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L 3084-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

AM5026183 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/ 678.5:691.175 41 B+1

Kaufman, Boris Naumovich; Kosyreva, Zinoviya Semenovna; Schmidt, Leonid Moiseyevich; YAkhontova, Nina YEvgen'yevna

Porous plastic building materials (Stroitel'nyye poroplasty) Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1965. 173 p. illus. (At head of title: Gosudarstvennyy komitet po promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov pri Gosstroye SSSR. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov). Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: construction material, structural plastic, heat-resistant plastic, chemical resistant material, solid mechanical property, synthetic material

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents a summary of Soviet and foreign production experiments using various porous plastic building materials. It presents a classification of porous plastics, describes in detail their physico-mechanical properties and the possibility of using porous plastics as building materials. It describes the various porous plastics in detail, and also possible methods of using them in construction (in particular, large-panel) as heat-noise isolation materials. The book is intended for engineering-technical workers in the building materials and construction industry; it can also be used for designers and students of technological higher education institutions

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and faculties.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Abridged):

SUB CODE: MT, GO SUBMITTED: 28Jan65

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Card 2/2

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ACC NR: AP7004137 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/67/022/001/0014/0018

AUTHOR: Bogdanova, I. P.; Yakhontova, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Time-dependent characteristics of population processes of excited levels of mercury

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 22, no. 1, 1967, 14-18

TOPIC TAGS: spectral line, excited level, ~~excitation~~, excitation function, mercury, ~~level~~, electron bombardment, ~~energy level~~, ~~population, level population~~ excitation energy, excitation spectrum

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of measurements of the excitation function of the 5461 Å spectral line of mercury. The dependence of the population of level 7^3S_1 on time was calculated. It was assumed that the level 7^3S_1 becomes populated when mercury atoms are excited by electron bombardment and cascade transition. Comparison of the results of calculation with experimental curves shows that such an excitation mechanism can explain the observed shape of the excitation function of the mercury line 5461 Å. The authors' thank S. E. Frish for his help. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 formulas. [Authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 03May66/ORIG REF: 003/OTH REF: 001/
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHONTOVA, V. Ye.; KONONENKO, A.M.; PETROV, V.A.

Dosage distribution along the axis of the plane beta applicator. Report no.2: Multicomponent medium. Radiobiologiia 2 no.1: 166-169 Ja '62 (MIRA 18:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHONTOVA, Ye.L.

Fixation of blood smears. Lab.delo 5 no.4:32-33 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz laboratorii Okeanskogo sanatoriya Dal'nevostochnogo voyennogo okruga.

(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

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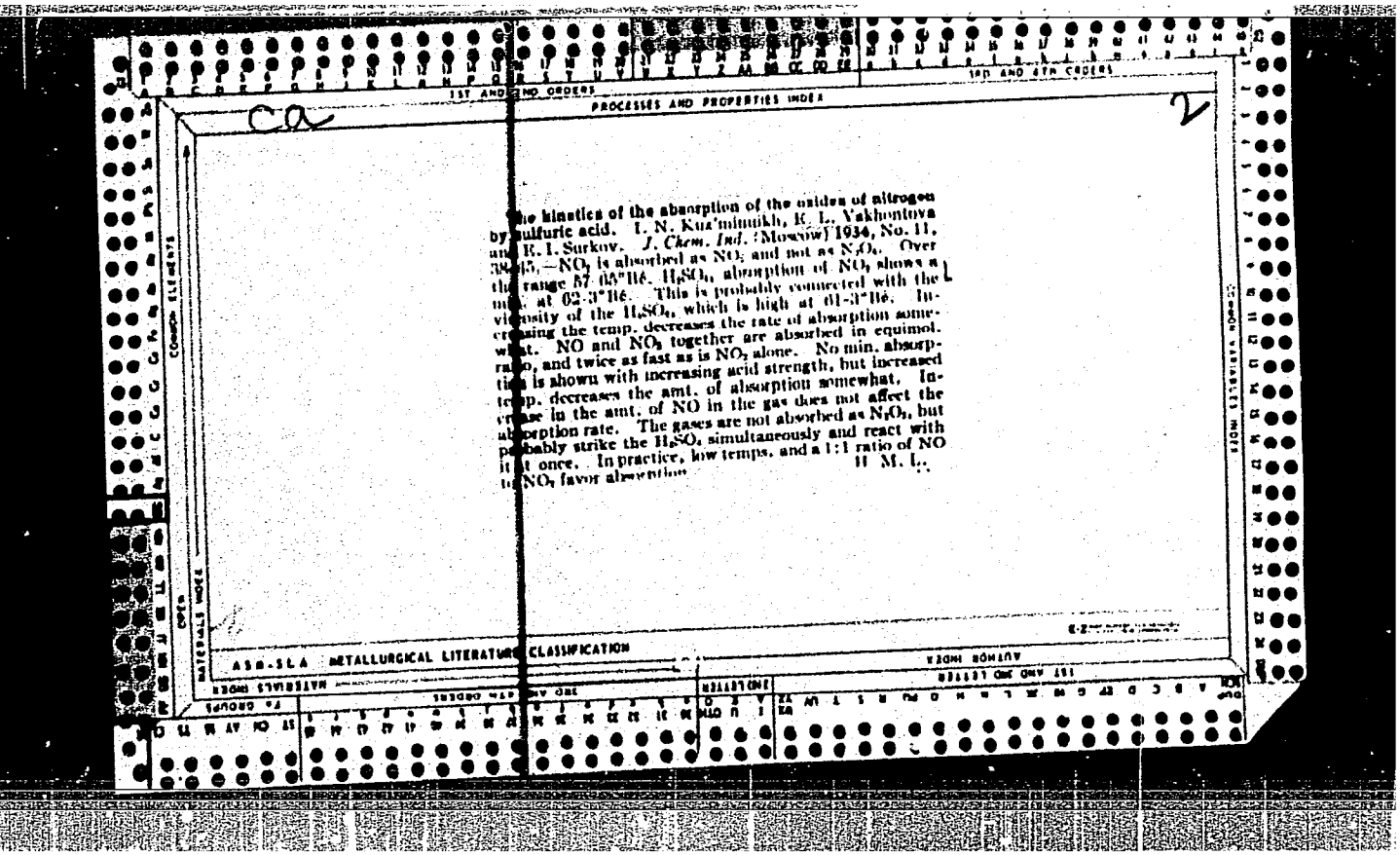

Ca

V

he kinetics of the absorption of the oxides of nitrogen by sulfuric acid. I. N. Kuz'minykh, E. L. Yakhontova and K. I. Surkov. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1934, No. 11, 38-45.—NO_2 is absorbed as NO; and not as N_2O_4. Over the range 87.05-91.6% H_2SO_4 absorption of NO_2 shows a min. at 02-3°/16. This is probably connected with the viscosity of the H_2SO_4, which is high at 01-3°/16. Increasing the temp. decreases the rate of absorption somewhat. NO and NO_2 together are absorbed in equimol. ratio, and twice as fast as is NO_2 alone. No min. absorption is shown with increasing acid strength, but increased temp. decreases the amt. of absorption somewhat. Increase in the amt. of NO in the gas does not affect the absorption rate. The gases are not absorbed as N_2O_4, but probably strike the H_2SO_4 simultaneously and react with it at once. In practice, low temps. and a 1:1 ratio of NO to NO_2 favor absorption. H. M. L.

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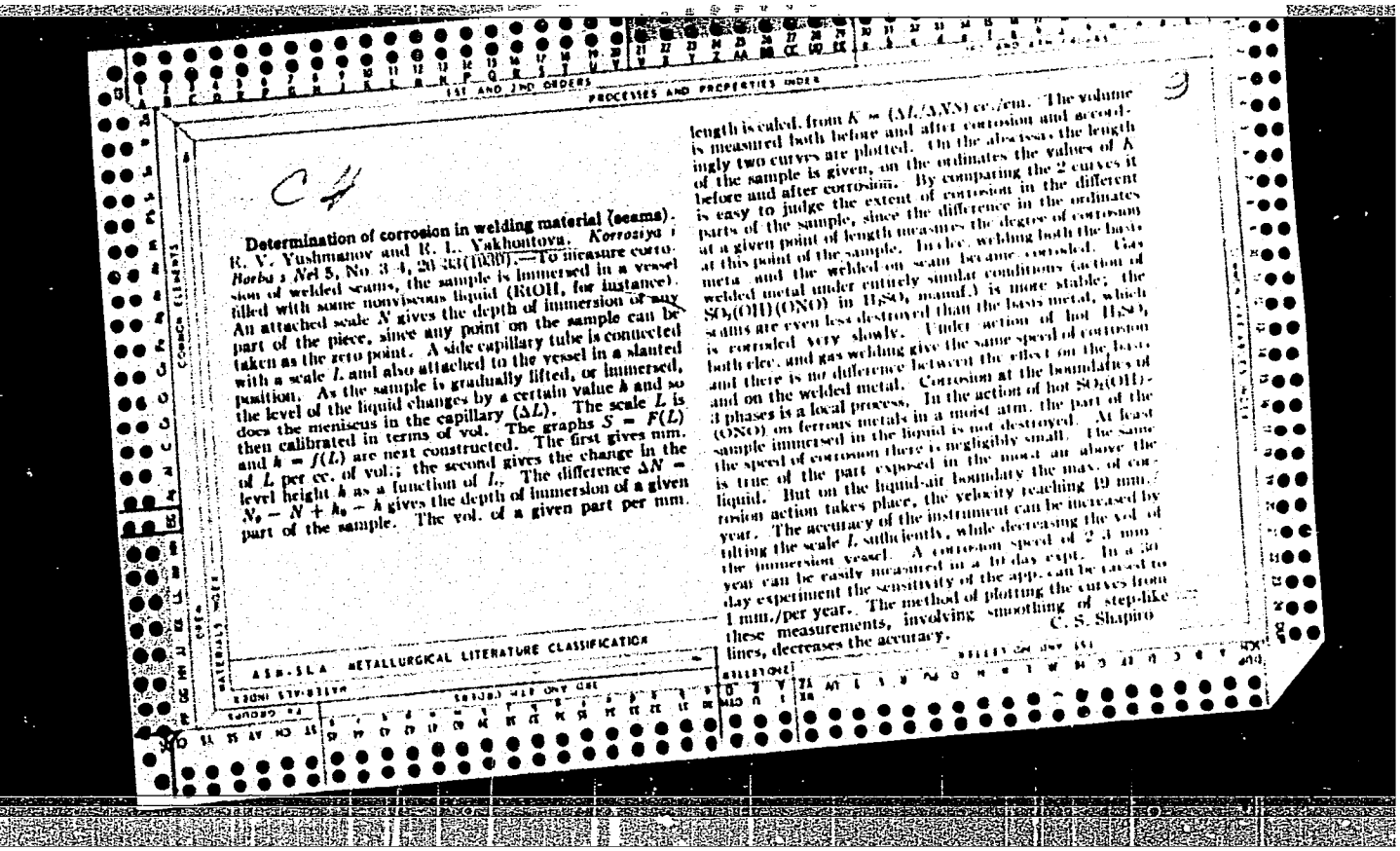

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

C4

Determination of corrosion in welding material (seams). R. V. Yushmanov and R. L. Yakhontova. *Korrosiya i Borba* 5, No. 3-4, 20-33(1938).—To measure corrosion of welded seams, the sample is immersed in a vessel filled with some nonviscous liquid (ROH, for instance). An attached scale N gives the depth of immersion of any part of the piece, since any point on the sample can be taken as the zero point. A side capillary tube is connected with a scale L and also attached to the vessel in a slanted position. As the sample is gradually lifted, or immersed, the level of the liquid changes by a certain value h and so does the meniscus in the capillary (ΔL). The scale L is then calibrated in terms of vol. The graphs $S = F(L)$ and $h = f(L)$ are next constructed. The first gives mm. of L per cc. of vol.; the second gives the change in the level height h as a function of L. The difference $\Delta N = N_0 - N + h_0 - h$ gives the depth of immersion of a given part of the sample. The vol. of a given part per mm. length is calcd. from $K = (\Delta L/\Delta N)S$ cc./cm. The volume is measured both before and after corrosion and accordingly two curves are plotted. On the abscissa the length of the sample is given, on the ordinates the values of h before and after corrosion. By comparing the 2 curves it is easy to judge the extent of corrosion in the different parts of the sample, since the difference in the ordinates at a given point of length measures the degree of corrosion at this point of the sample. In the welding both the basic metal and the welded on seam became corroded. Gas welded metal under entirely similar conditions (action of $SO_2(OH)(ONO)$ in H_2SO_4 manuf.) is more stable; the seams are even less destroyed than the basis metal, which is corroded very slowly. Under action of hot H_2SO_4 both elec. and gas welding give the same speed of corrosion and there is no difference between the effect on the basis and on the welded metal. Corrosion at the boundaries of 3 phases is a local process. In the action of hot $SO_2(OH)$-(ONO) on ferrous metals in a moist atm. the part of the sample immersed in the liquid is not destroyed. At least the speed of corrosion there is negligibly small. The same is true of the part exposed in the most air above the liquid. But on the liquid-air boundary the max. of corrosion action takes place, the velocity reaching 19 mm./year. The accuracy of the instrument can be increased by tilting the scale L sufficiently, while decreasing the vol. of the immersion vessel. A corrosion speed of 2-3 mm./year can be easily measured in a 10 day expt. In a 30 day experiment the sensitivity of the app. can be raised to 1 mm./per year. The method of plotting the curves from these measurements, involving smoothing of step-like lines, decreases the accuracy. C. S. Shapiro

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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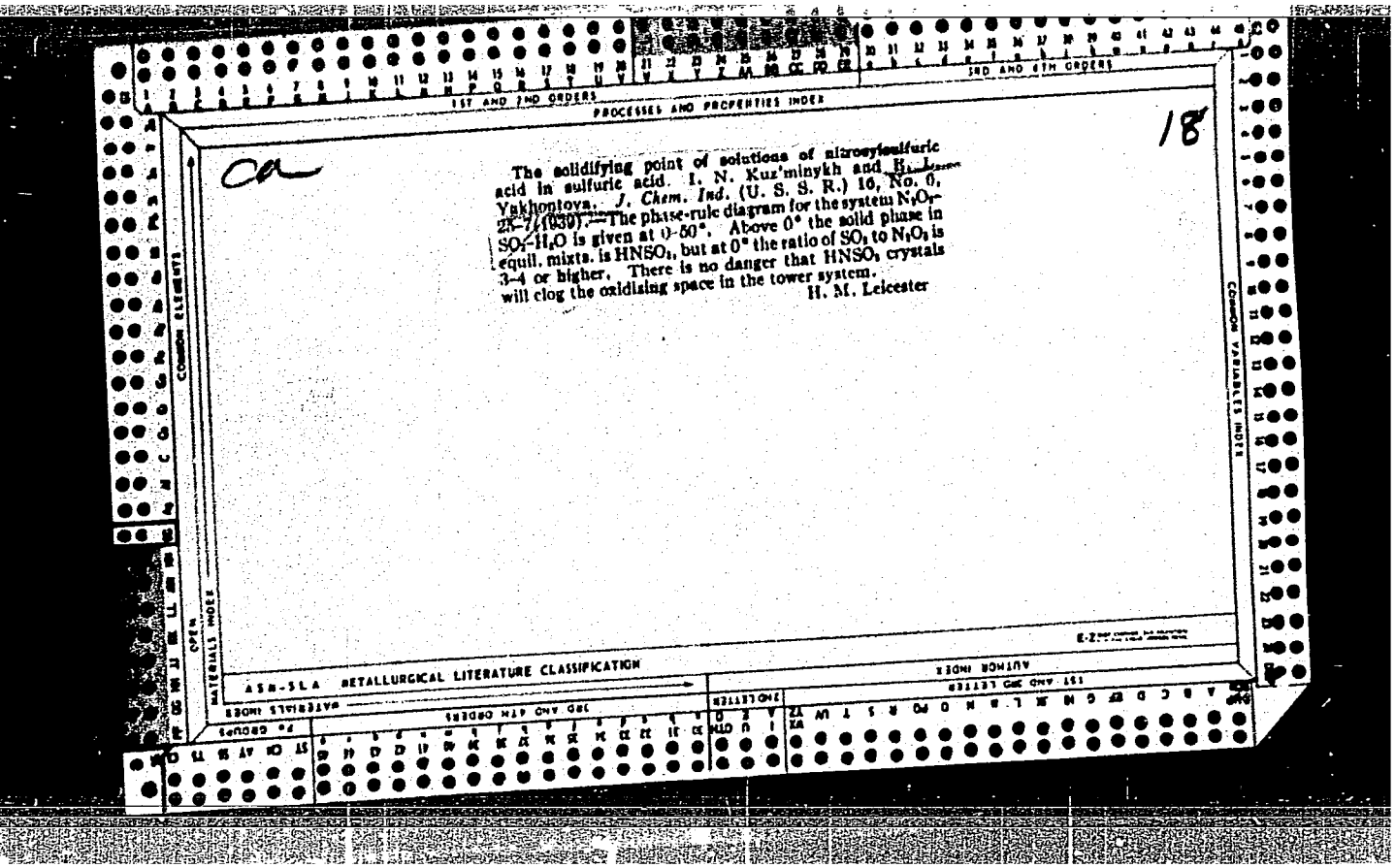

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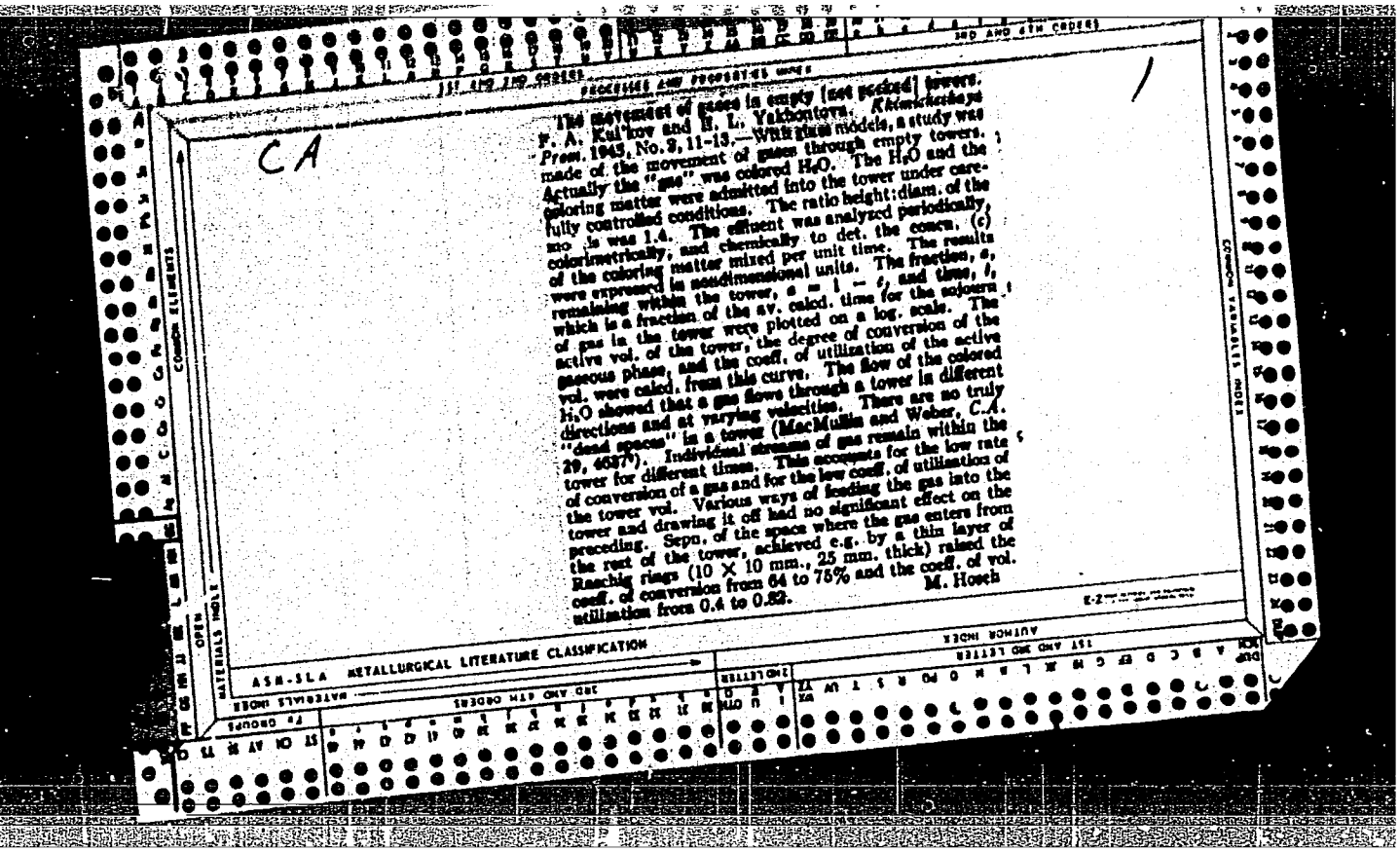
CA

1

The movement of gases in empty [not packed] towers. F. A. Kul'kov and E. L. Yakhontova. *Khimicheskaya Prom.* 1943, No. 3, 11-13.—With glass models, a study was made of the movement of gases through empty towers. Actually the "gas" was colored H_2O. The H_2O and the coloring matter were admitted into the tower under carefully controlled conditions. The ratio height:diam. of the no. is was 1.4. The effluent was analyzed periodically, colorimetrically, and chemically to det. the concn. (c) of the coloring matter mixed per unit time. The results were expressed in nondimensional units. The fraction, θ, remaining within the tower, $\theta = 1 - c$, and time, t, which is a fraction of the av. calcd. time for the sojourn of gas in the tower were plotted on a log. scale. The active vol. of the tower, the degree of conversion of the gaseous phase, and the coeff. of utilization of the active vol. were calcd. from this curve. The flow of the colored H_2O showed that a gas flows through a tower in different directions and at varying velocities. There are no truly "dead spaces" in a tower (MacMullin and Weber, *C.A.* 29, 4637). Individual streams of gas remain within the tower for different times. This accounts for the low rate of conversion of a gas and for the low coeff. of utilization of the tower vol. Various ways of feeding the gas into the tower and drawing it off had no significant effect on the preceding. Sepn. of the space where the gas enters from the rest of the tower, achieved e.g. by a thin layer of Raschig rings (10 × 10 mm., 25 mm. thick) raised the coeff. of conversion from 64 to 75% and the coeff. of vol. utilization from 0.4 to 0.82.

M. Hoseh

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Cand. Technical Sci.

YAKHONTOVA, YE. L.

"Extraction of Zinc From Sulfide Concentrates of Ferrisulfate Solutions." Sub 9 Jan 47, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum. No. 457, 18 Apr 55

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Action of ferric sulfate solutions on zinc sulfide. I. N. Kuz'minykh and E. L. Yakhontova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 1121–6(1950).—The amts. of Zn extd. by the reaction $ZnS + Fe_2(SO_4)_3 = ZnSO_4 + 2FeSO_4 + S$ from a ZnS concentrate (Zn 47.9, Pb 0.86, Fe 8.05, Cu 1.05; sieve analysis: more than 0.2 mm., 1.9; 0.2–0.102, 45; 0.102–0.075, 4.75; 0.075–0.00, 8.3; less than 0.03, 30.85%) at 80, 90, and 100°, increase with the temp. by a factor of 1.18–1.38/10°, i.e. the process is controlled by diffusion. At const. temp., and const. concn. of the solid suspension, variation of either the concn. of Zn^{++} or of Fe^{++} in the soln. has practically no effect on the rate of extn. of $ZnSO_4$, or, in other words, the reaction is not inhibited by its products. The rate of extn. is very nearly proportional to the concn. of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ in the soln., and its increase is the faster the higher the concn. of the solid suspension (solid/liquid ratio, r). At different r, the same excess of Fe^{+++} in the soln. over the stoichiometric amt. produces an equal increase of the amt. of Zn extd., i.e. at any r and any compn. of the soln., the same ratio of the concn. of Fe^{+++} present and the stoichiometric amt. gives the same increase of the rate. Thus, an increase of the excess of Fe^{+++} from 2-fold to 0-fold increases the amt. of Zn extd. by a factor of 1.3. The greatest effect on the process is exerted by the 1st portions of excess Fe^{+++}; the intensifying effect of Fe^{+++} decreases with its increasing excess. At the same concn. of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, the amt. of Zn extd. decreases linearly with increasing concn. of free H_2SO_4; this is attributed to suppression of hydrolysis of the $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. The accumulation of extd. Zn in the soln. increases linearly with r; the observed slowdown at high r is due only to impoverishment of the soln. in $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. For the same reason, and also owing to impoverishment of the ore, the rate of extn. falls somewhat with time. The completeness of the extn. depends on the structure of the ore. Whereas from one ore, characterized by well-sepd. sphalerite crystals and a low chalcopyrite content, more than 80% of the Zn could be extd. in 5 hrs. at $r = 20$ g./l., another ore, of very nearly the same chem. compn., but with intimately intermingled sphalerite and chalcopyrite, yielded at most only about 33% of its Zn. In the latter ore, part of the Zn was undoubtedly present in the form of $ZnFeS_2$ which is not attacked by $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. Despite the very great difference of the total fractions of the ZnS which could be extd. from the 2 samples, the rates of the extn. under identical conditions were very nearly the same. The amts. of free S obtained corresponded to the stoichiometric equation. N. Thon

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7

Wet extraction of zinc from a mixture of sulfides. I. N. Kuz'minykh and E. I. Yakhontova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 1142-8(1950).—Extn. of a flotation concentrate of the compn. Zn 17.2, Pb 29.32, Sn 3.72, Mn 3.52, Cu 0.24, Sb 0.62, Fe 5.55, As 0.26, Al_2O_3 12.2, SiO_2 6.72, S 16.02% (sieve analysis: more than 0.2 mm., 39.45; 0.2-0.1, 35.1; 0.1-0.075, 6.45; 0.075-0.00, 4.02; less than 0.06, 15.08%, mineralogical examn. showing pyrite, galenite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotine, etc.) by a soln. of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ yields most rapidly and most completely Mn, then Zn and Pb (the latter in the form of insol. $PbSO_4$), and no Sn and Cu. Between 80 and 100°, the temp. coeff. per 10° is 1.2-1.45, indicating that the process is controlled by diffusion. Variation of the Fe^{++} content in the soln. from 0 to 50 g./l. had no effect on the rate of extn. of Zn. Unlike the extn. of Zn from a ZnS ore (cf. preceding abstr.), variation of the free H_2SO_4 content between 10 and 50 g./l. shows no influence on the accumulation of Zn in the soln. In certain expts., with a low H_2SO_4 content (less than 20 g./l.), the wt. of the ore increased in the process of extn., owing no doubt to pptn. of basic Fe^{+++} sulfates. Variation of the $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ content of the soln. between 10 and 80 g./l. either results in a linear increase of the rate of extn. of Zn or has no influence on that rate, depending on whether the amt. of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ is not or is in excess of the stoichiometric amt.; beyond a 2-3-fold excess of Fe^{+++}, its further increase has no more effect on the extn. of Zn. Presence or accumulation in the soln. of small amts. of $ZnSO_4$ lowers the rate of extn. of Zn, in contrast to the ineffectiveness of $ZnSO_4$ in the extn. from a ZnS ore; however, above 25 g. $ZnSO_4$/l., its further increase is without further influence on the rate of the extn. With increasing solid/liquid ratio r, the rate of extn. of Zn first increases linearly, then increasingly less rapidly, owing to progressive impoverishment of both the soln. and the ore. For the same reason, the rate of extn. decreases slowly with time. Conversion of Pb to $PbSO_4$ lags behind the extn. of Zn; between 80 and 100°, the amt. of $PbSO_4$ increases by a factor of from 1.15 to 1.92. The rate of conversion is proportional to r (between 20 and 80 g./l.), and practically const. with time (over 5 hrs. at 100°). The max. extent of conversion was 55% of the Pb present in the ore. N. Thon

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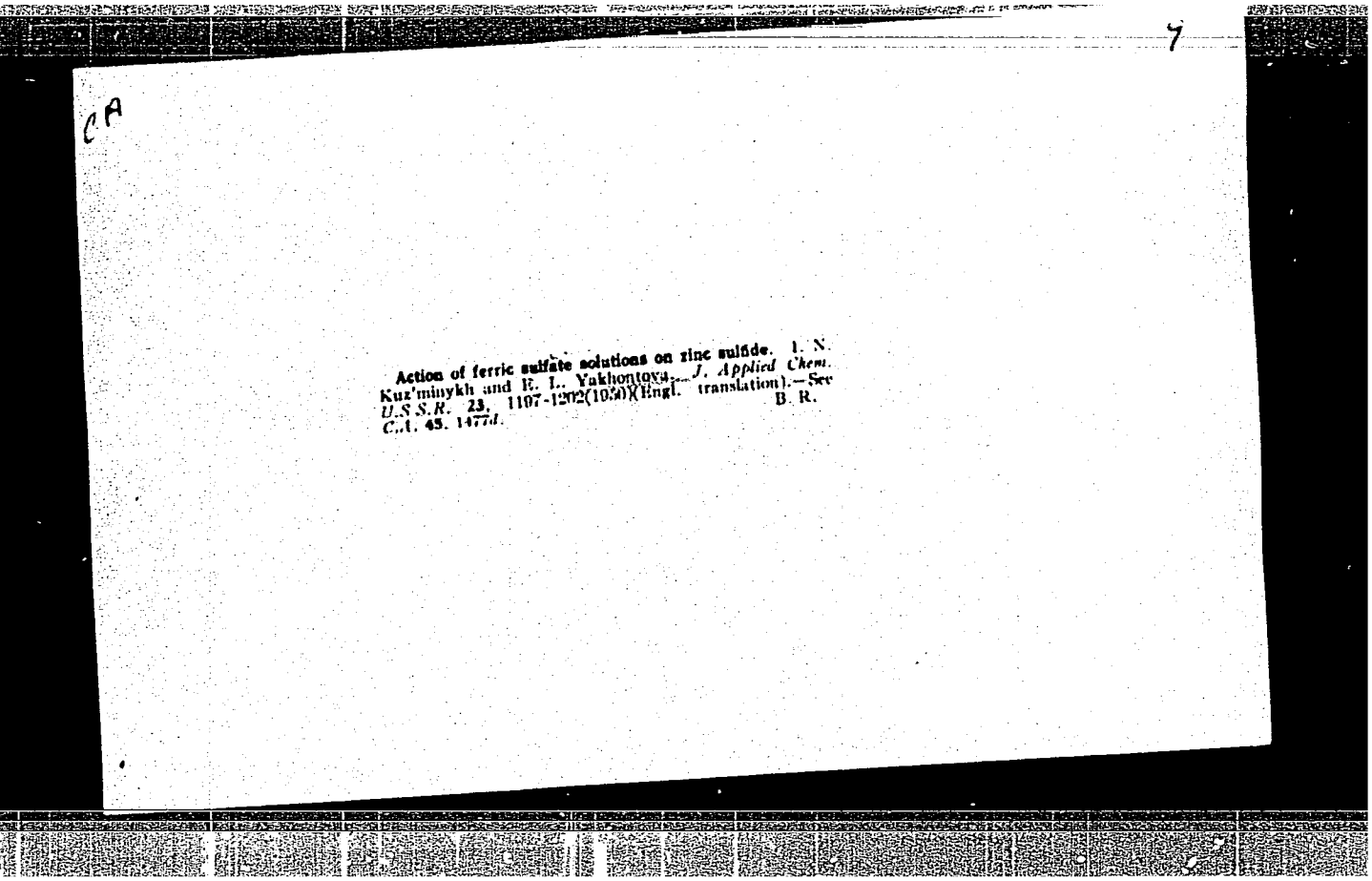

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7

Action of ferric sulfate solutions on zinc sulfide. I. N. Kuz'minykh and E. L. Yakhontova. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 1197-1202(1950)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 45, 1477*d*. B. R.

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Wet extraction of zinc from a mixture of sulfides. I. N. Kuz'minykh and E. L. Yakhontova. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 1219-25(1950)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 45, 1478a. B. R.

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177T16

USSR/Chemistry - Oxidants Feb 51

"Brief Communication: Solubility of Sodium Nitrite and Nitrate in Water in the Presence of Soda," I. N. Kuz'minykh, Ye. L. Yakhontova, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotech Inst imeni Mendeleyev

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 2, pp 185-188

Studied soly of $NaNO_2$ and $NaNO_2$+$NaNO_3$ in water in presence of soda (soln obtained by absorption of N_2O by soda, used for sepn of cryst $NaNO_2$) by "polythermic method." Constructed soly isotherms in

177T16

USSR/Chemistry - Oxidants (Contd) Feb 51

system $NaNO_2$-Na_2CO_3-H_2O for 10, 20, 30° C for concn where nitrite is bottom phase and isotherms for 15 and 25° expressing effect of concn of soda on common soly of $NaNO_2$+$NaNO_3$ in water.

177T16

YAKHONTOVA, Ye. L.

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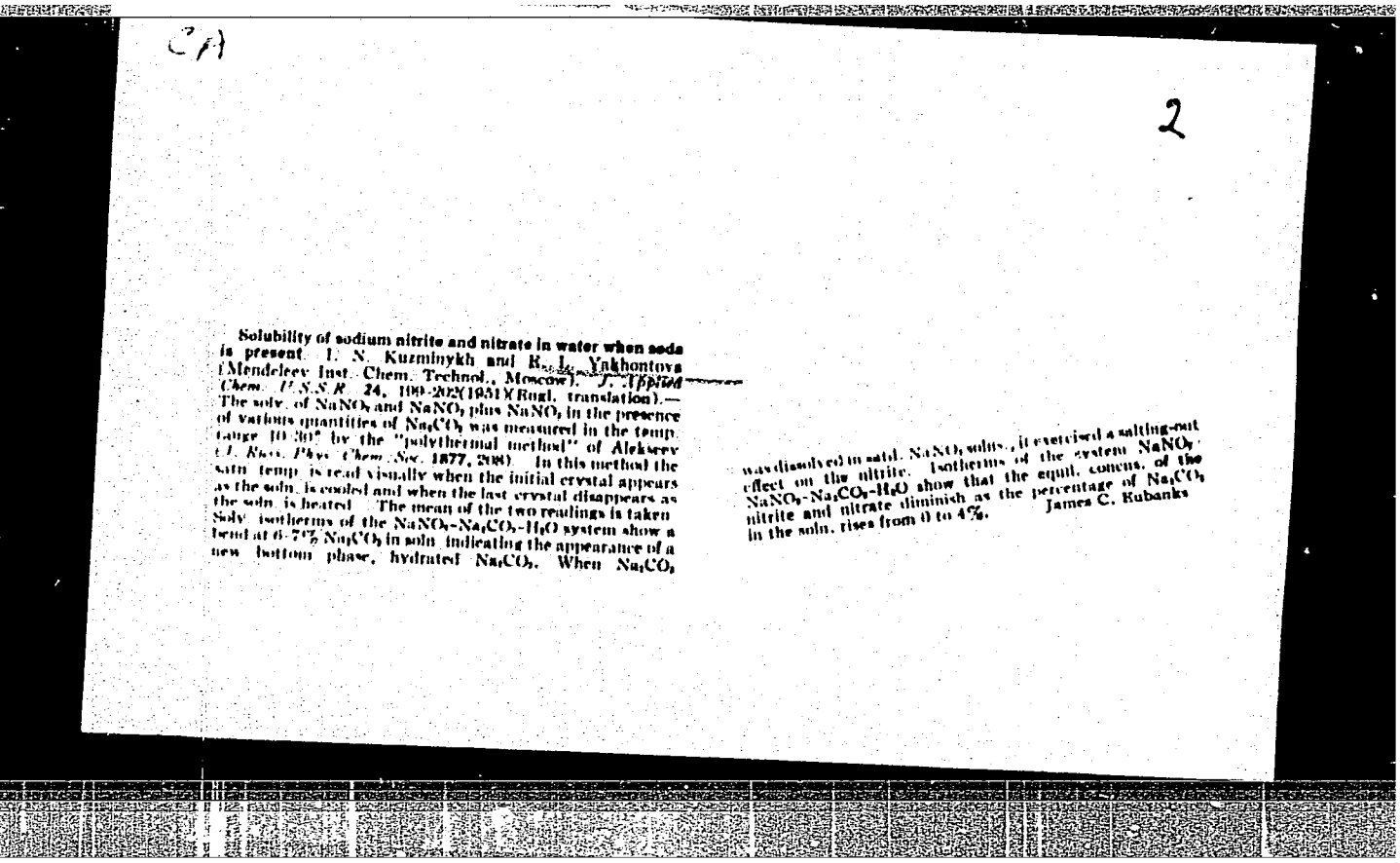

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Solubility of sodium nitrite and nitrate in water when soda is present. I. N. Kuzminykh and K. I. Yakhontova (Mendeleev Inst. Chem. Technol., Moscow). *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 199-202(1951)(Engl. translation).—The solv. of $NaNO_3$ and $NaNO_2$ plus $NaNO_3$ in the presence of various quantities of Na_2CO_3 was measured in the temp. range 10-30° by the "polythermal method" of Alekseev (*J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc.* 1877, 208). In this method the satn. temp. is read visually when the initial crystal appears as the soln. is cooled and when the last crystal disappears as the soln. is heated. The mean of the two readings is taken. Solv. isotherms of the $NaNO_3$-Na_2CO_3-H_2O system show a trend at 6-7% Na_2CO_3 in soln. indicating the appearance of a new bottom phase, hydrated Na_2CO_3. When Na_2CO_3 was dissolved in satd. $NaNO_3$ solns., it exercised a salting-out effect on the nitrite. Isotherms of the system $NaNO_2$-$NaNO_3$-Na_2CO_3-H_2O show that the equil. concns. of the nitrite and nitrate diminish as the percentage of Na_2CO_3 in the soln. rises from 0 to 4%.

James C. Rubanks

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5

The action of a solution of ferric sulfate upon iron sulfide. I. N. Kuzminykh and E. L. Yakhontova (Mendeleev Inst. Chem. Technol., Moscow). *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 489-93(1951)(Engl. translation).—FeS reacts quantitatively with aq. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ to give $FeSO_4$ and S. FeS was prepd. by heating pyrites to 750-800° in steam, to yield a product contg. 84.4% FeS. Another sample (56.4% FeS) was obtained from the VKhZ furnace in the H_2SO_4 plant. Samples were tested with 100-cc. portions of acidulated $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. Stoichiometric yields were obtained. Increase in temp. accelerates the process; $FeSO_4$ accumulation slows it down. Increase in Fe^{+++} accelerates the initial reaction. Increasing acidity decelerates the reaction. The rate is proportional to the quantity of FeS/cc. C. M. Mason

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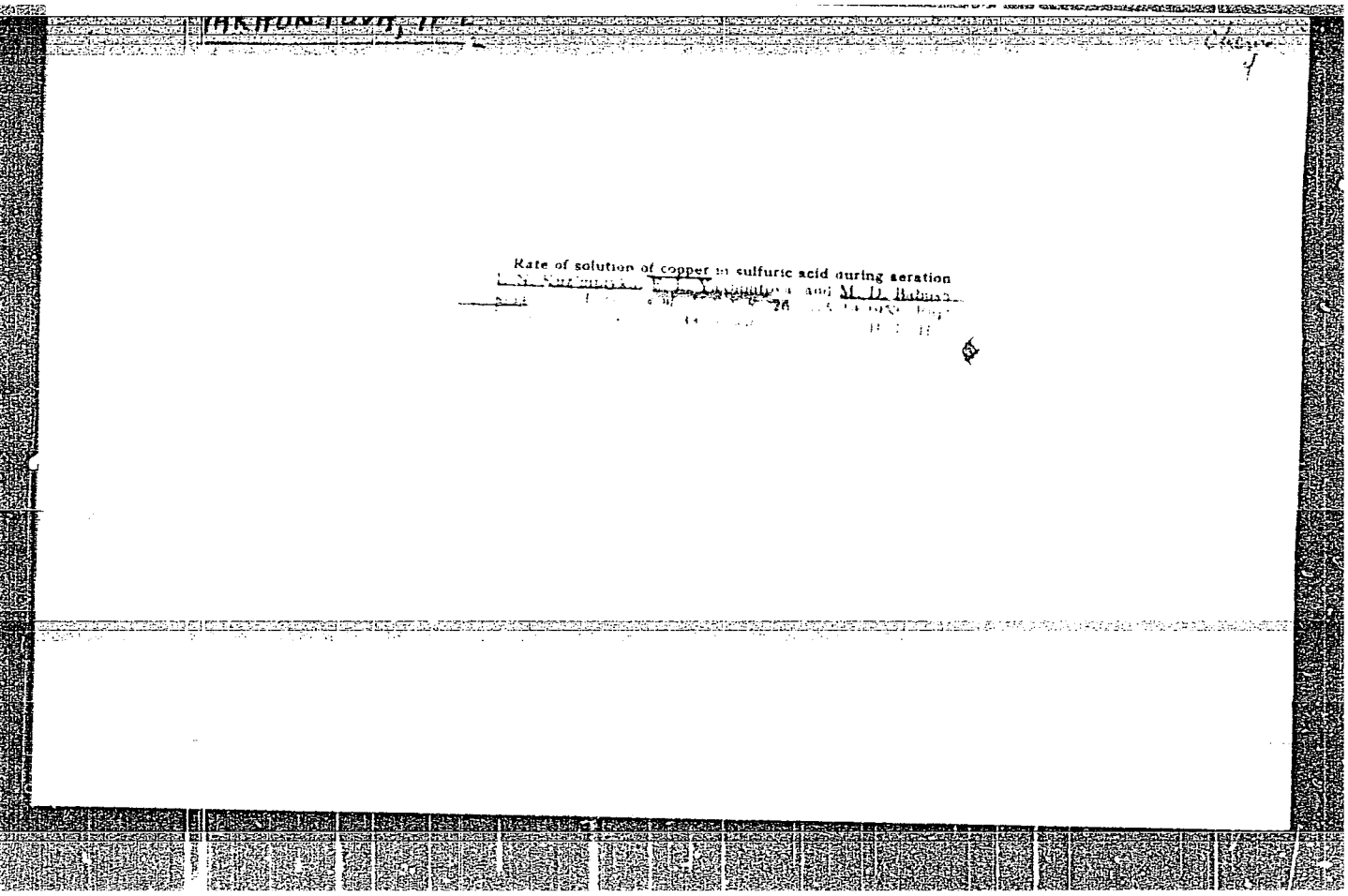

Rate of solution of copper in sulfuric acid during aeration

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YAKHONTOVA, E. I.

Rate of solution of copper in sulfuric acid during aeration. I. N. Kuz'minykh, E. I. Yakhontova, and M. D. Fabrikina (D. I. Mendeleev Chem.-Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 26, 342–52(1953).—Rate of soln. of Cu was studied under the following conditions: temp. 20–70°, H_2SO_4 in soln. 23–307 g./l., $CuSO_4$ 5–240 g./l., $FeSO_4$ 11–55 g./l., $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ 5–47 g./l., air stream 50–800 ml./min., and duration 30–150 min. Soln. was accelerated with rise in temp. Up to 50°, the process is not affected by $CuSO_4$, but at 60° and above there is a considerable acceleration of the process. Rate of soln. depends little on content of H_2SO_4. $FeSO_4$ accelerates the process. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ accelerates the process to a small extent owing to its oxidation by atm. oxygen. Increase in [illegible] increases the rate of soln. a little.

B. Z. Kamich

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHONTOVA, YE. L.

Category: USSR

B-11

Abs Jour: Zh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7657

Author : Kuz'minykh, I. N., Yakhontova, Ye. L., and Vorob'yeva, V. T.
Inst : Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute
Title : Some Properties of Aqueous Solutions of Ammonium Sulfate, Sulfite, and Bisulfite

Orig Pub: Tr. Mosk. Khim.-Tekhnol. In-ta, 1956, Vol 22, 202-205

Abstract: The density, viscosity, and pH of aqueous solutions of ammonium sulfate, sulfite, and bisulfite have been determined. The effect of ammonia on the solubility of ammonium sulfate and ammonium sulfite in H_2O in the presence of each other has been investigated. According to the data obtained by the authors, the investigated systems appear to be unsaturated in sulfite.

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YAKHONTOVA, L. L.

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1-4E2c

1-2F4

Rate of oxidation of ammonium sulfite and ammonium hydrogen sulfite solutions with atmospheric oxygen in the presence of furfural. I. N. Kuz'minykh, L. L. Yakhontova, and A. G. Kuznetsova (Trudy Moskov. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. D. I. Mendeleeva 1956, No. 22, 206-11. —The kinetics of oxidation of NH_4HSO_3-$(NH_4)_2SO_3$ mixts. in furfural-contg. solns. by air was investigated. At 20-40° the rate of reaction was independent of temp. and was proportional to the concn. of SO_2 in the soln. and to air. The max. in the rate occurred at 5.5-5.6 pH of the soln. that approx. corresponded to the equimolar concn. of sulfite and bisulfite in the soln. Under these conditions, the pH of the soln. remained const. The rate of oxidation increased with an increase in furfural concn. Accumulation of ammo- [illegible]

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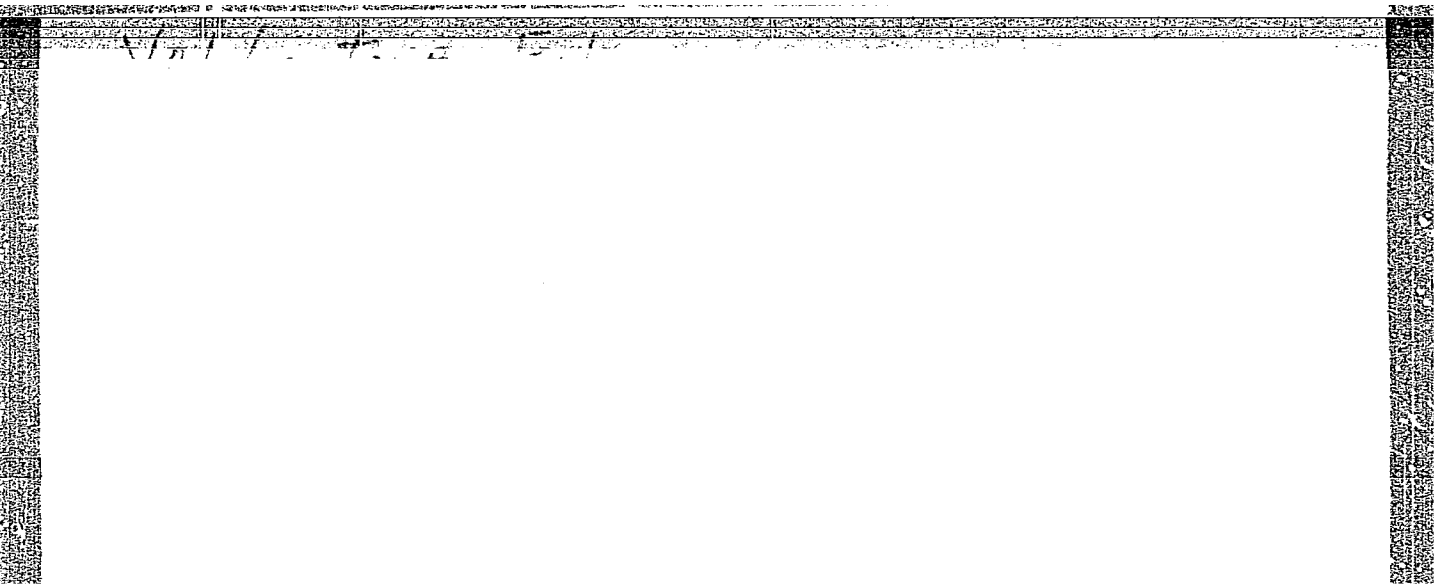

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5(1)

AUTHORS: Kuz'minykh, I. N., (Deceased), Yakhontova, Ye. L., Rodionov, A. I., Yermakova, Ye. I. SOV/153-58-3-15/30

TITLE: Drying of Superphosphate in a Boiling Layer (Podsushka superfosfata v kipyashchem sloye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 80 - 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The superphosphate produced in Soviet factories from apatite (continuous method) contains 19,3 - 19,9% assimilable P_2O_5, including 10 - 12% H_2O. As 1% H_2O corresponds to 0,2% P_2O_5, the removal of the humidity would increase the content of [illegible] which again offers further advantages. Superphosphate may, however, not be overheated, as temperatures above 130 - 150° retransform part of the P_2O_5 into a non-assimilable form. The method of the boiling layer suggested in this paper could also be used for the purpose mentioned. The lack of references in this field stimulated this work. In this method the heat exchange takes place

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intensely and the whole substance scattered over the grating has the same temperature. In the present paper the degree of the drying of superphosphate as dependent on temperature and the duration of the blowing out with air is to be determined, and it is to be made clear to which extent the degree of drying depends on the content of free P_2O_5. As far as the ripening represents a bottleneck of modern superphosphate production it would be interesting to find out whether the ripening reaction is not accelerated in the boiling layer. Therefrom it could be concluded which superphosphate (fresh or ripened) is suited better for blowing out by air. The first experimental stage was carried out on a laboratory basis (Fig 1). Then the experiments were continued at the Voskresenskiy Khimkombinat (Voskresensk Chemical Kombinat). Results obtained showed the authors that the method of the boiling layer is a simple and good means of afterdrying the superphosphate ready for shipment. Especially the waste gases of the sulfuric acid plants (the completely anhydrous ones from contact systems or those with a low water content of the tower systems) may be used for this purpose. The

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additional expenditure for the afterdrying of the superphosphate is probably the least expensive one with the method of the boiling layer. On the other hand, the transport means are relieved by about 7% and the transport costs of a then more valuable fertilizer per unit of useful substance are decreased. The possibility of simultaneously neutralizing the free P_2O_5 by ammonia seems possible. This would further increase the quality of the fertilizer. The authors draw the following conclusions from their results: The humidity content decreases in superphosphate with the decrease of the content of free P_2O_5 and with the increase in temperature: at 40° the humidity was removed to 50%, at 50° to two thirds. After 5 - 10 minutes the drying is finished. No perceivable variations of the degree of ripening are noticed during the drying of superphosphate. A more intense drying delays the ripening during the subsequent storing. The treatment with air in the boiling layer (without evaporation of the humidity) does also not accelerate the ripening. In spite of a considerable humidity content superphosphate is easily brought into the pseudo-liquefying state. The bigger the amount of

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superphosphate on the grating the higher is the gas velocity in the apparatus required to form a pseudo-liquefied layer. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev); Kafedra tekhnologii mineral'nykh kislot i soley (Chair of the Technology of Mineral Acids and Salts)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1957

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SHOKIN, I.N.; YAKHONTOVA, Ye.L.; TIKHOFEYEVA, N.N.

Salting out of NH_4Cl and KCl in the batch process for the production of sodium carbonates and ammonium chloride or potazote. Trudy MKHTI no.35:19-23 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Ammonium chloride)
(Potassium chloride)
(Sodium carbonate)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

SHOKIN, I.N.; YAKHONTOVA, Ye.L.; TEREFEYEVA, N.N.

Coselubility of KCl and NH_4Cl, NaCl and KCl, and NaCl and NH_4Cl in water in the presence of NH_3 and CO_2. Trudy MKHTI no.35:24-33 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Alkali metal chlorides)
(Solubility)

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SHOKIN, I.N.; YAKHONTOVA, Ye.L.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.N.

Study of the system NaCl - KCl - NH_4Cl - NH_3 CO_2 H O Trudy MKHTI no.35:34-37 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Systems(Chemistry))
(Salts)

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SHOKIN, I.F.; KANTOROVA, Ye.L.; TIKHOMIROVA, N.N.

Kinetics of NH_4Cl and KCl crystallization during salting out with sodium chloride. Trudy MKHTI no.35:38-42 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Alkali metal chlorides)
(Crystallization)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHONTOVA, Ye.L.; KUZNETSOVA, A.G.

Preparation of boric acid by sulfuric acid decomposition of borates. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.11:2401-2406 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva. Submitted October 17, 1963.

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YAKHONTOVA, YU. V.

29261 Lecheniye yazvennoy bolezni sliz'yu salepa. V. sb: Nauch. sessiya Akad. Nauk UzSSR 24-28 yanv. 1949 g. Doklady Med. sektsii. Tashkent, 1949, s. 97-113

SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

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ASKAROV, A.A.; YAKHONTOVA, Yu.V.

Biomycin treatment of right-sided colitis. Izv.AN Uz.SSR. Ser.med. no.4:5-9 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(COLITIS) (AUREOMYCIN)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

ASKAROV, A.A., prof.; YAKHONTOVA, Yu.V., kand.med.nauk; PARPIYEV, K.M.

Clinical aspects of right-sided colitis. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.8-9: 18-23 Ag-S '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz 2-y terapevticheskoy kliniki Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(COLITIS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHONTOVA, Yu.V.

Example of persisting therapeutic effect in far advanced cholangitic hepatitis. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 1:68-69 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz II terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. A.A. Askarov) Tashkentskogo gos. meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER--DISEASES)

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YAKHONTOVA, Yu.V.; SHURMAN, T.Yu.

Applicability of the method for determining the sensitivity of the fecal microflora in selecting an antibiotic against intestinal diseases. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.3:50-57 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(FECES—MICROBIOLOGY) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(INTESTINES—DISEASES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

MIKRYUKOVA, Lidiya, svinarka; YAKHONTOVA, Z., red.; GOLUBKOVA, G., tekhn.red.

[My happiness] Moe schast'e. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1960. 29 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Sovkhoz "Gazyrskiy" Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Mikryukova).
(Swine breeding)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

RUDNEVA,Evgeniya Maksimovna, 1920-; YAKHONTOVA,Z., redaktor; GOLUBKOVA, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[While the heart beats] Poka stuchit serdtse. [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1955. 126 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(Women in aeronautics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHOV, M.S.

ERSHKOV, O.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MELENT'EV, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YAKHOV, M.S., inzhener.

New norms for constructing and maintaining rails on the curved parts of tracks. Zhel.dor.transp. 38 no.10:64-69 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Railroads--Curves and turnouts)

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YAKHOV, M. S.: Cand Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Standardization of the curvature on straight and winding portions of railroad lines". Moscow, 1958. 12 pp (Min Transportation USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Railroad Transport), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 152)

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YAKHOV, M.S., inzh.

Use of separate fastenings. Put' i put. khoz. no.9:32-33 S '58.
(Railroads--Rails--Fastenings) (MIRA 11:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHOV, M. S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Restoration of the supporting capacity of track anchorage. (MIRA 15:10)
Put' i put. khoz. 6 no.8:37 '62.

(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

ZVEREV, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAYDAMAKA, P.S., inzh.; YAKHOV, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROVA, V.L., red.; DROZDOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[New design for rail fastenings] Novye konstruktsii rel'sovykh skreplenii. [By] B.N.Zverev i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 62 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Railroads--Rails--Fastenings)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

POPOV, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKHOV, M.S., inzh.

Use of synthetic materials for the superstructure. Zhel.-dor.transp. 45 no.12:15-16 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHOV, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Tightening of bolts. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.2:36-37 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHOV, V. YA.

"Self-Sound Recorder in an Undeafened Tank. II," by A. N. Barkhatova and V. Ya. Yakhov, Uch. Zap Gor'kovsk. Un-ta 30, 1956, pp 137-141 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Fizika No 10, Oct 56, Abstract No 29654)

A schematic of conversion of varying dc electric voltage into ac is presented. It facilitates recording on a high-speed logarithmic level recorder. The converter consists of a multivibrator operating on a frequency of 10 kc, a modulator and limiter, built on two rectifiers. Results of measurement are presented showing the dependence of the level of sound pressure in the tank on distance in a stratified unhomogeneous medium with a constant temperature gradient 0.8° for each cm of depth. The measurements were carried out using pulse techniques. The results agree with computations based on geometric acoustics.

Sum. 1305

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTEL'SKIY, Ye.G. [Iakhtel's'kyi, E.H.]

Total nitrogen, casein, albumin and globulin content in the milk of Askaniya fine-wool and Carpathian coarse-wool sheep during the lactation period. Dop. AN URSR no.10:1336-1339 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziologii i biokhimii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR M.F. Gulyy [Hulyi, M.F.].

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YAKHTENFEL'D, P A

Eqm
.R92155

Metody T. S. Mal'tseva v proizvodstvo. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1955.
11 p.
At head of title: Peredovoy opyt v Sel'skom Khozyaystve.

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YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A.

Differentiated cultivation practices in the regions of Siberia. Zemledelie 4 no.6:7-12 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Siberia, Western--Wheat)

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Yakhtenfel'd, P A

Spravochnaya Kniga Agronoma Sibiri

[Reference Book for the Agriculturist in Siberia]

Moskva, Sel'khozgiz 1957

v. Illus, Diagrs. Graphs, Maps, Tables

Bibliographical Footnotes

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M-4

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 86998

AUTHOR : Yakhtenfel'd, P. A.; Zyus'ko, Ya. G.
INST. :
TITLE : Seed Distribution in Different Procedures of Sowing Spring Wheat.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1957, No 1, 68-71

ABSTRACT : In 1951-1954 were tested, at the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, different procedures of sowing spring wheat: narrow rows, broadcast, crosswise, and conventional. Greatest uniformity in the distribution of plants was attained on narrow-row sowing, and the least -- on conventional row sowing. Highest yield of grain was obtained on narrow-row and particularly on crosswise sowing. Crosswise sowing resulted in a better stand of seedlings and higher viability of the plants.

G. N. Chernov.

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AFANAS'YEVA, A.L., kand.biol.nauk; BAYERTUYEV, A.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BAL'CHUGOV, A.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BELYAYEROVA, N.A., agronom; BELOZOROV, A.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKSIMENKO, V.P., agronom; BERNIKOV, V.V., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGOMYAGKOV, S.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOLYNETS, O.S., agronom; BODROV, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOGOSLAVSKIY, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHRUPPA, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VERNER, A.R., doktor biol.nauk; VOZBUTSKAYA, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VOINOV, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VYSOKOS, G.P., kand.biol.nauk; GALDIN, M.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GERASIMOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORSHENIN, K.P., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YELENEV, A.V., inzhener-mekhanik; GERASKEVICH, S.V., mekhanik [deceased]; ZHARIKOVA, L.D., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZHEGALOV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIMINA, Ye.A., agronom; BARANOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAVLOV, V.D.; IVANOV, V.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KAPLAN, S.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KATIN-YARTSEV, L.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOPYRIN, V.I., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOCHERGIN, A.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.R., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KUZNETSOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; LAMBIN, A.Z., doktor biol.nauk; LEONT'YEV, S.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAYBORODA, N.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAKAROVA, G.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MEL'NIKOV, G.A., inzhener; ZHDANOV, B.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MIKHAYLENKO, M.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MAGILEVTSEVA, N.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;

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AFANAS'YEVA, A.L.... (continued) Card 2.

NIKIFOROV, P.Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; NENASHEV, N.I., lesovod; PERVUSHINA, A.N., agronom; PLOTNIKOV, N.A., kand.biol.nauk; L.G.; kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PAVLOV, V.D., kand.tekhn. nauk; PRUTSKOVA, M.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GURCHENKO, V.S., agronom; POPOVA, G.I., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; PORTYANKO, A.F., agronom; RUCHKIN, V.N., prof.; RUSHKOVSKIY, T.V., agronom; SAVITSKIY, M.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BOLDIN, D.T., agronom; NESTEROVA, A.V., agronom; SERAFIMOVICH, L.B., kand. tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, I.N., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEREBRYANSKAYA, P.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOKHTUYEV, A.V., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FAL'KO, O.S., iznh.; FEDYUSHIN, A.V., doktor biol.nauk; SHEVLYAGIN, A.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YUFEROV, V.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEMENOVSKIY, A.A., red.; GUR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for Siberian agriculturists] Spravochnaia kniga agronoma Sibiri. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1957. 964 p.
(Siberia--Agriculture) (MIRA 11:2)

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YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A.; FILIMONOVA, T.G.

Shortening the vegetation period by summer seeding. Agrobiologiia no.4:126-128 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Sibirskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva, g. Omsk.
(Growth (Plants))

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YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A.

Adapting the agriculture system to various soil and climate conditions in Novosibirsk Province. Zemledelie 6 no.10:3-10 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sibirskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Novosibirsk Province--Agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTENFELID, P.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Clean fallows in Siberia in their partial replacement by green fallows. Zemledelie 7 no.10:35-42 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Sibirskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Fallowing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTENFEL'D, Pavel Aleksandrovich; MINENKOVA, V.R., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Cultivation of spring wheat in Siberia] Kul'tura iarovci pshenitsy v Sibiri. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 359 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Siberia—Wheat)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A.

Centennial of Nikolai Lukich Skalozubov's birth. Zemledelie 23 no.11:79-80 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Skalozubov, Nikolai Lukich, 1861-1915)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

"Rye" by A.P.Ivanov. Reviewed by P.A.IAkhtenfel'd. Zemledelie 24 no.6:92-94 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Rye) (Ivanov, A.P.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTENFEL'D, Pavel Aleksandrovich

"The Cultivation of Summer Wheat in Siberia."

dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Agricultural Sciences
(awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A., prof.; BALASHOV, V.V., aspirant

Erroneous concepts in recommendations. Zemledelie 26 no.9: 93-95 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Volgogradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKHTINA, K.I.; SUMOVSKAYA, A.Ye., kand. med. nauk

Hemorrhages in the third period of labor and in the early postnatal period. Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. gos. med. inst. 44:340-344 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Rodil'noye otdeleniye dorozhnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Privolzhskoy zheleznoy dorogi, Saratov. 2. Nachal'nik akusherako-ginekologicheskogo ob"yedineniya, Saratov (for Yakhtina).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

KULIYEV, S.M.; MAMEDOV, A.B.; IZMAILOV, T.Z.; SHAKHBAZBEKOV, K.B.; SHIKHALIYEV, F.A.; IOANNESYAN, R.A.; YAKH'YA ALI- YULLA OGLY

Sustaining formation pressure in gas-condensate pools by means of water injection. Trudy Azerb. ind. inst. no.19: 65-101 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Condensate oil wells)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

[illegible] EWT(m)/[illegible]/EWA(d)/EPA(sp)-2/RAEM(a)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)
[illegible] /0056/64/047/004/1463/1467

[illegible] ...akl'sayev, [illegible]

[illegible] Production of proton-antiproton pairs by colliding electron-positron beams

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 4, 1964, 1463-1467

TOPIC TAGS: pair production, proton, antiproton, colliding beam, electron beam, positron beam, polarization, angular distribution, energy distribution

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the production of proton-antiproton pairs in the reaction $e^- + e^+ = p + \bar{p}$, with account of the effects of the form factors and the longitudinal spin polarization of all the particles involved (although at present there is no experimental indication that electrons have a finite dimension). Expressions were obtained for the angular and energy distributions of the produced pairs. These expressions permit an examination of the

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effects of the form factors of the particles on these distributions and on the longitudinal spin correlation in this process. These calculations were made in the lowest order of perturbation theory, meaning that only single-photon exchanges between the electron-positron and proton-antipositron vertices are considered. This analysis is of interest in view of the possibilities that have been opened up by colliding-beam experiments designed to check on the applicability of quantum electrodynamics at very high energies. The angular dependence of the degree of longitudinal polarization of the proton-antiproton pairs shows that at small angles almost all the proton-antiproton pairs produced have a spin correlation -1, with the fraction of the pairs having a spin correlation +1 increasing with the angle. The energy dependence of the degree of longitudinal polarization shows that the fraction of proton-antiproton pairs with longitudinal spin correlation +1 increases with increasing electron energy. The energy dependence is very sensitive to the form factor of the proton, so that the longitudinal polarization for the extended proton is always larger than for the point proton. "In conclusion we thank R. K. Kerimov, A. I. Mukhtarov, and N. A. Guliyev for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 11 formulas.

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

L 15012-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047913

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Apr64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: NP	
NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 005	ATD PRESS: 3143	

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

L 64311-65 EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5012764 UR/0020/65/161/006/1317/1319

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. A.; Kerimov, B. K.; Sadykhov, F. S.; Yakh'yayev, R. Sh.

TITLE: Lepton annihilation of proton-antiproton pairs with account of the form factors and of the polarization correlations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, V. 161, no. 6, 1965, 1317-1319

TOPIC TAGS: particle interaction, correlation statistics, lepton, proton, electron, positron, muon, proton polarization

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the annihilation process $\tilde{p} + p \to \tilde{l} + l$ ($l = e^-$ or μ^-, $\tilde{l} = e^+$ or μ^+) with simultaneous account of the form factors of the proton and of the polarization correlation between all the particles participating in the process. The matrix element for the process is written out in the single-photon approximation and a formula is given for its differential cross section. The expression for the total cross section is obtained by differentiating over the angle and it is shown that the total cross section does not contain the proton-lepton pair polarization correlations. The results indicate that the energy dependence of the cross section of the annihilation process in question is very sensitive both to the form factors of the proton and to the polarization correlations of the produced lepton-antilepton pair. Inclusion of the form factors of the proton and of the

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L 6[illegible]311-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012764

spin states of the leptons reduces noticeably the total cross section as compared with the cross section for a pointlike proton; this is confirmed by the latest experimental data. This report was presented by N. N. Bogolyubov. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University); Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk AzerbSSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GP, NP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKH'YAYEV, R.Sh.

Formation of proton - antiproton pairs in opposing muon beams. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 20 no.6:49-54 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskoy fiziki Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted June 27, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

AGABEKOV, M.G.; ALLAKHVERDIYEV, R.A.; YAKH'YAYEV, R.Yu.

New data on the geology of the Donguzdyk fold area (Kobystan).
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.6:57-62 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

IVANOV, I., inzh.; YAKICHEV, G., inzh.

Light and shadow; two felt boot factories. Mest. prom. i khud. promys. 3 no.8:9-10 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Leningradskogo gorodskogo soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.

(Leningrad Province—Boots and shoes, Felt)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKICHEV, G.V.; MALEVSKIY-MALEVICH, P.S. [deceased]

Power testing of the ChM-450-2 and ChMM-450 carding machines. Izv.-vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.1:129-133 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Carding machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKICHEV, G.V.

New developments in equipment and technology of phototransposito-graphic fabric printing. Tekst. prom. 23 no.9:73-75 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor proyekta Proyektno-konstruktorskogo byuro Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Textile printing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKICHEV, G.V.

Calculating the power of the carding machine motor in relation to the increase of its speed. Tekst. prom. 24 no.3:33-37 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Proyektno-konstruktorskogo byuro Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKICHEV, G.V.

Electric driving of carding machines. Tekst. prom. 25 no.3: 72-74 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. proyektov Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta-3.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIK, M.

COUNTRY	:	MACEDONIA
CATEGORY	:	Cultivated Plants. M Grains. Legumes. Tropical Cereals.
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10890
AUTHOR	:	Yakik, M.
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	The Influence of Thomas Slag on the Yield and Quality of Wheat.
ORIG. PUB.	:	Sots. zemyodelstvo, 1958, 10, No. 1, 16-24.
ABSTRACT	:	No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIM, I., gvardii starshiy leytenant

Leader of communists in the company. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.22:47-49 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIM, S.M.

Some data on the treatment of hypertension with redergam. Vrach.delo no.8:873 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Sel'skaya uchastkovaya bol'nitsa s. Vyshkovo, Khustskogo rayona, Zakarpatskoy oblasti.
(HYPERTENSION) (ERGOTOXIN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIM, S.M.

Parenteral use of terramycin hydrochloride. Vrach.delo no.2:191 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Uchastkovaya bol'nitsa sela Vyshkovo, Khustskogo rayona, Zakarpatskoy oblasti.

(TERRAMYCIN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

L 09111-67 EWT(1) JK
ACC NR: AT6029428 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/004/0627/0629

AUTHOR: Yakim, S. M.

ORG: Rayon Hospital, Town of Khust, Transcarpathian Oblast (Rayonnaya bol'nitsa, g. Khust, Zakarpatskaya oblast)

TITLE: Effect of radioactive isotopes on immunologic reactions of animal organisms

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 627-629

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, vaccine, isotope, immunization, radiation sickness, bacterial disease

ABSTRACT: The study deals with formation of specific and group antibodies and the phagocytic activity of leukocytes after subcutaneous introduction of Co^{60} and I^{131} during 3-fold immunization with typhoid-dysentery vaccine. It was conducted for 5 months on 3 groups of 4 animals each. Group 1 received 4.8 microcuries Co^{60}, group 2—0.465 microcurios I^{131}, group 3--0.1 microcurios/kg body weight. The first 2 groups received the isotope with the 2nd vaccination and the 3rd received the first vaccination a month after the isotope. In the first 2 groups, the phagocytic index increased after the first vaccination, declined after the second and stayed on a consistently lower level than that of controls. This was more pronounced for I^{131} than for Co^{60}. In group 3, 2 out of 4 animals died from Pasteurella infection 3 days

UDC: 578.088.91:612.014.482

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

L 09411-67
ACC NR: AP6029428

after vaccination. Their phagocytic index proved very low. The other 2 developed increased agglutinin reaction and a phagocytic index approaching that of controls at a more rapid pace than the first 2 groups. All animals exhibited signs of radiation sickness, the first 2 groups to a lesser degree. There were no deaths. Tests for antibody titer, specific agglutinins to abdominal typhus antigen, paratyphoid B and dysentery antigen, and group agglutinins to paratyphoid A antigen were conducted 2 weeks after introduction of the isotope. The titer fell sharply, remained at a level for 5-10 days, then increased; a second immunization after 3 months led to increase of agglutinin titers in both controls and test animals. It was concluded that the isotopes introduced with the second immunization depressed the phagocytic index of leukocytes and the process of agglutinin production. This process evolved much faster in animals vaccinated 1 month after introduction of the isotope. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 24May65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIMANSKAYA, I.S.

Levels of analysis, synthesis, and abstraction in pupils of the fourth through the eighth grades in reading drawings [with summary in English]. Vop.psikhol. 5 no.1:114-126 Ja-F '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut psikhologii APN RSFSR, Moskva.
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIMANSKAYA, I.S.

Articles on educational and child psychology in "Studies" of pedagogical institutes. Vop.psikhol. 6 no.3:170-178 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Child study) (Educational psychology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

KUDRYAVTSEV, T.V.; YAKIMANSKAYA, I.S.

Problem of the study of technical thinking. Vop. psikhol. no.4: 3-20 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIMANSKAYA, I.

Development of thinking and the occupation. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.11:11-13 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIMANSKAYA, Ye. V.

Yakimanskaya, Ye. V. "Trichomonadic illnesses of women," Nauch. zapiski Gor'k in-ta dermatologii i venerologii i Kafedry kozhno-venerich. bolezney GGMI im. Kirova, Issue 12, 1948, p. 293-301

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIMANSKIY, V. V.
YAKIMANSKIY4V8V84ENG8

600

1. YAKIMANSKIY, V. V. Engineer

2. USSR (600)

Automobile Plant imeni Stalin "Hobs with Altered Pressure Angle and Tooth Pitch" Stank i Instrument, 12., No. 3, 1941.

9. [redacted] Report U-1503, 4 Oct. 1951

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIMANOVICH, V. G., Engineer

Chief of the Design Bureau of the Ural Automobile Plant imeni Stalin

"New Designs and Dosing Improvements in the Cutting Tool." Stanki I Instrument Vol. 15, Nosa. 7-8, 1944

BR-52059019

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

[redacted], V.S., Engineer

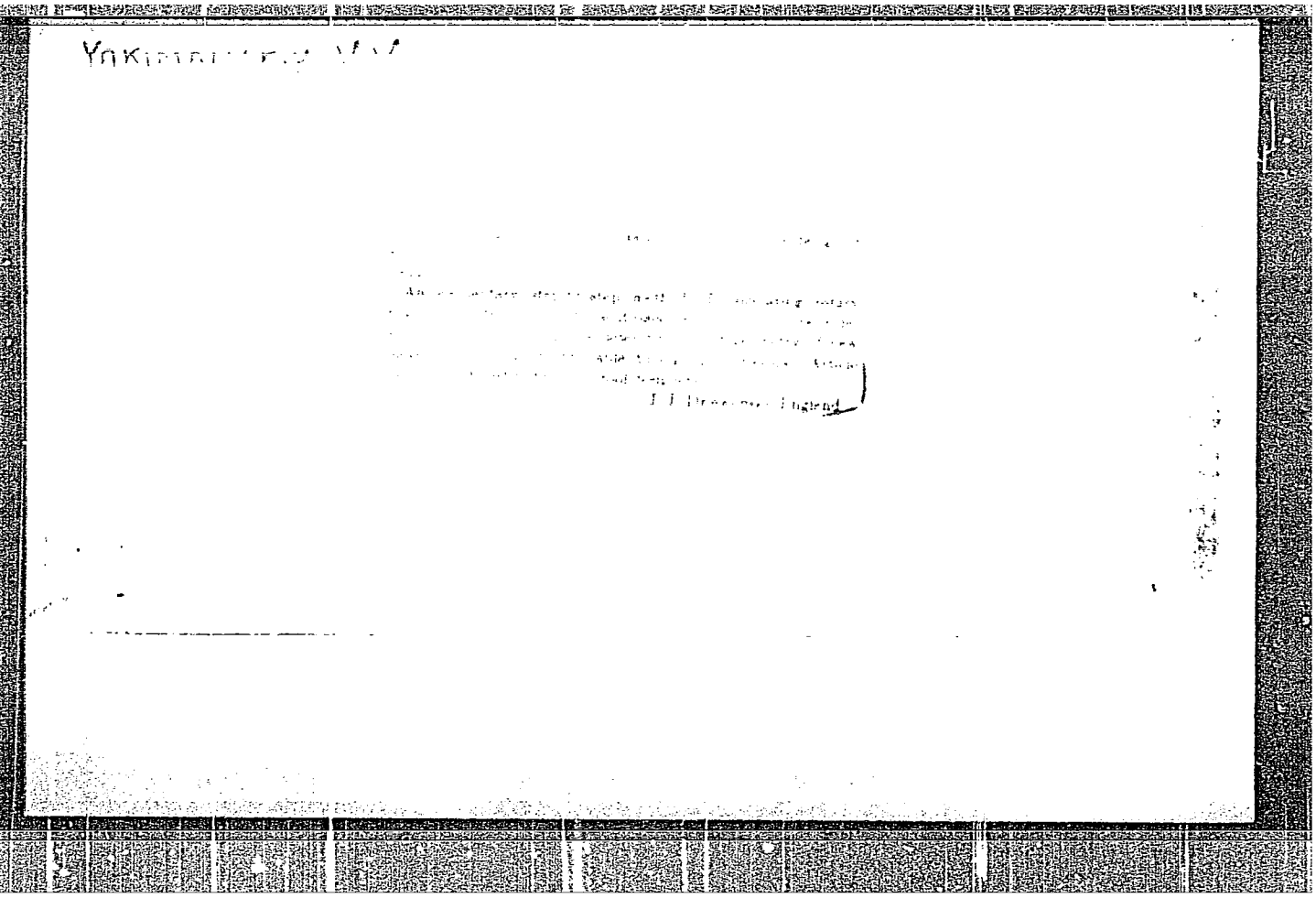
Chief of the Design Bureau of the Ural Automobile Plant imeni Stalin (-1944-)

"New Designs and Design Improvements in Cutting Tools." (Conclusion) Stanki I Instrument Vol. 15, No. 10-11, 1944

BR-52059019

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

25(2) SOV/19-59-4-242/317

AUTHORS: Lankin, P.A., Shepelyakovskiy, K.Z., Shklyarov, I.N., Kalashnikov, F.F., Shlyapin, N.A., and Yakimanskiy, V.V.

TITLE: A Machine for Hot and Cold Rolling of Teeth of Cylindrical Gears

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1959, Nr 4, p 52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 49d, 11. Nr 118259 (575092/16154 of 10 January 1956). Submitted to the Ministry of the Automobile Industry. A machine with a teeth-rolling gear synchronized by a gear transmission with the blank. To maintain a constant distance between the centers of the blank and the rolling gear, the profiling teeth of the latter are arranged in sectors on its circumference in such a way that the teeth on the blank are rolled in one full turn of thegear. The size of the teeth of the rolling gear is gradually increased from sector to sector.

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

YAKIMANSKIY, V. V., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "The development and investigation of new methods of preparing spiral-conic wheels". Moscow, 1959. 23 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Automotive Mech Inst), 110 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 144)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

18.5200

S/113/60/000/009/005/005
A002/A001

AUTHORS: Yakimanskiy, V. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Shlyapin, N.A., Kirichinskiy, I. I., Shklyarov, I. N., Kalashnikov, S. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A New Technology of Manufacturing Helical Bevel Gears Using the Method of Hot Knurling of Teeth

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 9, pp. 39-43

TEXT: The technology and the equipment used for the manufacture of helical bevel gears by hot knurling is described. This new production process and problems connected with it were investigated by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of Automobile Industry Technology) in cooperation with the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev. Used for the manufacture of helical bevel gears of ЗИЛ-157 (ZIL-157) and ГАЗ-51 (GAZ-51) vehicles, the new technology will result in a saving of 4 kg of alloy steel per gear. The equipment formerly used for preliminary cutting of the gear teeth is no longer necessary. The capital spendings required for the special equipment are paid off within 1 to 1.5 years.

Card 1/3

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A002/A001

A New Technology of Manufacturing Helical Bevel Gears Using the Method of Hot Knurling of Teeth

The new method of generating gear teeth consists in the successive local deformation of the surface layer of the gear blank, heated to a plastic state by high-frequency induction current. The deformation is effected by a gear knurling tool having the shape of a bevel gear. The coordinated rotation of the blank and the tool during the teeth knurling process ensures a rigid and short kinematic chain, which is one of the most important features of a gear knurling machine. The research into hot knurling of helical bevel gears was performed on an experimental gear knurling machine (shown in Fig. 2). Formulae are given for calculating the force required for gear teeth knurling. The induction heating system is described. A ПВС-100/2500 (PVS-100/2500) 110-kw high-frequency generator is used for this purpose; its operating frequency is 2,500 cps. The principal circuit diagram is given (Fig. 6). Provisions were made in the experimental teeth knurling machine for performing the knurling operation under shielding gas. Graphite lubrication of the teeth of the knurling tool has a favorable effect on the tooth shaping process. Furthermore, the shape and the dimensions of the gear blank are of great importance. The gear blank is produced by stamping, for example from 12Х2Н4А (12Kh2N4A) steel. It is machined on a

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

S/113/60/000/009/005/005
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lathe prior to hot knurling of the gear teeth. Heat treatment after the knurling operation is necessary, since the gear teeth have been hardened during the cooling-off period immediately after knurling. After tempering, the gears are machined on a lathe and on a grinding machine and are finished on a gear broaching machine. The final operations are the same as those used in the manufacture of helical bevel gears by conventional methods. After the final heat treatment, the depth of the hardened layer amounts to 1.2-1.5 mm and its hardness HRC $\geqslant$ 58, while the hardness of the teeth cores is HRC 35-40. The structure of the hardened layer contains martensite and residue austenite, thus existing requirements are met. The precision of helical bevel gears manufactured according to this method is not below that of gears manufactured according to conventional methods, while their strength characteristics are even higher according to tests performed at the Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev. The entire teeth knurling process (not counting the time required for mounting the blank) lasts about 1.5 minutes. In conclusion it is said that the method of knurling of gear teeth should be used at automobile, tractor and other machinebuilding plants because of its advantages. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIITAvtoprom; Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev)

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

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S/792/62/000/000/001/004

AUTHOR: Yakimanskiy, V.

TITLE: Method of hot rolling of the teeth of bevel gears.

SOURCE: Progressivnyye metody proizvodstva zubchatykh koles i ikh tekhnologichnost'. Mosk. gor. nauchno-tekhn. obshch-vo mashinostr. prom. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962, 33-66.

TEXT: The paper describes the results of a development of HF-current heating of gear blanks and the hot rolling of automotive bevel gears. The hot-rolling process of large-module bevel-gear teeth consists in the plastic deformation of the blank by the tooth-rolling tool, in a manner which approximates the conjugation of two tooth gears (Author's Certificate no.116,884 dated January 3, 1955). The kinematics of the tool and the desired gear is briefly explained, both for straight-tooth and for spiral bevel gears. A cross-section shows the arrangement of the tool, the blank, and the synchronizing drive-gear aggregate. Another cross-section shows the design of the gear-rolling machine, comprising the above-defined rolling and synchronizing mechanism, and the induction-heating equipment. Rotation is at 30-50 rpm; the blank is inductively heated. The synchronizing gears are meshed and rolling contact established by lowering the rolling aggregate into position. Upon termination of the advancing motion, the rolling of the gear teeth continues until the temperature has dropped sufficiently. The range of gear sizes achievable by this method is analyzed.

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7

Method of hot rolling of the teeth of bevel gears. S/792/62/000/000/001/004

The theory of the process whereby teeth are formed through the plastic flow of the blank metal into the cavities of the tool, and of the forces arising therein, is developed from an elementary consideration of local deformations and forces and their integration. The basic method thus set forth has been employed by the NIITAvtoprom (Scientific Research Institute of the Technology of the Automobile Industry) to design and by the Moscow Automobile Factory imeni Likhachev to construct a gear-rolling machine, the basic characteristics of which are listed. The flow pattern of the blanks is discussed. Experimental work indicated that the maximal pressure exerted on the tool (50 tons) did not afford much reserve, so that operation had to proceed at maximum pressure. Typical advance-versus-number-of-revolutions curves are shown. The variation in rate of heating of various points on the blank is illustrated graphically. Typical values are: Center of blank at 1,150°C, inner face 1,000°, outer face slightly above 900°. The importance of an adequate heating of the outer region prompted the provision of more intense outer heating by means of an annularly-shaped HF heater. The nonuniform hardening process occurring as a result of the heating-rolling-and-cooling process is qualitatively discussed and illustrated by actual H_{RC} measurements. Microstructural analysis of the rolled gears showed: (1) Following the rolling of the teeth: (a) the structure along the profile of the tooth and through the intensely-heated zone is sorbitoid-perlitic; (b) the zone below the intensely-heated zone has a large-grain structure consisting of sorbitoid perlite plus ferrite; (c) the transition between the two zones is gradual. (2) After

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961820016-7"

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Method of hot rolling of the teeth of bevel gears. S/792/62/000/000/001/004

tempering at T=670°C with 2-hr soaking in the furnace and water cooling: (a) In the profile and intensely-heated zone the fine-grain sorbitic structure has a H_{R_C} of 15-17; (b) in the zone underneath the intensely heated zone a sorbitic structure, oriented along the initial large-grain structure, with separate ferritic regions, exhibits a H_{R_C} of 14-15. Thus, the rolling operation improves the structure, but requires the additional operation of normalization of the rolled bevel gears. The accuracy problem is briefly examined, and a comparison between rolled and rolled-plus-machining-finished gears is shown. A cost comparison for a typical bevel gear of the ЗИЛ-151 (ZIL-151) automobile is shown in a 2-page tabulation in terms of billet-weight history, machine minutes, and man minutes. The productivity of one gear-rolling machine is 60,000 gears per year, against 20,000 gears per year of a Gleason-type tooth cutter; the difference in waste of highly-alloyed steel amounts to 240 tons in favor of the rolling machine. The cost of a rolling machine approximates 25,000 new rubles; for every two machines a 100-kw generator costing 5,000 rubles is required. The annual saving, primarily in material but also in labor, amounts to approximately 50,000 rubles. Thus, the capital investment is amortized in approximately one year. There are 17 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

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CHEBANOV, Kh. K., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; YAKIMASHKO, Ye. Ye., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Characteristics of the clinical aspects of peptic ulcer in young people. Vrach. delo no.7:20-22 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(PEPTIC ULCER)

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YAKIMASHKO, O.Ye. (Blagoveshchensk-na-Amure, ul. Lenina, d.57,kv.13)

Case of the formation of a pseudoaneurysm of the femoral artery following an intra-arterial infusion of novocaine. Klin. khir. no.10:67-69 O '62. (MIRA 16:7)

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(FEMORAL ARTERY—DISEASES)
(ANEURYSMS) (NOVACAINE)

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