

NEKRASOV, V.V., professor; TAYTS, S.S., redaktor; LUR'YE, M.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Manual of minor laboratory practice in organic chemistry] *Enkovo-*
vodstvo k malomu praktikumu po organicheskoi khimii. Iss. 2-e,
dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1954. 293 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)
(Chemistry, Organic--Laboratory manuals)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5

TA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5"

GERCHUK, M.P.; LIVSHITS, D.A.; TAITIS, S.Z.

Exchange reactions of urea derivatives. *Voprosy Anilinokrasochnoy Khim., Trudy VIII Soveshchaniya Khim. i Tekh.* (Trans. 8th Aniline Dye Conf) '50, 35-42.
(CA 47 no.21;11146 '53) (MLRA 4:4)

>1/2 1 2 7 . .

amide, 0.4 g, with 1 g 8-aminoquinoline in 10 ml
AmOH at 130-50° readily yielded 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-
aminopyridine, b. 130-5°, m. 95-7°, this (1 g) heated
with 0.2 g. urea 4 hrs. at 120-30° gave NH₃ and 0.5 g.
1,3-bis(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-quinolyl)urea, n. 239-40.5°
(from pyridine); di-HCl salt, m. 254°. Heating 8-
aminoquinoline with urea at 130-60° gave 1,3-di-5-
quinolylurea, m. 273-4° (from EtOH and PhNO₂), also
obtained from 6-quinolylurethan and 6-aminoquinoline
at 160-70°. Reduction of this with Na-EtOH yielded
the bis(tetrahydro analog), identical with the above
mentioned specimen. G. M. Kosolapoff

TAITS, S. Z.

Gerchuk, M. P., Livshits, D. A., and Taits, S. Z. - "Exchange reaction in a series of urea derivatives." (p. 924)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1950, Vol. 20, No. 5.

RODIONOV, V.M., akademik, redaktor [deceased]; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, redaktor; KNUNYANTS, I.L., akademik, redaktor; SHEMYAKIN, M.M., redaktor; MEL'NIKOV, N.N., professor, redaktor; TAYTS, S.Z., redaktor; SHEMASTINA, Ye.V., redaktor; KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Reactions and methods of analysis of organic compounds] Reaktsii i metody issledovaniia organicheskikh soedinenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry. Vol.4. 1956. 319 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shemyakin)
(Chemical reactions) (Isomers and isomerization)

7-117 10, 250
GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.; TAYTS, S.Z.; BELEN'KIY, L.I.

A new method for the synthesis of macrocyclic compounds. Preparation of alicyclic compounds from thiophene derivatives. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.10:1262-1265 0 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Alicyclic compounds) (Thiophene)

RAYTS, S, Z

11(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

NOV/1319

Al'maniya sovet SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial

Khimiya serra-organicheskikh soedineniy, soderzhashchikh v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh; materialy II sessii soveta (Chemistry of Sulfur-Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum Products; Papers of the 2nd Scientific Session) V. 1. Ufa, Izd. Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR, 1976. 228 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Sudarkina, K.T.; Editorial Board: Aynasov, B.S., Mashkina, A.V., Cholantsev, R.D. (Resp. Ed.), Koshdestvenitskiy, V.F., and Shemin, I.L.; Tech. Ed.: Bol'dinov, R. M.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum specialists of scientific research establishments, educational institutions, and petroleum refining plants.

COVERAGE: This collection is the first of a multivolume publication on the results of scientific research work carried out in the Soviet Union on the chemistry and technology of sulfur- and nitrogen-organic compounds during the period 1954-1955; and according to a coordinated research project outlined in 1956 by the sponsoring agency (Bashkir Branch, AN USSR).

Card 1/13

Khita, S.H. (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR--Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN USSR). Synthesis of Compounds of the Aliphatic Series on the Basis of Thiophene and Its Homologs

The author states that tar from Fovulsh'ye (Volga region) shales and sulfurous petroleum may serve as inconvertible sources of thiophene and its homologs. Reaction diagrams are given for the synthesis of aliphatic compounds from this material, which yielded C₂-hydrocarbons, higher alcohols, glycols, acids, oxo-acids, α,β,γ - and other amino acids, amino dicarboxylic acids, tertiary amines, amino alcohols, simple esters, etc.

Card 4/13

AUTHORS: Tayts, S. Z., Lavrov, I. A. SOV/32-24-10-50/70

TITLE: An Apparatus for Determining the Melting Temperature (Pribor dlya opredeleniya temperatury plavleniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1279-1281 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The existing apparatus for determining the melting temperature have a number of deficiencies caused by unequal heating (Ref 1), a complicated construction (Refs 2-4), and by the danger existing in determinations at higher temperatures. The systems known from publications using metallic monolite blocks (Refs 5,6) are also imperfect. The apparatus described in this paper makes possible a determination of the melting temperature from 200° to 500°, and it is possible to investigate several samples of organic and inorganic substances at the same time. The heating velocity can be regulated from 0,2 to 10 degrees/minute. A figure and a schematic representation of the apparatus are given. From the description it may be seen that a measuring microscope of the type MPB -2 with a 24-fold magnification is used. The sample is illuminated at an acute angle and after melting can also be observed in the transmitted light from a second light source. There are 2 figures and 6 references.

Card 1/2

An Apparatus for Determining the Melting Temperature

SOV/32-24-10-50/70

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR im. N. D. Zelinskogo (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR, imeni N. D. Zelinskiy)

Card 2/2

LAVROV, I.A.; ~~TAYTSI, S.Z.~~

Electromagnetic gas valve. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1176-1177 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Valves)

BELEN'KIY, L.I.; TAYTS, S.Z.; GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.

Synthesis of ω -thienylalkanoic acids from ω -chloroalkanoic acids.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1706-1708 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Acids, Fatty)

BELEN'KIY, L.I.; TAYTS, S.Z.; GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.

New method of synthesizing macrocyclic ketones having a musk odor. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.6:1356-1358 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Balandinym.
(Ketone)

TAYTS, S.Z.; GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.

New method of synthesizing macrocyclic compounds. Report No.2:
Acylein condensation of dicarboxylic esters of the thiophene
series. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.7:1289-1299 JI '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Macromolecular compounds)
(Acyleins)
(Thiophene)

GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.; TAYTS, S.Z.; BULGAKOVA, V.N.

New method of synthesizing macrocyclic compounds. Report No.3:
Intramolecular alkylation of 2-(ω -iodalkyl)-5-(carbethoxyacetyl)
thiophenes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.7:1299-1307 JI '63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Thiophene) (Alkylation) (Macromolecular compounds)

GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.; TAYTS, S.Z.; BELEN'KIY, L.I.

New method of synthesizing macrocyclic compounds. Report No.4:
Effect of the length of aliphatic chain on the character and yield
of the products formed in the intramolecular acylation of
 ω -(2-thienyl)alkanoic acid chlorides. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.8:
1451-1460 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Acids, Fatty) (Cyclization)

TAYTS, S.Z.; BELEN'KIY, L.I.; GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.

New method of synthesizing macrocyclic compounds. Report No.5:
Effect of the phase composition of a reaction mixture on the process
of intramolecular acylation of 10-(2-thienyl)capric acid chloride.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.8:1460-1469 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Decanoic acid) (Acylation) (Cyclic compounds)

GOL'DFARB, Ya.L.; TAYTS, S.Z.; CHIRKOVA, T.S.; BELEN'KIY, L.I.

New method of synthesizing macrocyclic compounds. Report No.6:
Some transformations of [10]- α -cyclo-1-thienone. Izv. AN SSSR
Ser. khim. no.11:2055-2060 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

ALEKSANDROV, Boris Konstantinovich; MEN'SHOV, Vasily Semenovich;
DUBROVSKIY, Ye.M., otv. red.; TAYTS, T.A., red.; LAVRENT'YEVA,
L.G., tekhn. red.

[Multibucket excavators]Mnogocherpakovye ekskavatory. Moskva,
TSentr. in-t tekhn.informatsii ugol'noi promyshl., 1962. 60 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Excavating machinery)

KALININ, Aleksey Timofeyevich; TAYTS, Tolya Khaymovich; IVANOV, B.I.,
red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red. izd-va; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A., tekhn.
red.

[Use of germanium power rectifiers for the electric current
feeding of electrolytic cells]Primenenie silovykh germanievykh
vypriamitelei dlia elektropitaniia gal'vanicheskikh vann. Len-
ningrad, 1962. 14 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi
propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seria: Pribory i elementy
avtomatiki, no.1) (MIRA 15:9)

(Electrolysis--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric current rectifiers)

AYRUNI, Arsen Tigranovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ALEKSEYEV, Viktor Borisovich;
 BURSHTEYN, Mark Aleksandrovich; GEYMAN, Leonid Mikhaylovich;
 GRABILLIN, Yuriy Nikolayevich; KILIMOV, Sergey Leonidovich; SOSNOV,
 Vladimir Dmitriyevich; SENCHEVA, Valentina Ivanovna; SUYETIN,
 Georgiy Georgiyevich; FEYGIN, Lev Mikhaylovich; SHEVCHENKO, Vadim
 Dmitriyevich; KAZAKOV, B.Ye., otv. red. toma; TAYTS, T.L., red.;
 OSVAL'D, E.Ya., red. izd-va; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn. red.

[The coal industry of capitalist countries]Ugol'naiia promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.2.[Technology, mechanization, and organization of development workings]Tekhnologiya, mekhanizatsiya i organizatsiya rabot pri provedenii podgotovitel'nykh gornykh vy-rabotok. Otv. red. toma: B.E.Kazakov, V.D.Sosnov, G.G.Suetin.
 1962. 351 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii ugol'noi promyshlennosti.
 2. Tsentral'nyy institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii ugol'noy promyshlennosti, Moscow (for Suetin, Sencheva).
 3. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po avtomatizatsii ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Feygin).
 4. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (for Sosnov).
 5. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy proyektnyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva kamennougol'noy promyshlennosti (for Burshteyn, Shevchenko).
 6. Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo po ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Geyman).
- (Continued on next card)

TAYTS, V.G.

Operating construction equipment under winter conditions.
Transp. stroi. 14 no.10:27-29 0 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik tresta Sibstroyemkhanizatsiya.

TAYTS, V.G.

Repairing machinery by the unit or subassembly method. Transp.
stroil. 12 no.7:33-36 J1 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik tresta Sibstroymekhanizatsiya.
(Construction equipment—Maintenance and repair)

TAYTS, V.G.

Effectiveness of using the D-384 bulldozer for earth work. *Tr. VSE*.
stroj. 13 no.9:4-7 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik tresta Sibstroymekhanizatsiya.

TAYTS, V.G., inzh.

Operation of self-propelled soil compaction machines. Mekh. stroi. 20
no.6:7-8 Je '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Soil stabilization)

TAYTS, V.G.

Building roadbeds in the mountains with mixed brigades. Transp.
stroi. 14 no.9:11-14 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik tresta Sibstroymekhanizatsiya.

TAYTS, V.G., inzh.

Operating the UB-162 excavators under Siberian winter conditions.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.12:5 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

TAYTS, V.G.

Heavy-duty self-propelled scrapers in the making of roadbeds.
Transp.stroi. 15 no.10:8-9 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

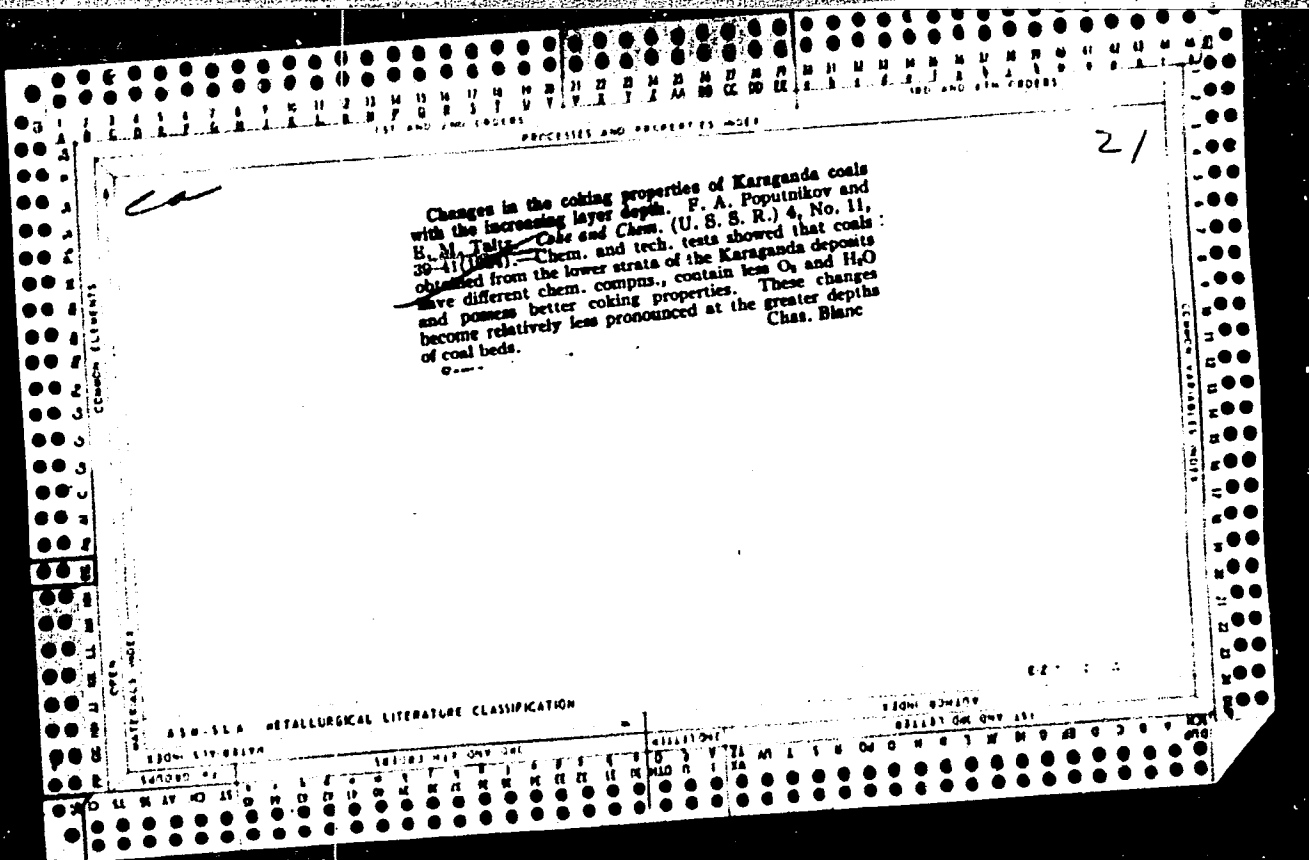
1. Glavnyy mekhanik tresta Sibstroyemkhanizatsiya.

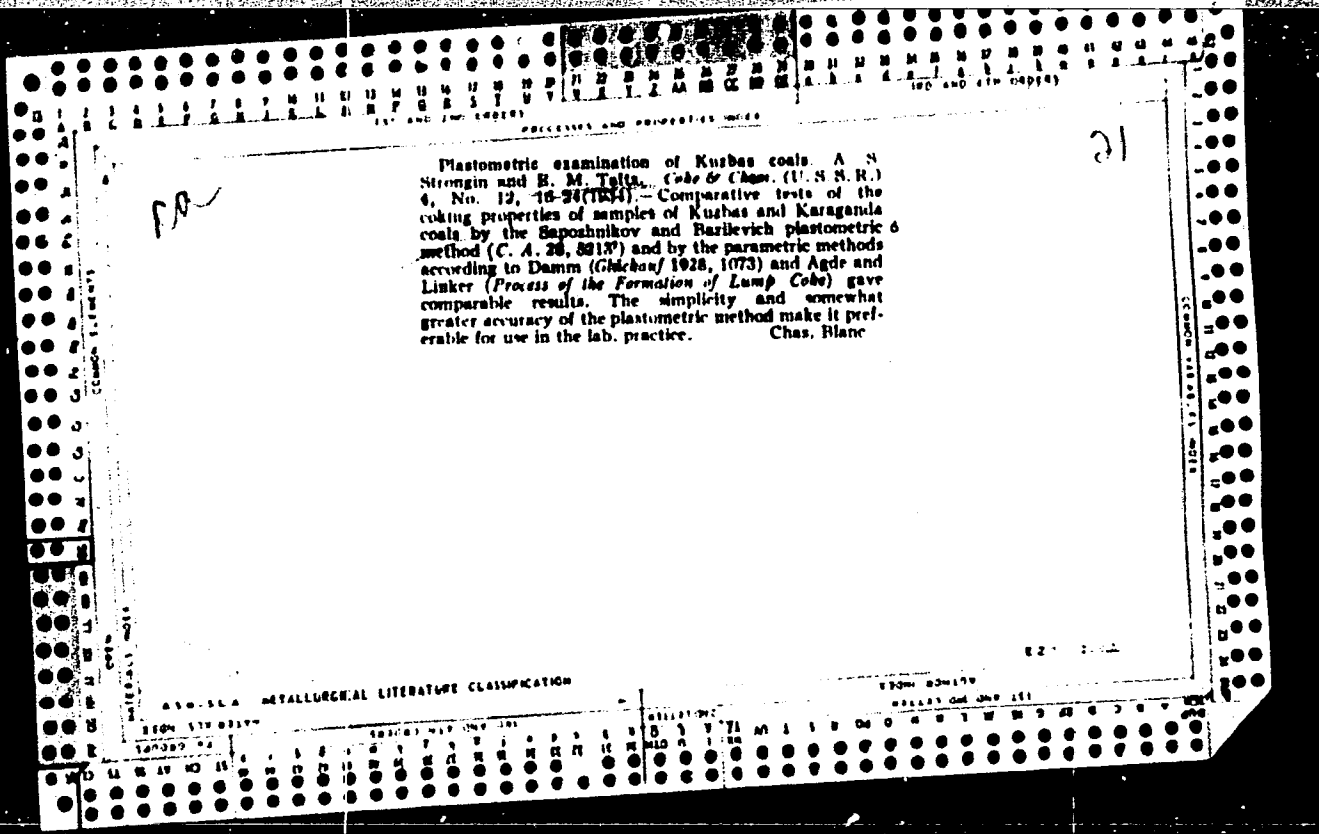
TAYTS, Ye.I.; FEOTOV, A.I.

Using diamond cutters in the instrument industry. Priborostroenie
no.9:23-24 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Instrument industry) (Diamonds, Industrial)

KOSHUROV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLYUCHUK, A.I.; TAYTS, Ye.I.;
FEDOTOV, A.I.; VAKSER, D.B., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-
va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Use of diamond tools in the manufacture of machinery] Pri-
menenie almaznogo instrumenta v mashinostroenii; stenogramma
lektsii. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy,
1963. 30 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Diamonds, Industrial) (Metal cutting)





1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

PROCESSED AND APPROVED BY INDEX

2)

ca

A new method for the characterization of agglomerated coals. L. M. Sapozhnikov and E. M. Tait. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R. Class. sci. tech.* 1939, No: 10, 5-8; *Chem. Zvest.* 1940, II, 847.—An app. is described for the detn. of the change in vol. of coal in relation to the temp. A definite amt. of the coal is mixed with an excess of inert material (as quartz sand) and the vol. change which takes place upon heating is measured. This value is a measure of the agglomeration of the coal. M. G. Moore

3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

ALPHABETICALLY

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS

3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS

5TH COLUMNS

6TH COLUMNS

7TH COLUMNS

8TH COLUMNS

9TH COLUMNS

10TH COLUMNS

11TH COLUMNS

12TH COLUMNS

13TH COLUMNS

14TH COLUMNS

15TH COLUMNS

16TH COLUMNS

17TH COLUMNS

18TH COLUMNS

19TH COLUMNS

20TH COLUMNS

21TH COLUMNS

22TH COLUMNS

23TH COLUMNS

24TH COLUMNS

25TH COLUMNS

26TH COLUMNS

27TH COLUMNS

28TH COLUMNS

29TH COLUMNS

30TH COLUMNS

31ST COLUMNS

32ND COLUMNS

33RD COLUMNS

34TH COLUMNS

35TH COLUMNS

36TH COLUMNS

37TH COLUMNS

38TH COLUMNS

39TH COLUMNS

40TH COLUMNS

41ST COLUMNS

42ND COLUMNS

43RD COLUMNS

44TH COLUMNS

45TH COLUMNS

46TH COLUMNS

47TH COLUMNS

48TH COLUMNS

49TH COLUMNS

50TH COLUMNS

51ST COLUMNS

52ND COLUMNS

53RD COLUMNS

54TH COLUMNS

55TH COLUMNS

56TH COLUMNS

57TH COLUMNS

58TH COLUMNS

59TH COLUMNS

60TH COLUMNS

61ST COLUMNS

62ND COLUMNS

63RD COLUMNS

64TH COLUMNS

65TH COLUMNS

66TH COLUMNS

67TH COLUMNS

68TH COLUMNS

69TH COLUMNS

70TH COLUMNS

71ST COLUMNS

72ND COLUMNS

73RD COLUMNS

74TH COLUMNS

75TH COLUMNS

76TH COLUMNS

77TH COLUMNS

78TH COLUMNS

79TH COLUMNS

80TH COLUMNS

81ST COLUMNS

82ND COLUMNS

83RD COLUMNS

84TH COLUMNS

85TH COLUMNS

86TH COLUMNS

87TH COLUMNS

88TH COLUMNS

89TH COLUMNS

90TH COLUMNS

91ST COLUMNS

92ND COLUMNS

93RD COLUMNS

94TH COLUMNS

95TH COLUMNS

96TH COLUMNS

97TH COLUMNS

98TH COLUMNS

99TH COLUMNS

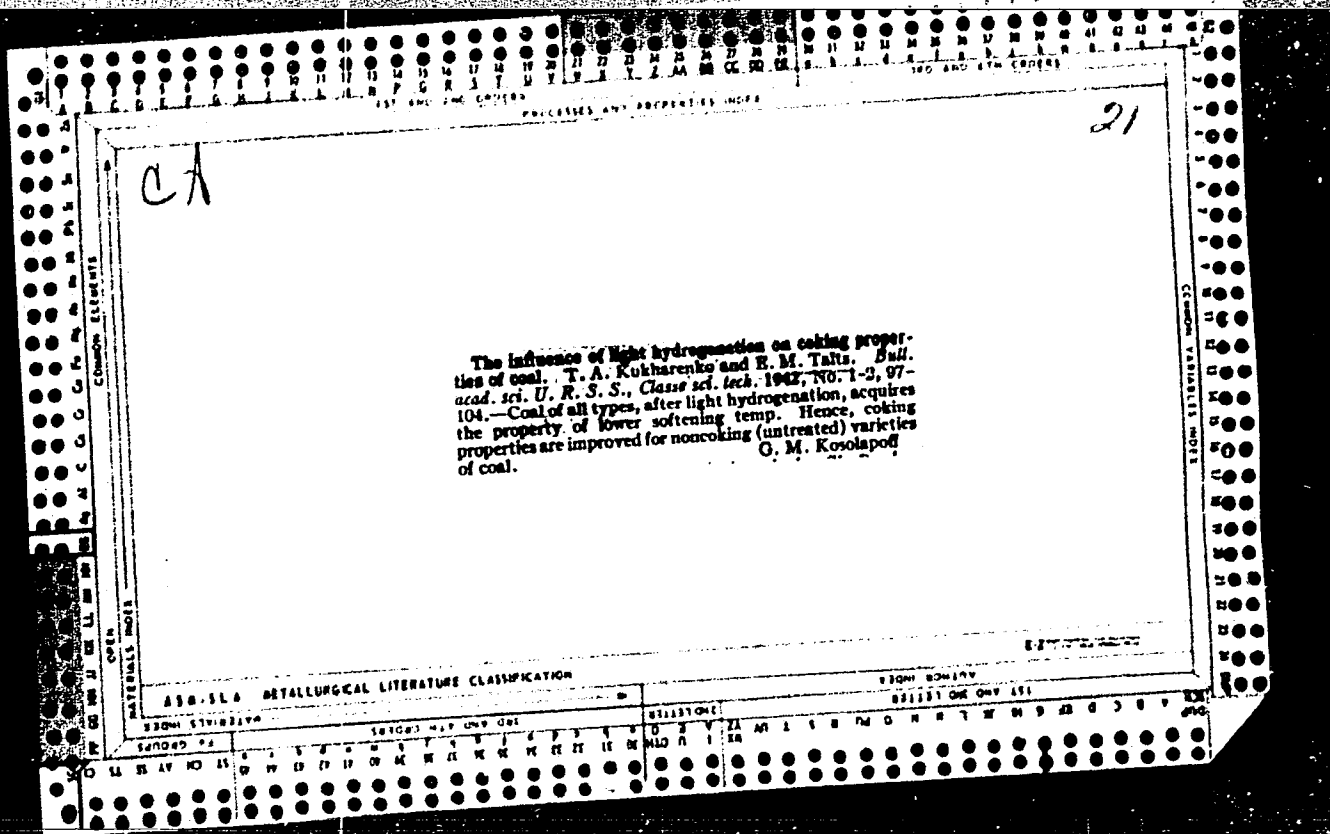
100TH COLUMNS

21

u

Rapid method for determining the caking capacity of coals. B. M. Taft. *Zerodzhys Lab. 10, 514-10(1911).*
 Mix about 2 g. of finely powdered coal with 4 g. of fine (0.25-0.10 mm.) quartz sand. Pour the mixt. into a vertical thin-walled tube 12 mm. in diam. The top of the mixt. is covered with a rod which is connected to a lever with a load. The app. is lowered into an elec. furnace heated to 800° and subsequent measurements are made of the level of the lever. The max. drop of the head in mm. is taken as the caking characteristic of the coal. The app. and method are simple and the detn. requires only 7-10 min. B. Z. Kamich

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



21

ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of the caking tendency of Kurbas (Kuznetsk Basin) coal by the IOI (Institute of Mined Fuel) of the AN SSSR (Academy of Science U.S.S.R.). E. M. Taft, P. Ya. Samoilovich, and Strongin. *Ugol* 20, No. 172, 10-14(1945).—An app. for making such detns. is described. The method consists of mixing 1.8 g. of finely ground coal with 8.5 g. of carefully graded quartz sand. The mixt. is placed in a metal tube and the latter is inserted in a furnace kept at 500°. On top of the mixt. is placed a plunger the upper end of which is attached to a pointer. The plunger and the pointer form a 3rd-order lever. The free end of the pointer travels along a scale. A wt. is suspended on the plunger. As the charge within the tube becomes plastic under the influence of heat, it yields to the wt. (1.5 kg. per sq. cm.). The extent of contraction is registered on the scale. These detns. are used for estg. the coking quality of coal.

M. Hosh

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STYVINGLW

FROM BOWLNY

FROM STYVINGLW

15

B

**Certain Physical Characteristics and Caking Properties
 of Coal. (In Russian.) E. M. Taita and N. P. Kasakovich.
 Bulletin of Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
 Section of Technical Sciences, July 1947, p.
 901-906.**

Results of investigation, which are charted and
 tabulated, show the relationships among cokable-
 rank of coal, porosity, volatile matter, and carbon
 content. The best coals for coking have minimum
 porosity and are of medium rank. 14 ref.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
 A 58-31A

QUALIFIED
 SERIALS SEC ONLY ALL

117 AND 120 CAPERS 120 AND 121 CAPERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

3308. DETERMINATION OF ROUGHNESS OF COKE BY MEANS OF LABORATORY SPECIMENS. Taits, N. M. and Letova, V. K. (Zavodskaya Lab. (Factory Lab.), Oct. 1947, vol. 13, 1197-1201). Proposes method using samples which have already been examined for microstructure on the plastometer. B.L.R.

COMMON VALUES INDEX

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDOW HONIAV

631137 GAZ GMY 111

EDOW HONIAV

631137 GAZ GMY 111

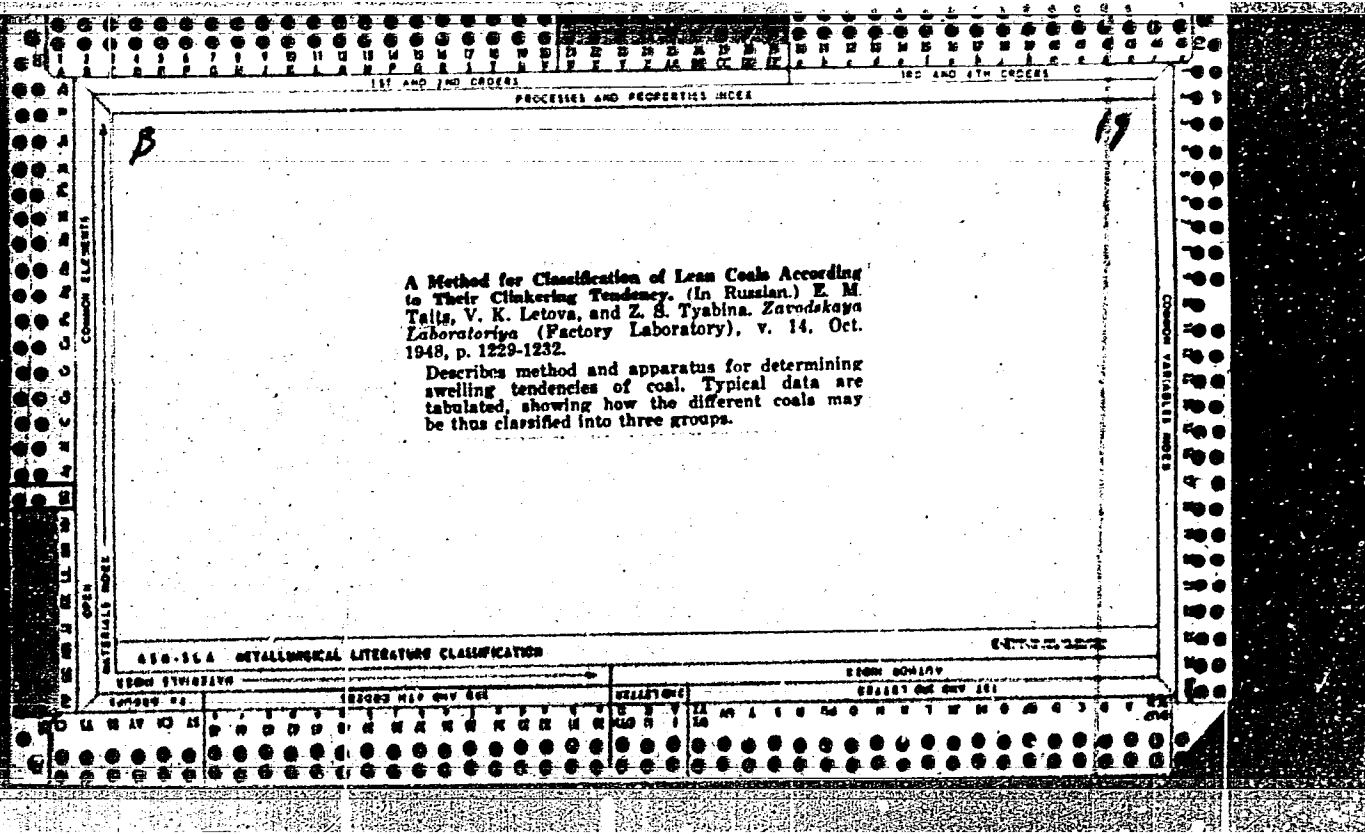
EDOW HONIAV

631137 GAZ GMY 111

TAYTS, YE. M.

42304: TAYTS, YE. M., KOYFMAN, B. YE., TYABINA, Z. S. - Issledovaniye mekhanicheskoy stoykosti kamennykh urley kuznetskogo basseyna. Trudy Becl-issled. Byuro (M-vo ugol'noy prom-sti Zap. r-nov SSSR, Geol.-razvedoch. urr.), VYP. 4, 1948, s. 58-63.- Bibliografiya i nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.



TAYTS, YE. M., TITOV, N. G. and SHISHAKOV, N. V.

"Methods For the Evaluation of Coals as Raw Material for Industrial Purposes"
(Metoda Otsenki Iskopayemykh ugley dlya promishlennovo ispol'zovaniye) Ugletekhizat, 1949.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5"

1915, 1911

USSR .

Strengthening of coke during its production. E. M. Talts and Z. B. Tyabina. *Trudy Inst. Goryuch. Iskopsnykh. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 2, 63-8 (1950).—A preliminary report is given on the study of shrinkage of semicoke, the development of its strength, and formation of cracks during subsequent heating, which are assumed to predict the quality of metallurgical coke. A further study may assist in widening the choice of blends without reduction in the quality of coke. W. M. Sternberg

TAYTS, Ye. M.

"Measuring the micro-hardness of rock coal and coke"
pp. 242 of the monograph "Microhardness". Acad. Sci.
U.S.S.R. 1951

Journal of the Iron and
Steel Institute
July 1954
Fuel-Preparation, Properties,
and Uses

①
The Factors Causing the Formation of Fissures in Coke.
E. M. Taits. (*Doklady Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1953, 92,
(9), 1025-1027). [In Russian]. The mechanism of the for-
mation of fissures in coke which are caused by the develop-
ment of internal stresses appearing as a result of volume in-
creasing the process of shrinkage is described. Internal stresses
(σ) appearing in coke and producing fissures are determined
by two parameters: i.e. The gradient of shrinkage (ρ) and the
cohesive force between two adjacent layers (N). The param-
eter ρ is determined by the dynamics of shrinkage of the
coking material, the latter being dependent on the absolute
value of shrinkage and the rate of heating the coking mixture.
The parameter N is determined by the coking properties of
the coal, i.e., by its viscosity in the plastic state, and depends
on particle size, contents of mineral admixtures, degree of
compression, and some other factors. - v. a.

Factors causing the formation of cracks in coke. E. M. Tatarskiy
(Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1953, 83, 1077-1079). One of the
prime causes of shrinkage of coke in a coke oven is the change of
shrinkage on passing through the bed from the centre (of a hori-
zontal furnace) to the outside walls, since this sets up stresses in the
mass which exceed its tensile or compressive strength; the other
is the degree of adhesion between contiguous layers. R. C. MURRAY

67

AGROSKIN, A.A., professor; LEYTES, V.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; TAYTS, Ye.M.
otvetstvennyy redaktor; ROMANOVA, L.A., redaktor izdatel'stva;
KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Chemical technology of coal] Khimicheskaya tekhnologiya uglia.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 251 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Coal--Analysis)

TAYTS, Ye. M.

Utilization of Semicokes from Peat as a Component of
Coking Blends. E. M. Taitis and G. E. Fridman. (Izvest.
Akad. Nauk SSSR, *Osobennye Tekhn. Nauk*, 1954, (4),
100-106). [In Russian]. The use of semicokes from peat as
a diluent in coal blends for the production of metallurgical
coke was investigated. It was found that certain coals can
be successfully replaced by semicokes from peat. — V. G.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5"

15-57-4-5066

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 143 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tayts, Ye. M.

TITLE: Change in Hardness of Coal During Metamorphism and
Under Thermal Treatment (Izmeneniye prochnosti ugley
v protsesse metamorfizma i pri termicheskoy obrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Labor. geol. uglya AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 6, pp 156-
163

ABSTRACT: Tests of the hardness of coal were conducted. D
quality coal has a very low hardness; gas producing
coal has a high hardness. PZh and K quality coal
have the least hardness. Hardness increases in
medium-grade coal, and reaches its maximum in anthra-
cites. Sapropelites have a very low hardness (10 to
11 kg/sq mm). Abrasion tests conducted in a drum
with emery paper showed that abrasion varies, and

Card 1/3

15-57-4-5066

Change in Hardness of Coal (Cont.)

that it reaches a maximum in coal of an average degree of metamorphism. The abrasional resistance of anthracite, determined under various test conditions, was either higher or lower than the abrasional resistance of long-flame coal. The hardness and abrasional resistance of dull coal are lower than those of lustrous coal. A special apparatus was used to test elastic properties. Laminae cut from the coal parallel to the stratification were tested for bending. The amount of deformation is a straight-line function of load. This relationship does not hold in the last moment before failure. As a rule, lustrous coal has greater elasticity than dull coal. The modulus of elasticity decreases with an increase in degree of metamorphism. Specimens were heated in a tubular furnace at a rate of 80 C per minute to determine the degree of change in hardness of medium-grade coal as a result of heating it without air access. This coal increases in hardness as a result of heating. The increase is greater for coal of a low degree of metamorphism than for highly metamorphosed coal. The density and hardness of

Card 2/3

15-57-4-5066

Change in Hardness of Coal (Cont.)

coal change slightly with temperature up to 550° C and increase markedly with a further increase in temperature. Crushing strength increases sharply with temperature up to 550° C and then decreases to a minimum at a temperature of 750° C; it increases again slightly beyond this point. Heating of coal, like metamorphism under natural conditions, produces a structural change. This change consists in increase in the size of the elementary carbon lattice.

M. Ye. G.

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130004-5"

TAYTS, Ye. M.: Doc Tech Sci (diss) -- "The properties of black coal and the process of forming coke". Moscow, 1958. 38 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Mineral Fuels), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 148)

AUTHOR: Tayts, Ya. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences 68-58-3-5/22
TITLE: The Process of Formation and Forecasting of Coke Quality
(Protsess obrazovaniya i prognoz kachestva koksa)
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 19-25 (USSR).
ABSTRACT: Factors influencing the strength of coke material, fissuring of coke, and the strength of lump coke are discussed. On the basis of theoretical considerations an equation is proposed which relates the quality of coke and viscosity of the plastic mass of coal and shrinkage gradient (Eq.(4)). As the data required for the solution are not known, a simplified equation is proposed, relating coke quality through a coefficient with the coking ability and shrinkage of coal on coking (i.e., parameters of the coking ability of coal). Using available data on a number of coal blends (Table 2) a plot of coke quality versus coking ability of coal is made which gives a straight line. Thus, on the basis of simple laboratory tests, the quality of coke produced can be forecast. There are 2 tables, 1 figure and 13 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: IGI AN SSSR

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Tayts, Ye. M.

68-58-7-4/27

TITLE: The Evaluation of the Plasticity of Coals on Heating
(Otsenka plastichnosti kamennykh ugley pri nagreve)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 11-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new method of evaluating the plasticity of coal on heating based on measuring the stress required to draw a steel ball through a plastic coal mass with a constant velocity. The apparatus (Fig.1) and the experimental procedure are outlined. A curve characterising plastic properties of coal (Fig.2a) is obtained by plotting stress versus temperature or time. The shape of this curve is compared with four other curves characterising plastic properties of coals, obtained by other methods and their general similarity is stressed. From the minimum stress required to draw the ball through heated samples of various types of coal the author calculated the minimum apparent viscosity (Table). In the author's view the hardness of the coke material and the degree of fissuring depend on the viscosity of the plastic mass of coal and, therefore, the forecasting of coke properties can be based on laboratory testing of

Card 1/2

The Evaluation of the Plasticity of Coals on Heating 68-58-7-4/27

coal blends, i.e. determination of their viscosity
in the plastic state and the rate of shrinkage.
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 13 references,
8 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: IGI AN SSSR

1. Coal--Mechanical properties
2. Plasticity--Test methods
3. Coal--Temperature factors

Card 2/2

TAYTS, Ye. M.

ДЮПЛЮ В НЕЧЕРКАКОВИЦКАХ НАМЕНУЛИХ УТРА
В МХ ОУЧЕНОМАННЕ
Е. М. ТАУТС, М. А. СОУСС

VIII Mendeleev Congress for General and Applied Chemistry in
Section of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of Fuels,
publ. by Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1979

abstracts of reports scheduled to be presented at above mentioned congress,
Moscow, 15 March 1979.

304/156-55-1-11/54

11(7)
AUTHORS: Tayts, Ye. M., Andreyeva, I. A.

TITLE: On a Procedure for the Coking of Lignites (O sposobе koksovaniya burykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 169 - 172 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The procedures hitherto in customary use for the briquetting of powdered, dried lignite at high pressure (up to 1800 kg/cm^2) and with subsequent heating to 950° in a vertical chamber furnace are not always successful as pressure and temperature do not act simultaneously. Non-caking coals and lignite yield brittle coke briquets. An attempt was made to produce coke briquets in an electrically heated mold. When a certain temperature ($400-450^\circ$) had been reached, pressure was applied ($300-500 \text{ kg/cm}^2$), which was but only allowed to act for a short time, not more than for a few minutes. Afterwards the briquets were coked in muffle furnace, and the coke was tested with regard to compactness. Coal analysis data and test results of the cokes are listed in tables. The dependence on temperature and pressure of the

Card 1/2

On a Procedure for the Coking of Lignites

SCV/156-73-1-44/54

compactness is graphically represented. Thermo-briquetting yields considerably better results than do the separate actions of pressure and temperature. A coke is obtained which is equal to the ordinary metallurgical coke. This is explained by the fact that the action of pressure at the instance of a thermal reaction (splitting-off of side radicals, formation of aromatic C-lattices) results in new bonds at the contacts increased in number by the action of pressure. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra obogashcheniya poleznykh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo gornogo instituta im. I. V. Stalina (Chair of the Concentration of Minerals of the Moscow Mining Institute imeni I. V. Stalin)

SUBMITTED:

October 1, 1958

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Tayts, Ye. M., Andreyeva, I. A.

SOV/153-2-3-27/29

TITLE:

On the Process of the Formation of Coke From Lignite Briquets

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 454-459 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For their investigations the authors used lignites of different types. Coals from Kushmurunskoye and Egingsayskoye deposits of the Ubaganskiy basin were investigated more accurately. The coke briquets were produced under a pressure of 2000 kg/cm² and had a diameter of 45 mm. The humidity content of the coal was 10-12%.

Prior to coking, the briquets were dried for 90 minutes at 150°. Temperature was then increased to 950° at a rate of 3° per minute. In the heating process the solidity of the briquets changes considerably. One of the most important factors causing this change is the solidification of the coal material (change of the cohesive powers). In heating up to a certain temperature the hardness of the coal is increased (Ref 2). For this reason the forming coke briquets are more solid than the initial briquets. Moreover, also the forces of interaction between the grains at the contact surfaces (change of the adhesive power) change. This change depends on the character of

Card 1/3

On the Process of the Formation of Coke From Lignite SOV/153-2-3-27/29
Briquets

the chemical transformations during heating and it is closely connected with the shrinkage of the coal particles. Distinction must be made between the shrinkage of the individual grains (λ) and the shrinkage of the entire briquet (λ'). The solidity of the coke briquet at otherwise equal conditions is the higher the higher the ratio $\frac{\lambda'}{\lambda}$. Figure 1 shows the

connection between the solidity of the coke briquet and the shrinkage of the volume for a series of coal samples. In this connection the more solid coke is obtained the more finely lignite was crushed. Table 1 shows the connection between the degree of the crushing of coal, the solidity and the one-dimensional shrinkage for various coke briquets. Also pressure exercises a considerable influence on the shrinkage of the coke briquets. This connection is shown by table 2. Shrinkage does not only depend on the coal properties but also to an important degree on the method of heating. Rapid heating accelerates the shrinkage of the individual grain (λ). By this fact the contact between the grains is disturbed and the solidity decreases due to a decrease in the shrinkage of the total briquet (λ'). The quality of coke may be improved by

Card 2/3

On the Process of the Formation of Coke From Lignite SOV/153-2-3-27/29
Briquets

carrying out the coking in two steps in order to warrant a constant contact between the individual particles. The entire complex of problems is discussed in detail in this paper. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gornyy institut - Kafedra obogashcheniya poleznykh iskopayemykh (Institute of Combustible Minerals of the AS USSR and Moscow Institute of Mining, Chair for the "Enrichment" of Minerals)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/180-59-3-36/43

AUTHORS: Davydova, M.A., Kasatochkin, V.I., Mukhanova, L.N.
and Tayts, Ye.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Mechanical Strength and Polymeric Structure of Thermally
Treated Coals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 171-175(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Changes in microhardness, resistance to crushing (in a
drum containing steel balls), interlattice order and
sizes of carbon layers of solid residues obtained on
thermal decomposition of various coals in the
temperature range 500 to 2340°C were studied. A regular
relationship between the course of changes in the
mechanical strength and molecular-structural
transformations, which take place in the residues on
the temperature at which coal was treated, was
established (Fig 1, 2, 3 and 4). The microhardness
depends on the total number of spatial bonds of the
polymeric substance of the solid carbonaceous residue.
The dependence of changes in the resistance to crushing
on the temperature at which coal was treated is related

Card 1/2

SOV/180-59-3-36/43

Mechanical Strength and Polymeric Structure of Thermally Treated
Coals

to the accumulation of internal stresses in the
substance of solid residues. There are 4 figures and
9 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1958

Card 2/2

KASATOCHKIN, V.I.; TAYTS, Ye.M.; DAVYDOVA, M.A.; TYABINA, Z.S.

Changes in the structure and physicochemical properties of coals
under thermal processing. Trudy IGI 8:89-95 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Coal)

SOV/32-25-2-26/78

11(7)
AUTHOR:

Tayts, Ye. M.

TITLE:

Evaluation of the Sintering Capacity of Coals With Reduced Plastic Layer (Otsenka spekeyemosti ugley s ponizhennym plasticheskim sloyem)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, pp 179 - 181 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

In the USSR bituminous coal is classed according to its volatile components and sintering capacity (expressed by the thickness of the plastic layer). On this basis the coal standards for the Donbass (GOST 8180-56), Karaganda (GOST 8150-56), Kuzbass (GOST 8162-56), Pechora (GOST 6991-54) and other coal deposits of the USSR have been established. Since thicknesses of the plastic layer below 5-6 mm cannot be determined by plastometric investigations, only a qualitative evaluation of the nonvolatile residue can be carried out with these sorts of coal. A method for the determination of the inflation coefficient B, i.e. a quantitative evaluation of the sintering capacity of coals with a minor plastic layer, has already been proposed (Ref 1). In the application

Card 1/2

Evaluation of the Sintering Capacity of Coals With
Reduced Plastic Layer

SOV/32-25-2-26/78

of this method only a light weighed sample (2 g) is needed, and the duration of analysis is short. In the present case the working principle consists of an investigation of the coke grains in a cylinder (Fig) with 50 rpm. For this purpose the material had to pass from the plastometric vessel through a sieve No 1.6 GOST 3584 - 53, and the particles remaining on the sieve were filled into the cylinder. The quotient of the volume remaining in the sieve No 1.6, after the treatment (5 min = 250 rpm) in the cylinder, and of the weighed sample serves as classification value (Table). A determination of the sub-groups of the international coal classification is investigated at present, according to the modification of the IGI-VUKhIN method. The above mentioned table contains several sorts of coal. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of **Mineral Fuels** of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

TAYTS, Ye.M.; ANDREYEVA, I.A.

Formation of coke from brown coal briquets. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;*
khim.i khim.tekh. 2 no.3:454-459 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gornyy
institut. (Coke) (Coal)

~~TAYTS, Ye.M.~~; ANDREYEVA, I.A.

Production of coke from coals of lower stage metamorphism. Coke
1 khim. no.12:22-25 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coke)

TAYTS, Ye.M.; SEDOVA, N.D.

Pelletizing oxidized noncoking coals. Trudy IGI 14:143-146
'60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Coal preparation)

83138

S/020/60/133/005/017/019
B016/B060

5.1230
15.2220

AUTHORS: Zamoluyev, V. K., Mukhanova, L. N., Tayts, Ye. M.

TITLE: Relationship Between Thermophysical and Mechanical Properties of Highly Carbonized Polymeric Materials 1

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 5, pp. 1143-1145

TEXT: The authors of this paper discuss the relationship existing between specific thermal capacity, thermal diffusivity, heat conductivity, microhardness, as well as resistance to comminution of solid products. These products were obtained by thermal decomposition of fossil coals in the temperature range up to 2350°C, and can be regarded as highly carbonized polymers. At the same time, the authors established a functional relationship between variations in specific heat c_p and the magnitude of plane layers of carbon atoms. Nonsintering anthracites and Donets gas coal, whose variations in strength had been studied previously (Ref. 3), were examined. Proceeding from the experimental results

✓

Card 1/4

83138

Relationship Between Thermophysical and
Mechanical Properties of Highly Carbonized
Polymeric Materials

S/020/60/133/005/017/019
B016/B060

obtained by the determination of the specific heat and of heat conductivity as well as of the weight by volume, the authors calculated the values of the coefficient of heat conductivity. Microhardness was determined by an apparatus of the type ПМТ-2 (PMT-2) devised by M. M. Khrushchev and Ye. S. Berkovich; the resistance to comminution was established with the aid of the ²ЗММС (VIMS) microdispersometer. The materials examined chiefly consisted of carbon; therefore, the variations in thermophysical and mechanical properties of highly carbonized polymers are, on the whole, related to their structural transformations. As can be seen from Figs. 1 and 2, there is a regular relationship between the specific heat and the expansion L of the plane layers of carbon atoms of highly carbonized polymers. With increasing L the number of carbon atoms deposited in single layers also rises. Consequently, the high-frequency oscillations of these atoms decrease in the range of Debye temperatures. An increase in the extension of plane layers of carbon atoms is the main cause of a drop in specific heat of highly carbonized polymers. Moreover, on a thermal decomposition of coals up to 1100°C, the chemical bonds

Card 2/4

83138

Relationship Between Thermophysical and
Mechanical Properties of Highly Carbonized
Polymeric Materials

S/020/60/133/005/017/019
B016/B060

between carbon atoms become closer. This is in agreement with results obtained and with a sudden rise in microhardness and heat conductivity when heating the initial coals up to 1100°C (Fig. 3). When the decomposition temperature rises beyond 1100-1300°C, processes of thermal destruction of the carbon side chains and a growth in the plane layers of carbon atoms take place until the stage of graphitization. The resistance to comminution of coals depends on two factors: material hardness and plasticity. Microhardness increases in the first heating stage (Fig. 3). The material also becomes more brittle. Hence, the resistance to comminution remains fairly constant, or even drops. The results obtained make it possible to evaluate the thermal stability of highly carbonized polymers, and can be used for the production of such materials with given thermomechanical properties. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences.
USSR)

Card 3/4

83138

Relationship Between Thermophysical and
Mechanical Properties of Highly Carbonized
Polymeric Materials

S/020/60/133/005/017/019
B016/B060

J

PRESENTED: March 23, 1960, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1960

Card 4/4

TAYTS, Yefim Moiseyevich; CHERNYSHEV, D.M., red.; PTITSYNA, V.I., red. izd-
va; KLEINMAN, M.R., tekhn. red.

[Chemical structure and properties of coals and the process of coke
formation] Svoistva kamennykh uglei i protsess obrazovaniia koksa.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi me-
tallurgii, 1961. 299 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Coal--Analysis) (Coke)

T/YTS, Yefim Moiseyevich; TITOV, Nikolay Georgiyevich; SHISHAKOV,
Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KARPOVICH, V.L., otv. red.;
KACHALKINA, Z.I., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of analyzing and testing coal for use as raw
material in industry] Metody analiza i ispytaniia uglei kak
syr'ia dlia promyshlennogo ispol'zovaniia. Izd.2., perer. i
dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu
delu, 1961. 314 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

(Gas industry--Equipment and supplies)

(Coal--Analysis)

TAYTS, Ye.M.; OKLADNIKOV, V.P.; RAVICH, B.M.; ANDREYEVA, I.A.

Metallurgical and smokeless fuel from gas coals and weakly coking coals. Khim.i tekhn.top.i masel 6 no.3:31-36 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR, Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSR i Moskovskiy gornyy institut im. V.I. Stalina.
(Fuel) (Coal—Carbonization)

TAYTS, Ye.M.

Relation between the structure and properties of coke. Koks i
khim. no.8:34-37 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coke--Testing)

TAYTS, Ye.M.; BRONOVETS, T.M.

Method of determining the plastic properties of coal and lignite. Trudy IGI 20:159-163 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

Coal decomposition and state of viscous flow. Ibid, 20:159-163

1. Otvetsvennyy redaktor zhurnala "Trudy Instituta geologii i iskopayemykh" (for Tayts).

TAYTS, Ye.M.; POKROVSKAYA, F.I.

Making coke from briquetted fuel. Trudy IGI 20:189-197 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Otvetsvennyy redakt' zhurnala "Trudy Institut goryuokhikh
iskopayemykh" (for Tayts).

TAYTS, Ye.M.; ANDREYEVA, I.A.

Strength of brown-coal coke. Trudy IGI 20:208-214 '63
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Otvetstvennyy redaktor zhurnala "Trudy Instituta goryuchikh
iskopayemykh" (for Tayts).

TAYIS, Ye.M.; BRONOVETS, T.M.; ANDREYEVA, I.A.

Obtaining plastic and binding materials from fossil coals. Khim.i
tekh.topl.i masl 8 no.2:24-27 F '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TAYTS, Ye.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; MAKARENKO, M.G., red.

[New methods of preparing and coking coal] Noveye metody
podgotovki i koksovaniia uglei; sbornik statei. Moskva,
Nauka, 1964. 239 p. (MIRA 17:11)

BARUZDINA, R.S.; YESIPOVA, L.N.; TAYTS, Ye.M.

Young's modulus of coke as dependent on the carbonization temperature. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:935-936 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.

TAYTS, Yefim Moiseyevich; RAVICH, Boris Mikhaylovich; ANDREYEVA,
Irina Aleksandrovna

[Coke and iron coke prepared by the briquetting process]
Koks i zhelezokoks na osnove briketirovaniia. Moskva,
Metallurgiiia, 1965. 172 p. (MIRA 18:7)

TAYTS, Ye.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; MAKARENKO, M.G.,
red.

[New developments in the briquetting and coking of coals]
Novoe v briketirovanii i koksovanii uglei. Moskva, Nauka,
1965. 177 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moscow. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

TAYTS, Ye.M., dktor tekhn. nauk; SHVARTS, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; FEYSAKHZON, I.B., inzh.; GEL'FER, M.L., inzh.; IMITRIYENKO, M.T., inzh.; DORFMAN, G.A., inzh.; IZRAELIT, Ye.M., inzh.; KULAKOV, N.K., inzh.; KUSHLYANSKIY, B.S., inzh.; MEYKSON, L.V., inzh. [deceased]; LEONOV, A.S., inzh.; SHVARTS, G.A., inzh.; SHVARTSMAN, I.Ya., inzh.; YATSENKO, N.Ya., inzh.; BABIN, P.P., inzh.; KHANIN, I.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; KOZYREV, V.P., inzh., red.; KJPEEMAN, P.I., inzh., red.; LGALOV, K.I., inzh., red.; LEYTES, V.A., inzh., red.; LERNER, B.Z., inzh., red.; POTAPOV, A.G., inzh., red.; SHELKOV, A.K., red.

[By-product coke industry worker's handbook in six volumes]
Spravochnik koksokhimiya v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Metal-
lurgiya. Vol.2. 1965. 288 p. (MIRA 18:8)

DAL', Ivan Zinov'yevich; KALININ, Petr Georgiyevich; TAYTS, Zakhar
Semenovich; GUROV, S., red.; YEGOROVA, I., tekhn.red.

[Over-all mechanization and business accounting; work practice
at the Lublin Foundry Machinery Plant] Kompleksnais mekhani-
zatsia i khozaschet; iz opyta raboty Liublinskogo liteino-
mekhanicheskogo zavoda. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1959. 94 p.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Lublin--Railroads--Rolling stock) (Machine accounting)

TAYTSCH, Florentyna Zofia; przy wspolpracy technicznej Krystyny Koslowskiej

ECHO viruses isolated in cases of diseases with signs of meningitis.
Przegl.epidem. 15 no.2:179-187 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Wirusologii PZH Kierownik: prof. dr F. Przesmycki.

(MENINGITIS virol) (VIRUS DISEASES)

TAYTSCH, F.Z.

30

07

POLAND

EULESZA, Aleksandra of the Department of Epidemiology (Zaklad Epidemiologiczny) of the PZH (Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny -- State Institute of Hygiene), Director: Prof Dr F. PRZESMYCKI, Head of the Department: J. KOSIERSKI; J. GOLBA, T. JOPRIEWICZ, M. KACPRZAK, W. KOCIELSKA, K. LIPINSKA, R. LUTYNSKI, J. MAKAREWICZ, S. PESKA, T. RODEKIEWICZ, W. SOGZEWICA, S. SZCZESNIAK, D. ZOLNIERKONA all of the WSEE (Wojewodzkie Stacje Sanitarne-Epidemiologiczne -- Wojewodzkie Health and Epidemiology Stations); H. BOBRONSKI, A. GECOW, J. GELBER, E. JUJWA, J. KUROCIKIN, J. SYGNATOWICZONA, Z. SZCZERSKA, K. SZCZYGLIJSKI, K. SWICOWA, R. WARSZCHA of the Departments of Poliomyelitis Patients (Oddzialy dla Chorych na Poliomyelitiz) of the WSEE; H. DOBRNOWLSKA of the Department of Virology (Zaklad Wirusologii) of PZH, Director: Prof Dr F. PRZESMYCKI; J. ADAMSKI (Poznan), H. DOBRNOWLSKA (Warsaw), J. BOCHENSKA (Lodz), K. KOENIG (Krakow), H. MAKOWER (Wroclaw), F.Z. TAYTSCH (Warsaw) of the PZH; technical aid of A. BAGINSKA of the PZH.

"Safety of Immunization with the Attenuated Polio Virus"

1/2

POLAND

Strains Type 1 Chat and Type 3 W Fox''

Warsaw, Pracele Epidemiologiczne, Vol XVI, No 4, 62, pp 377-388.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] An epidemical, clinical and virological analysis of poliomyelitis in Poland was made within 6 weeks after completion of oral immunization with polio virus type 1 Chat and type 3 W Fox. Investigations made in 1959 and 1960 show the complete safety of Koprowski's attenuated oral vaccine type 1 Chat. The strain 3 W Fox is indicated as a pathogenic one and its uncertain safety found by investigations in 1960 has been confirmed. 8 tables; 2 diagrams; 9 references, 2 Polish the rest Western.

12/2

KULESZA, A.; TAYTSCH, F.Z.

Role of non-polio enteroviruses in diseases registered as polio. Przegł. epidem. 16 no.4:389-395 '62.

1. Z Państwowego Zakładu Higieny. Dyrektor: prof. dr F. Przesmycki.
(POLIOMYELITIS) (ENTEROVIRUS INFECTIONS)

POLAND

TAYTSCHKE, Florentyna Zofia; Department of Virology (Zakład Wirusologii), State Institute of Hygiene (Państwowy Zakład Higieny), Director: Prof Dr F. PRZESMYCKI.

'Etiological Role of Enteric Viruses in Diseases of the Nervous System'

Warsaw, Przeegląd Epidemiologiczny, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962, pp 397-403.

Abstract: Author's English summary modified The results of virological examinations of material taken from patients with diseases of the nervous system are presented. The material (511 samples from 355 patients) was divided into two groups: aseptic meningitis group and the group of other neuroinfections except poliomyelitis. 57 strains of enteric viruses were isolated: 40 from the first group and 17 from the second group of patients. The dominant types were Coxsackie A₁ and B₁, ECHO group E₄ and E₉. The periodic distribution of infections due to some Coxsackie and ECHO groups...

1/2

POLAND

Warsaw, Przegląd Epidemiologiczny, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962
pp 397-403 (continued)

of enteric viruses is emphasized. 3 tables; 13 references,
largely Western,

E/2