

YEREMEYEV, V.P.

Dunite of eastern Tuva and mineral formations associated with it.
Trudy IGEM no.77:91-114 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Tuva A.S.S.R.—Dunite)

YEREMEYEV, V.P. (Moskva)

Tuff, pumice and basalt. Priroda 53 no.2:72-74 '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

ANDREYEV, Yu.E.; VOLCHEK, I.I.; VEREMEYEV, V.P.; PETROV, V.P.;
TOKMAKOV, P.P.

Asbestos potential of the U.S.S.R. Zakonom. rassm. polezn.
iskop. 6:113-152 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralologii i geokhimii AN SSSR i Ministerstvo geologii i
okhrany neдр SSSR.

(Asbestos)

ACCESSION NR: AT4005964

S/2755/63/000/004/0122/0129

AUTHOR: Beskorovayny*y, N.M.; Zuyev, M.T.; Yeremeyev, V.S.

TITLE: Reaction of austenitic chromium-nickel alloy steel with liquid lithium

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallov-
edeniye chisty*kh metallov, no. 4, 1963, 122-129

TOPIC TAGS: chromium nickel steel corrosion, austenitic steel, 1Kh18N9T steel,
lithium corrosion, 1Kh18N9T weld corrosion, steel corrosion, lithium induced
corrosion, lithium attack

ABSTRACT: In continuation of earlier work by the authors on 1Kh18N9T austenitic
stainless steel, corrosion resistance and room temperature mechanical proper-
ties were determined following 100 and 500 hours exposure to liquid lithium
or argon at 1000 and 1200C. Test specimens were rolled sheet, 1x3x14mm, both
unwelded and welded. The test conditions did not significantly affect either
welded or unwelded specimens. Intergranular corrosion occurred during exposure
to liquid lithium, which was found to diffuse deeply into the steel surface
(see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). In liquid lithium, the steel corroded at a rate
Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4005964

of 0.034 g/m²/hr. at 1000C and 0.388 g/m²/hr. at 1200C. Orig. art. has: 2
metallographic sections, 6 tables and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Moscow (Engineering Physics
Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Jan64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4005964

ENCLOSURE: 01

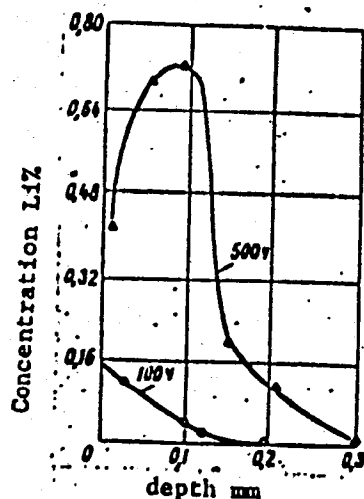


Fig. 1 Concentration curves showing the distribution of lithium in the surface layer of 1Kh18N9T steel after exposure in an iron vessel at 1000C. Ordinate - Li concentration in %; abscissa - depth in mm.

Card 3/3

YEREMEYEV, V.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 416 - I

BOOK

Call No.: AF627431

Author: BONCH-BRUYEVICH, M. D., Dr. of Techn. Sci., Ed.

Full Title: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OF CITIES AND CITY SETTLEMENTS

Transliterated Title: Aerofotos"yemka gorodov i gorodskikh poselkov

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: Publishing House of the Ministry of Communal Economy of the RSFSR

Date: 1953

No. pp.: 355

No. of copies: 5,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Bonch-Bruyevich, M. D.

Tech. Ed.: None

Editor-in-Chief: None

Appraiser: None

Others: Separate Chapters were written by: Deynko, V. F. (Introduction, Chapters II, III, VI, VII and X); Sarantsev, M. M. (Ch. I); Rudakov, A. Ye. (Ch. IV); Tolgskiy, V. S. and Butler, S. A. (Ch. V and IX); Yeremeyev, V. S. (Ch. VIII); Sokolova, N. A., Recipient of the Stalin Prize (Ch. XI).

Text Data

Coverage: This is a handbook in which the processes of aerial surveying and Photography are outlined, particularly their application in mapping cities and city settlements from aerial photography negatives. The main emphasis is on procedures in taking aerial photographs, processing the negatives and interpreting the positives. Equipment for making negatives (cameras, lenses and mounts)

1/3

Aerofotos"yemka gorodov i gorodskikh poselkov

AID #16 - I

as well as for processing negatives and mapping (rectifiers, copy cameras, multiplex) is outlined only very briefly without giving any detailed information. Many tables are of practical help for those who engage in picture taking and analytical processing of negatives. However, no new or special methods could be found in this manual. Tables, diagrams.

DEYNEKO, Viktor Filippovich; YEREMEYEV, V.S., redaktor; KUZ'MIN,
G.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Aerial photography in geodesy] Aerofotogeodesiya. Moskva,
Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 422 p. (MLRA 8:9)
(Photography, Aerial) (Photographic surveying)

BESKOROVAYNIY, N.M.; YEREMEYEV, V.S.; TOMASHPOL'SKIY, Yu.Ya.

Diffusion mobility of lithium in iron and steels. Met. i metalloved.
chist. met. no.3:233-248 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Steel—Metallurgy) (Lithium) (Diffusion)

OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; DROZIN, N.N.; KUTSYNA, M.I.; SHESTAKOVA, L.A.;
GERASIMENKO, Ye.I.; Primali uchastiye: YEREMEYEV, V.S.;
KATERINCHENKO, V.A.; VORONINA, L.A.

Scale formation in distillation columns of the soda manufacture.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1987-1995 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Distillation apparatus)

PANOV, V.I.; MITKEVICH, N.D.; RYUTYUNNIKOVA, T.I.; YEREMEYEV, V.S.

Effect of the conditions of mass crystallization process on the
quality of ammonium chloride suspensions and crystals. Zhur.prikl.
khim. 35 no.4:705-717 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ammonium chloride) (Crystallization)

BESKOROVAYNYY, N.M.; ZUYEV, M.T.; YEREMEYEV, V.S.

Interaction of austenitic chromium-nickel steel with liquid
lithium. Met. i metalloved. chist. met. no. 4:122-129 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

BESKOROVAYNYY, N.M.; YEREMEYEV, V.S.; ZUYEV, M.T.; IVANOV, V.K.;
TOMASHPOL'SKIY, Yu.Ya.

Corrosion resistance of iron in lithium. Met. i metalloved.
chist. met. no. 4:130-143 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

SAMOYLOVICH, Georgiy Georgiyevich, prof. Prinsipali uchastiye:
YEREMEYEV, V.S.; KUDRITSKIY, D.M.; ZENIN, F.I.; BAKH, M.K.;
CHELNOKOV, V.P.; GERTSENOVA, K.N.; RAFES, P.E.; ZAKHAROV,
P.M.; DEYNEKO, V.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
ZAKHAROV, V.K., prof., retsenzent; MIROSHNIKOV, V.S., dots.,
retsenzent; BELOV, S.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.

[Use of aerial photographic surveying and airplanes in
forestry; aerial photography of forests and forest aviation]
Primenenie aerofotos"emki i aviatsii v lesnom khoziaistve;
aerofotos"emka lesov i lesnaia aviatsiia. Izd.2., dop. i
ispr. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshl., 1964. 485 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra lesnoy taksatsii i lesoustroystva Belorusskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Zakharov, Miroshnikov).

YEREMEYEV, V. Th.

"Determination of the Limits of Mitogenetic Activity of the Ultra-Violet Part of the Spectrum," Dok. AN, 27, No. 8, 1940.

TIMOFEYEV, P.P.; YEREMEYEV, V.V.

Main terrigenous and mineral associations in the rocks of the Jurassic coal-bearing formations in the southwestern and central parts of the Angara-Chulym trough. Litl 1 pol. iskop. no.2:106-126
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR.

L 10857-66	EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)	IJP(c)	JD/GG
ACC NR: AP5028713	SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/011/1864/1872		
AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Mil'vidskiy, M. G.; ^{44,55} Grishina, S. P.; ^{44,55} Yeremeyev, V. V.			
ORG: ^{44,55} Giredmet	82 B		
TITLE: Distribution of impurities in <u>silicon single crystals</u> in growing by the Czochralski method			
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiy materialy, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1864-1872			
TOPIC TAGS: silicon single crystal, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, aluminum, boron, single crystal growing, crystal impurity			
ABSTRACT: The study was carried out on silicon single crystals doped with various concentrations of phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, aluminum, and boron and grown in the <111> direction by the Czochralski method. The distribution of impurities in various cross sections of the crystals was investigated by selective anodic and chemical etching, and the single-probe method of resistivity measurement was used for quantitative determinations. Several systems of growth bands were observed in the ingots, and possible causes of the formation of periodic inhomogeneities are examined. The effect of the nature and concentration of the doping impurity and the growth conditions on the manifestation of the "face effect" in single crystals is discussed.			
Card 1/2	UDC: 546.28:548.55		

L 10857-66

ACC NR: AP5028713

The impurity substructures in crystals doped extensively with the various impurities were studied. Inclusions of the second phase during the growth of these crystals are probably due to a nonequilibrium trapping of droplets of melt rich in impurities. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,11

SUBM DATE: 10May65/

ORIG REF: 017/

OTH REF: 006

HW

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720008-6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720008-6"

SOURCE CODE: UR/0353/67/003/002/0275/0279

AUTHOR: Krol', L. Ya; Ponomarev, N. M.; Rakov, V. V.; Yoremoyov, V. V.

ORG: Girednet

TITLE: Determination of the diffusion coefficients of arsenic vapor in argon and helium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 3, no. 2, 1967, 275-279

TOPIC TAGS: arsenic, gas diffusion, argon, helium

ABSTRACT: The diffusion coefficients of arsenic vapor in argon and helium were determined in the 1.8-5.5 abs. atm. range by Stefan's stationary method. Based on experimental data, the diffusion coefficients reduced to standard conditions were calculated to be: in Ar, $D_{0As_4} = (0.122 \pm 0.006) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$, and in He, $D_{0As_4} = (0.174 \pm 0.009) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$. The absolute experimental error did not exceed 5%. In the investigated range of temperatures and pressures, the diffusion coefficients of arsenic vapor were inversely proportional to the total pressure of the mixture at constant temperature; this behavior confirms Loschmidt's law. It is shown that a good approximation of the temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficient at constant pressure is the Maxwellian model of intermolecular interaction, which expresses the parabolicity of this dependence. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

Cord 1/1

UDC: 533.15:546.19

ACC NR: AP/009052 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/003/0018/0018

INVENTOR: Abayev, B. I.; Mil'vidskiy, M. G.; Yeremeyev, V. V.; Mityukhin, N. F.;
Petrov, Yu. A.; Ofitserov, K. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for growing single crystals. Class 12, No. 190864

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1967, 18

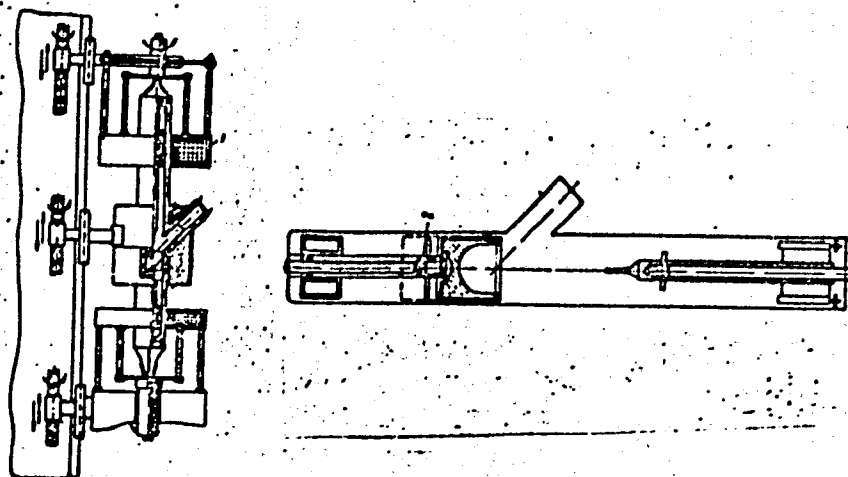
TOPIC TAGS: single crystal growing, quartz, electromagnet

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for growing single crystals of decomposable compounds by pulling from a melt in a crucible. The unit contains a quartz chamber of uniform diameter with inspection window and a hollow quartz rod for rotating and moving the seed. To rotate the crucible at a controllable rate and to control the rate of rotation and motion of the seed, the unit is equipped with stationary electromagnets consisting of water-cooled copper tubes and rotatable pole pieces. A quartz needle bearing is used for smooth rotation of the crucible containing the melt.

Card 1/2

UDC: 542.65:548.55

ACC NR: AP7009052



1--stationary electromagnet; 2--self-adjusting needle bearing

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr65

Card 2/2

YEREMEYEV, Ye.; MAKSIMOV, A.; RUBINSKIY, Yu.

Improve the training of personnel engaged in the setting of work standards for the mining industry. Sots.trud 4 no.1:99-101 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Mining engineering--Study and teaching)
(Production standards)

YEREMEYEV, Yo. I.

Working documents of the chief physician in the district hospital.
Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 3 no.7:13-17 J1 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Vurnarskogo bol'nichno-poliklinicheskogo ob'yedineniya Chuvash-
skoy ASSR.

(MEDICAL RECORDS)

YEREMYEV, Ye.I.

Organisation and carrying out of meetings and conferences in the district. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 4 no.2:23-27 P '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Barnarskogo bol'nichno-poliklinicheskogo ob'yedineniya Chuvashskoy ASSR.

(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

GUSEV, V.V.; YEREMEYEV, Yu.A.; SAMOKHVALOV, G.N.; KHOLODILIN, A.M.

Mathematical model of a ship. Trudy LKI no.31:11-14 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra teorii korable Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo
instituta.

(Mathematical models) (Stability of ships)

POPOV, A.D., inzh.; YEREMEYEV, Yu.A., inzh.

Experimental automated cold storage warehouse built with vibro-cast panels. Khol.tekh. 40 no.5:43-45 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Giprokholod.

Outdoor day naps during the cold season in the treatment of night sleep disorders. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 22 no.3: 17-21 My-Je '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Pyatigorskogo klinicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye.Ya. Stavskaya) Bal'neologicheskogo inatituta na Kavkazskikh Mineral'nykh Vodakh (dir. - dotsent I.S.Savoshchenko) i klinicheskogo sanatoriya Pyatigorskogo kurorta (glavnyy vrach O.N.Smolenskaya)

(INSOMNIA) (SLEEP)

ASSONOV, V.V.; YEREMEYEV, A.I.

V.G. Khimenkov, 1881-1949; obituary. Biul. MOIP Otd. geol. 26 no.2:
79-81 '51. (MIRA 11:5)
(Khimenkov, Viktor Gavrilovich, 1881-1949)

RABINOVICH, S.D.; YEREMOYEVA, A.I.

Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits on the eastern slope of the Urals
and in the trans-Ural region. Trudy Geol.-geol.inst.no.24:187-206'56.
(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MLRA 10:1)

YEREMEYEV, A.I.

New species of Foraminifera from Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments
in the eastern slope of the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. no. 28:9-
15 '57. (MIRA 11:10)

(Ural Mountains--Foraminifera, Fossil)

YEREMEYeva, A.I.; BELOUSOVA, N.A.

Stratigraphy and fauna of Foraminifera of Cretaceous and Paleogene
sediments in northern Kazakhstan, the trans-Ural region, and the
eastern slope of the Urals. Mat.po geol. i pol iskop. Urala no.9:
3-112 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Ural Mountain region--Foraminifera,Fossil)
(Kazakhstan--Foraminifera,Fossil)

YEREMEYEVA, A. S.

"A Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Stationary Aorta," Arkhiv Patol., 11, No. 1, 1949.

Mbr., Pathologico-Anatomic Dept., Ryazan' Oblast Hosp. im. N. A. Semashko, 1947.

YEREMEYEVA, H. O.

GINGOL'D, A.I.; YEREMEYEVA, A.S.

Problem of megaduodenum. Vest. rent. i rad. no.6:22-27 N-D '54.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.I.Gingol'd) i
patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.I.Soboleva) detskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N.
Kalutina) i kliniki detskoy khirurgii II Moskovskogo meditsin-
skoto instituta imeni I.V.Stalina (zav. kafedroy prof. S.D.Ternovskiy)

(DUODENUM, abnormalities

megaduodenum)

(ABNORMALITIES,

megaduodenum)

SOBOLEVA, N.I.; YEREMEYEVA, A.S.

Pathogenesis of persistent fistulas appearing in the soft tissue in children following injection of penicillin, anatoxin, and other drugs. Arkh.pat. 18 no.7:126-131 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.I.Soboleva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.A.Skvortsov) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina)

(INJECTIONS, complications,
fistulae of soft tissue on site of inject. in child. (Rus))
(FISTULA, etiology and pathogenesis,
inject. causing fistulae of soft tissue in child. (Rus))

SOBOLEVA, N.I., YERUMEYEVA, A.S. (Moskva)

Case of generalized smallpox vaccination [with summary in English].
Arkhpnt. 20 no.7:78-84 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz proektury (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen-
AMN SSSR prof. M.A. Skvortsov) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni
Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).
(VACCINIA, in inf. & child.
fatal generalized (Rus))

SOBOLEVA, N.I.; YEREMEYeva, A.S.

Problem of Letterer-Siwe disease. Arkh.pat. 22 no.3:64-69
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

(LETTERER-SIWE DISEASE)

SOBOLEVA, N.I.; YEREMEYEVA, A.S.; VOLKOV, M.V., dr. med.nauk

Pathomorphological characteristics of osteoblastoclastomas in
children. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.10:12-18 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - N.I. Soboleva)
Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach -
L.A. Vorokhobov) i iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii 2-go Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova (zav. kafedroy - chlen-
kor. AMN SSSR prof. S.D. Ternovskiy [deceased]).
(BONES--TUMORS)

YEREMEYEVA, A. S.; AKHMET'YEV, N. M. (Moskva)

Carcinoid of the bronchus in a child. Arkh. pat. no. 4:68-70 '62.

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N. I. Soboleva)
bol'nitsy imeni Filatova (glavnyy vrach L. A. Vorokhobov) i
otolaringologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I. I. Shcherbatov)
pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRONCHI—CANCER)

VLASOVA, A.N., kand.med.nauk; YEREMEYEVA, A.S.; LANDA, N.M.

Erythromyelosis (Di Guglielmo's disease) in a 10-month-old girl. *Pediatrics* no.7:76-77 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. K.F. Popov), kafedry propedeviki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.A. Vlasov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova, dizenteriyogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach SSSR P.I. Bogomolova) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.I. Soboleva) na baze Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).

(LEUKEMIA)

5(4)

SOV/69-21-3-1/25

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G.M. and Yeremeyeva, A.S.

TITLE: The Structure and Structural-Mechanical Properties of Inorganic Glasses

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol XXI, Nr 3, pp 249-256 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports on some experiments intended to determine the structuro-mechanical properties of inorganic glasses. According to the Soviet scientist P.A. Rebin-der, diffractive methods which prove so useful for the investigation of crystalline matter, are of little value for the study of disperse phases, high polymers, organic and inorganic glasses. The study of the structural-mechanical properties of inorganic glasses, i.e. particularly of silicate glasses, is, therefore, of great importance for the ascertainment of the structure of these very complicated materials. The author's experiments have shown that at certain temperatures the structural frame of inorganic glasses is little re-

Card 1/3

SOV/69-21-3-1/25

The Structure and Structural-Mechanical Properties of Inorganic Glasses

sistent and easily disintegrates under light loads, but that it is partially restored after their removal. The main reason for the solidification of viscous glass, when cooled, is the process of vitrification. The aggregation process and the thermal history, however, play an important role in the formation of the glass structure, which appears in the change of mechanical behavior of samples of the same glass sort. The author maintains that inorganic glasses (massive glasses and glass fibers) occupy a position intermediate between thixotropic colloidal systems and high polymers. This assumption is based on the behavior of inorganic glasses above the softening temperature and requires 1) the presence of a temperature region of deformation of the elastic type, differing from the high elastic deformations observed below the softening temperature, and 2) the presence of thixotropic properties. The structuration processes above the vitrification temperature lead to the formation of a network,

Card 2/3

SOV/69-21-3-1/25
The Structure and Structural-Mechanical Properties of Inorganic Glasses

the elements of which are evidently chains. In addition to the above-mentioned Soviet scientist the following names, which are all covered by references, are mentioned in the article: V.V. Tarasov, G.M. Bartenev, A.I. Bovkunenko, A.F. Zak and Yu.P. Man'ko. The article was delivered as a report at the Fourth All-Union Conference for Colloidal Chemistry, Tbilisi, 1958. There are 10 graphs, 1 table and 16 references, 13 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla, Moskva (State Scientific Research Glass Institute, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 19 April, 1958

Card 3/3

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152120 2109, 1409,

S/190/60/002/004/005/020
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M., Yeremeyeva, A. S.

TITLE: Mechanical Properties of Inorganic Glasses Within the Range of Anomaly, and Their Structure

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 508-513

TEXT: The authors investigated the behavior of glass rods in the temperature range 0 - 900°C. The samples were subjected to torsional or bending stress. A Table gives the mechanical characteristic values of the following kinds of glass: marblite, BB, (VV, vertically drawn glass), TΦ-5 (TF-5, rich in lead), K-3 (K-3, borosilicate glass), 13-B (13-V, glass poor in alkali), 4-18 (Ts-18, glass rich in zirconium), barium-lithium glass, 3C-5K (ZS-5K, borosilicate glass), 3C-5Na (ZS-5Na, borosilicate glass), Φ-116 (F-116 phosphate glass), optical glasses of the types Φ-1 (F-1) and K-8 (K-8), and, for comparison, the organic glasses CKC-30 (SKS-30), ebonite, and plexiglas. As the authors

Card 1/3

Mechanical Properties of Inorganic Glasses
Within the Range of Anomaly, and Their
Structure

84505
S/190/60/002/004/005/020
B004/B056

observed an arbitrary and spontaneous deformation in a previous work (Ref. 5), the samples were heated before being stressed, in order to bring about relaxation. Fig. 1 shows the data for the torsion (torsion angle $\varphi = f(t^{\circ}\text{C})$); Fig. 2 the data for the bending stress (sag in relative units as a function of temperature). Fig. 3 shows the kinetic deformation curves at various temperatures, and Fig. 4 the arbitrary deformation of glass during heating. From these experimental data the authors arrive at the following conclusions: The mechanical properties of inorganic glasses in the temperature range of the anomaly (between vitrification- and flow temperature) are different for large and for small stresses. In the case of a low stress, highly elastic deformations occur like in polymers. Herefrom, conclusions are drawn as to a chain-like structure. As the plastic range depending on the steric structure is very narrow, glass behaves like a highly viscous liquid under high stress (of more than 1 kg/cm^2). The glass contains two kinds of residual stress: elastic stresses as a consequence of quenching, and "frozen" highly elastic stresses which manifest themselves by arbitrary deformation

Card 2/3

84505

Mechanical Properties of Inorganic Glasses
Within the Range of Anomaly, and Their
Structure

S/190/60/002/004/005/020
B004/B056

during heating. The thermal pretreatment influences the structure and the mechanical properties of glass within the range of the anomaly. In this range, the glasses exhibit also weak thixotropy. These reversible processes of structural re-formation have as yet not been explained. On the basis of their highly elastic and thixotropic properties, the glasses are similar in their mechanical behavior with polymers, on the one hand, and thixotropic colloids, on the other, and therefore have a complex structure. According to their composition and pretreatment, both chain-like and colloidal structures with distinct microheterogeneity were observed. The authors mention papers by P. A. Rebinder (Refs. 1,2), P. P. Kobeko et al. (Ref. 4), Keler and Kozlovskaya, V. A. Kargin and T. I. Sogolova (Ref. 6), and V. V. Tarasov (Ref. 8). There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 7 Soviet, 1 British, and 1 French. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla, Moskva (State Institute of Glass, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1959

Card 3/3

86328

S/190/60/002/012/015/019
B017/B078

15.8117 2209 only

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M., Yeremeyeva, A. S.

TITLE: Is Boric Anhydride a Polymer?

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 12,
pp. 1845 - 1849

TEXT: The mechanical properties of vitreous boric anhydride have been studied above and below the temperature of vitrification and have been found to be similar to those of organic polymers and dispersed systems. Softened vitreous B_2O_3 is in a highly elastic state like organic polymers. The velocity of the irreversible flow is a function of stress. The rheologic curve of vitreous boric anhydride at $322^\circ C$ is shown in Fig. 5. Above the yield point, Newtonian flow was observed. The rheologic curve of boric anhydride resembles the rheologic curves of dispersed systems. Vitreous boric anhydride is a linear inorganic polymer with short chains. V. V. Tarasov is thanked for a discussion. There are 6 figures and 9 references: 4 Soviet, 3 US, 1 British, and 1 German.

Card 1/2

Is Boric Anhydride a Polymer?

86328

S/190/60/002/012/015/019
B017/B078

X₂

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla Moskva (State Institute
of Glass, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1960

Card 2/2

22567

S/190/61/003/005/010/014
B110/B220

15.2120

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M., Yeremeyeva, A. S.

TITLE: The rheological qualities of inorganic glasses above
vitrification temperature and their structure

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 5, 1961, 740-747

TEXT: The viscosity, characteristic of the glass structure, is of particular technological interest in the anomalous temperature interval just above the vitrification temperature. In the anomalous viscosity range (10^{13} - 10^8 poises) the viscosity decreases down to equilibrium. Glass specimens of bar form having 30 mm long and 8 mm thick necks were tested by means of torsional stress above the vitrification temperature T_v (Table 1). The shearing stress τ and the shearing deformation γ depend on the distance r from the bar axis: $\tau = 2Mr/\pi R^4$; $\gamma = \alpha r/l$ (2), where M = torque, R = neck radius of the specimen; α = twisting angle; l = length of neck. The velocity of the irreversible flow and the character of deformation depend on the stress. Fig. 1 shows the deformation-time curves for "Прокат"

Card 1/10

22567
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B110/B220

X

The rheological...

(Prokat) glass at a stress of 0.1 kg/cm^2 , which is below the yield point $\tau_m = \ll 1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. The flow shows not much viscosity, but reversible deformation prevails which is highly elastic in the beginning. The curve of Fig. 2 shows viscous Newtonian flow following $\tau = \eta dy/dt$ (4) for a stress above the yield point. Figs. 4 and 5 show rheological curves of tested glasses, consisting normally of 3 parts: 1) According to P. Reh binder, flow occurs under small stresses at practically undestroyed structure with constant Newtonian viscosity. 2) With increasing stress, the restoration of structure does not compensate the destruction and, thus, the viscosity decreases. 3) Under heavy stresses the steric structure is completely destroyed and the viscosity reaches the lowest constant value η_m which corresponds in order of magnitude to that of the pure dispersion medium (solvent). It remains constant for further increase of stress, corresponding to the Newtonian flow. In this rectilinear part of the rheological curves which have the form of an S, similar to those of disperse systems, there occurred, in the case of further stress increase, destruction of structure and gradual transition of the total mass of the glass bar to viscous flow. For $\tau_m < \tau_0$ (τ_0 = yield point), the whole glass

Card 2/10

22567
S/190/61/003/005/010/014
B110/B220

The rheological...

bar is elastic, for $\tau_m > \tau_0$, the glass bar is divided into 2 sections:

1) the external concentric section between the radii r and R is a highly viscous liquid, 2) the internal section with radius r deforms itself still as elastic body like the polymers. Thus, $r = R\tau_0/\tau_m$. If τ_m is a multiple of τ_0 , the elastic section is negligible. At all points of the glass bar is: $\gamma = \gamma_{\text{elast.}} + \gamma_{\text{visc.}}$; $\tau = \tau_{\text{elast.}} + \tau_{\text{visc.}}$. The use of (2) and (4) results in: $\eta_m = 2ML/\pi R^4 d\alpha/dt$. In anomalous state, inorganic glasses are highly elastic like polymers, however only for small stresses below the yield point obtained thermomechanically between 0.1 and 0.5 kg/cm². The viscosities indicated in Table 2 coincided with the values found by M. V. Okhotin, based on the chemical composition of the glass. With regard to the great dependence of the rheological glass properties on temperature the following particularities were stated: 1) the viscosity η_m increases quickly with decreasing temperature (for an increase of temperature from 600°C to 710°C the viscosity of "Prokat" glass decreases from $2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ to

Card 3/10

The rheological...

22567
S/190/61/003/005/010/014
B110/B220

$2.6 \cdot 10^8$ poises); 2) the higher the temperature, the lower the yield point (Fig. 6). The activation energy of the viscous flow was determined for the same glass (Fig. 7), whereby a linear dependence was found. For "Prokat" glass, it was obtained as being 101 kcal/mole. For a similar type of glass M. V. Okhotin and Andryukhina, laboratoriya silikatnykh splavov Instituta stekla (Laboratory for Silicate Melts of the Institute for Glass) found an activation energy of 100 kcal/mole based on the chemical composition. According to R. L. Myuller the actual values are 2 to 3 times less because of the incomplete rupture of the chemical binding forces. The effective viscosity is a function of the stress: $\eta = \tau_m / \dot{\gamma}_m$; for small stresses $\eta = \eta_0 = 10^{13}$ poises it is constant in a certain range of stress.

The thermomechanical curves of inorganic glasses are similar to those of polymers. In both cases, the moduli of elasticity in the highly elastic range are lower by some powers of ten than those in the gaseous state. Since inorganic glasses in anomalous state show properties of polymers and dispersed systems with steric lattice structure, the existence of a loose steric lattice in the glass is assumed. Probably, the chains are formed by weak (silicon-oxygen etc.) primary valence bonds, which explains

Card 4/10

The rheological...

22501
S/190/61/003/005/010/014
B110/B220

the low stability of the lattice. There are 8 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 10: P. Reh binder, Faraday Society Discussion, 1954, No. 18, 151-160.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla (State Institute for Glass)
Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina
(State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1960

Legend to Table 1: 1) Type and number of glass; 2) softening temperature, T_y , °C; 3) denominations of the principal oxides; 4) not; 5) sheet of industrial "Prokat". no. 1; 6) electrovacuum glass 3C-5 (ZS-5) "K", no. 2; electrovacuum glass 3C-5 (ZS-5) "Na", no. 3; optical glass Tφ-5 (TF-5), no. 4; optical glass φ-1 (F-1), no. 5. $1T_c$ = temperature at which the highly elastic deformation begins to develop (3°C/min. velocity).

Card 5/10

25360
S/032/61/027/006/011/012
B124/B203

15 2510

AUTHOR: YEROMYLOVA A. S.

TITLE: A detailed description of the formation of diamonds
and their subsequent evolution via mass transfer

PERIODICAL: ZAVODSKAYA LITERATURA, V 27, NO. 5
1984, 243-244

TEXT: For studying the mechanical behavior of amorphous polymers in the transition from solid to molten state, P. J. Flory, J. E. McGrath, J. H. D'Almeida, and G. E. Hamann, in: "Investigation of Solid and Molten Polymers," Vol. 3, J. H. D'Almeida, Ed., Plenum Press, New York, 1974, pp. 1-10, and collaborators (Ref. 2, D. J. Worsfold, J. H. D'Almeida, and G. E. Hamann) and collaborators (Ref. 3, D. J. Worsfold, J. H. D'Almeida, and G. E. Hamann) have studied the mechanical behavior of amorphous polymers in the transition from solid to molten state. They have used a model of the transition from solid to molten state, which is based on the theory of the transition from solid to molten state, and have shown that the transition from solid to molten state is a first-order transition. They have also shown that the transition from solid to molten state is a first-order transition. (Ref. 3, D. J. Worsfold, J. H. D'Almeida, and G. E. Hamann, J. Polym. Sci., Part A, Vol. 12, pp. 1-10, 1974; Ref. 2, D. J. Worsfold, J. H. D'Almeida, and G. E. Hamann, J. Polym. Sci., Part A, Vol. 12, pp. 1-10, 1974; Ref. 1, P. J. Flory, J. E. McGrath, J. H. D'Almeida, and G. E. Hamann, J. Polym. Sci., Part A, Vol. 12, pp. 1-10, 1974.)

Card 1/4

25360

S/032/0/01/006/00/000
B-22/2400

A method for the torsion test.

suited for testing of glasses and low-melting glasses above vitrification point. Based on this apparatus, the author of the present paper designed a device permitting the measurement of deformation and modulus of shear below and above vitrification point. The device consists of three main parts: the apparatus for torsion tests under static loads, the reading instrument *TTC* (to 113 35), and the test stand for the whole set of control of the furnace temperature. The torsion deformation is measured with the aid of two mirrors and the reading instrument. For a non-uniform temperature distribution in the working zone of the furnace, it is necessary a ring of heatproof steel and a heater, and temperature was controlled automatically according to the diagrams shown in a paper by V. G. Gerasimov (Ref. 5: Informatsionnoye gosbanchennoye tekhnicheskoye soveto: Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva promyshlennosti i stroitel'stva materialov, Promstroyizdat (1956)). Fig. 2 shows the curves obtained in tests below vitrification point. When comparing the operation of the apparatus described in Ref. 3 with that of the device developed by the author in the determination of the modulus of shear of glasses at room temperature, the results differed only slightly. The results obtained at

Card 2/5

A method for the torsion test...

2536
S/032/61/027/006/011/018
B124/B203

temperatures above vitrification point (Fig. 3) show that the lever indicating instrument is unsuitable for such purposes. Fig. 4 shows the results of tests of nonloaded specimens at temperatures above vitrification point; the reveal that on heating the glass specimen without a load in a carefully compensated device above vitrification point a spontaneous torsion of specimens occurs in positive and negative direction. This effect occurs in all glass types and cannot be observed with the device described in Ref. 3. This phenomenon is due to the presence of "frozen" elastic stresses whose relaxation sets in at temperatures above vitrification point. With the apparatus described, it is possible to study elastic and highly elastic deformations, irreversible flow in plastics, inorganic glasses, and various vitrifiers as dependent on various factors. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla
(State Scientific Research Institute of Glass)

Card 3/5

TARASOV, V. V.; BARTENEV, G. M.; YEREMEYeva, A. S.; RATOBYSKAYA, V. A. 3

"On polymeric nature of vitreous arsenic trisulfide."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

YEREMEYEVA, A. S.; BARTENEV, G. M.

"Highly elastic properties of organic and inorganic glasses in connection with their structure."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

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REF ID: A6600000400210028

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L 12889-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AT6000486

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0167/0171

AUTHOR: Tarasov, V. V.; Bartenev, G. M.; Yeremeyeva, A. S.; Ratobyl'skaya, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Polymeric character of vitreous arsenic trisulfide

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya. Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 167-171

TOPIC TAGS: arsenic compound, sulfide, glass property, thermomechanical property, polymer

ABSTRACT: Specially heat-treated vitreous arsenic trisulfide was studied by the resonance method, in which the value of the resonance frequency characterizes the elastic properties, and the width of the resonance peak shows the magnitude of the dissipative forces. The measurements were taken at 136.6 kc at room temperature. All the samples were characterized by an exceptionally high compressibility (av. 6.2×10^{-12} cm²/dyne), and the effect of the thermal past on the volume compressibility was insignificant. This high compressibility is attributed to a pronounced heterodynamism, which is apparently due to the fact that the basic structure of vitreous As₂S₃ consists of chain formations bound by relatively weak forces, and the compression takes place primarily at the site of weak bonds,

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT6000486

The dependence of the internal friction on the thermal past of the glass was determined, thermomechanical curves for As_2S_3 were plotted, and the temperature dependence of the elongation and coefficient of thermal expansion was studied. The data show vitreous As_2S_3 to be a genuine polymeric material. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22May65/ ORIG REF: 002

071

Card

2/2

HW

YEREMEYEVA, A.S. (Moskva)

Congenital malignant tumor of the leg. Arkh. pat. 26 no. 8:76-81
'64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. N.I. Soboleva) Det-
skoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni prof. N.F. Filatova (glavnyy
vrach I.A. Vorokhobov).

SOV/126-6-5-26/43

AUTHORS: Yeremeyeva, G. and Berdyshev, A.

TITLE: Collective Electron Model of Anti-Ferromagnetism of Transition Metals (Antiferromagnetizm perekhodnykh metallov po modeli kollektivizirovannykh elektronov)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol. 6, Nr 5, pp 929-930 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Lidiard (Ref 1) applied the collective electron model to explain antiferromagnetism of transition metals. He assumed the d-band to be in the form of a parabola. In some cases the parabolic form is not a good approximation to the real band. The present authors assume a rectangular band suggested by Wohlfarth (Ref 2), i.e. they assume

$$\chi(\epsilon) = \epsilon_0 N/2,$$

where N is the number of electrons and ϵ_0 is the Fermi energy. Magnetization } of sub-lattices in the absence of an external field is now given by Eq.(2a). The authors' expression yielded better agreement than Lidiard's results (Ref 1) with the experimental data of Shull and Wilkinson (Ref 4) on the relative intensity of

Card1/2

SOV/126-6-5-26/43

Collective Electron Model of Anti-Ferromagnetism of Transition Metals

the antiferromagnetic superlattice neutron diffraction lines, which are proportional to ξ^2 . Paramagnetic susceptibilities $\chi_{||}$ and χ_{\perp} were also calculated. Heat capacity was found to have a discontinuity at the Neel temperature. This discontinuity was greater by two orders of magnitude than that obtained by Lidiard (Ref 1). The problem of this discontinuity cannot yet be settled by an appeal to experiment, since empirical results are contradictory (Refs 1,7). Comparison of the expressions obtained by the authors with those of Lidiard shows that the form of the d-band is of little importance in the temperature dependence of antiferromagnetic order and in paramagnetic susceptibility but it gives different results for heat capacity. There are 8 English references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo
(Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957

Card 2/2

MIROSHCHENKO, Stepan Makarovich; TUR, Viktor Aleksandrovich; YEREMEYEV, G.,
red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Procedure for computing and paying the turnover tax] Poriadok is-
chisleniia i uplaty naloga s oborota. Moskva, ~~Of~~sfimizdat, 1961.
114 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Sales tax—Accounting)

VINOKUR, R.; YEREMEYEVA, G.

"The state budget of the U.S.S.R." by A. M. Aleksandrov.
Reviewed by R. Vinokur, G. Ereemeeva. Fin. SSSR 23 no.12:
84-86 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Budget)
(Aleksandrov, A. M.)

VINOKUR, R.; YEREMEYEVA, G.; MIKHEYEV, F.

Lenin's principles of control are put into operation. Fin.SSSR
37 no.4:15-25 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)
(Auditing and inspection)

MINDLIN, N., inzh.; VAKULENKO, T., inzh.; YEREMEYEV, G., inzh.

The 6F4P triode-pentode. Radio no.9:54-55 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YEREMEYEV, G.V.

Calculation of currents in the North Atlantic. Okeanologia 4
no.5:913-914 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

I. 35993-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AT6016539 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2634/65/000/085/0045/0052

AUTHOR: Yeremeyeva, G. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: The calculation of baroclinic layer flow in the North Atlantic

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 85, 1965. Teoriya i metody raschetov techeniy i neperiodicheskikh kolebaniy urovnya i prilivov (Theory and methods of calculating currents and acyclic fluctuations of water level and tides), 45-52

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, ocean dynamics, boundary layer theory

ABSTRACT: Applying methods in boundary-layer theory, P. S. Lineykin (Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., no. 6, 1962) studied ocean currents within the baroclinic flow and showed the dependence of the circulation of the ocean on the shape of the zero surface. The present author uses Lineykin's method, equations of motion, equations of continuity, and the nonlinear equation of turbulent mass diffusion (in cylindrical coordinates), and the chart of Defant, based on experimental observations (Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der deutschen atlantischer Expedition. Meteor. Band VI. Zweiter teil, Berlin, 1941), to calculate

Card 1/2

L 35993-66

ACC NR: AT6016539

the deep sea circulation of North Atlantic regions for the summer months as a function of the shape of the zero surface. Data on the tangential wind intensity were borrowed from K. Hidaka (Computation of the Wind Stress over the Oceans, Reprinted from Oceanographic works in Japan, vol. 4, no. 2, 1958). The gradient of sea water density used is from the paper by A. M. Muromtsev (Basic Traits of the Hydrology of the Atlantic Ocean, Gidrometeoizdat, M., 1963). The results, presented in the form of maps, are in good agreement with experimental observations. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *ell*

YEREMEYEVA, Galina Fedorovna; ILINICH, Anna Yakovlevna; TKACHENKO,
Georgiy Stepanovich; ZVEREV, A.G., prof., red.; KHVELININA, Ye.,
red.

[Principles of savings management] Osnovy sberogatel'nogo
dela. Moskva, Finansy, 1965. 107 p. (MIRA 18:5)

YEREMEYEV, G.V.

Calculation of the currents of the baroclinic layer of the
North Atlantic. Trudy GOIN no.85:45-52 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

YEREMEYeva, G.V.

Calculation of drift currents in the North Atlantic. Trudy GOIN
no.75:49-57 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YEREMEYEVA, K. M.

YEREMEYEVA, K. M. -- "Growth Changes in the Skin and Hair Coverings of Fur-Bearing Animals." Sub 29 Dec 52, Moscow Fur and Pelt Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January- December 1952

YEREMEYeva, K.M.

USSR / Farm Animals. Wild Animals.

Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45236

Author : Yeremeyeva, K. M.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Development of the Cutaneous Glands in Fur Animals.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1957, 16, 55-63

Abstract : The sebaceous glands exist in silver-black foxes, blue Arctic foxes, and rabbits; the sweat glands are absent in rabbits. The incipient sebaceous glands in silver-black and in blue Arctic foxes appear first on the nape, on the 33rd day of the development of the foetus, when the incipient hair is already present. The newborn pups of foxes have fully developed sebaceous glands which, however, have not yet reached the size of the glands of the adult animals. The greatest size and activity of the glands is attained in the fall and in winter. This is connected with the processes of thermoregulation. In rabbits, the incipient sebaceous glands first

Card 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Wild Animals.

Q-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 45236

Abstract : appear in the form of single glandular cells on the 20th day of embryonic development. In the 20-day old rabbit, the glands are fully developed. In foxes, the incipient sweat glands appear on the 37th - 38th day of the development of the foetus. The sweat glands in foxes and blue Arctic foxes have similar structure, but in the latter they are much less numerous, and less developed. The development of the sweat glands reaches its peak in summer (July-August); in winter, their number decreases. In furanimals, the sweat glands are considerably less developed than in domestic animals.

Card 2/2

29

YEREMEYEV, K.N., referent

Determining the strength of blast furnace burden materials at high temperatures [from "Blast Furnace and Steel Plant," no.5, 1960]. Biul. TSIICHM no.1:50-52 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(United States--Blast furnaces)

YEREMEYEVA, K.N., referent

Production of low-phosphorus foundry iron [from "Iron and Coal
Trades Review," no. 4795, 1960]. Biul. TSIICHM no. 2:48-49
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Great Britain--Cast iron)

YEREMEYEVA, K.N.

Air-colling of blast furnace hearth bottoms [from "Journal of
Iron and Steel Institute," no.4, 1960]. Biul.TSIICHM no.4:54-55
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Great Britain—Blast furnaces)

YEREMIEVA, M.

Collective Farms

Affairs and the people of the "Bolshevik" Collective Farm. Krest'ianka 31 No. 7, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. September 1952. Unclassified.

~~YEREMEYEV, M.~~
YEREMEYEV, M.; DZYUBA, M.L., red.; GOR'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[A great force] Bol'shaia sila. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry,
1957. 47 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Agriculture)

LAGUNOV, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk.; YEGOROVA, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk.;
REKHINA, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; YEREMYEVA, M.N., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Studying acid preservation of fish and fish offal. Trudy VNIRO
35:115-130 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya novoy tekhnologii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(Fishery products--Preservation) (Acids)

YEGOROVA, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEREMEYEVA, M.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Various method of feed meal preparation from fresh and acid
preservation fish offal. Trudy VNIRO 45:134-138 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Feeds)

(Fish meal)

YEREMEYEVA, M.V. (Kaliningrad)

Arithmetical preparation for the study of exponential functions.
Mat.v shkole no.6:33-34 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Functions, Exponential)
(Mathematics—Study and teaching)

YEREMEYeva, N. K.

Yeremeyeva, N. K.

"The Effect of Stimulation of the Brain on the Functional Activity of the Reticuloendothelium." Min Health Ukrainian SSR. Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst. Kursk, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya lotopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

YEREMEYEVA,
~~XXXXXXXX~~ N. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of stimulation
of the cerebrum upon ~~the~~ functional activity of the reticuloendo-
thelium." Rostov-on-Don, 1957. 13 pp (Rostov-on-Don State Med
Inst), 200 copies (KL, 52-57, 111)

- 111 -

YEREMEYEVA. N. M. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Methods of ^{reducing} ~~the lowering~~ of
basic technological time and improvement ^{ing} ~~ment~~ of the quality of perforations
ⁱⁿ ~~during~~ the boring, counterboring, and unrolling of gray ^{cast} ~~cast~~ iron." Mos, 1958
16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Automechanical Inst), 100 copies
(KL, 13-58, 96)

YEREMYEVA, Natal'ya Mikhaylovna; GALEY, M.T., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
IVANOVA, U.A., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn.red.

[Drills] Sverla. Pod red. M.T.Galeia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 103 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Twist drills)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5598

Yeremeyeva, N. M.

Obrabotka otverstiy v detalyakh iz serogo chuguna; puti snizheniya osnovnogo tekhnologicheskogo vremeni i uluchsheniya kachestva otverstiy pri sverlenii, zenkerovanii i razvertyvanii serogo chuguna (Machining Holes in Gray Cast-Iron Parts; Ways to Reduce the Cycle Time and Improve the Quality of Drilled and Reamed Holes) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 126 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut VNII.

Ed. of Publishing House: I. I. Lesnichenko; Tech. Ed.: L. P. Gordeyeva; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Machine-Tool Making: V. V. Rzhavinskiy.

PURPOSE : This book is intended for technical personnel in the metalworking industry.

Card 1/6

Machining Holes in Gray Cast-Iron (Cont.)

SOV/5598

COVERAGE: Information is given concerning the machining of holes with hard-alloy-tipped drills and rough and finishing reamers. Tool wear, the built-up edge, and metal-sticking phenomena are discussed. The practicability of decreasing the cycle time for rough- and finish-reaming operations is considered. Investigated are the surface accuracy and roughness of drilled, and rough- and finish-reamed holes as they depend on cutting, wear, and cooling parameters. Recommendations are made relative to the improvement of tool design; the selection of optimum tool geometry, cutting regimes, and type of hard alloy; the application of cooling; and criteria for dullness and other conditions for efficient tool utilization. Methods for increasing labor productivity and decreasing the cost of machining holes in gray cast-iron parts are presented. No personalities are mentioned. There are 28 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Ch. I. Machining Holes in Gray Cast Iron
Improving the design of drills, rough reamers, and finishing
Card 2/6

3

YEREMEEVA, N. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5581

17

Moscow. Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy.

Vysokoproizvoditel'nyy rezhushchiy instrument [sbornik] (Highly Productive Cutting Tools; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 354 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR. Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo.

Ed. (Title page): N. S. Degtyarenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: I. I. Lesnichenko; Tech. Ed.: Z. I. Chernova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Cold Treatment of Metals and Machine-Tool Making: V. V. Rzhavinskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE : This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel of machine, instrument, and tool plants.

Card 1/6.

Highly Productive Cutting Tools (Cont.)

SOV/5581

COVERAGE: The collection contains information on the following: new brands of high-speed steels and hard alloys; designs of built-up tools and tools for the machining of holes; tools for machining heat-resisting and light-metal alloys and plastics; tools for unit-head machines and automatic production lines; and methods for the sharpening and maintenance of carbide-tipped tools. No personalities are mentioned. There are 56 references, mostly Soviet. References accompany some of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

I. NEW BRANDS OF HIGH-SPEED STEELS AND HEAD ALLOYS

Geller, Yu. A. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor]. Highly Productive High-Speed Steels

7

Card ~~2~~/6

Highly Productive Cutting Tools (Cont.)

SOV/5581

Smirnov, F. F. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. New Types of Carbide Alloys for Cutting Tools 22

II BUILT-UP TOOLS AND TOOLS FOR MACHINING HOLES

Akimov, A. V. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Advanced Designs of Single-Point Tools 43

Morozov, F. I. (From the Experience of the Zavod imeni Kalinina--Plant imeni Kalinin). Application of Ceramic Materials 65

Yeremeyeva, N. M. Geometry of Tools for the Machining of Holes 79

Fadyushin, I. L. Carbide-Tipped Boring Tools for Machining Holes in Frame-Type Parts 90

Erenkrants, L. G. Tool Designs for Machining Precision Holes 111

Markov, R. I. New Design of a Broach With Carbide Blades 128

Card 3/6

YEREMEYeva, N.M.; FEDYAYEVA, V.M.

Device for grinding drills with a diameter up to 1 mm. Stan.
1 instr. 36 no.8:23-24 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)