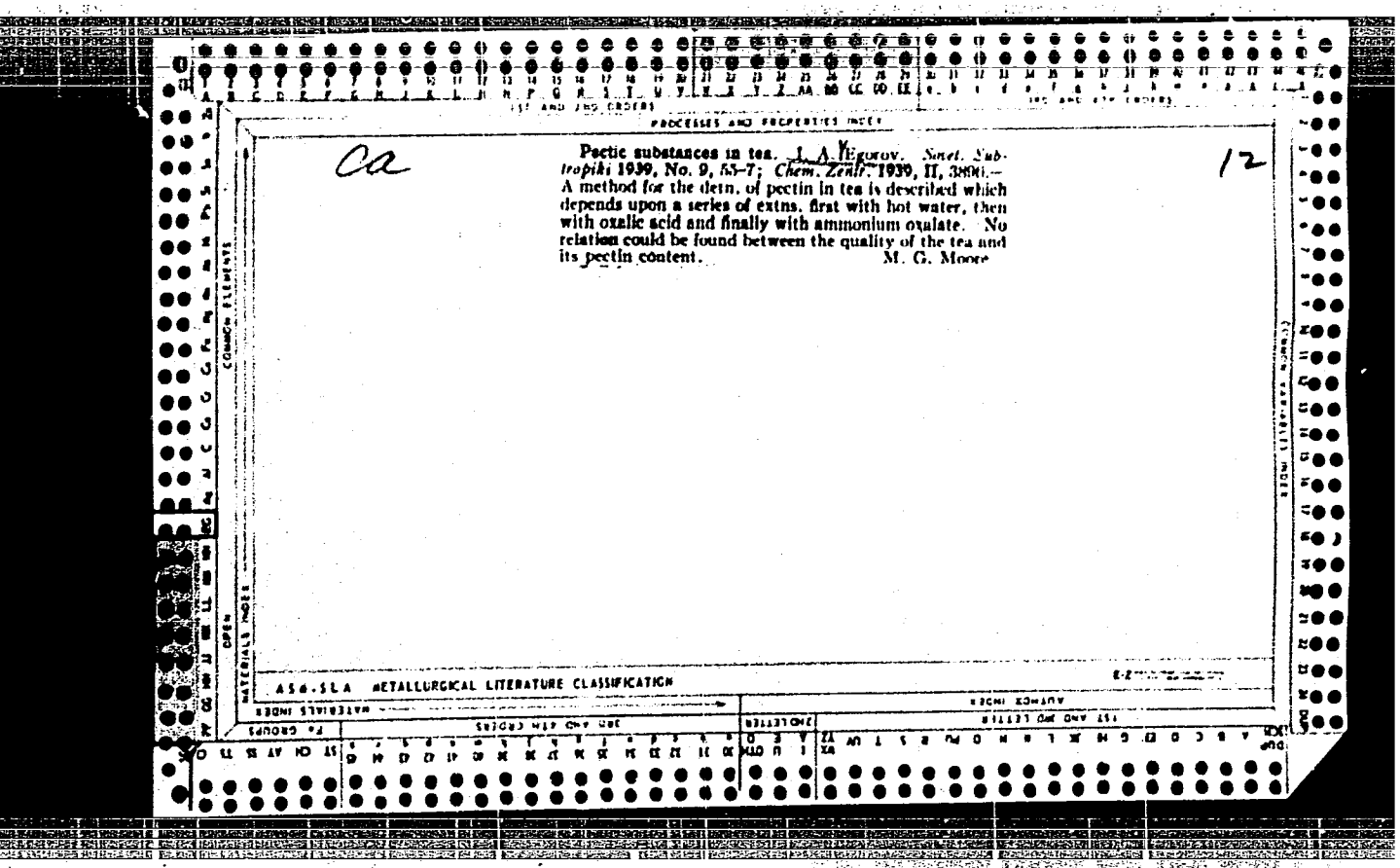
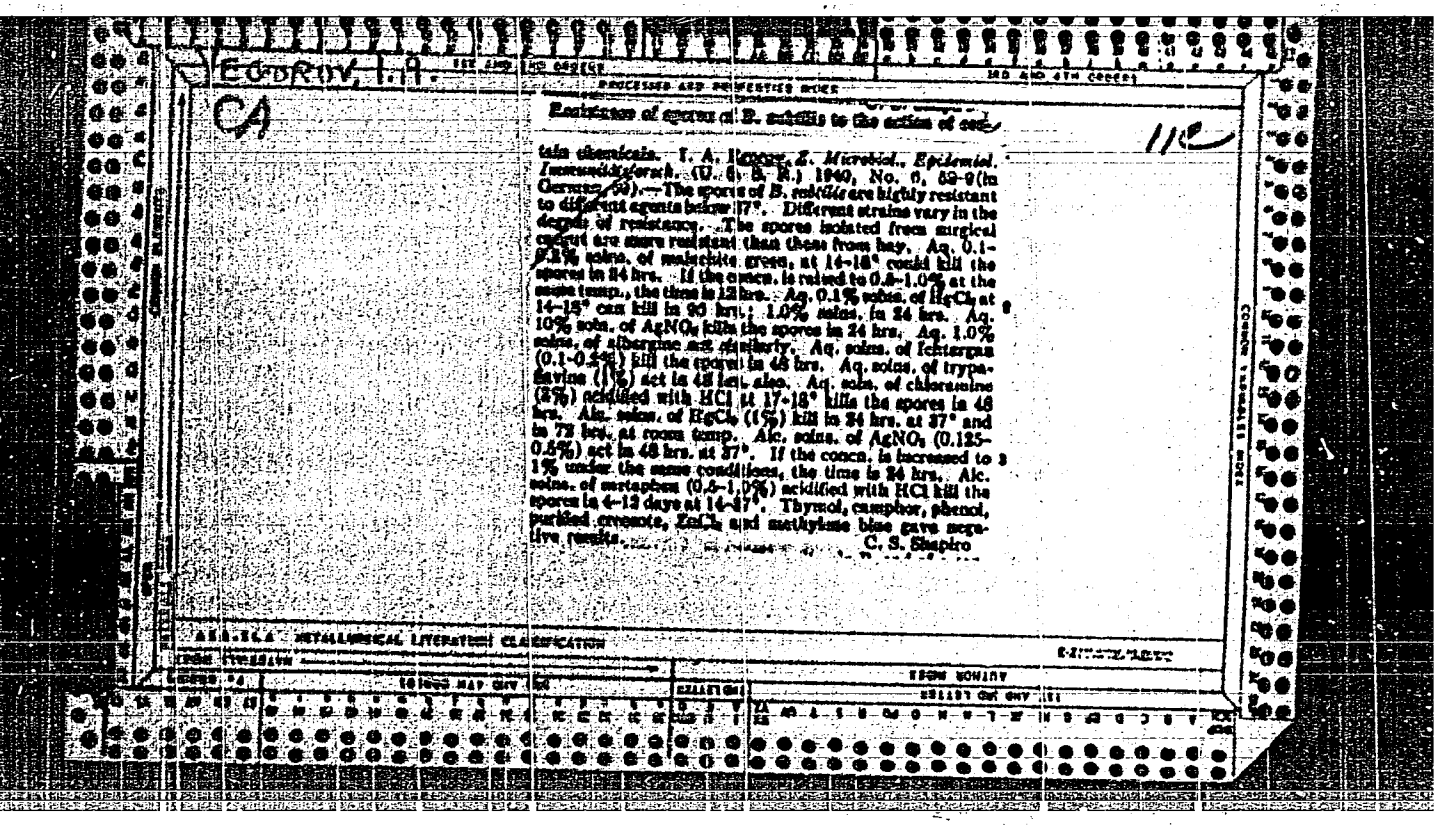


ca

12

Pectic substances in tea. I. A. Egorov. *Sovet. Subtropiki* 1939, No. 9, 55–7; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 3800.—A method for the detn. of pectin in tea is described which depends upon a series of extns. first with hot water, then with oxalic acid and finally with ammonium oxalate. No relation could be found between the quality of the tea and its pectin content. M. G. Moore



Resistance of spores of *B. subtilis* to the action of certain chemicals. I. A. Ikonov, *Z. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiologii* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 6, 59-9 (in German, 59).—The spores of *B. subtilis* are highly resistant to different agents below 17°. Different strains vary in the degree of resistance. The spores isolated from surgical catgut are more resistant than those from hay. Aq. 0.1-0.2% solns. of malachite green, at 14-18° could kill the spores in 24 hrs. If the concn. is raised to 0.5-1.0% at the same temp., the time is 12 hrs. Aq. 0.1% solns. of $HgCl_2$ at 14-15° can kill in 90 hrs.; 1.0% solns. in 24 hrs. Aq. 10% soln. of $AgNO_3$ kills the spores in 24 hrs. Aq. 1.0% solns. of albargine and stanlerty. Aq. solns. of ichtargan (0.1-0.5%) kill the spores in 48 hrs. Aq. solns. of trypaflavine (1%) act in 48 hrs. also. Aq. soln. of chloramine (3%) acidified with HCl at 17-18° kills the spores in 48 hrs. Alc. soln. of $HgCl_2$ (1%) kill in 24 hrs. at 37° and in 72 hrs. at room temp. Alc. solns. of $AgNO_3$ (0.125-0.5%) act in 48 hrs. at 37°. If the concn. is increased to 1% under the same conditions, the time is 24 hrs. Alc. soln. of metaphen (0.5-1.0%) acidified with HCl kill the spores in 4-12 days at 14-17°. Thymol, camphor, phenol, purified creosote, $ZnCl_2$ and methylene blue gave negative results.

C. S. Shapiro

12

CA

Chemical evaluation of black teas. M. A. Bokuchava, I. A. Egorov, V. R. Popov, and A. M. Bellnovich. *Biokhimiya Chainogo Proizvodstva Sbornik* No 3, 179-89 (English summary) (1946).—Examn. of teas of various grades showed that the hemicellulose content correlates best of all with quality; generally hemicellulose content shows inverse trend compared to tannin content. The ratio tannin to hemicellulose is a convenient index. High-quality India tea gives the index of 2.6; low-quality China tea gives but 0.69.

G. M. Kosolapoff

YEGOROV, I. A.,

SISAKYAN, N.M.; YEGOROV, I.A.; AFRIKYAN, B.L.

Age variation of tannins in grape varieties [in Russian with English summary]. Biokhim.vin. no.1:158-169 '47. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva AN Armyanskoy SSR. 2. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha.
(Grapes--Varieties) (Tannins)

YEGOROV, I. A.

Biochemical characteristics of different varieties of grapes and their relation to the type of wine. N. M. Sisakyan, I. A. Egorov, and B. L. Afrikyan. *Biokhim. Vinodeliya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik* 2, 7–55(1948).—The grapes studied were the Armenian varieties Voskeat, Chilar, Mukhali, and Garandmak. Data are given for the amts. of titratable acidity (I), volatile fatty acids (II), pH, acetal, AcH, tannins (total, water sol., 1% NaOH sol., polyphenols, and phloroglucinol), total N, nonprotein N, vitamin C, vitamin B_1, nicotinic acid, Et_2O- and petr. ether-extd. org. esters (total III), neutral (IV), and acidic (V), monosaccharides, sucrose, starch, evolution of CO_2, alc., ash, and enzymic activity of peroxidase, ascorbic acid oxidase, polyphenol oxidase, and invertase in leaves, grapestalks, grapes, seeds, and (or) in must and wine. The rate of synthesis and hydrolysis of sucrose was detd. in leaves only. The detns. were carried out shortly before flowering, during flowering, shortly before ripening of the grapes, at the beginning of ripening, at full physiol. maturity, and at the time of leaf shedding. Marked physiol. and biochem. differences were noticed, especially between the sherry (Voskaet and Chilar) and nonsherry sorts. Wines obtained from the sherry sorts were superior in color, development of flavoring substances, and biochem. compn., in particular in the case of Voskat wine with a biochem. compn. after the first filtering as follows: alc. 11.90 (ebullioscopic) and 12.23% (sp. gr.) (sugar concn. of the must was 24.9%), I 3.00 mg. % (as tartaric acid), II 0.92 mg. % (as AcOH), pH 3.00, acetal 30.8 mg./l., total tannins 249.0, AcH 54.5, total N 273.5, and vitamin C 1.3 mg./l., vitamin B_1 44.0, and nicotinic acid 800.0 γ, ash 2.24 g./l., III 4.00, IV 1.50, and V 2.50 meq./l., resp. Except for I, vitamin C, ash, and pH these are the highest abs. values. The amts. of acetal, tannins, and AcH are approx. twice as high as in the nonsherry wines. 51 references.

E. Wierbicki

YEGOROV I.A.

Biochemical nature of sherry wines. N. M. Sisakyan, E. M. Popova, I. A. Egorov, and M. G. Puchkova. *Biokhim. Vinodeliya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik* 2, 69-85 (1948).—Eleven sherries of different ages (1–40 years old) were investigated. It was found that the sherry-type fermentation consists of 2 periods, formation of AcH and transformation of AcH into acetal, and that the flavor of sherry wines depends on the ratio of AcH/acetal rather than on their abs. amts. The best old wines had a ratio of 1.21–1.26. Org. esters (up to 20.8 meq./l.) were formed during the fermentation. Aging of wines was accompanied by a decrease of esters. Active esterase was found in all wine samples; its hydrolytic and (or) synthetic activity depended on the origin and age of wine. The higher amt. of tannins in old wines was due to their diffusion from the oak containers into the wine and (or) to the reduction of the oxidized forms of tannins during the aging. Spanish sherry contained the highest amt. of phloroglucinol (46.0 mg./l.) as compared with the native sorts (2.0–8.6 mg./l.). The lowest amt. of amino N (24.00 mg./l.) was found in the most typical sherries. The amt. of vitamins (thiamin, riboflavine, and niacin) decreased during the fermentation. The differences among the samples with respect to the titratable acidity and pH were small. 22 references. B. Wierbicki

YEGOROV, I.A.

SISAKYAN, N.M.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, V.B.; YEGOROV, I.A.

Spectrophotometric assay of wines and brandies. Biokhim.vin. no.2:101-114 '48. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha.
(Wine and wine making--Analysis) (Brandy)

YEGOROV, I. A.

"Spectrophotometric Characteristics of Wines and Brandies," Biokhim., 13, No. 4, 1948; Mbr., Biochemistry Inst. im. A. N. Bakh, Dept. Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci., -1948-.

YEGOROV, I. A. PA 29/49T66

USSR/Medicine - Vitamin B Feb 49
Medicine - Tea

"Vitamin B Activity of Georgian Tea," I. A. Yegorov, Inst of Biochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 6

Undertakes quantitative determination of thiamine and nicotinic acid in teas of various forms and qualities. Concludes that use of certain teas may render a beneficial pharmaceutical and dietetic effect on the organism. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin, 24 Dec 48.

[redacted] 29/49T66

YEGOROV, I. A.

"Modification in the Chemical Composition of Black Tea During its Storage." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 14 Feb 50, Inst. of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh., Acad Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950, From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

YEGOROV, I.A.

SISAKYAN, N.M.; YEGOROV, I.A.; SAAKYAN, R.G.

Intensity of biochemical reactions in the sherry process. Biokhim. vin. no.3:57-68 '50. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha. 2. Institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Sherry)

YEGOROV, I.A.

Tryptophan and vitamins of the group B in grape wines. MD
N. M. Sisakyan, I. A. Egorov, and M. G. Puchkova. *Biokhim. Vinodeliya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik* 3, 96–101(1950).—Nicotinic acid, 400–1800 γ/l., was found in all 36 different wines investigated, while thiamine was 2.5–27.2 γ/l., and riboflavine 1.7–12.5 γ/l., in only 22 and 23 samples, resp. The tryptophan content (detd. by *Lactobacillus arabinosus*) varied from traces to 6.4 γ/l. However, no tryptophan could be detected when partition paper chromatography was applied (cf. preceding abstr.). The nutritional value of wine is pointed out. E. W.

(2)

YEGOROV, I.A.

The B vitamins in tea. Biokhim.chain.proizv.no.6:181-183 '50.(MLRA 9:7)
(Vitamins--B) (Tea)

YEGOROV, I-A.

USSR / GERM

A new method for the determination of volatile acids in wine. I. A. Egorov. *Vinodelie i Vinogradstvo* 11, No. 3, 44 (1951); *Chem. Zentr*, 1951, II, 3660.—The volatile acids are steam-distd. with the extn. app. for N detns., with bulb attachment and fractionating column. Titration is carried out as usual.

M. G. Moore

YEGOROV, I A

USSR / GERH

The nature of the substances which are formed during the process of aging wine brandies. N. M. Sisakyan and I. A. Egorov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 79, 639–42 (1951); *Chem. Zentr.* 1952, 1585; cf. *C.A.* 42, 9060a; 48, 12369b.—High-quality wine brandy shows strong absorption in the ultraviolet, with a characteristic max. at 275–80 mμ. The substance responsible for this absorption is quantitatively adsorbed by activated C and can be extd. from the latter with ether. The substance isolated therefrom by sublimation was identified as vanillin. Since the latter is not present in unaged brandy, it must pass into the brandy from the wood of the oak cask during aging. Extns. with benzene, alc., and ether showed that a substance was present in oak wood which gave an absorption max. at 275–80 mμ. The specific aroma of the brandy, however, is regarded as the result of the interaction of this substance with other substances and alc. already present in the brandy.

M. G. Moore

The chemical mechanism of the maturing of brandy spirits. N. M. Sissakyan and I. A. Egorov. *Biokhim. Vinodeliya, Sbornik* 4, 121–41(1953). Maturing of brandy goes through two stages: the first stage is characterized by a gradual increase in the concn. of substances resulting in the interaction of the brandy with the oak tar. The second stage appears to be the partial decompn. of the substances accumulated during ripening. A substance, which appears characteristic of high-grade brandy, during fractional distn. of brandy remains in the bottoms, is sol. both in the brandy and in ether, is not pptd. with lead acetate, is dialyzed contrary to distd. H_2O, and gives a characteristic qual. reaction as an aldehyde. By means of paper chromatography and sublimation under vacuum, vanillin and ethylvanillin were isolated. A group of substances extd. from oak staves give max. absorption at 280 mμ which is characteristic of quality brandy. This gives rise to the assumption that in the process of extg. brandy there results an interaction with the oak staves which in the following treatment is converted into vanillin and ethylvanillin and other compounds, giving brandy [illegible]

S. B. Radding

YEGOROV, I.A.

Age variations of tannin content in varieties of grapes. N. M. Sisakyan, I. A. Egorov, and B. L. Afrikyan. *Biokhim. Vinodeliya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Sbornik* 1, 159–60(1954).—The sherry varieties of grapes show 2 max. of tannin content in the leaves with an intervening min. at the beginning of ripening, when the tannins begin to flow into the berries. Water-sol. tannins decline in the seeds as ripening proceeds. The nonsherry grapes show a single max. of tannins which appears generally before ripening; the drop of tannins in these grapes in the leaves and berries is accompanied by a rise of tannins in the seeds. Both chem. and spectrophotometric methods were used. G. M. Kosolapoff

YEGOROV, I. A.

USSR/Biochemistry

Card 1/1

Author : Yegorov, I. A.

Title : Lignin of young tea sprouts

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2, 339 - 340, May 1954

Abstract : Lignin compounds obtained from young tea sprouts represent amorphous, slightly colored substances. The lignin yield is 6% per dry weight of the basic material. Ash content of the compounds = 5%. The elementary composition of the formed lignin compounds is not uniform, the hydrogen contents are approximately the same but the quantities of their carbon and methoxyl groups differ sharply from each other. Method of obtaining lignin from young tea sprouts is described. One USSR reference. Table.

Institution : Academy of Sciences, USSR, The A. N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry

Presented by : Academician A. I. Oparin, February 27, 1954

YEGOROV, I.A.

Use of method of partition chromatography on paper for investigation of aldehydes of cognac alcohol. I. A. Egorov. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Inst. Geokhim. i Anal. Khim.* 6, 509–11(1955).—Vanillin (I) ethylvanillin (II), and an unknown substance were sepd. from cognac by paper chromatography. I and II were not found in immature cognac. The solvent was BuOH satd. with NH_4OH, the developer 0.04% soln. of 2,4-dinitrophenyl-hydrazine in 2*N* HCl. The solvent was placed in the bottom of a 2-l. cylinder and also in a little bath fastened at the top of the cylinder. A drop of cognac and a drop of soln. contg. pure I and II were placed 5 cm. from the upper end of the paper strip. The strip was dried off and placed in the closed cylinder for 20 min. Then the upper end of the strip was placed in the bath and the cylinder was kept at 20° for 10 hrs. The strip was dried off and sprayed with developer.

Eurilla Mayerle

YEGOROV, I.A

Separation and determination of keto acids in wine by the method of partition chromatography on paper. I. A. Egorov and N. B. Borisova (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 433–5 (1955).—Keto acids were sepd. and detd. in wine by conversion to 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, followed by chromatography on paper in 40:10:50 BuOH:EtOH:H_2O. Treatment of the paper with *N* NaOH gave red-brown spots whose intensity gives a measure of the concn. of the keto acids photometrically. Pyruvic and ketoglutaric acids were thus detd. in various wine and champagne samples.

G. M. Kosolapoff

(1)

YEGOROV, I. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63606

Author: Yegorov, I. A., Borisova, N. B.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of Ketonic Acids in Wine

Original Periodical: Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1956, No 2, 23-25

Abstract: Qualitative and quantitative determination of ketonic acids was done by paper chromatography. To 10 ml of the wine were added, in a separatory funnel, one to 2 ml 0.4% solution of 2,4-dinitro phenyl hydrazine in 2 N HCL, mixed, held for 45 minutes, added 5 ml ether to remove the formed hydrazones, mixed and ether layer separated. Extraction with ether repeated 5 times, ether extract evaporated, residue dried in vacuum desiccator, dissolved in 3 ml 2 N NH_4OH, repeatedly washed with ether until no coloration is produced by an addition of NaOH, and 0.1 ml placed on paper using as solvent in

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63606

Abstract: descending chromatography a mixture of butanol, ethanol and water (40:10:50). For quantitative determination areas of separated hydrazones of the acids are cut out of the chromatogram, shredded and placed in centrifugation test tubes. Added 4 ml NaOH solution, shaken, centrifugated after 10 minutes for 20 minutes at 3,000 rpm. After 45 minutes the clear solution is used for colorimetric determinations and content of ketonic acids in wine is calculated by means of a calibration curve plotted on the basis of determination of chemically pure reagents. By this procedure were detected and determined in champaign: pyroracemic acid 15-18.5 mg/l and ketoglutaric acid 30-34 mg/l, and in wine, respectively, 7.5-23.5 and 17-36.5 mg/l. Spectrophotometric investigations confirmed the results of chromatographic determinations.

Card 2/2

YEGOROV, I.A.; BORISOVA, N.B.

Aromatic aldehydes of brandy. Biokhim. vin. no.5:27-37 '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha An SSSR.
(Brandy) (Aldehydes)

YEGOROV, I.A.; BORISOVA, N.B.

Separation and quantitative determination of keto acids in wine by paper chromatography. Biokhim. vin. no.5:253-258 '57.(MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.
(Wine and wine making--Analysis) (Pyruvic acid)
(Glutaric acid) (Chromatographic analysis)

SISAKYAN, N.M.; YEGOROV, I.A.

Some problems in the chemistry and biochemsitry of cognac production. Biokhim. vin. no.6:5-15 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.
(Brandy)

KATARYAN, T.G.; YEGOROV, I.A.

Problems in the biochemistry of wine making. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.biol. no.6:949-953 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(WINE AND WINE MAKING)

YEGOROV, I.A.; RODOPULO, A.K.

Separation of 3,5-dinitrobenzoates of brandy alcohols by the method of paper partition chromatography. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.1:210-212 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Sisakyanom.
(Benzoic acid) (Paper chromatography) (Brandy)

SISAKYAN, N.M.; YEGOROV, I.A.; BERIDZE, G.I.; KVANTALIANI, N.

New methods for improving the quality of cognac. Biokhim. vin. no.7: 164-172 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Institut sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya Gruzinskoy SSR.
(Brandy)

YEGOROV, I.A.; RODOPULO, A.K.

Quantitative determination of the higher alcohols in brandy by the paper chromatography method. Biokhim. vin. no.7:218-223 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Brandy) (Paper chromatography)

YEGOROV, I.A., RODOPULO, A.K., PISARNITSKIY, A.F.

Determining higher alcohols in cognac by gas-liquid chromatography. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3 729-731 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Sisakyanom.
(Gas chromatography) (Brandy--Analysis)

RODOPULO, A.K.; YEGOROV, I.A.; SARISHVILI, N.G.

Production of higher alcohols by wine yeasts. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.6:1066-1072 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Rakha AN SSSR.

SISAKYAN, N.M.; RODOPULO, A.K.; YEGOROV, I.A.; SARISHVILLI, N.G.

Products of the transformation of amino acids by yeasts and their effect on the quality of champagne. Biokhim. vin. no.7:131-147 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut biokhimii imeno A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i TsNILViSV Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Champagne (Wine)) (Amino acids)

YEGOROV, I.A.; RODOPULO, A.K.

Study of the chemical composition of cognac alcohols by the gas-liquid chromatography method. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.4:613-622 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR.

YEGOROV, I.A.

Twentieth Bakh lectures. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.[illegible] J.-Ag. '64. (MIRA 17:10)

RODOPULO, A.K.; YEGOROV, I.A.; YASHINA, V.Ye.

Bouquet substances of sherry. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.1:95-101 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR.

YEGOROV, I.A.; YEGOFAROVA, R.Kh.

Role of oak lignin in the cognac industry. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no. 6:680-683 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted Aug. 20, 1965.

YEGOROV, I.A.; ROGITSKIY, S.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Stability of frames with stepped pillars. Stroi.i mekh.i rasch. soor. 4 no.4:23-29 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Structural frames)

YEGOROV, I.A., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Design of three-dimensional frames for stability. Ratsh. prostr. konstr. no.8:295-308 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Structural frames)

YEGOROV, I.A.; ROGITSKIY, S.A.

Stability of rod systems with movable joints. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.132:5-17 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Elastic rods and wires)

YEGOROV, I.A.

Design of frames using the method of balancing joint moments.
Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.132:69-78 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Structural frames)

YEGOROV, I.A.

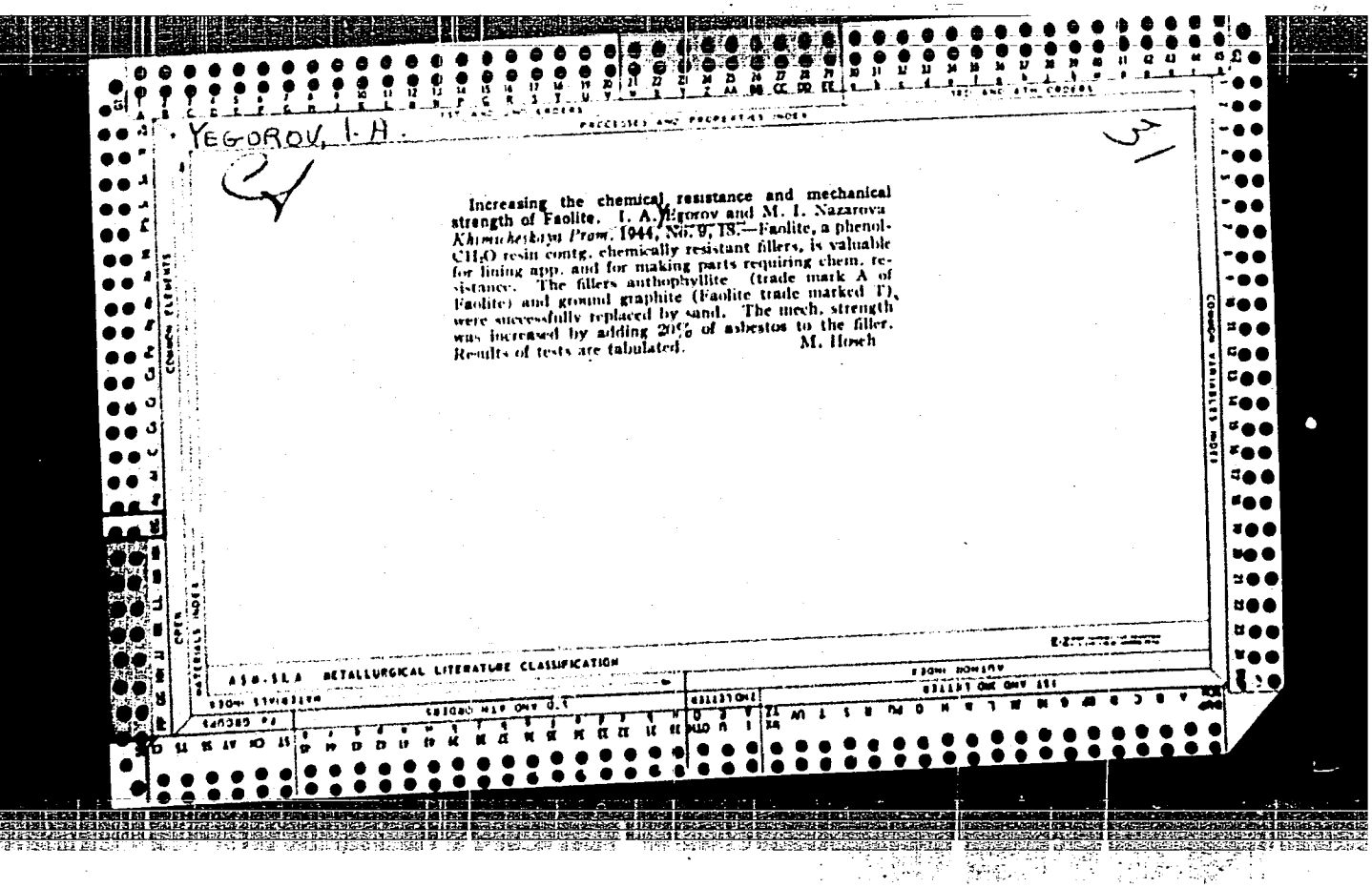
Applying the method of balancing joint moments to designing rod systems for vibrations and dynamic stability. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.132:79-94 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Structural frames)

YEGOROV, I.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Determining the frequency of the natural vibrations of an arch functioning with the superstructure. Stroi. mekh. i rasch. soor. 5 no.3:30-35 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Arches—Vibration)



YEGOROV, I-A

Increasing the chemical resistance and mechanical strength of Faolite. I. A. Yegorov and M. I. Nazarova *Khimicheskaya Prom.* 1944, No. 9, 18.—Faolite, a phenol-CH_2O resin contg. chemically resistant fillers, is valuable for lining app. and for making parts requiring chem. resistance. The fillers anthophyllite (trade mark A of Faolite) and ground graphite (Faolite trade marked T), were successfully replaced by sand. The mech. strength was increased by adding 20% of asbestos to the filler. Results of tests are tabulated. M. Hosch

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YEGOROV, I.A.

KAMENSKIY, I.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

"Faolit" I.A.Egorov, M.I.Nazarova, Reviewed by I.V.Kamenskii. Khim. prom.no.2:64-p.3 of cover. F'47. (MIRA 8:12)
(Plastics) (Egorov,I.A.) (Nazarova,M.I.)

YEGOROV, I.A.; KRUCHININ, V.I., redaktor; LEVINSKIY, V.B., redaktor; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Paolite and its use in the chemical industry] Paolit i ego primenenie v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Pod red. V.I.Kruchinina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1956. 74 p. (Korroziia v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i sposoby zashchity, no.6) (MLRA 9:7)
(Plastics)

YEGOROV, I.A.; ZAYTSEVA, A.I., red.; LEONOVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Aminoplastics] Aminoplasty. Vladimir, Vladimirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 22 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Plastics)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4455

Yegorov, Ivan Andreyevich

Plasticheskaya massa faolit (Faolite-A Plastic Material). Vladimir, Vladimirskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1959. 22 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G.N. Khomyakova; Tech. Ed.: L.P. Leonova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the theory of plasticity and the characteristics of plastic materials, and then describes the composition and production of faolite. He emphasizes the economic importance of this plastic material, said to resist corrosion better than most metals, last longer, be cheaper to produce, and easier to machine. It may soon replace stainless steel as an acid-resistant material in the petroleum industry. An important manufacturer of finished and semifinished faolite products and putty is the Vladimirskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Vladimir Chemical Plant), which operates under the jurisdiction of the Glavkhimsbyt (Main Administration for the Marketing of Products of the Chemical Industry). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/2

S/191/60/000/008/013/014
B004/B056

AUTHOR: Yegorov, I. A.

TITLE: An Accelerated Process for the Hardening of Faolite

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 8, pp. 66-68

TEXT: The author describes the accelerated hardening of faolite in molds or in an autoclave. Laminated faolite is used for pressing, adding 3% lubricants (stearin) to every 100 parts by weight of resole resin. The material, which is heated to 55 - 60°C, is filled into heated molds and pressed with 150 - 300 kg/cm^2. Faolite filled into transportable molds can be hardened in a heating chamber, while faolite in immobile molds is hardened by electric heating. The latter procedure may be recommended only for mass production of thin-walled products with a short time of hardening. The quality of hardening is tested by determining the degree of polymerization and the bromine number. The influence of weight and temperature of the blanks upon the degree of polymerization (PD) and the bromine number (BN) is shown in Fig. 1 (maximum weight, 500 g) and Fig. 2 (500 - 3000 g). Up to 500 g, the temperature is decisive, whereas

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beyond 500 g PD and BN depend considerably on the weight of the blank to be pressed, especially if the weight exceeds 8 kg (Fig. 3). The technical optimum is given with 160°C. Fig. 4 shows PD and BN as functions of the wall thickness and time. At a wall thickness of 35 mm, only 93% PD and BN 14 are attained after three hours. Further, the author describes hardening in the autoclave at 6 atm pressure (air compressor or inert gas). Fig. 5 shows the course of temperature for heat treatment of 12 hours, Fig. 6 PD, specific viscosity, strength and BN as functions of time. A table contains these physical quantities for faolite hardened without pressure (30 h), in an autoclave at 6 atm (9 h), and in molds at 250 kg/cm^2 (5 h). The best results were obtained in molds. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

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AUTHORS: Aleksandrova, Yu. V., Yegorov, I. A.

TITLE: Textofaolite and its properties

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1961, 65-67

TEXT: Textofaolite has an outstanding position among plastics used as anticorrosives. The low weight of faolite (specific gravity = 1.5-1.67), its chemical stability to aggressive acids, its plasticity, and its comparatively high resistance to heat (practically up to 130°C and more) renders it particularly useful for the manufacture of chemically stable apparatus. In some cases, however, faolite cannot be used because of its insufficient mechanical strength. The mechanical properties of faolite are considerably improved by reinforcement with a fabric. The present paper deals with the properties of faolite reinforced by two kinds of fabric: glass fabric of the type "T" (ГОСТ 8481-57) (GOST 8481-57), and cotton cloth (ГОСТ 6639-53) (GOST 6639-53). Reinforcement was accomplished in the following way: Fabric impregnated with phenolic varnish and dried at 25-29°C for 24 hr was placed on the surface of blocks of raw faolite

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Textofaolite and its properties

painted with Bakelite varnish. Faolite samples were prepared with 1, 2 and 3 layers of fabric. Curing was carried out in two ways: 1) in the polymerization chamber at atmospheric pressure within 30 hr: 60-70°C/6 hr; 70-80°C/ 5 hr; 80-90°C/ 4 hr; 90-100°C/ 3 hr; 100-110°C/ 4 hr; 110-120°C/ 5 hr; 120-130°C/ 3 hr. Total: 30 hr. 2) In the autoclave at a pressure of 6 atm in 9 hr: for 1 hr up to 100°C, for 1 hr at 100-115°C; for 1 hr 115-135°C; for 3 hr 135-140°C; cooling time 3 hr; total 9 hr. The resultant textofaolite samples were tested for their specific impact strength and strength on static bending. Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the mechanical strength as dependent on the reinforcement method. The indices of the mechanical properties of textofaolite are considerably higher than those of common faolite which is not reinforced. Reinforcement with glass fabric offers better results than reinforcement with cotton cloth. The curing method affects the textofaolite strength substantially. When curing in the autoclave under a pressure of 6 atm, a material with better mechanical properties is obtained than by curing under atmospheric pressure. This dependence is plotted in Figs. 5 and 6. Reinforcement with one layer of cotton cloth increases the strength of faolite one and a half times, and reinforcement with three layers, two and a half times.

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Reinforcement with glass fabric increases the mechanical densities of faolite 2-2.5 and 4-4.5 times, respectively. Tubes may be produced from textofaolite for all purposes where ordinary faolite with its low strength is not suited. Faolite tubes can be reinforced by wrapping round fabric. The fabric is impregnated with phenol varnish, dried at 25-29°C for 24 hr, and wrapped round the faolite tube which has previously been painted with Bakelite varnish. It is then cured either in the polymerization chamber or in the autoclave. The reinforcement of tubes can only be done from outside or within the wall, since in the case of inside reinforcement the fabric may be destroyed by aggressive agents. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] There are 8 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

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Textofaolite and its properties

Fig. 1: Specific impact strength of textofaolite cured without pressure as dependent on the reinforcing agent: 1) glass fabric; 2) cotton cloth; a) types of reinforcement of the faolite blocks; b) specific impact strength kgom/cm^2.

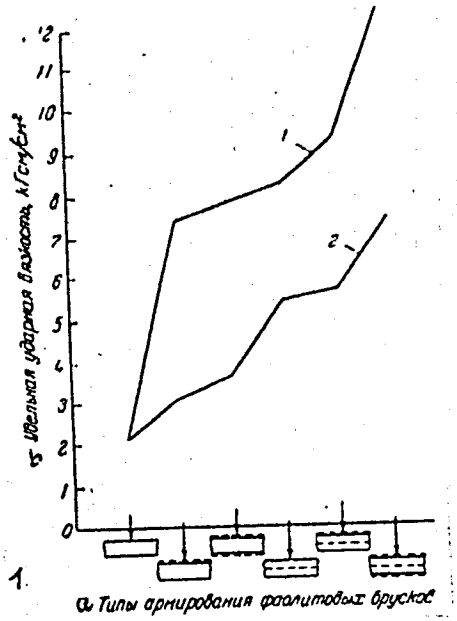

FIG 1.

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Textofaolite and its properties

Fig. 2: Strength limit on static bending of faolite cure without pressure as dependent on the reinforcing agent: 1) glass fabric; 2) cotton cloth; a) types of reinforcement of the faolite blocks: b) strength limit on static bending.

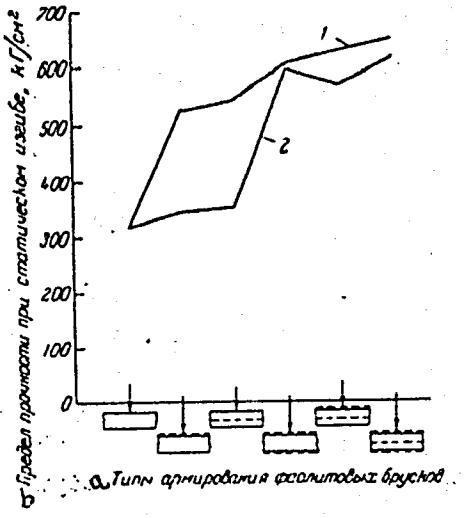

Fig. 2

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Textofaolite and its properties

Fig. 5: Specific impact strength of textofaolite reinforced by cotton cloth as dependent on the curing method: 1) 6 atm pressure; 2) without pressure: a) types of reinforcement of the faolite blocks: b) specific impact strength, kg·cm/cm^2.

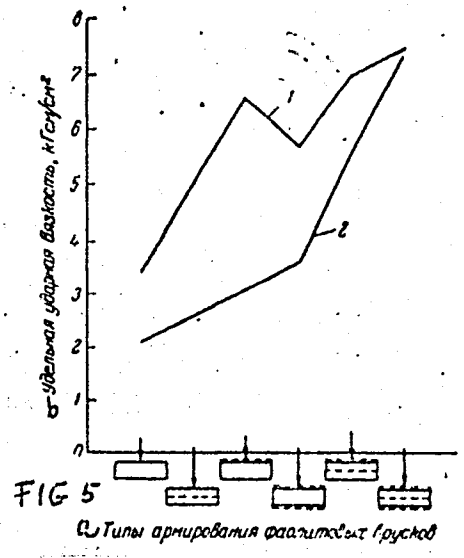

FIG 5

а) Типы армирования фаолитовых брусков

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Textofaolite and its properties

Fig. 6: Strength limit on static bending of textofaolite reinforced by cotton cloth as dependent on the curing method. 1) 6 atm pressure; 2) without pressure: a) types of reinforcement of the faolite blocks; b) strength limit on static bending, kg/cm^2.

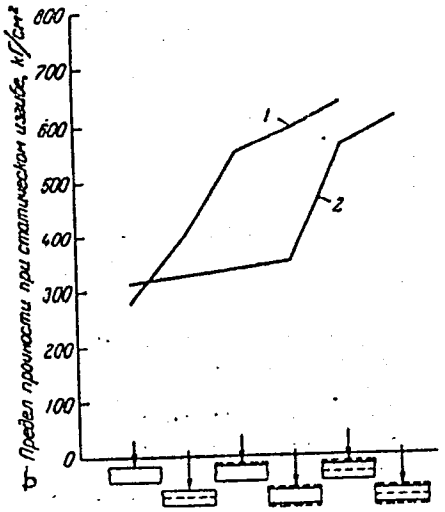

FIG 6 а Типы прирабатки фаолитовых брусков

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YEGOROV, I.A.

Effect of chrysotile asbestos on the quality of faolite. Plast.massy no.6:63-65 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Faolite) (Asbestos)

YEGOROV, I.A.

Mechanizing the conveying of resole resins. Plast.massy no.11:62 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Resins, Synthetic)

YEGOROV, I.A.

Property changes of raw faolites during long-term storage. (MIRA 15:2)
Plast.massy no.2:71-73 '62.
(Faolite)

YEGOROV, I.A.

Effect of temperature and time of curing on the quality of faolite. Plast. massy no.2:72 '66. (MIRA 19:2)

YEGOROV, I. A.

"Acaricidal Properties of DDT, Hexachlorane, and Soap 'K' Against Ticks That Transmit Haemosporidiosis in Horses," Veterinariya, No.3, 1948

Kazan Sci. Res. Veterinary Inst. Cand. Vet. Sci.

YEGOROV, I. A.

USSR/Medicine -- DDT Toxicity Sep 48
Medicine -- Horses

"Toxicity of DDT Preparation on Horses," I. A. Yegorov, Cand Vet Sci, F. M. Leont'yev, Sci Co-Worker, T. P. Mashirov, Sanitary Prophylactic Sec, Kazan Sci Res Vet Inst, 1 p

"Veterinariya" No 9

Describes experiments to ascertain the toxicity of DDT for horses.

22/49T70

YEGOROV, I. A.

PA 63/49T93

USSR/Medicine - Hexachlorane Mar 49
Medicine - Hemosporidiosis

"Hexachlorane, a Highly Effective Prophylatic Agent Against Ticks (Carriers of Hemosporidium in Horses)," I. A. Yegorov, Cand Vet Sci, V. M. Leont'yev, Jr Sci Collaborator, Kazan Sci Res Vet Inst, 3 pp

"Veterinariya" No 3

Gamma-hexachlorane (gamma-hexachloride, $C_6H_6Cl_6$) was used in the experiments. In practice, a talc dust containing 7% industrially pure hexachlorane is used. It acts on insects as both an intestinal and contact poison, and also as a fumigant, affecting

63/49T93

USSR/Medicine - Hexachlorane (Contd) Mar 49

the digestive and respiratory organs. It acts on the nervous system and causes paralysis in insects. Tests on 238 horses proved it a highly effective agent in protecting horses against ticks (D. marginatus and D. silvarum) which carry hemosporidia (piroplasmodium and nuttallia). One application of 7% hexachlorane dust prevents tick infestation for 17 days in the spring.

63/49T93

YEGOROV, I. A.

YEGOROV, I. A.: Hexachloran and its utilization in veterinary medicine. Under the editorship of F.V. Amfiteatrov. Kazan. Tatar State Publishing House, 1952. 52 pages with illustrations (Ministry of Agriculture, Tatar ASSR, Kazan Scientific Research Veterinary Institute). Price 60 kopeks. 2,079 copies.

SO: Veterinariya; 30; (3); March 1953; Uncl. TABCON

F-4

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Aerobic Bacilli.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76788.

Author : Yegorov, I. A.
Inst : Kazan Scientific-Research Veterinary Institute.
Title : Tests in Search of New Sporecide Agents.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-techn. inform. Kazansk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, No 1, 18-19.

Abstract: Spores of anthraxoids and of the first Siberian anthrax vaccine of Tsenkovskaya perished in 30-45 minutes after treatment in vitro by many preparations (70 different substances tested), but the majority of them did not assure the death of the spores if applied on slabs, especially held in a vertical position. The best results were given by a hot 1-2% solution of potassium permanganate

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USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Aerobic Bacilli. F-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76788.

Abstract: with the subsequent effect of 2% solution of formaldehyde; a hot 10% solution of bichromate in a mixture with a 10% solution of H_2SO_4; a 3-5% solution of HCl, with after it a solution of bleaching powder or chloramine containing a 5% active chlorine. -- S. B. Stefanov.

Card 2/2

ZAIR-EK, A., inzh.-kapitan 2-go ranga; [illegible], I.D., inzhener 3-go ranga

Improve the training of naval specialists. Mor. sbor. 48 no.12: 30-35 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

BUKANOV, P.G., inzhener-kapitan 3-go ranga; [redacted], kapitan 3-go ranga; ABRAMOV, A.I., inzhener-kapitan 2-go ranga; POLOL'NYY, L.Ya., inzhener-kapitan-leytenant

How to raise the quality of special training of submariners. (MIRA 18:7)
Mor. sbor. 47 no.8:47-53 Ag '64.

YEGOROV, I.F.

Pin locks "Shez". Stan. i instr. 24 no.6:28-29 Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Bolts and nuts)

YEGOROV, I.F., inzhener.

Dowel locks ShEZ. Vest.mash. 33 no.5:21-23 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Bolts and nuts)

YEGOROV, I.F., inzh.; YAVICH, Sh.I., inzh.

New type of fastening for pin couplings. Sudostroenie 24 no.7:69-70 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Fastenings)

YEGOROV, I.F., inzh.

Using tubular torsion in the design of deck hatch covers.
Sudostroenie 24 no.12:49-50 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Ships--Equipment and supplies)

IVANOV, I. F.

At a scientific conference on the problems of protozoology which was held from 28 February to 4 March 1950 at the Leningrad Veterinary Institute and dedicated to the 80th birthday of Professor, Honored Scientist of the RSFSR Vasiliy Larionovich Yakimov, 30 scientific reports were heard. I. F. IVANOV and I. E. Sidorenko reported "Concerning the Protozoic-Tick Situation in the Transcarpathian and Western Oblasts of the Ukraine". (from A SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THE PROBLEMS OF PROTOZOOLOGY by N. A. Kolabskiy)

SO: Veterinariya, 27, No. 6: 62-63, June 1950 Uncl
Trans 225 by L. Lulich

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YEGOROV, I.F.

"Concerning the elimination of subsidiary action of pirpplasmin."

SO: Veterinariia 28(3), 1951, p. 23

Yegorov, I. F.

Aug 53

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - New Drugs

"Administration of Piroplasmin in Combination With Other Drugs," Vet Phys I. F. Yegorov and A. S. Kukolev

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 8, pp 19-21

The fact that piroplasmin is very effective in the treatment of cattle infected with Haemosporidia has been known for a long time. Piroplasmin, however, produces pronounced secondary symptoms in horses. This makes its use in a pure state inadvisable. Morphiplasmin has, therefore, been substituted for the treatment of horses affected with piroplasmosis. Subcutaneous injection of a dose of 3 - 5 ml of this drug to 12 horses resulted in recovery from that infection. Morphiplasmin consists of a 1% soln of morphine hydrochloride and 15 g of piroplasmin in 300 ml of sterile distilled water. Morphiplasmin is supplied in ampules each containing 4 - 5 ml of the soln.

265 T 37

YEGOROV, I. F.

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Drugs; Piroplasmosis

Card 1/1

Author : Yegorov, I. F., Candidate in Veterinary Sciences, and Kukolev, A. S., Veterinary Physician

Title : Comparative evaluation of morphiplasmin and haemosporidin

Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, 28-32, Apr 1954

Abstract : Morphiplasmin is more satisfactory than haemosporidin in the treatment piroplasmosis in cattle. In ampules morphiplasmin retains its chemotherapeutic properties for a period of 3 years and remains suitable for treating animals infected with Haemosporidia. Storage at a temperature between -10° and -14°C for 15 days does not lower its effectiveness against babesiasis in cattle and piroplasmosis in horses and dogs. Table; graphs.

Institution :

Submitted :

SMAGA, M.F.; YEGOROV, I.F.

Diagnosis of toxoplasmosis in mental patients. Vrach. delo no.9: 87-89 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. L'vovskaya respublikanskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. Ye.V. Maslov).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

YEGOROV, I. F.

"Deformities of Newborn Animals on the Background of Toxoplasmosis"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis, Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

YEGOROV, I. F.; KOVALYUKH, A.I.; SMAGA, F.M.; and PAVLOVA, Ye. Ye.

"The C. F. T. and I. C. T. in Diagnosing Toxoplasmosis"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis, Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

RODIGINA, A.M.; YEGOROV, I.F.; SEMENOVA, G.S.; KOSTYUK, A.N.

Congenital toxoplasmosis of the eye; a clinical and pathomorphological study. Vest.oft.74 no.1:45-52 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

YEGOROV, I.F.; KOVALYUKH, A.I.; SMAGA, M.F.; PAVLOVA, Ye.Ye.

Comparative indices of the complement fixation reaction and intracutaneous test in the diagnosis of toxoplasmosis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 33 no.10:51-54 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz L'vovskoy oblastnoy psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy.

YEGOROV, I.F.; SMAGA, M.F.

Some data on toxoplasmosis in the western provinces of the Ukraine. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.6:742 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz L'vovskoy respublikanskoy psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I. Kovalyukh; nauchnyy rukovoditel' zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. Ye.V.Maslov).

YEGOROV, I.F., kand.veterin.nauk; KOKOV, G.F., veterin.vrach; [illegible], N.A., veterin.vrach

Hypovitaminosis as the cause of the inhibition of complement fixation reaction. Veterinariia 41 no.3:95-96 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskaya gorodskaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya.

YEGOROV, I.F.

Fastening the ShEZ washers in the manufacture of machinery.
Avt. prom. 31 no.1:3 of cover Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

YEGOROV, I.F., inzh.

Stereophotogrammetric method for measuring the working surface of a radio telescope. Izv.vys.uchcb.zav.; geod. i aerof. no.1:125-130 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

YEGOROV, I.E.; SYUNMAK, Ye.V.; KATSNEL'SON, N.Ye., red.; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Loose housing of cattle; from the practices of the "Serebrianskii" State Farm in Luga District, Leningrad Province] Bespriviaznoe soderzhenie skota; iz opyta sovkhoza "Serebrianskii" Luzhskogo raiona Leningradskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Ob-vo po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znanii RSFSR, 1962. 21 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Dairy barns)

YEGOROV, I. G.

24248 YEGOROV, I. G. Eksperimental'no-morfologicheskoye issledovaniye innervatsii rogovitsy. Trudy Akad. Med. Nauk SSSR, T. III, 1949, S. 136-39.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

YEGOROV, I.G., inzhener.

Supplying power to track mechanisms from d.c. circuits. Put' i put.khoz. no.9:34-35 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nka sluzhby puti.
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

YEGOROV, Igor' Grigor'yevich; FAKEYEV, A.D., red.

[Operation and repair of motor-vehicle and tractor storage batteries] Ekspluatatsiia i remont avtotraktornykh akumliatornykh batarei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia promyshlennost'," 1964. 72 p. (MIRA 17:7)

YEGOROV, I. I.

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Beton, zatverdennyy na morskoy vodye. Trudy IV Vsyesoyuz. konf--tsii po betonv i zhelezobeton konstruktsiyam. Ch.2. M.-L., 1949, s. 173-78.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

YEGOROV, I.I.; SHUBENKIN, P.F.; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; SHPAYER, A.L., redaktor; LYUDOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Laboratory manual for testing building materials] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym zaniatiiam po ispytaniiu stroitel'nykh materialov. Pod red. B.G. Skramtaeva, Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1954. 175 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Building material--Testing)

YEGOROV, I. I.

42221. YEGOROV, I. I. O nekotorykh primechatel'nykh tochkakh kruga mora, na osnove kotorykh vozmozhno postroit pribor dlya avtomaticheskogo opredeleniya iskomykh velichin. Trudy tomskogo elektromekhan. In-ta inzh. Zh.-d. Transporta, T. xlll, 1948, c 81-86.

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

YEGOROV, I. I.

AID P - 213

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Author : Yegorov, I. I.

Title : Notted Success in the Work of Well Drilling Brigade

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #3, 57, Mr 1954

Abstract : Description of efficient work on oil well drilling by the working brigade of the Tuymaz Oil Well Drilling Combine of United Bashkir Oil.

Institution : Ministry of Petroleum Industry. All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (VTsSPS)

Submitted : No date

YEGOROV, I. YEGOROV, I.

Three hundred and ninety-nine repair jobs annually per underground repair crew. Neftianik 1 no.6:16-17 Je '56. (MIRA 10:12)
(Tuymazy region--Oil wells--Repairing)

YEGOROV, I.

The electric drill has demonstrated a speed of 3,726 meters per rig per month. Neftianik 1 no.10:22-23 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Oil well drilling)

YEGOROV, I.

The electric drill breaks through by itself. Neftianik 1 no.11: 9-11 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Oil well drilling)

YEGOROV, I.

Fulfillment of the annual plan in ten months. Neftianik 2 no.1:30 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

(Oil well drilling)

YEGOROV, I.I.

People of the seven-year plan. Neftianik 7 no.11:24-25 N '62.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Tuymazy region—Petroleum production)

YEGOROV, I.I.

New practices in the completion of injection wells. Neftianik 5 no.9:8-9 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Oil field flooding)

YEGOROV, I.K.; IRLIN, I.S.; BIRYULINA, T.I.; MEDVEDEV, N.N.

Breeding of mice free of polyoma virus. Vop. virus. 7 no.3:331-333 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Otdel immunologii i onkologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(TUMORS) (VIRUSES) (MICE AS LABORATORY ANIMALS)