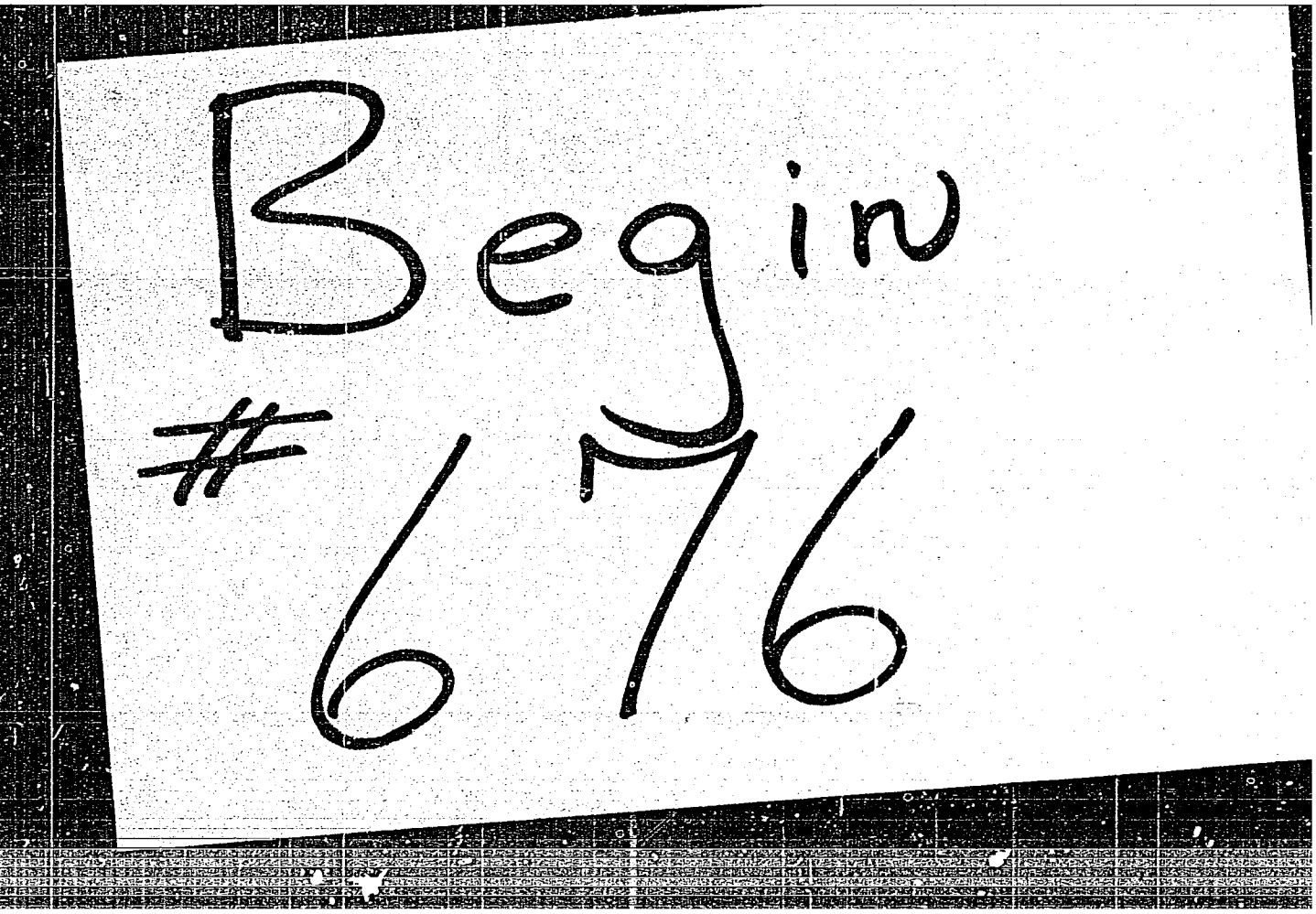

YARGSH, A.Ya.

Determining the depth of occurrence of disturbing masses according to the results of magnetic and gravity observations. Geol. i geofiz. no.9:99-105 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut imeni Vakhrusheva.

L 29537-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AP6010205 SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/66/000/001/0108/0118

34
B

AUTHOR: Yarmosh, N. A.

ORG: Institute of Technical Cybernetics AN BSSR (Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki AN BSSR)

TITLE: Analysis of the operation of a magnetic decoder

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichanykh navuk, no. 1, 1966, 108-118

TOPIC TAGS: digital decoder, magnetic hysteresis, hysteresis loop, magnetic core

ABSTRACT: The decoder in question produces in response to an arbitrary binary m-digit number an output signal which is fed to a single bus corresponding to this digit only. The actual decoder in question, whose operation is based on the use of non-ideal rectangularity of the hysteresis loop of the cores, was described by the author earlier (Vestsi AN BSSR ser. fiz.-tekhn. navuk, No. 3, 1964). The method in which the output signal is generated is described and an advantage is claimed for it in that it requires no timing pulses and that the output is produced in a single step, thus increasing the operating speed. The output signal is determined in terms of the change occurring in the magnetic flux with an allowance for the non-ideal rectangularity of the hysteresis loop. Equations are then

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L 29537-66

ACC NR: AP6010205 O

derived for the power drawn by the decoder, the power delivered to the load, and the efficiencies for different input signals. The effect of the inhibiting field of the core producing the output signal on the operation of the decoder, and the limitations imposed on the inhibiting field by different operating requirements are also discussed. It is stated in the conclusion that the results of this analysis, taken in conjunction with the experimental tests of the decoder (Izvestiya vuzov SSSR, Proborostroyeniye, No. 1, 1965) lead to the deduction that a decoding method based on the deviation of the hysteresis loop from an ideal rectangle offers many advantages. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 28 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 090ct65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 LS

ACCESSION NR: AT4035423 S/0000/63/000/000/0390/0398

AUTHOR: Yarmosh, N. A.

TITLE: A trigger-controlled ferrite-triode cell

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam i po beskontaktny*m magnitny*m elementam avtomatiki. 3d, Minsk. Ferrity* i beskontaktny*ye elementy* (Ferrites and noncontact elements); doklady* soveshchaniya. Minsk, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 390-398

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, triode, ferrite triode, trigger control, trigger controlled triode, trigger controlled ferrite triode, computer

ABSTRACT: The author describes a trigger-controlled ferrite-triode cell and discusses its merits as an important element in digital computers, being responsible for their smaller overall dimensions, speed, reliability and relative economy. Ferrite-triode cells are easily fabricated, can sustain wide parameter ranges of all parts and cycling pulses, consume little energy, exhibit high temperature-stability and permit feed voltage deflection. The article illustrates: the operating principles of the cell and control trigger: a decimal-system algebraic adder composed of logical coding circuits controlled by triggered ferrite-triode cells; a 4-ferrite-triode decimal-to-binary code conversion

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035423

circuit; and the whole operating process of a trigger-controlled ferrite-triode cell-based adder of an electronic digital computer. Fundamental in the design is the equation

$$R_k = \frac{E_k}{I_{k\max}} - R_{t.s.} \qquad (1)$$

where E_k is the collector feed voltage, $I_{k\max}$ is the maximum admissible collector triode current in the pulse, and R is the mean switch triode resistance in the saturated state. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63 DATE ACQ: 07May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

2/2

Card

YARMOSH, N.A.; GONCHAROVA, V.K.

Magnetic pulse decoder in the BPM-20 control system. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.1:67-73 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR. Rekomendovana kafedroy vychislitel'noy matematiki Beloruddkogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

YARMOSH, N.A. [IArmash, M.A.]

Pulse magnetic discriminator and its application in computer technique. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:18-23 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

L 09[illegible]-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GD

ACC NR: AT6026907 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0195/0201

AUTHOR: Yarmosh, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Unipolar impulse magnetization of ferrites with rectangular hysteresis loops

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam. 4th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva ferritov (Physical and physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 195-201

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, magnetization, hysteresis loop, magnetic field, time measurement

ABSTRACT: Static hysteresis loops of 0.25 VT ferrite cores were used to obtain the residual induction $+B_r$ during unipolar impulse magnetization. The ascending portion (change in induction from $+B_r$ to $+B_m$) was recorded on a special apparatus, having two unipolar impulse generators switched into a magnetization winding. The impulse field H_1 was adjustable and provided a stable original condition $+B_r$. , while the working impulse field H_2 ranged from 0 to 8 a/cm building up in 0.03 to 0.1 microsec. Changes in induction ΔB during unipolar magnetization were given as functions of H_1, and the dependence $dB/dt = f(H)$ was determined by graphically integrating the oscillograph voltage at different values of B = constant. Thus the dynamic characteristics of ferrites

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ACC NR: AT6028987

were found to be related by an equation of the form

$$dB/dt = r'_m (H-H_p),$$

where B is the induction in the core, r'_m is the constant resistance of the ferrite during unipolar impulse magnetization, H is the strength of the external field, and H_p is the perpendicular cross section to the H axis. For 0.25 VT ferrite cores (4 × 2.5 × 1.6 mm), r'_m = 180 ohm/cm. Numerical methods were used to solve this equation for different impulse magnetization cycles at a constant initial condition (t = 0, $B = +B_r$) from experimental $B(t)$ curves. The values H, B, and dB/dt were given as functions of time, and the results verified the above equation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,09/ SUBM DATE: 22Dec65/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

YARMOSH, N.T.

Operations of FD series locomotives on an accelerated turnover schedule. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.8:78-79 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik depo g.Belgorod.
(Locomotives--Performance)

YARMOSHCHUK, Z.G.

Storage of sugar beets in high storage piles. Sakh. prom. 33 no.8:48-49 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Babino-Tomakhovskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar beets--Storage)

YAROSHENKO, M.F.; SPASSKIY, A.A., akademik (Kishinev)

Control of agricultural pests; valuable experience gained by the Zoological Institute of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences. Priroda 52 no.12:75-79 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Yaroshenko).
2. AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Spasskiy).

YARMOSHENKO, N.P.

Raising carp in Nikopol District, Dnepropetrovsk Province. Trudy Inst.gidrobiol.AN URSR no.32:149-152 '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(Nikopol District--Fish culture)

MOVCHAN, V.A.; YARMOSHENKO, N.P.

Outstanding Russian ichthyologist O.A.Grimm and his role in the development of Russian pond culture [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur. 35 no.9:1370-1378 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut gidrobiologii Akademii nauk USSR.
(Grimm, Oskar Andreevich) (Fish culture)

CHAPLINA, A.M.; YARMOSHENKO, N.P.

Food selectivity of young carp in the bodies of water of the steppe and wooded steppe zone of the Ukraine. Vop. ekol. 5:239-240 (62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut gidrobiologii Dnepropetrovskogo universiteta i Kiyevskiy institut gidrobiologii AN UkrSSR.
(Ukraine--Carp) (Ukraine--Fishes--Food)

YARMOSHENKO, N.P.

Ecology of rearing young carp in nursery ponds of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Vop. ekol. 5:254-255 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut gidrobiologii AN SSSR, Kiyev.
(Ukraine--Carp)

YARMOSHENKO, P.

Ukraine - Cotton Growing

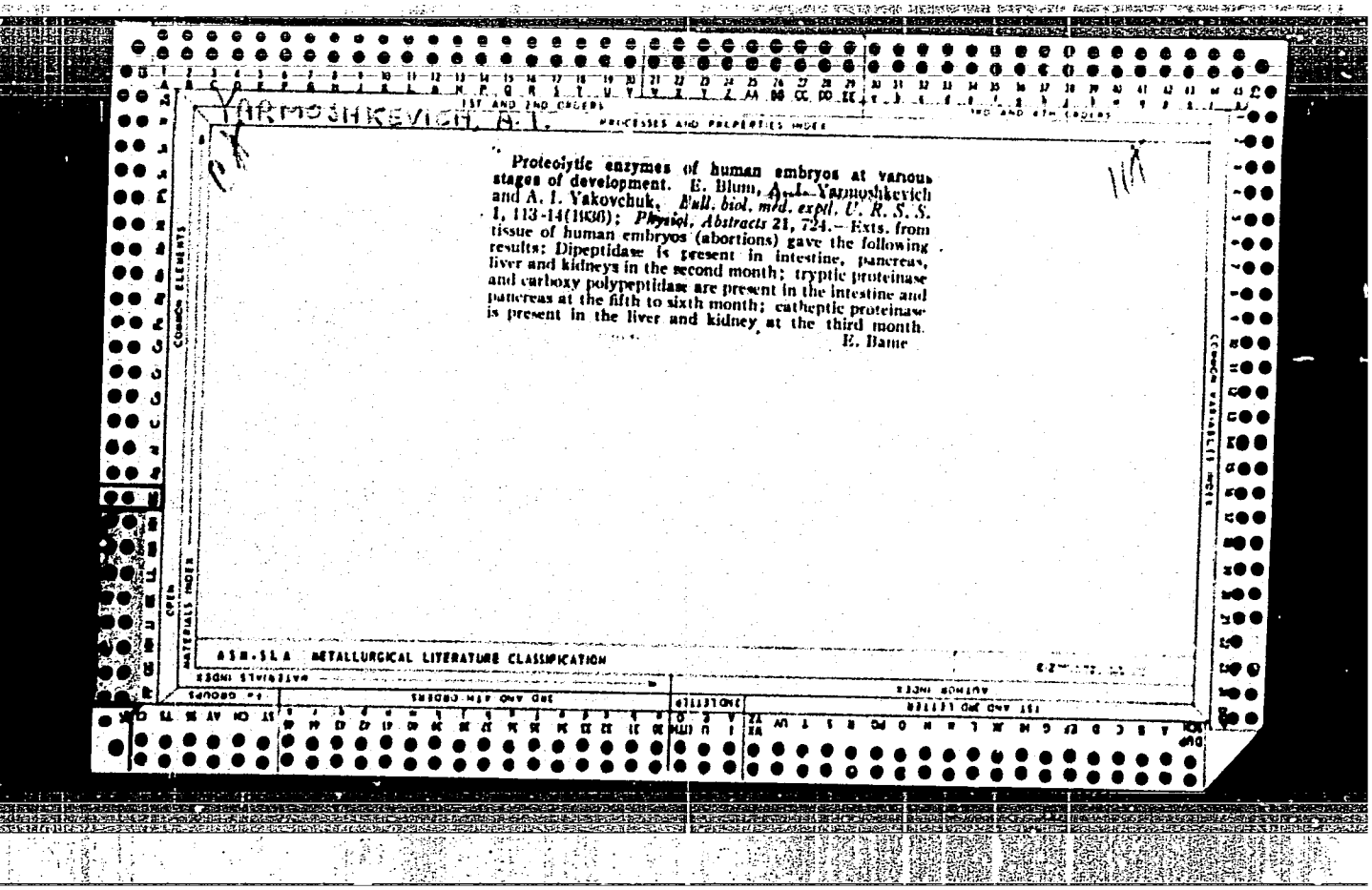
Development of cotton growing in the Ukraine. Khlopkovodstvo No. 5, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

YARMOLINSKIY, Ye. A.; GOLOVIN, V.V.

Depth of the layer of constant annual ground temperature in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no.19:17-20 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra melioratsii Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta. Predstavleno Institutom pochvovedeniya, melioratsii i irrigatsii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan--Earth temperature) (Tajikistan--Earth temperature)



YARMOSHKEVICH, A. I.

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Various Preparations V-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 23406

Author : Iarmoshkevich A.I., Garumiants L.K., Babaev R.A.
Inst : Uzbek Agricultural Institute
Title : The Physiological Action of Dorogov's Stimulator on Calves.

Orig Pub : Nauch. tr. Uzb. s-kh. in-t, 1956, 10, 141-143

Abstract : Under the impact of Dorogov's Stimulator the hemopoiesis was strengthened, the number of erythrocytes and Hb increased, the leukocytes grew in number and the index of physiological condition of RES rose.

Card : 1/1

AKHMEDZHANOV, M.A.; MUSIN, R.A.; MIRKAMILOV, A.; YARMUKHAMEDOV, A.R.

Devonian red formation in the Chatkal-Kurama Mountains and its copper potential. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.16:114-121 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

AZHMEDZHANOV, M.A.; MUSIN, R.A.; FEDOROVA, I.B.; YARMUKHAMEDOV, A.R.

Carbonate formations of the Middle Paleozoic in the Almalyk region. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.3:5-13 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Almalyk region---Rocks, Carbonate)

YARMUKHAMEDOV, A.R.

Petrochemistry of the Lower Middle Carboniferous volcanic formations in the northwestern part of the Kurama zonule. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.4:70-78 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki im. Kh.M.Abdullayeva AN UzSSR.

YARMUKHAMEDOV, Mukhtamid Shamukhamedovich; GLADYSHEVA, Ye.N., spets. red.; SEVOST'YANOVA, N., otvet. po vypusku; MUKHAMED'ZHANOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Economic geography of the Kazakh S.S.R.; textbook for the teachers of Kazakhstan schools] Ekonomicheskaia geografiia Kazakhskoi SSR; uchebnoe posobie dlia uchitelei shkol Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1959. 150 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Kazakhstan—Economic geography)

YARMUKHAMEDOV, Mukhtamid Shamukhamedovich, kand. geogr. nauk; OSADCHIY, F.Ya., red.

[Most important changes in the geography of the national economy of Kazakhstan in 40 years]Vazhneishie izmereniia v geografii narodnogo khoziaistva Kazakhstana za 40 let. Alma-Ata, Ob-vo po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znanii Kazakhskoi SSR, 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Kazakhstan--Economic geography)

YARMUKHAMEDOV, M SH

Ekonomicheskaya Geografiya Kazakhskoy SSR by M. Sh Yarmukhamedov (1) G. Konkashpayev. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoye Uchpedgiz, 1960.

87 p. Illus., Maps.

Title and text in Kazakh.

"Uchebnoye Posobiye Dlya 9 Klassa."

YARMUKHAMEDOV Mukhtamid Shamukhamedovich

[Economic geography of the Kazakh S.S.R.; student text-book for the faculties of natural history and geography of Kazakhstan pedagogical institutes] Ekonomicheskaia geografiia Kazakhskoi SSR; uchebnik dlia studentov estestvenno-geograficheskikh fakul'tetov pedagogicheskikh institutov Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Mektep, 1964. 249 p. illus., maps. (MIRA 18:9)

YARMUKHAMEDOV, Sh.

Asymptotic evaluation of coefficients for a certain class of integral functions. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.5:30-36 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.
(Functions, Entire)

YARMUKHAMEDOV, Sh.

Growth of functions harmonic within a cylinder and growing at its boundary together with the normal derivative. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:567-569 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Samarkandskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.Navoi. Predstavleno akademikom M.V.Keldyshem.

YARMUKHAMEDOV, SH. KH.

[redacted]: YARMUKHAMEDOV, Sh. Kh.

"X-ray Study of the Mechanism of the Fatigue in Metal Single Crystals at Room and Low Temperatures"

a report presented at Symposium of the International Union of Crystallography Leningrad, 21-27 May 1959

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1961, No. 1, p. 315, # 1E310

AUTHORS: Terminasov, Yu. S., Yar-Mukhamedov, Sh. Kh.

TITLE: X-Ray Examination of Aluminum Single Crystals Fatigue at Room and Low Temperatures

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Leningr. inzh.-ekon. in-ta", 1959, No. 28, pp. 28-35

TEXT: The authors studied fatigue of aluminum single crystals by the X-ray method of "increasing" interference spots. This method enables one to observe the changes in the fine structure of spots after each stage of testing. Alternating bending with various amplitudes was investigated at room temperature and that of liquid nitrogen. In the beginning of the room temperature test, an intense formation of domains in the crystal takes place. As the tension of the cycle grows, the process of granulation proceeds faster, dimensions of the domains formed increase, and granulation begins to prevail over plastic deformation of sliding. At low temperatures the increase of tension of the cycle produces the same effect as temperature rise at the constant tension of testing. An increase of fatigue

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X-Ray Examination of Aluminum Single Crystals Fatigue at Room and Low Temperatures

strength is observed with the temperature drop. The higher is tension of the cycle at low temperatures, the less an increase of durability in comparison with that at room temperature. Prior to fracturing, most spots on the roentgenogram are stretched into arcs and give rise to Debye rings. A possible mechanism of processes at alternating loading of a crystal is proposed and analyzed.

L. Mirkin

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

YAR-MUKHAMEDOV, Sh. Kh.

24(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3240

Leningrad. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut

Primeneniye rentgenovykh luchey k issledovaniyu materialov (Application of X-Rays in the Study of Materials) [Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningradskogo univ., 1959. 125 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 28) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): Yu. S. Terminasov, Professor, and T. N. Smirnova, Docent; Ed. (Inside book): N. I. Busorgina; Tech. Ed.: S. D. Vodolagina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for specialists and students in educational institutions working in x-ray analysis.

COVERAGE: This book contains 12 studies prepared by the staff of the Department of Physics and of other departments of the Leningrad Engineering and Economics Institute in cooperation with industrial enterprises. The studies deal with the fatigue of metals and alloys, wear of metals due to friction, and the state of surface layers of metals subjected to preliminary hardening.

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The scientists applied the x-ray method of analysis to polycrystalline metals and alloys, to single crystals of metals, and to tempered and surface hardened steel. Residual stresses due to thermal treatment (Type I) and grinding (Type III) are the subject of a special study with a view to their role in the development of surface cold-hardening and their influence on the grinding process. Considerable attention is paid to the force-feed metal-cutting method of V. A. Kolesov, and to a method of surface hardening of metals by shot blasting. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Application of X-Rays (Cont.) SOV/3240

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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TERMINASOV, Yu.S.; YAR-MUKHAMEDOV, Sh.Kh.

X-ray study of the deformation of the atomic crystal lattice of single crystals of aluminum, copper and Armco iron at room and low temperatures. Uch. zap. Kir. zhen. ped. inst. no. 4:29-50 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Crystal lattices) (Metals--Thermal properties)

YAR-MUKHAMEDOV, Sh. Kh., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "X-ray investigation of the fatigue mechanism of single crystals of aluminum, copper, and Armco iron at room temperatures and lower." Frunze, 1960. 10 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education, Kirgiz State Univ); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 140)

YARMUKHAMEDOV, T.A.; KORNEYCHUK, G.P., inzh.; LEVIKOV, G.I.

Technical progress at the Katta-Kurgan Oil-Extraction Combine.
Mazl.-zhir. prom. 27 no. 4:36-38 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Katta-Kurganskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat.
(Katta-Kurgan--Oil industries)

GOVOR, V.M., inzh.; ISMAILOV, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YARMUKHAMEDOV, U.Z., inzh.; SOSNOVSKAYA, B.Ya., inzh.; KRIVORUCHKO, V.N., inzh.

Cooling of cottonseed oil cake prior to storage. Masl.-zhir.prom. 29 no.2: 40-41 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Upravleniye pishchevoy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Uzbekskoy SSR (for Govor). 2. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (for Ismailov, Yarmukhamedov, Sosnovskaya). 3. Yangiyul'skiy maslozhirovoy kombinat (for Krivoruchko).

(Oil cake—Storage)

MAGOMEDOV, Kh.A.; YAHMUKHAMEDOV, Yu.N.

Defects of growth of epitaxial films of gallium arsenide.
Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.12:2120-2127 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Submitted May 31, 1965.

L 07836-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6024673 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/004/0673/0680

AUTHOR: Magomedov, Kh. A.; Yarmukhamedov, Yu. N.; Shoftal', N. I.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Influence of doping on the growth rate and morphology of epitaxial gallium arsenide films

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 673-680

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, semiconducting film, epitaxial growing, semiconductor impurity, stoichiometry, twinning

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the influence of Zn and Cd donors and Se and Te acceptors on the growth rate and structure of epitaxial films grown from the gas phase with the aid of a chemical reaction in an open system. The apparatus and the growth procedure were described earlier (in: Rost kristallov [Growth of Crystals] v. 6, Nauka, 1965, p. 388). The substrates used were gallium arsenide plates with various orientations and various types of conductivity. The results confirm earlier conclusions drawn by the authors (Kristall und Technik v. 1, no. 2, 1966) regarding the effect of stoichiometry of the components of the compound on the sub-

UDC: 548.0:539.23

Card 1/2

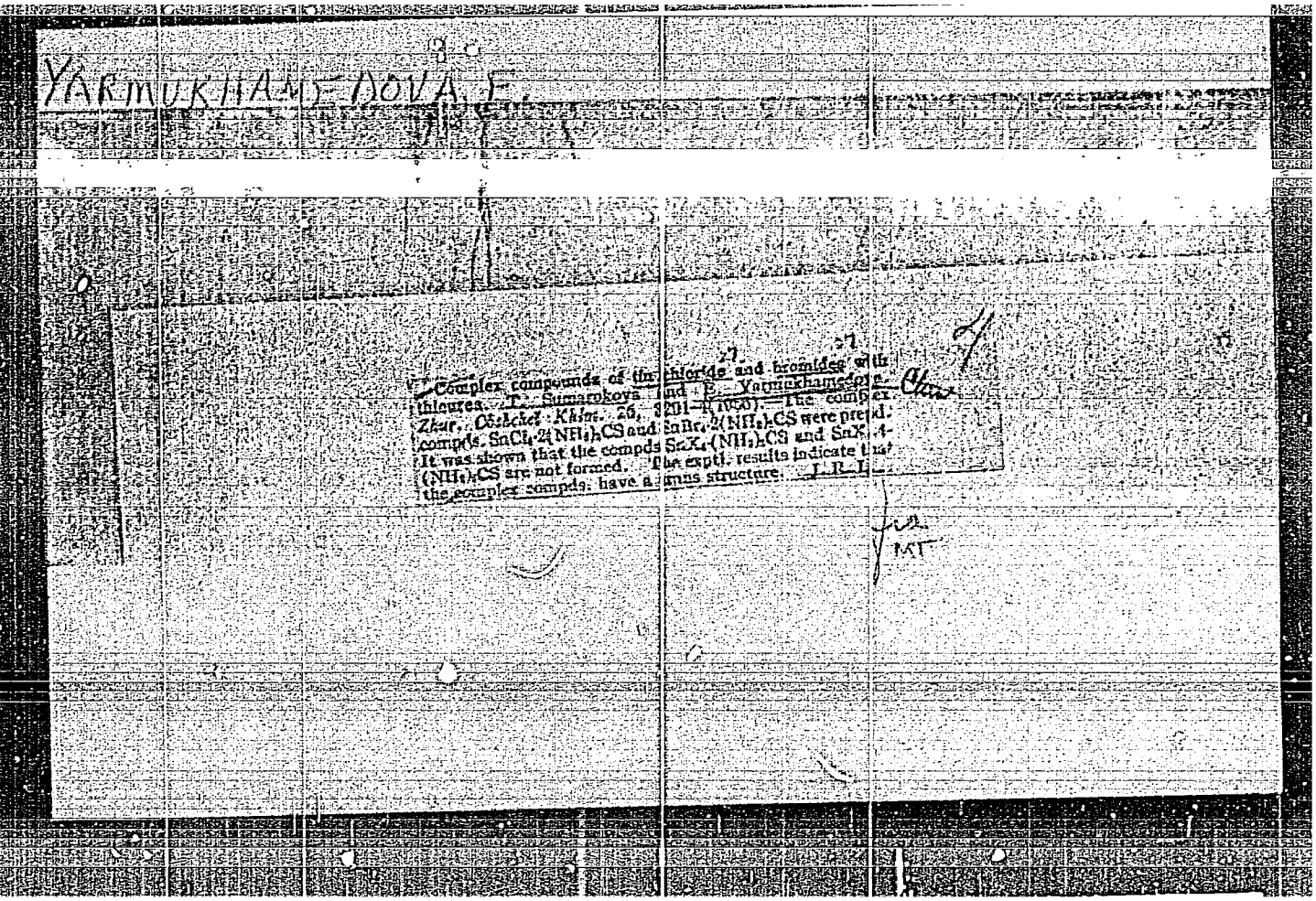
strate surface. They also show that the growth kinetics can be explained by assuming the presence of two chemical reactions during the formation of the film, which have equal probability at higher temperatures (500 -- 800°). This explains, in particular, the disappearance of excess arsenic when zinc and cadmium are introduced in the gas phase, and the resultant absence of twinning. The results also show that introduction of impurities contributes to a balance in the stoichiometry and thereby decreases the number of growth defects. Numerous details concerning the influence of doping on the growth rate in different directions and concerning the internal structure of the layers are reported. The authors thank V. G. Lyuttsau for an x-ray study of the crystals, O. S. Gordon for help with the experimental work, and Ye. I. Givargizov for critical remarks. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E. Sh.

YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E. Sh. -- "The Problem of the Structure of the Complex Compounds $SnCl_4$ and $SnBr_4$." Acad Sci Kazakh SSR. Inst of Chemical Sciences. Alma-Ata, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 5, Moscow, Feb 1956



YARMUKHAMEDOVA, F.

Complex compounds of tin chloride and bromides with thioures. T. Sumarokova and F. Yarmukhamedova. Zhur. Obshchei Khim., 26, 3201-4(1956). The complex compds. $SnCl_4 \cdot 2NH_2CS$ and $SnBr_4 \cdot 2(NH_2)_2CS$ were prepd. It was shown that the compds $SnX_4 \cdot (NH_2)_2CS$ and $SnX_4 \cdot (NH_2)_2CS$ are not formed. The expti. results indicate that the complex compds. have a trans structure. J. R. L.

YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E.

Complex compounds of tin chloride and bromide with glycine. T. Sumarokova and E. Yarmukhamedova. Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 26, 3295-301(1956).—The following complex compds. were prepd.: $SnCl_4 \cdot 2NH_2CH_2COOH$, $SnCl_4 \cdot 2NH_2CH_2COOH \cdot 2CH_2COOH$, $SnCl_4 \cdot 4NH_2CH_2COOH$, $SnBr_4 \cdot 2NH_2CH_2COOH \cdot 2CH_2COOH$, and $SnBr_4 \cdot 4NH_2CH_2COOH$. It was detd. that the complex compds. $SnX_4 \cdot NH_2CH_2COOH$ and $SnX_4 \cdot 6NH_2CH_2COOH$ do not exist. The trans structure of these compds. was established experimentally. J. Rovtar Leach.

AUTHORS: Yarmukhamedova, E. Sh., Sumarokova, T. N. 79-28-5-67/69

TITLE: Complex Compounds of Tin Chloride and Tin Bromide With Urea (Kompleksnyye soyedineniya khlornogo i bromnogo olova s mochevinoy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 5, pp. 1410 - 1412 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the systematic investigation of complex compounds of halides of tetravalent tin with organic compounds containing nitrogen and oxygen, the authors found that thiourea enters reaction with tin chloride and tin bromide with formation of a complex compound of the composition $SnX_4 \cdot 2(NH_2)_2CS$ (Reference 1). It was of interest for the authors to experience by investigations which way urea would react on the halides of tetravalent tin. Taking into account the similarity of urea with thiourea it was assumed that also the former had to form compounds of the same kind with tin chloride and tin bromide. Tin chloride was purified by repeated distillation and the fraction with the boiling temperature 109°C (690 mm) was stored in sealed ampoules. Tin bromide was treated the same way. The complex com-

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Complex Compounds of Tin Chloride and Tin Bromide With Urea

pound of tin chloride with urea was obtained by direct action of tin chloride on it without solvent - that of tin bromide the same way. Thus the complex compounds of tin chloride and tin bromide with urea of the following composition were synthetized: $SnCl_4 \cdot 2(NH_2)_2CO$ and $SnBr_2 \cdot 2(NH_2)_2CO$. These complex compounds are crystalline products, do not change in air or dissolve easily in organic media. There are 2 figures and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute for Chemical Sciences, AS Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957

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B005/B126

5.3700

AUTHORS: Sumarokova, T., Nevskaya, Yu., Yarmukhamedova, E.

TITLE: Complex Compounds of Halides of Tin and Titanium With Organic Compounds Containing C=O and -COC- Groups

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1705-1714

TEXT: The authors examined the reactions of $SnCl_4$, $SnBr_4$, and $TiCl_4$ with quinone, furfurol, and dioxane by cryoscopic titration. Eight diagrams show the resulting titration curves (dependence of the melting point depression on the composition of the system). In the $SnBr_4$-quinone system compounds formed whose composition could not be determined. The $SnCl_4$-diethyl oxalate system was also examined cryoscopically. A diagram shows the relation between melting point depression and composition and between molecular weight and composition of this system. The investigations yielded the following results: $SnCl_4$ and $TiCl_4$ form complex compounds with quinone and dioxane in the molecular ratio 1:1, as does $SnCl_4$ with diethyl oxalate and $SnBr_4$ with

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Complex Compounds of Halides of Tin and Titanium With Organic Compounds Containing C=O and -COC- Groups

S/079/60/030/05/64/07[illegible]
B005/B12[illegible]

dioxane. The complex compounds of $SnCl_4$, $SnBr_4$, and $TiCl_4$ with dioxane, of $SnCl_4$ with diethyl oxalate, and of $TiCl_4$ with quinone are to all appearances dimeric. The dimeric structure could only be proved with certainty for the complex compounds of $SnCl_4$ with quinone and diethyl oxalate. In the systems examined the following complex compounds also formed: $SnBr_4 \cdot 2C_5H_4O_2$, $TiCl_4 \cdot 2C_5H_4O_2$, and $TiCl_4 \cdot 2C_4H_8O_2$. The examinations carried out are described in detail in the experimental part. O. A. Osipov and collaborators (Ref. 13), N. S. Kurnakov and N. K. Voskresenskaya (Ref. 2) are mentioned. There are 9 figures and 15 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakhskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1959

Card 2/2

SUMAROKOVA, T.; YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E.

Interaction between amino acids and stannic chloride and iodide.
Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2441-2448 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut khimii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Amino acids)
(Tin chloride)
(Tin iodide)

YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E.Sh.; SUMAROKOVA, T.N.; BATYROVA, N.A.

Composition and conditions of formation of basic copper salts. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 15 no.2:45-50 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

YAKMUKHAMEDOVA, E.Sh.; NYUROVA, R.Kh.; SUMAROKOVA, T.N.

Conductometric titration of some solutions containing NH_4^+, Na^+, Cu^{2+}, Ni^{2+}, and SO_4^{2-} ions. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.khim.nauk 15 no.3:21-30 JL-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted February 9, 1965.

NEVSKAYA, Yu.A.; YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E.Sh.; SUMAROKOVA, T.N.

Reaction of tin bromide with dicarboxylic acid esters. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 15 no.1:19-29 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SILKINA, A.P.; YARMUKHAMEDOVA, Z.S.

Clinical aspects and treatment of porphyrin skin disease. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.3:27-30 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. -dotsent V.V.Teplits) Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIRGHIZISTAN--SKIN--DISEASES)
(PORPHYRIN AND PORPHYRIN COMPOUNDS)

YARMUKHAMETOV, A. I.

Forest Influences

Effect of forest belts on the harvest, Les i step' 5, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

YARMUKHAMETOV, A. I.

4562. YARMUKHAMETOV, A. I. terminologicheskiy slovar' po lesnomy delu. russko-bashkirskiy. Sost. Yarmukhametov A. I. Pod. Red. Dvorchetskoy T. S. i Baisheva T. G. UFA, Bashkir, Kn. izd., 1954. 68 s. 20 sm.(akad. nauk SSSR. Bashkir. Filial. in-t Istorii. Yazyka i Literatury). 500 ekz. 1 r. 60 k.- na obl. sost. ne ukazan. /54-55660/

494.343-316.4=91.71:634.9/634.9 (038)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1956

ATAKHODZHAYEV, A.K.; TUKVATULLIN, F.Kh.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, M.I.; EGAMKULOV, A.; YARMUKHAMETOV, G.D.

Rotary mobility and rigidity of certain molecules with two benzene rings. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.5:552-555 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Samarkhandskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

YARMUKHAMETOVA, D. Kh.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(4) C1C4

Synthesis of esters of phosphonic and thiophosphonic acids. XII. Addition of dialkyl phosphites to unsaturated dibasic acids and esters. A. N. Pudovik. *Bull. acad. sci. U.S.S.R., Classe sci. chim.* 1952, 821-4 (Engl. translation). See *C.A.* 47, 10467*e*. XIII. Addition of diethyl thiophosphite to ketones and aldehydes. A. N. Pudovik and M. A. Zametaeva, *Ibid.* 825-30. See *C.A.* 47, 10467*i*. XIV. Method of synthesis of esters of amino phosphonic acids. A. N. Pudovik and M. V. Korchemkina. Ibid. 831-5. See *C.A.* 47, 10468*f*. XV. Addition of esters of phenyl- and alkylphosphonous acids to esters of methacrylic and acrylic acids. A. N. Pudovik and D. Kh. Yarmukhametova, *Ibid.* 803-6. See *C.A.* 47, 10468*c*.

H. L. H.

11-11-54

YARMUKHAMETOVA, D.Kh.

PUDOVIK, A.N.; YARMUKHAMETOVA, D.Kh.

New synthesis of esters of phosphonic and thiophosphonic acids. XV. Addition of esters of phenyl- and alkylphosphonous acids to esters of methacrylic and acrylic acids. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk '52, 902-7. (MLRA 5:11)
(CA 47 no.20:10469 '53)

USSR/Chemistry - Organophosphorus Compounds Jul/Aug 52

"New Method for the Synthesis of Esters of Phosphonic and Thiophosphonic Acids. II. Addition of Dialkylphosphorous Acids to the Amide and Esters of Methacrylic Acid," A. N. Pudovik, D. Kh. Yarmukhametova, Chem Inst imeni Acad A. Ye. Arbuzov, Kazan' Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 4, pp 721-726

Finds that dialkylphosphorous acids add to the amide of methacrylic acid under the formation of 229T20

YARMUKHAMETOVA, D. Kh.

amides of dialkylphosphonoisobutyric acid. Obtains and describes products of the addn of higher dialkylphosphorous acids to methylmethacrylate and of diethylphosphorous acids to esters of methacrylic acid having various ester radicals.

229T20

YARMUKHAMETOVA, D. Kh.

Dissertation: "Synthesis of Esters of Phospho- and Thiophosphocarboxylic Acids by Addition of Partial [illegible]sters of Phosphorus Acids to Esters of Unsaturated Carboxylic Acids." Cand Chem Sci, Kazan' State U, Kazan' 1953

W-30928

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal, No. 5, Dec 1953, Moscow, AN USSR ([illegible])

YARMUKHAMETOVA, D. Kh.

USSR.

New method of synthesis of esters of phosphonic and thiophosphonic acids. XVI. Synthesis of esters of mono- and diphosphono and thiophosphonocarboxylic acids. [illegible] zov Chem. Inst., Kazan Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.) [illegible] Obshch. Khim. [illegible] 1954 [illegible] (Chem. [illegible] 1954 543-50 (Engl. translation); cf. C.A. 48, 4433e. To 8.5 g. (EtO)₂PSH and [illegible] g. CH_2:CHCO₂Me was added dropwise [illegible] action ceased; after 2 hrs. on a steam bath [illegible] g. (86%) (EtO)₂P(S)CH₂CH₂CO₂Me, b. [illegible] 110°, d_{20} 1.1[illegible]25, n^{20}_{D} 1.4652. This (4.3 g.) was heated 8 hrs. in a sealed tube with 15 ml. 1:1 HCl to 130-40°, yielding much [illegible]

[illegible]

BuO)₂P(S)CH₂CHMeCO₂CH₂CHMe₂, b. 145°, d_{20} 1.0[illegible], [illegible] (EtO)₂PSH and [illegible] CH:CHCO₂Et similarly gave (EtO)₂P(S)CHMeCH₂CO₂Et, b. 108.0°, d_{20} 1.1[illegible], n^{20}_{D} 1.4612, in 80% yield. (EtO)₂PSH and PhCH:CHCO₂Et, with EtONa, gave 76% [illegible] 158.5°, d_{20} 1.1278, n^{20}_{D} 1.5112; (EtO)₂PSH and di-Et maleate, with EtONa, gave 78% (EtO)₂P(S)CH(CO₂Et)CH₂CO₂Et, b. 146.5°, d_{20} 1.1319, n^{20}_{D} 1.4630. Similarly, EtP(O)(OEt)H (2.[illegible] g.) and 2.1 g. MeCH:CHCO₂Et with EtONa gave 1.7 g. [illegible] [illegible]

82–2.5° (from ... EtP(O)(OEt)H and PhCH:CH-

PhCH CH ... gave ... 844

EtP(O)(OEt)CH(CO₂Et)CH₂CO₂Et, ... 1.4510, d_{20} 1.1015, which hydrolyzed as above to 70% EtP(O)(OH)CH(CO₂H)CH₂CO₂H, m. 131–1.5° (by evapn. of aq. soln.; the product could not be recrystd.). (MeO)₂ ...

(10 g.) and ... CH(CO₂Et)P(O)(OEt)₂, $b_{0.4}$ 202°, n_D^{20} 1.4915, d_{20} 1.1754. Reaction of 16.8 g. (EtO)₂PSH and 9.1 g. PhC:C-CO₂Et with EtONa gave 2.6 g. (32%) (EtO)₂P(S)CPh:CHCO₂Et, b_1 168–9°, n_D^{20} 1.5360, d_{20} 1.1534, and 2.4 g. (15%) (EtO)₂P(S)CHPhCH(CO₂Et)P(S)(OEt)₂, b_1 212°, n_D^{20} 1.5371. Reaction of 4.2 g. EtP(O)(OEt)H with 3 g. PhC CCO₂Et gave 1.5 g. (30%) EtP(O)(OEt)CPh:CH-CO₂Et ... 1.5082 ... 1.054. Reaction of 7.2 ...

portions. ... established, but the disposition of the P on a separate ... atoms is expected. In all cases in which the catalyst ...

reagents, absolutely pure products could not be obtained owing to transesterification. XVII. Addition of esters of ethylphosphonous acid, dialkyl phosphites and dialkyl thiophosphites to unsaturated ketones. A. N. Pudovik, B. D. [illegible]

[illegible] action the mixt. was kept 20 min. on a steam bath and dist., yielding 6.9 g. [illegible]

[illegible] heating and stirring [illegible] MeEtCO and [illegible] g. powd. CaC₂ [illegible] on a steam bath, filtration, and distn. gave 25-30% EtCMe:CHCOEt, b. 163-5°. This (5.5 g.) and 6.1 g. $(EtO)_2POH$ treated as above with EtONa-EtOH, then heated on a steam bath 0.5 hr., gave 3.6 g. EtMeC(CH₂COEt)P(O)(OEt)₂, b. 124-6°, [illegible]

[illegible] POH with MeONa catalyst similarly gave 14.[illegible] g. PhCH(CH₂COEt)P(O)(OMe)₂, b. 195-6°, n_D^{20} 1.5140, d_{20} 1.1610. Similarly 8 g. ketone and 6.9 g. $(EtO)_2POH$ gave 9 g. PhCH(CH₂COEt)P(O)(OEt)₂, b. 184-5°, n_D^{20} 1.4971, d_{20} 1.1040. To 6.3 g. EtP(O)(OEt)H and 4.4 g. AcCH:CHMe, was slowly added satd. EtONa-EtOH (15 drops) and the mixt. heated 1 hr. on the steam bath, yielding 6.8 [illegible]

gave [illegible] d_{20} 1.0[illegible]. EtP(O)(OEt)H [illegible] gave 18% *PhCH*-
1.5188, d_{20} [illegible] with EtONa catalyst gave [illegible] 1.5090, d_{20}
EtCOCH [illegible] [illegible] *(CH₂COEt)P(O)(OEt)Et*, b_{4} 175-80° [illegible] similarly obtained 47%
1.1008. With EtP(O)(OBu)H was similarly [illegible] *PhCH(CH₂COEt)P(O)(OBu)Et*, b_{1} 190-8°, n^{20}_{D} 1.5109, d_{20}
1.0664. EtP(O)(OEt)H (4 g.) and 3.2 g. mesityl oxide with 25 drops satd. EtONa EtOH catalyst showed a long induction [illegible] and after 1 hr. [illegible] followed by vigorous reaction [illegible]

[illegible] 38% *Me₂C(CH₂Ac)P(O)(OBu)Et*, b_{4} 154-5° [illegible] d_{20} 1.0068. EtP(O)(OBu)H (7 g.) and 8 g. EtCMe:CH-COEt treated with 60 drops BuONa soln. yielded after a long induction period 55% *MeEtC(CH₂COEt)P(O)(OBu)Et*, b_{1} 176-7°, n^{20}_{D} 1.4541, d_{20} 1.0062. Generally the attachment of alkyl groups to the vinyl radical of the unsatd. ketone slows down the addn. of the [illegible] requires larger amts. of the basic catalyst. G. M. Kosolapoff

Ярмухаметова Д. Х.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis of organophosphorous compounds

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 24/52

Authors : Arbuzov, B. A. Academician, and Yarmukhametova, D. Kh.

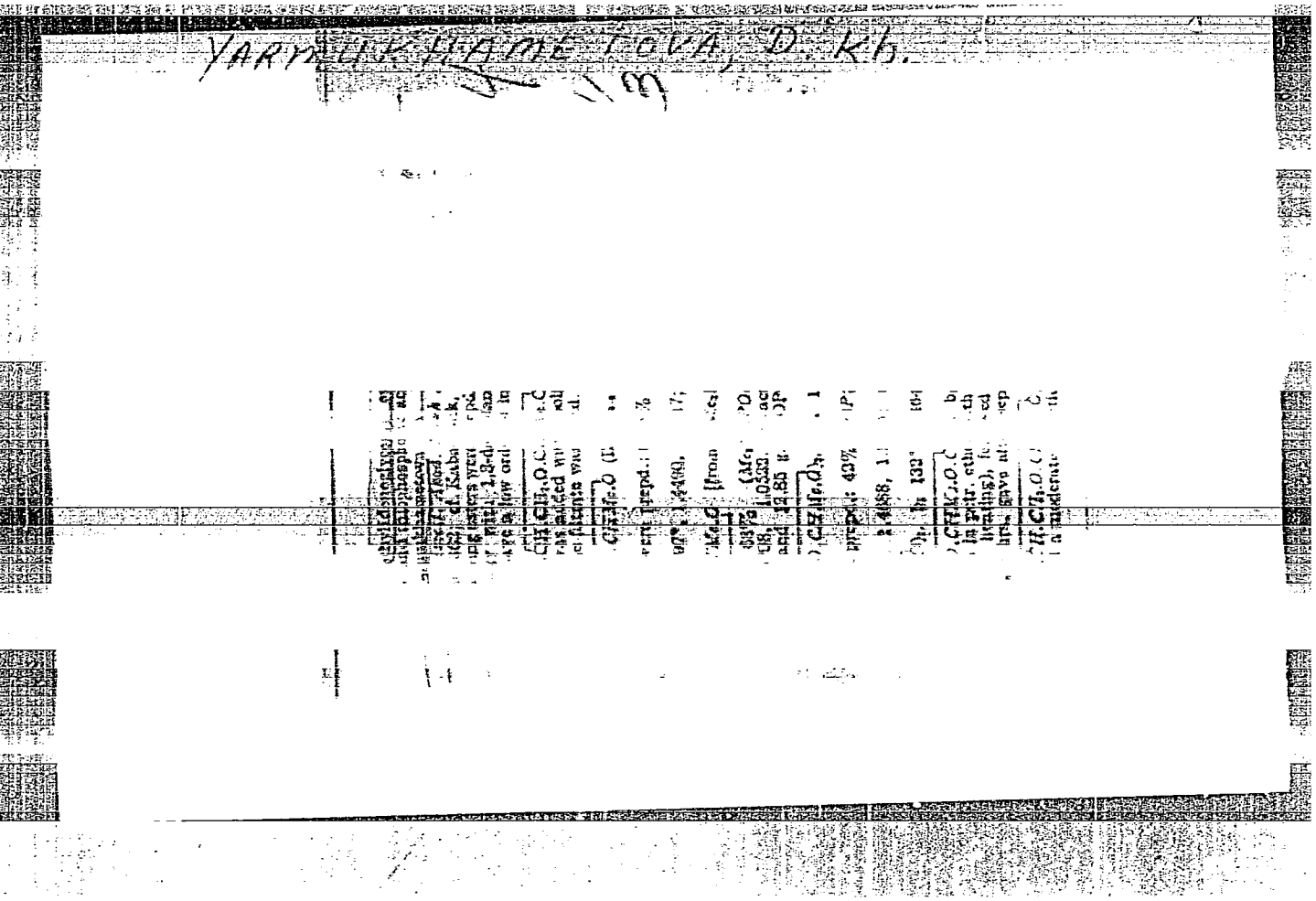
Title : Esters of dimethylamidophosphorous and dimethylamidothiophosphoric acids

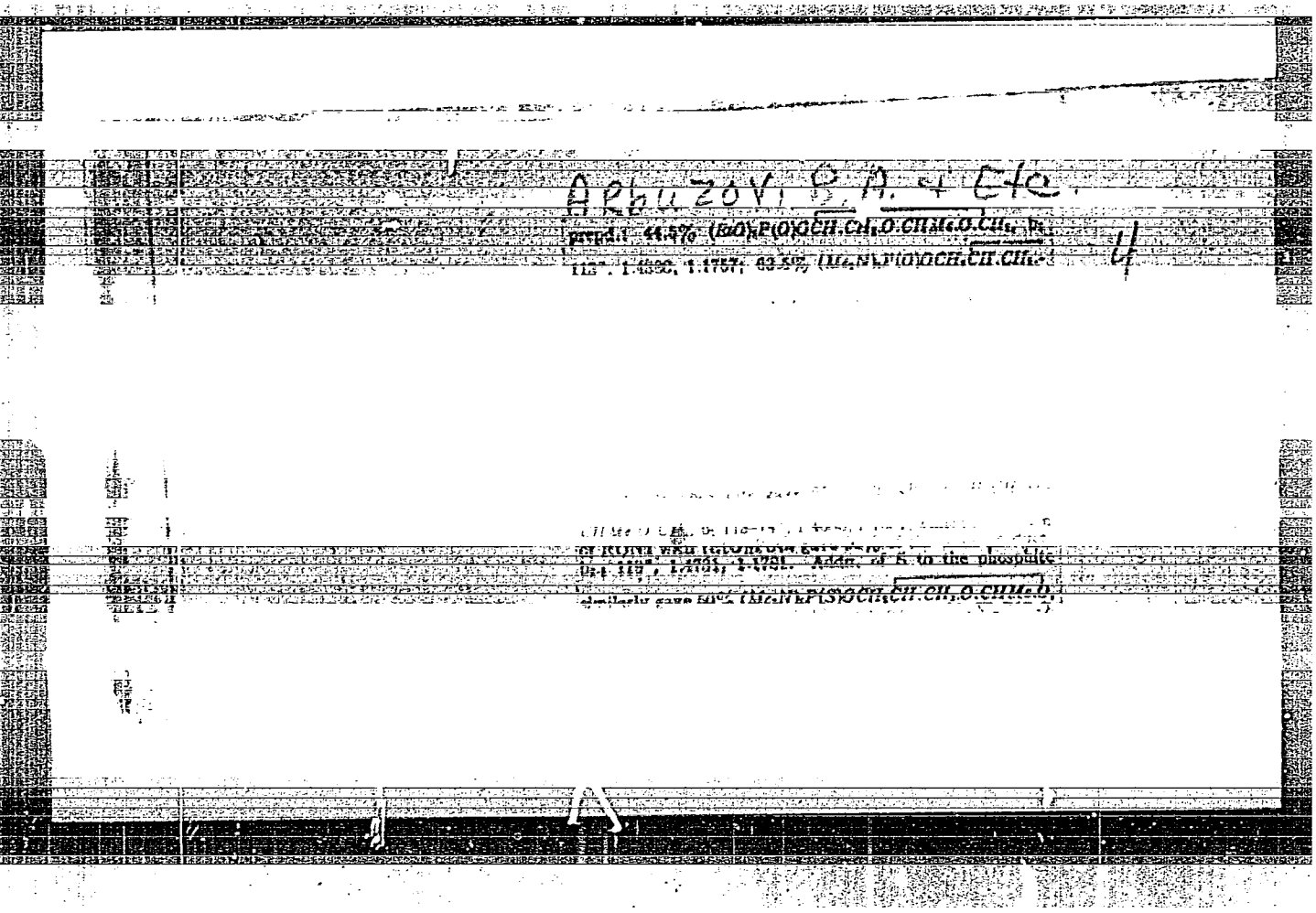
Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 675-677, Apr 1, 1955

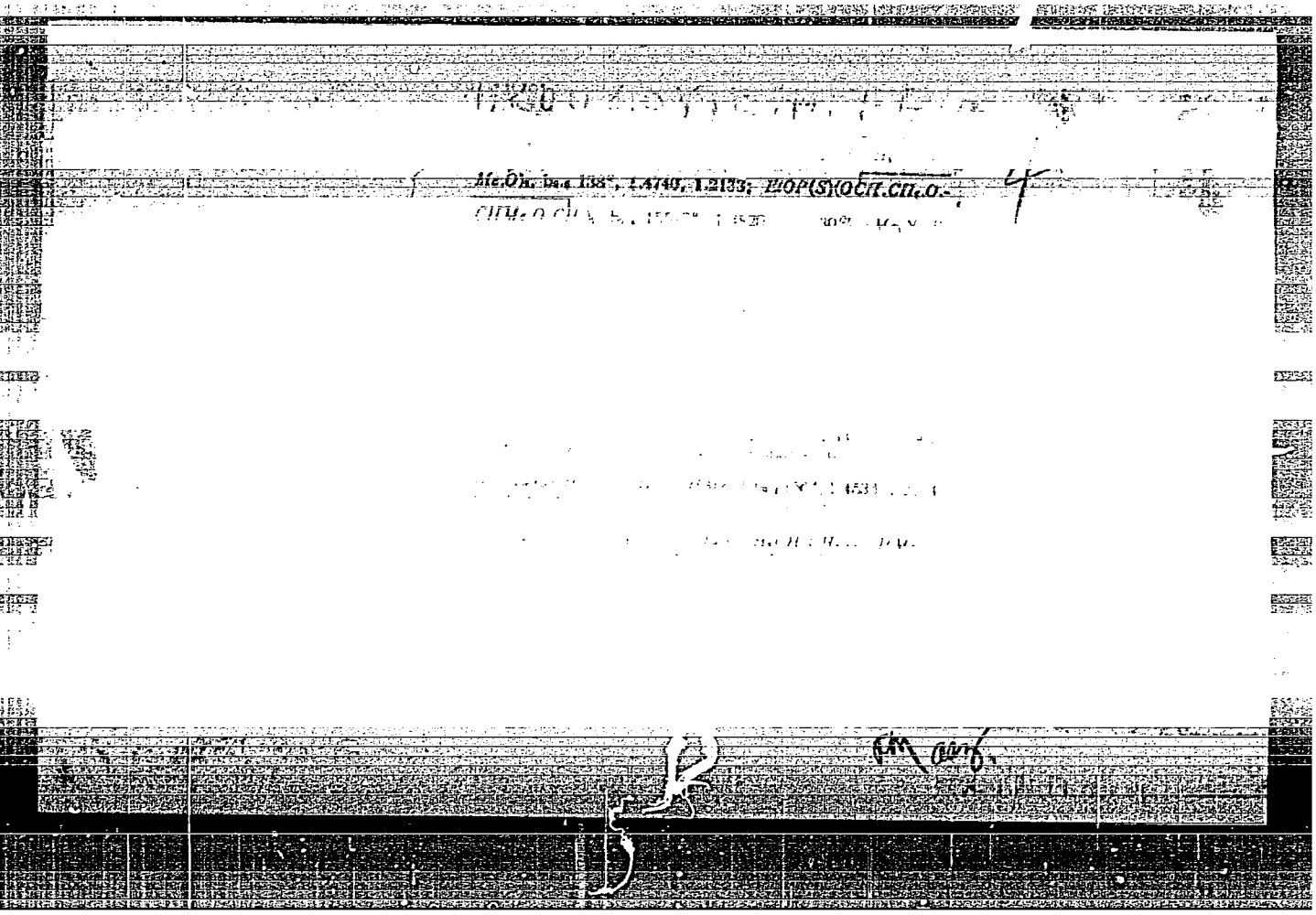
Abstract : Experimental material is presented on the synthesis of two new organophosphorous compounds - esters of dimethylamidophosphorous acid and esters of dimethylamidothiophosphoric acid (in abbrev. dimethylamido- and dimethyl-amidothiophosphates). The physico-chemical constants of the P-compounds are presented in tables. Experiments were conducted to determine the effect of methyl and ethyl iodides on dimethylamidophosphates and the results obtained are listed. The derivation of other phosphor-base by-products is briefly described. Two references: 1 German and 1 USA (1903 and 1950). Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Kazan' Branch, The A. E. Arbuzov Chem. Institute

Submitted : January 1, 1955







84851

S/062/60/000/010/004/018
B015/B064

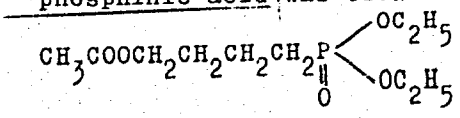
5.3630 2209, 1287, 1153

AUTHORS: Arbuzov, B. A. and Yarmukhametova, D. Kh.

TITLE: Synthesis of Heterocyclic Compounds With Phosphorus in the Cycle. Information 1. Synthesis of the Derivatives of Oxa- and Dioxaoxydophosphorinane

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 10, pp. 1767-1771

TEXT: Data are given on the synthesis of phosphinic acid derivatives that are analogous to the lactones, with the intramolecular cyclization being carried out by esterification. In the reaction between δ-bromobutyl acetate and triethyl phosphite, the diethyl ester of (4-acetoxybutyl) phosphinic acid was obtained:



(I), and, in a lower yield, also the

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Synthesis of Heterocyclic Compounds With Phosphorus in the Cycle. Information 1. Synthesis of the Derivatives of Oxa- and Dioxaoxydophosphorinane

S/062/60/000/010/004/018
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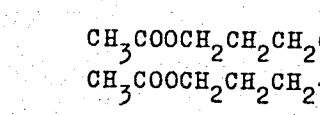
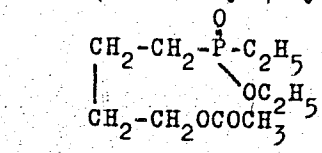
4-acetoxybutyl ester of this acid:



(II).

Heating (in the presence of a low amount of phosphoric acid as a catalyst) causes a cyclization under the action of δ-bromobutyl acetate upon the diethyl ester of ethyl phosphinous acid; thus, the ethyl ester of (4-acetoxy butyl)phosphinic acid:



(IV) is fo med, and by splitting off ethyl acetate from the latter, 6-oxa-1-ethyl-1-oxydo-1-phosphorinane is obtained:

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Synthesis of Heterocyclic Compounds With Phosphorus in the Cycle. Information 1. Synthesis of the Derivatives of Oxa- and Dioxaoxydophosphorinane

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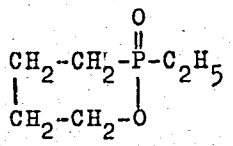

(V). By the action of triethyl phosphite and the diethyl ester of ethyl phosphinous acid upon the methyl chloride of β-acetoxy ethyl ester, the esters (VII) and (VIII) of the corresponding phosphinic acids were obtained in the same way. By splitting off ethyl acetate from (VII), 3,6-dioxa-1-ethoxy-1-oxydo-1-phosphorinane (IX) was obtained, and by splitting off ethyl acetate from the second ester (VIII), 3,6-dioxa-1-ethyl-1-oxydo-1-phosphorinane (X) was obtained. Table 1 gives the constants of the phosphinic acid esters, and Table 2 the constants of the cyclization products. The course of preparation is described for each of the substances. There are 2 tables and 9 references: 3 Soviet and 6 US.

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Synthesis of Heterocyclic Compounds With Phosphorus in the Cycle. Information 1. Synthesis of the Derivatives of Oxa- and Dioxaoxydophosphorinane

S/062/60/000/010/004/018
B015/B064

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy institut im. A. Ye. Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Chemical Institute imeni A. Ye. Arbuzova Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1959

Card 4/4

S/062/60/000/010/028/031/XX
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Arbuzov, B. A. and Yarmukhametova, D. Kh.

TITLE: Synthesis of Some Esters of Thiophosphoric Acid

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No 10, pp. 1881-1883

TEXT: The authors attempted to obtain insecticides and physiologically active esters of thiophosphoric acid. Six O,O-dialkyl-S-carbalkoxy methyl thiophosphates were synthesized. The following reaction scheme is given:

$(RO)_2POH + Na \rightarrow (RO)_2PONa$; $(RO)_2PONa + S \rightarrow (RO)_2P(=S)ONa$;

$(RO)_2P(=S)ONa + HalCH_2R' \rightarrow (RO)_2P(=O)SCH_2R'$; R = C_2H_5; i = C_3H_7, or n = C_4H_9;

R' = $COOC_2H_5$; $COOCH_3$, or CN. The following synthesis is described for diethyl carbethoxy methyl thiophosphate: one hour of heating of sodium diethyl phosphite in benzene solution with sulfur; addition of bromo acetic ester drops to the salt precipitate; two hours of heating, filtering off, evaporation of

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Synthesis of Some Esters of Thiophosphoric Acid S/062/60/000/010/028/031/XX
B004/B060

benzine, and distillation in vacuum. Raman spectra and infrared absorption spectra of the compounds: $(C_2H_5O)_2P(=O)SCH_2COOC_2H_5$ and $(C_2H_5O)_2P(=O)SCH_2COOCH_3$ were taken. Both compounds exhibited intensive infrared absorption bands at 1260 - 1266 cm^{-1}, which are characteristic of the P=O bond. The Raman spectrum showed no lines at 600 cm^{-1}, that might point to a P=S bond. Both in the said two compounds and in $(C_2H_5O)_2P(=O)SCH_2CN$, an insecticidal effect was established. Acaricidal and antiglaucomatous effects of resulting esters are still being examined. A paper by M. I. Kabachnik is mentioned. There are 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy institut im. A. Ye. Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Chemical Institute imeni A. Ye. Arbuzov of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1960

Card 2/2

ARBUZOV, B.A.; YARMUKHAMETOVA, D.Kh.

Organophosphorus derivatives of phenothiazine. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. khim.nauk no.8:1405-1408 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye.Arbuzova.
(Phenothiazine) (Phosphorus organic compounds)

L 12564-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(j)/EWT(1) RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5015798 UR/0062/64/000/011/1998/2003

20
19
B

AUTHOR: Yarmukhametova, D. Kh.; Cheplanova, I. V.

TITLE: Organophosphorus derivatives of pentachlorophenol

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 11, 1964, 1998-2003

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, phenol, chlorinated organic compound, ester, fungicide, insecticide

Abstract: A series of esters of phosphoric, phosphorous, and thiophosphoric acids, containing pentachlorophenyl radicals, were synthesized for the study of their fungicidal and insecticidal properties. Phosphates and thiophosphates containing one or two pentachlorophenyl radicals were obtained. Four dialkylpentachlorophenyl phosphates were synthesized by the reaction of pentachlorophenol with chlorides of dialkylphosphoric acids in the presence of triethylamine (R = CH_3, C_2H_5, i-C_3H_7, and C_4H_9). Ethyl- and butyldi (pentachlorophenyl) phosphates were produced by the reaction of pentachlorophenol with dichlorides of ethylphosphoric and butylphosphoric acids. In addition to the phosphates, amidoesters of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015798

phosphoric acid with pentachlorophenyl radicals were synthesized by the reaction of pentachlorophenol with chlorides of phosphorus amido acids, and two esters of acids of trivalent phosphorus were produced by reaction of pentachlorophenol with corresponding acid chlorides. Sulfur added readily to diethylpentachlorophenyl phosphite, producing diethylpentachlorophenyl thiophosphate. Preliminary tests of one of the esters obtained: diethylpentachlorophenyl phosphate, showed that the product is relatively nontoxic for warm-blooded animals and exhibits negligible insecticidal activity with respect to the granary weevil. More detailed tests of the biological activity of the preparations are underway. Orig. art. has 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy institut im. A. Ye. Arbuzova Akademii nauk SSSR (Chemical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Feb63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 009 JPRS

Card 2/2 mg

L 26543-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) RM/RO

ACC NR: AP6017359 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0489/0493

AUTHOR: Yarmukhametova, D. Kh.; Cheplanova, I. V.

ORG: Chemical Institute im. A. Ye. Arbuzov, AN SSSR (Khimicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Organophosphorus derivatives of pentachlorothiophenol

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no.3, 1966, 489-493

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, phosphoric acid, ester, organic phosphorus compound, organic synthetic process

ABSTRACT: Organophosphorus derivatives of pentachlorothiophenol were synthesized to study their biological activity since many pentochlorothiophenol derivatives are known pesticides. A series of phosphoric acid esters containing the pentachlorothiophenyl radical were synthesized according to the reaction:

$$(RO)_2POH + C_6Cl_5SCl \rightarrow (RO)_2P(O)SC_6Cl_5 + HCl$$

where R = CH_3, C_2H_5, C_3H_7, iso-C_3H_7, C_4H_9.

The physical constants and results are presented tabularly. Compounds with the ethyl and propyl radicals were also synthesized by the Arbukhov rearrangement of triethylphosphite and tripropylphosphite with pentachlorophenylsulfenyl chloride. The constants and results of analysis are presented.

A number of dithiophosphoric acid esters were synthesized by reaction of

UDC: 542.91+661.718.1

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L 26543-66

ACC NR: AP6017359

dialkylthiophosphorous acids with pentachlorophenylsulfenyl chloride according to the reaction:

$$(RO)_2PSH + C_6Cl_5SCl \rightarrow (RO)_2P(S)SC_6Cl_5$$

where R = CH_3, C_2H_5, C_3H_7, iso-C_3H_7. Four compounds of this series were characterized and described. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 22Oct63 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6025399 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/007/1260/1261

AUTHOR: Yarmukhametova, D. Kh.; Cheplanova, I. V.

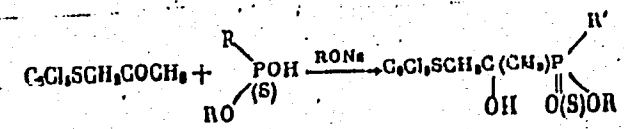
ORG: Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry, Academy of Scie ces, SSSR) (Institut organicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii im. A. Ye. Arbuzova, Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Ester of 1-methyl-1-hydroxy-2-pentachlorothiophosphonic acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser khim, no. 7, 1966, 1260-1261

TOPIC TAGS: organothiophosphonic acid ester, pesticide, ESTER, PHOSPHONIC ACID

ABSTRACT:
The eight new esters shown in the table were obtained by the addition of pentachlorothiophenylacetone to dialkylthiophosphonous acids in the presence of sodium methoxide at 110—120°C:



R—lower alkyls R'—C_6H_5 or OR

The pesticidal activity of these esters is under investigation.

Card 1/3 UDC: 542.91+661.718.1

ACC NR: AP6025399

Table 1.

Formula	mp	Found, %			Calculated, %			Yield of re-crystallized product
		P	Cl	S	P	Cl	S	
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2COCH_3$	125—126	—	52,81 53,09	8,81 9,01	—	52,43	9,16	70
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(OCH_3)_2$ (OH, O)	188—189	6,73 6,75	40,2 39,89	7,32	6,91	39,68	7,13	44
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(OC_2H_5)_2$ (OH, O)	200—201	6,31 6,32	37,48 37,46	6,92 6,85	6,60	37,5	6,71	60
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(OC_3H_{7-n})_2$ (OH, O)	167—168	5,79 5,97	34,80 34,86	6,67	6,14	35,10	6,34	60
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(C_2H_5)(OCH_3)$ (OH, O)	155—158	6,71	39,75	—	6,94	39,75	—	23
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(C_2H_5)(OC_2H_5)$ (OH, O)	166—167	7,02	38,84 38,77	—	6,73	38,54	—	49
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(C_2H_5)(OC_3H_7)$ (OH, O)	149—151	6,79	37,31 37,23	—	6,53	37,41	—	35
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(OC_2H_5)_2$ (OH, S)	106—107	6,2 6,53	35,85	—	6,3	36,04	—	31
$C_6Cl_3SCH_2C(CH_3)P(OC_3H_{7-i})_2$ (OH, S)	98—99	5,5	34,3 34,4	11,92	5,95	34,1	12,3	19

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ACC NR: AP6025399

Orig. art. has : 1 table and 1 formula. [W. A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 3/3

YARMUL'NIK, L.Ye., inzh.

Use of machines for heavy operations in wheel repairs. Zhel.dor. transp. 42 no.8:75-76 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Railroads--Repair shops)
(Car wheels--Maintenance and repair)

YARMUKHAMETOVA, R.Yu.

Public health in the Tatar ASSR in the light of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the CPSU. Kaz.med.zhur. no.5:3-8 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tatarskoy ASSR.
(TATAR A.S.S.R.--PUBLIC HEALTH)

S/194/62/000/001/017/066
D201/D305

AUTHORS: Taksar, I. M. and Yarmushkovskiy, V. A.

TITLE: Problems of standardizing the technological control equipment in radioactive isotope applications

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1962, abstract 1-2-39s (Tr. Tashkents. konferentsii po mirn. uspol'zovaniyu atomn. energii. T.2 Tashkent. AN UzSSR, 1960, 9-17)

TEXT: This is a short description of the position (relay) type of instruments as developed by the Institut fiziki AN LatSSR (Institute of Physics of the AS LatvSSR) in conjunction with the Tallin factory of control and measurement instruments. For the purposes of standardization the equipment was divided into 3 separate parts: The source of radiation, transmitter and a universal electronic relay unit. Various purpose instruments, using 8 types of radio-active transmitters are considered. The example of using switching instruments in the continuous action equipment is given which shows

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S/194/62/000/001/017/066
D201/D305

Problems of standardizing ...

new possibilities in the construction of regulating and control arrangements. 8 figures. 3 references. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

Card 2/2

YARMY-AGAYEV, N.L.

Thermodynamic properties of fused salt mixtures. Part 1: Method of determining the composition of the saturated vapor over fused salts. Composition of the saturated vapor of the system potassium chloride - potassium bromide. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.7:1556-1562 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Donetskiy industrial'nyy institut, Stalino.
(Salts) (Potassium chloride) (Potassium bromide)

ZHUKOV, A.I.; KHIL'KO, M.M.; SHKLYAR, M.S.; KAZANTSEV, Ye.I. Prinimali uchastiye: BLASHCHUK, N.M., inzh.; YARMYSH, V.A., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, D.M., inzh.; BULI, V.G., inzh.; BIDENKO, R.V., inzh.; PASIKOV, N.V., inzh.; ZEMLYANOY, N.G., inzh.; TARASENKO, A.A., inzh.

Firing open-hearth furnaces with a mixture of cold coke and natural gases. Stal' 21 no.12:1068-1070 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Open-hearth furnaces—Equipment and supplies)
(Gas as fuel)

POLKANOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; YARMYSH, Yu., red.; KHOMENKO, V., red.

[Sudak; a tourist's guide] Sudak; sputnik turista. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1960. 91 p. (MIRA 18:5)

DEMENT'YEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KOSYACHENKO, Petr Ivanovich; YARMYSH, Yu., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn.red.

[Crimean health resorts] Krym kurortnyi. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1960. 158 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(CRIMEA--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

DOVZHENKO, Aleksandr Romanovich; YARMYSH, Yu., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Protect your health] Beregite svoe zdorov'e. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(HYGIENE)

SHAPOREV, Foma Ferapontovich; YARMYSH, Yu., red.; KHOMENKO, V., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Simeiz; regional study and guidebook] Simeiz; kraevedcheskii ocherk-putevoditel'. Izd.2. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1962. 87 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Simeiz--Guidebooks)

DOMBROVSKIY, Oleg Ivanovich; SHCHEPINSKIY, Askol'd Aleksandrovich; DUBLYANSKIY, Viktor Nikolayevich; GONCHAROV, Vladilen Petrovich; IVANOV, Boris Nikolayevich, kand. geogr. nauk; SOLOMONIK, E.I., kand. ist. nauk, obshchestvennyy red.; YARMYSH, Yu., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[How secrets are revealed; sketches on Krasnopeshchernaya] Kak raskryvaiutsia tainy; ocherki o Krasnykh peshcherakh. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1962. 108 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Crimea—Caves)

ROSSEYKIN, Boris Mikhaylovich; SEMIN, Georgiy Ivanovich; CHEBANYUK, Zakhar Fedorovich; YARMYSH, Yu.F., red.; FISENKO, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Sevastopol; guidebook-manual] Sevastopol'; putevoditel'-spravochnik. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 128 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Sevastopol--Guidebook)

L 16898-65 EEC-2/EWT(d)/EPD/EPF(b)/ESS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/T-2/EWA(d)/

ACCESSION NR: AR4044863 S/0313/64/000/002/0012/0013

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Issledovaniye kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Otdel'nyye vypuski, Abs. 2.62.77

AUTHOR: Yarnefel't, G.

TITLE: Observations of artificial earth satellites in Finland

CITED SOURCE: Byul. st. optich. nablyudeniya iskusstv. sputnikov Zemli, spets. vyp., 1962, 93-97

TOPIC TAGS: artificial earth satellite, earth satellite observation station, optical theodolite, radio theodolite, photographic satellite observation, visual satellite observation, radio satellite observation

TRANSLATION: Systematic observations of artificial earth satellites were begun in Finland in 1958 at the Hoikanen meteorological observatory near Helsinki. Ephemerides for the observation of artificial earth satellites are received from the Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain. Most artificial earth satellite observations are made [illegible] with an automatic theodolite [illegible] field of view 3°, magnification 20X. Observations are made by two observers, one observes the satellite and records the coordinates and the other [illegible] from the first records the time by means of [illegible]

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ACCESSION NR: AR4044863

stopwatch (a chronograph is used in some cases). The accuracy of observation of position is 0°. 1-0°. 2 and the accuracy of time determination is $0^s.1$-$0^s.2$. The theodolite is adjusted before each observation. Irregularly scheduled photographic, radio and radar observations of artificial earth satellites are also made in Finland. Radio observations are made with radio theodolites; the observation error is ~0.5° A photograph of an automatic optical [illegible] is included. V. Novopashenny

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, SV

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4021610 S/0269/64/000/002/0018/0019

SOURCE: RZh. Astronomiya, Abs. 2.51.155

AUTHOR: Yarnefel't, G.

TITLE: Artificial earth satellite observations in Finland

CITED SOURCE: Byul. st. optich. nablyudeniya iskusstv. sputnikov Zemli, spets. vy*p., 1962, 93-97

TOPIC TAGS: artificial satellite, artificial earth satellite, artificial satellite observation, artificial satellite observation station, visual artificial satellite observation, photographic artificial satellite observation, radio artificial satellite observation, radar artificial satellite observation

TRANSLATION: Systematic artificial earth satellite observations were begun in Finland in 1958 at the Jokioinen meteorological observation station near Helsinki. The ephemerides for artificial earth satellite observation are received from the Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain. Artificial satellite observations for the most part are visual, made with an automatic theodolite (F = 34 cm, field

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