USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21464

Abstract: in the years under observation was ascertained also in the summer period. The seasonal dynamics of vitamin A in the liver of Karakuls was determined. To prevent A-avitaminosis and the loss, for this reason, of sheep with young, it is advisable to utilize the shrub pastures in the winter season to accumulate alfalfa and marchinovoye [?] hay, to sow and to undersow bordzhok [?].

Card 2/2

YERMAKOVA, I.A.

Carotene content of principal pasture plants in Badkhyz. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:42-48 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskoy SSR.
(BADKHYZ--PASTURES AND MEADOWS) (CAROTENE)

YERMAKOVA, I.A., kand. biolog. nauk; PETENKO, T.M.

Let's preserve lindens and other nectariferous trees in the vicinity of apiaries. Okhr. prir. na Urale no.2:85-87 '61. (MIRA 17:7)

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; KUZNETSOVA, I.K.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.

Polydimethylsiloxanes containing terminal tris (trimethylsiloxy)- and dimethylphosphinoxy groups. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.3: 454-457 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

DOSSER, Ye.M.; RAPOPORT, R.I.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.; AKOPOVA, I.I.; DOROFEYEV, V.M.

Production of monlayer cell cultures from the tissues of different animals. Vop.virus. 7 no.3:336-343 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.
(TISSUE CULTURE)

YERMAKOVA, M.N.

Preservation of cells of trypsinized renal tissues of animals at a temperature of 4-6°(C). Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:225-231 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

DOSSER, Ye.M.; RAPOPORT, R.I.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.; VOINOV, I.I.; PLOTNIKOV, N.P.

Results of transporting the renal cells of monkeys. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:232-235 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

L 37212-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6014408 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/004/0680/0683

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Yermakova, M. N.

ORG: Institute of Organometallic Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of branched polyborodimethylsiloxanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 680-683

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, polycondensation, organoboron compound

ABSTRACT: Branched borodimethylsiloxane oligomers (A) with functional groups at the ends of the branches were synthesized and their condensation reactions were studied. α,ω-dihydroxydimethylsiloxanes were reacted with methyl borate to form A having 9 to 220 siloxane units. Attempted polycondensations gave polymers with a regular distribution of boron in the molecule chains. No cross-linking was attained even after 475 hours condensation. The maximum molecular weight of about 100,000 that was attainable was attributed to reaction of the water evolved with the boron of the borosiloxane chain and consequent lowering of polymer molecular weight. Orig. art. has 2 tables

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.91/541.6+547.244+546.287

L 37212-66

ACC NR: AP6014408

2 figures and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec63/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2 mcp

L 32937-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/JG/WB/JT

ACC NR: AP6019932 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/006/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Dergunova, V. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Komissarov, G. K. (Engineer); Yermakova, M. P. (Engineer); Kuznetsov, L. I. (Engineer); Gol'denberg, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Metal ceramic alloy for work at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 6, 1966, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: metal ceramic material, sintered alloy, high temperature cermet material, titanium carbide containing alloy, boron carbide containing alloy, silicon carbide containing alloy, alloy oxidation, alloy thermal fatigue

ABSTRACT: Several ternary alloys containing 40.8—60% TiC, 20—39.2% B_4C, and 20% SiC were compacted at 2100—2150C under a pressure of 230 kg/cm^2, diffusion annealed at 1900C for 12 hr in an argon atmosphere, cooled at the rate of 100C/hr, and tested for oxidation resistance and thermal fatigue. Oxidation-resistance tests made on alloys oxidized in air at 900C for 20 min, 1.5 hr, 3.5 hr, 10 hr, and 15 hr showed that the most intensive oxidation, accompanied with oxide film formation, occurs in the initial period of the exposure and practically ceases after 5-hr exposure. All tested alloys can be regarded as oxidation resistant since their weight gain in 15-hr

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.762

L 32937-66

ACC NR: AP6019932

4

tests was only 4—6 mg/cm^2, which is 3.5 times lower than the weight gain of TiC under identical conditions of oxidation. The thermal fatigue resistance was evaluated from the number of quenches from 1200 and 2000C sustained by alloy specimens before failure. In quenching from 1200C, the investigated alloys sustained 40 thermal cycles without failure, which was double the number of thermal cycles sustained by TiC and 20 times as many as an alloy containing 85% SiC + 15%B_4C sustained. Hence, titanium-, boron- and silicon carbide-based alloys can be recommended as material suitable for making parts operating at high temperature under conditions of frequent temperature changes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5027

Card 2/2

GOSHEVA, A.Ye.; YERMAKOVA, M.P.; PODOZEROVA, N.P.

Effect of aurantin on ribunocleic acid and deoxyrinonucleic acid in cultures of human brain tumors. Antibiotiki 8 no.7: 614-618 Jl'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii infektsiy (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh. Planel'yes) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

BESIDSKIY, S., inzh.; YERMAKOVA, N., inzh.

Large-scale rolled insulation slabs. Zhil. stroi. no.7: 23-24 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BORODULIN, V.I.; YERMAKOVA, N.A.; RIVLIN, L.A.; TSVETKOV, V.V.; SHIL'DYAYEV, V.S.

Nonlinear negative absorption of resonance light in ruby and neodymium glass. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 49 no.6:1718-1722 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted June 29, 1965.

GABOVICH, R.D., prof.; BUKHOVETS, V.I., kand.med.nauk; YERMAKOVA, N.A.

Phosphorus metabolism in long-term fluoride intoxication. Vrach. delo no.6:627-629 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PHOSPHOROUS METABOLISM) (FLUORINE--TOXICOLOGY)

L 1074-66 EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(1)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/
EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(c) WG/WH 5/0056/65/048/003/0845/0849

ACCESSION NR: AP5008742

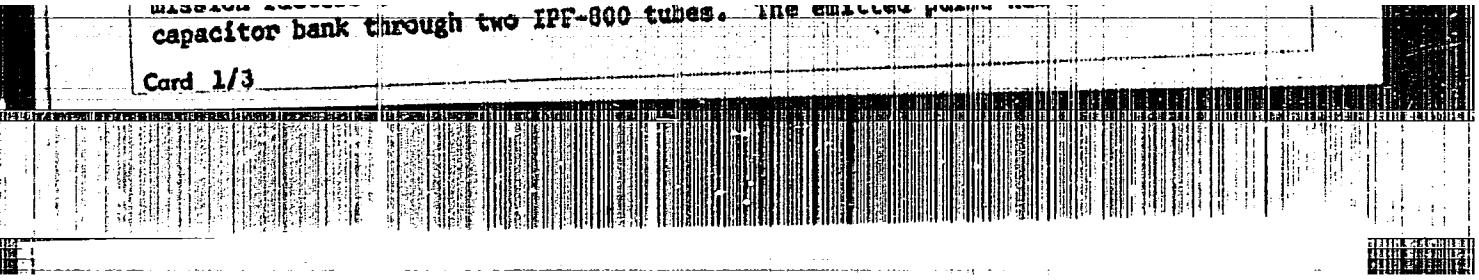
AUTHOR: Borodulin, V. I.; Yermakova, N. A.; Rivlin, L. A.; Shil'dyayev, V. S.

TITLE: Emission of single pulses of coherent light by a two-component medium with negative absorption

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 3, 1965, 845-849

TOPIC TAGS: coherent light, negative absorption, pulsed laser, ruby laser, air breakdown

ABSTRACT: Stimulated emission is studied in a medium containing two types of quantum emitters with identical energy transitions in a Fabry-Perot resonator. When the relationship between parameters reaches a certain value, this type of medium emits single pulses of light. The shape, amplitude, energy and duration of the pulses are theoretically determined. Emission of this type was experi-



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962810009-5"

Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 28Oct64
NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 01
OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: EC, OP

Card 2/3

L 10714-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5008742 ENCLOSURE: 01

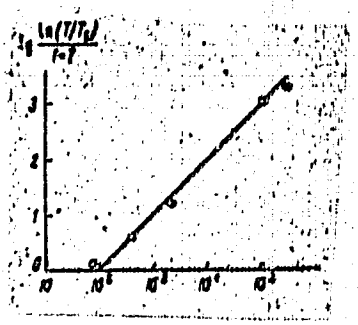


Fig. 1. Transmission factor of KS-19 glass as a function of the intensity of incident light (in W/cm^2).

Card 3/3 DP

L 14628-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6002709 SCTB/IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/049/006/1718/1722
WG/WW/GG/WH

AUTHOR: Borodulin, V. I.; Yermakova, N. A.; Rivlin, L. A.; Tsvetkov, V. V.; Shil'dyayev, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonlinear negative absorption of resonance light in ruby and neodymium glass

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 6, 1965, 1718-1722

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, solid state laser, neodymium glass, laser pulsation, resonance absorption, light absorption

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experiment was to obtain a quantitative comparison of the calculated drop in the negative light absorption induced in a laser by a resonance signal, and the experimental drop observed in ruby and neodymium glass. The materials tested were a ruby sample with 90° orientation, 0.05% Cr ions, and bleached end surfaces, and glass with about 4% neodymium ions. The pumping was done with high-intensity flash lamps in both cases, and the input and output light pulses were recorded with photocells and an oscilloscope.

Card 1/2

L 14628-66
ACC NR: AP6002709

The results show that propagation of a monopulse from a laser and the distortion of the pulse waveform during the propagation cause negative absorption of the resonance light in ruby single crystals as well as in neodymium glass, and the degree of nonlinearity of the negative absorption and the distortion of the pulse waveform can be readily determined from the deviation of the oscillogram from a straight line. The agreement between theory and experiment is regarded as satisfactory. "The authors are grateful to N. Al'tshil', Yu. Romanov, V. Trukhan, and A. Uits for participating in the experiment." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005
ATD PRESS: 4198

Card 2/2 BC

BEREZKINA, L.G.; YERMAKOVA, N.I.; CHIZHIKOV, D.M.

Behavior of tin monoxide on heating. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.7:1760-1763 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YERMAKOVA, N. I. PA 13/49T48

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Leprosy

"Histopathology of the Peripheral Nervous System in Leprous Cases," N. I. Yermakova, Leprosy Sector, Inst of Malaria, Med Parasitol and Helminthol, Acad Med Sci USSR and Lab of Neuro-histology imeni D. I. Lavrent'yev, Inst of Normal and Path Morph, Acad Med Sci USSR, 13 pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" Vol X, No 4

Reports study of seven sections from 40 biopsies. In lepers, the bacilli are widely distributed along the peripheral nervous system. Describes degenerative and regenerative processes. Includes eight drawings. [illegible] 13/[illegible]

YERMAKOVA, N. I. Doc Med Sci

Dissertation: " Histopathology of the Peripheral Nervous System in Cases of Leprosy."
10/2/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

YERMAKOVA, N.I.

Histopathologic changes of the nerves and skin in tuberculoid leprosy and their relation to the development of causative agent in leprosy. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no. 5:45-52 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Of the Leprosy Sector (Head -- N. M. Belyayev), Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

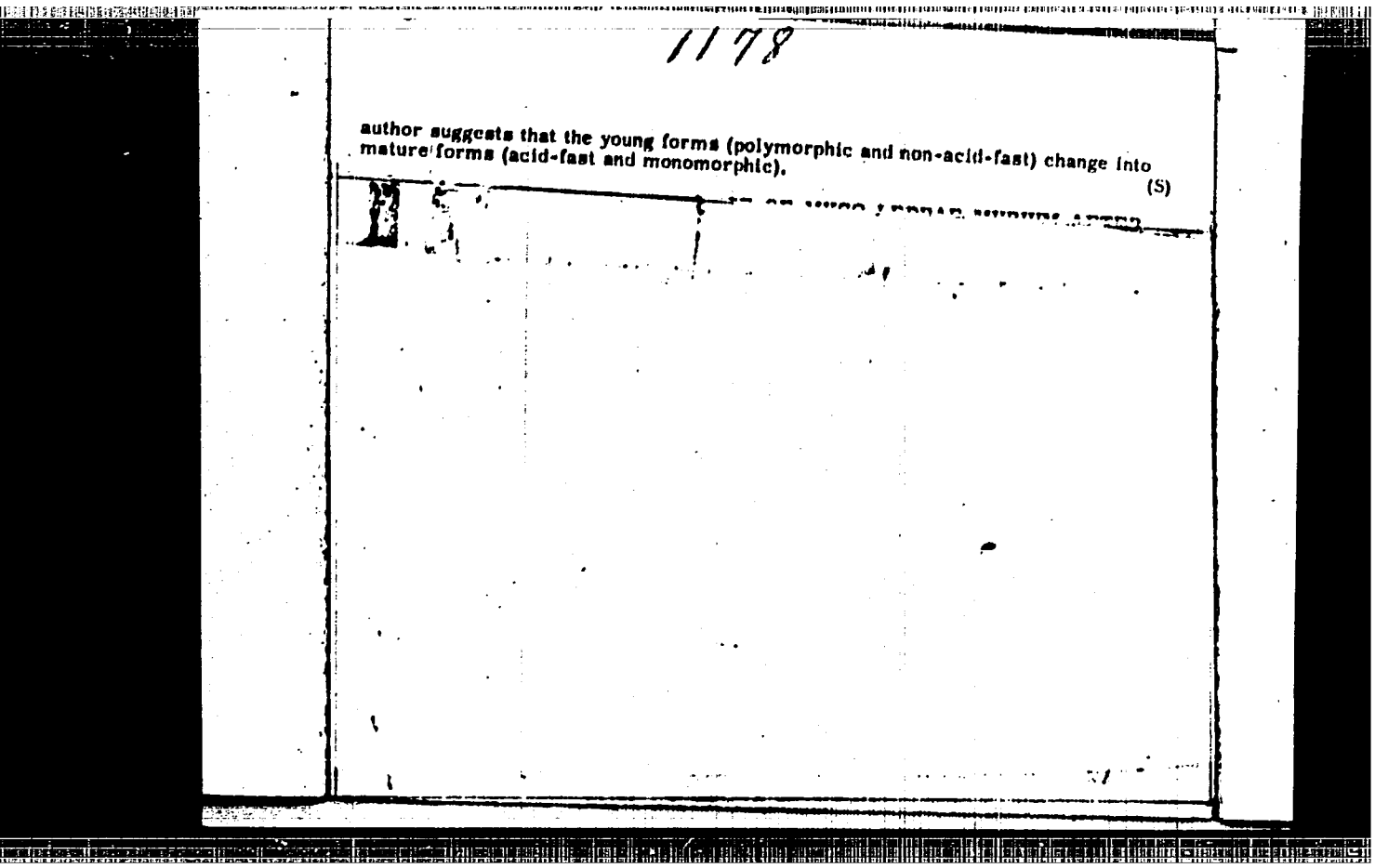
YEFIMAKOVA, N. I.

Comparative histopathological studies of depigmented spots in leprosy. Vest. vener., Moskva no.2:17-22 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology (Director -- Prof. P. G. Sergiyev, Active Member AMS USSR).

1178. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF THE CAUSAL ORGANISM OF LEPROSY (Russian text) - Ermakova N. I. - SBORN. NAUCH. RAB. PO LEPROL. I DERM. 1956, 7 (158-170)

Histological studies were made on leprous tissue from 6 cadavers and 69 patients with various forms of leprosy. By using several methods of staining not only acid-fast bacilli but also bacilli which were decolorized by acids were detected in the preparations. The non-acid-fast bacilli were found mostly in the early and in the recurrent leprous lesions. Polymorphism of the leprosy bacillus with a great number of non-acid-fast forms was especially noted in the peripheral nerves. The



1178

author suggests that the young forms (polymorphic and non-acid-fast) change into mature forms (acid-fast and monomorphic). (S)

23841

27,1220 also 1565

S/020/61/138/002/024/024
B103/B220

AUTHORS: Polezhayev, L. V., Teplits, N. A., and Yermakova, N. I.

TITLE: Restoration of the regenerative power of the extremities of Axolotls, which had been suppressed by X-ray irradiation, by means of proteins, nucleic acids, and lyophile tissues

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 2, 1961, 477-480

TEXT: The aim of the paper was to clarify whether: 1) the regenerative power suppressed by exposure to X-rays is restored by the injections still to be mentioned, 2) the irradiation effect may be overcome by fresh homogenates of bloodforming organs. Axolotls of black and white breed were tested. They were narcotized in the water by means of ether and then exposed in the X-ray apparatus РУП-200 (RUP-200) to a dose of 7000 r (intensity of dose 636 r/min) for 11 min In case 1) the hind legs, the body being screened off, in case 2) the whole body (dose: 1000 r, intensity of dose 50 r/min) were irradiated. Case 1) 16 to 18 days after irradiation, both hind legs were amputated at the distal part of the tibia. 15 control animals received no further treatment. The remaining Axolotls

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S/020/61/138/002/024/024
B103/B220

Restoration of the regenerative power...

were treated with injections of 1 ml of the preparation concerned as suspension or solution in 0.65 % physiologic sodium chloride solution for cold-blooded animals applied into the right hind leg or into the muscles of the back. The solvent for acid protein consisted of: KCl 1 g, NaCl 1 g, K_2HPO_4 5 g, H_2O 1000 ml. Case 2) The preparations were injected at the same places, but two days after irradiation. Production of the preparations in case 1): Lyophile tissues in test tubes were frozen at -78°C in a mixture of dry ice and alcohol anddried for 48 hr in the vacuum at -78° and at -10°C to room temperature: liver 2.5 g, spleen 1.0 g, thigh muscles 2.5 g, skin of rats (shaved and cleaned with alcohol) as well as red bone marrow of rabbits 0.3 g. The test tubes containing the dried tissue were sealed and a weighed portion was pulverized before use and mixed with 10.0 ml of the mentioned sodium chloride solution. Fractions of liver cell nuclei were prepared according to the modified method of Shovo (Ref. 2: G. P. Georgiyev et al., Biokhimiya, 25, 318, 1960), ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxy ribonucleic acid (DNA) according to the phenol method (Ref. 1); they were free of protein. The acid protein contained neither RNA nor DNA. Production of preparations in case 2):

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B103/B220

Restoration of the regenerative power...

Tissues forthooming from liver and spleen of rabbits were pulverized in a mortar and injections of 1.0 ml were applied immediately to the experimental animals. These contained: raw substance of liver 0.1 g, of spleen and red bone marrow 0.03 g each. All preparations were injected for 7 days with daily single doses of: nuclei 0.013 g, DNA 0.002 g, RNA 0.003 g, liver protein 0.11 g, acid protein 0.01 g. The authors studied the modifications produced in the tissues by the above preparations. A regeneration of legs with 5 and 4 toes was regarded as typical, the formation of misshaped legs with 3 or 2 toes as atypical. The formation of conical protuberances, knolls or an uncomplicated cicatrization were considered as missing regeneration. The results are represented in Table 1. The authors state that in this case, contrary to their former experiments and due to inexplicable reasons, the regenerative power of the legs was not suppressed completely by 7000 r, although the difference between test and control was sometimes sufficiently evident. In the second part of the test (case 1), the legs of the control animals were amputated again. This time, the regenerative power was restored in 56.7 % of the cases spontaneously without any additional treatment, whereas after the first amputation 13.3 % of regenerations were found.

Card 3/6

The most effective means to restore the regenerative power of irradiated legs were found to be: after the first amputation: RNA, then proteins, and finally lyophile muscles; after the second amputation: proteins, RNA, lyophile muscles, and finally spleen. DNA, cell nuclei, and further preparations were ineffective. Thus, the authors conclude that RNA and proteins play a different role in the various stages of the restoration of the regenerative power. In case 2), no success was achieved. The animals grew thin, ate little, were taken ill with Saprolegnia, and finally perished after 1-1.5 months. Intensive degeneration of liver and spleen showed the typical symptoms of irradiation-disease. No differences were perceptible between the control and the experimental animals. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 10: M. G. Sevag, D. B. Zackmann, J. Smolenz. J. Biol. Chem., 124, 425 (1938).

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

BEREZKINA, L.G.; YERMAKOVA, N.I.; CHIZHIKOV, D.M.

Kinetics of the reduction of tin dioxide by carbon monoxide.
Kin. i kat. 5 no.5:815-822 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni Baykova.

ANTIPOV, B.V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M.; YERMAKOVA, N.M.; PERESTORONIN, S.A.; SMIRNOV, Ye.Ye.

Effect of cardioplegic substances and artificial blood circulation regimes on the restoration of heart activity after prolonged anemia. Grud. khir. 2 no.4:108-113 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Adres avtorov: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya, d.61/2, Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy klinicheskiy institut imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo.

(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)
(HEART FAILURE) (CARDIAC RESUSCITATION) (CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS)

KORCHAGIN, V.B.; YERMAKOVA, N.M.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

Iodometric method of determining 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Antibiotiki 7 no.5:449-453 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(IODOMETRY) (PENICILLANIC ACID)

BRUNS, B.P., YERMAKOVA, N.M., KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.

Physicochemical methods for the determination of antibiotics. Report No.4: Effect of mineral salts on the optic density of solutions during the colorimetric determination mannosidostreptomycin by the anthrone method [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:35-39 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN, related cpds.
mannosidostreptomycin, eff. of mineral salts on optic density of solution in colorimetric determ. by anthrone method (Rus))

YERMAKOVA, N.M.; BRUNS, B.P.

Determination of the transparency and coloring of crystalline penicillin solutions. Med.prom. 13 no.9:30-33 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.; BRUNS, B.P.; KORCHAGIN, V.B.

Investigation of the solubility of hydrochloride chlortetracycline in water. Med. prom. 14 no.9:51-53 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE)

ANTIPOV, B.V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M.; YERMAKOVA, N.M.; PERESTORONIN, S.A; SMIRNOV, Ye.Ye.

Restoration of cardiac activity after prolonged arrest and anemia of the heart in a surgically prepared experiment. Vest. khir. 85 no. 7:9-17 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(HEART FAILURE)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.

Blood loss replacement with heparinized blood containing protamine sulfate, citrated blood, and crystalloid solutions. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 6 no.3:37-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)
(PROTAMINES)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.

Simplified method for determining prothrombin time during the use of heparin. Lab. delo 7 no.3:8-10 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya nauchno-eksperimental'nogo otdela Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. P.M.Leonenko).
(PROTHROMBIN) (HEPARIN)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.; KORCHAGIN, V.B.; SAKULENKO, N.A.; SIDOROVA, A.I.

Physical and chemical methods for determining antibiotics. Report No.12: Comparison of physical and chemical methods in the determination of the antibiotic, erythromycin. Med. prom. 15 no.11:50-52 N '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ERYTHROMYCIN)

ANTIPOV, B. V.; YERMAKOVA, N. M.

Development of hemorrhage during the administration of heparin under experimental conditions. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.1:23-28 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S. B. Vaynberg [deceased]) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M. F. Vladimirskogo (dir. P. M. Leonenko)

(HEPARIN) (HEMORRHAGE)

ACC NR: AT6036558 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0162/0163

AUTHOR: Yegorov, P. I.; Dupik, V. S.; Yermakova, N. P.; Korotayev, M. M.; Kochina, Ye. N.; Mikhaylovskiy, G. P.; Neumyvakin, I. P.; Petrova, T. A.; Reutova, M. B.; Filatova, L. M.; Tsyganova, N. I.; Yakovleva, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of hypokinesia and homogenized food rations on the functional state of the human organism [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 162-163

TOPIC TAGS: isolation test, hypodynamia, human physiology, space physiology, cardiovascular system, space nutrition

ABSTRACT: For a period of 7 days, four specially chosen healthy subjects 21--29 years old lay flat in bed under conditions of limited isolation. Two of the subjects received a special ration of homogenized foods, while the other two received a ration identical in calorie content (2200 kcal) and chemical composition, but prepared by ordinary cooking methods. Water consumption was unlimited.

Card 1/3

In the course of the experiment, respiratory volume and vital capacity decreased in all subjects; the subjects receiving the special rations showed a more pronounced increase in oxygen consumption and consequently in basal metabolism level.

Cardiovascular system changes were seen in the EKG's of all subjects (decreased voltage of R and T peaks, bradycardia, and rotation of the axis to the right), and persisted more than 12 days after the experiment.

Hemodynamic studies using N. N. Savitskiy's method revealed a decrease in the speed of pulse wave propagation along arteries of the muscular type, and changes in peripheral resistance and blood minute volume. Disturbances of intranasal circulation were revealed by the rhinopneumometry method. These shifts in vascular tonus were more pronounced in the group receiving special food rations.

Following the experiment all the subjects exhibited orthostatic weakness, and in the two subjects receiving the special food ration, an active orthostatic test involving standing for 30 min induced collapse (on the 3rd and 23rd min of the test).

ACC NR: AT6036558

Pronounced functional shifts of a transient nature were noted in the gastrointestinal tract (diminished gastric secretion after the experiment in the group receiving special rations; and changes in protein, carbohydrate, and cholesterin metabolism, and impairment of the bilirubin-excretory function of the liver in all subjects).

After the experiment all subjects showed a weight loss of up to 3350 kg, although disturbances of kidney function took the form of decreased diuresis, decreased creatinine clearance, and impaired water excretion during water loading tests.

Changes in mineral metabolism during the experiment consisted of increases in the blood plasma levels of potassium and calcium in all subjects, and toward the end of the experiment, decreased chlorides in the 24-hr urine of the subjects receiving special rations.

Audiometry revealed neurodynamic disturbances of the functional state of the auditory analyzer (asymmetry and elevation of differential thresholds of sound intensity and height).

A change was noted in the level of the dark adaptation curve. A considerable increase in light sensitivity in the 60th min was noted in the subjects receiving ordinary food, and a lesser increase in the subjects receiving special rations. Analysis of nyctograms taken during the initial period of dark adaptation showed no substantial shifts. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

NEKRASHEVICH, I.G.; LABUDA, A.A.; PLASHCHINSKAYA, R.V.; YERMAKOVA, N.Ye.

Effect of "third" components by the method of scanning the luminescence spectrum with time. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.7:892-895 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Spectrum analysis)

NEKRASHEVICH, I.G.; LABUDA, A.A.; PLASHCHINSKAYA, R.V.; YERMAKOVA, N.Ye.

Study of the effect of third components by the method of temporal scanning of the emission spectrum. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.5: 551-555 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. V.I.Lenin Byelorussian State University, Minsk.
(Spectrum analysis)

L 25845-66

ACC NR: AR5018682 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/007/V005/V005

AUTHOR: Labudo, A.A; Nekrashevich, I.G.; Plashchinskaya, R.V.; Orakov, V.Ye.; Yermakova, N.Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring the temperature in a pulse discharge

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 7B20

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 434-441

TOPIC TAGS: [redacted], temperature instrument, optic method, temperature measurement, pulse discharge

TRANSLATION: The optical method for determining high temperatures in stationary sources with axial symmetry (by the Herman-Larens method) is extended to cover cases of pulse discharge. A device was prepared on which experimental research was conducted on the space and time distribution of temperature, taking into account the fact that the process was nonstationary. An earlier deduction regarding the zonal character of excitation and of identifying various spectral lines was

MIKEYEV, P.A., insh.; GUREVICH, Ye.S., insh.; SHINKA, V.Ya., insh.; BUKHTER, Ye.Z., insh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.S., insh.; IL'INA, N.I., insh.; GLUKHOV, V.V., insh.; GOGOLINA, T.V., insh.; KHOTKOV, V.N., insh.; STASHIN, Ye.A., insh.; KUSHNER, A.P., insh.; YERMAKOVA, P.I., insh.; PAVLOV, R.V., insh., red.; KASPEROVICH, N.S., [illegible]izd-va; UVAROVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of refrigeration equipment] Katalog kholodil'nogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 186 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya. 2. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for all except Kasperovich, Uvarova).
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Catalogs)

KOVNATSKIY, M.A.; GORN, L.Ye.; GRODZENCHIK, N.A.; [redacted]; KONIKOVA, G.S.; KORNIGS, A.I.; KUZNETSOVA, M.V.; MEL'NIKOVA, L.M.

Silicosis, etiology, pathogenesis, and clinical aspects. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.8:28-32 Aug 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Clinical Department of Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

KOZIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Hydrothermal regime in the storage of vegetable oils under plant conditions. Masl.-zhir.prom. 27 no.1:5-7 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Oils and fats—Storage)

KOZIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Catalytic action of the residues of oxidized oil. Maśl.-zhir. prom. 27 no. 2:12-13 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Oils and fats) (Catalysts)

KOZIN, N.I.; doktor tekhn.nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Rapid method for determining the keeping quality of sunflower seed oil. Maslo-zhir.prom. 27 no.5:20-22 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Sunflower seed oil)

KOZLOVA, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Changes in the acid and peroxide number of oil during prolonged storage. Masl.-zhir. prom. 28 no.10:20-21 O '62. (MIRA 16:12)

YERMAKOVA, S.K.

LYUBARSKIY, G.D.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.

The effect of adsorption characteristics on the efficiency of chromium-aluminum catalysts in the dehydrogenation of hydrocarbons [with summary in English]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 31 no.9:2052-2060 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Dehydrogenation) (Hydrocarbons)

28294 S/076/61/035/010/013/015
B106/B110

11.6100

AUTHORS: Yermakova, S. K., Cherednichenko, V. M., and Pshezhetskiy, S. Ya.

TITLE: Reaction kinetics and inflammation of nitrogen dioxide with n-butane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1961, 2352-2357

TEXT: The authors studied the reaction kinetics and the inflammation in the system NO_2 - n-butane, since the kinetics of reactions of NO_2 with higher hydrocarbons had not yet been studied. Fig. 1 shows the experimental arrangement used. The measurements were carried out statically. The reaction rates were measured both photometrically on the basis of the decrease in NO_2 concentration, and on the basis of pressure changes in the system. The kinetic measurements were made at temperatures of 250 - 450°C and pressures of 8-35 mm Hg, and the limits of inflammation were determined at 375 - 525°C and 20 - 170 mm Hg. The reaction of NO_2 with n-butane was found to be of the order of 0.7 with respect to butane, which resulted

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Reaction kinetics and...

from the dependence of the reaction rate on the partial pressure of butane at 300°C. The order with respect to NO_2 is approximately 1.4. The over-all reaction order is about 2.1, and does not change even on transition to temperatures of 400 - 450°C. When measuring the temperature dependence of the reaction rate, an MPO-2 (MPO-2) galvanometer oscilloscope had to be used at 400 - 450°C for measuring the photocurrent, as the high reaction rate did not permit a visual measurement in the initial stage of the reaction. Fig. 4 shows the temperature dependence of the reaction rate. From the ascent of the straight line in this diagram, the activation energy of the reaction was determined to be 30 kcal/mole. Therefore, one obtains the following kinetic equation for the reaction of NO_2 with n-butane: $w = k_o \exp(-3.0 \cdot 10^4/RT)(C_4H_{10})^{0.7}(NO_2)^{1.4}$ (1). A particular feature of the reaction studied is the monotone increase in pressure during the reaction. It is assumed nowadays that the primary event of the reaction is the formation of a radical: $C_4H_{10} + NO_2 = C_4H_9^{\cdot} + HNO_2$; ($\Delta H \approx 14$ kcal/mole) (2). Subsequently, either a nitroalkane or an alkyl nitrite is formed from this radical with NO_2. Both possibilities are

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almost equally probable (Ref. 6: T. V. Fedorova, A. P. Ballod, A. V. Topchiyev i V. Ya. Shtern, Dokl. AN SSSR, 123, No. 5, 1958). The thermal stabilities of nitroalkanes and alkyl nitrites differ very much, as the decomposition of the former is characterized by much higher activation energies (39 - 53 kcal/mole) and lower values of the pre-exponential factor than the decomposition of the latter (36-38 cal/mole, $1.8 \cdot 10^{13} - 3 \cdot 10^{14}$)(Ref. 11: see below). Under the present experimental conditions, nitroalkanes accumulate in the initial stages of the reaction, while the alkyl nitrites decompose to form gaseous products. This is probably the cause of the pressure increase from the beginning of the process. Fig. 5 illustrates the measurement of the inflammation limits for mixtures of the composition $C_4H_{10} + 6.5\ NO_2$. Assuming that the inflammation be a thermal explosion, the effective activation energy of the reaction which gives rise to inflammation was calculated to be 28 kcal/mole. This value is close to that obtained for the slow reaction of NO_2 with n-butane (30 kcal/mole). This fact and the above-mentioned constancy of the over-all reaction order with an increase in temperature suggest that the critical conditions of inflammation obey the kinetic laws of the slow

reaction. Two papers by A. B. Gagarina and N. M. Emanuel' are mentioned (Ref. 7: Zh. fiz. khimii, 33, 1641, 1959; Ref. 8: Zh. fiz. khimii, 33, 1872, 1959). There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references: 7 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: W. A. Rosser, H. Wise, J. Chem. Phys., 26, 571, 1957; Ref. 11: E. W. R. Steacie, Atomic and free radical reactions, N. Y., 1956; P. Gray, Proc. Roy. Soc., A221, 462, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1960

Card 4/6

MAZITOVA, F.N.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.; VIROBYANTS, R.A.

Analysis of gaseous hydrocarbons by adsorption chromatography on aluminum oxide. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.4:66-69 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, g. Kazan'.
(Hydrocarbons) (Gas chromatography)

MAZITOVA, F.N.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.

Use of siloxane oil as a stationary phase for gas-liquid chromatography of $C_2 - C_6$ hydrocarbons. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.6:64-65 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Hydrocarbons)
(Chromatographic analysis)

MAZITOVA, F.N.; VIROBYANTS, R.A.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.

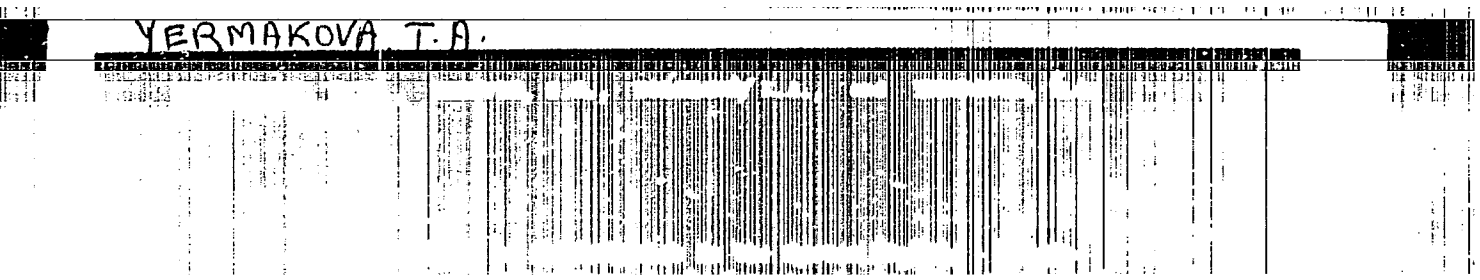
Analysis of light petroleum hydrocarbons by means of gas-liquid chromatography. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1546-1550 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.
(Hydrocarbons) (Gas chromatography)

- YERMAKOVA, T.A.

CHERNOIVANENK, A.Ya.; YERMAKOVA, T.A.

Automatic continuous production line for making chocolate candy mass. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.1:50-51 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Confectionery--Appliances, utensils, etc.)



YERMAKOV, T.A.

BOL'SHAKOV, K.A.; KOROVIN, S.S.; PLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.; YERMAKOVA, T.A.

Solubility analysis of $UO_2C_2O_4$--$H_2C_2O_4$--H_2O systems. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.1:222-228 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Uranyl oxalate) (Oxalic acid) (Systems (Chemistry))

L 44416-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6019824 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/66/000/002/0049/0051

AUTHOR: Semenova, L. A., (Senior Research Associate); Yermakova, T. D., 32 (Engineer); Pankov, V. A. (Physician) 25 B

ORG: [Semenova] KNIITP; [Yermakova; Pankov] NIEKhAiI

TITLE: Nonwoven textiles for medical use

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1966, 49-51

TOPIC TAGS: medical supply, medical research facility, dressing fabric

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the use of nonwoven textiles for medical purposes. The properties of nonwoven textiles made from chlorine fiber and the tests made with samples produced are described in detail. The authors indicate that exhaustive clinical tests are needed before the problem of their further use is decided. The authors also describe the properties of nonwoven materials made from a blend of natural and chemical fibers for bandages, contoured dressings and 22

Card 1/2 UDC: 677.066:61.001.5

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ACC NR: AP6019824

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sterile gauze. The samples produced were successfully used to treat festering wounds and burns. The tests showed these samples to be superior to existing dressing materials in uniformity of thickness, convenience of use, high hygroscopicity, and fluffiness. The fabrics were developed at the Kalinin Scientific Research Institute for the Textile Industry and tested at the Moscow Institute for Experimental Surgical Equipment. The authors note that the following persons participated in the preparation of this work: M. A. Zenchenko; Z. N. Petzyna; F. A. Klimenkova; N. N. Kuz'mina (KNIITP); and M. G. Smirnova, (NIIEKhAiI). [GE]

SUB CODE: 06, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

SOV/136-59-6-10/24

AUTHORS: Suchkov, A.B., Borok, B.A., Yermakova, T.N., Rodnyy, M.I. and Boldina, L.D.

TITLE: On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts, Using Soluble Anodes (Nekotoryye voprosy polucheniya titana elektrolizom rasplavlennykh sred s ispol'zovaniyem rastvorimykh anodov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 6, pp 57-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Any titanium compound possessing electronic conductivity can be used as soluble anode. The authors used titanium nitrides and carbides and hydrogen-containing, oxygenous and inter-metallic compounds of titanium, as well as titanium-base alloys for their experiments. These were carried out in a large laboratory plant with a maximum current supply of 1000 A. The electrolysis cell is shown diagrammatically in the figure, p 57 (1 - bath; 2 - lid; 3 - cell; 4 - anode lead; 5 - cathode lead; 6 - syphon). The entire apparatus was made of stainless steel. Compact anodes, made by powder metallurgical methods were used. These were fixed into position and connected up and a mixture of dry NaCl and KCl (1:1) was charged into the bath.

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On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts By Using Soluble Anodes

Any residual moisture and occluded gases were removed by melting. A second (electrolytic) purification was carried out, in the course of which the electrolyte was saturated with titanium by means of an auxiliary cathode, and then electrolysis with a working cathode was carried out. All operations were carried out in a stream of dry, purified argon. All the experiments were performed at a temperature of 760°C and in each case the quantity of electricity was the same (1500 A hours). The following were analyzed: the cathode powder obtained on working with the auxiliary cathode; three layers of the cathode deposit (internal, middle and outer); three layers of anode slime; the electrolyte and the removed products. The results of experiments with Ti-Fe, Ti-Al, Ti-Si and Ti-Nb alloys are shown in Table 1. At present the authors are engaged on the study of binary alloys of Ti and Ni, Ca and similar metals, and Mn. Preliminary experiments have shown that the behaviour of Ni is

On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts by Using Soluble Anodes

analogous to that of Fe; Ca and like metals dissolve off the anode preferentially to titanium but are not deposited at the cathode. If Mn is present in the anode, the latter is soluble only if its oxygen content is extremely small. Dean's findings regarding the sharp drop in the solubility of titanium in the presence of oxygen have been confirmed. The results obtained for anode material containing 0.3% O_2 are shown in Table 2. Preliminary experiments with multi-constituent alloys have led to the conclusion that most metals change the anodic solution process of titanium, as known for binary alloys, very little. This should enable electrolytic refining of preliminarily reduced titanium raw materials (slag and concentrates) to be used as a general method for producing titanium. In order to verify this assumption, the authors carried out a series of experiments using calcium hydride as reducing agent. The experiments were carried out in an apparatus consisting of a cylinder containing argon, and a container and lid made from stainless steel. The sinter

On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts by Using Soluble Anodes

obtained as the result of reduction was rapidly broken up and treated in a mixer, first with water, then with 1% HCl solution until the CaO had fully dissolved. The pulp was filtered off and the powder washed with water and alcohol, and after drying was studied chemically and metallographically. In the experiments the basic following parameters were varied: temperature, proportion of reagents, duration and fineness of mixture. It was found that reduction proceeds satisfactorily when the mixture is ground to a fineness of 0.147 mm or less. The optimum processing conditions are (a) for slag - 1100°C, 2 hours, 1.8 - 2.0 kg CaH_2/kg Ti; (b) for concentrates - 1200°C, 2 hours, 2.2 - 2.4 kg CaH_2/kg Ti. Thereby, 85 to 95% Ti contained in the original materials is extracted as a solid solution (see Table 4). The material thus obtained was compacted into anodes and electrolytically refined. The results of such refining of slag and concentrates are identical and are shown in Table 5. There are 5 tables and 1 figure.

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D245/D303

AUTHORS: Suchkov, A.B., Borok, B.A., and Yermakova, T.N.

TITLE: Electro-refining of titanium-based alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. no. 6, 1961. Metallotermiya i elektrokhimiya titana, 180 - 184

TEXT: Electrolytic refining of Ti alloys to yield pure Ti was studied in experiments carried out by the authors in a steel reactor at 800 - 950°C, the alloy filings being pulverized to a size of 10 - 20 mm and refined in batches of 1 1/2 - 2 kg. A direct relation between the purity of refined Ti and anode current density was observed. Using a Ti - 5 % Al alloy, the Al content in the cathode deposit was less than 0.05 % for a current density of 0.1 amp/cm^2 as compared with 1.50 % for 0.4 amp/cm^2 and 2.80 % for 1.2 amp/cm^2. Separation of Ti from V proved more difficult and could no be accomplished in a single electrolysis. In all alloy types studied the O, N and C contents were reduced to 0.06, 0.015 and 0.015 % respectively. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4009843

S/0149/63/000/006/0096/0102

AUTHORS: Meyerson, G. A.; Suchkov, A. B.; Olesov, Yu. G.; Yermakova, T. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the conditions for obtaining the lowest chlorides of titanium and zirconium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1963, 96-102

TOPIC TAGS: titanium chloride, zirconium chloride, electrolytic refining, titanium refining, zirconium refining

ABSTRACT: Two methods for obtaining the lowest chlorides of titanium and zirconium for electrorefining were investigated: a) displacement of the iron by Ti or Zr in the solution NaCl + $FeCl_2$ forming the low chlorides; b) anode dissolving of Zr in the same solution. In the first method Ti or Zr powder (with traces of Si, Fe, Al, and Ca) was added to a mixture of NaCl and $FeCl_2$ (at 850C), held at this temperature for some time, and quickly chilled. The Ti and Zr contents were then determined. It was found that after 30 minutes at 850C the Ti content in the solution was 5.56%. In the second method bricks of Zr powder were used as the anode material and 100 amp-hrs of electricity were passed through the solution (at 850C). The deposits on the cathode were tested for Zr content. It was found

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009843

that the yield of the lower Zr chlorides was 43.7% at a cathode current of 4.5 amp/cm^2 (for a pure NaCl electrolyte). Addition of $FeCl_2$ to the electrolyte raised the yield to 86.9% at the same current. Orig. art. has: 7 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov. Kafedra metallurgii redkikh metallov i metalloкeramiki (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Department of Rare Metals and Metalloceramics)

SUBMITTED: 06Jun63 DATE ACQ: 07Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

YERMAKOVA, T. F.

YERMAKOVA, T. F.- "Study of Processes of Fabrication of Chocolate Mass so as to Reduce the Length of the Cycle." Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry, Moscow 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

YERMAKOVA, T.P.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.Ye.

Experimental mass production line for the processing of chocolate candy. Ref. nauch. rab. VKNII no.1:96-98 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Chocolate)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.

YERMAKOVA, T.P.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.Ye.; KOKASHINSKIY, G.R.

Mechanized production line for confectionery chocolate. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.5:22-23 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Chocolate)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.Ye.; KOKASHINSKIY, G.E.

Automatic continuous method for the production of bulk chocolate. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.9:12-16 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konditerskoy promyshlennosti (for Yermakova i Shklovskaya). 2. Moskovskaya konditerskaya fabrika "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Kokashinskiy).
(Chocolate)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.

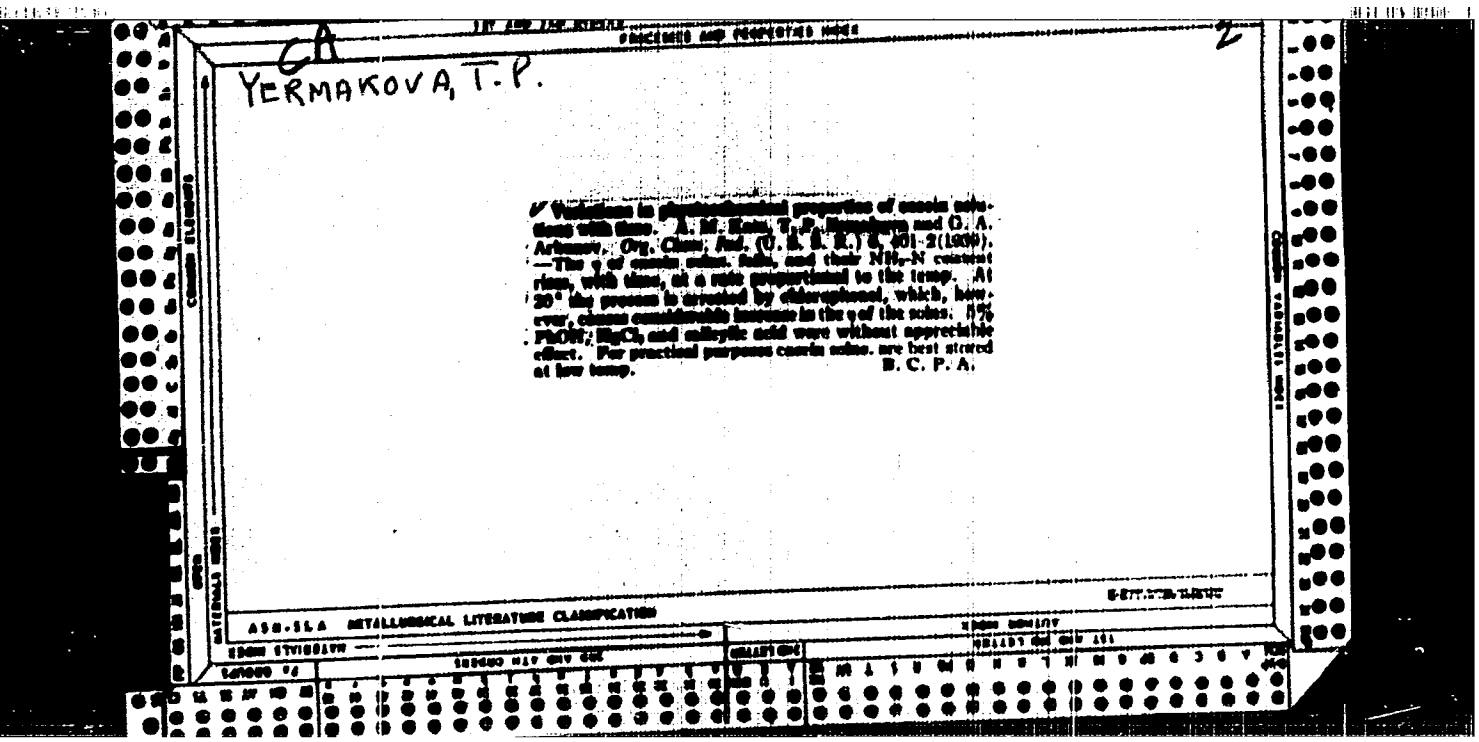
Comparative testing of methods of preparing chocolate and cocoa powder. Trudy VKNII no.14:3-19 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Chocolate) (Cocoa)

FURSOVA, N.V.; YERMAKOVA, T.P.

Investigating the changes occurring in protein substances during the processing of cacao beans and their effect on the quality of cocoa powder. Trudy VKNII no.16:43-50 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cocoa)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.

Method of determining the fractional composition of chocolate, cocoa powder and grated cocoa. Trudy VKNII no.16:85-92 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cocoa) (Sedimentation analysis)



RYABCHUN, Petr Il'ich; YERMAKOVA, T.P., red.; DRANNIKOVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Historical triumphs of the Soviet people; teachers' manual] Istoricheskie savoevaniia sovetskogo naroda; posobie dlia uchitelia. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 13:8)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

BRITOV, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich; YERMAKOVA, T.P., red.; TSYPPO, R.V., tekhn. red.

[Birth of the Red Army] Rozhdenie Krasnoi Armii. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 278 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Russia--Army)

GORCHAKOVSKAYA, N.N.; YERMAKOVA, T.Ye., redaktor; BOKHOVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Spring and summer tick-borne encephalitis] Vesenne-letnii kleshchevoi entsefalit. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 31 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Brain--Inflammation)

LUZINA, A.G.; YERMAKOVA, T.Ye., redaktor; GLUKHOVTSOVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[How to prevent infection from ascarids] Kak predupredit' zarazhenie askaridami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 21 p. (Ascarids and ascariasis) (MLRA 7:8)

YERMAKOVA, V.

ERMAKOVA, V. Efficiency in the feeding of domestic animals and poultry.
p. 30. Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1956 KOOPERTIVNO ZEMEDELIE. Sofiia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G. V., Neshpor, V. S., Yermakova, Y. A. 78-3-4-7/38

TITLE: Investigations of the Properties of the Alloys of the System Niobium-Silicon (Issledovaniye svoystv splavov sistemy niobiy-kremniy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 4, pp. 868-878 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phase composition of the alloys in the system niobium--silicon in concentrations of from 0 to 100 atom% was investigated by radiographic and metallographic methods. Three intermediate compounds were found:

1.-Nb_4Si with hexagonal lattice with the following parameter: a = 3,59 Å, c = 4,46 Å.

2.-Nb_5Si_3 in three modifications, tetragonal α- and β-modifications with parameters a = 6,56 Å and c = 11,86 Å and a = 10,00 Å and c = 5,07 Å, an hexagonal γ-modification with parameters a = 7,52 Å and c = 5,24 Å.

3.-$NbSi_2$ with hexagonal structure a = 4,78 Å and c = 6,56 Å.

The melting points of some alloys were investigated. It was found on this occasion that the compound Nb_4Si has a congruent melting point.

Card 1/2

Investigations of the Properties of the Alloys of the System Niobium-Silicon

78-3-4-7/38

The investigations of the electric conductivity of the alloys of niobium and silicon have three specific points in the phase diagram at 20, 37,5 and 66,6 atom% silicon..
Also the stability of the alloys against oxidation in air at 1000°C was investigated. The alloys are not resistant to corrosion.
Based on the investigations carried out as well as on the analyses of the alloys the phase diagrams of niobium and silicon were constructed.
There are 11 figures, 5 tables, and 18 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsialnykh splavov Akademii nauk USSR (Institute for Metallocerамics and Special Alloys, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

Card 2/2

USSR

YERMAKOVA, V.A. (Moskva)

Morphological changes in the heart of the fetus arising under the influence of a number of injurious factors acting during the time of pregnancy. Arkh.pat. 24 no.5:63-68 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya po izucheniyu razvitiya mozga i psikhonevrologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.N. Klosovskiy) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin).
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (HEART--DISEASES) (FETUS)

YERMAKOVA, V.A.

Fast method of determining the quality of plugging cement.
TSement 29 no.4:20 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSementnyy zavod "Komsomolets".

PROKOF'YEV, V.A.; YERMAKOVA, V.I.

Boron content in the shells of Paleozoic brachiopods. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1170-1173 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Boron) (Brachiopoda, Fossil)

GRINEV, A.N.; YERMAKOVA, V.N.; TERENT'YEV, A.P.

Quinones. Part 38: New condensation product of p-benzoquinone with N-methyl-β-aminocrotonic ester. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1948-1951 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Benzoquinone) (Crotonic acid)

Ermakova, V. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1678

Author: Mayorova, T. I., and Ermakova, V. A.

Institution: None

Title: A Rapid Method for the Determination of Hydraulic Additives and Gypsum in Cement Using One Sample

Original Periodical: Tsement, 1956, No 2, 29-30

Abstract: A 0.25 gms sample of finely ground cement is wetted with a small amount of distilled water and refluxed for 5 minutes after the addition of 10 ml of 1 N HCl (until the clinker dissolves). Next, 5 ml of $BaCrO_4$ (~10% solution) are added, and the contents of the flask refluxed again for 5 minutes. After titration with 0.25 N NaOH to a phenolphthalein endpoint, when a faint green turbidity is observed in the solution, the hydraulic additives and gypsum are estimated by the amount of precipitate formed. The contents of the flask are

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1678

Abstract: cooled, diluted to 100 ml, and stirred; and the determination of the gypsum is carried out by the volumetric chromate method.

Card 2/2

20-117-5-53/54

AUTHOR: Yermakova, V. A.

TITLE: The Development of Cardiac Muscle Tissue of Human Embryos, Transplanted in Place of a Skeletal Muscle (Razvitiye serdechno-myshechnoy tkani plodov cheloveka, peresazhennoy na mesto skeletnoy myshtsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 5, pp. 914 - 916 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the mode of the self-renewal of the cardiac muscle tissue cannot be considered as satisfactory. This caused the common conception of the lack of a physiological regeneration and of the inability of this tissue to a reparative regeneration (references 2, 3). In this paper the author solved the task to study the development of the mentioned tissue in transplantations in place of a completely removed skeletal muscle (musculus biceps) of a chick. Hearts of two months old embryos, pulsating 5 and 6 months old hearts and the heart of a 9 months old embryo, 4 hours after the clinical death, were transplanted. The male chicks were killed 1 - 6, 8 - 10, and 13 and 14 days later. In the first two days the development is characterized by destructive processes. Later alterations of the graft finally led to the regeneration of cell structures of the myoblastic type. Approximatively 14 days after the

Card 1/2

The Development of Cardiac Muscle Tissue of Human Embryos, Transplanted in Place of a Skeletal Muscle

graft which is only a thin membrane is completely resorbed as a tissue foreign to the chick organism. Final conclusions: 1) In the transplantation of the human heart (upper part of the heart of an embryo) in the chick organism in place of a completely removed musculus biceps myoblastic cells of the heart are formed in the graft. 2) The existence of a cellulous myoblastic stage, even of a very short duration, can be important for the question of the regeneration properties of the cardiac muscle tissue. There are 4 figures, and 12 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov AS USSR (Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: July 23, 1957, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1957

YERMAKOVA, V.A.

Effect of various injurious factors on the development of the fetal heart. Arkh. pat. 23 no. 1:46-50 '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(HEART—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (THYROID GLAND)
(DIABETES) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GRIGOR'YANTS, A.N., kand. med. nauk; YERMAKOVA, V.A.

Functional liver insufficiency and macrocytosis of erythrocytes in hypertension. Sovet. med. 27 no.6:92-96 Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (direktor- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21464

Abstract: in the years under observation was ascertained also in the summer period. The seasonal dynamics of vitamin A in the liver of Karakuls was determined. To prevent A-avitaminosis and the loss, for this reason, of sheep with young, it is advisable to utilize the shrub pastures in the winter season to accumulate alfalfa and marchinovoye [?] hay, to sow and to undersow bordzhok [?].

Card 2/2

YERMAKOVA, I.A.

Carotene content of principal pasture plants in Badkhyz. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:42-48 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskoy SSR.
(BADKHYZ--PASTURES AND MEADOWS) (CAROTENE)

YERMAKOVA, I.A., kand. biolog. nauk; PETENKO, T.M.

Let's preserve lindens and other nectariferous trees in the vicinity of apiaries. Okhr. prir. na Urale no.2:85-87 '61. (MIRA 17:7)

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; KUZNETSOVA, I.K.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.

Polydimethylsiloxanes containing terminal tris (trimethylsiloxy)- and dimethylphosphinoxy groups. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.3: 454-457 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

DOSSER, Ye.M.; RAPOPORT, R.I.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.; AKOPOVA, I.I.; DOROFEYEV, V.M.

Production of monlayer cell cultures from the tissues of different animals. Vop.virus. 7 no.3:336-343 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.
(TISSUE CULTURE)

YERMAKOVA, M.N.

Preservation of cells of trypsinized renal tissues of animals at a temperature of 4-6°(C). Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:225-231 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

DOSSER, Ye.M.; RAPOPORT, R.I.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.; VOINOV, I.I.; PLOTNIKOV, N.P.

Results of transporting the renal cells of monkeys. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:232-235 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

L 37212-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6014408 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/004/0680/0683

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Yermakova, M. N.

ORG: Institute of Organometallic Compounds, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of branched polyborodimethylsiloxanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 4, 1966, 680-683

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane, polycondensation, organoboron compound

ABSTRACT: Branched borodimethylsiloxane oligomers (A) with functional groups at the ends of the branches were synthesized and their condensation reactions were studied. α,ω-dihydroxydimethylsiloxanes were reacted with methyl borate to form A having 9 to 220 siloxane units. Attempted polycondensations gave polymers with a regular distribution of boron in the molecule chains. No cross-linking was attained even after 475 hours condensation. The maximum molecular weight of about 100,000 that was attainable was attributed to reaction of the water evolved with the boron of the borosiloxane chain and consequent lowering of polymer molecular weight. Orig. art. has 2 tables

Card 1/2 UDC: 542.91/541.6+547.244+546.287

L 37212-66

ACC NR: AP6014408

2 figures and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec63/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2 mcp

L 32937-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/JG/WB/JT

ACC NR: AP6019932 SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/006/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Dergunova, V. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Komissarov, G. K. (Engineer); Yermakova, M. P. (Engineer); Kuznetsov, L. I. (Engineer); Gol'denberg, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Metal ceramic alloy for work at elevated temperatures

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 6, 1966, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: metal ceramic material, sintered alloy, high temperature cermet material, titanium carbide containing alloy, boron carbide containing alloy, silicon carbide containing alloy, alloy oxidation, alloy thermal fatigue

ABSTRACT: Several ternary alloys containing 40.8—60% TiC, 20—39.2% B_4C, and 20% SiC were compacted at 2100—2150C under a pressure of 230 kg/cm^2, diffusion annealed at 1900C for 12 hr in an argon atmosphere, cooled at the rate of 100C/hr, and tested for oxidation resistance and thermal fatigue. Oxidation-resistance tests made on alloys oxidized in air at 900C for 20 min, 1.5 hr, 3.5 hr, 10 hr, and 15 hr showed that the most intensive oxidation, accompanied with oxide film formation, occurs in the initial period of the exposure and practically ceases after 5-hr exposure. All tested alloys can be regarded as oxidation resistant since their weight gain in 15-hr

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.762

L 32937-66

ACC NR: AP6019932

4

tests was only 4—6 mg/cm^2, which is 3.5 times lower than the weight gain of TiC under identical conditions of oxidation. The thermal fatigue resistance was evaluated from the number of quenches from 1200 and 2000C sustained by alloy specimens before failure. In quenching from 1200C, the investigated alloys sustained 40 thermal cycles without failure, which was double the number of thermal cycles sustained by TiC and 20 times as many as an alloy containing 85% SiC + 15%B_4C sustained. Hence, titanium-, boron- and silicon carbide-based alloys can be recommended as material suitable for making parts operating at high temperature under conditions of frequent temperature changes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5027

Card 2/2

GOSHEVA, A.Ye.; YERMAKOVA, M.P.; PODOZEROVA, N.P.

Effect of aurantin on ribunocleic acid and deoxyrinonucleic acid in cultures of human brain tumors. Antibiotiki 8 no.7: 614-618 Jl'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii infektsiy (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh. Planel'yes) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.

BESIDSKIY, S., inzh.; YERMAKOVA, N., inzh.

Large-scale rolled insulation slabs. Zhil. stroi. no.7: 23-24 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BORODULIN, V.I.; YERMAKOVA, N.A.; RIVLIN, L.A.; TSVETKOV, V.V.; SHIL'DYAYEV, V.S.

Nonlinear negative absorption of resonance light in ruby and neodymium glass. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 49 no.6:1718-1722 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted June 29, 1965.

GABOVICH, R.D., prof.; BUKHOVETS, V.I., kand.med.nauk; YERMAKOVA, N.A.

Phosphorus metabolism in long-term fluoride intoxication. Vrach. delo no.6:627-629 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PHOSPHOROUS METABOLISM) (FLUORINE--TOXICOLOGY)

L 1074-66 EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(1)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/
EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(c) WW/WH 5/0056/65/048/003/0845/0849

ACCESSION NR: AP5008742

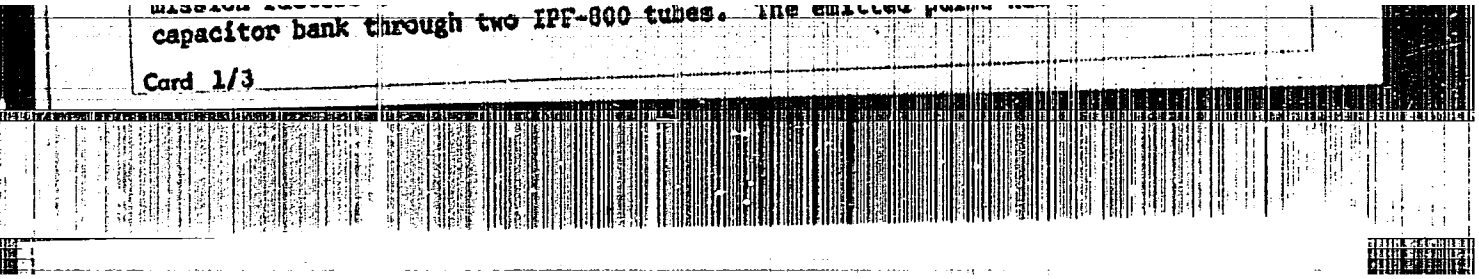
AUTHOR: Borodulin, V. I.; Yermakova, N. A.; Rivlin, L. A.; Shil'dyayev, V. S.

TITLE: Emission of single pulses of coherent light by a two-component medium with negative absorption

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 3, 1965, 845-849

TOPIC TAGS: coherent light, negative absorption, pulsed laser, ruby laser, air breakdown

ABSTRACT: Stimulated emission is studied in a medium containing two types of quantum emitters with identical energy transitions in a Fabry-Perot resonator. When the relationship between parameters reaches a certain value, this type of medium emits single pulses of light. The shape, amplitude, energy and duration of the pulses are theoretically determined. Emission of this type was experi-



Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 28Oct64
NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 01
OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: EC, OP

Card 2/3

L 10714-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5008742 ENCLOSURE: 01

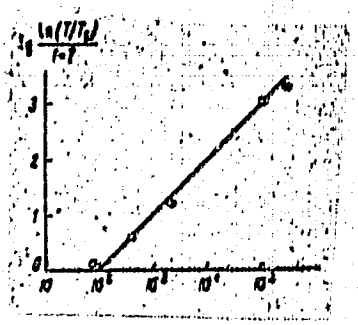


Fig. 1. Transmission factor of KS-19 glass as a function of the intensity of incident light (in W/cm^2).

Card 3/3

L 14628-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6002709 SCTB/IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/049/006/1718/1722
WG/WW/GG/WH

AUTHOR: Borodulin, V. I.; Yermakova, N. A.; Rivlin, L. A.; Tsvetkov, V. V.; Shil'dyayev, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonlinear negative absorption of resonance light in ruby and neodymium glass

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 6, 1965, 1718-1722

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, solid state laser, neodymium glass, laser pulsation, resonance absorption, light absorption

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experiment was to obtain a quantitative comparison of the calculated drop in the negative light absorption induced in a laser by a resonance signal, and the experimental drop observed in ruby and neodymium glass. The materials tested were a ruby sample with 90° orientation, 0.05% Cr ions, and bleached end surfaces, and glass with about 4% neodymium ions. The pumping was done with high-intensity flash lamps in both cases, and the input and output light pulses were recorded with photocells and an oscilloscope.

Card 1/2

L 14628-66
ACC NR: AP6002709

The results show that propagation of a monopulse from a laser and the distortion of the pulse waveform during the propagation cause negative absorption of the resonance light in ruby single crystals as well as in neodymium glass, and the degree of nonlinearity of the negative absorption and the distortion of the pulse waveform can be readily determined from the deviation of the oscillogram from a straight line. The agreement between theory and experiment is regarded as satisfactory. "The authors are grateful to N. Al'tshil', Yu. Romanov, V. Trukhan, and A. Uits for participating in the experiment." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005
ATD PRESS: 4198

Card 2/2 BC

BEREZKINA, L.G.; YERMAKOVA, N.I.; CHIZHIKOV, D.M.

Behavior of tin monoxide on heating. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.7:1760-1763 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YERMAKOVA, N. I.

PA 13/49T48

USSR/Medicine - Nervous System Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Leprosy

"Histopathology of the Peripheral Nervous System in Leprous Cases," N. I. Yermakova, Leprosy Sector, Inst of Malaria, Med Parasitol and Helminthol, Acad Med Sci USSR and Lab of Neuro-histology imeni D. I. Lavrent'yev, Inst of Normal and Path Morph, Acad Med Sci USSR, 13 pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" Vol X, No 4

Reports study of seven sections from 40 biopsies. In lepers, the bacilli are widely distributed along the peripheral nervous system. Describes degenerative and regenerative processes. Includes eight drawings. [illegible] 13/49T48

YERMAKOVA, N. I. Doc Med Sci

Dissertation: " Histopathology of the Peripheral Nervous System in Cases of Leprosy."
10/2/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

YERMAKOVA, N.I.

Histopathologic changes of the nerves and skin in tuberculoid leprosy and their relation to the development of causative agent in leprosy. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no. 5:45-52 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Of the Leprosy Sector (Head -- N. M. Belyayev), Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

YEFIMAKOVA, N. I.

Comparative histopathological studies of depigmented spots in leprosy. Vest. vener., Moskva no.2:17-22 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology (Director -- Prof. P. G. Sergiyev, Active Member AMS USSR).

1178. MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF THE CAUSAL ORGANISM OF LEPROSY (Russian text) - Ermakova N. I. - SBORN. NAUCH. RAB. PO LEPROL. I DERM. 1956, 7 (158-170)

Histological studies were made on leprous tissue from 6 cadavers and 69 patients with various forms of leprosy. By using several methods of staining not only acid-fast bacilli but also bacilli which were decolorized by acids were detected in the preparations. The non-acid-fast bacilli were found mostly in the early and in the recurrent leprous lesions. Polymorphism of the leprosy bacillus with a great number of non-acid-fast forms was especially noted in the peripheral nerves. The

author suggests that the young forms (polymorphic and non-acid-fast) change into mature forms (acid-fast and monomorphic). (S)

23841

27,1220 also 1565

S/020/61/138/002/024/024
B103/B220

AUTHORS: Polezhayev, L. V., Teplits, N. A., and Yermakova, N. I.

TITLE: Restoration of the regenerative power of the extremities of Axolotls, which had been suppressed by X-ray irradiation, by means of proteins, nucleic acids, and lyophile tissues

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 2, 1961, 477-480

TEXT: The aim of the paper was to clarify whether: 1) the regenerative power suppressed by exposure to X-rays is restored by the injections still to be mentioned, 2) the irradiation effect may be overcome by fresh homogenates of bloodforming organs. Axolotls of black and white breed were tested. They were narcotized in the water by means of ether and then exposed in the X-ray apparatus РУП-200 (RUP-200) to a dose of 7000 r (intensity of dose 636 r/min) for 11 min In case 1) the hind legs, the body being screened off, in case 2) the whole body (dose: 1000 r, intensity of dose 50 r/min) were irradiated. Case 1) 16 to 18 days after irradiation, both hind legs were amputated at the distal part of the tibia. 15 control animals received no further treatment. The remaining Axolotls

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S/020/61/138/002/024/024
B103/B220

were treated with injections of 1 ml of the preparation concerned as suspension or solution in 0.65 % physiologic sodium chloride solution for cold-blooded animals applied into the right hind leg or into the muscles of the back. The solvent for acid protein consisted of: KCl 1 g, NaCl 1 g, K_2HPO_4 5 g, H_2O 1000 ml. Case 2) The preparations were injected at the same places, but two days after irradiation. Production of the preparations in case 1): Lyophile tissues in test tubes were frozen at -78°C in a mixture of dry ice and alcohol anddried for 48 hr in the vacuum at -78° and at -10°C to room temperature: liver 2.5 g, spleen 1.0 g, thigh muscles 2.5 g, skin of rats (shaved and cleaned with alcohol) as well as red bone marrow of rabbits 0.3 g. The test tubes containing the dried tissue were sealed and a weighed portion was pulverized before use and mixed with 10.0 ml of the mentioned sodium chloride solution. Fractions of liver cell nuclei were prepared according to the modified method of Shovo (Ref. 2: G. P. Georgiyev et al., Biokhimiya, 25, 318, 1960), ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxy ribonucleic acid (DNA) according to the phenol method (Ref. 1); they were free of protein. The acid protein contained neither RNA nor DNA. Production of preparations in case 2):

23841
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B103/B220

Restoration of the regenerative power...

Tissues forthooming from liver and spleen of rabbits were pulverized in a mortar and injections of 1.0 ml were applied immediately to the experimental animals. These contained: raw substance of liver 0.1 g, of spleen and red bone marrow 0.03 g each. All preparations were injected for 7 days with daily single doses of: nuclei 0.013 g, DNA 0.002 g, RNA 0.003 g, liver protein 0.11 g, acid protein 0.01 g. The authors studied the modifications produced in the tissues by the above preparations. A regeneration of legs with 5 and 4 toes was regarded as typical, the formation of misshaped legs with 3 or 2 toes as atypical. The formation of conical protuberances, knolls or an uncomplicated cicatrization were considered as missing regeneration. The results are represented in Table 1. The authors state that in this case, contrary to their former experiments and due to inexplicable reasons, the regenerative power of the legs was not suppressed completely by 7000 r, although the difference between test and control was sometimes sufficiently evident. In the second part of the test (case 1), the legs of the control animals were amputated again. This time, the regenerative power was restored in 56.7 % of the cases spontaneously without any additional treatment, whereas after the first amputation 13.3 % of regenerations were found.

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The most effective means to restore the regenerative power of irradiated legs were found to be: after the first amputation: RNA, then proteins, and finally lyophile muscles; after the second amputation: proteins, RNA, lyophile muscles, and finally spleen. DNA, cell nuclei, and further preparations were ineffective. Thus, the authors conclude that RNA and proteins play a different role in the various stages of the restoration of the regenerative power. In case 2), no success was achieved. The animals grew thin, ate little, were taken ill with Saprolegnia, and finally perished after 1-1.5 months. Intensive degeneration of liver and spleen showed the typical symptoms of irradiation-disease. No differences were perceptible between the control and the experimental animals. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 10: M. G. Sevag, D. B. Zackmann, J. Smolenz. J. Biol. Chem., 124, 425 (1938).

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

BEREZKINA, L.G.; YERMAKOVA, N.I.; CHIZHIKOV, D.M.

Kinetics of the reduction of tin dioxide by carbon monoxide.
Kin. i kat. 5 no.5:815-822 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni Baykova.

ANTIPOV, B.V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M.; YERMAKOVA, N.M.; PERESTORONIN, S.A.; SMIRNOV, Ye.Ye.

Effect of cardioplegic substances and artificial blood circulation regimes on the restoration of heart activity after prolonged anemia. Grud. khir. 2 no.4:108-113 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Adres avtorov: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya, d.61/2, Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy klinicheskiy institut imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo.

(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)
(HEART FAILURE) (CARDIAC RESUSCITATION) (CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS)

KORCHAGIN, V.B.; YERMAKOVA, N.M.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

Iodometric method of determining 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Antibiotiki 7 no.5:449-453 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(IODOMETRY) (PENICILLANIC ACID)

BRUNS, B.P., YERMAKOVA, N.M., KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.

Physicochemical methods for the determination of antibiotics. Report No.4: Effect of mineral salts on the optic density of solutions during the colorimetric determination mannosidostreptomycin by the anthrone method [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:35-39 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN, related cpds.
mannosidostreptomycin, eff. of mineral salts on optic density of solution in colorimetric determ. by anthrone method (Rus))

YERMAKOVA, N.M.; BRUNS, B.P.

Determination of the transparency and coloring of crystalline penicillin solutions. Med.prom. 13 no.9:30-33 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.; BRUNS, B.P.; KORCHAGIN, V.B.

Investigation of the solubility of hydrochloride chlortetracycline in water. Med. prom. 14 no.9:51-53 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE)

ANTIPOV, B.V.; GAL'PERIN, Yu.M.; YERMAKOVA, N.M.; PERESTORONIN, S.A; SMIRNOV, Ye.Ye.

Restoration of cardiac activity after prolonged arrest and anemia of the heart in a surgically prepared experiment. Vest. khir. 85 no. 7:9-17 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(HEART FAILURE)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.

Blood loss replacement with heparinized blood containing protamine sulfate, citrated blood, and crystalloid solutions. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 6 no.3:37-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)
(PROTAMINES)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.

Simplified method for determining prothrombin time during the use of heparin. Lab. delo 7 no.3:8-10 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya nauchno-eksperimental'nogo otdela Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. P.M.Leonenko).
(PROTHROMBIN) (HEPARIN)

YERMAKOVA, N.M.; KORCHAGIN, V.B.; SAKULENKO, N.A.; SIDOROVA, A.I.

Physical and chemical methods for determining antibiotics. Report No.12: Comparison of physical and chemical methods in the determination of the antibiotic, erythromycin. Med. prom. 15 no.11:50-52 N '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ERYTHROMYCIN)

ANTIPOV, B. V.; YERMAKOVA, N. M.

Development of hemorrhage during the administration of heparin under experimental conditions. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.1:23-28 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S. B. Vaynberg [deceased]) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M. F. Vladimirskogo (dir. P. M. Leonenko)

(HEPARIN) (HEMORRHAGE)

ACC NR: AT6036558 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0162/0163

AUTHOR: Yegorov, P. I.; Dupik, V. S.; Yermakova, N. P.; Korotayev, M. M.; Kochina, Ye. N.; Mikhaylovskiy, G. P.; Neumyvakin, I. P.; Petrova, T. A.; Reutova, M. B.; Filatova, L. M.; Tsyganova, N. I.; Yakovleva, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of hypokinesia and homogenized food rations on the functional state of the human organism [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 162-163

TOPIC TAGS: isolation test, hypodynamia, human physiology, space physiology, cardiovascular system, space nutrition

ABSTRACT: For a period of 7 days, four specially chosen healthy subjects 21--29 years old lay flat in bed under conditions of limited isolation. Two of the subjects received a special ration of homogenized foods, while the other two received a ration identical in calorie content (2200 kcal) and chemical composition, but prepared by ordinary cooking methods. Water consumption was unlimited.

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In the course of the experiment, respiratory volume and vital capacity decreased in all subjects; the subjects receiving the special rations showed a more pronounced increase in oxygen consumption and consequently in basal metabolism level.

Cardiovascular system changes were seen in the EKG's of all subjects (decreased voltage of R and T peaks, bradycardia, and rotation of the axis to the right), and persisted more than 12 days after the experiment.

Hemodynamic studies using N. N. Savitskiy's method revealed a decrease in the speed of pulse wave propagation along arteries of the muscular type, and changes in peripheral resistance and blood minute volume. Disturbances of intranasal circulation were revealed by the rhinopneumometry method. These shifts in vascular tonus were more pronounced in the group receiving special food rations.

Following the experiment all the subjects exhibited orthostatic weakness, and in the two subjects receiving the special food ration, an active orthostatic test involving standing for 30 min induced collapse (on the 3rd and 23rd min of the test).

ACC NR: AT6036558

Pronounced functional shifts of a transient nature were noted in the gastrointestinal tract (diminished gastric secretion after the experiment in the group receiving special rations; and changes in protein, carbohydrate, and cholesterin metabolism, and impairment of the bilirubin-excretory function of the liver in all subjects).

After the experiment all subjects showed a weight loss of up to 3350 kg, although disturbances of kidney function took the form of decreased diuresis, decreased creatinine clearance, and impaired water excretion during water loading tests.

Changes in mineral metabolism during the experiment consisted of increases in the blood plasma levels of potassium and calcium in all subjects, and toward the end of the experiment, decreased chlorides in the 24-hr urine of the subjects receiving special rations.

Audiometry revealed neurodynamic disturbances of the functional state of the auditory analyzer (asymmetry and elevation of differential thresholds of sound intensity and height).

A change was noted in the level of the dark adaptation curve. A considerable increase in light sensitivity in the 60th min was noted in the subjects receiving ordinary food, and a lesser increase in the subjects receiving special rations. Analysis of nyctograms taken during the initial period of dark adaptation showed no substantial shifts. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

NEKRASHEVICH, I.G.; LABUDA, A.A.; PLASHCHINSKAYA, R.V.; YERMAKOVA, N.Ye.

Effect of "third" components by the method of scanning the luminescence spectrum with time. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.7:892-895 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Spectrum analysis)

NEKRASHEVICH, I.G.; LABUDA, A.A.; PLASHCHINSKAYA, R.V.; YERMAKOVA, N.Ye.

Study of the effect of third components by the method of temporal scanning of the emission spectrum. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.5: 551-555 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. V.I.Lenin Byelorussian State University, Minsk.
(Spectrum analysis)

L 25845-66

ACC NR: AR5018682 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/007/V005/V005

AUTHOR: Labudo, A.A; Nekrashevich, I.G.; Plashchinskaya, R.V.; Orakov, V.Ye.; Yermakova, N.Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring the temperature in a pulse discharge

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 7B20

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 434-441

TOPIC TAGS: [redacted], temperature instrument, optic method, temperature measurement, pulse discharge

TRANSLATION: The optical method for determining high temperatures in stationary sources with axial symmetry (by the Herman-Larens method) is extended to cover cases of pulse discharge. A device was prepared on which experimental research was conducted on the space and time distribution of temperature, taking into account the fact that the process was nonstationary. An earlier deduction regarding the zonal character of excitation and of identifying various spectral lines was

MIKEYEV, P.A., insh.; GUREVICH, Ye.S., insh.; SHINKA, V.Ya., insh.; BUKHTER, Ye.Z., insh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.S., insh.; IL'INA, N.I., insh.; GLUKHOV, V.V., insh.; GOGOLINA, T.V., insh.; KHOTKOV, V.N., insh.; STASHIN, Ye.A., insh.; KUSHNER, A.P., insh.; YERMAKOVA, P.I., insh.; PAVLOV, R.V., insh., red.; KASPEROVICH, N.S., [illegible]izd-va; UVAROVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of refrigeration equipment] Katalog kholodil'nogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 186 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya. 2. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for all except Kasperovich, Uvarova).
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Catalogs)

KOVNATSKIY, M.A.; GORN, L.Ye.; GRODZENCHIK, N.A.; [redacted]; KONIKOVA, G.S.; KORNIGS, A.I.; KUZNETSOVA, M.V.; [illegible]'NIKOVA, L.M.

Silicosis, etiology, pathogenesis, and clinical aspects. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.8:28-32 Aug 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Clinical Department of Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases.

KOZIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Hydrothermal regime in the storage of vegetable oils under plant conditions. Masl.-zhir.prom. 27 no.1:5-7 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Oils and fats—Storage)

KOZIN, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Catalytic action of the residues of oxidized oil. Maśl.-zhir. prom. 27 no. 2:12-13 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Oils and fats) (Catalysts)

KOZIN, N.I.; doktor tekhn.nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Rapid method for determining the keeping quality of sunflower seed oil. Maslo-zhir.prom. 27 no.5:20-22 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Sunflower seed oil)

KOZLOVA, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YERMAKOVA, P.M., inzh.

Changes in the acid and peroxide number of oil during prolonged storage. Masl.-zhir. prom. 28 no.10:20-21 O '62. (MIRA 16:12)

YERMAKOVA, S.K.

LYUBARSKIY, G.D.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.

The effect of adsorption characteristics on the efficiency of chromium-aluminum catalysts in the dehydrogenation of hydrocarbons [with summary in English]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 31 no.9:2052-2060 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Dehydrogenation) (Hydrocarbons)

28294 S/076/61/035/010/013/015
B106/B110

11.6100

AUTHORS: Yermakova, S. K., Cherednichenko, V. M., and Pshezhetskiy, S. Ya.

TITLE: Reaction kinetics and inflammation of nitrogen dioxide with n-butane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1961, 2352-2357

TEXT: The authors studied the reaction kinetics and the inflammation in the system NO_2 - n-butane, since the kinetics of reactions of NO_2 with higher hydrocarbons had not yet been studied. Fig. 1 shows the experimental arrangement used. The measurements were carried out statically. The reaction rates were measured both photometrically on the basis of the decrease in NO_2 concentration, and on the basis of pressure changes in the system. The kinetic measurements were made at temperatures of 250 - 450°C and pressures of 8-35 mm Hg, and the limits of inflammation were determined at 375 - 525°C and 20 - 170 mm Hg. The reaction of NO_2 with n-butane was found to be of the order of 0.7 with respect to butane, which resulted

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Reaction kinetics and...

from the dependence of the reaction rate on the partial pressure of butane at 300°C. The order with respect to NO_2 is approximately 1.4. The over-all reaction order is about 2.1, and does not change even on transition to temperatures of 400 - 450°C. When measuring the temperature dependence of the reaction rate, an MPO-2 (MPO-2) galvanometer oscilloscope had to be used at 400 - 450°C for measuring the photocurrent, as the high reaction rate did not permit a visual measurement in the initial stage of the reaction. Fig. 4 shows the temperature dependence of the reaction rate. From the ascent of the straight line in this diagram, the activation energy of the reaction was determined to be 30 kcal/mole. Therefore, one obtains the following kinetic equation for the reaction of NO_2 with n-butane: $w = k_o \exp(-3.0 \cdot 10^4/RT)(C_4H_{10})^{0.7}(NO_2)^{1.4}$ (1). A particular feature of the reaction studied is the monotone increase in pressure during the reaction. It is assumed nowadays that the primary event of the reaction is the formation of a radical: $C_4H_{10} + NO_2 = C_4H_9^{\cdot} + HNO_2$; ($\Delta H \approx 14$ kcal/mole) (2). Subsequently, either a nitroalkane or an alkyl nitrite is formed from this radical with NO_2. Both possibilities are

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almost equally probable (Ref. 6: T. V. Fedorova, A. P. Ballod, A. V. Topchiyev i V. Ya. Shtern, Dokl. AN SSSR, 123, No. 5, 1958). The thermal stabilities of nitroalkanes and alkyl nitrites differ very much, as the decomposition of the former is characterized by much higher activation energies (39 - 53 kcal/mole) and lower values of the pre-exponential factor than the decomposition of the latter (36-38 cal/mole, $1.8 \cdot 10^{13} - 3 \cdot 10^{14}$)(Ref. 11: see below). Under the present experimental conditions, nitroalkanes accumulate in the initial stages of the reaction, while the alkyl nitrites decompose to form gaseous products. This is probably the cause of the pressure increase from the beginning of the process. Fig. 5 illustrates the measurement of the inflammation limits for mixtures of the composition C_4H_{10} + 6.5 NO_2. Assuming that the inflammation be a thermal explosion, the effective activation energy of the reaction which gives rise to inflammation was calculated to be 28 kcal/mole. This value is close to that obtained for the slow reaction of NO_2 with n-butane (30 kcal/mole). This fact and the above-mentioned constancy of the over-all reaction order with an increase in temperature suggest that the critical conditions of inflammation obey the kinetic laws of the slow

reaction. Two papers by A. B. Gagarina and N. M. Emanuel' are mentioned (Ref. 7: Zh. fiz. khimii, 33, 1641, 1959; Ref. 8: Zh. fiz. khimii, 33, 1872, 1959). There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references: 7 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: W. A. Rosser, H. Wise, J. Chem. Phys., 26, 571, 1957; Ref. 11: E. W. R. Steacie, Atomic and free radical reactions, N. Y., 1956; P. Gray, Proc. Roy. Soc., A221, 462, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1960

Card 4/6

MAZITOVA, F.N.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.; VIROBYANTS, R.A.

Analysis of gaseous hydrocarbons by adsorption chromatography on aluminum oxide. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.4:66-69 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, g. Kazan'.
(Hydrocarbons) (Gas chromatography)

MAZITOVA, F.N.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.

Use of siloxane oil as a stationary phase for gas-liquid chromatography of $C_2 - C_6$ hydrocarbons. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.6:64-65 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Hydrocarbons)
(Chromatographic analysis)

MAZITOVA, F.N.; VIROBYANTS, R.A.; YERMAKOVA, S.K.

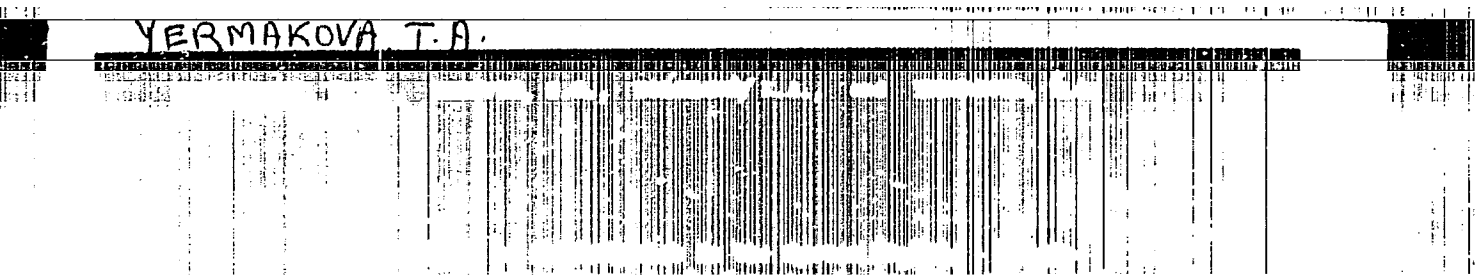
Analysis of light petroleum hydrocarbons by means of gas-liquid chromatography. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1546-1550 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.
(Hydrocarbons) (Gas chromatography)

- YERMAKOVA, T.A.

CHERNOIVANNIK, A.Ya.; YERMAKOVA, T.A.

Automatic continuous production line for making chocolate candy mass. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.1:50-51 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Confectionery--Appliances, utensils, etc.)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962810009-5"

YERMAKOV, T.A.

BOL'SHAKOV, K.A.; KOROVIN, S.S.; PLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.; YERMAKOVA, T.A.

Solubility analysis of $UO_2C_2O_4$--$H_2C_2O_4$--H_2O systems. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.1:222-228 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Uranyl oxalate) (Oxalic acid) (Systems (Chemistry))

L 44416-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6019824 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0342/66/000/002/0049/0051

AUTHOR: Semenova, L. A., (Senior Research Associate); Yermakova, T. D., (Engineer); Pankov, V. A. (Physician)

ORG: [Semenova] KNIITP; [Yermakova; Pankov] NIEKhAiI

TITLE: Nonwoven textiles for medical use

SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1966, 49-51

TOPIC TAGS: medical supply, medical research facility, dressing fabric

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the use of nonwoven textiles for medical purposes. The properties of nonwoven textiles made from chlorine fiber and the tests made with samples produced are described in detail. The authors indicate that exhaustive clinical tests are needed before the problem of their further use is decided. The authors also describe the properties of nonwoven materials made from a blend of natural and chemical fibers for bandages, contoured dressings and

Card 1/2 UDC: 677.066:61.001.5

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ACC NR: AP6019824

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sterile gauze. The samples produced were successfully used to treat festering wounds and burns. The tests showed these samples to be superior to existing dressing materials in uniformity of thickness, convenience of use, high hygroscopicity, and fluffiness. The fabrics were developed at the Kalinin Scientific Research Institute for the Textile Industry and tested at the Moscow Institute for Experimental Surgical Equipment. The authors note that the following persons participated in the preparation of this work: M. A. Zenchenko; Z. N. Petzyna; F. A. Klimenkova; N. N. Kuz'mina (KNIITP); and M. G. Smirnova, (NIIEKhAiI). [GE]

SUB CODE: 06, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

SOV/136-59-6-10/24

AUTHORS: Suchkov, A.B., Borok, B.A., Yermakova, T.N., Rodnyy, M.I. and Boldina, L.D.

TITLE: On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts, Using Soluble Anodes (Nekotoryye voprosy polucheniya titana elektrolizom rasplavlennykh sred s ispol'zovaniyem rastvorimykh anodov)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 6, pp 57-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Any titanium compound possessing electronic conductivity can be used as soluble anode. The authors used titanium nitrides and carbides and hydrogen-containing, oxygenous and inter-metallic compounds of titanium, as well as titanium-base alloys for their experiments. These were carried out in a large laboratory plant with a maximum current supply of 1000 A. The electrolysis cell is shown diagrammatically in the figure, p 57 (1 - bath; 2 - lid; 3 - cell; 4 - anode lead; 5 - cathode lead; 6 - syphon). The entire apparatus was made of stainless steel. Compact anodes, made by powder metallurgical methods were used. These were fixed into position and connected up and a mixture of dry NaCl and KCl (1:1) was charged into the bath.

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On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts By Using Soluble Anodes

Any residual moisture and occluded gases were removed by melting. A second (electrolytic) purification was carried out, in the course of which the electrolyte was saturated with titanium by means of an auxiliary cathode, and then electrolysis with a working cathode was carried out. All operations were carried out in a stream of dry, purified argon. All the experiments were performed at a temperature of 760°C and in each case the quantity of electricity was the same (1500 A hours). The following were analyzed: the cathode powder obtained on working with the auxiliary cathode; three layers of the cathode deposit (internal, middle and outer); three layers of anode slime; the electrolyte and the removed products. The results of experiments with Ti-Fe, Ti-Al, Ti-Si and Ti-Nb alloys are shown in Table 1. At present the authors are engaged on the study of binary alloys of Ti and Ni, Ca and similar metals, and Mn. Preliminary experiments have shown that the behaviour of Ni is

On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts by Using Soluble Anodes

analogous to that of Fe; Ca and like metals dissolve off the anode preferentially to titanium but are not deposited at the cathode. If Mn is present in the anode, the latter is soluble only if its oxygen content is extremely small. Dean's findings regarding the sharp drop in the solubility of titanium in the presence of oxygen have been confirmed. The results obtained for anode material containing 0.3% O_2 are shown in Table 2. Preliminary experiments with multi-constituent alloys have led to the conclusion that most metals change the anodic solution process of titanium, as known for binary alloys, very little. This should enable electrolytic refining of preliminarily reduced titanium raw materials (slag and concentrates) to be used as a general method for producing titanium. In order to verify this assumption, the authors carried out a series of experiments using calcium hydride as reducing agent. The experiments were carried out in an apparatus consisting of a cylinder containing argon, and a container and lid made from stainless steel. The sinter

On the Production of Titanium by Electrolysis of Molten Salts by Using Soluble Anodes

obtained as the result of reduction was rapidly broken up and treated in a mixer, first with water, then with 1% HCl solution until the CaO had fully dissolved. The pulp was filtered off and the powder washed with water and alcohol, and after drying was studied chemically and metallographically. In the experiments the basic following parameters were varied: temperature, proportion of reagents, duration and fineness of mixture. It was found that reduction proceeds satisfactorily when the mixture is ground to a fineness of 0.147 mm or less. The optimum processing conditions are (a) for slag - 1100°C, 2 hours, 1.8 - 2.0 kg CaH_2/kg Ti; (b) for concentrates - 1200°C, 2 hours, 2.2 - 2.4 kg CaH_2/kg Ti. Thereby, 85 to 95% Ti contained in the original materials is extracted as a solid solution (see Table 4). The material thus obtained was compacted into anodes and electrolytically refined. The results of such refining of slag and concentrates are identical and are shown in Table 5. There are 5 tables and 1 figure.

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S/598/61/000/006/024/034
D245/D303

AUTHORS: Suchkov, A.B., Borok, B.A., and Yermakova, T.N.

TITLE: Electro-refining of titanium-based alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. no. 6, 1961. Metallotermiya i elektrokhimiya titana, 180 - 184

TEXT: Electrolytic refining of Ti alloys to yield pure Ti was studied in experiments carried out by the authors in a steel reactor at 800 - 950°C, the alloy filings being pulverized to a size of 10 - 20 mm and refined in batches of 1 1/2 - 2 kg. A direct relation between the purity of refined Ti and anode current density was observed. Using a Ti - 5 % Al alloy, the Al content in the cathode deposit was less than 0.05 % for a current density of 0.1 amp/cm^2 as compared with 1.50 % for 0.4 amp/cm^2 and 2.80 % for 1.2 amp/cm^2. Separation of Ti from V proved more difficult and could no be accomplished in a single electrolysis. In all alloy types studied the O, N and C contents were reduced to 0.06, 0.015 and 0.015 % respectively. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4009843

S/0149/63/000/006/0096/0102

AUTHORS: Meyerson, G. A.; Suchkov, A. B.; Olesov, Yu. G.; Yermakova, T. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the conditions for obtaining the lowest chlorides of titanium and zirconium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1963, 96-102

TOPIC TAGS: titanium chloride, zirconium chloride, electrolytic refining, titanium refining, zirconium refining

ABSTRACT: Two methods for obtaining the lowest chlorides of titanium and zirconium for electrorefining were investigated: a) displacement of the iron by Ti or Zr in the solution NaCl + $FeCl_2$ forming the low chlorides; b) anode dissolving of Zr in the same solution. In the first method Ti or Zr powder (with traces of Si, Fe, Al, and Ca) was added to a mixture of NaCl and $FeCl_2$ (at 850C), held at this temperature for some time, and quickly chilled. The Ti and Zr contents were then determined. It was found that after 30 minutes at 850C the Ti content in the solution was 5.56%. In the second method bricks of Zr powder were used as the anode material and 100 amp-hrs of electricity were passed through the solution (at 850C). The deposits on the cathode were tested for Zr content. It was found

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009843

that the yield of the lower Zr chlorides was 43.7% at a cathode current of 4.5 amp/cm^2 (for a pure NaCl electrolyte). Addition of $FeCl_2$ to the electrolyte raised the yield to 86.9% at the same current. Orig. art. has: 7 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov. Kafedra metallurgii redkikh metallov i metalloкeramiki (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Department of Rare Metals and Metalloceramics)

SUBMITTED: 06Jun63 DATE ACQ: 07Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

YERMAKOVA, T. F.

YERMAKOVA, T. F.- "Study of Processes of Fabrication of Chocolate Mass so as to Reduce the Length of the Cycle." Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry, Moscow 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

YERMAKOVA, T.P.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.Ye.

Experimental mass production line for the processing of chocolate candy. Ref. nauch. rab. VKNII no.1:96-98 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Chocolate)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.

YERMAKOVA, T.P.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.Ye.; KOKASHINSKIY, G.R.

Mechanized production line for confectionery chocolate. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.5:22-23 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Chocolate)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.; SHKLOVSKAYA, A.Ye.; KOKASHINSKIY, G.R.

Automatic continuous method for the production of bulk chocolate. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.9:12-16 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konditerskoy promyshlennosti (for Yermakova i Shklovskaya). 2. Moskovskaya konditerskaya fabrika "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Kokashinskiy).
(Chocolate)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.

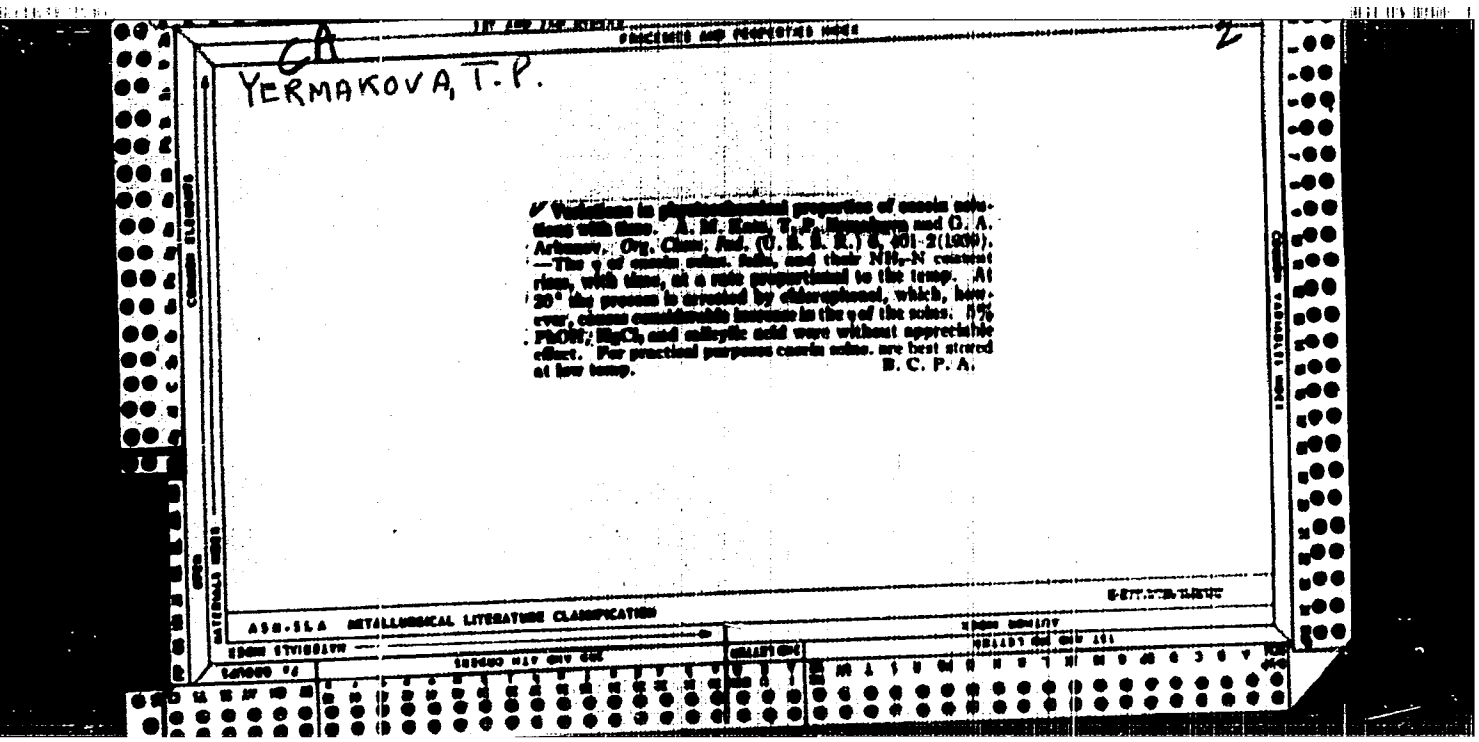
Comparative testing of methods of preparing chocolate and cocoa powder. Trudy VKNII no.14:3-19 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Chocolate) (Cocoa)

FURSOVA, N.V.; YERMAKOVA, T.P.

Investigating the changes occurring in protein substances during the processing of cacao beans and their effect on the quality of cocoa powder. Trudy VKNII no.16:43-50 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cocoa)

YERMAKOVA, T.P.

Method of determining the fractional composition of chocolate, cocoa powder and grated cocoa. Trudy VKNII no.16:85-92 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cocoa) (Sedimentation analysis)



RYABCHUN, Petr Il'ich; YERMAKOVA, T.P., red.; DRANNIKOVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Historical triumphs of the Soviet people; teachers' manual] Istoricheskie savoevaniia sovetskogo naroda; posobie dlia uchitelia. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 13:8)

(Russia--Economic conditions)

BRITOV, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich; YERMAKOVA, T.P., red.; TSYPPO, R.V., tekhn. red.

[Birth of the Red Army] Rozhdenie Krasnoi Armii. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 278 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Russia--Army)

GORCHAKOVSKAYA, N.N.; YERMAKOVA, T.Ye., redaktor; BOKHOVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Spring and summer tick-borne encephalitis] Vesenne-letnii kleshchevoi entsefalit. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 31 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Brain--Inflammation)

LUZINA, A.G.; YERMAKOVA, T.Ye., redaktor; GLUKHOVTSOVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[How to prevent infection from ascarids] Kak predupredit' zarazhenie askaridami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 21 p. (Ascarids and ascariasis) (MLRA 7:8)

YERMAKOVA, V.

ERMAKOVA, V. Efficiency in the feeding of domestic animals and poultry.
p. 30. Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1956 KOOPERTIVNO ZEMEDELIE. Sofiia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G. V., Neshpor, V. S., Yermakova, Y. A. 78-3-4-7/38

TITLE: Investigations of the Properties of the Alloys of the System Niobium-Silicon (Issledovaniye svoystv splavov sistemy niobiy-kremniy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 4, pp. 868-878 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phase composition of the alloys in the system niobium--silicon in concentrations of from 0 to 100 atom% was investigated by radiographic and metallographic methods. Three intermediate compounds were found:

1.-Nb_4Si with hexagonal lattice with the following parameter: a = 3,59 Å, c = 4,46 Å.

2.-Nb_5Si_3 in three modifications, tetragonal α- and β-modifications with parameters a = 6,56 Å and c = 11,86 Å and a = 10,00 Å and c = 5,07 Å, an hexagonal γ-modification with parameters a = 7,52 Å and c = 5,24 Å.

3.-$NbSi_2$ with hexagonal structure a = 4,78 Å and c = 6,56 Å.

The melting points of some alloys were investigated. It was found on this occasion that the compound Nb_4Si has a congruent melting point.

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Investigations of the Properties of the Alloys of the System Niobium-Silicon. 78-3-4-7/38

The investigations of the electric conductivity of the alloys of niobium and silicon have three specific points in the phase diagram at 20, 37,5 and 66,6 atom% silicon..
Also the stability of the alloys against oxidation in air at 1000°C was investigated. The alloys are not resistant to corrosion.
Based on the investigations carried out as well as on the analyses of the alloys the phase diagrams of niobium and silicon were constructed.
There are 11 figures, 5 tables, and 18 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsialnykh splavov Akademii nauk USSR (Institute for Metallocerамics and Special Alloys, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

Card 2/2

USSR

YERMAKOVA, V.A. (Moskva)

Morphological changes in the heart of the fetus arising under the influence of a number of injurious factors acting during the time of pregnancy. Arkh.pat. 24 no.5:63-68 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya po izucheniyu razvitiya mozga i psikhonevrologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. B.N. Klosovskiy) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin).
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (HEART--DISEASES) (FETUS)

YERMAKOVA, V.A.

Fast method of determining the quality of plugging cement. TSement 29 no.4:20 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSementnyy zavod "Komsomolets".

PROKOF'YEV, V.A.; YERMAKOVA, V.I.

Boron content in the shells of Paleozoic brachiopods. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1170-1173 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Boron) (Brachiopoda, Fossil)

GRINEV, A.N.; YERMAKOVA, V.N.; TERENT'YEV, A.P.

Quinones. Part 38: New condensation product of p-benzoquinone with N-methyl-β-aminocrotonic ester. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.6:1948-1951 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Benzoquinone) (Crotonic acid)

Ermakova, V. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1678

Author: Mayorova, T. I., and Ermakova, V. A.

Institution: None

Title: A Rapid Method for the Determination of Hydraulic Additives and Gypsum in Cement Using One Sample

Original Periodical: Tsement, 1956, No 2, 29-30

Abstract: A 0.25 gms sample of finely ground cement is wetted with a small amount of distilled water and refluxed for 5 minutes after the addition of 10 ml of 1 N HCl (until the clinker dissolves). Next, 5 ml of $BaCrO_4$ (~10% solution) are added, and the contents of the flask refluxed again for 5 minutes. After titration with 0.25 N NaOH to a phenolphthalein endpoint, when a faint green turbidity is observed in the solution, the hydraulic additives and gypsum are estimated by the amount of precipitate formed. The contents of the flask are

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USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1678

Abstract: cooled, diluted to 100 ml, and stirred; and the determination of the gypsum is carried out by the volumetric chromate method.

Card 2/2

20-117-5-53/54

AUTHOR: Yermakova, V. A.

TITLE: The Development of Cardiac Muscle Tissue of Human Embryos, Transplanted in Place of a Skeletal Muscle (Razvitiye serdechno-myshechnoy tkani plodov cheloveka, peresazhennoy na mesto skeletnoy myshtsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 5, pp. 914 - 916 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the mode of the self-renewal of the cardiac muscle tissue cannot be considered as satisfactory. This caused the common conception of the lack of a physiological regeneration and of the inability of this tissue to a reparative regeneration (references 2, 3). In this paper the author solved the task to study the development of the mentioned tissue in transplantations in place of a completely removed skeletal muscle (musculus biceps) of a chick. Hearts of two months old embryos, pulsating 5 and 6 months old hearts and the heart of a 9 months old embryo, 4 hours after the clinical death, were transplanted. The male chicks were killed 1 - 6, 8 - 10, and 13 and 14 days later. In the first two days the development is characterized by destructive processes. Later alterations of the graft finally led to the regeneration of cell structures of the myoblastic type. Approximatively 14 days after the

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20-117-5-53/54

The Development of Cardiac Muscle Tissue of Human Embryos, Transplanted in Place of a Skeletal Muscle

graft which is only a thin membrane is completely resorbed as a tissue foreign to the chick organism. Final conclusions: 1) In the transplantation of the human heart (upper part of the heart of an embryo) in the chick organism in place of a completely removed musculus biceps myoblastic cells of the heart are formed in the graft. 2) The existence of a cellulous myoblastic stage, even of a very short duration, can be important for the question of the regeneration properties of the cardiac muscle tissue. There are 4 figures, and 12 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov AS USSR (Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: July 23, 1957, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 23, 1957

Card 2/2

YERMAKOVA, V.A.

Effect of various injurious factors on the development of the fetal heart. Arkh. pat. 23 no. 1:46-50 '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(HEART—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (THYROID GLAND)
(DIABETES) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GRIGOR'YANTS, A.N., kand. med. nauk; YERMAKOVA, V.A.

Functional liver insufficiency and macrocytosis of erythrocytes in hypertension. Sovet. med. 27 no.6:92-96 Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (direktor- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.