tellurium)

TSEFT, A.L.; RUSINA, L.D.

On the hydrometallurgical treatment of slimes form the electrolysis of copper and nickel. Trudy Vost.-sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:64-68 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Selenium) (Tellurium) (Copper)
(Cobalt)

TSEFT, A.L.; KRYUKOVA, V.N.

Process of the hydrochloric acid and salt leaching of nickel matte. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:69-75 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Nickel)

KRYUKOVA, V.N.; TSEFT, A.L.; SERIKOV, A.P.

Precipitation of nickel and cobalt from a ferrous chloride solution.
Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:76-82 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Nickel) (Cobalt)

KRYUKOVA, V.N.; TSEFT, A.L.

Study of anodic polarization during the electrolytic oxidation of iron. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:83-88 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Polarization (Electricity)) (Iron)
(Electrolysis)

TSEFT, A.L.; SKOROBOGATOVA, V.I.; GURULEVA, N.N.

Autoclave oxidation of ferrous sulfate in solution. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.25:89-95 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Iron sulfate) (Oxidation)

SKOROBOGATOVA, V.I.; TSEFT, A.L.; GURULEVA, N.N.

Oxidation of ferrous sulfate in solutions containing zinc, nickel, or cobalt. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:96-99 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Iron sulfate) (Oxidation)

TSEFT, A.L.; TROITSKAYA, L.N.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of oxidized nickel ores of the Orsk deposit. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:100-106 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Nickel)

SMOLINA, L.P.; TSEFT, A.L.

Removal of zinc, lead, and arsenic from iron solutions. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:107-109 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Zinc) (Lead) (Arsenic) (Iron)

TSEFT, A.L.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.V.; KOCHKIN, V.P.

Vacuum method of treating polymetallic sulfide concentrates. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:117-124 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sulfides) (Distillation)

S/137/62/000/001/035/237
A050/A101

AUTHORS: Kashcheyeva, T. V., Tseft, A. L.

TITLE: Precipitation of manganese hydroxide at constant pH of the solution

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962,23, abstract 10175, ("Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. metallurgii, obogashcheniya i ogneuporov", 1961, no. 2, 33-38, Kaz. summary)

TEXT: The process of hydrate formation in dilute solutions of Mn chloride was studied by the method of precipitation at constant pH. It was established that at pH 8.5 - 9.5 the concentration of Mn ions in the solution varies from 4.2 to 0.07 g/liter, and pure Mn hydroxide is precipitated out.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

TSEFT, A.L.; MILYUTINA, N.A.; VASIL'YEVA, V.A.

Leaching of mixed Dzhezkazgan ores by chloride solutions. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.met., obog.i ogneup. no.2:64-72 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Dzhezkazgan--Copper ores) (Leaching)

AZERBAYEVA, R.G.; TSEFT, A.L.

Solubility of silver chloride in aqueous solutions of chlorides of iron, calcium, ammonium and sodium. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser. met., obog.i ogneup. no.2:85-90 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Silver chloride) (Hydrometallurgy)

S/137/62/000/003/044/191
A006/A101

18.3100

AUTHORS: Tseft, A. L., Shalavina, Ye. L., Zhakipova, Z. D.

TITLE: Dissolving and precipitation of rare metal sulfides in salt and acid chloride solutions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 22, abstract 3G141 (Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser. Metallurgii, obogashcheniya i ogneuporov, 1961, no. 2, 91 - 96, Kaz. summary)

TEXT: H_2S was used for precipitation of $Ga_2S \cdot Cu_2S$; In_2S_3; Tl_2S; GeS_2. The dissolving of these precipitates in solutions of $FeCl_3$, $FeCl_2$, HCl, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, H_2SO_4 was investigated in various combinations of their mixtures, at 80°C and during boiling. The first three precipitates dissolve almost completely, GeS_2 to 81.9 - 89.0%. The precipitation of rare metals by H_2S from a solution of the following composition (in g/l) was studied: Pb 3, Zn 11.1, rare metals 0.1; initial pH 1 without heating, temperature 80°C. Ge, Re and Mo sulfides are fully precipitated, Ga, In and Ti are more completely precipitated at higher temperatures; the degree of precipitation depends on the completeness of Pb and Zn precipita-

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Dissolving and precipitation of...

S/137/62/000/003/044/19
A006/A101

tion. Freshly prepared FeS precipitates fully Ti and Ge, and Re by 72%.

A. Tseydler

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

NEIZVESTNYKH, V.A.; TSEFT, A.L.

Possibility of selective and semiselective salt solution of copper-nickel mattes and collective concentrates. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no. 1:46-53 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Irkutskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii tsvetnykh metallov.
(Copper—Metallurgy) (Nickel—Metallurgy)

TAZIYEV, Zh.Sh.; YESYUTIN, V.S.; TSEFT, A.L.; SENYUTA, S.Yu.

Determining the vapor pressure of pure cadmium and the partial pressures of cadmium, zinc, and lead vapors above binary alloys. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:20-27 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]BAYEVA, [illegible];
[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] in the composition of [illegible] matte as dependent on a partial pressure of sulfur [illegible] sulphide in the gaseous phase. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. [illegible] nauk 15 no. [illegible]1-58 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA [illegible])

PANFILOV, P.F.; KULINICH, I.D.; PRESHETSOV, V.D.; TSEFT, A.L.; SEMYUTA,S. Yu.

Treatment of oxidized Achisay zinc ores. TSvet. met. 38 no. 12: 70-71 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

TSEFT, A.L., akademik; POLYVYANNYY, I.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; AMAN'YEV, N.I.

Rate of the dissolution of sodium sulfide in water solutions of sodium sulfide. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.11:51-65 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for TSeft).

ACC NR: AR6015908 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/022/L009/L009

AUTHOR: Taziyev, Zh. Sh.; Yesyutin, V. S.; Tseft, A. L. 30 B

TITLE: Refining of crude cadmium in a continuous vacuum unit

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 22I65

REF SOURCE: Tr. In-ta metallurgii i obogashcheniya. AN KazSSR, v. 13, 1965, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, metal purification, vacuum distillation

ABSTRACT: A process for the continuous distillation of Cd in a vacuum was developed. At temperatures of 400-520° and a residual pressure of 0.05-0.15 mm Hg, Cd of ≥ 99.999% purity was obtained with a degree of recovery of 85-90%. The distillation residue (discharge) can be re-treated by another distillation, producing 80-90% Cd of 99.9% purity. From authors' abstract. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1

TSEFT, A.L.; ABLANOV, A.D.; TKACHENKO, O.B.; BATYRBEKOVA, S.A.; TULENKOV, L.N.; KARTASHEVA, L.A.

Treatment of complex metal sulfide ores by solutions of iron chloride; results of enlarged laboratory tests. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:41-47 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TSEFT, A.L.; BATYRBEKOVA, U.A.; ABLANOV, A.D.

Electrolytic preparation of iron from high-iron chloride solutions. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14: 48-52 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TSEFT, A.L.; TARASKIN, D.A.; KASYMBEKOV, S.K.

Thermal decomposition of magnesium chloride with production of an active product and hydrochloric acid. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:62-68 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TSEFT, A.L., akademik; MUKHTYBAYEV, Kh.G.

Rational ways of processing collective copper-zinc concentrates.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR. 21 no.7:3-7 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for TSeft).

NESTEROV, V.N.; TSEFT, A.L.; ISAKOVA, R.A.

Lead and zinc recovery from lead smelter slags by sublimation in vacuum. TSvet. met. 38 no.8:26-30 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DEMCHENKO, R.S.; POLYVYANNYY, I.P.; TSEFT, A.L.

Investigating the kinetics of the thermochemical decomposition of sodium carbonate. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:101-106 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

SINEV, L.A.; TSVET, A.L.

Optimum composition of products for the charge-resistance smelting of copper-nickel ores. TSvet. met. 37 no.3:22-27 S '64. (MIRA 18:7)

OMAYEV, I.A.; KUROCHKIN, A.F.; [illegible], A.I.; [illegible], N.I.; GOLOVEN, V.V.; KRUTASOV, V.I.

Smelting of the Balkhash copper concentrates with an oxygen-enriched blow in cyclone furnaces. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.1:27-34 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KOZHAKHMETOV, S.M.; PENZIMONZH, I.I.; TSEFT, A.L.; TUMARBEKOV, Z.T.

Volatilization rate of lead sulfide in the atmosphere of various gases at 900° ÷ 1400°C. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 21 no.4:64-70 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KIKUKOVA, V.N.; TSEFT, A.L.

Complex hydrometallurgical processi ; of nickel matte. Trudy Inst.met.i obog. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:3-9 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

TSEFT, A.L., akademik; KASHCHEYEVA, T.V.

Chemical concentration of manganese ores from the Ikat-Garga deposit. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 19 no.12:30-40 D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Tseft).

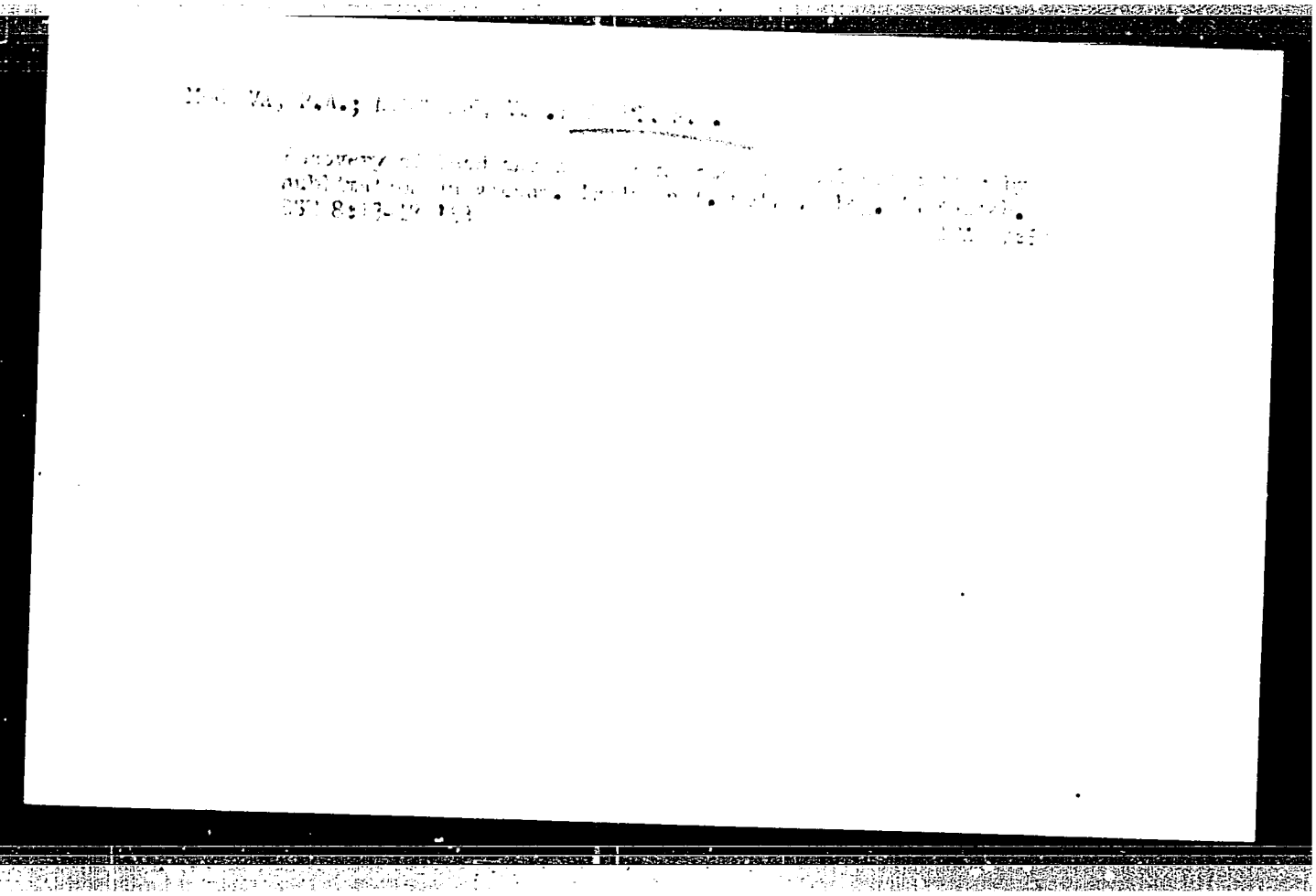
KUROCHKIN, A.F.; ONAYEV I.A.; PONOMAREV, V.D., akademik, konsul'tant;
TSEFT, A.L., akademik, konsul'tant

Copper distribution in the system copper matte - slag. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 20 no.7:21-33 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Ponomarev, TSeft).

AZERBAYEVA, E.G.; TSIFE[illegible]

Behavior of silver sulfide, silver selenide, and silver telluride in the leaching with salt. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.11:2367-2371 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)



TSEFT, A.L.; OMAYEV, I.A.; [illegible], A.G.; [illegible], A.P.; [illegible], I.F.; AIGOM, N.I.; [illegible], V.V.

Liquative electric smelting of Dzhezkazgan copper concentrates with the prodiction of high calcium slag. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:40-49 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

AZERBAYEVA, R.G.; TSEFT, A.I.

Thermodynamic analysis of the solubility of certain selenides and tellurides in a solution of ferric chloride. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:50-56 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

Behavior of bismuth tellurides and selenides during saline leaching. Ibid.:65-71

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