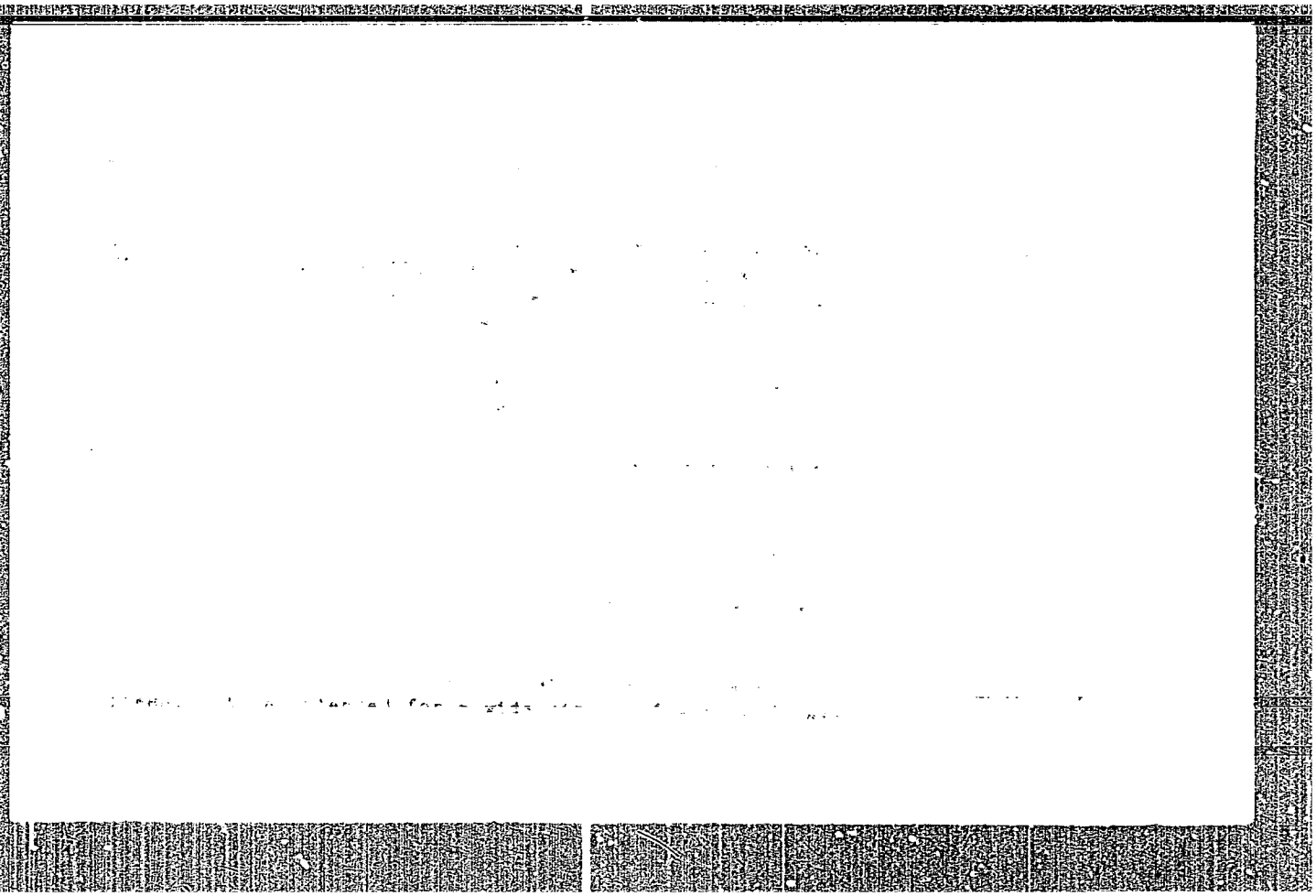
evaluation of filter parts and GOST and TU designations for filtering materi. ls. There are 26 references: 22 Soviet, and 4 non-Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:



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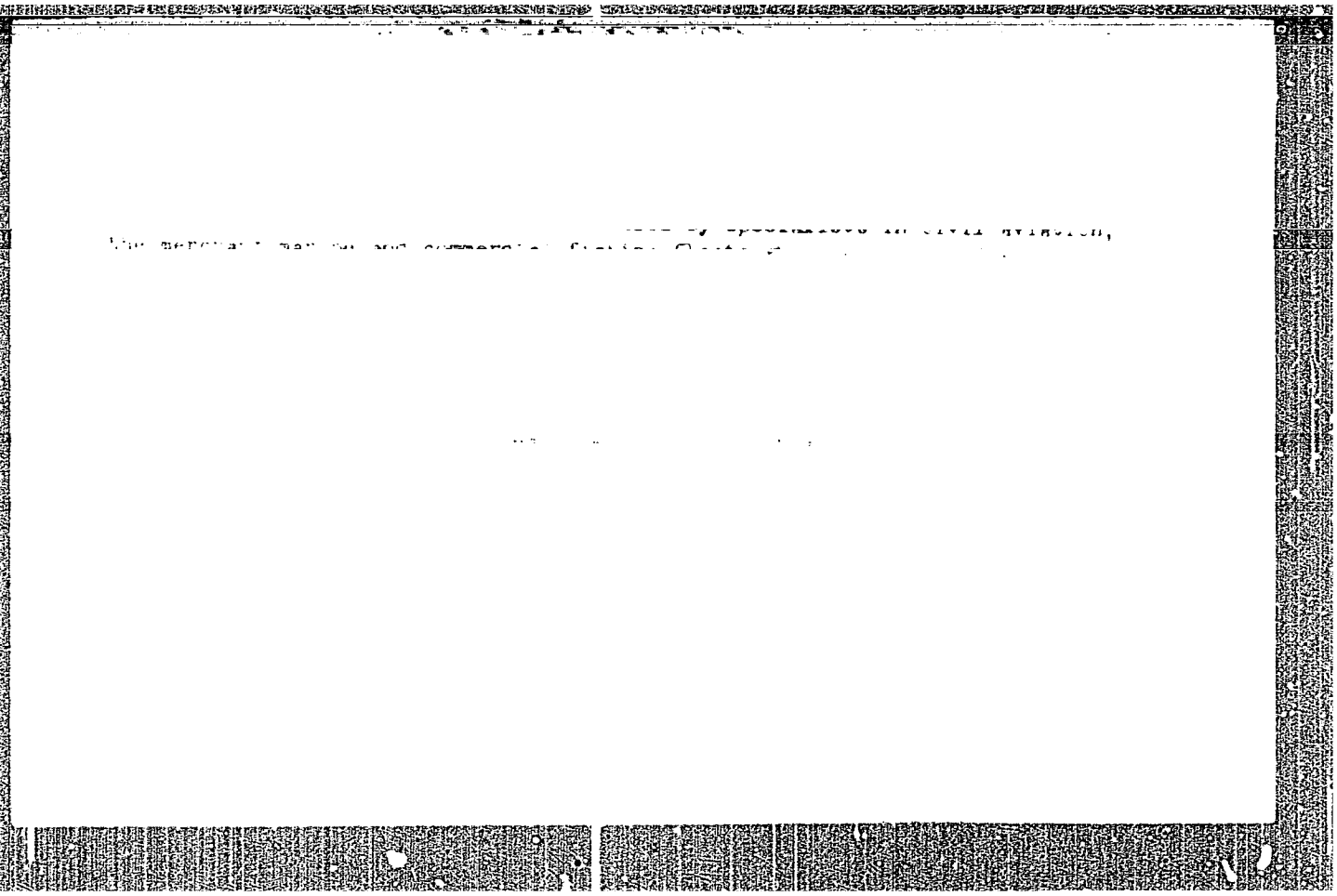

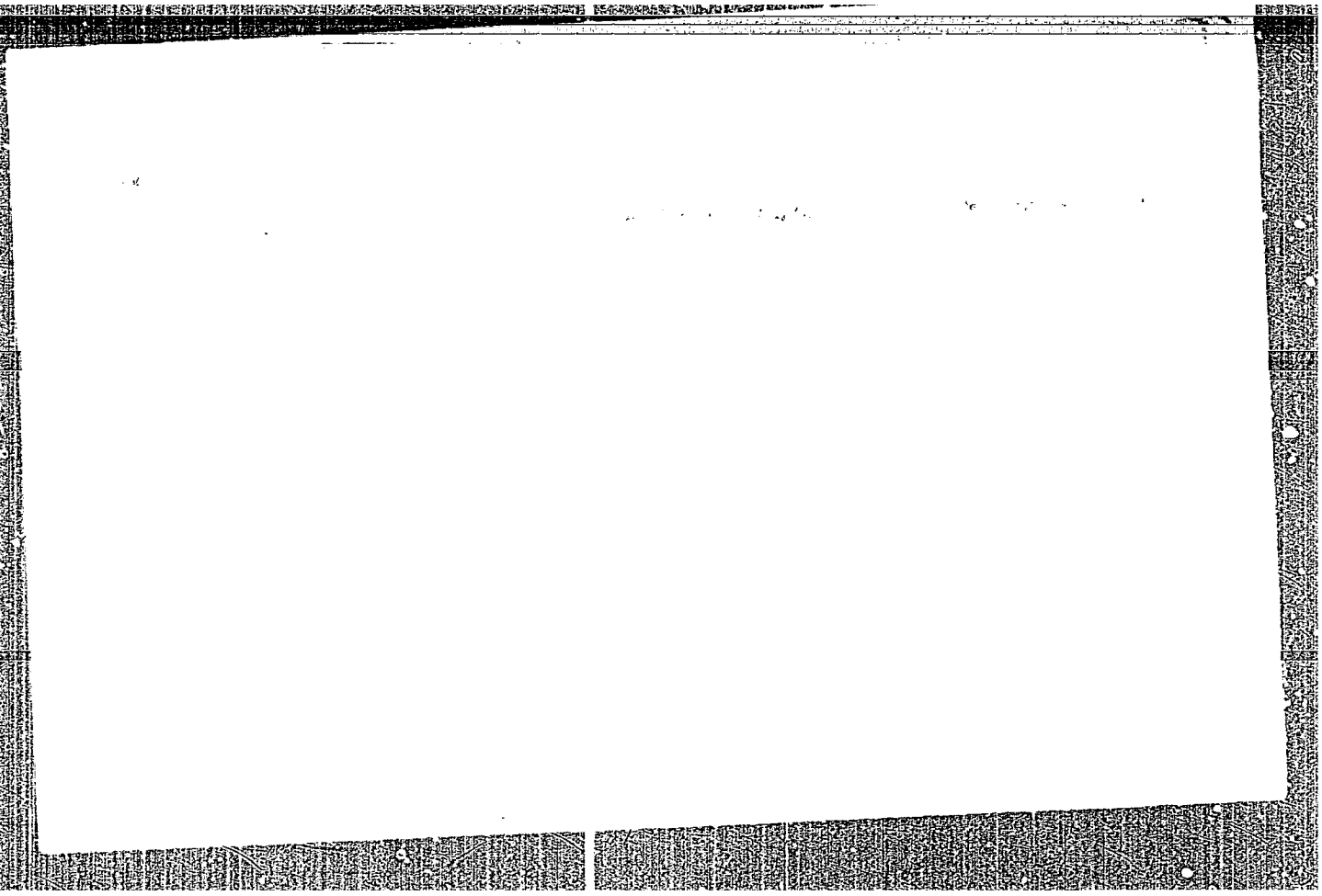

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YEMEL'YANOV, L.F., inzh.; ZUDINA, A.Ye., inzh.

Air-entrained lightweight blocks made with mixed binders.
Stroi. mat. 5 no.5:21-23 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Lightweight concrete) (Building blocks)

YEMEL'YANOV, L. G.

"Utilization of the theories of elasticity and resistance of material for determining strain at gravitational causeways."

Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences, Moscow Water Resources Development Institute im. Vil'yams (MGMI)

Subject: Hydroengineering building and construction

Gidrotekhnicheskoye, stroitel'stvo, 12, 1946.

YEMEL'YANOV, L.G.

137-58-5-10448

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 223 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Layner, D.I., Yemel'yanov, L.G.

TITLE: The Mechanism Whereby Silicon Influences the Processes of Inhibition of Reactive Diffusion of Iron in Aluminum (O mekhanizme vliyaniya kremniya na protsessy tormozheniya reaktivnoy diffuzii zheleza v alyuminiy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta po obrabotke tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 16, pp 2-17

ABSTRACT: An effort is made to clarify the influence of various additions on the reactive diffusion of Fe in Al. Grade AB 000 Al was used as the base for alloys with added Fe, Si, Be, Ti, Zn, Cr, Ca, and Li, and these alloys were investigated. Specimens of calorized Fe were annealed, and the structure of the diffusion layer was studied. Annealing at 420°C for an hour indicated the harmful effect of the Fe, addition of which lead to a darkening of the surface as the result of formation of the $FeAl_3$ compound. Addition of Si to Al on the other hand proves useful, as it inhibits the formation of this compound and leads to the formation of a more complex compound $Al_xSi_yFe_z$ which requires more time.

Card 1/2

137-58-5-10448

The Mechanism Whereby Silicon (cont.)

It is recommended that the Al used for cladding contain about 1% Si, since when the Si contents are greater annealing temperature will approach the melting point of the alloy Al-Si, and this will increase the rate of diffusion. Cu in the Ni-Al-Cu system has the same effect as Si in the Fe-Al-Si system, i.e., a ternary compound, NiAlCu, separates out in the process of anneal. The results obtained are confirmed by the data of metallographic and X-ray structure analysis.

L. M.

1. Iron--Diffusion 2. Silicon--Metallurgical effects 3. Diffusion--Inhibition

Card 2/2

137-58-6-13734

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 360 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Layner, D.I., Yemel'yanov, L.G.

TITLE: Use of the Electron Microscope for Investigation of the Structure of Metals and Alloys (Primeneniye elektronnogo mikroskopa dlya issledovaniya struktury metallov i splavov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta po obrabotke tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 16, pp 18-23

ABSTRACT: A description of possible uses of the electron microscope for investigation of finely dispersed structures of various metals and alloys; a detailed description of methods of obtaining one- and two-phase prints.

Z.F.

1. Metals--Structural analysis 2. Electron microscopes--Applications

Card 1/1

137-58-4-7640

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 183 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Layner, D. I., ~~Yemel'yanov~~ L. G.

TITLE: A New Method of Annealing Calorized Iron (Novyy metod otzhiga alyuminirovannogo zheleza)

PERIODICAL: Tr., Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta po obrabotke tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 17, pp 47-53

ABSTRACT: An investigation was conducted to establish the possibility of annealing (A) aluminized Fe at high temperatures and very brief holding time. The A was performed in a salt bath (50 percent $NaNO_3$+50 percent KNO_3) at 670°C for periods of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 sec. The experiments showed that at 670° total recrystallization of the Fe occurred in 2 sec time, but that the process of reactive precipitation did not materialize in such a short time, the surfaces of the specimens remaining bright and gleaming (X-rays of specimens of calorized Fe before and after A are adduced). Once the possibility of high-speed A of strips of calorized Fe was established, experiments in the A of such strips were conducted in a broaching furnace, as fast A in a salt bath is hardly applicable to long-term production operations (added

Card 1/2

137-58-4-7640

A New Method of Annealing Calorized Iron

plant equipment would be required). The optimum A temperatures (in a broaching furnace) when A is of 30 sec duration are: 610° for 0.10 mm strip and 630° for 0.20 mm strip.

A. B.

1. Iron alloys--Heat treatment

Card 2/2

LAYNER, D.I.; YEMEL'YANOV, L.G.

Ways of increasing the activity of skeleton nickel catalysts for a hydrogenation reaction. Trudy Giprotsvetmetobrabotka no.18:262-277 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Catalysts) (Hydrogenation)

29423
S/081/61/000/017/072/166
B110/B138

5 1190

AUTHORS: Layner, D. I., Yemel'yanov, L. G.

TITLE: Problem of the production of catalysts for the direct synthesis of organosilicon monomers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1961, 325-326, abstract 17K118 (Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta po obrabotke tsvetn. met., no. 18, 1960, 254-261)

TEXT: The authors studied the catalytic activity of silicon-copper alloys and demonstrated that it is independent of the grain size of the initial alloy. For this reason it is not necessary to obtain a fine-grained structure in casting. The authors demonstrated the expediency of using silicon-copper alloys with reduced copper content (~3-5%) for the synthesis of diethyl dichlorosilane. Ca, Zn and CSi additions have a positive influence on the catalytic activity of the alloys. Silicon type Kr 2(Kr 2) is used to produce the alloy which is done in graphite crucibles with low ash content. It was found that ordinary 90% coke or 75% ferrosilicon could be used as contact mass for the direct synthesis of phenyl trichlorosilane.

Card 1/2

29423
S/081/61/000/017/072/166
B110/B138

Problem of the production of .....

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LAYNER, D.I.; MALYSHEVA, L.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, L.G.; TROFIMOVA, I.V.; LOBUSEVICH, N.P.; GOLUBTSOV, S.A.

Rate of cooling silicon-copper alloys. TSvet. met. 36 no.8: 76-79 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Silicon-copper alloys—Metallography)
(Nonferrous ingots—Cooling)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.G. [Emel'ianau, L.R.]; TERENT'YEV, V.M. [TSiarents'eu, V.M.]

Effect of changing soil moisture on the concentration of cell sap, water content and productivity of tomato plants. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.2:56-59 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; YEMEL'YANOV, L.I.; MAKAROVA, L.G.

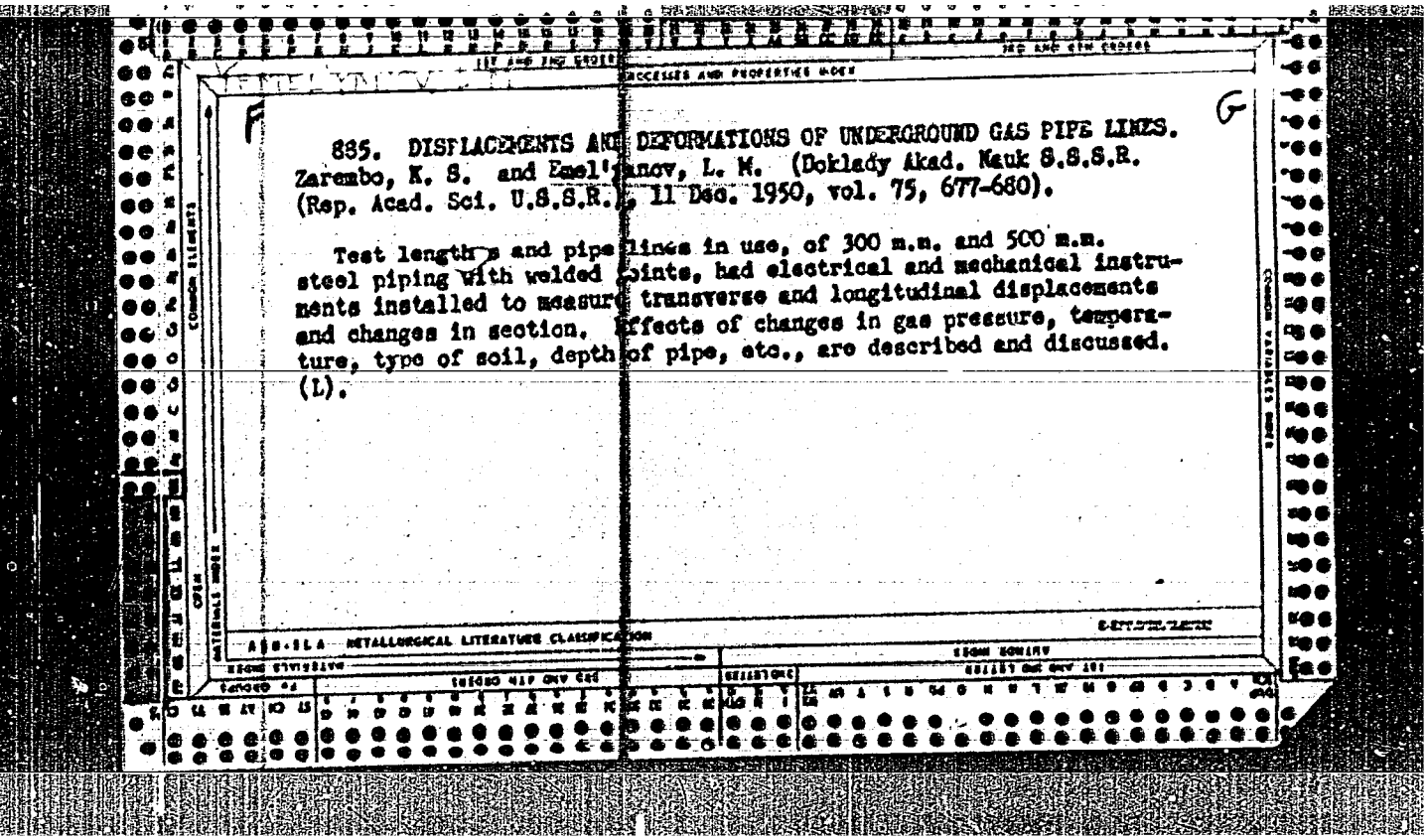
Synthesis of germanium aromatic compounds by means of aryldiazonium fluoborates. Dokl. AN SSSR 122 no.3:403-404 S '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Germanium organic compounds) (Diazo compounds)

YEMEL'YANOV, L. M.

Yemel'yanov, L. M. "On the problem of the stability of deep piles, having vertical planes of symmetry", Nauch. zapiski (Mosk. gidro-meliorat. in-t im. Vil'yamsa), Vol. XV, 1948, p. 131-60.

SO: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 11, 1949).



835. DISPLACEMENTS AND DEFORMATIONS OF UNDERGROUND GAS PIPE LINES. Zarembo, K. S. and Emel'yanov, L. M. (Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. (Rep. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), 11 Dec. 1950, vol. 75, 677-680).

Test lengths and pipe lines in use, of 300 m.m. and 500 m.m. steel piping with welded joints, had electrical and mechanical instruments installed to measure transverse and longitudinal displacements and changes in section. Effects of changes in gas pressure, temperature, type of soil, depth of pipe, etc., are described and discussed. (L).

1. YEMEL'YANOV, L.M., PROF.

2. USSR (600)

4. Pipe

7. Calculating thin-walled pipes laid into the ground. Gidr. i mel. 4 no.10, 1952.

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

YEMEL'YANOV, L.M. (Moskva)

Designing elastic underground pipes. Stroi. mekh. i rasch. soor. 3 no.1:1-7 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Pipe) (Elasticity)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Two types of soil pressure in tall containers. Izv. TSKHA no.6:175-194 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Soil mechanics)

ZEMEL'YANOV, L.V., ed.

Introuduction of over-all Stakhanov technology in the manufacture of forged parts. Moskva, Gos. Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 9p. (53-35376)

TJ130.N7E5

1. Novo-Kramatorskii mashinostroitel'nyi zavod Kramatorsk. 2. Machine-shop practice.

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Efficient methods on woodworking lathes; from work experience of P.V.Fedosov, lathe worker and modeler at the Lenin Neva Machine-Construction Plant] Ratsional'nye metody raboty na tokarnykh stankakh po derevu. Iz opyta raboty P.V.Fedosova-tokaria-model'shchika Nevskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Lenina. Pod red. L.V.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1952. 11 p. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash. (Turning) (Fedosov, P.V.)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V. ed.

Molding cores in accordance with overall Stakhanov technology; from the experience of the Ural Machine Building Plant, Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 14 p. (54-24254)

TJ86.89E5

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener [redaktor]; MOSIN, V.V., slesar'-novator.

[Progressive methods in repairing metal-cutting machines; practice of machinist-innovator V.V.Mosin at the Nevskiy Machine-Building Plant imeni Lenin] Peredovye metody remonta metallorezhushchikh stankov; opyt slesarya-novatora V.V.Mosina na Nevskom mashinostroitel'nom zavode imeni Lenina. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1952. 18 p. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Nevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Lenina (for Mosin).
(Metal cutting)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Attachments and tools for machining; experience of the Stalin Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Plant (Don Basin)] Prisposobleniia i instrumenty dlia mekhanicheskoi obrabotki; iz opyta Novo-Kramotorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Stalina (Donbass). Pod red. L.V. Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash.
(Machine-tools--Design)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Improving technique of casting drop hammer cylinders; experience of the Staro-Kramatorsk Plant named after Ordzhonikidze] Usovershenstvovanie tekhnologii otlivki tsilindrov shtampovochnykh molotov. Iz opyta staro-kramatorskogo zavoda im. Ordzhonikidze. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 8 p. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyi institut Orgtiazhmash.
(Steel castings)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor; SHMEL'KINA, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Experience in using ceramic cutting tools; at the S.M.Kirov Hoisting and Conveying Equipment factory] Opyt primeneniia keramicheskikh rez-tzov; na zavode PTO imeni S.M.Kirova. Pod red. L. V.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit.lit-ry, 1953. 9p. (Microfilm) (MLRA 9:5)

1.Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash.
(Cutting tools)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener; redaktor; MATVEYEVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Precise coordinate boring of holes on a lathe] Tochnaia koordinatnaia obrabotka otverstii na tokarnom stanke. Pod red. L.V.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Ges. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 11 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:6)

1.Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash.
(Lathes) (Drilling and boring)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor; SEREBROVSKIY, V.B., inzhener.

[Working metals with ceramic cutting tools] Obrabotka metallov keramicheskimi reztsami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 13 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Cutting tools)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Efficiency measures for forge press work] Ratsionalizatsiia kuznechno-pressovykh rabot. Pod red. L.V.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 15 p. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash.
(Forging)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Collection of information on the machining of parts; from the experience of the Leningrad "Dvigatel' revoliutsii" Metallurgical Plant and the Kharkov S.M.Kirov Turbogenerator Plant] Sbornik informatsii po mekhanicheskoi obrabotke detalei. Iz opyta zavodov "Dvigatel' revoliutsii", Leningradskogo metallicheskogo imeni Stalina i Khar'kovskogo turbogeneratornogo imeni S.M.Kirova. Pod red. L.V.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 16 p. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash.
(Machine-shop practice)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V.

[Over-all generalization of Stakhanovite practice; from the practice of the Ural Machine Construction Factory] Kompleksnoe obobshchenie stakhanovskogo opyta; iz opyta Uralmashzavoda. M,Mashgiz, 1953.
(Machine-shop practice) (MLRA 8:4)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V.

[The use of production potentialities in each working location; from the practice of the Ural Machine Construction Factory] Ispol'zovanie rezervov proizvodstva na kazhdom rabochem meste; iz opyta Uralmashzavoda im. S.Ordzhonikidze. M,Mashgiz, 1953. (MLRA 8:4)
(Machinery industry)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Introduction of lathe operator innovator V.A.Kolesov's method; experience of the S.Ordzhonikidze Ural Heavy Machinery Factory and the Stalin Metal-Machining Plant in Leningrad] Vnedrenie metoda tokaria-novatora V.A.Kolesova. Iz opyta Uralmashzavoda imeni S.Ordzhonikidze i Leningradskogo metallicheskogo zavoda imeni Stalina. Pod red. L.V.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 22 p. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash.
(Metal cutting)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzhener, redaktor.

[Perfecting the technology of machining; experience of machine-building plants] Usovershenstvovanie tekhnologii mekhanicheskoi obrabotki; iz opyta zavodov mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 31 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Machinery industry)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., redaktor.

[Stakhanovite methods of marking out bulky parts; from experience of the Neva Lenin Machine-Building Plant, the Leningrad Stalin Metal Plant, the Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Plant (Donets Basin) and the "Russkii dizel'" Plant] Stakhanovskie metody razmetki krupnogabaritnykh detalei. Iz opyta Nevskogo mashinostroit. zavoda im. Stalina, Novo-Kramatorskogo mashinostroit. zavoda (Donbass) i zavoda "Russkii dizel'." Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 42 p. (MLRA 7:3)

(Machinery--Drawing)

KUZNETSOV, M.S.; YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., redaktor; UVAROV, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Improved equipment and instrument for machinery layout] Usovershenstvovannye prisposobleniia i instrument dlia razmetki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1954. 63 p.
(Machine-shop practice)

GRANOVSKIY, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUSHUYEV, S.M., tokar'-skorostnik; CHUDINOV,; BYKOV, P.B., tokar', deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR; YEMEL'YANOV, L.V.

Publishing the first issue of "Mashinostroitel' ". Mashinostroitel' no.1:44 N '56. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Avtozavod im. Likhacheva (for Bushuyev). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Yemel'yanov).
(Journalism, Technical)

YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzh.

Development of the technology of mechanical production course in heavy-duty machinery industry. Vest.mash. [37] no.11:75-82 N '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Machinery industry)

VOROPAYEV, Ivan Stepanovich; YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzh., red.; STEPANCHENKO, M.S., red.izd-va; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Over-all mechanization of small foundries] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia malogo liteinogo tsekha. Izd. 2-oe, dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 108 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

YEMEL'YANOV, Leonid Vasil'yevich; ZHIVOTINSKIY, Lev Abramovich; GITLEVICH, Arlen Davidovich; TYURIN, V.F., nauchnyy red.; IONOV, V.N., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Auxiliary equipment for welding; an album] Vspomogatel'noe oborudovanie dlia svarki; al'bom. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 123p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

SHEREMET, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; SMIRNOV, Vyacheslav Nilovich; PAVLOVICH, Pavel Modestovich; KUZMINTSEV, V.N., inzh., retsenzent; YEMEL'YANOV, L.V., inzh., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Mechanisms, devices and auxiliary equipment for forging and die-stamping processes; an album] Mekhanizmy, prisposobleniia i sredstva mekhanizatsii kuznechno-pressovogo proizvodstva; al'bom. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Forging machinery) (Sheet metal working machinery)

[redacted] (Rostov-na-Donu)

Laboratory of the Rostov Economic Council engaged in research in an production economics. Vop. ekon. no.8:145-147 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Rostov--Economic research)

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SOV/107-59-7-9/42

9(

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanov, M.

TITLE: For the Home-Town Plant

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 7, p 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With the help of a DOSAAF committee and other public organizations a radio amateur club was organized at the Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorezhushchikh stankov - ENIMS- (Experimental Scientific Research Institutes for Metal-Cutting Machine Tools) and at the plant "Stankokonstruktsiya". The Deputy Chief Designer of ENIMS, Laureate of the Stalin Award, Georgiy Ivanovich Zuzanov, praised the work of the radio amateurs which they performed during the 18 months since the foundation of the club. These achievements were shown in an exhibition on the occasion of Radio Day. The institute and its experimental plant are working on metal cutting machine tools with program control,

Card 1/2

For the Home-Town Plant

whereby the program is recorded on tape. In this connection, the author mentions the work of Mikhayl Razbitskiy who designed special six-track recorder heads for machine tools shown at the Brussels World Fair and in New York. There is 1 photograph.

Card 2/2

621.01
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YEMEL'YANOV, MIKHAIL ANDREYEVICH

Samarskaya Luka i Zhiguli (Samara Bend and the Zh guli) Krayevedcheskiye Ocherki. Kuybyshev, Kuybyshevskoye Knizhoye Izd -vo, 1955.

289 p. illus.

S/123/61/000/018/004/015
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanov, M.A.

TITLE: Gang jigs and fixtures for the milling, broaching and turning of machine parts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 18, 1961, 1-2, abstract 18B3 (V sb. "Prisposobleniya dlya grup. obrabotki detaley". Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1960, 130 - 158)

TEXT: The author points out that multipurpose setting fixtures can be developed not only for a gang of technologically similar parts but also for parts which, during the machining, have some similar bases to carry out even one operation, owing to which the use of multipurpose setting fixtures is possible for tens and, sometimes, hundreds of different parts. The author cites some examples of technologically different parts which can be machined in the same fixtures provided they possess identical bases. A description of various multipurpose setting fixtures is given: plunger jig, gang jig for the machining of pin holes in levers and pull rods, pneumatic jig for the boring of peripheral holes and others. There are 23 figures.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

I. Briskman

Card 1/1

YEMEL'YANOV, M.A.

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology. B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 61975

Authors : Yemel'yanov, M. A.; Kharin, A. N.
Inst : Smolensk State Institute of Pedagogics.
Title : Investigating the Reservoirs of the Floodlands of the Kuban' River. I. Soil Deposits of Old Kuban'.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Smolenskogo gos. ped. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 3, 241-263

Abstract : In the years of 1931-1932, soil deposits of Old Kuban' in the floodlands of the Kuban' River were investigated. In the central part of the reservoir the basic soil mass is represented by small mineral particles. There, silts present (according to structure percentage of various fractions) silt-containing sandy clay. Organic remnants of the soil (10-12 percent) consist of detritus and dead animal plankton. Soils of near-shore zones are characterized by their containing large amounts of sand fractions. They are

Card 1/2

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.

Treatment of parenchymatous tonsillitis with intramuscular hemotherapy with penicillin. Vest. otorinolar. 13 no.2:79-80 Mar-Apr 51. (CIML 20:8)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences, Lt-Col, Medical Corps. 2. "N" Hospital (Head—I.S. Moskalenko, Colonel, Medical Corps).

YEMEL'YANOV, M. D.

"The Influence of Respiration Characteristics on the Inflow Into Lymphatic Vessels of the Inner Ear in Response to Subarachnoidal Introduction of India Ink." Sub 26 May 47, Moscow Medical Inst, Ministry of Health RSFSR

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

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.

On the etiology, pathogenesis and treatment of certain aural, laryngeal and nasal diseases from the viewpoint of Pavlov's theory. Vest. otorinolar. 13 no.3:9-11 May-June 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences (Tambov).

YEMEL'HANOV, M. D.

Nose - Tumors

Cases of malignant neoplasms of the nasal cavity. Vest. oto-rin. 14 no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 Unclassified.

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Inflammation of the middle ear. Zdorov'e 2 no.12:23-24 D '56.
(EAR--DISEASES) (MIRA 9:12)

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.

[Otitis media] Vospalenie srednego ukha. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957.
(MIRA 11:3)
(EAR--DISEASES)

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D., kand.med.nauk

Rhinitis. Zdorov'e 4 no.1:14-15 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(CATARRH)

CHUDNOSOVETOV, V.A., prof.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D., kand.med.nauk

Vibration. Zdorov'e 5 no.5:14-15 My '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

CHUDNOSOVETOV, Valentin Alekseyevich, prof.; YEMEL'YANOV, Mikhail Dmitriyevich; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, M., red.; SHAKHSHAYEV, P., tekhn. red.

[Intubation and its use in diphtheria of the larynx] Intubatsiia i ee primenenie pri difterii gortani. Makhachkala, Dagestanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 115 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(LARYNX—INTUBATION) (DIPHTHERIA)

BORSHCHEVSKIY, I.Ya., kand.med.nauk; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D., kand.med.nauk

Taking off in a plane. Zdorov'e 6 no.8:31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS)

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Roentgenography of the temporal bones as a method of diagnosing otitis media. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 21 no.5:39-40 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(TEMPORAL BONE--RADIOGRAPHY) (EAR--DISEASES)

YEMEL'YANOV, M. D., kand. med. nauk; KUZNETSOV, A. G., doktor med. nauk (Moskva)

Role of the interactions of the vestibular, visual and proprioceptive analysors in the formation of some illusory perceptions in fliers. Vest. otorin. no.3:63-69 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS) (VISION) (OPTICAL ILLUSIONS) (AERONAUTICS—PSYCHOLOGY)

YEMEL'YANOV, M. D., SIDEL'NIKOV, I. A. and VASIL'YEV, O. N.

"New Methods of Investigation Vestibular Function" - p. 55

Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 10, 1962

GENIN, Abram Moiseyevich; GUROVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; YEMEL'YANOV, Mikhail Dmitriyevich; SAKSONOV, Pavel Petrovich; YAZDOVSKIY, Vladimir Ivanovich; NEYMAN, M.I., red.; [illegible], G.M., tekhn. red.

[Man in space] Chelovek v kosmose. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 159 p. (MIRA 17:3)

YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.

ACCESSION NR: AT4042700 S/0000/63/000/000/0339/0343

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. V.; Arlashchenko, N. I.; Busy*gin, V. Ye.; Vartbaronov, R. A.; Veselov, A. S.; Volokhova, N. A.; Grigor'yev, Yu. G.; Yemel'yanov, M. D.; Kalyayeva, T. V.; Kry*lov, Yu. V.; Polyakov, B. I.; Farber, Yu. V.

TITLE: Effects of Coriolis accelerations on the human organism

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 339-343

TOPIC TAGS: vestibular analyzer, cosmonaut selection, cosmonaut training, semicircular canal, acceleration, rotation, nystagmus, optical analyzer, Coriolis acceleration

ABSTRACT: Studies of the effect of prolonged Coriolis accelerations on the human organism must be made as a preliminary step toward the creation of artificial gravity in spaceships. Studies were performed in a slowly rotating MBK-1 chamber (a cylindrically shaped room 2.1 m in diameter and 2.3 m high, equipped with two armchairs). In the first series of experiments, 13 healthy persons were subjected

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042700

to prolonged rotation of 1 to 5 hours at an angular velocity of 5.3°/sec. In the second series of experiments, 4 subjects were rotated for 24 hours at angular velocities of 5.3, 10.6, and 21.2°/sec. Coriolis accelerations were created periodically by tilting the body and head in a plane perpendicular to the plane of rotation of the chamber at the rate of 1 movement/sec. Prolonged stay of subjects with normal vestibular sensitivity under conditions of rotation at 5.3, 10.6, and 21.2°/sec resulted in functional changes in the condition of the central nervous system and the cardiovascular system, and in disruption of the body temperature control and the balancing function. The degree of vegetative disorders was found to be directly proportional to the speed of rotation and the degree of vestibular sensitivity of the subjects. During cumulative action of Coriolis accelerations, the majority of the subjects developed an adaptation which was noted from 1 to 5 hours after beginning of the rotation. On the basis of the results obtained, the method of prolonged slow rotation is recommended for training purposes.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; GENIN, A.M.; GAZENKO, O.G.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.P.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; BRYANOV, I.I.; FEDOROV, Ye.A.; FOMIN, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KOTOVSKAYA, A.R.; KAKURIN, L.I.; TSELIKIN, Ye.Ye.; USHAKOV, A.S.; VOLOVICH, V.G.; SAKSONOV, P.P.; YEGOROV, A.D.; NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.; TALAPIN, V.F.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[First group space flight; scientific results of medical and biological studies carried out during the group orbital flight of manned satellites "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4] Pervyi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet; nauchnye rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia gruppovogo orbital'nogo poleta korablei-sputnikov "Vostok-3" i "Voskot-4." Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 153 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037680 S/2865/64/003/000/0080/0088

AUTHOR: Yazdovskiy, V. I.; Yemel'yanov, M. D.

TITLE: Problems of the physiological interaction of analyzers applicable to space flight

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 80-88

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, physiology, weightlessness, vestibular analyzer, visual analyzer, proprioception, vestibular function

ABSTRACT: To assess the dynamic effects of space flight on the human organism, Yemel'yanov and his co-workers performed a series of experiments to establish the interaction of space-flight conditions on the vestibular, visual, and proprioceptor analyzer systems. The nature of muscular activity (proprioceptor afferentation) exerts a considerable effect on the threshold of sensitivity of the vestibular organ and also on the threshold of sensory and motor vestibular reactions. Static muscular tension, especially on the side opposite the stimulated labyrinth, lowers vestibular sensitivity. Upright balancing, characterized by oscillations of the center of gravity with respect to the gravitational vertical, brings about the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037680

opposite effect. Straining of the eyeball muscles also has an effect: fixing the vision on motionless objects inhibits the vestibular motor reactions, while optokinetic stimulation increases them. Inhibition of the vestibular functions by fixation of the eye on immobile objects depends on the distance of the object and the angle of vision. Vestibular-spinal reflexes, which determine the tone of skeletal and ocular musculature, are affected by the presence or absence of visual function. In the absence of gravity a conflict can arise between visual and vestibular information. If man has a fixed base of support, he can acquire some of the sensations of gravity. Thus, objects seen moving in the visual field will not cause a conflict in perception of the external world as long as the man thinks he knows what the direction of gravity is. However, if he loses his concept of gravitational orientation, then moving objects in the visual field cause a disorientation and are sometimes accompanied by vegetative reactions. Flights along parabolic trajectories are characterized by a more or less prolonged period of the aftereffect of the vestibular stimulator which is caused by the excess acceleration which preceded weightlessness. For that reason, vestibular reactions related to the short period of weightlessness do not disappear and in some cases become aggravated, which may be due to the absence of the inhibiting effect from the motor analyzer. More research is required in this area. The vestibular system of training cosmonauts for space flight was based on these experiments. Primary attention

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4037680

was given to the dependence of vestibular phenomena on visual stimulation and muscular effort. By prolonged training it was possible to increase significantly the resistance of cosmonauts to vestibular stimulation and, as a result, no vegetative disorientation reactions were noted during their flights. This was also confirmed by the use of occulograms. It was not possible to obtain evidence of nystagmus, either spontaneously or in conjuction with vestibular tests.

ASSOCIATION: none

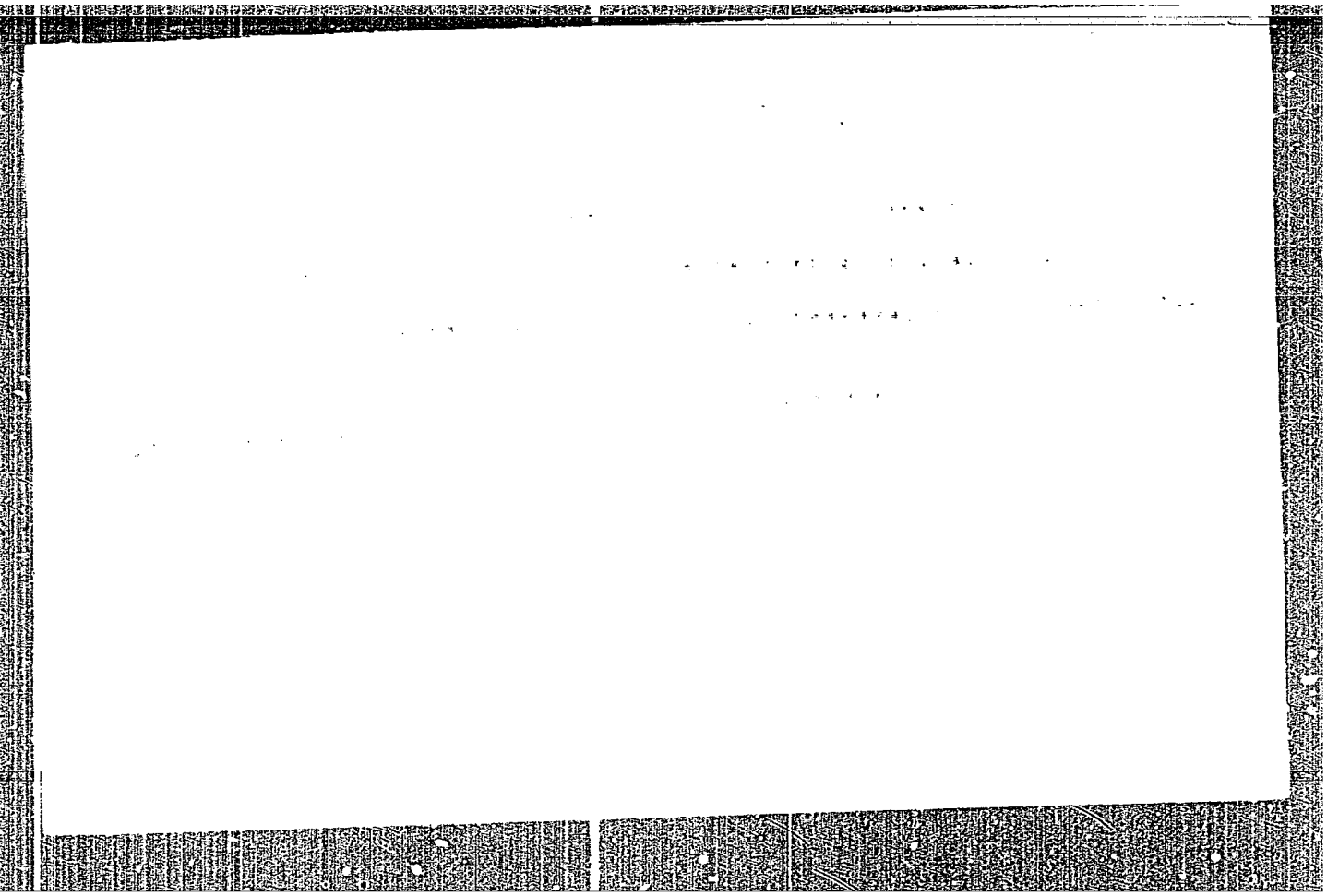
SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, LS NO REF SOV: 020 OTHER: 017

Card 3/3

YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.D.; VASIL'YEV, P.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.

Some results of medical and biological studies conducted during training and flight of the astronauts. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:237-247 '65. (MIRA 18:9)



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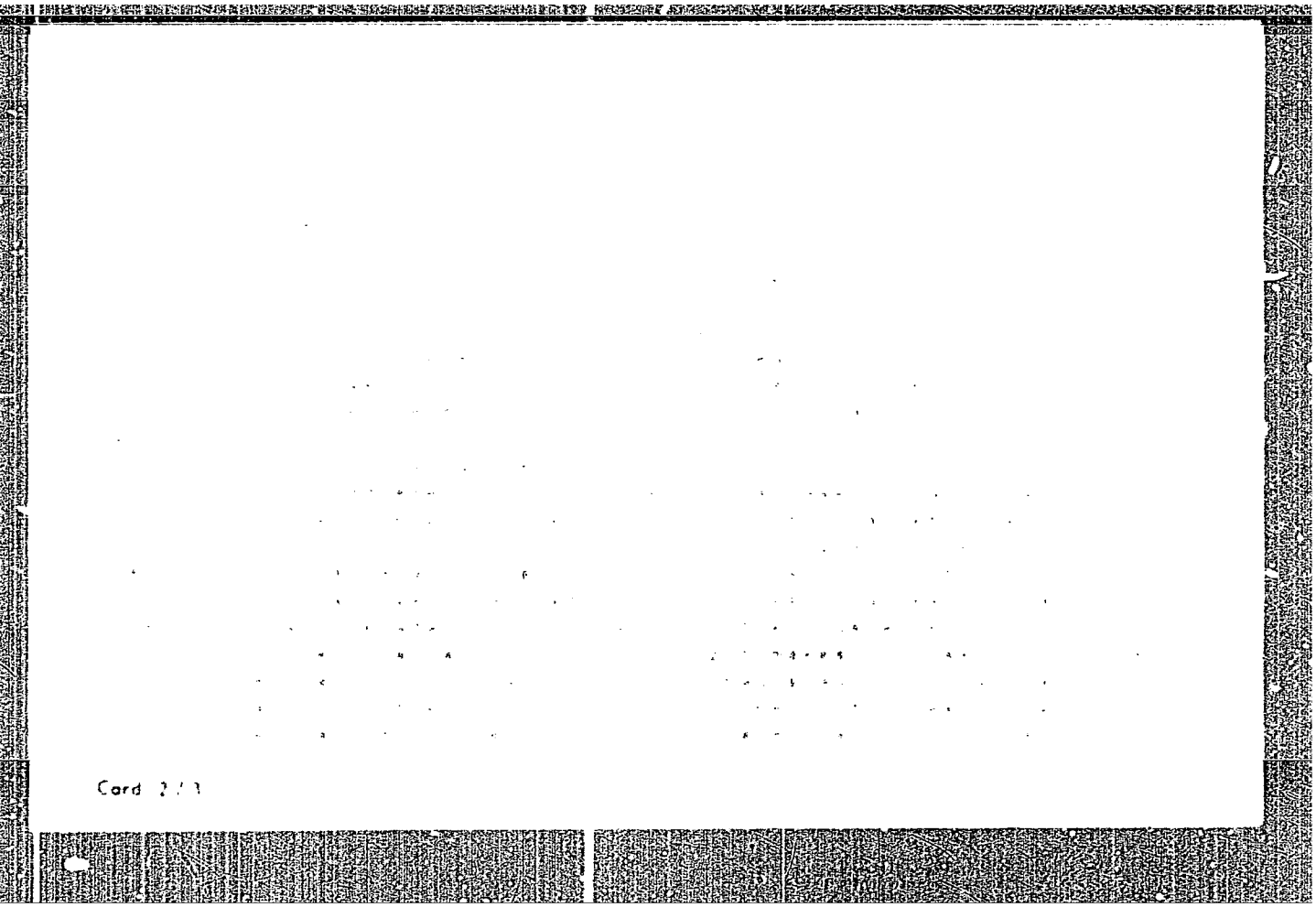

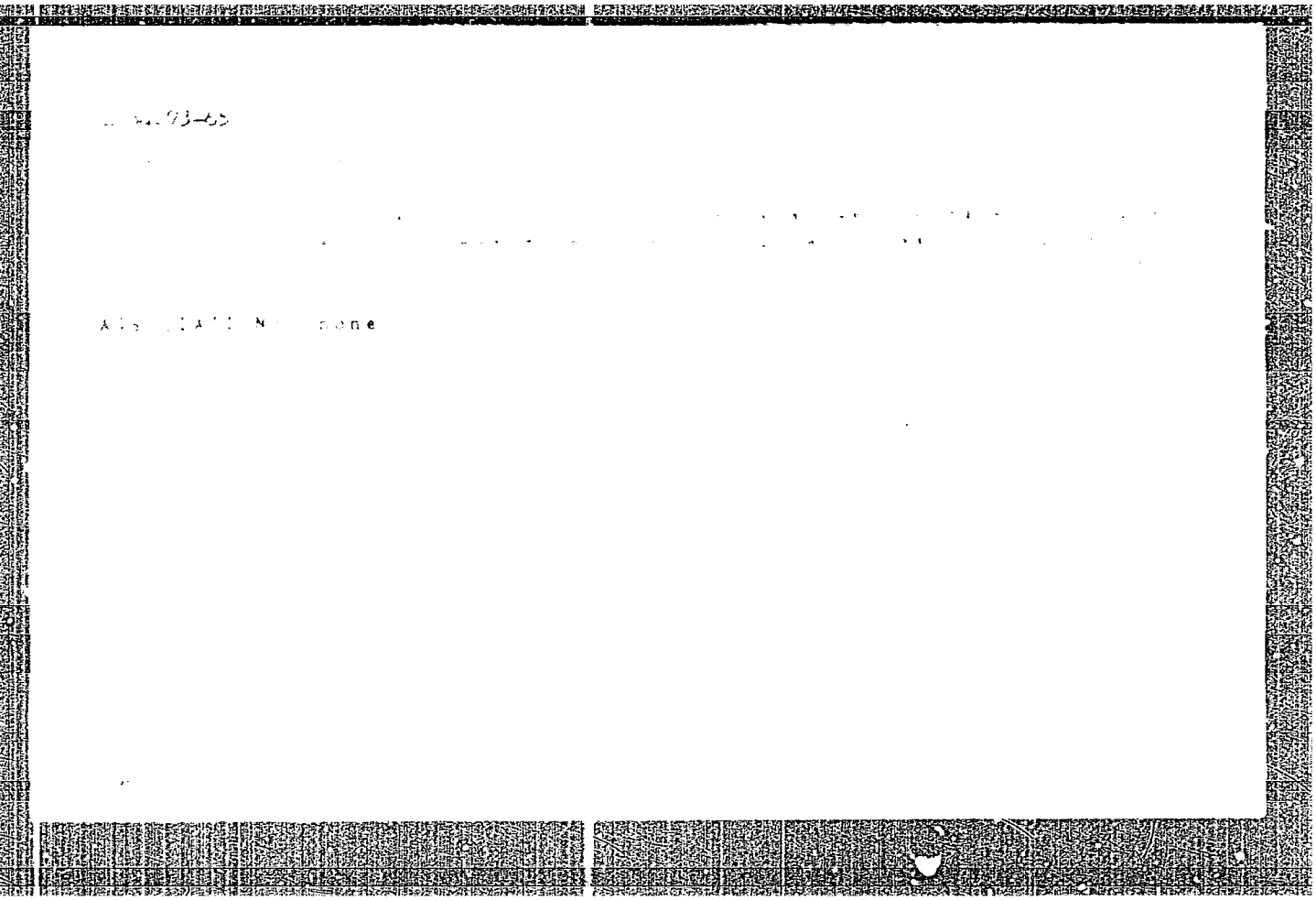

L 14268-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003835 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0010/0016

AUTHOR: Gurovskiy, N. N.; Yemel'yanov, M. D.; Karpov, Ye. A. 61

ORG: none 58

TITLE: Basic principles of special cosmonaut training

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 10-16

TOPIC TAGS: cosmonaut training, vestibular training, manned space flight, centrifuge training, space physiology, space psychology, space flight simulation, spacecraft capsule, flight disorientation, physical fitness

ABSTRACT: The individual characteristics of healthy humans are not stable; external and internal stimuli may produce drastic nonpathological deviations from physiological norms. Resistance to external stress, however, may be greatly increased by training. 21,55,41

Special cosmonaut training is based on analysis of those factors which most substantially affect the cosmonaut and his activities in flight. Flight factors fall into four groups: 1) extremal environmental factors (vacuum,

Card 1/5

ionizing radiation, low temperatures); 2) dynamic flight factors (noise, vibration, acceleration, weightlessness, prolonged vestibular stimulation); 3) ship environmental factors (cabin microclimate, restricted movement, special foods and clothing, time-deficit working conditions, emotional tension); and 4) factors associated with landing (especially when the ejection-parachute descent method is used). Since protection against extremal factors (group 1) is provided by the ship, it is with factors of the last three groups (2, 3, and 4) that the special cosmonaut training program is concerned.

The aims of special cosmonaut training, which simulates on the ground the conditions of flight, are twofold: 1) to provide a basis for the selection or elimination of cosmonaut candidates, and 2) to increase the resistance of the candidates selected to the unavoidable stresses of actual flight.

Since certain factors (prolonged weightlessness, the unique psychological "atmosphere" of flight) cannot be reproduced on Earth, the training program must include a number of nonspecific exercises designed to increase the general resistance of the organism. Special methods are used to increase tolerance to psychological stresses and predict behavior of candidates in flight.

2

In addition, the training program includes exercises designed to develop motor habits and skills needed in flight and to train the cosmonaut in the performance of actual flight operations.

The methods discussed are: 1) parabolic airplane flights, 2) isolation in an echoless chamber, 3) cabin mockup flight simulation, 4) thermochamber training, 5) centrifuge training, and 6) special physical and vestibular training.

The brief duration of the weightlessness created by parabolic flights limits their usefulness for training, since adaptation to brief periods of weightlessness does not necessarily help an individual withstand the prolonged weightlessness of spaceflight.

Prolonged isolation in an echoless chamber with deprivation of external information is a useful tool for neuropsychiatric studies of individual ability to perform assigned tasks under novel conditions, circadian physiological rhythms, the ability (with sudden stimuli) to pass quickly from the sleeping to the waking state and back, and memory, attention, and so forth.

L 14268-66

ACC NR: AT6003835

Even though space cabins are air-conditioned, thermochamber training is useful in discovering hidden pathologies and studying individual stress reactions.

Centrifuge training is especially important, both for familiarization and for increasing resistance to spaceflight accelerations. The most careful monitoring is required during this training, since existing information on the cumulative effects of acceleration is contradictory and uncertain. The cosmonauts themselves are emphatic about the usefulness and importance of this type of training.

Mockup training is all the more important in view of the fact that training flights with an experienced instructor, such as are used in training drivers or pilots, cannot be conducted for space crews. All training must thus be accomplished on the ground.

A program of special vestibular training was instituted after the flight of G. S. Titov, who experienced some autonomic maladjustments as the result of vestibular stimulation in flight. This training is directed at 1) increasing vestibular resistance to a wide variety of external factors and 2) reinforcing the functional interaction of the vestibular, visual, and

Card 4/5

L 14268-66
ACC NR: AT6003835

kinesthetic analyzers in order to eliminate postural-spatial illusions under conditions of altered gravity and to increase inhibition of the vestibular function. This program must be custom-tailored to compensate the individual vestibular weaknesses of each cosmonaut, which are identified beforehand by determining semicircular canal and otolith thresholds for adequate and inadequate stimulation.

All special training must be supplemented by general physical training designed to improve the cosmonaut's physical condition and perfect the visual-motor coordination required by spaceflight.

The total program must be adjusted to the needs of the individual cosmonaut. The sequence, alternation, and spacing of the various kinds of special training are important here. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 05, 06 / SUBM DATE: none

PC

Card 5/5

L 23975-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d) SCTB TT/DD/RD/GW

ACC NR: AT6003858 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0237/0247

AUTHOR: Yazdovskiy, V. I.; Yemel'yanov, M. D.; Vasil'yev, P. V.; Kopanev, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results of medicobiological studies conducted during preparation and flight of the astronauts V. F. Bykovsk and V. V. Tereshkova

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 237-247

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space medicine equipment, space physiology, astronaut

ABSTRACT: The program of study is described and results of medical observations during June 14-19, 1963 are reported. The study program includes the long term effect of cosmic flight on the human organism, psychophysiologic capacities and working capacity of humans under such conditions, reactions of the female organism, the 24 hour physiologic processes during cosmic flight, effectiveness of methods for selecting and training astronauts, analysis of the medical-biological monitoring system in the cabin, the microclimate of the spaceship, and the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6003858

effectiveness of systems providing for survival and safety. In selecting astronauts the compensatory work of the organism was most important. Under simulated cosmic conditions, women were seen to react least during the proliferative phase of the ovarian cycle, with some reaction during ovulation. Training increased resistance to the effect of cosmic factors and strengthened will power and the neuropsychic system. Radiation was low; the dosimeters showed about 80 and 44 millirad respectively. The astronauts received food in amounts of 2500-2900 calories per day. The microclimate in the cabin was satisfactorily maintained as to temperature, pressure and oxygen (13-26°C, 250-60% humidity, 22-28% oxygen, to 0.50% CO_2 and 740-780 mm Hg pressure). Medical controls included ECG, EEG, skin galvanic reaction, respiratory and pulse rates, tests for vestibular and vegetative insufficiency and observation by television. Before and at the start of flight the respiratory and pulse rates increased from 68 and 84 to 137 and 144, during the first minutes of flight they increased to 154 and 157, and then they returned to normal after several hours. The EEG showed a tendency for substitution of low frequency waves and a later decrease of amplitude of bioelectric rhythms; in the woman an increase of low frequency potentials was seen. Adaptation to weightlessness was good. All medical and biological control systems worked satisfactorily. It is concluded that a 5 day flight for men and 3 days for women is fully feasible without pathologic reactions. Orig. art. has: none

[ABSTRACTIVE WORD Vostok 5 12 Vostok 6 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 FV

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3475

Yemel'yanov, Mikhail Fedorovich

Mekhanizatsiya shtampovochnykh rabot (Mechanization of Stamping Operations) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 170 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,500 copies inserted. 6,400 copies printed.

Ed.: A.M. Mansurov, Engineer; Ed. Of Publishing House: O.V. Chernyak; Tech. Ed.: V. D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building (Mashgiz): S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel dealing with problems of mechanization of stamping operations and may also be used as a manual for die designers.

COVERAGE: The book presents problems of mechanization of stamping operations. It describes mechanisms for feeding stock and blanks into dies and explains the main features of die design and methods for increasing productivity. Methods of removal of defects and of avoiding rejects are given. The text contains many drawings explaining the design and function of various feed arrangements together with an evaluation of their performance and suitability for given operations. The causes of flows in die products and methods for

Card 1/4

their elimination are also discussed. There are 6 Soviet references. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

YENGL'YANOV, M. F.

Sheet Metal Work

Straightening out parts stamped from steel sheets, Vest. mash., 32, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

YEMEL'YANOV, Mikhail Fedorovich; MANSUROV, A.M., inzh., red.; CHERNYAK, O.V., red.izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of stamping processes] Mekhanizatsiia shtampovochnykh rabot. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1959. 170 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Sheet-metal work--Technological innovations)

S/182/60/000/002/006/012
A161/A029

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanov, M.F.

TITLE: Bending Rectangular Pipes Without Buckling and Squaring-Up

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 2, pp. 31 - 33

TEXT: The most popular bending method with deformation on three sides of a rectangular pipe (Fig. 1) is discussed and a new bending die design is described. Bending is practiced in pipe-bending machines with dies for bending pipes over the narrow side, or over the longer side ("a" and "b" in Fig. 2). A special device in the machine controls the imprint depth of the die hammers and with it the bending radius. The dies have a rectangular core preventing distortion of the inner pipe surfaces and are attached on a long rod; simultaneous compression of the top and sides of the pipe is produced by cams ("2" in Fig. 2) pressing on the bevelled sides on the hammers ("4"). Springs("3") pull the hammers off after every work stroke. Accurate bending is only possible when the shape and the dimensions of the pipes are absolutely accurate and when the dies are in good condition, but this is impossible in practical work, and, therefore, most of the bent pipes are twisted and partly buckled. An improved die design

Card 1/3

Bending Rectangular Pipes Without Buckling and Squaring-Up

(Fig. 3) has been developed that eliminates the trouble. In this new design the imprint depth of all three hammers can be changed during the bending process by two means: one is a plate ("10" in Fig. 3) with a rectangular aperture for the pipe and an eye for the micrometer screw ("12") displacing the plate in the directions indicated by arrows "C" when rotated in one or the other sense. The pipe moves with the plate toward the right or the left hammer (without being pressed to it), and the imprint of one hammer becomes deeper and of the other more shallow. The bolts ("11") are placed in oval apertures in the plate and do not prevent its motion. The other control means is fastening of the upper hammer ("4"), not attached rigidly as in the old die, but inserted loosely and retained from falling out of the holder ("6") by two stepped bolts ("8"). Pressure of the upper hammer is transmitted to the holder through two hardened cylindrical (with flats) supports ("3"). When the upper hammer shifts left, its left side sinks and the right side rises, and the supports ("3") turn; when it shifts right, the left side rises, and hence the imprint is deeper on one pipe side. This means that the elongation of the upper pipe wall can be made different from different sides and buckling can be eliminated. The micrometer screw

S/182/60/000/002/006/012
A161/A029

Bending Rectangular Pipes Without Buckling and Squaring-Up

("2") shifts the upper hammer in a 4 mm range. As pipes buckle less in bending over the longer side, the die for such bending required only one imprint adjusting means, viz., control of the upper hammer, in the same way as in the die for bending over the narrow side (Fig. 3). Pipes with uneven wall thicknesses need no squaring-up after bending in the new dies. As the available bending machines in the USSR industry are not fitted with means indicating the presence and magnitude of buckling in the bending process, the use of a special control board and improved clamps for the radius-meter are recommended (Fig. 4). There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

YEMEL'YANOV, M.F.

Suspension arrangement for stamping and assembly jig dies. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 4 no.2:37-40 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sheet metal working machinery)

YEMEL'YANOV, M.F.

Automatic, instant-action ejector devices. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 4 no.2:42-43 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sheet metal working machinery--Attachments)

KHOLODILIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.I., red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red. izd-va; GUZMAN, M.A., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Enameling of steel and cast iron wares] Emalirovanie stal'nykh i chugunnykh izdelii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod red. M.I.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1962. 350 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Enamel and enameling)

VALIYEV, K.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.I.

Self-diffusion of water molecules in aqueous solutions of electrolytes. Part 1:Metal chlorides. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.5:670-680 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

VALIYEV, K.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.I.

Study of translation diffusion of the alcohol molecule in mixtures of alcohols and carbon tetrachloride. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.6:814-818 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

VALIYEV, K.A.; ZAKIL'YANOV, M.I.; SAMOCHKIN, F.N.

Spin echo method of separate determination of the coefficients of progressive diffusion of molecules in a two-component mixture. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.3:371-376 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

AGISHEV, A.Sh.; YEMEL'YANOV, M.I.

Spin echo study of the progressive diffusion of nonspherical molecules in liquids. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.3:377-382 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

YEMEL'YANOV, M.I.

Self-diffusion of water molecules in aqueous solutions of electrolytes. Part 2: Metal bromides and iodides. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.2:295-298 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

YEMEL'YANOV, M.M.

YEMEL'YANOV, M.M. [IEmel'ianov, M.M.]

Improve the performance of diesel engines. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.1: 19 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Zaviduyuchiy kafedroyu Melitopol'skogo institutu mekhanizatsii sel'skogo gospodarstva.

(Diesel engines)

YEMEL'YANOV, M. N., Engineer

"Investigation of the Parameters of Thermal Processes in the D-35 Diesel Engine." Sub 19 Jan 51, Moscow Inst for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55