


**International Conference on the Chemistry of Glasses and Glass-Forming Melts
in Celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Birth of
Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov
September 4th - 8th 2011, Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford**


Abb. 2011-1/311
Society of Glass Technology
Second Announcement & Call for Papers

SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT & CALL FOR PAPERS

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Chemistry of Glasses and Glass-Forming Melts



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SOCIETY OF GLASS TECHNOLOGY

MIKHAIL VASILIEVICH LOMONOSOV (1711-1765)

The great Russian scholar Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov made major contributions to science, the humanities and the fine arts. A fisherman's son from a small village in Northern Russia, he began his education only at the age of 19, at the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy in Moscow, and finished it at the University of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, and in Germany, first at the University of Marburg and then in Freiburg, where he studied chemistry and metallurgy.

Lomonosov's scientific career began in 1742, when he was 31. Although he worked for only 24 years before his untimely death, he was successful in many different fields, including chemistry, physics (mechanics, optics and electricity), mineralogy, metallurgy, mining, geography, geophysics, astronomy, social science (demography and education), philosophy, fine arts and Russian history, language and poetry. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences (1761), the Academy of Fine Arts in St. Petersburg (1763) and the Bologna Academy of Sciences (1764).

Lomonosov was particularly interested in glass colour. He understood the importance of quantitative measurement and of the necessity to perform systematic investigations under similar conditions (temperature, atmosphere, melting time, etc.), and was the first to use a microscope in glass studies. He worked on glass for 17 years and in one period of 3½ years melted 2184 glass batches (~2 per day!). His main goal was to investigate the influence of glass composition on properties and to prepare glasses with specific properties. He produced more shades of colour (including gold ruby glass) than were then known in Europe, and introduced zinc, mercury and bismuth into glasses 130 years before Otto Schott. Lomonosov may thus be considered the father of glass chemistry, and scientific glassmaking, and was also the founder of physical chemistry and scientific geology. Using his knowledge of coloured glasses, he personally created mosaic pictures that can still be seen in St. Petersburg.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF CHEMISTRY

The year 2011 has been designated *The International Year of Chemistry*, partly due to the celebration of Mikhail V. Lomonosov's anniversary.

RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The International Conference on the Chemistry of Glasses and Glass-Forming Melts is linked with the celebrations being organised in Russia by the Lomonosov Commission of the Presidium of the St. Petersburg Scientific Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

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www.lomonosov2011.sgthome.co.uk

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- PK 2006-3** Eichler, SG, Überblick zur Geschichte der Glasherstellung in Russland Kaiserliche Kristall-Manufaktur in St. Petersburg 1777 - 1917
- PK 2006-3** SG, Bücher zur Lomonosow Porzellan-Manufaktur St. Petersburg 1744 - 1994 Wurde dort Kristallglas hergestellt?
- PK 2006-3** Eichler, SG, Kristallglasfabrik Dyatovo Khrustal OJSC [Дятьковский Хрусталь] zur Geschichte der Glasunternehmen der Familie Maltsov in Russland, Teil 1
- PK 2006-3** Eichler, SG, Kristallglasfabrik Gusevskoy Khrustalny [Гусевской хрустальный завод] Zur Geschichte der Glasunternehmen der Familie Maltsov in Russland, Teil 2
- PK 2010-1** SG, Die Suche nach Glasfabriken in Russland - von PK 2001-1 bis PK 2008-2
- PK 2010-1** SG, Endlich gefunden: Glaswerke Fedorowskij, Sudogda, Gt. Wladimir, Russland, um 1900
- PK 2010-3** SG, Preis-Kurant der Maltsov'schen Kristallglasfabrik Dyatovo, Russland um 1900
- PK 2010-4** Peltonen, SG, Katalog Dyatovo um 1900 - Vergleich mit Gläsern meiner Sammlung
- PK 2010-4** SG, Endlich gefunden: Fußbecher Nr. 4 von Dyatovo um 1900, Baccarat um 1841 und Fußbecher Nr. 13 „Satyr“, Dyatovo um 1900, St. Louis um 1870

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