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ACC NR: AT6029234

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0211/0214

AUTHOR: Yeremayev, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analog-digital signal comparison system using magnetic amplifiers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya-seminar po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo modelirovaniya. 4th, Kiev, 1964. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika v upravlenii (Computer technology in control engineering); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 211-214

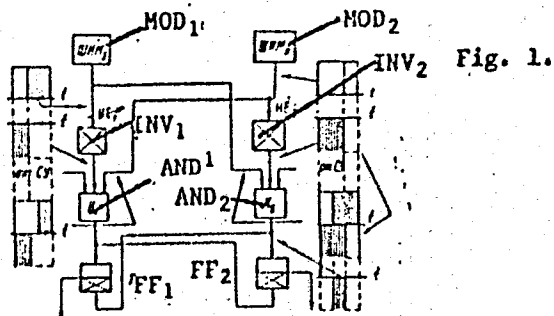
TOPIC TAGS: magnetic amplifier, magnetic core, flip flop circuit, analog digital converter

ABSTRACT: A signal level comparator which incorporates direct analog-to-digital conversion of the error signal, using magnetic amplifiers as amplitude-to-pulsewidth converters is described. The comparator, shown in figure 1 consists of two identical interconnected systems designed to detect the magnitude and the sign of the difference between the amplitudes of an unknown and a reference signal. The unknown signal is fed into MOD₁ which converts the amplitude value into an equivalent pulsewidth at the excitation pulse repetition rate which is also the sampling and conversion rate. The reference voltage is at the same time introduced into MOD₂ where it is also converted into its pulsewidth equivalent. The output pulses are compared in a logic circuit consist-

Card 1/2

L 07090-07

ACC NR: AT6029234



ing of inverters INV_1 and INV_2 , and gates AND_1 , and AND_2 . The difference signal is quantized by modulating it with high frequency pulses, and introduced into a counter which may be equipped with a numerical display. The two flip-flops FF_1 and FF_2 , are used to derive an output signal indicating the polarity of the difference (error) signal. The system was designed to operate at 50 cps sampling rate and 10 KHz pulse modulation frequency. The accuracy for temperature range of -10° to $+70^\circ\text{C}$ and $\pm 15\%$ line variation was better than 1% ; linearity was better than 0.5% and sensitivity was 10^{-7} to 10^{-9} v. This excellent stability is ascribed to the symmetry of the design and the differential mode of operation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *gd*

L 01090-67

ACC NR: AP6022419

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/66/000/002/0038/0040

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, I. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for constructing marine automatic control systems

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 2, 1966, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control design, marine engineering, digital differential analyzer, digital system, analog system

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a method for constructing an extremely simple and reliable remote control system on the hybrid principle, i. e. a combination of analog and digital information processing systems in a single unit. This method combines digital signalization with a minimum of redundant information, i. e. a reduction in the number of instruments on the panels, indication only when the parameter being monitored deviates from the normal value, etc. Among the basic elements in systems of this type are sign-and-amplitude difference discriminators which incorporate magnetic pulse duration modulators and logic elements. A schematic diagram of this type of analog-digital discriminator is given together with a detailed discussion of its operation and limitations, and an optimizing control system based on the use of the device is proposed. The resultant design is extremely simple and accurate with high resolution and a sensitivity of 10^{-4} - 10^{-7} w so that the power from thermocouples, strain gauges and other low-power signal sources may be used directly. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 3,09/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1 vlr

UDC: 629.12.681.14

L 44131-66 EMT(1)

ACC NR: AP6018021

SOURCE CODE: UR/0102/66/000/003/0066/0071

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, I. S. (Kiev)

70
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Pulsed control of motor speed

SOURCE: Avtomatyka, no. 3, 1966, 66-71

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, armature, pulse amplitude, magnetic amplifier, engine control system

ABSTRACT: A new method, consisting of putting pulse packets of constant amplitude, and frequency, and modulated in width into the armature, has been proposed for controlling the speed of a motor. A system regulated by the proposed method can be easily realized with the aid of single half-period magnetic amplifiers and logical elements. The analysis permits the determination of the steady-state speed of the motor at a given modulation coefficient and the acceleration time of the motor from the given initial speed to the new steady-state value. The

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ACC NR: AP6018021

analysis of a real system of pulsed control of speed indicated that
such a system will operate effectively. Orig. art. has: 3 figures
and 14 formulas. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 10,09 SUBM DATE: 09Oct64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/

LS

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6031910

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0085/0091

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, I. S. (Senior Research associate)

ORG: none

TITLE: Information converter using a magnetic amplifier

SOURCE: Lvov. Politekhicheskii institut. Kontrol'no-izmeritel'naya tekhnika (Control and measurement techniques), no. 2. Lvov, Izd-vo L'vov. univ., 1966, 85-91

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, magnetic circuit, *HYSTERESIS LOOP*

ABSTRACT: An analog-to-digital converter based on rectangular hysteresis loop ferrite cores is described. The cores are incorporated in a pulse width modulator circuit (PWM) which comprises a half-wave magnetic amplifier with working, control, and bias windings. The bias is such that the PWM circuit is sensitive to the input voltage polarity. The output of the PWM circuit is a series of pulses whose duty factor is directly proportional to the input voltage; a 50% duty factor corresponds to zero input. The A/D converter (see Fig. 1) contains two pulse width modulators, one of which always generates 50% duty factor pulses and serves as a reference. The accuracy of conversion is highly dependent upon the similarity of core characteristics in the two PWM circuits. Ideally the error is less than 0.01%. A model of the A/D converter utilizing 50NP permalloy cores measuring 30 x 20 x 5 mm was built and tested. The working, control, and bias windings had 800, 250, and 250 turns of

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ACC NR: AT6031910

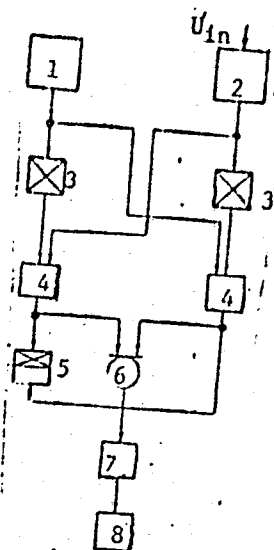


Fig. 1. A/D converter

1 - Reference pulse width modulator;
2 - working PWM circuit; 3 - NOT
circuit; 4 - AND circuit; 5 - flip-
flop; 6 - OR circuit; 7 - counter;
8 - readout.

PELShO-0.15 wire. The A/D converter sensitivity was 10^{-7} w and the nonlinearity error was 1.5—2%. Stable operation was observed in ambient temperature and bias supply variations of +10—45°C and ±15%, respectively. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 5 figures.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar66/ ORIG REF: 002

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8"

PETROV, N.; YEREMEYEV, K.

The establishment of work standards in repair workshops of machine-
-tractor stations. Sots.trud. no.5:54-58 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Machine-tractor stations--Production standards)

VERINFEV, K.I.

MTS i ukreplenie kolkhozov (Machine-tractor stations and the consolidation of collective farms). Moskva, Selkhozgiz, 1951. 114 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 9, Dec 1954

YEREMEYEV, K. I.

Card 2
AUTHOR: Semenov, S. I., Candidate of Agricultural Sciences. 30-1-37/39
TITLE: Computation of the Productivity of Work in Agriculture (Ischisleniye proizvoditel'nosti truda v sel'skom khozyaystve).
Scientific Conference at the Institute of Economics (Nauchnoye so-
veshchaniye v institute ekonomiki).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 132-135 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The Institute for Economics AN USSR, together with the corresponding institutes of the Gosplan USSR and VASKhNIL, held a conference in the fall of 1957 for the purpose of discussing methodical questions connected with the determination of work productivity and the factors of its increase in socialist agriculture. The director of the institute, I. D. Laptay, stressed the present importance of these questions. The principal report was delivered by Ye. S. Karnaukova. She stressed the fact that with the present productivity of work it would be necessary that millions of additional workers be employed in agriculture in order to increase production as is prescribed by the 6th Five Years' plan. As, however, such a number of additional workers are not available, the problem can be solved only by an increase of the productivity of work. Hitherto no satisfactory methods for the sovchozes, KTS, and kolchozes have been worked out. Hitherto the work performed by the KTS

Card 1/3

Computation of the Productivity of Work in Agriculture.
Scientific Conference at the Institute of Economics.

30-1-37/39

has not been judged separately according to cultures and economic branches of the kolchozes. Also climatic conditions influenced this calculation. Also the difficulties caused by the manifold character of agricultural production are pointed out, and the methods of S. G. Strumilin and V. S. Nemchinov are recommended for this purpose. In conclusion the speaker says that various types of agricultural production can be best estimated and compared on the basis of costs. V. S. Nemchinov spoke about methodological questions of the investigation of the factors of the increase of work productivity in social agriculture; B. I. Bratskiy reported on questions of planning working productivity in agriculture; K. I. Yermeyev in his report dealt with certain characteristic figures which are at present being used in the kolchozes for the purpose of calculating working productivity; S. A. Zarembo spoke about problems connected with the calculation of gross profit in agriculture; G. N. Volosenkov gave reasons for his suggestion concerning new prices for agricultural products, basing upon the initial costs of sovchozes for the years 1953-1956. A. M. Bryanskiy (T₈SU) reported on the productivity of work in cattle breeding. A report on the peculiarities of calculating methods in agriculture in the USA was delivered by Ya. B. Lapkes. Interesting reports were delivered by A. A. Radchenko (Institute for Economics AN Ukrainian SSR). P. M. Kuzovlev (Ural

Card 2/3

Computation of the Productivity of Work in Agriculture.
Scientific Conference at the Institute of Economic.

3c-1-37/39

Branch AS USSR), and others. K. K. Sokolovskiy, deputy director of the Institute for Economic of the Polish AS, gave a report on certain problems of Polish agriculture. The conference requested the Institute of Economics AS USSR to work out recommendations concerning problems of computation methods for working productivity in conjunction with the corresponding other institutes. For this purpose the conference elected a special commission and fixed its working program.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Agriculture-Conference 2. Agriculture-Production-USSR

Card 3/3

VALYUZHENICH, Yefim Nikolayevich; YEREMEYEV, Kirill Ivanovich

[Ways of reducing expenses in the production of meat and
milk] Puti snizhenia zatrat na proizvodstvo miasa i moloka.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo selkhoz.lit-ry, 1959. 102 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Stock and stockbreeding)

(Dairying)

YEREMEYEV, Kirill Ivanovich

[Effectiveness of capital investments in agriculture] Effektivnost'
kapital'nykh vlozhenii v sel'skoe khoziaistvo. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz,
1960. 95 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Agriculture—Economic aspects)

RASKIN, G.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VAYNER, M.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; YEREMEYEV, K.I., kand. ekon. nauk; AL'FER'YEV, V.P., kand. ekon. nauk; GOLENKO, M.V., mlad. nauchn. sotr.; GANZHA, N.M., mlad. nauchn. sotr.; FREYDMAN, S.M., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Efficiency of capital investments in agriculture] Ef-fektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii v sel'skoe khoziaistvo. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 294 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Raskin, Vayner, Yermeyev, Al'fer'yev, Golenko, Ganzha). (Agriculture--Finance)

YEREMEYEV, Kirill Ivanovich; KOSTIN, V.P., red.

[Planning of capital investments in agriculture] Plani-
rovanie kapital'nykh vlozhenii v sel'skoe khoziaistvo.
Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 191 p. (MIRA 17:8)

SLIVINSKIY, A.; YEREMEYEV, K.

Shorten the way from the exhibition into production. Inform.biul.
VDNKH no.1:18-19 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Predsedatel' seksii po stroitel'stvu Komiteta Soveta Vystavki dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR i zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosstroya SSSR (for Slivinskiy). 2. Otvetstvennyy sekretar' seksii po stroitel'stvu Komiteta Soveta Vystavki dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Yermeyev).

CHUMAKOV, Yuriy Leonidovich; YEREMEYEV, K.V., red.; DEBERDEYEV,
B.S., red.izd-va; GORYACHKINA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Concrete work] Betonnye raboty. Moskva, Avtotransizdat,
1963. 98 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Bridges, Concrete)

L 09130-67

ACC NR: AP6031995

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0230/66/000/007/0027/0029

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, K. V. (Chief secretary)

14

ORG: Glavvystavkom on construction (Glavvystavkom po stroitel'stvu)

TITLE: Specialized vehicles for transporting prefabricated structures

SOURCE: Transportnoye stroitel'stvo, no. 7, 1966, 27-29

TOPIC TAGS: special purpose truck. vehicle engineering, highway vehicle data

ABSTRACT: The author presents the more interesting and efficient transport vehicles displayed at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the SSSR held in 1965. The first vehicle described is the UPF-18/24 ("Dnepr") semi-trailer in conjunction with the KRAV-221 tractor. This unit was shown by the Dnepropetrovsk Automobile Trust of the Building Industry of the Ukrainian SSR. The unit can carry trusses 20-24 m long weighing up to 19 tons. Its maximum speed on straightaways is 40 km/h. The Orgtekhstroy Trust in conjunction with the Mekhtogruztroy of the Building Ministry of the BSSR presented the F-24 universal semi-trailer combined with the MAZ-200V tractor. This unit can carry trusses 12-24 m long and is capable of switching trailers in 5 minutes. The maximum load capacity of the semi-trailer is 12 tons. A 10 ton capacity semi-trailer was presented by the Severodonetsk Automobile Trust. This unit consists of the PFL-18 semi-trailer attached to the MAZ-200M tractor and can

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UDC: 625.155

L 09130-67

ACC NR: AP6031995

carry two 18 m reinforced concrete trusses weighing 5 tons each. A semi-trailer was presented which can carry trusses 18 to 24 m in length slanted at an angle of 38°. This unit was presented by the Krivoy Rog Automobile Trust of the Building Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR. This unit is extremely maneuverable, travels up to 40 km/h and can handle up to 20 tons. The most interesting exhibit was presented by the Glavvolgoyatsstroy of the Building Industry of the RSFSR. This was the 7-PNT special purpose semi-trailer attached to the ZIL-164N tractor. This trailer was designed to carry completed prefabricated walls and partitions. It is capable of traveling on rough roads and crossing low load capacity bridges. It has a 7 ton load capacity and can travel at 40 km/h. The other vehicles presented fall into many categories from prefabricated panel transport to concrete blocks and sanitary toilets. Some improvements in transport planning were presented. Programmed transport routes determined by optimum variants is a major improvement. Programming includes volume, nomenclature and quantity. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None

Cord 2/2 nst

YEREMEYEV, K. Ye.

99-8-3/12

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, K. Ye., Agronomist (deceased) and L'vovich, A.I.,
Engineer

TITLE: Reserve Areas for Irrigation Fields (O rezervnykh territoriyakh
poley orosheniya)

PERIODICAL: "Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya", 1957, Nr 8, pp 12-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fields irrigated with waste water have to be equipped with
sanitary-technical and agricultural installations in such a
way, as to be capable to absorb the entire volume of the pro-
jected sewage without interruption throughout the year. Since
waste water is used for agricultural crops only during the vege-
tation period, reserve areas have to be provided. According
to directives issued by the Chief Government Inspector, dated
13 Nov, 1956, reserve filtering fields must exceed the irrigable
area by 25-30 %. In the event of impracticability of such
provisions, complete biological purification of sewage has to
be carried out by artificial means. Since the construction cost
per hectare of filtering area amounts to 40-50,000 Rubles,
general installation costs for sewage irrigation will be from
2-2.5 times higher than construction costs of these installations

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99-8-3/12

Reserve Areas for Irrigation Fields

without filtering facilities. Subsequently, under these conditions construction of irrigation projects becomes economically untenable. If construction costs for filtering fields are prohibitive, then biological purification facilities, which take care of the total volume of sewage, must be provided. There is no need to prove the incompetence and superfluity of a request demanding a double cleaning of sewage: through biological purification and cleaning by filtering. Thus the mentioned sanitary - technical requirements cannot serve as a basis for determining the dimensions and the type of reserve facilities of irrigation fields. Calculations for reserve facilities must be based primarily on the purpose, whereas the dimensions and the type of installation depend on the volume of sewage processed, the used crop rotations and agricultural methods, as well as on soil and climatic conditions. Many years of practical experience have shown that no reserve areas are needed for small volumes of waste water, when irrigation is carried out without interruption throughout the year. Grass and forage crops are best suited to comply with sanitary requirements, because frequent and abundant irrigations are absorbed without detrimental effects. Analyses of the moisture balance showed that, even in years with high precipitation, waste water can be absorbed

Card 2/3

Reserve Areas for Irrigation Fields

99-8-3/12

without the use of reserve fields. Such fields are necessary only when extreme conditions arise, such as caused by floods or break-downs. The article contains 1 figure, and 7 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains.

M-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24973

Author : ~~Yeremeyev~~, L. M.
Inst : Yaroslav Agricultural Institute
Title : Top-Dressing Peas and Winter Rye During Flowering
Orig Pub: Sb. stud. rabot Yaroslavsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 1, 14-18

Abstract: The experiments were made in 1953 in the "Bol'shevistskiy put'" kolkhoz in Yaroslavskaya Oblast' with peas and in 1954 in the kolkhoz im. Voroshilov, Rostovskaya Oblast'. Top-dressing peas during the flowering stage (N_{aa}-7 kg., K_x - 2 kg., P_c - 4 kg per ha.) yielded a boost of 3 centners per hectare of grains and 7 centners per ha. of straw. The yield of rye grain increased with the dressing of N_{aa} (16 kg. per ha.) by 3.1 centners per ha, and

Card 1/2

33

YEREMEEV, L.M.

Transportnaya deyatel'nost' podvozhnykh lodok (by) I.S. Isakov (1) L.M. Yermeev..
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1959.
375 p. illus., diagrs., maps, tables.
Bibliography: p. 366-371.

YEREMEYEV, L.M., kapitan 1 ranga zapasa

Some data on the submarine forces of the Italian Navy during
the Second World War. Mor.sbor. 44 no.3:85-88 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Italy--Submarine boats)

YEREMEYEV, Leonid Matveyevich; SHEREGIN, Aleksandr Petrovich;
BOGOLEPOV, V.P., kapitr-admiral, red.; TARSKIY, Yu.S.,
kapitan 2 ranga, red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Foreign submarines in the Second World War; operational
and statistical data from the Second World War] Podvodnye
lodki inostrannykh flotov vo vtoroi mirovoi voine; ope-
rativno-statisticheskie materialy po opytu vtoroi mirovoi
voiny. Pod obshchei red. V.P.Bogolepova. Moskva, Voen-
izdat, 1962. 445 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(World War, 1939-1945--Naval operations--
Submarine)

1st AND 2nd COVER

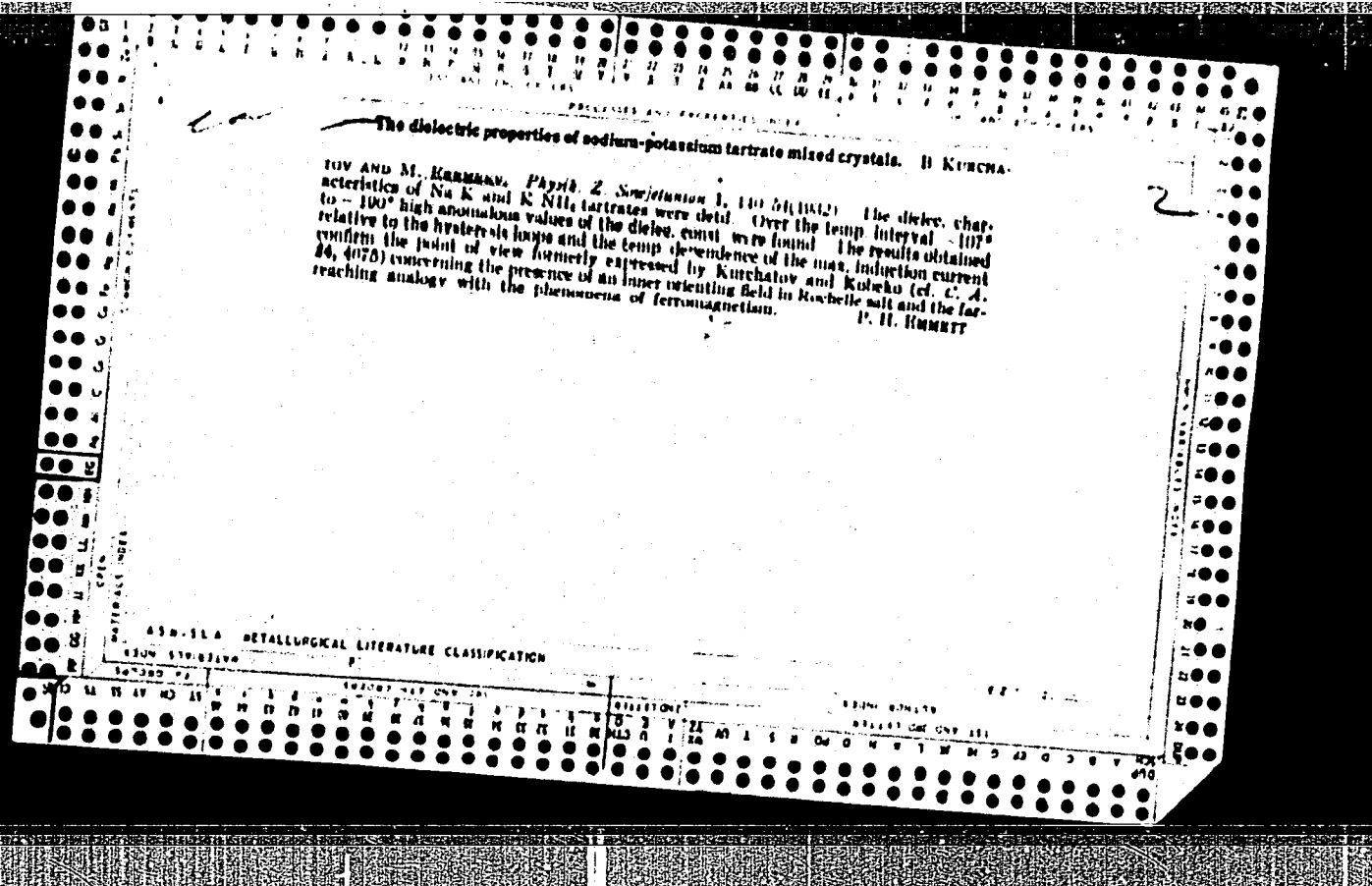
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

2

Dependence of dielectric constant of ethyl ether on the electric field. N. I. KUDIN AND M. K. KHAMMUR. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc., Phys. Pl.* 61, 417 (1920).—Reptl. data show that the dielec. const. of Et₂O depends upon the electrostatic field and is in accord with the value of the const. obtained by theoretical computation. V. V.

ALSO SEE METALURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND LETTERS																										10TH AND 11TH LETTERS																									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
YEREMEYEV, M.A.																																																			
Electrical structure of crystals of Rochelle salt with admixture of sodium rubidium tartrates and sodium thallium tartrates. M. A. YEREMEYEV, P. P. KOBKO, B. V. KURCHATOV AND I. V. KURCHATOV. <i>J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 2, 1027 (1932)																																																			
Equal molar concns. of $\text{NaRbC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NaTlC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ lower the dielec. const. of Rochelle salt to the same extent at all temps; it is lowered from 10,000 to 50 by 5% admixture at 0°.																																																			
P. H. RATHMANN																																																			
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The electric properties of isomorphous crystals $\text{NaKC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{NaNH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. M. A. HAGENAU and H. V. KURCHATOV. *J. Exp. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.), 2, No. 6, 339-346 (1932).—The mixts. of $\text{NaKC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NaNH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ investigated can be divided into 3 groups. In the 1st group the increase of the content of the 2nd component causes a gradual decrease of the signeto-etc. qualities of the crystal, bringing them to a min. when the ratio of the components is 100:12.5; the 2nd group with a greater content of NH_4 Na tartrate is characterized by the presence of all the anomalous etc. features of Rochelle salt; to the 3rd group belong transitional mixts. The dependence of the moment of induction upon the strength of the field was analyzed and the idea of a crit. field was developed. The dependence of the establishment of the moment of induction upon the time of application of the p. d. was investigated. The hysteresis laws and the dependence on the crit. field were studied for the 2nd group. For those mixts. of the 2nd group that follow the Curie-Weiss formula the temp. curve for the piezoelec. effect also was studied. Hysteresis phenomena of the piezoelec. effect were observed at temps. below the Curie point. Also in *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 3, 304-30(1933).
MARIE GOYER

MARIE GUYER

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8"

YEREMEYEV, M.

CR

3

Dispersion of slow neutrons by hydrogen. M. Kermecy.
 I. Kurchatov and G. Sachepkin. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.*
 (U. S. S. R.) 8, 384-9 (1935). The collision radius for
 very slow neutrons with protons as detd. from the mean
 free paths by collision in sq. cm. is about 2×10^{-11} cm.
 P. H. Rathsman

ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED SERIALIZED INDEXED FILED

APR 1964

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YEREMEYEV, M.A.

537.534.8
✓ 5958. IN CONNECTION WITH THE PAPER OF ARIFOV,
AYUKHANOV AND STARODUBTSEV. M.A. Ereemeev.
Zh. eksper. teor. fiz., Vol. 28, No. 3, 376 (1955). In Russian.
English translation in: Soviet Physics JETP (New York),
Vol. 1, No. 2, 390 (Sept., 1955).

Allegedly incorrect interpretation of data on the decrease
of the number of atoms adsorbed on a surface due to a rise in
temperature by Ereemeev is the basis of criticism in a paper
by Arifov, Ayukhnov and Starodubtsev. (See Abstr. 1023/1955).
Ereemeev points out that entirely different (and correct) state-
ments were, however, given in his paper (See Abstr. 1070/1952).

C.G. Morgan

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RAW

YEREMEYEV, M.																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
<p>Scattering of slow neutrons by hydrogen. M. Yermeyev, I. Kurchatov and G. Shekhepin. <i>Physik. Z. Sowjetunion</i> 7, 267-73(1935).—A method is described for detg. the mean free path of neutrons in water. The results are used to calc. the collision radius of slow neutrons with protons. This is found to be 2×10^{-11} cm. A. B. P. Duncan</p>																									
<p>050 510 DETERMINATION OF LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

YEREMEYEV, M. A.

Mbr., Physics Inst., Leningrad State Univ., -1941-. Mbr., Chair Physics, Kazan'
Chemico-Technological Inst., -1944-.

"The Scattering of Potassium Ions on the Surface of Tantalum," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret.
Fiz., 12 No. 9, 1942;

"Electrolysis in the Case of Successive Passage of Current through Gaseous and Liquid
Phases: I. Formation of Hydrogen Peroxide upon Discharge through Hydrogen, Oxygen,
Nitrogen, and Water," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk, No. 5, 1944.

YEREMEYEV, M. A.

USSR/Physics - Electron Emission

11 Aug 51

"Emission of Electrons and Reflection of Ions
From the Surface of Metal," M. A. Yeremeyev,
Leningrad Polytech Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIX, No 5, pp 775-777

Acknowledges the assistance of students V. V.
Shestukhin, V. G. Yur'yev, T. L. Matskevich and
G. Yuditskiy; thanks Acad P. I. Lukirskiy for his
interest. Expts indicate that the quantity of
electrons emitted from the target increases line-
arly with the energy of the incident ions. Sub-
mitted by Acad P. I. Lukirskiy 14 Jun 51.

210T87

Ussr/Physics - Secondary Electrons Aug 52

"Knocking Out of Electrons and Reflection of Potassium Ions From Tungsten and Tantalum," M. A. Yeremeyev, V. V. Shestukhina

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol 22, No 8, pp 1262-1267

Subject was studied by shooting potassium ions of energies of 2 - 6 kev against targets of tungsten and tantalum. Electron emission was studied in a temp range of targets of 293 - 1,200°K and reflection of ions at a temp of 293 to 200 - 2,500° K.

226789

Analysis confirmed assumption that electron emission depends on the adsorptive layer of the target.
Received 28 Apr 52.

226789

YEREMEYEV, M. A.

YEREMEYEV, M.A.
YEREMEYEV, M.A.

USSR :

✓ Emission of electrons and the reflection of potassium ions
from tungsten and tantalum. M. A. YEREMEYEV and V. I.
SHEVTSOVA. Zh. tekh. fiz. 48, No. 1, 1972, 1-4, 11
ref. 10. (USSR) (English translation in J. Tech. Phys.)

OK 01

✓ EREMEYEV, M. A.

USSR : -

✓ Emission of smoke and the reflection of lithium ions

BT BI

~~YEREMEYEV, M. A.~~

USSR.

Emission of electrons and the reflection of ions of potassium and lithium from oxidized tungsten and tantalum.
Yur'ev, Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 22, 1200 (1952); Science Abstr. 56A, 788(1953).—The emission of electrons and ions from oxide films of W and Ta were investigated during bombardment with K and Li ions. The energy of the primary beam of ions was varied from 1 to 6 e.v. The measurements were carried out at target temps. ranging from 203 to 2200-2500° K. The data shows that the coeff. of the secondary emission of electrons at low temps. from the oxidized target had a higher value than for pure surfaces at the same temps. When the oxide film of Ta was bombarded with K and Li ions the electron emission approached the max. value at a target temp. of approx. 600° K. For the oxide film of W this value gradually decreased with an increase in the temp. of the target. The oxide film produced no effect at a temp. of approx. 1100° K. At temps. of 1200-1300° K. the emission of electrons approached zero. The destruction of the oxide film occurred at 1700° K. after which the coeff. of the reflection of ions was the same as for a pure surface. The value of the coeff. of the reflection of ions of Li was smaller and was practically independent of the temp. of the target. The max. value of the secondary particles in the low-temp. region was 15-20 e.v. Complete description of the effects observed is given.
 K. L. C.

BT
 eI

USSR .

✓ Emission of electrons and the reflection of potassium ions from the surface of liquid tin. M. A. Peregryev and T. L. Matskevich. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 21, 1296-1300 (1953); *Science Abstr.* 56A, 788 (1953), cf. C.A. 46, 1346f. — Measurements were made of the emission of electrons and of the reflections of K ions from liquid Sn at various states of the surface. During similar measurements on solid targets with various surface conditions it was found that the role of the cryst. lattice is of considerable significance; it became of interest to study the electron emission from targets having a different state of aggregation. Sn was chosen because of a low vapor tension and comparatively low chem. activity. The energy of the bombarding ions was varied from 200 e.v. to 51 e.kv. For a surface of molten Sn it is possible to obtain any no. of emitted electrons varying from 0 to values characteristic of solid Sn, depending on the purity of the surface. Expt. shows that on the surface of liquid Sn no absorption film is produced from the beam of ions at an intensity of 10^{-8} – 10^{-6} amp. K. L. C.

YEREMEV, M. A.

TA 236T53

USSR/Electronics - Cathode Decay

Oct 52

"Cathode Sputtering and Electron Emission of Iron and Graphite Under Action of Mercury Ions," M. A. Yermeyev and Ya. K. Estrinov

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol 22, No 10, pp 1552-1555

Cathode decay and emission of electrons under action of a beam of Hg ions was measured for graphite and iron. The ion energy was varied from 1,000 to 30,000 eV.

236T53

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8"

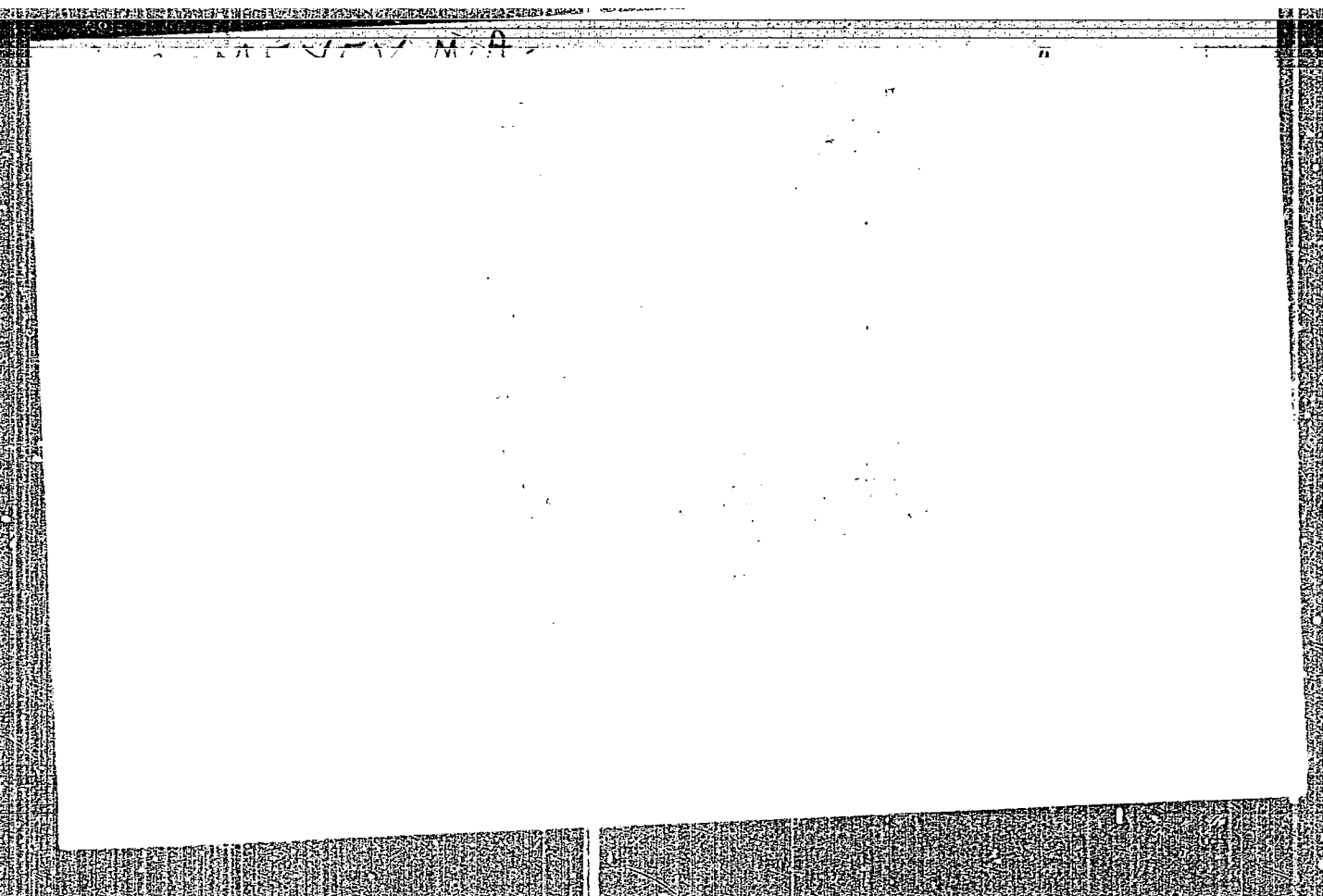
YEREMEYEV, M.H.

IOFFE, A.F.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; FOK, V.A.; STARIK, I.Ye.; KONSTANTINOV, B.P.;
DZHELEPOV, B.S.; PERFILOV, N.A.; DOBRETSOV, L.N.; STARODUBTSEV, A.V.;
NEMILOV, Yu.A.; ZHDANOV, A.P.; MURIN, A.H.; AGLINTSEV, K.K.; TSARE-
VA, T.V.; SHUL'MAN, A.R.; YEREMEYEV, M.A.

P.I.Lukirskii; obituary. Vest.AN SSSR 24 no.12:62 D '54.(MIRA 8:1)
(Lukirskii, Petr Ivanovich, 1894-1954)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

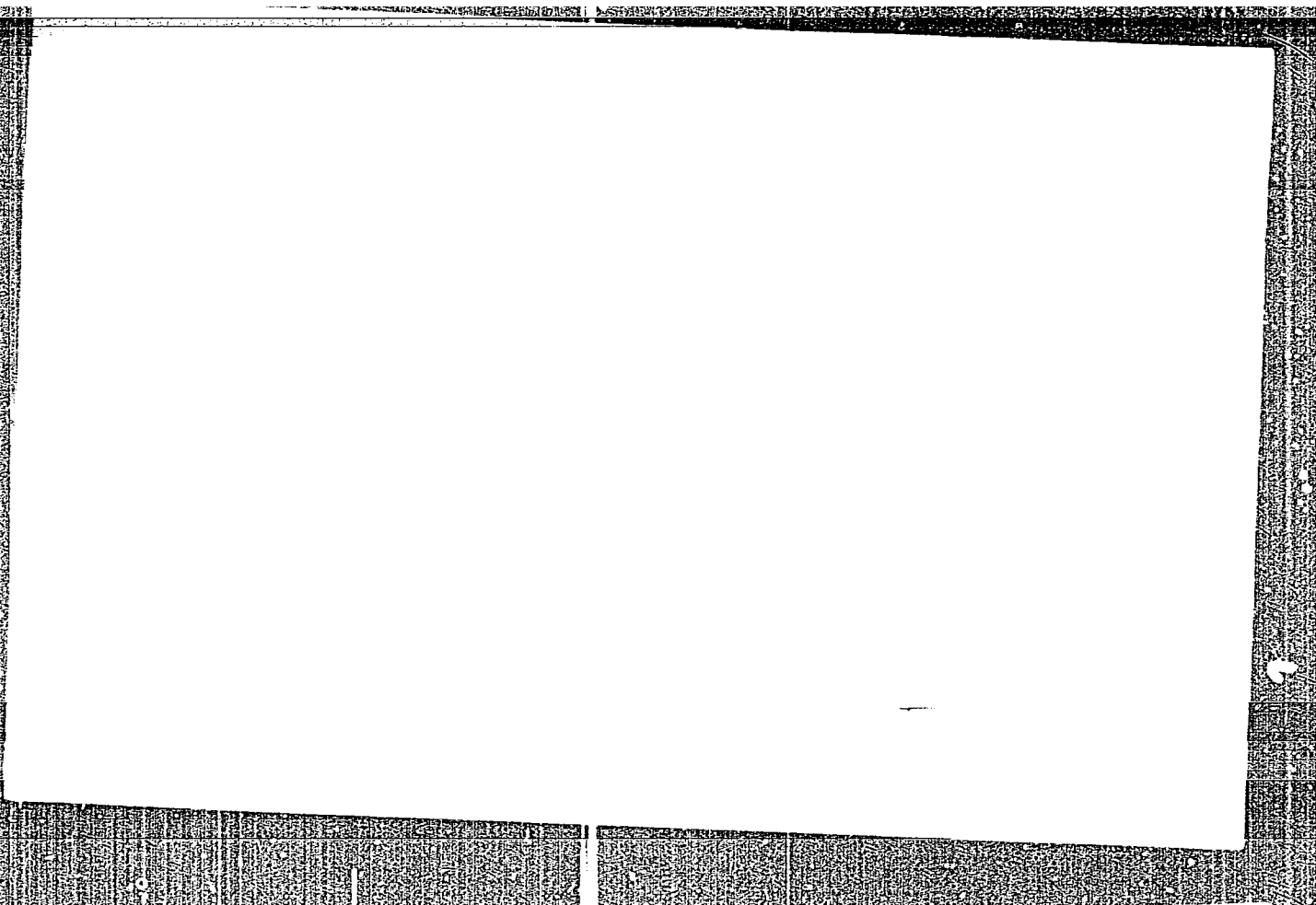
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8"

L 36322-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/AT/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6015792

(R, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0884/0889

AUTHOR: Abroyan, I. A.; Yeremeyev, M. A.; Petrov, N. N.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politkhnicheskii institut)

21 21
TITLE: Induced conductivity and secondary emission of semiconductors and dielectrics under positive ion bombardment /Report, Twelfth All-Union Conference on the Physical Basis of Cathode Electronics held in Leningrad 22-26 October 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Soriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 884-889

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, single crystal, germanium, secondary electron emission, electric conductivity, ion bombardment

ABSTRACT: The authors review the results of investigations conducted in the Ion Processes Laboratory of the Electronics Department of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute concerning electron emission under ion bombardment of alkali halide and germanium single crystals and conductivity induced in germanium crystals by ion bombardment. For fixed energy of incident atomic ions the secondary emission coefficient of an alkali halide crystal decreased with increasing ion mass; the coefficient for 0.6 keV H^+ ions incident on the (100) face of an NaCl crystal was 2, and for 0.6 keV Ar^+ ions the secondary emission coefficient was 0.7. The secondary emission coefficients at 0.6 keV incident ion energy for H^+ , H_2^+ , and H_3^+ ions were approximately equal, but

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the ions were incident in one of the "transparent" directions $[110]$, $[111]$, and $[112]$. From a comparison of the induced conductivity and secondary emission coefficients of germanium for electron and K^+ ion bombardment, it was estimated that only one in several thousand of excited electrons escapes from the crystal. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 7 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

YEREMEYEV, M. N.

32752. Metodika izgotovleniya gemolitichyeskoy syvorotki putem smesheniya syvorotok raznogo titra. Sbornik nauch. Rabot omskogo nauch.—issled. Vet. in-ta, vyp. 3, 1949, s. 73-79

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

*method of preparing hemolytic sera by means of a mixture of
of sera of different titres.*

YEREMEYEV, M. N.

32759. YEREMEYEV, M. N. i ROZANOV, M. I. Sravnitel'naya otsenka metodov. Titratsii protivosibireyazvennoy syvorotki. Sbornik nauch. Rabot omskogo nauch.-issled. Vet. In-ta., vyp: 3, 1949, s. 95-101

80: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

Comparative evaluation of methods

of titrating antianthrax serum

YEREMEYEV, M. N.

32758. Polucheniye pretsipitiruyushchey sibiroyazvennoy syvorotki. Obladayushchey. Immunnymi svoystvami. [Bokr. Tekst kand. Dissertatsii]. Sbornik nauch, rabot omskogo nauch.-issled. Vet. In-ta, vyp. 3, 1949, s. 103-16

50: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

Obtaining of precipitating anthrax serum.

YEREMEYEV, M. N.

Hepatitis in piglets. Under the editorship of M. I. Sennikov. Kirov, Kirov Publishing House, 1953. 20 pages with illustrations.

SO: Veterinariya; Vol. 31; No. 2; February 1954, Unclassified. (TABCON)

YEREMEYEV, M.N., dotsent.

Hepatitis in suckling pigs. Veterinariia 33 no.1:49-53 Ja '56.
(MLRA 9:4)

1.Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(SWINE--DISEASES AND PESTS) (LIVER--DISEASES)

YEREMEYEV, M.N. (Docent) and STEPANENKO, N.D. (Junior Scientific Worker,
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Animal Raw Material and Fur.)

"The listeriosis disease in sables..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 3, March 1962 pp. 57

YEREMEYEV, M.N., dotsent

Hemolytic Escherichia coli in edema disease of young pigs.
Veterinariia 42 no.10:100-102 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

ACC NR: AP6003396

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/010/0100/0101

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, M. N. (Docent)

ORG: Kirov Agricultural Institute (Kirovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut) B

TITLE: Hemolytic Escherichia coli in edematous disease of young pigs

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 10, 1965, 100-101

TOPIC TAGS: veterinary medicine, bacterial disease

ABSTRACT: Tests were made over a 2-year period to determine whether *Escherichia coli* are the causative agents of edematous disease in young pigs. The corpses of 65 diseased young pigs yielded 56 strains of hemolytic *E. coli*, while examination of pigs dying from other causes revealed an absence of the hemolytic strain of *E. coli*. Contents of small and large intestines and mesenteric lymph nodes were removed and placed in a sterile physiological solution of NaCl. Diluted to a cloudy suspension, the material was put into 2--3 test tubes with Endo medium and (after one day) into a meat-peptone bouillon (MPB) with 10% by volume defibrinated blood of horses, cattle, or sheep and simultaneously into test tubes in a meat-peptone agar (MPA). After one day of incubation results showed purity of growth in MPA and hemolysis of erythrocytes in MPB. Tests also showed that the morphological, culture, and biochemical properties of hemolytic *E. coli* do not differ from ordinary *E. coli*. A study of isolated hemolytic strains of *E. coli* with the aid of nonadsorbed

Card 1/2

UDC: 619:616.98-093:636.4

L 43024-66

ACC NR: AP6003396

2
agglutinating OV-serums showed they belong to 5 serum types: O-126, O-111, O-86, O-26, and O-115. Additional tests show the complete supplanting of nonhemolytic E. coli by hemolytic E. coli, resulting in the absence of typical microbes and the presence of toxigenic and hemolytic bacilli. Two strains of Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae and one of Salmonella typhi suis were also isolated from the intestines of test animals. It is noted a hemolytic strain of E. coli exists in nature together with nonhemolytic E. coli. M. V. Trushkova, senior laboratory worker, participated in the work.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8"

YEREMEYEV, M. V.

Homography (Mathematics)

Certain nomographic mechanism. Vest. Mosk. un., 7, No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952, ~~1953~~ Unclassified.

YEREMEEV, N. A.
YEREMEEV, N. A.

Obzor morskikh operatsii v zapadnom sektore. [Survey of sea operations in the western sector] (In Arkticheskie navigatsii. Sbornik 1, 1941, p. 1147).

Summary of shipping movements in 1939 in western sector of the Northern Sea Route.

DLC: G700 1941. A7

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

YEREMEYEV, N.I., deputat

Act more boldly in solving problems of the work of district soviets.
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.6:41-42 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Predsedatel' Postoyannoy komissii promyshlennosti i transporta
Kuybyshevskogo rayonnogo soveta Moskvyy.
(Moscow--Municipal government)

8/123/61/000/020/020/035
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Yeremeyeva, N. M.

TITLE: Tool geometry for the machining of holes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 20, 1961, 54, abstract 20B313 (V sb. "Vysokoproizvodit. rezhushchiy instrument", Moscow Mashgiz, 1961, 79-89)

TEXT: The author describes investigations in connection with the determination of the optimum back angles, plane angles and width of ribbon of drills, countersinks and reamers. It is pointed out that the sharpening of drills from tool steel and drills fitted with sintered-carbide bits should be effected in two planes. Sharpening in the first main plane ensures optimum back angles, while sharpening in the second plane produces the necessary bevel on the back surfaces ensuring a normal cutting of the drill without friction on the material being machined which improves the work conditions of the transverse edge. The angle of slope of the second plane should be $20 - 25^{\circ}$ for sintered-carbide drills and 45° for drills made of tool steel. When sharpening is effected in two planes, the transverse edge takes the form of a broken line which improves the centering

Card 1/2

Tool geometry for the machining of holes

S/123/61/000/020/020/035
A004/A101

of the drill during its infeed and cuts the axial force by 25%. The author recommends to sharpen the back surfaces of the partition parts of the countersink and reamer teeth also in two planes. He presents the optimum plane angles for countersinks used for the machining of through holes which have preliminarily been drilled. The author points out the expediency of using countersinks with dual sharpening for the machining of cast or forged holes. For reamers additional plane angles of 2° - 5° over a length of 0.8 - 2 mm are used. The author analyzes the effect of a nonuniform distribution of inverse conicity over the tool length (the presence of cylindrical and barrel-shaped sections) on the efficiency and service life. To reduce the friction the bevel at the ribbon is increased which, in some cases, nearly doubles the drill life. The author recommends to take as blunting criterion of drills and countersinks the wear on the ribbon, which is 0.1 d for tools of high-speed steel and 0.03 d for sintered-carbide tools. There are 10 figures.

L. Bozin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

YEREMEYEV, M.N.

Helminthological analysis of water in some rivers and canals in cities.
Gig. i san. no. 7:44 JI '53. (MLBA 6:7)

(Water—Bacteriology)

YEREMEYEV, N. N., YAKOVENKO, V. A., ALFIMOV, N. N.

"Sanitary protection of sea water near maritime cities."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

17.2000

27.2000

4212

32558

S/177/61/C90/006/003/003

D298/D305

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, Ye.P., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps,
Senkevich, A.I., Major, Medical Corps, and Yeremeyev,
N.N., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps

TITLE: On the operating routine of a ship's ventilation

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 6, 1961, 61-65

TEXT: The authors studied various specially created microclimatic conditions with three types of ship's ventilation system(normal , filter ventilation, and hermetization with air recirculation in closed premises) to determine those parameters of the air medium, under which ship's specialists preserved their work capacity. G.B. Smolyanskiy assisted in some of the ship tests. The personnel's work capacity was judged from the physiological shifts in the body in the course of a 4-hour watch. Physiological shifts were assessed from changes in attention, as determined with Ivanov-Smolyanskiy letter tables and, for radio operators, a standard radiogram. Changes in respiration and pulse rate, weight

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32558

S/177/61/000/006/003/003
D298/D305

On the operating ...

and body temperature were also determined. During the tests personnel were questioned as to their heat sensations and how they felt generally. Air parameters taken into account were: Temperature, humidity and mobility of the air, heat radiation, the content in the air of carbon dioxide, ammonium and ammonium compounds excreted by the personnel. The results are presented in tabular form. From them optimum parameters for ensuring the work capacity of personnel throughout a watch can be selected for each type of ship's ventilation. A detailed account of six series of tests conducted by the authors is given. Analysis of the results shows that with proper microclimate, sailors preserve their work capacity throughout a 4-hour watch, despite the development of a certain degree of inhibition in the central nervous system. For hermetic ventilation of unheated battle stations the authors recommend the parameters pertaining in tests No. 1 and 3. These parameters averaged: Air temperature 26°C, relative humidity not more than 85%, air movement 0.2 meters/sec., resultant temperature 25°C, CO₂ content by the end of the watch up to 1%. These parameters are recommended only for the same conditions

Card 2/3

32550

On the operating ...

S/177/61/000/006/003/003
D298/D305

as those under which the tests were conducted, i.e., the hot period of the year on ships of the Black Sea Fleet. A table based on observations in the Black Sea and Northern Fleets during the hot and cold periods of the year is given, showing the upper limit of the zone of comfort as regards meteorological conditions in the living quarters of ships. The authors believe that maintenance of these parameters in the living quarters of surface and submarine vessels will make a considerable contribution to the work capacity of ship's specialists. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: October 1960

Card 3/3

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. Re-
generation.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103317.

Author : Yeremeyev, N. S.
Inst : Leningrad Veterinary Institute.
Title : Influence of Spinal Cord Transection on the Regen-
erative Processes in the Tissues of Skin Wounds in
Dogs.

Orig Pub: Sb. rabot Leningr. vet. in-ta, 1956, No 18, 149-160.

Abstract: Skin wounds were inflicted on the front and hind
legs of dogs in which the spinal cord had been
transected in the lumbar area. At the site of
transection of the cord a scar had formed. Caudal
to the level of the transection the skin underwent
dystrophic changes. Healing of the front legs (con-
trol) was distinguished by a more sluggish inflam-

Card 1/3

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. Re-
generation.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720006-8"

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103317.

Abstract: matory reaction, and, beginning with the fifth to
seventh day, by a proliferation of epithelium. At
the end of a month, a scab covered the stratum cor-
neum, and the epithelium was devoid of typical lay-
ers and in places was disarranged. There was no
basal membrane. Fibroblasts predominated in the newly-
formed connective tissue. Collagen fibers were ar-
ranged in a disorderly fashion in the form of mas-
sive bundles. The vessels were altered up to the
point of obliteration. In the majority of cases,
indolent ulcers formed at the sites where the wounds
were inflicted or a deep-seated tissue disintegra-
tion occurred. The control wounds healed at the end
of the fourth week. The number of dividing cells in
them increased up to the 12th day, and on the 31st

Card 2/3

YEREMEYEV, N. S., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Effect of ^{reversing} ~~section~~
of the spinal cord upon tissue regeheration of ^{cutaneous} ~~tissue~~ wounds
in dogs." Len, 1957. 16 pp (Len Vet Inst, Min of Agr~~iculture~~
USSR, Chair of Histology and Embryology), 100 copies (KL, 2-58,
112)

YEREMEYEV, N.S.

Effect of the central nervous system on the process of cell division
[with summary in English]. Biuleksp.biol. i med. 43 no.6:83-86 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. Z.S.Katsnel'son)
Leningradskogo veterinarnogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'ny
chlenom AMN SSSSR prof. N.G.Khlopinyu.

(SPINAL CORD, physiology,

eff. of section on cell division (Rus))

(CELL DIVISION,

eff. of spinal cord section (Rus))

~~YEREMEYEV, N.S.~~

Peculiarities of the reparatory regeneration of skin following
denervation [with summary in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr.
34 no.6:88-96 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav.-prof. Z.S.Katsnel'son)
Leningradskogo veterinarnogo instituta. Adres avtora: Leningrad,
Chernigovskaya ul., d.5, kafedra gistologii Leningradskogo
veterinarnogo instituta.

(SKIN, wounds and inj.

exper., regen. after denervation in dogs, review)

YEREMEYEV, N. S.

"The effect of intersection of the spinal cord on the processes of regeneration of skin wounds in dogs", (Student, Department of General and Special Surgery; Department of Histology and Embryology). Collected Works No. 14, of Leningrad Veterinary Institute USSR Ministry of Agriculture, P 162, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.

AUTHOR	YEREMEYEV, N.S.,	PA - 5185
TITLE	Tissue Regeneration in cutaneous wounds in the case of Spinal Cord Trauma.	
	(Tkanevaya regeneratsiya v kozhnykh ranakh pri povrezhdenii spinnoy mozga - Russian)	
PERIODICAL	Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 3, pp 699-701, (U.S.S.R.)	
	Received 6/1957	Reviewed 7/1957
ABSTRACT	<p>The investigations were carried out on the occasion of the complete elimination of the afferent and efferent connections with the central nervous system. For this purpose the spinal medulla of dogs was completely intersected at the point of the fifth lumbar vertebra; in the case of other animals this was done at the point of the second lumbar vertebra. Thus the hind-limbs were separated from the central nervous system. The main experimental wound (4 cm) was applied to one of these limbs 7-16 days after the spinal cord trauma. A similar linear wound was caused on one front limb which served for control purposes. As the experiments demonstrated, the separation of the tissue from the central nervous system evokes an intricate complex of dystrophic phenomena. These dystrophic phenomena manifest themselves through disturbances of the correlations of the tissue, by hampering and distorting the development and maturing of the connective tissue, as well as through the stimulation of the mitotic and especially amitotic</p>	

Card 1/2

PA - 3183

Tissue Regeneration in Cutaneous Wounds in the Case of Spinal Cord Trauma.

activity of the cell constituents. All these processes cause an increased proliferation of the epithelium, its intense infiltrative growth connected with phenomena of parakeratosis; Furthermore the separation of the tissue from the nerve centres leads to a stimulation of cell deavage which adopts a chaotic character, on which occasion, besides the mitoses, also the amitotic deavage and the fragmentation of the nuclei in the epithelium are stimulated. (With 3 illustration and 14 citations from Slavic publications)

ASSOCIATION Leningrad Veterinary Institute.

PRESENTED BY Anichkov, N.N., Member of the Academy, December 17th, 1956.

SUBMITTED 14.12.1957

AVAILABLE Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036559

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0165/0166

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, N. S.; Troshikhin, G. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of the effect of oxygen on the acetylcholinesterase activity level in the brain of animals [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 165-166

TOPIC TAGS: hyperoxia, central nervous system, drug effect, nervous activity, acetylcholinesterase

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of chronic exposure to hyperoxic media with various pO_2 on cerebral acetylcholinesterase activity in CC 57 strain white mice (males) 3 mo old. Acetylcholinesterase activity was determined by continuous potentiometric titration at constant pH and temperature, and expressed in micromols (μ mol) of acetylcholine hydrolyzed in 1 hr from a gram live weight of brain tissue.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036559

The animals were exposed for 1 month to atmospheres having pO_2 of 80%, 60%, and 40%, and for 5 days to an atmosphere with 60% oxygen. Controls were kept for similar periods in air.

The greatest brain acetylcholinesterase activity was found in the animals kept in the atmosphere with 80% oxygen ($1085 \pm 16.80 \mu\text{mol acetylcholine g/hr}$). In the animals exposed to the 60% oxygen atmosphere, activity was $1014 \pm 31.07 \mu\text{mol acetylcholine g/hr}$, which considerably exceeds that found in the controls ($871 \pm 16.86 \mu\text{mol acetylcholine g/hr}$). In the 5-day exposure to the 60% oxygen atmosphere, brain acetylcholinesterase activity was still comparatively high ($979 \pm 52.97 \mu\text{mol acetylcholine g/hr}$), but lower than in the 1-mo exposure. In the mice exposed to a 40% oxygen atmosphere, no statistically reliable difference between the experimental and control groups were observed.

It is concluded that increasing pO_2 in the respired air causes the level of brain acetylcholinesterase activity to increase, primarily owing to intensified sympathetic nervous system activity. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

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Yeremejev, N.V.

137-1957-12-23669

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 119 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Krauze, G.N., Yeremejev, N.V.

TITLE: New Soviet Blooming Mills 1150 (Novyye sovetskiye blyumingi 1150)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii Ukr. resp. pravl., 1956, Vol 1, pp 58 - 72

ABSTRACT: The new blooming mills (B) 1150 are designed for the rolling of 7 - 15-ton ingots into blooms of 200x200 - 400x400 mm and into slabs of 100 - 250 by 600 - 1550 mm; the average yearly production of the B, depending on the assortment of rolled stock, is 1.6 - 3 million tons. The equipment of the B 1150 for slabbing includes: the head (receiving) section which provides mechanized feed of hot ingots from the heating wells to the front rolling conveyor of the B; the working line section which ensures the mechanical rolling of ingots into blooms and slabs; the shearing section which performs mechanical cutting of blooms and slabs into measured lengths, as well as automatic branding and removal of the shearing waste; the section of storing systems for automatic weighing of each unit for the delivery of blooms to the

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137-1957-12-23669

New Soviet Blooming Mills 1150

continuous billet mill and for the transportation and stacking of slabs in the slab storage. The outstanding characteristics of the B 1150 are: the method of simultaneous delivery of two square shaped, 7 - 8-ton ingots to the receiving conveyor; a novel construction of the ingot carrier, the support of the ingot carrier, the receiving roller-conveyor, the stationary ingot chair, the turntable, the pressure system, etc. The B 1150 is characterized by a considerable increase in the power of the electromotors in the major mechanisms. In contrast with the B's currently operating in the USSR, each of the working rollers of the new B is powered by a 4500 hp motor at 0-50-120 rpm. A complex automation of the operations of all mechanisms along the work line is planned for the B 1150. Only the operation of the manipulator and tilter has not been automatized because the existing construction of these units does not guarantee reliable operation under automatic guidance.

B. Ye.

Card 2/2

1. Blooming mills-Design
2. Blooming mills-Characteristics

SOV/137-59-3-6792

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 267 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yeremeyev, N. V.

TITLE: Automation of Equipment for Rolling and Pressing (Avtomatizatsiya prokatnogo i pressovogo oborudovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey. Ural'skiy z-d tyazh. mashinostr. im. S. Ordzhonikidze, 1958, Nr 1, pp 29-55

ABSTRACT: Automatic control (AC) of separate machines in the rolling-mill equipment as well as of entire complexes of machines was developed and partially realized at the Uralmashzavod. In the approach section of a blooming mill, the operation of the following equipment is automatically controlled with the aid of light-impulse devices: The ingot buggy, the ingot receiving table, the pusher, the support, the turn table, and the mill approach table. In the production line of the blooming mill the following sections were converted to automatic operation: The transfer tables and the front and back roller tables, the rollers within the housing of the roll stand, the main drive and the screw-down mechanism. Automation ensures proper conditions for starting, accelerating to rated speeds, braking, and stopping of

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SOV/137-59-3-6792

Automation of Equipment for Rolling and Pressing

the main drive motors as well as of the mill-table motors. A selsyn-transformer servo system provides AC of the screw-down mechanism; this system makes it possible to advance the rolls, having a maximum diameter of 2000 mm, in 5-mm steps. In the shearing and stacking lines for the finished product, the shears, scales, stamping devices, and crop pushers are controlled automatically. In the crop-shear operations, light-impulse devices automatically control the shear approach tables and the after-shear tables, the mechanism (M) for raising of the support and the main shear drive. Automation of the heavy-plate mill of the type 2800 includes the main drive of the roll stands, the screw-down M's, the front and back roller tables, and the rolls within the rolling-stand housing; the automation systems employed are similar to those employed in blooming mills. The following equipment is also controlled automatically: The slab pusher, the charging tables, the furnace pushers, the roll tables on the delivery end of reheating furnaces, cooling systems, the chain-type transfers, assemblies in the M of shears for transverse cuts, and the plate-piler unit. In the case of mills for cold rolling of pipes with variable cross section, the automation includes the production-line M's which advance the mandrel in accordance with the progress of the finished pipe, thus effecting a change in its cross section. The employment of contactor switches in the AC circuits of the M's, in conjunction with self-resetting switches

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SOV/137-59-3-6792

Automation of Equipment for Rolling and Pressing

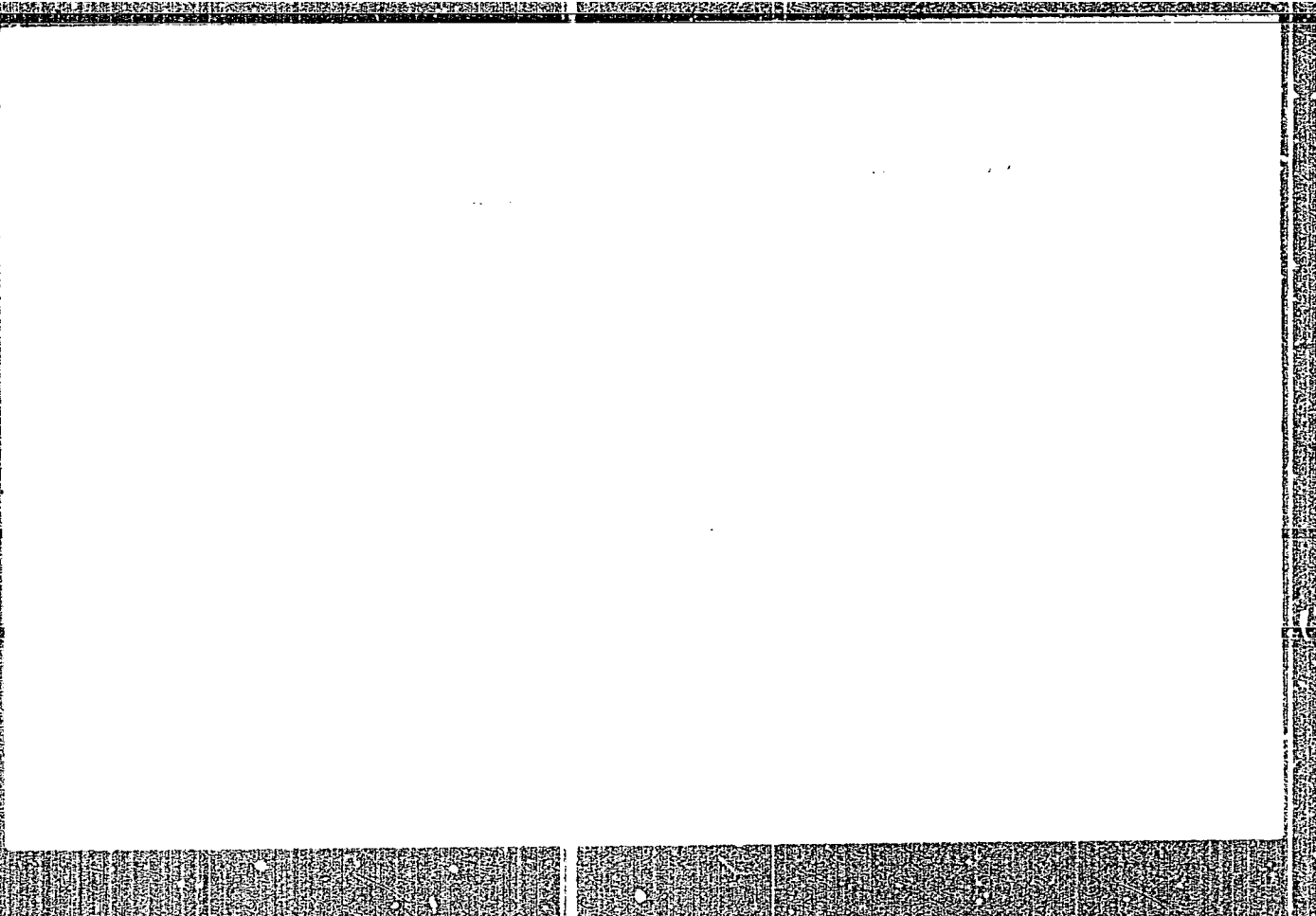
selecting between the automatic or standard mode of operation, precludes the possibility of the M starting automatically after the operator had overridden the automatic cycle. The controlling impulses are provided by flag-indicator-type circuit breaker, light-impulse units, and electromagnetic, induction, and contact transducers.

P. G.

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YEREMEYEV, N.V.

CAND PHYSICOMATH SCI

Dissertation: "Mechanisms with Stops."

30 June 49

Sci Res Inst of Mechanics, Moscow Order of Lenin State V imeni M.V. Lomonosov.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

Applied Mechanics YEREMEYEV, N.V.
Reviews

Mechanics (Dynamics, Statics, Kinematics)
23

204. N. V. Eremeev, On the premises of the Roberts-Chebyshev theorem (in Russian), Prikl. Mat. Mekh. 13, 115-116 (1949)

The Roberts-Chebyshev theorem states a sufficient condition for the generation of the same trajectory by three different four-bar linkages. The author shows that this condition is not a necessary one, and proves that the necessary and sufficient condition is: the point generating the common trajectory and the three instantaneous centers of rotation of the three connecting rods should be collinear at all times. The condition remains valid when one of the pivots are replaced by a revolute.

A. W. Wint-Bellier, USA

1950

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Mechanics, Applied

Theory of mechanisms with variable structure., Uch. zap. Mosk. un., no. 154, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

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YEREMEYEV, N. V.

242190

USSR/Mathematics - Nomographic Mechanism Mar 52

"Certain Nomographic Mechanism," N. V. Yeremeyev,
Chair of Applied Mechanics

"Vest Moskov U, Ser Fiz, Mat, 1 Vest Nauk" No 2,
pp 9-14

A report heard at the Seminar on Synthetic Geome-
try and Nomography, Sci-Res Inst of Mech and Math,
Moscow State U, 12 Nov 51. Describes mechanism
consisting of a) fixed element represented by a
specified graph, and b) mobile unit made up of a
family of curves plotted on a mobile link from

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transparent glass and moving in a mobile link of
the mechanism. Mechanism serves to obtain a pro-
file of least dimensions. Received 29 Nov 51.

242190

YEREMEYEV, N. V. Docent

"A Mechanism with a Dynamically Determinate Movement," report given at the All-University Scientific Conference "Lomonosov Lectures", Vest. Mosk. Un., No.8, 1958.

Translation U-7895, 1 Mar 56

YEREMEYEV, N.V.

YEREMEYEV, N.V.

A variable-motion follower gear-link mechanism. Uch.zap. Mosk. un.
no.172:241-244 '54.

(MLRA 8:11)

(Links and link-motion) (Gearing)

YEREMEYEV, N.V.

A graph drawing instrument for the determination of the slider speed
in crankshaft-connecting rod mechanisms. Uch.zap. Mosk. un. no.172:
245-249 '54. (MLRA 8:11)

(Crankshaft and crankshafts) (Drawing instruments)

YEREMEYEV, N.V.

Plane four-bar mechanism with dynamically determinable motion. Uch.
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(Links and link-motion) (Gearing)

YEREMEYEV, N.V.

Mechanical transformer for plane curves. Uch. zap. Mosk. un. no.181:
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(MLRA 10:4)

(Mathematical instruments)

YEREMEYEV, N.V.

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Ser. mat., mekh., astron. fiz., khim. 12 no. 6:3-6 '57. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Mathematical analysis)
(Nomograph(Mathematics))