

51"

ACCESSION NR: AP4030349

n-heptane or in those soluble in boiling n-heptane but insoluble in cold n-heptane. However, the fraction of polypropylene which was soluble in cold n-heptane revealed a 29% crystallinity at 20C and 45% at -100C. Defreezing reduced the 45% crystallinity to the 29% level. While it was known that this particular polypropylene fraction was a viscous liquid with an average molecular weight lower than that of the two other fractions, it was listed as an atactic polymer. The present investigation was able to demonstrate an increase in the crystalline phase of a low molecular weight isotactic propylene cooled to -100C, while its high molecular fractions remained unaffected. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

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

SUBMITTED: 23Jun62

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

S/0181/64/006/006/1622/1626

AUTHOR: Gan, M. Ya.; Velichankova, Ye. A.; Yermina, I. V.;
Ziskin, M. S.

TITLE: Formation and properties of Ag-Cu alloys in the finely
dispersed state

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1622-1626

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol silver copper system, silver copper alloy,
aerosol alloy preparation, aerosol alloy structure, aerosol alloy
lattice constant, aerosol alloy silver solubility, aerosol
alloy copper solubility

ABSTRACT: Ag-Cu solid solutions of constant or varying composition
were prepared in the form of aerosols by vapor deposition from
Ag-Cu melts on glass or thin collodion film substrates kept
at room temperature in helium or argon at atmospheric pressure. The
initial composition of the melts was varied from 0 to 100% of each
component; deposition time was 30 sec. The particles of the Ag-Cu

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

aerosols had a spherical form; the particle size, regardless of composition, varied from $1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $0.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm, respectively for particles produced in argon and helium. The aerosols of pure Ag and Cu have the same lattice parameters as pure Ag and Cu in the usual state. However, while in Ag-Cu macroalloys the transition from the single-phase to the two-phase region is abrupt, the lattice constants change from 4.078 and 3.605 to 4.032 and 3.626 Å, and the solubility limits do not exceed 13.5 at% for Cu and 9 at% Ag; in an aerosol alloy, the transition from the single-phase to the two-phase region is gradual and the change in the lattice constants is appreciably greater: from 4.078 and 3.605 to 4.004 and 3.647 Å at a content of 33 at% Cu and 27 at% Ag in larger particles, and 37 at% Cu and 32 at% Ag in the case of finer particles, which is apparently the result of increased limits of solubility. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

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

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039644

SUBMITTED: 28Nov63

DATE ACQ: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR. AP4031189

S/0056/64/046/004/1500/1502

AUTHOR: Bondarenko, N. G.; Yermina, I. V.; Talanov, V. I.

TITLE: Beam phase structure of a ruby laser

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 4, 1964, 1500-1502

TOPIC TAGS: beam phase structure, phase structure, ruby laser, ruby crystal, dielectric inhomogeneity, transparent dielectric, laser output analysis

ABSTRACT: An experimental method is described which makes possible a visual interpretation of the beam phase structure of any coherent oscillation. The method is based on the wave interference of the original beam and a partly scattered beam after it has passed through a dielectric transparent inhomogeneity whose dimensions are small enough in comparison with the beam width. The interference picture provides reliable information regarding the structural characteristics of a beam phase front. The scattered radiation at a distance $d \gg a^2/\lambda$ from an inhomogeneity (where a is the dimension of the inhomogeneity)

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR. AP4031189

geneity), represents a spherical wave whose phase center is located in the inhomogeneity. Interference pictures were obtained at various distances (75, 155, and 900 cm) from the external mirrors of a ruby generator ($\lambda=0.694\mu$) with a crystal 7.2 cm long and 0.6 cm in diameter. The experimental results indicate the importance of this method of phase measuring for the study of lasers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Radiofizicheskiy institut gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Institute of Radio Physics, Gorky State University)

SUBMITTED: 09Dec63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, polymer, phthalocyanine, electrical properties

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720015-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720015-8"

L 00745-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020961

UR/0190/65/007/008/1301/1305

AUTHOR: Raspopov, L. N.; Musayelyan, I. N.; Chirkov, N. M.; Yeremina, I. V.

TITLE: Mechanical properties of polyethylene produced in the presence of soluble catalytic systems

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 1301-1305

TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, polyethylene plastic, synthetic fiber, polymerization catalyst

ABSTRACT: Physico mechanical properties of polyethylene (I) obtained in the presence of soluble catalyst systems in chlorine-containing solvents, and of low pressure polyethylene (II) were compared over a wide range of molecular weights (I, $[\eta] = 0.7-12$; M. W. 21,400-170,000; II, $[\eta] = 0.9-5.5$). The strength of I exceeded that of II having the same $[\eta]$ value by 100-150 kgs/cm², indicating less branching and narrower molecular weight distribution in I. The crystallinity of different molecular weight samples of I decreased as cooling rate increased, and

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L 00745-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020961

decreased somewhat with increase in molecular weight. At room temperature I was readily deformable in the $[\eta] = 1.25-1.40$ range. Elongation at break decreased and polymer strength¹² increased as molecular weight of I increased ($[\eta] > 1.40$). The polymer strength of I ($[\eta] = 2.5-4.6$) decreased with increasing temperature, and elongation at break went through a maximum, indicating partial amorphization. The polymer strength of anisotropic samples of I increased and the elongation at break decreased as orientation temperature increased. Strengths of 90-100 kgs/mm² were attained at 80-90C compared to 50-60 kgs/mm² for II. Thus the polyethylene obtained by solution polymerization fulfills the strength and high orientation prerequisites for the manufacture of high strength fiber. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR) 44.55

SUBMITTED: 17Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

KONTORSHCHIKOV, A.S.; YEREMINA, K.A.

Retention of precipitation by spring wheat plants during vegetation.
Trudy TSIP no.131:42-52 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

PIOTNIKOV, P.M.; YEREMINA, K.V.; BAZOVSKAYA, K.G.

Effect of the fermentation temperature on the multiplication
of yeasts in rye leaven. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.
no.3:75-80 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy
promyshlennosti. Kafedra tekhnologii khlebopekarnogo proizvod-
stva.

(Yeast) (Fermentation)

PLOTNIKOV, P.M.; YEREMINA, K.V.; BAZOVSKAYA, K.G.

Effect of fermentation time on yeast propagation in rye sponge.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.5:57-61 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, kafedra tekhnologii khlebopekarnogo proizvodstva.
(Bread)

PLOTNIKOV, P.M.; YEREMINA, K.V.; BAZOVSKAYA, K.G.

Effect of the vitamin B complex on the activity of lactic acid bacteria and on the reproduction of yeasts in rye leaven at high temperature. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh. 1:35-39 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kafedra tekhnologii khlebonekarnogo proizvodstva.
(VITAMINS) (YEAST) (LACTIC ACID BACTERIA)

Index Aeronautics
June 1954
Testing of Materials

Certain Peculiarities in the Plastic
Extension at Variable Rate

L.I. Vasil'ev, L.I. Eremina

Dokl. Akad. Nauk
22(6), 1019-1020
Dec., 1953
U.S.S.R.

If the rate of stress application to a sample of Cu, Al, or Sn wire is changed suddenly, the stress-strain plot makes a gradual, and not sudden, transition towards the curve characteristic of the new rate of deformation, a transition which is only complete at low strains; at high strain, a course intermediate between the two curves is followed. (Bibl.6)

Siberian Physico-Tech. Inst., Tomsk State U. in Kuybyshev

PERSIN, S.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEFIMOVA, L.F., aspirantka;
YEREMINA, L.K.; TITOVA, R.P.; SHAKIROVA, R.S.

Simultaneous placement of pesticides and fertilizers. Zashch. rast.,
ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9:13 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Persin). 2. Nachal'nik
Kirovskogo otryada po zashchite rasteniy (for Yeremina). 3. Novosibir-
skaya stantsiya zashchity rasteniy (for Titova). 4. Starshiy agronom
TSelinogradskoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy (for Shakirova).

FOMINYKH, V.G.; YEREMINA, M.V.; YUNIKOV, B.A.

Ulvöspinel in the titanomagnetite deposits of the Urals.
Trudy Inst. geol. UFAN SSSR no.70:65-69 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

YEREMINA, M.I., ordinator

Widespread dermatitis following the use of penicillin. Zdrav.
Kazakh. 17 no.1:44-45 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav.kafedroy
prof.S.A.Poplavskiy) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(SKIN--DISEASES) (PENICILLIN)

BOGOMOLOV, B.A., red.; BARANOV, A.M., red.; MURONETS, I.I., red.;
GUSEV, N.P., red.; PANKIN, A.V., red.; VACHAYEVA, Z.P.,
red.-leksikograf; VILENSKAYA, O.V., red.-leksikogr.;
ARTEMOV, L.V., red.-leksikogr.; YEREMINA, N.N., mlad. red.;
VANSOVSKAYA, L.Ye., mlad. red.; CHEKRYZHOV, P.F., spets.red.;
PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian polytechnical dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii
politekhnikheskii slovar'. Podgotovleno pri redaktsionnom
uchastii izdatel'stva "Tekhnika" GDR. Moskva, Glavnaia red.
inostrannykh nauchno-tekhn. slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1963. 812 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

YEREMINA, N. S.

Yeremina, N. S. - "Requirements for lining fabric and methods for evaluating them", Nauch.-issled. trudy (Tsent. nauch.-issled. in-t khlopchatobumazh. prom-sti), Issue 2, 1949, p. 73-78.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

LESHKEVICH, Andrey Ivanovich; VOYEVODA, Dmitriy Kondrat'yevich; NAZAROV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; VIL'KE, G.A., retsenzent; YEREMINA, N.S., retsenzent; SOLOV'YEV, N.S., red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red. izd-va; KUZNETSOVA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Equipment and work mechanization at log dumps] Oborustovanie i mekhanizatsiia rabot na lesnykh skladakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 369 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Lumbering—Equipment and supplies)

YEREMINA, N. S.

Yeremina, N. S. - "Water-resistant cotton fabric", Nauch.-issled. trudy (Tsentr. natch.-issled in-t khlopchatobumazh. prom-sti), Issue 2, 1949, p. 93-97.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, NO. 19, 1949).

~~YEREMINA~~
YEREMINA, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk.

New fabrics for men's lightweight suits. Tekst.prom. 17 no.12:
67-68 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Textile fabrics)

YEREMINA, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Children's clothing made of cotton and staple fabrics. Tekst. prom.
18 no.8:69-70 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Cotton fabrics) (Children's clothing)

YEREMINA, N.S.; KORITSKIY, K.I.

Design of cotton fabrics; review of literature material. Much.-
iss. trudy TSNIKHBI za 1962 g.:189-222 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

YEREMINA, N.S.; BOGOSLOVSKAYA, N.B.

Effect of the structure of fabrics in loom state on their shrinkage
in laundering. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIKHBI '60 [publ. '62]:76-88.
(MIRA 18:2)

YEREMINA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna, nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAKHARKIN, F.G.,
red.; KAYDALOVA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Golden corn] Kukuruza zolotaya. Khabarovsk, Khabarovskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 27 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Birobidzhanskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opyt'naya stantsiya
(for Yeremina).

(Corn (Maize))

NIKOLENKO, L.N.; YEREMINA, O.I.; KARPOVA, Ye.N.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.F.;
KOBIRINA, L.S.

Synthesis and properties of acid monoazo dyes. Zhur.prikl.khim.
33 no.7:1617-1623 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Azo dyes)

SIDNEVA, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEREMINA, O.I., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SIMANOVSKAYA, Ye.L., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Fiber-reactive dyes used in dyeing blended wool fabrics. Tekst.prom. no.2:
57-61 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK).

(Dyes and dyeing—Wool)

SIDNEVA, K.M., kand. tekhn. nauk nauchnyy sotrudnik;; YEREMINA, O.I.,
inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOYNO-RODZEVICH, V.P., inzh., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; PLENTSOVA, S.A., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of new types of dyes for wool dyeing. Tekst. prom. 23
no.10:18-21 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley (NIOPiK).

AFANAS'YEV, I.B.; OVAKIMYAN, G.B.; YEREMINA, T.N.; VORONINA, I.B.;
SMAYL'S, L.K.; BEER, A.A.

Synthesis of diamines, dicarboxylic acids, and
chloro-substituted monocarboxylic acids based on telomers of
chlorobromomethane with ethylene. Khim.prom. no.10:709-712
0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Amines)
(Acids, Organic)
(Polymers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720015-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720015-8"

azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (VIAP) State Scientific
Research and Planning Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and Organic Synthesis
Products

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720015-8

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962720015-8"

TABLE 1 (CONT.)

KOSTSOVA, A. G.; VELICHKO, I. M.; YEREMINA, T. V.

Alkanesulfonic acids. Part 27: Synthesis and properties of
 β -chloroethylalkane sulfonates. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:
35-38 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Sulfonic acids)

YEREMINA, V.; BOYANZHU, F.

Manufacture of rendered lard in briquets. *Mias.ind.SSSR* 33
no.2:40 '62. (MIPA 15:5)

1. Moldavskiy Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Moldavia—Lard)

SHULYAKOVSKIY, L.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEREMINA, V.I., inzhener;

Method of predicting maximum levels of backwater. Meteor. i
gidrol. no.1:46-51 Ja '52. (MIRA 8:9)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva i Novosibirskoye UGMS,
Novosibirsk.

(Stream measurements)

YEREMINA, V.I.

Results of the hydrometeorological service in bridge construction
over the Ob' River in Novosibirsk. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 8:45-46 Ag
'56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Novosibirsk--Bridges)

SOV/129-58-12-7/12

AUTHORS: Bogatyrev, Yu.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences
and Yeremina, V.P., Engineer

TITLE: Deformation of Surface-hardened Steel (Deformatsiya
poverkhnostno zakalennoy stali)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 12,
pp 35 - 41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the deformation of surface-
hardened specimens made of the steels 40, 40Kh and
40KhN as functions of the hardening temperature, the
cooling speed, the initial structural state and the
low-temperature tempering regime. The investigated
specimens were in the shape of hollow cylinders of
55, 105, 50 mm external diameter, 18 mm internal
diameter and 15, 15 and 100 mm height, respectively.
The dimensions were measured with an accuracy of $\pm 1\mu$.
The results are graphed in Figures 1 - 8. Furthermore,
the deformations were measured for heat-treated,
toothed-sleeves, the shape and the dimensions of which
are shown in the sketch, Figure 9. In the latter case,
the deformations were measured for local induction
hardening and subsequent tempering in a furnace, after
local induction hardening with self tempering and

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Deformation of Surface-hardened Steel SOV/129-58-12-7/12

after volume hardening and tempering by heating in the furnace. As regards reducing deformations, the best results were obtained in the case of surface hardening followed by self tempering. The following conclusions are arrived at: increase of the hardening temperature leads to an increase in the degree of deformation but does not affect the nature of the deformation. The influence of an increase in temperature is highest for the changes of the internal and external diameters and is less in the height of the specimens. In the case of surface induction hardening of important components, where it is necessary to maintain accurately the geometry and the dimensions in the process of heat treatment, particular attention must be paid to adhering to the optimum heating temperature during the hardening process. The highest hardening deformation is obtained in the case of cooling in water and the deformation is less in the case of cooling in oil. The deformation is somewhat smaller if the quenching is effected in a 30% solution of glycerin and a 5% solution of KMnO_4 . However, the most important

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Deformation of Surface-hardened Steel

SOV/129-58-12-7/12

advantage of these quenching media is the prevention of crack formation. Preliminary heat treatment brings about some decrease in the deformation during the hardening process. Low-temperature tempering of the surface of hardened steel leads to a reduction in its dimensions and therefore such tempering will partly compensate changes in the height and in the internal diameter and will bring about an increase in the change of the external diameter. There are 9 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Card 3/3

GEN, M.Ya.; VELICHENKOVA, Ye.A.; YEREMINA, I.V.; ZISKIN, M.S.

Conditions of formation and properties of an Ag-Cu alloy in a
finely divided state. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.6:1622-1626 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

S/190/60/002/011/004/027
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Gul', V. Ye., Kovriga, V. V., Yaremina, Ye. G.
TITLE: Study of the Characteristics of Stability of Polymers at
High Rates of Deformation ✓
PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 11,
pp. 1616 - 1619

TEXT: The authors wanted to subject polymers to mechanical tests under conditions giving rise to anomalies in comparison to the normal behavior of solid bodies. For this purpose they worked out a dynamometer permitting deformation rates of from 470,000 to 2,700,000 mm/min; the temperature of the dynamometer was kept constant by a thermostat. The curve "stress as a function of time" was recorded by means of an MTO-2, (MPO-2) loop oscilloscope. The test temperatures ranged between 20° and 100°C. Specimens of nonfilled CKH-26 (SKN-26) rubber, polyethylene (molecular weight 18,000 - 25,000) and polyamides were examined. The curves obtained were reconstructed into "deformation as a function of stress" and the following was determined from them: 1) breaking stress σ_b 2) the relative
Card 1/3

Study of the Characteristics of Stability of Polymers at High Rates of Deformation S/190/60/002/011/004/027
B004/B060

prolongation on rupture, 3) time of rupture τ_b , and 4) the deformation work (calculated from the area of the curve "deformation as a function of stress"). Anomalies were observed at deformation rates between 470,000 and 2,700,000 mm/min. The nonmonotonic change of σ_b , of the relative prolongation, and of τ_b had a likewise nonmonotonic change of the deformation work as a result. Maxima between 0 - 20°C and minima between -20° and +100°C were observed with the SKN-26 vulcanizate. With rising temperature the deformation curves shifted toward higher temperatures. A comparison of polymers based on measurements made at different temperatures, may lead to the wrong conclusions due to intersection of these curves. As contrasting therewith, an almost constant value of $(2.7 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^4$ for polyethylene, and of $(4.0 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^4$ for polyamide was found for the ratio σ_m / τ_b , where σ_m is the mean value of stress. For SKN, however, the ratio fluctuated between $3 \cdot 10^3$ and $4 \cdot 10^3$. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/3

Study of the Characteristics of Stability of
Polymers at High Rates of Deformation

S/190/60/002/011/004/027
B004/B060

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1960

✓

Card 3/3

TARAKANOV, O.G.; YEREMINA, Ye.G.

Foam formation in nonaqueous media. Part 2: Characteristics
of breakage of foams based on dioctyl phthalate. Koll. zhur.
27 no.2:274-278 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
smol.

TARAKANOV, O.G.; YEREMINA, Ye.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: GALANTSEVA, S.S.,
laborant; ZHUKOVA, V.Ya., laborant

Foaming in nonaqueous solutions. Part 1: Selection of frothing
agents for plasticizers. Koll.zhur. 25 no.5:596-599 S-O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
smol.

S/191/60/000/002/010/012
B027/B058

AUTHORS: Koton, M. M., Sivograkova, K. A., Tolstikova, Z. D.,
Yeremina, E. M.

TITLE: Production of Large Scintillometers From Plastics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 2, pp. 48-52

TEXT: The authors developed a method for the production of scintillometers on polystyrene basis with additions of active materials. The apparatus were made either as cylindrical blocks (10 kg weight, 220 mm diameter, 300 mm height) or as a film of a thickness of about 100 μ . After various experiments, the accelerated polymerization at 200°C, i.e., a temperature higher than the hardening temperature of the polymer, proved to be the best method for the manufacture of block-shaped scintillometers. The scintillating film was produced by means of rod presses and hot drawn. The material was composed according to the formula:
styrene(basis)
n-terphenyl (scintillating additions) 2% per weight
related to styrene, ✓

Card 1/2

Production of Large Scintillometers From
Plastics

S/191/60/000/002/010/012
B027/B058

1,4-di-2,5 phenyl oxazolyl benzene 0.02% per weight related to styrene. The polymerization of products of up to 1 kg was carried out in glass molds; steel molds provided with an inner coat of polytetrafluoro ethylene were used for larger devices. Siloxane liquid No. 5 which is stable was used as heat carrier and proved to be satisfactory. The basic condition for the process is a high purity of the styrene which is washed twice or three times with a 5% caustic soda solution after rectification in order to remove hydroquinone. The purification is controlled according to the styrene color. N. V. Fadeyeva, L. A. Klinkovskaya, L. M. Kirichenko, G. S. Smirnov, and A. V. Matveyev participated in the experiments. There are 3 figures and 12 references: 2 Soviet, 1 British, 1 German, 2 Canadian, and 6 US. ✓

Card 2/2

USMANOVA, N.F.; GOLUBEVA, A.V.; VANSHEYDT, A.A.; YEREMINA, Ye.N.

Synthesis and properties of polymers and copolymers of α - and
 β -vinylnaphthalenes. Report 1: Synthesis of monovinylnaphthalenes.
Plast.massy no.3:3-6 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Naphthalene)

89341

S/191/61/000/001/001/015
B101/B205

15.8104

AUTHORS: Golubeva, A. V., Nosayev, G. A., Usmanova, N. F.,
Yeremina, Ye. N., Sivograkova, K. A.

TITLE: A suspension method for obtaining high-molecular polystyrene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1961, 3-7

TEXT: In view of the great commercial advantages of suspension polymerization, the authors studied the most favorable conditions for obtaining high-molecular polystyrene with good physical, mechanical, and dielectric properties. In doing so, they applied the method of suspension polymerization. A study has been made of the influence of initiators and their mixtures, as well as of stabilizers and reaction temperature. The various initiators were synthesized by alkylation or acylation of H_2O_2 or Na_2O_2 .

First, polymerization was done in a nitrogen atmosphere at 20-95°C with a monomer-to-water ratio of 1:3 or 1:6, and with 0.5-2% initiator referred to styrene. The authors aimed at obtaining a granulated polymer. Results are summarized in Table 1;

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Initiator	polymerization temperature °C	time, hr	form of product	molecu- lar weight
tert-butyl hydroperoxide	80,90	12-18	emulsion	55,000
cyclohexanone peroxide	80,90	10,16	flocks	
tert-butyl peroxide	90	12-18	emulsion	55,000
acetone peroxide	80	18	emulsion	
methyl-ethyl ketone peroxide	80	2-24	powder	55,000
dimethyl peroxy-dicarbonate	20-90	2-24	emulsion	
tert-butyl perbenzoate	90	8-10	granules	110,000
tert-butyl peracetate	90	12	granules	108,000
tert-butyl permethacrylate	90	12	flocks	48,000
caprylyl peroxide	70-90	8,7	granules	
lauryl peroxide	70	9	granules	45,000
methacrylyl peroxide	90	6,14	emulsion	40,000
acetyl peroxide	90	6,12	powder	
p-chlorobenzoyl peroxide	90	7	granules	35,000
cinnamoyl peroxide	90	8	trimer	
peracetic acid	90	8	emulsion	57,000
benzoyl peroxide	90	8	granules	
azoisobutyric acid dinitrile	90	7	granules	

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The effect of various compositions of the initiators at 90°C in nitrogen, with Solvar serving as a stabilizer, is illustrated in Table 2:

Composition of initiators I	ratio	polymerization time, hr	form	molecular weight
benzoyl peroxide + isopropyl acetone peroxide	1:1	7	granules	33,500
benzoyl peroxide + cinnamoyl per- oxide	4:1	3	granules	insoluble
benzoyl peroxide + di-tert-butyl perterephthalate	1:1	10	granules	41,000
benzoyl peroxide + tert-butyl perbenzoate	1:10	10	granules	84,700
benzoyl peroxide + propane di- tert-butyl peroxide	1:1	6	granules	53,800
tert-butyl peroxide + benzoyl peroxide	1:1	12	granules	90,000
tert-butyl peroxide + propane di- tert-butyl peroxide	1:1	12	emulsion	
tert-butyl peroxide + cinnamoyl peroxide	4:1	12	emulsion	

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Continuation of Table 2:

tert-butyl perbenzoate + lauryl peroxide	1:1	8	granules	86,700
tert-butyl perbenzoate + cinnamoyl peroxide	24:1	8	powder	116,000
tert-butyl perbenzoate + lauryl peroxide	4:1	7	granules	132,000
tert-butyl perbenzoate + tert-butyl peroxide	4:1	9	granules	80,900
tert-butyl perbenzoate + propane-di-tert-butyl peroxide	1:1	7	granules	91,900
tert-butyl perbenzoate + dimethyl peroxy-dicarbonate	1:1	12	emulsion	
tert-butyl perbenzoate + caprylyl peroxide	4:1	8	granules	90,000
tert-butyl hydroperoxide + propane-di-tert-butyl peroxide	1:1	12	emulsion	

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Experiments with benzoyl peroxide (I), tert-butyl peroxide (II), and tert-butyl perbenzoate (III) were made in autoclaves (50,200,600 l capacity), using Solvar as a stabilizer (partly saponified polyvinyl acetate with 12-13% acetate groups). Monomer-to-water ratio = 1:2; temperature: 80-95°C or 80-130°C. These experiments confirmed the results of laboratory tests. Granulated polystyrenes with a molecular weight of 100,000-120,000 were obtained. At 130°C the reaction took place within 9-10 hr, the polymer containing only 0.3% of the initial monomer. A comparison between these styrenes and those obtained by block polymerization is presented in Table 3:

Property	suspension polystyrene obtained with:			block polystyrene
	0.5% I	0.3% I + II	1.5% III	
molecular weight	35,000	90,000-100,000	110,000-120,000	90,000
thermal stability according to Vicat	99	98	100	96.5
according to Martens	79	79	80	76
resilience, kg·cm/cm ²	12	22	18	18
bending strength, kg/cm ²	750	1050	950	1,100
tan δ at 10 ⁶ cps	0.0003	0.0003	0.0005	0.0003
ε at 10 ⁶ cps	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

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Suspension polymerization of styrene in the presence of polystyrene was studied in addition. Ordinary styrene and styrene thermally polymerized up to 30% were further polymerized in an aqueous suspension. Using I and II in a ratio of 1:1 as initiators, a polystyrene with a molecular weight of 140,000 was obtained. Polyvinyl alcohol, Solvar, sodium polymethacrylate, copolymer from methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid, gelatine, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$, talc, etc. were tested for stabilization. 0.5% copolymer from methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid, or 0.1% Solvar were found to be the most favorable stabilizers. The polystyrene fraction with a particle size of 0.5-0.1 mm amounted to 60-80% of the total amount of the polymer. There are 3 tables and 10 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. ✓

Card 6/6

L 8498-66 (A)		EWT(m)/EWP(4)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)		JD/RM
ACC NR: AP5028478		SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0064/0064		
AUTHORS: Ardy, D. I.; ^{44.55} Kamenetskiy, I. Ya.; ^{44.55} Smirnova, A. P.; ^{44.55} Sergeyeva, A. A.; ^{44.55} Ponomareva, V. M.; ^{44.55} Golubeva, A. V.; ^{44.55} Luk'yanov, M. P.; ^{44.55} Yeremina, Ye. N.; ^{44.55} Sivograkova, ^{44.55} K. A.; ^{44.55} Kinter, I. P.; ^{44.55} Shalina, V. P.				
ORG: none				
TITLE: Surfacing for metallic and reinforced concrete decks. Class 39, No. 175643 (announced by Organisation of the State Committee on Ship Construction SSSR (Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po sudostroyeniyu SSSR))				
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 64				
TOPIC TAGS: polymer, copolymer, rubber, mineral filler, pigment, metal surfacing, reinforced concrete, ship component, <u>SYNTHETIC RUBBER</u>				
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a surfacing material for metallic and reinforced concrete decks. The surfacing material is based on a binding polymer and on mineral fillers and pigments. To increase its resistance to abrasion and corrosion and to reduce its slipperiness, a copolymer of styrole with nitrylacrylic acid and with butylacrylic rubber is used as the binding polymer.				
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar64				
KVK		UDC: 678.746.2-139.678.046.3 678.047		
Card 1/1				

L 46259-66 ENT(m)/T/ENT(1) - IJP(o) WH/RM/JWD
 ACC NR: AP6030603 (A.N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0092/0092
 INVENTOR: Golubeva, A. V.; Yeremina, Ye. N.; Sivograkova, K. A.;
Bazborodko, G. L.; Kitner, I. P.; Shashina, V. P.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Preparative method for styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers
 Class 39, No. 185055
 SOURCE: Izobretaniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16,
 1966, 92
 TOPIC TAGS: styrene, acrylonitrile, copolymer, suspension copolymeriza-
 tion, nitrile rubber, impact resistant material
 ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method for
 preparing styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers. To impart impact resistance
 to the plasticized product, the monomers are copolymerized in suspension
 in the presence of 3-10% nitrile rubber. [B0]
 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr62/
 Card 1/1 mjs UDC: 678.746.22-139

L 01804-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6030604 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0092/0093

INVENTOR: Golubeva, A. V.; Yeremina, Ye. N.; Sivograkova, K. A.;
Bezborodko, G. L.; Kitner, I. P.; Shishina, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining shock-resistant plasticized rubber. Class 39,
No. 185056

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966,
92-93

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene styrene rubber, copolymerization, rubber, plasticized
rubber

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining a
shock-resistant plasticized rubber from a styrene copolymer, acrylnitrile, and
butadieneacrylnitrile rubber by means of suspension copolymerization of the proper
monomers and rubber. To increase the light stability and heat resistance of
plasticized rubber, the process is carried out in the presence of butylacrylate
rubber, which is taken in amounts of 2—5%. [Translation]

1/1 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr62/ UDC: 678.746.22-139

MAYATNIKOV, Ivan Fedorovich; YEREMINA, Yu.F., red.; JAVCHENKO, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Great feat performed by Soviet labor in reclaiming virgin lands]
Trudovoi podvig sovetskogo naroda v osvoenii tselinnykh zemel'.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po
rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 1.
Istoriia, no.4) (MIRA 12:2)

(Reclamation of land)

KOROBOVA, Polina Nikolayevna; YEREMINA, Yu.F., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye.,
tekhn.red.

[Role of trade unions in the development of communism] Rol'
profsoiuzov v kommunisticheskom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1959. 46 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostra-
nieniu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.1. Istoriya,
no.29) (MIRA 12:8)

(Trade unions)

TARMISTO, Vello Juliusovich, kand.geograf.nauk; YEREMINA, Yu.F., red.;
SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Twenty years of Soviet Estonia] 20 let Sovetskoi Estonii.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 30 p. (Vsesoluznoe obshchestvo
po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.1,
Istoriia, no.27). (MIRA 13:10)
(Estonia--Economic conditions)

LEYTES, Natan Semenovich; YEREMINA, Yu.F., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S.,
tekh.n.red.

[Ability, labor, and talent] Sposobnosti, trud, talant. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 32 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po raspro-
straneniuiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znani. Ser.10, Molo-
dezhmaia, no.13) (MIRA 14:6)
(Labor and laboring classes)

SHARAPOV, German Vladimirovich; YEREMINA, Yu.F., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Triumph of the new; socialist reconstruction of agriculture in the European people's democracies] Novoe pobezhdaet; sotsialisticheskie preobrazovaniia sel'skogo khoziaistva v evropeiskikh stranakh narodnoi demokratii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe, obshchestvo po rasprostraneniuiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.1, Istoriia, no.20) (MIRA 14:9)
(Europe, Eastern—Agriculture, Cooperative)

LML'CHUK, Vitaliy Semenovich, kand.istor.nauk; BNYLINA, Yevgeniya
Eliberovna; YEREMINA, Yu.Y., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Where communism begins; the CPSU is the organizer and leader
of the people's movement for communist labor] Tam, gde nachi-
naetsia kommunizm; KPSS - organizator i rukovoditel' vsenarodnogo
dvizheniia za kommunisticheski trud. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie,"
1961. 47 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю poli-
ticheskikh i nauchnykh znani. Ser.1, Istoriia, no.23).
(MIRA 14:12)

(Labor and laboring classes)

PIRUMOVA, Natal'ya Mikhaylovna; STRAKHOVA, E.S., nauchnyy red.;
YEREMINA, Yu.F., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[A.I.Hertzen; on the 150th anniversary of his birth] A.I.
Gertsen; k 150-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1961. 45 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po raspro-
straneniuiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znani. Ser.1, Istoriia,
no.24) (MIRA 15:1)

(Hertzen, Aleksandr Ivanovich, 1812-1870)

YEREMINA, Z.A., (Rostov-na-Donu), SHABALINA, M.K., meditsinskaya sestra

Nurses' councils. Med.sestra 17 no.11:47-48 N'58 (MIRA 11:11)
(NURSES AND NURSING)

YEREMINA, Z.I.; KOVTUN, T.P.

Vanadatometric determination of sodium citrate. Apt. delo

14 no.2:72-73 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

YEREMINA, Z. I.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application.
Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering.

B-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43787.

Author : Piskunova V. G., Anatovskaya V. S., Korotkova G. D.,
Nerubenko A. B., Danilov V. I., Erman M. I., Yeremina Z. I.

Inst :

Title : Labor Hygiene Problems in the Production and Use of Benzanthrone.

Orig Pub: An. Rom.-Sov. Ser. igiena si organiz. sanit., 1957, 11, No 2,
57-61.

Abstract: A translation. See RZhKhim, 1957, 21784.

Card : 1/1

YER'EMINA, Z.I. [Ier'omina, Z.I.]; GUREVICH, V.G. [Hurevych, V.H.], prof.

Application of vanadometry to determining organic pharmaceutical preparations. Report No.1: Dependence of the potential of some reduction-oxidation systems on the concentration of sulfuric acid. (MIRA 14:11)
Farmatsev. zhur. 15 no.6:6-10 '60.

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Khar'kovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(VANADOMETRY) (SULFURIC ACID)
(OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION)

YEREMINA, Z.I. [Yer'mina, Z.I.]; GUREVICH, V.G. [Hurevych, V.H.]

Use of vanadatometry for the determination of organic pharmaceutical preparations. Report No. 3: Determination of tannic acid and pyramidon. Farmatsev. zhur. 16 no. 2:17-20 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra analitychnoy khimii Kharkovskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

(VANADOMETRY) (TANNINS) (ANIMOPYRINE)

SRAPIONOV, Onik Sergeyevich; YEREMINA, Zinaida Petrovna;
SVERKALOVA, Aleksandra Pavlovna; KUZNETSOV, M.A., otv.red.;
SAKHAROVA, Ye.D., red.

[Business accounting within communication system enterprises]
Vnutriproizvodstvennyi khozraschet v predpriatiakh svyazi.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Svyaz" 1964. 36 p. (MIRA 17:5)

YEREMINIS, P.

42648. Obem Veshchesty Pri Fosforom Ogravlenii. Soobhch. 11. G.P. Yermⁱⁿ.
Obem Kal'ts'ya, Fosfora i Obshchego Kolichestya Osnovaniy U Otravlennykh Fosforom
Zhivotnykh Pri Razlichnom Pitanii. Gigiyena i Sanitariya, 1948, No. 12, S. 25-32.

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ACCESSION NO: AP 11-1

EXEMPTED: 20

EXCL: 20

SUB CODE: 20, LS

KOMARDINA, M.G.; LOJEVA, Ye.I.; YERFMITSKAYA, N.A.

Occurrence of the tick *Hyalomma asiaticum asiaticum* infected
with plague on a camel. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.4:157-158
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(ARAL SEA REGION--TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)
(PARASITES--CAMELS)

YEREMITS'KA, Ye. D.

ZEMLYANS'KIY, M.I.; YEREMITS'KA, Ye.D.

Utilization of paraldehyde in Grignard reactions. Nauk.zap.L'viv.
un. 9:109-116 '48. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Paraldehyde)
(Grignard reagents)

YEREMITSKAYA, Ye. D.

"Investigating the Reactions of Paraldehyde With Magnesium-Organic Compounds." Cand Chem Sci, L'vov U, Lvov, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 21, Nov 54)

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SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

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MALINOVSKIY, M.S.; YEREMITSKAYA, Ye.D.

Use of paraldehyde in Grignard's reaction. Zhur.ob.khim. 25
no.2:293-298 F '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. L'vovskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Grignard reagents) (Paraldehyde)

TOMUSHEV, Maks Moyseyevich; SOROKIN, A.A., inzh., retsenzent;
MAYEVSKIY, V.V., retsenzent; YEREMITSKIY, M.G., inzh.,
otv. red.; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Design of a motor vehicle]Ustroistvo avtomobilia. Mo-
skva, Mashgiz, 1962. 383 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Motor vehicles--Design and construction)

YEREMIYEVSKAYA, A.P.
YEREMIYEVSKAYA, A.P. (Leningrad, Kondrat'yevskiy pr., d.28 kv.39)

Treatment of rectal prolapse by Zerenin-Klummel's method. Vest. khir.
75 no.1:42-45 Ja-Y '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo okruzhnogo voyennogo gospihalya.
(RECTUM, diseases,
prolapse, surg.)

YEREMIYEVSKAYA, A.F.

Recurrent gastric hemorrhage in hidden injuries of the liver.
Vest.khir.76 no.10:131-132 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo okruzhnogo voyennogo gosptalia (nach.--
N.S.Sokolov, st. khirurg.--P.N.Ostrogorskiy)

(LIVER, wounds and injuries, dis.
lesions, occult, causing gastric hemorrh.)

(STOMACH, hemorrh.
caused by occult lesions of liver)

(HEMORRHAGE
stomach, caused by occult lesions of liver)

ZOT'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BOL'SHAKOV, G.P., inzh., red.; VYATKIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VASIL'YEV, N.N., inzh., red.; YEREMKIN, A. P., inzh., red.; IVAKIN, I.Ia., inzh., red.; MATVEYEV, I.B., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; MAR'YANCHIK, M.A., inzh., red.; NOVICHKOV, P.V., inzh., red.; PEREVOZCHIKOV, B.S., inzh., red.; PODREZ, S.A., inzh., red.; RUBNENKOVA, L.V., red.; UKHANOV, V.N., red.; CHUDAKOV, P.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; STEPANCHENKO, N.S., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Investigation and design of drop forging and die stamping machinery]
Issledovaniia i raschety mashin kuznechno-shtampovochnogo proizvodstva.
Pod red. A.I.Zot'eva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry. Vol.1. 1959. 233 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kuznechno-
pressovogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Forging machinery)

YEREMKIN, S.Ya. (st. Borisov, Belorusskoy dorogi); AFANAS'YEV, S.A., inzh
(st. Borisov, Belorusskoy dorogi)

Machine for tie bandaging. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.5:42-43 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Borisovskogo shpalopropitochnoy zavoda.
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies) (Railroads--Ties)

KRIVOKOBYL'SKIY, V.F., inzh.; YEREMKIN, V.P., inzh.

Increasing the heat resistance of cylinder heads of the SMD-7 engine. Mashinostroenie no.1:84-86 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po dvigatelyam, g. Khar'kov.
(Gas and oil engines--Cylinders)

YEREMKINA, N.P., meditsinskaya sestra, (Tomsk),

Speculum to the apparatus LXUF-3. Med. sestra 22. no. 4:53-54

Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

SMOL'KOV, N.A.; YEREMKINA, V.A.

Effect of magnesia aluminate on the properties of magnesium
ferrate. Vest Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz., khim.
14 no.2:93-99 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra magnetizma Moskovskogo gosuniversiteta.
(Magnesium aluminates) (Magnesium ferrate)

YEREMOV, E.B., inzh.; PESOV, A.I., inzh. (g. Tbilisi)

Recent developments in the maintenance of rocky slopes. Put' 1 put.
khov. no.10:26-27 01'58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Mountain railroads--Maintenance and repair)

1. YEREMOV, V.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Science
7. Manual of geometry problems (for pedagogical insititues). Izd. 3. Moskva, Ucheredgiz, 1951

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

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; LAZAREVA, Ye.N.; POTRAVNOVA, R.S.; VASILENKO, O.S.;
YEREMOVA, S.A.

Results of experimental studies on dihydrostreptomycin paraaminosalicylate. Antibiotiki 6 no.5:385-390 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN) (SALICYLIC ACID)

ARBUZOVA, I.; YEREMOVA, V.N.; ULEZLO, I.K.

Polymerization in viscous media. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.4:645-
648 F '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.V. Topchiyevym.
(Polymerization)

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YEREMYAN, A. A.

Yeremyan, A. A. "The physical development of new-born children in the city of Baku under wartime conditions (1942 and 1943)," Trudy Azerbaydzh. nauch.-issled. in-te okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva i pediater. kafedr Azerbaydzh. med. in-ta, Baku, 1949, p. 134-47, (Resume in Azerbaijani).

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

YEREMYAN, A. V.; ROMANOVSKIY, M. M.

Dermatitis caused by para-animosalicylic acid. Vest. vener.
Moskva, no.4:37-38 July-Aug 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Of Moscow Clinical Infectious Hospital (Director --
Honored Physician RSFSR N. G. Zaleskver) and of the Eye
Clinic of First Order of Lenin Medical Institute (Direc-
tor -- Prof. A. Ya. Samoylov, Corresponding Member of
the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

YEREMIAN, A. V.

ROMANOVSKIY, M. M.; YEREMIAN, A. V.

Certain complications in PAS therapy. Vest. oft., Moskva 30
no. 5: 30-31 Sept-Oct. 1951. (CJML 21:3)

1. Of the Eye Clinic (Director — Prof. A. Ya. Samoylov), First
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