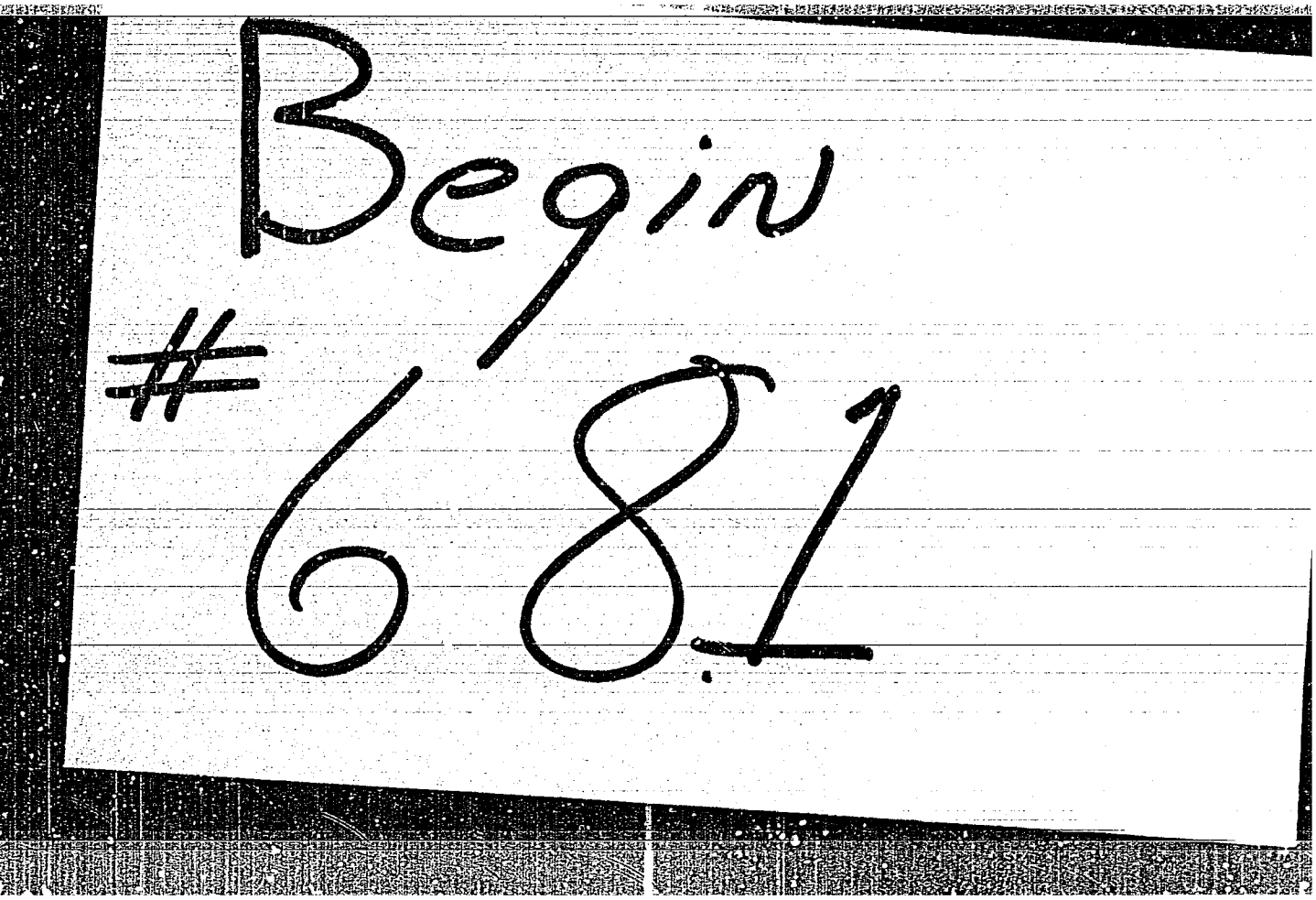

YENGIBAROVA, R. N.

USSR/Electricity - Transmission Lines Mar 52
Engineering - Petroleum

"Problem of Grounding Metal Towers of Suspension Lines Carrying Voltages up to 6kv in Oil Fields," M. S. Trifel and R. N. Yengibarova

"Prom Energet" No 3, pp 21-25

Demonstrates, on basis of experience of different petroleum trusts of Azneft', Turkmenneft', and Krasnodarneft' associations, that norms for leakage resistance of metal suspension towers should be determined according to voltage in each case ("Rules for Construction of Electrotechnical Installations," 1950, merely sets 10 ohms as resistance not to be exceeded). Mentions impending conversion of all 2-kv oil-field networks to 6 kv. Discusses use of grounded and ungrounded neutrals.

243T32

243T32

YENGIBAROVA, R.H.

YENGIBAROVA, R.H.

Electric spark ignition of mixture of gasoline vapors and air.
Azerb.neft.khoz. 36 no.8:36-39 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Petroleum industry--Safety measures)

YENGIBAROVA, R.N.

AUTHORS: Ruvinskiy, V.A.; Yengibarova, R.N. 90-58-4-1/6

TITLE: Safe Method for Electrical Tests on Oil Refinery Premises Filled with Explosive Fumes (Bezopasnoye provedeniye elektricheskikh ispytaniy vo vzryvoopasnykh pomeshcheniyakh neftepererabatyvayushchikh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy Byulleten', 1958, Nr 4, pp 1-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the testing of electrical equipment in rooms subject to the danger of explosion the usual test methods cannot be applied, because spark and arc formation must be avoided. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Accident Prevention in the Oil Industry has developed special methods and equipment for electrical tests under these conditions. The testing of electrical equipment by means of a megohm-meter is carried out in such a way that the device to be tested is completely assembled with switches and starters, etc. in "on" position. The measuring is done outside the room. If the measured resistance is below the admissible value, every part of the installation is separately measured. The application of a kenotron to cables is especially dangerous because of the possibility of intensive spark and arc formation. The kenotron should be

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Safe Method for Electrical Tests on Oil Refinery Premises Filled with Explosive Fumes

established at one end of the cable in a safe room. New equipment has been developed which can be used for testing 10 kv cables in dangerous rooms, applying a test voltage of 30-40 kv. A ventilator is installed at least 20 m outside the danger zone and connected by means of a tube with the junction box of the cable around which a casing is made. Within the sleeve connecting the air tube with the casing a blocking device with a disc is installed. This disc is operated by air flow and closes the contacts and the coil chain of the relay RE-218 which in turn operates the kenotron (Figure 2). A cable with a cross section of 2 x 1.5 mm^2 is laid within the air tube to the contacts in the sleeve. If the insulation of the cable is damaged, there is no danger. Connecting the leads from the ventilator to the air tube is done by means of a current lead (Figure 3). From the current lead a tube cable with a cross section of 2 x 1.5 mm^2 is laid to the control desk (Figure 4). The automatic device consists of a time relay RE-218, the insulator OA-35 of 35 kv, and the grounding rod (Figure 2). The control desk consists of a two-

Safe Method for Electrical Tests on Oil Refinery Premises Filled with Explosive Fumes

pole switch for switching the device on and off, a button for switching on the kenotron type KU-1, and a panel with terminals for connecting the automatic circuit-breaking device, the current lead, the kenotron, and a 220 v wire from the main electric line (Figure 4). The ventilator supplying the air should have a capacity of 50 m^3/h at a pressure of 40 kg/m^2. The usual type of vacuum cleaner may also be used. The checking of the grounding and the neutralization of electric installations consists usually in the measuring of the resistance of the grounding and of the leads of the grounding or neutralization. The measuring is done by a grounding-measuring device or a double bridge. This method of measuring has the drawback that the resistance caused by the connection of the cramp and the measured object is measured as originating from the object. It is also shown that currents of 25-30 ma are capable of exploding explosive vapor-air and gas-air mixtures. It was found necessary to develop an explosion-proof cramp. This cramp is used for connecting the wires from the measuring bridge to the checked object and is

shown in Figures 6 and 7. It consists of a screw with a chamber. In the chamber there are 2 mobile and 2 immobile contacts for the current and potential wires. The chamber has a displacement volume of 0,175 cm^3. If there is a spark during connection the volume is so small that even a mixture of hydrogen and air is not dangerous. The minor explosion does not spread outside. The measuring bridge is installed at least 20 m outside the danger area. The bridge is switched on after the cramps have been installed. Grounding resistance is measured by means of the device MS-07. This device must also be installed 20 m outside of the danger zone.
There are 7 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Petroleum 2. Electrical equipment-Safety devices
3. Electrical equipment-Safety measures

YENGIBAROVA, R. N. Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Investigation of the Effect of the Parameters of Electrical Furnaces on the Sparking Safety During the Operation of Control-Measuring and Automatic Devices in an Atmosphere of Benzine and Benzine Vapors," Baku, 1957, 19 pp, 100 copies (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute im Azizbekov) (KL, 46/60, 125)

RUVINSKIY, V.A.; YENGIBAROVA, R.N.

Methods of safely conducting electrical measurements in places subject ot explosion. Trudy VNIITB no.10:152-163 '53.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Petroleum industry--Electric equipment)

YENGIBAROVA, R.N.

Conditions for using explosion-proof electrical equipment in petroleum refineries. Trudy VNIITB no.13:106-119 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

YENGIBAROVA, R.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Explosion-proof electric equipment for petroleum refineries. Bezop. truda v prom. 5 no. 5:18-20 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike bezopasnosti v neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Petroleum industry—Electric equipment)

PAPOYAN, S.A.; TER-POGOSYAN, R.A.; KAMALYAN, L.A.; VARTEVANYAN, Zh.TS.; TER-AVETISYAN, A.T.; YENGOYAN, M.N.

Study of the initial phase of the interaction between vaccine virus and irradiated tissue culture cells. Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 3/4:275-281 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KAMALYAN, G.V.; KAMALYAN, L.A.; TER-POGOSYAN, R.A.; BUNYATYAN, L.O.; VARTEVANYAN, Zh.TS.; YENGOYAN, K.N.

Comparative study of the dynamics of the formation of smallpox antibodies and changes in serum proteins in irradiated rabbits following a colamine treatment. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no.11:69-73 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Yerevanskiy zooveterinarnyy institut i Sektor radiobiologii AMN SSSR.

YENGIBARYAN, N.B.

Time dependence of the probability of diffuse reflection of a quantum from a one-dimensional inhomogeneous medium. Astrofizika 1 no.2:167-171 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN ArmSSR.

YENGULATOV, I. A.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Experience in developing complex measures to improve the conservation state of irrigated lands, on the example of the Syr-Dar'ya region of Tashkent Oblast, Uzbek SSR". Tashkent, 1959. 29 pp (Min Agric USSR, Tashkent Inst of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agric TIIMSKh), 175 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 108)

YENGULATOV, I.A.

Improvement balance sheet and principles of the planning of improvement measures in irrigated areas. Trudy TIIIMSKH no.8:248-259 '57. (MIRA 15:5)
(Irrigation farming)

YENGULATOV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk (Tashkent); YEREMENKO, G.V., inzh. (Tashkent); USMANOV, A., inzh. (Tashkent)

Planned or "critical" depth of ground waters. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.7:21-30 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:11)

YENGLERT, I. R.

Bee Culture - Equipment and Supplies

Factory-made horizontal hives. Pchelovodstvo 29 No. 9, 1952.

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

YENGOROV, I. N., Eng.

Dynamos

Experience with repair of commutators for welding generators. Rab. energ. 3, no. 1, 1953.

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

DEMICHEV, A.D.; ZENKOVATOV, A.A.; KUZNETSOV, N.N.; KOSTYUKOVICH, N.I.; ULYUYEV, D.I.; USHAKOV, S.M.; LIDERS, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BOKROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mechanizing work in major repairing of railroad tracks; experience of track machinery stations] Mekhanizatsiia rabot po kapital'nomu remontu puti; opyt putevykh mashinnykh stantsii. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 107 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Railroads--Track)

SANDOMIRSKIY, D.M.; PIL'MENSHTEYN, I.D.; Prinimal uchastiye: YENGOVATOV, A.A.

Changes occuring in the structural and mechanical properties of rubber latexes during gelatinization with sodium fluosilicate. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.12:6-11 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(Latex—Testing) (Fluosilicates)

YENGOYAN, M. N.

L 53926-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017355 UR/0298/64/017/011/0069/0073 12 B

AUTHOR: Kazalyan, G. V.; Kazalyan, L. A.; Ter-Pogosyan, R. A.; Bunyatyan, L. O.; Vartovanyan, Zh. Ts.; Yengoyan, M. N.

TITLE: Comparative study of the dynamics of formation of anti-smallpox antibodies and changes in the serum proteins in irradiated rabbits receiving colamine

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Biologicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no. 11, 1964, 69-73

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, immunology, radiology, x ray irradiation, virus disease, virology, blood, drug, hematology

Abstract: The synthesis of antibodies and dynamics of variation of blood serum antibodies were studied in 36 rabbits divided into 9 groups: the first 3 groups were given x-rays in dodes of 250 and 500 r; groups 4 and 5 were immunized; and groups 6, 7, 8, and 9 were exposed to x-rays and immunized. 48 hours after irradiation. Groups 3, 5, 7 and 9 also received subcutaneous injections of 10 mg of colamine per kilogram of weight at two-day intervals for 30 days from the beginning of the experiment. Previous x-ray treatment inhibited the synthesis of anti-smallpox anti-hemagglutinins and had no significant effect on the formation of complement-fixing antibodies. Serological and electrophoretic data indicate that the anti-smallpox anti-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017355

bodies are primarily associated with the gamma-globulin fraction of the serum proteins. Systematic administration of colamine in the period of immunological rearrangement stimulates the formation of anti-smallpox antibodies in irradiated and non-irradiated rabbits. Orig. art. has 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy zooveterinarnyy institut Sektor radiobiologii AMN SSSR (Radiobiology Sector, Yerevan Institute of Zooveterinary Medicine, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, MP

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 2/2

USSR/Geology - Devonic Deposits Mar/Apr 51

"Devonic Deposits of Saratov Region of Volga," M. G. Kondrat'yeva, I. I. Yengurazov

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geol" No 2, pp 55-67

Suggests conceptions of phase formation of deposits and compares cross sections of Devonic layers around Saratov with layers of same era in adjacent Russian regions.

LC 180T56

Yengurazov, I.I.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1827

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut

Geologiya i nefte-gazonosnost' yugo-vostochnykh rayonov Russkoy platformy; sbornik statey (Geology and Oil and Gas Bearing Characteristics of the Southeastern Regions of the Russian Platform; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 242 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Ya.S. Eventov; Eds.: R.S. Burshtar, N.S. Il'ina, and S.A. Sakhnovskiy; Tech. Ed.: A.B. Yashchurzhinskaya; Executive Ed.: N.V. Kulikov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum exploration geologists, particularly those interested in the Russian platform area.

COVERAGE: These articles, originally read at a meeting of the Scientific and Technical Council of Ministry of the Petroleum Industry (1953), discuss the geologic structure of the south-

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eastern parts of the Russian platform, the planning of exploratory and prospecting work, and special problems in geochemistry. Studies are aimed at realizing the oil and gas potential of the area. Representatives of VNIGNI, VNIGRI, the Stalingradneftegazrazvedka Trust, Saratovneft', Kazakhstanneft', and Grozneft' contributed to the work. No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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6

YENGURAZOV, I.I.; EZDRIN, M.B.

Released 1962

Prospecting for structures in the Saratov trans-Volga region. Geol.nefti 2 no.12:6-11 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Nizhne-Volzhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologo-razvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta.
(Saratov Province--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Saratov Province--Petroleum geology)

YENGURIN, N.K. (Kazan')

Using arithmetic in the solving of geometrical problems in grade 6.
Mat. v shkole no.6:52-54 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

VOROB'YEV, A.A.; VASIL'YEV, N.N.; YEMICHEV, V.M.; PATRIKEYEV, G.T.; SHEVELEV, V.M.; ZYBIN, V.D.; KORNEV, I.S.; ANAN'YEVA, Ye.P. Prinimali uchastiye: ANDROSHCHUK, S.M.; NIKOLAYENKO, Yu.P.; MAKAROVA, V.A.; CHERNOVA, Yu.S.; BOYARKOVA, M.A.; IGONINA, Yu.A.; MORDUYEVA, A.A.

Study of botulin anatoxins. Report No.2: Botulin anatoxin type B. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.10:68-72 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

KORNEV, I.S.; YENICHEV, V.M.; MORDUYEVA, A.A.; IGONINA, Yu.A.; PATRIKEYEV, G.T.; ANDROSHCHUK, S.M.; ZYBIN, V.D.; SHISHULINA, L.M.

Culture media other than meat extracts for the preparation of A and B botulin anatoxins. Vak. i syv. no.1:3-11 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

VOROB'YEV, A.A.; YURIN, Ye.P.; YENICHEV, V.M.; SAMORODOV, L.M.

Study on the reactogenicity of botulin anatoxins of the A, B, C, D and E types. Vak. i syv. no.1:40-47 '63. (MIRA 18:8)

Yenikeev, V. M.; Zvtor, V.; Shevelev, V. M.; Anan'yeva,

inoculated people the antitoxic titers of types A and B and of the order 1-3

Card 1/1

SOV/109-3-12-9/13

AUTHORS: Oksman, Ya.A. and Yenifanov, M.V.

TITLE: On the Problem of Sluggishness of the Photo-conductive Tubes of the Vidicon Type (K voprosu ob inertsionnosti foto-rezistivnykh trubok tipa "Vidikon")

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 12, pp 1501 - 1515 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The inertia observed in photo-conductive tubes is of two kinds. The first type of inertia is usually ascribed to the incomplete discharge of a picture element by the electron beam, while the second is due to the relaxation of the photo-effect in the material of the target. The inertia effects were investigated experimentally and the results of the experiments and their interpretation are given in this paper. The equipment used in the experiments is shown in the block schematic of Figure 1. The basic unit of the equipment was an amplifier, comprising a balanced input stage, a modulator and oscillator operating at 110 kc/s, an AC amplifier and a phase detector. The investigated samples were in the form of glass plates which were coated with a transparent layer of platinum and then given a coating of antimony sulphide. The samples were placed in a special holder so that the surface of the semi-

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conducting layer was in contact with a drop of mercury, which served as an electrode. The platinum layer was used as the second electrode. The sample was illuminated through the glass. In order to investigate the relaxation of the photo-conductivity, the samples were illuminated by regular light pulses having a frequency of 1 cps. The resulting curves of the increase and fall of the photo-current are given in Figure 2. The experimental points shown in the figure were taken by the partial time method (Ref 12); the curves correspond to the illuminations of 100 Lux and 25 Lux. Further experimental results are given in Figure 3, which represent the charging and discharging currents of the target; the full curves were taken in complete darkness, while the dashed curves were measured at an illumination of 50 Lux. From these experimental data, it is concluded that the photo-conductive target can be represented by an equivalent circuit consisting of a two-stage RC network. This is shown in Figure 4. The operation of the target can be simulated by either of the two equivalent circuits shown in Figures 6. The simpler of the circuits comprises two switches, K_1 and K_2;

the yet K_1 simulates the switching, while K_2 simulates the illumination of a picture element (increase in conductivity). This circuit comprises also resistance r which represents the internal resistance of the beam, and an RC network which is switched on for duration T_1 and switched off for a time T_2; T_1 and T_2 represent the switching time and the duration of a frame, respectively. The operation of the photo-conductive tube can be represented more accurately by the second circuit of Figure 6, which consists of two RC networks. By employing the first circuit of Figure 6, it can be shown that the signal produced by the tube at the end of the n-th switching cycle is gen by Eq (11) where the quantities ρ and γ are defined by the equations on p 1508. When $n \to \infty$, the signal reaches a stationary value which is expressed by Eq (12). The switching inertia of the tube can be defined as a ratio of the signal after the n-th cycle to the stationary signal and this is expressed by

On the Problem of Sluggishness of the Photo-conductive Tubes of the Vidicon Type

Eq (13). The same type of analysis can be done for the second circuit of Figure 6 but the mathematics becomes very involved. It is shown, however, that the value of the stationary signal is given by Eq (16), while the switching inertia is approximately expressed by Eq (17). The parameter in Eq (17) is defined by Eqs (14). The number of cycles necessary to reach the stationary value of the signal can be approximately expressed by Eq (20). This equation was employed to represent the transient processes as a function of the number of cycles; the results are shown graphically in Figures 7; the first curve corresponds to the case when the illumination results in an increase of the space charge, while the second curve corresponds to the decrease in the space charge. These results were confirmed experimentally by means of a model consisting of a two-stage RC network, furnished with the necessary switches; the curve obtained from this model are shown in Figure 9. From the experimental results obtained, it is concluded that the transient processes in photo-conductive tubes can be explained if it is assumed

On the Problem of Sluggishness of the Photo-conductive Tubes of the Vidicon Type

that: 1) the high-resistance layer of the semi-conductor contains a space charge whose magnitude depends on the illumination and, 2) the lifetime of the carriers is shorter than the transient time of the diffusion-drift equilibrium. There are 9 figures and 13 references, 5 of which are English, 2 German and 6 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1957

Card 5/5

YENIFANOV, N. S.

"Repeated Operations on the Stomach in Ulcerous Disease According to Data From the Kirovskaya Oblast Hospital." Cand Med Sci, Gor'kiy State Medical Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Kirov, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

YENIK, G. I.

YENIK, G. I. "The Effect of Previous Packing of Coal on the Quality of the Coke obtained." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Mineral Fuels. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956

YENIK, G.I.

68-7-7/16

AUTHORS: Syskov, K.I. (Dr. Tech.Sc.) and Yenik, G.I. (Engineer)

TITLE: A Comparative Evaluation of Methods of Testing Metallurgical Coke. (Sravnitel'naya otsenka metodov ispytaniya metallurgicheskogo koksa).

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 7, pp.26-30 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An investigation of various production factors on the physico-mechanical properties of coke was carried out in 1953 on the Kharkov Coke Oven Works. In addition to the standard method of testing (the weight of coke left in the drum and the proportion of 10-0 mm fraction in the fines formed) methods proposed by UKhIN, TsNII chermet and IGI AN SSSR were also used. The material collected is used by the authors to compare the results of the individual tests in order to choose the most suitable testing method. No description of testing methods is given. In the experimental coking the changes in the coal blends used were mainly directed to a partial replacement of coals K and ПС (in short supply) by coals Г and А. Blends with additions of coke and anthracite fines were also tested. Coking was carried out in normal ovens with temperatures in control heating flues 1350-1360 C and a coking time of 14 hrs. Coal was ground to

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A Comparative Evaluation of Methods of Testing Metallurgical Coke.

92-93% of 3 to 0 mm. Leaning components were additionally ground to 80-100% to 2 to 0 mm. The influence of stamping charges, oven width and heating practice on the coke quality were also tested. The results indicating the influence of the composition of coal blends, degree of crushing, method of charging and coking conditions on the coke quality are given in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. It was found that each method of testing coke gives different results for the individual quality indices which makes the comparison of the coke quality difficult. Changes in the composition of coal blend, methods of preparation and coking conditions cause a regular change in a number of coke quality indices in opposite directions. Indices of the amount of coke left in the standard drum test, mean coke sizes X_{mean} and X'_{mean} according to the usual and modified UXMN method, as well as indices of the yield of sizes above 40 mm in the Micum drum according to the ЦНИИ-Чермет method and in the standard drum usually reflected the initial size distribution of coke which did not characterise the coke quality completely. The evaluation of coke on the basis of the coefficient of permeability of the ИГИ method gives a real determination of the changes in the coke

68-7-7/16

A Comparative Evaluation of Methods of Testing Metallurgical Coke.

quality with changes in the composition of the coal blend and coking conditions (proposed grouping of the experimental cokes according to indices obtained by ИГИ test is given in Table 5). The use of the ИГИ method for the evaluation of the quality of coke produced from blends containing coals more readily available and under different coking conditions indicates that the coke quality can be improved with simultaneous broadening of the range of coals utilised for the production of blast furnace coke. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: IGI AN SSSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOV/180-59-1-23/29

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, G.N. and Yenik, G.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: One Method of Obtaining Coke from Weakly-Caking Coals (Ob odnom sposobe polucheniya koksa iz slabospekayushchikhsya ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, p 114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A brief account is given of a method in which washed and crushed weakly-caking coal charge is pretreated at 300-350°C with raw gas formed in coking. Matter condensing from the gas improves the coking properties of the charge. The method was tested on a laboratory scale in a two-chamber retort, the lower chamber containing coal which was coked at 920°C. The gas produced passed through the upper chamber which contained the test coking charge. The results (Table) showed that the pre-treatment improved the coke properties. The pre-treatment was also found to increase the density of the charge. There is 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

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SUBMITTED: April 1, 1958

YENIK, G.I.; DMITRIYEV, G.N.; BRESLER, A.Ye. [deceased]; SYSKOV, K.I.

Coke from Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk coals. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 10:28-34 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coke)

YENIK, G.I.

Characteristics of the mechanism underlying the coking of compressed coal charges. Trudy IGI 12:94-98 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Coal--Carbonization)

KANAVETS, P.I.; MELENT'YEV, P.N.; YENIK, G.I.; IVLEVA, A.S.; LAZOVSKIY, I.M.; GRYAZNOV, N.S.; MOCHALOVA, G.V.; KORENSKIY, V.I.

Preliminary granulating of coal charges with rolling in mazut. Koks i khim. no.8:10-14 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR (for Kanavets, Melent'yev, Yenik, Ivleva). 2. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Lazovskiy, Gryaznov, Mochalova, Korenskiy).
(Coal preparation)

KANAVETS, P.I.; MELENT'YEV, P.N.; SPORIUS, A.E.; CHERNYKH, V.I.; YENIK, G.I.; IVLEVA, A.S.

Technological characteristics of granulating coal charges. Trudy IGI 22:147-153 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KANAVETS, P.I.; MELENT'YEV, P.N.; SPORIUS, A.E.; CHERNYKH, V.I.; YENIK, G.I.; IVLEVA, A.S.; GESS, B.A.; CHERNYSHEV, A.M.

Obtaining metallurgical coke from weakly-caking coals by the preliminary granulation of coal charge mixtures prior to coking. Trudy IGI 22:154-168 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

YENIK, G.I.; DMITRIYEV, G.N.

Coking of coal charge mixtures treated with resinous materials. Trudy IGI 10:229-236 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

GONCHAROV, B.V.; YENIKEYEV, A.Kh.

Selecting the hammer with due regard for the elastic properties of the soil and the size of piles. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 7 no. 6:13-16 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

YENIKEYEV, B.S.

Treatment of costal fractures with novocaine and alcohol block. Sov. med. 28 no.7:97-99 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ambulatoriya stantsii Rayevka Kuybyshevskoy zheleznoy dorogi i kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.M.Aminev) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

YENIKEYEV, D.G.

Comparative study of the effectiveness of aminazine and insulin treatment of the paranoid form of schizophrenia. Vop.klin., patog. i lech. shiz. no.1:48-49 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Otdel psikhofarmakologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk G.Ya.Avrutskiy) i kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.S.Poznanskiy) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

Enikeyev, E. Kh.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry, B-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 526

Author: Kaganovich, R. I., Gerovich, M. A., and Enikeyev, E. Kh.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: On the Mechanism of Oxygen Evolution from Concentrated Acid Solutions

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 108, No 1, 107-110

Abstract: The polarization curve method was applied to the investigation of the kinetics of O_2 evolution at a Pt anode from concentrated solutions of H_2SO_4 (1-15 N) and $HClO_4$ (1.32-9.8 N). It is shown that the curve (η vs log i) (η is the over-voltage) has 3 clearly defined regions, characterized by different slope coefficients. In the case of $HClO_4$ a sharp increase is observed in the value of η over a narrow range of i values in the linear region between 0.5 and 0.9 v (slope coefficient 0.16); the increase is of the order of 0.8 v for 1.3 N

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry, B-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 526

Abstract: $HClO_4$. A further increase in i leads to the upper linear region with a slope coefficier[illegible] lose to that of the lower region of the curve. At a given i va[illegible] increase in the concentration of the acid produces an increa[illegible] η in the polarization interval corresponding to the lower section of the curve; decreases during polarizations which correspond to the upper section of the curve. A comparison of the curves obtained with $HClO_4$ and H_2SO_4 solutions with similar values for the activity of water showed that the region of sharp increase in η for H_2SO_4 is shifted toward the region of large i. The authors draw the conclusion that in the region of i values corresponding to the lower section of the curve, along with other slow steps of the process which determine its kinetics, it is necessary to take into account the discharge of water molecules; this is borne out by the dependence of η on the acid concentration or the activity of the water. The sharp increase in η which follows is explained by the increase in the degree of oxidation of the surface of the Pt electrode. See also Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1953, 2875 and 4405, and 1956, 35509.

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHORS: Yenikeyev, E. Kh., Margolis, L. Ya., SOV/20-124-3-34/67
Roginskiy, S. Z., Corresponding Member, AS USSR

TITLE: The Charge of the Surface of Oxide Semiconductors as a Result of the Adsorption of Gases and Vapors (Zaryazheniye poverkhnosti okisnykh poluprovodnikov pri adsorbtsii gazov i parov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 606-608 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A sensitive method of determining a surface charge is that by measuring the work function. For the purpose of investigating the connection between surface charge and adsorption, the authors used a vibrating condenser. The immobile condenser plate consisted of the pulverulent semiconductor to be investigated, and the vibrating condenser plate was a gold plate. The adsorption of O_2, H_2, CO, CO_2, C_3H_6 and of isopropyl-alcohol vapors on ZnO, V_2O_5, CuO and NiO were investigated. ZnO and V_2O_5 are electron semiconductors, CuO and NiO are hole-semiconductors. These samples were heated

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in a continuously maintained vacuum up to $\sim 10^{-6}$ mm to temperatures 250-400°. A diagram shows the dependence of the contact potential V_k of NiO on the length of time used for treating the sample which was later in an oxygen atmosphere. The considerable reduction of the work function is apparently due to the desorption of the oxygen from the surface of the catalyst. The semiconductors, which had formerly been subjected to the influence of an O_2 atmosphere, can be compared with one another with respect to the work function only if the samples are treated in a fully homogeneous manner. After an approximately continuous value of the contact potential has been attained, the adsorption of various gases and vapors was investigated at room temperature and at increased temperatures. The table given below contains data concerning the surface charge of oxide semiconductors in the case of the adsorption of gases (at 20°):

The Charge of the Surface of Oxide Semiconductors as a Result of the Adsorption of Gases and Vapors

SOV/20-124-3-32/67

semiconductor	adsorbed gas				
	O_2	H_2	CO	CO_2	C_3H_6
CuO	-	not adsorbed	+	not changed	+
NiO	-	not adsorbed	+	not changed	+
V_2O_5	-	+	+	not changed	+
ZnO	-	not adsorbed	not ads.	not changed	not changed

All adsorbed gases (with the exception of oxygen) diminish either the work function (i. e. they occur as electron donors irrespective of the type of semiconductor), or they do not vary the work function. In this case adsorption is very rapid, and at 80° these gases are nearly completely desorbed; in this case physical adsorption probably occurs. This conclusion is confirmed in the case of the adsorption of C_3H_6 on CuO, and in this case a rapid irreversible adsorption is observed. The work function decreases considerably. Oxygen is adsorbed firmly and irreversibly on NiO (20°), in which case it increases the work

Card 3/4

function considerably. In the adsorption of vapors of isopropyl-alcohol on ZnO at 20° the contact potential passes through a maximum (and the work function passes through a minimum), if the surface of the adsorbent is filled with alcohol up to 10%. Measurement of the potential difference at the places of contact is a promising method of investigating the character of the binding of the molecule adsorbed on the surface of the semiconductor. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1958

Yenikeyev, E. Kh.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3921

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii

Problemy kinetiki i kataliza. [t] 10: Fizika i fiziko-khimiya kataliza (Problems of Kinetics and Catalysis. [vol.] 10: Physics and Physico-Chemistry of Catalysis) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 461 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,600 copies printed.

Eds.: S.Z. Roginskiy, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and O.V. Krylov, Candidate of Chemistry; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: G.A. Astaf'yeva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to physicists and chemists and to the community of scientists in general interested in recent research on the physics and physical chemistry of catalysis.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection were read at the conference on the Physics and Physical Chemistry of Catalysis organized by the Otdel khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Section of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR) and by the Academic Council on the problem of "the scientific bases for the selection of catalysts." The Conference was held at the Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR) in Moscow, March 20-23, 1958. Of the great volume of material presented at the conference only papers not published elsewhere were included in this collection.

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S/195/60/001/003/010/013
B013/B058

AUTHORS: Yenikeyev, E. Kh., Isayev, O. V., Margolis, L. Ya.

TITLE: Modifying Catalysts for the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, 1960, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 431 - 439

TEXT: In this paper the authors studied the oxidation of propylene on cuprous oxide (Cu_2O) and of ethylene on silver. The oxidation of propylene to acrolein on Cu_2O proceeds according to a parallel-successive scheme. A step-by-step scheme is presumed: (I). On the basis of the change of the work function of the electron during adsorption of reaction components on Cu_2O, the sign of their charges could be established: Like most organic substances, propylene and acrolein are the donors and oxygen is the acceptor. The water reduces the work function only slightly and is also a donor. It was shown that the oxidation rate of propylene to acrolein and carbon dioxide is proportional to the oxygen concentration in the gas phase (Ref. 6). This is also valid for modified catalysts. It was established that

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the activation energy and k_o (factor of the exponential functions for the reactions of the formation of acrolein and CO_2) depend on the work function. For greater values of the work function, the activation energy of the formation of acrolein is reduced and that of CO_2 increased. From the dependence of the isotopic exchange on the work function φ, the rate of which increases for smaller values of φ, the controlling effect of the work function on the surface concentration of O_2 may be inferred. The selectivity of the acrolein synthesis is increased through the introduction of acceptor additions (SO_4^{2-}, Cl^-) in CuO and reduced by that of donors (Cr, Fe, Li). The oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide is a typical process proceeding according to a parallel scheme (Ref. 10). The following signs of the charges of the components of the studied reaction were ascertained: ethylene and ethylene oxide are donors, oxygen and CO_2 are acceptors. φ is only slightly reduced by water. The step-by-step oxidation scheme proposed in Ref. 4 could be explained on the basis of

Modifying Catalysts for the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

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the signs of charges determined: (II). Data with regard to the kinetics of the oxidation process, available from publications and often paradox, can probably be traced back to the dependence of the partial surface concentrations of O_2 and C_2H_4 on the change of the work function. The activation energy of the oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide ought to change only little in the modification of silver, since the surface concentration of donor molecules is increased through an increase of φ. These in turn level the change of φ under the effect of metalloid additions. It was shown that an increase of the work function reduces the activity of silver and raises the selectivity of the process. Conclusively, the studies showed the following: There is an interrelation between the work function of the electron and the activity of the catalysts and the selectivity of the oxidation processes of unsaturated hydrocarbons. The oxidation of hydrocarbons proceeds over a number of parallel and successive stages and, according to the reaction mechanism, is differentially controlled by the work function of the electron. The inhibition of a total oxidation with an increase of the work function is characteristic of the reactions studied.

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Modifying Catalysts for the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons

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B013/B058

This can be explained by the similarity of the reaction mechanism. To all appearance chain reactions also play an important role in the formation of CO_2. S. M. Vilenkina, Laboratory Assistant, participated in the work. S. Z. Roginskiy, Zel'dovich, M. I. Temkin, P. V. Zimakov, and G. D. Lyubarskiy are mentioned. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 23 references: 19 Soviet, 4 US, 1 British, and 1 Canadian.

ASSOCIATION Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1960

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S/195/60/001/003/010/013
B013/B058

(I)

1a. $O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2O$.

1б. $O + e \longrightarrow (O)^-$,

2. $O_2 + e \longrightarrow (O_2)^-$,

3. $C_3H_6 + (O_2)^- \pm ne \longrightarrow (C_3H_6OOH)$ (заряженный комплекс 1)

4. $(C_3H_6OOH) \xrightarrow{\pm ne} (C_3H_4O)^+ + (H_2O)^+$,

5. $(C_3H_4O)^+ + e \longrightarrow C_3H_4O_{газ}$.

(I) 6. $(C_3H_4O)^+ \pm ne + O_2 \longrightarrow (C_3H_4O \cdot O_2)^+$ (заряженный комплекс 2),

7. $(C_3H_4O \cdot O_2) \xrightarrow{\pm ne} CO_2 + H_2O + (R_1H)^+$,

8. $(R_1H)^+ + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2 + H_2O + (R_2H)^+$ и т. д.,

9. $C_3H_6 - e \longrightarrow (C_3H_6)^+$,

10. $(C_3H_6)^+ \pm ne + (O_2)^- \longrightarrow (C_3H_6 \cdot OO)$ (заряженный комплекс 3),

11. $(C_3H_6 \cdot OO) \xrightarrow{\pm ne} (CH_2OO) + (R'H)$,

12. $(R'H) + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2 + H_2O + (R''H)$ и т. д.

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(II)

1. $O_2 + e \rightarrow (O_2)^-$,
2a. $O_2 \rightleftarrows 2O$,
2b. $O + e \rightarrow (O)^-$,
3. $C_2H_4 - e \rightarrow (C_2H_4)^+$,
4. $(O_2) + C_2H_4 \pm ne \rightarrow (C_2H_4O_2)$ (заряженный комплекс 1)
5. $(O)^- + C_2H_4 \pm ne \rightarrow (C_2H_4 \cdot O)$ (заряженный комплекс 2)
5a. $(C_2H_4)^+ + (O_2)^- \pm ne \rightarrow (C_2H_4O_2)$ (заряженный комплекс 3)
6. $(C_2H_4 \cdot O_2) \xrightleftarrows{\pm ne} (C_2H_4O)^+ + (O)^-$,
7. $(C_2H_4O_2) + O_2 \xrightleftarrows{\pm ne} (CH_3O)^+ + (CO_2)^- + (H_2O)^+$,
8. $(C_2H_4 \cdot O) + 2O_2 \xrightarrow{\pm ne} 2CO_2 + 2H_2O$.

Legend to the Schemes: a) charged complex; b) gas; c) etc.

Card 6/6

YENIKEYEV, E.Kh.

Charging of the surface of oxide catalysts-semiconductors during adsorption. Probl. kin. i kat. 10:88-89 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Semiconductors) (Catalysts)

24.7700

68993

AUTHORS: Vladimirova, V. I., Yenikeyev, E. Kh., Zhabrova, G. M., Margolis, L. Ya.

S/020/60/131/02/037/071
B004/B007

TITLE: The Relationship Between Electric Conductivity and the Work Function of Modified Zinc Oxide

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 2, pp 342 - 345 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In many cases, the experimental data on the electric conductivity of semiconductors contradict the conceptions of the position of the Fermi level. The present paper is intended to characterize the position of the Fermi level by the amount of the work function of the electron. For this purpose, the activation energy E_σ of electric conductivity and the change in the work function φ of an electron after introduction of the admixtures Li, Na, Th, and $ZnSO_4$ into ZnO are measured. For the purpose of introducing Na and Li, the ZnO was saturated with the oxalates of these metals and heated up to 450 - 500°. Thorium was precipitated from thorium hydrate onto the surface of ZnO, $ZnSO_4$ was adsorbed as a basic salt from a solution of this salt. Also with Th and $ZnSO_4$, the sample was heated to 450°. The ZnO with the admixtures was

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The Relationship Between Electric Conductivity and the Work Function of Modified Zinc Oxide

subjected to X-ray- and electron diffraction studies. Table 1 shows the measurements of activation energy and the change in the work function as a result of admixtures. The activation energy of pure ZnO was very low (0.08 ev). The admixtures led to an increase of the activation energy as well as to a decrease of electric conductivity. The electric resistance of the samples at 350° decreased in the following order: $ZnO+Li_2O > ZnO+Na_2O > ZnO+ZnSO_4 > ZnO+ThO_2 > ZnO$. From measurement of electric conductivity alone the conclusion might have been drawn that all admixtures used are acceptors and reduce the Fermi level to the level of the valence band. Measurement of the work function, on the other hand, shows that Li and Na decrease the work function, and that $ZnSO_4$ and ThO_2 increase it. The X-ray measurement carried out by N. A. Shishakov et al. and M. Ya. Kushnerev revealed no changes in the lattice constant of the modified zinc oxide, so that no conclusions could be drawn as to the formation of solid solutions. The different influence exerted by admixtures was explained by their different distribution on the surface and in the interior

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The Relationship Between Electric Conductivity and the Work Function of Modified Zinc Oxide

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of the sample. ZnO was saturated with Na and Li, whereas $ZnSO_4$ and ThO_2 were precipitated only on the surface. Measurement of the change in electric conductivity alone is therefore not sufficient in order to carry out a unique determination of the position of the Fermi level on the surface of modified catalysts. For the purpose of recognizing the true relationship between catalytic activity and electric conductivity, it is necessary to investigate admixture distribution on the surface and in the interior of the semiconductor. There are 1 table and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 4, 1959, by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1959

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L 17920-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 Pad AB/RH/HW/WB/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3000340 S/2935/62/000/000/0055/0069

AUTHOR: Yenikeyev, T. Kh.

TITLE: Rate of chemosorption of oxygen by semiconductors [Report at the Conference on Surface Properties of Semiconductors, Institute of Electrochemistry, AN SSSR, Moscow, 5-6 June 1961]

SOURCE: Poverkhnostny*ye svoystva poluprovodnikov. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 55-69

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, oxygen adsorption, chemosorption

ABSTRACT: Experimental studies of the rate of chemosorption of O_2 by MnO_2 ZnO, and NiO are reported. A MnO_2 powder was degassed at 10^{-6} torr, 230C and its contact potential difference was measured as O_2 was admitted (for about 2 hrs). The contact potential difference was measured in a special gold-electrode tube whose errors were investigated and allowed for. Rates of O_2 adsorption by MnO_2 at 55, 90, 10C 180, and 215C are represented by curves, as well as the work functions at 20, 90, and 200C. It was found that (1) the interaction among adsorbed atoms (or molecules) through the electron gas of the crystal tends to reduce the

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L 17920-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002440

adsorption rate; (2) the rate and nature of chemosorption depends on surface charge of the semiconductor. Rate of chemosorption of O_2 by NiO at 300C was also measured. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

YENIKEYEV, E.Kh.; KRYLOVA, A.V.

Poisoning of iron catalysts of ammonia synthesis. Kin.i kat. 3 no.1:139-144 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Ammonia) (Iron) (Catalysts)

MARGOLIS, L.Ya.; YENIKEYEV, E.Kh.; ISAYEV, O.V.; KRYLOVA, A.V.; KUSHNEROV, M.Ya.; Prinimala uchastiye: VILENKINA, S.M., laborant

Modification of hydrocarbon oxidation catalysts. Kin.i kat. 3 no.2:181-188 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Hydrocarbons) (Oxidation) (Catalysts)

DUDCHENKO, K.I., dotsent; YENIKEYEV, F.M., assistant

Trajectory of the crankshaft journal of a tractor engine as an index for the characteristic of its wear. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:108-113 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Orenburgskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

YENIKEYEV, G.

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops. K-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72832.

Author : Fedorako, B.; Yenikeyev, G.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A Green Oasis in the Steppe.

Orig Pub: S. kh. Bashkirii, 1957, No 10, 40-41.

Abstract: An experimental plot concerning steppe afforestation, located near the Shingak-Kul' Station, and created by the Bashkir Forest Experimental Station in 1932, is described. Experimental plots of the arboretum contain up to 200 species and forms of tree-shrub species. Poplar hybrids which were isolated by the BFES have special importance and are noted for high productivity and resistance to drought. The successful growth in height is noted of black poplar, birch, Siberian larch and pine.

Card 1/2

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops. K-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72832.

Abstract: Carbonate soils under the influence of forest vegetation lean heavily on the side of leaching. -- L. V. Nesmelov.

Card 2/2

YENIKEYEV, G.Sh.

ALEKSEYEV, B.N.; YENIKEYEV, G.Sh.; GLAGOLEV, A.V.; KISLOVA, A.M.; NORMAN, E.A.; LISOVSKIY, M.A.; KRATKOVSKOY, K.A.; SOROKIN, N.N., inzhener, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Use of aerial photographs by railroad location parties] Ispol'zovanie aerofotosnimkov v polevykh trassirovochnykh partiiakh. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel.-dor. izd-vo, 1955. 130 p. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo stroitel'stva i proyektirovaniya.
(Railroads--Location) (Photography, Aerial)

ALEKSEYEV, B.N., inzhener; YENIKEYEV, G.Sh., inzhener.

Aerial levelling in railroad surveying. Transp.stroi. 6 no.1: 28-29 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Railroads--Surveying)

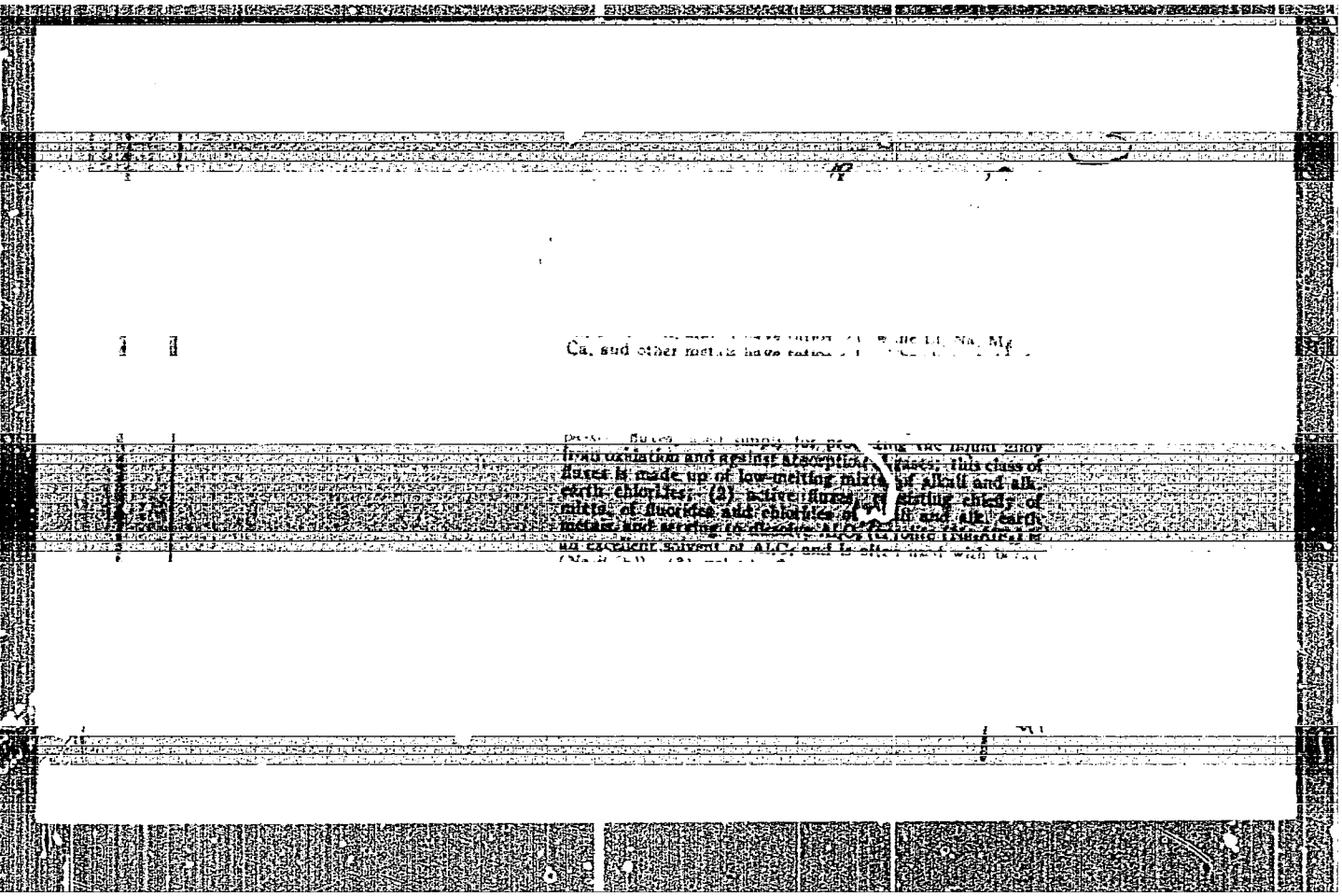
LOBANOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YUTANOV, M.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; YENIKEYEV, G.Sh., inzh.; VALUYEV, A.S., dots.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Photogrammetric topography; terrestrial stereophotographic surveying] Fotopografiia; nazemnaia stereofotograficheskaia s"emka. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1960. 194 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Photographic surveying)

PETROV, M.A.; NORMAN, E.A.; VOLODIN, A.P.; DENISOV, V.A.; KOCHKONOGOV, V.P.; BEGAM, L.G.; BARANOV, M.L.; TAVLINOV, V.K.; YENIKEYEV, G.Sh.; BARANOVA, A.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.P.; MALYAVSKIY, B.K.; CHEGODAYEV, N.N.; SURIN, V.S.; GONIKBERG, I.V., retsenzent; ENGEL'KE, V.A., retsenzent; KHRAPKOV, V.A., retsenzent; AL'PERT, G.A., retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, B.N., retsenzent; SKLYAROV, A.A., retsenzent ALEKSEYEV, Ye.P., retsenzent

[Railroad surveying; reference and methodological handbook] Izyskaniia zheleznykh dorog; spravochnoe i metodicheskoe rukovodstvo. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 495 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Babushkin. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. 2. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy institut Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu SSSR (for Gonikberg, Engel'ke, Khrapkov). 3. Sibirskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy institut Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu SSSR (for Alekseyev, YeP.). 4. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy institut Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu SSSR (for Al'pert).



YENIKEYEV, I. F.

32581. Saksaulovaya Sarancha Dericorys Albidula Serv. v Turkmenistane. Izvestiye Turkm. Filiala Akad. Nauk SSSR. 1949, No. 1, 61-63

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 44 , Moskva, 1949

YENIKEYEV, I. I.

"Some Problems of Deflection of Elastic Nonhomogeneous Plates of Asymmetrical Construction as Regards Thickness." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Construction, Kazan' 1954. (RZhMekh, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

YENI[K]YEV, Kh.Kh.

Yenileyev, Kh.Kh. "Norms of the reaction of cotton seeds to temperature and the influence of internal and external factors on their sprouting", Izvestiya Akad. nauk UzSSR, 1948, No. 3, p. 28-43, (Resume in Uzbek). Bibliog: 6 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

FA 67T65

YENIKEYEV, KH. KH.

USSR/Medicine - Plants, Physiology May 1948
Medicine - Reproduction

"Speed of Swelling of Cotton Seeds and Temperature Regimes of Their Germination," Kh.Kh. Yenileyev, Inst of Bot and Zool, Acad Sci, Uzbek SSR, Tashkent, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR, Nov Ser" Vol LX, No 6

Studies conducted in 1946-1947 to determine that there exists between the various forms and types of cotton plants state of individualism with regard to the temperature regime necessary for the propagation of the seeds. Submitted by Academician N.A. Maksimov 9 Mar 1948.

67T65

YENIKEYEV, Khasan Karimovich

Cand. Biological Sci.

Mbr., Inst. Botany, Zoology, Dept. Biol. and Agric. Sci., Uzbek Acad. Sci., Tashkent, -c1948-.

Sr. Sci. Assoc., Birywevo Fruit and Berry Experimental Sta., Moscow oblast, -c1949-c50-.

"Speed of Swelling of Cotton Seeds and Temperature Regimes of Their Germination," Dok. AN, 60, No. 6, 1948;

"Changes in the Characteristics of Hybrids under the Influence of Wildings," Agrobiol., No. 4, 1948.

Stalin 2nd Prize, 1949, fruits and berries.

YENIKEYEV, Kh. K.

Yenikeyev, Kh. K. - "Michurin's methods in the development of new fruit and berry plants," Yestestvoznaniye v shkole, 1949, No. 1, p. 41-50

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

YENIKEYEV, KH. K.

36335. YENIKEYEV, KH. K. -- Michurinskoye ucheniye v doystvii. (itogi raboty michurintsev v oblasti sadovodstva i vinogradarstva). selektsiya i semenovodstvo, 1949, No. 11, s. 55-61.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

YENIKEYEV, Khasan K.

Michurian principles of distant hybridization of fruit and berry plants; lecture Moskva Pravda 1950. 23 p. (54-17609

SB63.M6E5

1. Michurin, Ivan Vladimirovich, 1855-1936. 2. Hybridization, Vegetable. 3. Fruit-culture.

YENIKEYEV, Kh. K

Fruit Culture

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1. Moscow, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sadovodstva imeni I.V. Michurina.
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USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries. M-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58746

Author : Enikeev, Kh. K.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Selection of Plum Trees in Central Oblasts of the RSFSR

Orig Pub : V sb.: Selektsiya kostochkovykh kul'tur, M. Sel'khozgiz, 1956, 193-236

Abstract : The results of breeding new varieties of plum trees in the Central genetic laboratory (Michurinsk) and in the Moscow fruit-berry experimental station (Biryulevo) in 1935-1954 are given. The main trend of the experiments was towards an increase in winter resistance and an improvement in the quality of the fruit. An agrobiological description of the following species used in hybridization: domestic plum (Prunus domestica L),

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USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruits, Berries. M-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58746

blackthorn (P. spinosa L.) alych (P. cerasifera Ehrh.), Ussurian plum (P. ussuriensis Kov. et Kost.), Chinese plum (P. salicina L.), Canadian plum (P. nigra L.) and American plum (P. americana Marsh.) is given. The main groups of crossbreeding and the conditions of cultivation of hybrid seedlings are given. It is noticed that the domestic plum produces many seedlings of high yielding capacity by interbreeding Scorospelka krasnaya (early ripening red) with Standard Southern varieties and of various Michurin varieties between them. But all these crossbreedings produced only small-fruit varieties. It is necessary to utilize one or both large-fruit parental varieties in order to obtain hybrids producing large fruits. The best initial varieties are: Skorospelka krasnaya, Greengage reforma, Persikovaya, Victoria, Green greengage (Renclod selenyy), Wellens' greengage, Altan'

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58746

greengage. The chinese species of plums crossbreed well with the American species and produce a viable and highly fruitful breed, but with the European plums these species interbreed poorly. "Alycha" showed a greater philogenetic affinity with the Chinese-American plums and their hybrids, than with the European plums. A description of new hybrid varieties and of elite seedlings of the plum are given. -- I. K. Fortunatov

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