

New thermal setup for phase...

S/076/62/036/001/011/017
B124/B110

parts are insulated with a thick asbestos cord layer. Test sample 10 and standard 11 are contained in a sealed quartz plug connected to the measuring quartz tubes. Temperature control and programming are schematically illustrated in Fig. 3. Phase transitions in NH_4NO_3 and NH_4Cl were dilatometrically studied using this device; the respective dilatograms are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The results agree well with those obtained by other methods. Ye. V. Mashintsev and V. M. Neymark are thanked for assistance. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 6 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P. W. Bridgman, Phys. Rev., 38, 132, 1931. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro TsUS AN SSSR (Central Design Office TsUS AS USSR). Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1960

Card 2/8₂

L 10065-67 EWP(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
 ACC NR: AP6029939 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0100/0100

INVENTORS: Neymark, V. N.; Otchenashenko, I. M.; Yermilov, M. K.; Yegorov, B. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A linear microdilatometer. Class 42, No. 184486 [announced by Central Construction Bureau of Unique Equipment AN SSSR (Tsentralkhoye konstruktorskoye byuro unikal'nogo priborostroyeniya AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 100

TOPIC TAGS: thermal expansion, phase transition, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a linear microdilatometer for measuring thermal expansion and for studying phase transitions of solid and high ductility materials. The microdilatometer contains a quartz tube with a quartz push-rod mounted upon it. One end of the quartz push-rod adjoins the surface of the specimen and the other end adjoins the deformation detector or mechanotron. The microdilatometer also has a quartz tube with a calibrated specimen for the differential-thermal analysis, a thermal unit with a programmed temperature regulation, a system for establishing a vacuum for the specimen, and a recording instrument. The design provides automatic and remote adjustment of the push-rod on the specimen and for setting of the measurement system to zero before the start of the measurement and

UDC: 531.71:082.6

Cord 1/2

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during the measurement process. A micrometer screw mechanism which adjusts the push-rod to the specimen is connected with a reversible electric motor. The motor is connected to the output of the mechanotron which is included as the zero-unit in the following system. To compensate for the pressure caused by the measurement force of the linear motion detector and the weight of the push rod, the push-rod is fastened to a link when a specimen is used for studying high ductility materials. This link is suspended on two flat springs with an eccentric regulator.

SUB CODE: 14, 20/

SUBM DATE: 29Dec64

KLEMENT'YEV, N.M.; YERMILOV, N.N.

Bevel-gear cam mechanism. Mashinostroitel' no. 5:27 My '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

YERMILOV, N.S., otv. za vypusk

[Schedule of suburban trains; Moscow-Maloyaroslavets, Moscow-Kiev Railroad; summer 1959] Raspisanie dvizheniya prigorodnykh poezdov Moskva-Maloiaroslavets Mosk.-Kievskoi zh.d.; leto 1959 goda. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Moscow region--Railroads--Timetables)

YERMILOV, P.

Constructive industrial teams. Sev. profsoiuzy 7 no.12:45-46
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Predsedatel' savkoma vagonostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Yegorova,
Leningrad.

(Inventions, Employees'

YERMILOV, P.I.

Investigation of the dispersity of lead oxide. Lakokras. mat. i
ikh prim. no.5:43-46 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Lead oxide)

YERMILOV, P.I.

"Chemistry and technology of pigments" by E.F.Belen'kii [deceased],
I.V.Riskin. Reviewed by P.I.Ermilov. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim.
no.2 #87-88 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Pigments) (Belen'kii, E.F.) (Riskin, I.V.)

YERMILOV, P.I.

Micelle structure in solutions of the polyethylene glycol ethers
of tri-tert-butylphenol. Koll. zhur. 27 no.1:42-45 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskij institut.

CA

[illegible]

Why?

442.064 (H) LINGUISTICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

4-87572-2072

VERMILOV, P. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Carbon black

FD-971

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 14/19

Authors : Yermilov, P. I., Polyakov, Z. N., Syschikov, L. I.

Title : The temperature of spontaneous ignition of carbon black

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 7, 435-436 (51-52), Oct-Nov 1954

Abstract : Determined the temperature of spontaneous ignition of 8 grades of carbon black in dry air, moist air, and dry oxygen and list the data obtained. Five references, all USSR, all since 1940. One table.

SOV/137-57-1-528

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yermilov, P. I.

TITLE: On the Pickup of Lead Dust From the Air Flow by the Wet Method
(Ob ulavlivanii svintsovoy pyli iz vozdušnogo potoka mokrym
spособom)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, Vol 1, pp 111-128

ABSTRACT: The authors established that gases purified in electrostatic precipitators contain 1 - 2.2 g/m³ dust, mainly Pb oxides. When dust is being picked up in wet chambers by heavy spraying the gases discharged into the atmosphere contain 0.1 - 0.3 g/m³ PbO. The wet pickup of Pb dust is incomplete because the very small particle size of the latter leads to adsorption of gases, mainly O₂, which impedes the wetting of dust particles. The use of foaming wetting agents of the DB and OP-10 types in concentrations 100% in excess of the concentrations corresponding to a minimum surface tension (0.15 and 0.3%, respectively) brings about an instantaneous expulsion of adsorbed gas, a complete wetting of the dust particles, and the retention of 99.7 - 99.9% of the dust. The addition of a small

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On the Pickup of Lead Dust From the Air Flow by the Wet Method

amount of $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ to the wetting-agent solutions affords a 50 - 75% reduction in their consumption while retaining the same efficiency. For dust pickup with the use of wetting agents, the author recommends film-type apparatus. When the surface tension of the spraying liquid is 27 - 30 erg/cm² the velocity of the flowing gas should not exceed the value corresponding to a Reynolds number of 4800 - 4900; otherwise the movement of gases becomes turbulent causing the rupture of the film and a foaming up of the solution.

B. 2.

Card 2/2

~~Be~~ Yermilov P.I.

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18480

Author : P.I. Yermilov.

Inst : Yaroslavl Technological Institute.

Title : Influence of Superficially Active Substances on
Dissolution Speed of Lead Oxide.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnolog. in-ta, 1956, 1, 131-134

Abstract : The kinetics of dissolution of polydispersed PbO .
(Barton's litharge) in 20% CH₃COOH and in the solution
of Pb(CH₃COOH)₂ (50 g/l) in presence of 0.05 and 0.1%

of the non-ionogenic wetting agent "DB" or 0.5% sulfite-
alcohol slops was studied. It is shown that the appli-
cation of these superficially active substances accelera-
tes the process of dissolution several times.

Card 1/1

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VERMILOV, P.I.

Automatic sampling apparatus including a filter. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:
611-612 '56. (MLA 9:8)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Chemical apparatus)

Yermilov, P.I.

5(1)

PHASE I WORK EXPLANATION 304/2847

Tarakanov, V. V. Tarakanovskiy Institut

Chernysheva, N. N. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

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Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Works, Vol. 2)

5(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2122

Yermilov, Petr Ivanovich

Khimiya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR (Chemistry in the National Economy of the USSR) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniy," 1959. 31 p.
(Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya IV, 1959, no. 11)
47,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy.

Ed.: I. B. Paynboym; Tech. Ed.: L. Ye. Atroshchenko

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the general reader interested in the role chemistry plays in the national economy.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the increased use of chemical processes in various branches of the national economy. He claims that the present chemical production in the USSR is 112 times greater than

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Chemistry (Cont.)

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that of 1913. It is expected that the volume of chemical production in the USSR will increase threefold in the period 1959-1965. No personalities are mentioned. No references are given.

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| Chemical Processing in Agriculture | 23 |
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| Chemistry (Cont.) | SOV/2122 |
| Chemistry in Forestry | 28 |
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| AVAILABLE: Library of Congress | |

Card 3/3

TM/dfh
8-24-59

YERMILOV, P. I.

"Studies into the Dependence of the Efficiency of Alkylphenol Polyethyleneglycol Ether Solutions on their Structure."

report presented at the Section on Colloid Chemistry, VIII Mendeleev Conference of General and Applied Chemistry, Moscow, 16-23 March 1959.
(Koll. Zhur. v. 21, No. 4, pp. 509-511)

5(1)

AUTHOR:

Yermilov, P. I.

SOV/53-2-1-24/25

TITLE:

Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Gases. (Primeneniye neionogennykh
smachivayushchikh veshchestv dlya ochistki gazov ot
pyli)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 134-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Wet dust removal is cheap and efficient. Particles of a size
of less than 5 micra are easily collected, irrespective of
their capability of being wetted. Particles of less than 2
micra offer some difficulties which rapidly increase with
decreasing size (Ref 1). The above-mentioned surface-active
substances of the type of polyethylene glycol ether of alkyl
phenols are successfully used in the mining- and coal industry
as an addition to spray water. (Ref 3). In this article the
author studied the dependence of the structure of the
afore-mentioned wetting substances on the efficiency of air
purification from highly disperse lead oxide dust (particle
size 0.6 micron, Ref 4). The authors tested solutions of
oxyethylated octyl-phenols and tertiary butyl phenols of

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Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Cases.

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different structure. Besides the industrially produced wetting agents OP-7, OP-10, and DB from the same technical alkyl phenol a series of preparations was produced which were oxyethylated in different degrees: OP-15, OP-25, and OP-45.8. A second series of synthesized wetting agents possessed a different number of tertiary butyl groups in the hydrophobic part of the molecule. For the oxyethylation the author used p-tert-butyl phenol and 2,4,6-tert-butyl phenol. The oxyethylation itself was performed with 98.5 % ethylene oxide (containing 0.8 % acetaldehyde and 0.4 % humidity). 3% NaOH was introduced as a catalyst and not neutralized after the reaction. Volatile products were distilled off for four hours at 150°. Table 1 shows the characteristic features of the wetting substances enumerated in the title. The surface activity of oxyethylated octyl phenols is reduced with increasing number of the polyether groups, in the case of tertiary butyl phenols it is intensified with increasing number of tertiary butyl groups. Table 2 shows the effect of hydrodynamic conditions in dust removal exercised by

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Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Gases

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0.15% solution of the wetting substance at 20° under various conditions of phase contact. The experimental apparatus is illustrated in figure 1. On the basis of the results (Table 3, Figs 2, 3) the author arrives at the following conclusions: (1) The amount of surface tension of the wetting solutions is not characteristic of their effect of dust removal. (2) It is determined by the formation kinetics of the adsorption layer, by their stability under dynamic conditions as well as by the structure of the hydrophobic part of the molecule. (3) The afore-mentioned kinetics of formation depends on the structure of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic part of the molecule, on the concentration of the surface-active substance in the solution, as well as on the degree of its hydration. (4) The successful application of surface-active substances to dust removal depends also on the hydrodynamic conditions. (5) On the strength of this assumption concerning the mechanism of dust removal the author suggested a new highly efficient preparation - TB (Ref 17). (6) By use of non-ionic preparations a higher degree of the purification of gas from highly disperse dust

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Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Gases

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is attained with a smaller amount of energy consumption.
There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 17 references, 11 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut; Kafedra obshchey
khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Yaroslavl' Institute of Technology,
Chair of General Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1957

Card 4/4

YERMILOV, P. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Application of solutions of polyethyleneglycol esters of alkylphenols for the control of lead oxide powder." Moscow-Yaroslavl', 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology Inst im D. I. Mendel-eyev); 120 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text (10 entries); (KL, 23-60, 124)

SOLOV'YEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; YEREMILOV, Petr Ivanovich; STREL'CHUK,
Nikolay Antonovich; Prinsipy uchastiye IVANOV, L.A. SEGAL,
A.Ye., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Principles of safety and fire-prevention techniques in the
chemical industry] Osnovy tekhniki besopasnosti i protivopozharnoi tekhniki v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Gosnauchno-tekhn.isd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 393 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Chemical industries--Safety measures)

YERMILOV, Petr Ivanovich; SHUSTOVA, I.B., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.
red.

[Great chemistry; chemistry in the creation of the material base
of communism] Bol'shaia khimiia; khimiia v sozdani material'no-
tekhnicheskoi bazy kommunizma. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 47 p.
(Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Estestvenno-nauchnyi fakul'tet,
no.5) (MIRA 15:6)

(Chemical industries)

YERMILOV, P.I.

Dust collection in scrubbers with flat parallel packing.
Khim. i khim. tekhn. 1:363-370 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

YERMILOV, P.I.

Wetting of pigments. Lakokras. mat. 1 ikh prim. no. 4:23-26 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

YERMILOV, P.I.; GALKINA, Z.V.; KISELEVA, T.A.; INDEYKIN, Ye.A.

Physicochemical basis for the intensification of iron oxide
dispersion in ball mills. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:
57-62 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; CHIZHOV, V.V.; ANISIMOV, V.A.; YERMILOV, P.I.; CHUPEYEV, M.A.

Intensification of the grinding of pigments in binders.
Lakokras . mat. i ikh prim. no.5:64-65 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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S/113/60/000/011/002/007
D257/D304

AUTHORS: Bazylenko, G.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Yermilov, S.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Andreyev, A.S. and Makarovskiy, O.D.

TITLE: Some results of studies of automobile trains with
powered trailers

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1960, 13-17

TEXT: The article gives the results of a study of a powered motor vehicle train with mechanical power transmission to a single-axle trailer and a train with electrical power transmission to a twin-axle trailer. In the first instance a ГАЗ-63 (GAZ-63) truck was used, specially fitted with a ЗМЛ-151 (ZIL-151) distribution box from which torque was applied via a Cardan shaft to the trailer's axle. In the second instance a ZIL-151 truck with a ЯАЗ-204В (YaAZ-204V) motor and trolley bus electrical equipment (electric motor, shunt rheostats, controllers, etc.) was used. Tests were made to determine: The roadability of trains with normal or with

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D257/D304

Some results of studies...

powered trailers; the traction properties of trains with normal or with powered trailers; the effects of power distribution between the truck tractor and the trailer on the train's total tractive force; comparative fuel consumption in trains operating with normal or with powered trailers. The roadability tests were carried out over sand and over snow, while the other tests were held over a concrete road, on meadow ground, on sand and over plowed ground. It was found that the use of powered-trailers greatly increases the train's tractive force and roadability. When the powered axles are engaged, the tractive force increases more than does the train's coupling weight. Over rough terrain, a train with powered trailers is more economical and has a higher speed than a train with normal trailers. Disparity in the peripheral speed of the wheels on the truck tractor and the trailer causes the wheels to slip and slide, thereby reducing the train's tractive force. These losses vary directly with the kinematic disparity and the wheels/ground coupling factor. On curves a further fall in tractive force occurs if the trailer wheels follow a track other than that described by the truck tractor. This can be avoided by fitting steerable wheels

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Some results of studies...

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to the trailer with a turning mechanism that regulates their turn to the correct angle in rotation to the coupling. The trailer wheels then track with the truck tractor's. To increase the average speed of movement over earth roads and roadless terrain, the drive to the powered trailer should be adjusted so that the train's rate of movement is approximately 30-40% the maximum speed of the truck tractor alone. There are 9 figures and 4 tables.

X

Card 3/3

VERMILLOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.S.; BRILLING, A.N.; MAKAROVSKIY, O.D.

Investigating traction properties of an operating tractor train
with a booster drive of the semitrailer axle. Avt.prom. 28 no.8:
21-26 Ag '62) (MIRA 16:3)

(Tractor trains--Testing)

L 00761-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/I IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6022850

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/004/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Kolpakov, A. P.; Yermilov, S. S. (Candidate of technical sciences)

23
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Camber of the rubber tires on a steerable semitrailer

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1966, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: tire, industrial truck, vehicle engineering

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the effect of tire camber on the turning kinematics of an articulated truck with a steerable double-axle semitrailer. The trailer weight is conditionally assumed to be concentrated at two points: on the fifth wheel and at the center of the trailer frame. A formula is given for the centrifugal force of inertia away from the center of turning due to the weight of the trailer. This force is balanced by the total lateral force represented by the total geometric sum of the forces resulting from contact of the tires with the supporting surface. These forces depend on the camber of each wheel and are defined as the product of the coefficient of resistance to camber by the angle of camber for each wheel. Theoretical formulas are derived for calculating the camber and radius of turn for the center of the trailer frame as functions of the rate of motion for a steerable semitrailer. It is found that the turning radius increases considerably with speed. Experimental data show that camber

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UDC: 629.11.012.5.001.5

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ACC NR: AP6022890

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should be taken into account in designing the steering linkage for controllable semi-trailers. The camber for steerable semitrailers is 1-1.5° greater on the average than that for a non-controllable semitrailer. The angular gear ratio of the drive for the controllable wheels should be increased to 1.1-1.15 to compensate for camber. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

1. YERMILOV, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Marine Engines - Testing

7. Results of testing a sixty horse-power engine. Mor. flot 13, No. 2, 1953.

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

YERMILOV, V., inzh.

Saving one million rubles. Tekh.mol. 29 no.9:18 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Compressors--Design and construction)

YEMILOV, V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Testing data on direct-acting steam feed pumps. Mor.flot.16 no.8:
21-23 Ag '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. IN/DOU.

(Ships--Equipment and supplies) (Pumping machinery--Testing)

YERMILOV, Valentin Gerasimovich; VOYKHANSKIY, Ye.A., redaktor; DIZHUR, I.M.
redaktor izdatel'stva; TIMONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Regulating steam distribution in marine steam powered machinery]
Regulirovanie paroraspredeleniya sudovykh parovykh mashin. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 129 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Steam engineering) (Marine engines)

YERMILOV
YERMILOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Steam leakage in the play of piston valve bushings in steam
engines. Mer.flet 17 no.8:16-18 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Leningradskoye Vysshoye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche.
(Marine engines)

YERMILOV, Valentin Georgiyevich; YERIN, V.I., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Condensers and heat exchangers on ships] Sudovye kondensatsionnye
ustanovki i teploobmennye apparaty. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi
transport," 1958. 237 p. (MIRA 11:11)

(Condensers(Steam))
(Heat exchangers)

YERMILOV, Valentin Georgiyevich; DOLGOPOL'SKIY, A.Ya., spetsred.;
DENISOV, K.N., red.ind-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Controlling steam distribution of marine steam engines]
Regulirovanie paroraspredelenia sudovykh parevykh mashin.
Ind.2., dop. 1 perer. Leningrad, Ind-ve "Morskoi transport,"
1961. 202 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Marine engines) (Steam)

YERMILOV, V.G., dotsent; LEVIN, V.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Control of the operating conditions of condenser installations on
"Leninskii Komsomol" and "Sergei Botkin" -type ships. Biul.tekh.-
ekon. inform. Tekh.upr.Min.mor.flota 7 no.10:45-54 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im.
admirala Makarova (for Yermilov). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (for Levin).
(Condensers (Steam)) (Steam turbines, Marine)

YERMILOV, Valentin Georgiyevich; SHVED, A.P., dots., retsenzent;
DOLGOPOL'SKIY, A.Ya., nauchn. red.; GORYANSKIY, Yu.V.,
red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

[Operation and testing of marine steam power plants] Tekh-
nicheskaya ekspluatatsiya i ispytaniya sudovykh parosil'-
nykh ustanovok. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"
1963. 279 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Boilers, Marine)
(Steam turbines, Marine)

AGAFONOV, Vladimir Andreyevich [deceased]; YEREMILOV, Valentin
Georgiyevich; PANKOV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich; VASIL'YEV,
V.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KUTATELADZE,
S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; SERDYUKOV, S.A.,
nauchn. red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn.
red.
[Marine condenser plants] Sudovye kondensatsionnye ustanovki.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 489 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Marine engineering) (Condensers (Steam))

L 10026-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000976

EPR/EPT(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENT(1)/BDS/T-2-CAFTT/ASD/SSD-Fs-4/Pr-4/Pu-4-WW
S/0229/63/000/005/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Yermilov, V. G., Candidate of technical sciences.

70

TITLE: The estimation of the value of the heat-exchange coefficients in the coolers of steam-jet-air ejector pumps.

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 5, 1963, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: steam powerplants, condensers, steam-jet-air ejector pumps, heat-transfer coefficient.

ABSTRACT: This theoretical paper investigates the effect of the cooling surface and the conditions of the heat exchange in coolers for steam-jet-air ejector pumps on the characteristics of the latter. The local decreases in the heat-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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and is depicted in graphs. It is concluded that the yellowish or grey color

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962810014-9"

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR,PH

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

pt/ks
Card 2/2

YERMILOV, V. I., Engr.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "On Certain Problems of Mechanized Control of the Movable Installations of Airplane Armament." Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Institute Gagarin'skaya Line, 28 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #17236)

YERMILOV, V.I.
GENKIN, M.A.; YERMILOV, V.I.; KHEYN, A.L.

Method for optimum drilling of gas wells. Gas.prom no.1:9-12 Ja '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

(Boring) (Gas, Natural)

DENISOV, G.G.; YERMILOV, V.I.

Evaluating the methods used in hydrochloric-acid treatments. Neft.
khoz. 43 no.1:56-58 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

LUTOSHKIN, G.S.; YERMILOV, V.I.; DEMIN, A.V.; GONCHAROV, V.F.

Hydraulic fracturing in gas wells and its future uses. Gaz. prom.
5 no.5:1-6 My '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Gas wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

DENISOV, G.G.; YERMILOV, V.I.; PEYSAKHOV, R.M.

Directional interval hydrochloric well acidization using a hydraulic perforator. Nefteprom. delo no.1:20-24 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

CHAYKIN, B.I.; FURNEOV, V.G.; YERMILIOV, V.S.

Introduction of new equipment in metallurgical enterprises of
the Central Ural. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.6:3-6 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

YERMILOV, V.S.; CHAYKIN, B.I.

Planning the technical and organizational development of an enterprise of nonferrous metallurgy (on the example of enterprises in the Central Urals Economic Council). Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern.Met. 8 no.8:190-193 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

YERMILOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda;
KAPLUNOV, A.S., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Worker's honor] Rabochaya chest'. Literaturnaya zapiska
L.Molodtsova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 29 p. (Vse-
soiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i
nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.10, Molodshnaya, no.9). (MIRA 13:9)
(Moscow--Machine-tool industry)

YERMILOV, V.V.; TSEFT, A.L.

Leaching of a collective complex-metal sulfide concentrate by means
of a zinc sulfate solution. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR. Ser. met. obog.
i ogneup. no.3:9-16 '60. (MIRA 14'4)

(Leaching)

ABLANOV, A.D.; KABANOVA, L.M.; TKACHENKO, O.B.; YERMILOV, V.V.

Processing of Nikolayevka deposit ores. Trudy Inst. met. i
obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:90-104 '60, (MIRA 14:6)
(Nikolayevka region(Kazakhstan)—Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

YERMILOV, V.V.

Leaching of sulfide concentrates with simultaneous solution of
elementary sulfur being precipitated. Trudy Inst. met. i
obegashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:168-183 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Leaching)
(Sulfides--Metallurgy)

YERMILOV, V.V., slesar', Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, delegat
XIII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza

In the name of communism! Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 4
no.12:4 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Krasnyy proletariy".
(Moscow Technological innovations—Machinery-tool industry)

YERMILOV, V.V., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, slesar'-sborshchik

"Worker" is the highest title of man on earth. IUn.tekh. 5
no.8:24-28 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Krasnyy proletariy".
(Labor and laboring classes)

TSEFT, A.L.; TARASKIN, D.A.; YERMILOV, V.V.; TKACHENKO, O.B.;
VASIL'YEVA, V.A.; SUSHCHENKO, S.N.; DUKHANKINA, L.S.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of copper matte. Trudy Inst.
met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:72-76 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

YERMILOV, V. V.

(29)

The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals, was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Perederayev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase (V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'chenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhdzhayeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. Filimonov); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic production of high-purity Re and electroplating with Re (Z. M. Sominskaya and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O_2 on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and Re-precious-metal alloys (Ye. M. Savitskiy, M. A. Tykina, and K. B. Povarova); synthesis of Re nitrides, silicides, phosphides, and selenides (G. V. Samsonov, V. A. Obolonchik, and V. S. Neshpor); weldability of Re-Mo and Re-W alloys (V. V. D'yachenko, B. P. Morozov, and G. N. Klebanov); new fields of application for Re and Re alloys (M. A. Tykina and Ye. M. Savitskiy); and Re-Mo alloy for thermocouples (S. K. Danishevskiy, Yu. A. Kochershiyskiy, and G. B. Lapp). [WW]

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, pp 92-93

LEBEDEV, K.B.; AGEYEV, S.A.; YERMILOV, V.V.

Rhenium recovery from alkali solutions by methods of ion exchange
and adsorption. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:130-135
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

IPATOV, S.S.; ~~VERMILOV, Ye.F.~~, red.; TIKHONOV, V.I., red.; GLADKIKH,
N.N., ~~tekhn. red.~~

[Jig boring machines used in the precision manufacture of
instruments] Koordinatno-rastochnye stanki v tochnom pri-
borostroenii. Pod red. E.F.Ermilova. Moskva, Oborongis,
1954. 195 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Drilling and boring machinery)
(Instrument manufacture)

PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: TATARINTSEV, A.S.,
prof.; VIDENIN, K.F., dots.; RUBTSOV, M.I., dots.; YERMILOVA,
A.A., dots.; BEKOVA, M.G., red.

[Breeding and seed production of vegetable crops] Seleksiia i
semenovodstvo ovoshchnykh kul'tur. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,
1963. 279 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Plodoveshchnyy institut im. I.V.Micharina (for Tatarintsev,
Videnin, Rubtsov, Yermilova).

RUBTSOV, M.I., dots.; YERMILOVA, A.A., dots.; CHEREPOVA, O.M., kand.
sel'khoz.nauk; SKRIPNIKOV, Yu.G., dots.; DOROKHOV, A.A., kand.
sel'khoz.nauk; LITVINOVA, M.K., assistant; MUSTAFIN, A.M., pre-
podavatel'; PESHKOV, V.P., red.; POPOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Growing vegetables in the Central Chernozem Region of the
U.S.S.R.] Vyrashchivanie ovoshchei v Tsentral'noi chernozemnoi
zone SSSR. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 110 p.

- (MIRA 16:2)
1. Sotrudniki kafedry ovoshchevodstva Michurinskogo plodoovoshch-
nogo instituta Im.I.V.Michurina (for all except Peshkov, Popov).
(Central Chernozem Region--Vegetable gardening)

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21418

S/191/61/000/012/002/007
B101/B110

AUTHOR: Yermilova, G. A.

TITLE: Effect of fractional composition of polypropylene on its
physicomechanical properties

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1961, 7-10

TEXT: The author determined the dependence of physicomechanical properties of polypropylene (PP) on its content of crystalline, atactic, and stereoblock fractions. A new method was developed for the production of PP on the basis of the propane-propylene fraction (30% C_3H_6 , 70% C_3H_8) obtained in petroleum refining. A Natta catalyst, $TiCl_3 + Al(C_2H_5)_3$, is used. The propane-propylene fraction and, toward the end of the reaction, propane were used as solvents. This method is much more economical than that suggested by Natta. The reaction rate is proportional to the concentration of the solid catalyst and olefin pressure, and does not depend on the aluminum alkyl concentration. The Moskovskiy neftepererabatyvayushiy zavod (Moscow Petroleum Refinery) produces a PP with up to 95-96% of crystalline,

Card 1/3

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B101/B110

Effect of fractional composition ...

stereoregular fraction and a melting point of 165-170°C or 170-172°C depending on the content of isotactic polymer. Products of this PP are of high dimensional stability up to 150°C (unloaded) and 135°C (loaded). At 80°C, PP is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons. This solubility, however, decreases as the content of crystalline fraction increases. The author used a stabilized PP film containing 6-16% of atactic fraction (determination according to Natta by dissolution in n-heptane). During heat treatment, the bulk polymer fraction undergoes thermal destruction of maximum intensity by which the content of atactic fraction increases. Fig. 1 shows deformation versus stress for PP with different percentages of atactic fraction. The curve inflection is due to partial melting and oriented recrystallization of the crystallites. The stiffness increases and the resistance to abrasion decreases as the content of isotactic fraction increases. The mechanical strength decreases (by approximately 12.5%) with increasing content of atactic fraction, and the rupturing elongation increases from 730 to 850%. Between 20 and 100°C an increase of elongation to 1050% was observed with 6% of atactic fraction, to 1300% with 9.8% and to >1500% with 16.3% of atactic fraction. The atactic fraction thus acts as plasticizer. It raises elasticity, elongation, and resistance to abrasion, but reduces the mechanical strength and stiffness. The physicomaterial

Card 2/4

Effect of fractional composition ...

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S/191/61/000/012/002/007
B101/B110

properties of PP are also affected by the temperature at which deformation and processing take place. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: W. L. Dunkel, K. A. Westlund, SPEJ., no. 9, 1039 (1960); J. Natta, Plastics, no. 241 (1958); Polymer Sci., no. 16, 143 (1955).

Fig. 1. Curve: deformation versus stress for PP films with different percentages of atactic polymer.

Legend: (a) Relative elongation, %; (b) stress, kg/cm^2 .

X

Card 3/4

YERMILOVA, G.A.

"Propylene" [in English] by Th.O.J.Kresser. Reviewed by G. A.
Ermilova. Plast.massy no.8:78 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Propylene)

YERMILOVA, G. A.

S/191/63/000/004/015/015
B101/2186

AUTHOR: Yermilova, G. A.

TITLE: Effect of processing methods on the properties of polypropylene films

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1963, 72 - 74

TEXT: Polypropylene films, intrinsic viscosity $[\eta] = 1.5$ were produced by the following methods: (1) in a multilayer press; (2) by rolling and (3) by extrusion according to a method by J. Jack (British

atactic polymer the lower the fraction

Card 1/2

S/191/63/000/004/015/015
B101/B186

Effect of processing methods on...

properties were shown by films with a maximum of 10% atactic fraction and high intrinsic viscosity. Highly viscous polymers are more easily processed but the temperature must be higher. When the extruded hose is blown up with air, the air is excluded and this improves the mechanical properties.

up the nose extruded from a slit nozzle. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

YERMILOVA, G.A.; ARAKELYAN, R.A.

Properties of polypropylene films. Plast. massy no. 2:45-50
'64. (MIRA 17:8)

ACC NR: AP6001498

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/012/0024/0026

AUTHORS: Yermilova, G. A.; Rogovaya, E. M.; Gul', V. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of crystallinity and orientation during processing of polypropylene film by extrusion and pneumatic stretching

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1965, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, polycrystalline film, crystal orientation / ISO-tk-61 method, UP-30 pneumatic stretching machine

ABSTRACT: Results from the investigation of the changes in crystallinity and orientation in polypropylene during the process of film formation are presented. This work is a continuation of a series of reports on factors affecting the polypropylene film processing and its mechanical properties (G. A. Yermilova, I. Ya. Slonim, and Ya. M. Urman. Plast. massy, No. 11, 28, 1964; V. Ye. Gul', V. V. Kovriga, E. M. Rogovaya, and N. P. Gromova, Vysokomolek. soyed., No. 10, 1868, 1964). The following methods were used in this study: 1) nuclear magnetic resonance, to determine the dynamic degree of crystallinity; 2) x-ray study of crystallinity; 3) structure study under a polarizing microscope with crossed nicols; 4) determination of the fusion index, using method ISO/tk-61 at 230C and load of 10 kg sec; 5) the "napkin" method

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.742.3:548.32

L 11611-66

ACC NR: AP6001498

4

and "warping of a cylinder" method were used to determine the resistance to low temperatures. Films were prepared by extrusion with pneumatic stretching on a UP-30 machine. It was established that under such conditions a partially oriented crystalline structure is formed. By varying the stretching, inflation, and cooling rate, fine-crystalline films with good mechanical properties and high resistance to low temperatures can be produced. The authors express their gratitude to I. Ya. Slonin, Ya. M. Urman, G. M. Ishavskiy, and A. V. Yermolina for their help in this study. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2

L 20377-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6006543

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/011/0028/0031

AUTHORS: Dontsov, A. A.; Farka, P.; Yermilova, G. A.; Dogadkin, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of reaction products from the reaction of atactic polypropylene with sulfur and dibenzothiazylidysulfide as potential polymer stabilizers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1965, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene, polymer, oxidation inhibition, sulfur, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: It was the object of this investigation to synthesize high-molecular-weight stabilizers by the interaction of atactic polypropylene (APP) with sulfur or dibenzothiazylidysulfide (DBTD) and to study their inhibiting ability in the thermooxidative destruction of polymers. The kinetics of the addition of sulfur and (DBTD) to (APP) were studied (see Fig. 1), and the inhibiting action of the synthesized compounds on the thermooxidative destruction of (APP) was determined. The induction periods for oxidation were determined after Yu. A. Shlyapnikov, V. B. Miller, M. B. Neyman, Ye. S. Torsuyeva, and B. A. Gerasov (Vysokomolek. soyed.

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.048

L 20377-66

ACC NR: AP6006543

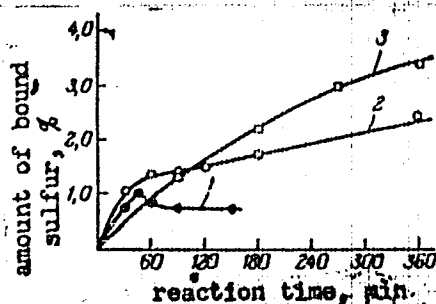


Fig. 1. Kinetics of the addition of DBTD to APP at 200C (1) and sulfur to APP at 230C in mixtures containing 6 wt parts of sulfur (2) and 10 wt parts of sulfur (3).

2, 1409, 1960). The addition of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (ionol) to the product of the interaction of (APP) with sulfur was also determined, and the experimental results are presented graphically. It was found that the inhibiting activity of the interaction products of (APP) with sulfur and (DBTD) depends on the extent of reaction, the initial products being more active than the final products. The inhibitors are equal in their inhibiting activity to the inhibitor phosphite P-24. Addition of ionol to the mixture of interaction products of (APP) with sulfur yields an inhibitor of enhanced antioxidant properties (correlated action). Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 graphs.

SUB CODE:0711/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

L 06108-67 EWT(m)/ENP(j) IJP(c) RM

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/007/0082/0083

ACC NR: AP6023516

AUTHOR: Yermilova, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Neyman, M. B. (Professor)

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Engineering im. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Effect of stabilizers on dielectric properties of propylene film

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1966, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: electric insulator, electric insulation, propylene

ABSTRACT: To inhibit thermo-oxidizing destruction, stabilizers have been introduced into propylene insulation; however, these stabilizers may seriously affect physico-mechanical and dielectric properties of propylene film insulation. Hence, the effect of stabilizers (AN-6, Santonox) on volume resistivity, mechanical strength, and electric strength of aged (at 100-150C) propylene films was experimentally determined. It was found that: (1) Propylene films have high dielectric properties practically independent of humidity, electric-field strength, and frequency; (2) Stabilized propylene films have much higher volume resistivity than nonstabilized; (3) Stabilized films have constant mechanical strength up to 125C while the strength of nonstabilized films falls off abruptly at 80C; (4) The electric strength, at 20--130C, of stabilized films is considerably higher than that of nonstabilized films. Other data presented. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

UDC: 621.315.616.9

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 11.09 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

L 10336-67 EWT(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6028909

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0086/0086

AUTHORS: Dontsov, A. A.; Farka, P. I.; Logunova, R. A.; Yermilova, G. A.; 29
Dogadkin, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for protecting polyolefins against zonal aging by heat and light.
Class 59, No. 174428 /announced by Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology
im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

SOURCE: Izobret. prom obraz. tov. zn, no. 15, 1966, 86

TOPIC TAGS: carbon black, polyolefin, light aging, polypropylene plastic

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting polyolefins
against zonal aging by heat and light as described in Author Certificate No. 172033
To increase the stabilizing activity in the case of aging by heat and light, sul-
fidized polypropylene is applied together with carbon black.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65

Card 1/1 ml

UDC: 670.74.040.4:670.742.3'6.046.2

L 10338-67 EWE(j)/EWT(m) IJP(s) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6029912

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0087/0087

AUTHORS: Dontsov, A. A.; Farka, P. (Czech. Soc. Rep.); Kagan, G. M.; Yermilova, G. A.; Dogadkin, B. A.

33

ORG: none

6

TITLE: A method of protecting polyolefins against destruction by heat and acids. Class 39, No. 1844337/announced by Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)/

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 87

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, heat resistance, antioxidant additive

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting polyolefins against destruction by heat and acids by introducing into them a polymer sulfur-containing antioxidant. To increase the effectiveness of the stabilization, a sulfidized polystyrene is employed as the sulfur-containing antioxidant.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65

Card 1/1 ml

UDC: 678.74.048.4:678.746.22'6

SMIRNOV, M.I.; PETROVA, Ye.V.; PUSHKINA, L.A.; YERMILOVA, L.I.

Effect of cortisone on the concentration of vitamins B₁, B₂
and C in the tissues of rats. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.1:
78-81 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii vitaminov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta vitaminologii Minsiterstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR,
Moskva.

KALUGIN, N.V.; YERMILOVA, I.A.

Method for the protection of textiles against microbiological
destruction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.4:
30-36 '65. (MIHA 18:9)

1. Vozennaya akademiya tyla i transporta.

YERMILOVA, I.A., aspirantka; KOTETSKIY, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOL'F, A.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent.

Microbiological resistance of disinfecting polyvinyl alcohol
fibers. Tekst.prom. 25 no.11:14-17 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti
imeni Kirova (for Yermilova, Kotetskiy).

KOZLOV, M.P.; YERMILOVA, I.I.

Determination of methoxy and cyanethoxy groups when present together. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.6:755-757 1965.

(MIRA 18:7)

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

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|----|
| L 9510-66 | | EXT(M)/T/EWP(1) | RM |
| ACC NR: | AP50286.11 | SOURCE CODE: UM/0342/45/000/011/0016/0017 | |
| AUTHOR: <u>Yermilov, I. A.</u> (Aspirant); <u>Kotetskiy, V. V.</u> (Research associate); Vol'f, A. A. (Docent, Candidate of technical sciences) | | | |
| ORG: <u>Yermilova, Kotetskiy</u> LITLP imeni S. M. Kirov | | | |
| TITLE: <u>Microbiological resistance of disinfectant poly(vinyl alcohol) fibers</u> | | | |
| SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1965, 14-17 | | | |
| TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, polyvinyl alcohol, disinfectant fiber, microbiology, microorganism contamination | | | |
| ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the resistance of disinfectant poly(vinyl alcohol) [PVA] fibers to microorganisms which attack fibers proper. These microorganisms are more resistant to outside effects than pathogenic microorganisms affecting humans. The experiments were conducted with various brands of PVA fibers, including the disinfectant Iodin-N and R (containing iodine), Letilan and Biolan-SS (the latter containing silver) fibers and the following microorganisms: Bac. mesentericus, Ps. fluorescens, and Ps. herbicola. The experimental procedure is described in the source. It was shown that disinfectant PVA fibers are highly resistant to microorganisms which attack natural and nondisinfected synthetic fibers. In other experiments, disinfectant fibers were twisted with natural fibers damaged by microorganisms under natural conditions. Disinfectant fibers Biolan-SS, Letilan and Iodin-N exhibited no signs of damage for periods of up to four months. A final series of experiments conducted with | | | |
| Card 1/2 | | UDC: 677.494.11/2:576.8001.5 | |

L 9540-66

ACC NR: AP5028631

mixtures of synthetic and fresh natural fibers showed that disinfectant Biolan and Letilan fibers protect fresh natural fibers against microbe attack for at least four months. The use of disinfectant PVA fibers in combination with natural fibers is recommended to impart protective properties to fabrics. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11,61 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4150

Card 2/2

PUL'YER, Yuliy Mironovich; CHISTYAKOV, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; ANVEL'T, M.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; YERMILOVA, L.F., red.izd-va; SKOTNIKOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Inductive electromechanical components of computing and distance-type servo systems] Induktsionnye elektronkhanicheskie elementy vychislitel'nykh i distantsionno-slediaschikh sistem. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 17:4)

PA 249T66

USSR/Geophysics - Creedite

11 Feb 53

"Creedite of Kazakhstan," L. P. Ermilova and V. A. Moleva

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 5, pp 905-908

State that mineralogical studies of deposits in Kazakhstan under guidance of F. V. Chukhrov showed creedite to be present among ordinary minerals occurring in large quantities in the oxidation zone in a number of deposits. Presented by Acad D. S. Belvankin 16 Dec 52.

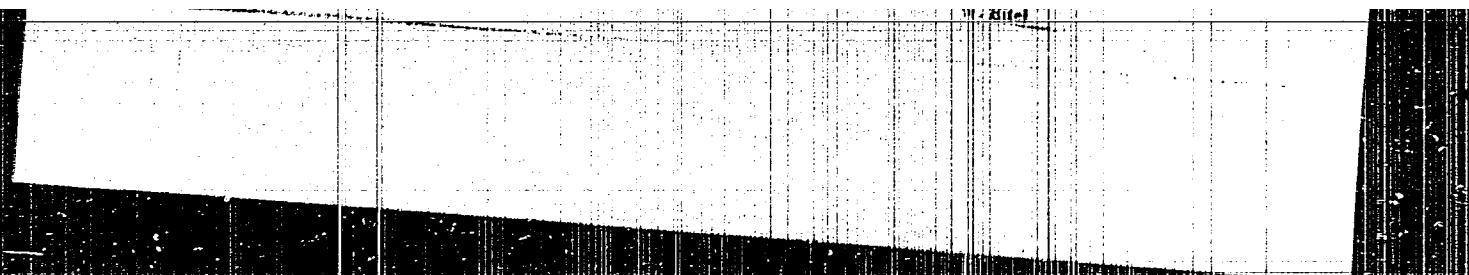
(CA 47 no. 22:12138 '53)

249T66

Cosulite from Central Kazakhstan. L. G. Brunkov and
V. M. Semakova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1961,
1325-7 (1955). Cosulite was found in quartz veins in the
granite massifs of the Kyzylkumskaya (Central Kazakhstan) mts.
The country rock is a topaz-quartz or mica-quartz gneiss.
Cosulite is associated with topaz, beryl, amethyst, quartz, and
pyrite; cosulite is a late-formed subvolcanic mineral.
Short columns, with prisms, in groups.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962810014-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962810014-9"

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, 15-57-4-4590
p 84 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chukhrov, F. V., Yermilova, L. P.

TITLE: New Data on the Kerchenites (Novyye dannyye o kercheni-
takh)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geokhimii i mineralogii. Moscow, 1956,
pp 158-175.

ABSTRACT: A study has been made, using various methods of investigation, on the Kerch' and Taman' Fe phosphates in order to refine the existing concepts concerning their nature. From chemical, optical, X-ray, and thermal analyses of vivianite the authors conclude that oxidation, during the process of vivianite formation, leads to the accumulation of phosphates of ferric oxide derived from material which initially forms solid solutions of ferrous oxide in phosphates (gamma kerchenite, beta kerchenite, and alpha kerchenite), after which it becomes dominant or enters completely

Card 1/3

New Data on the Kerchenites (Cont.)

15-57-4-4590

into the formation of minerals (oxykerchenite, bosphorite). The phosphate of ferric oxide, having formed by the complete oxidation of ferrous-oxide vivianite, shows no crystalline features even under the electron microscope. The lines on the debyeograms of different kerchenites belong to vivianite, the quantity of which is least in oxykerchenite. Egueite should be considered similar to oxykerchenite in its formation. Tinticite is similar to bosphorite, but differs in having a lower content of weakly bound water. The formation of tinticite may be associated both with direct precipitation from solution and with crystallization of amorphous (to X-rays) bosphorite. Distinctive solid solutions form in the early stages of oxidation of vivianite. In these the solvent has a crystalline structure and the dissolved substance is amorphous. Hydrolysis during oxidation of vivianite does not lead to the formation of free iron oxides and is not accompanied by a marked removal of P. In subsequent stages there probably occurs a gradual hydrolytic splitting of the amorphous ferriphosphate with removal of part of the phosphoric acid from it. Picite may be considered an earlier product of this process, having been discovered in the Kerch' iron ores.

Card 2/3

New Data on the Kerchenites (Cont.)

15-57-4-4590

Further products of hydrolysis may be azovskite, which has been recognized in the iron ores of the Taman' peninsula. Limonite, with a variable P content, may possibly represent the final product of hydrolysis of ferriphosphates, obtained by complete or almost complete oxidation of the iron in vivianite.

Card 3/3

G. A. G.

SOV-11-58-8-2/14

AUTHORS:

Chukhrov, F.V., Moleva, V.A. and Yermilova, L.P.

TITLE:

New Data on Mitridatite (Novyye Dannyye o ~~Mitridatite~~)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, 23
Nr 8, pp 16-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The name "mitridatite" was given by P.A. Dvoychenko to a light-green earthy substance discovered by S.P. Popov in 1911 among the iron ores of the Koroh' Peninsula. Much later similar substances were described by F.V. Chukhrov and A.V. Sidorenko. This article is a detailed report on the results of laboratory studies of these substances with the application of most modern means of science. Following scientists took part in these studies: F.V. Chukhrov, V.I. Stepanov, A.V. Moleva, V.S. Amelina, M.T. Yanchenko, A.A. Voronova and A.I. Tsvetkov. C. Frondel (USA) also took part in discussion and propounded the theory that the results of the analysis of all these products could possibly concern different minerals. The results of all these researches could be summed up as follows. The mitridatite is a basic ferro-calcium phosphate in which some quantity of (PO_4) was presumable replaced by the groups of $(OH)_4$. Its formula

Card 1/2

New Data on Mitridatite

SOV-11-58-8-2/14

is $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}_3 \cdot \left[(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_4 \right] n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, where on the average "n" equals 2. Its syngony is mono- or threeclinic. Aggregates of the mineral are cryptocrystalline, earthy - loose or dense. It can be decomposed by acids. Index of refraction - 1.77. Some number of particles have colloid dimension and appear laminar under the microscope. The genesis of the mitridatite is connected with the alteration of oxykerschenite (addition of calcium) or of anapaite (loss of part of calcium). It can be considered as a metacolloid, containing colloid particles. There are 5 tables, 2 photos, 3 graphs and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Institut Geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the AS USSR, Moscow)

1. Mitridatite--Chemical analysis

Card 2/2

CHUKROV, F.V.; SENDEROVA, V.M.; YERMILOVA, L.P.

Mineralogy of bismuth in the oxidation zone. Kora vyvetr.
no. 3:5-25 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, mineralologii i
geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Bismuth ores)

New thermal setup for phase...

S/076/62/036/001/011/017
B124/B110

parts are insulated with a thick asbestos cord layer. Test sample 10 and standard 11 are contained in a sealed quartz plug connected to the measuring quartz tubes. Temperature control and programming are schematically illustrated in Fig. 3. Phase transitions in NH_4NO_3 and NH_4Cl were dilatometrically studied using this device; the respective dilatograms are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The results agree well with those obtained by other methods. Ye. V. Mashintsev and V. M. Neymark are thanked for assistance. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 6 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P. W. Bridgman, Phys. Rev., 38, 132, 1931. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro TsUS AN SSSR (Central Design Office TsUS AS USSR). Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1960

Card 2/8₂

L 10065-67 EWP(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
 ACC NR: AP6029939 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0100/0100

INVENTORS: Neymark, V. N.; Otchenashenko, I. M.; Yermilov, M. K.; Yegorov, B. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A linear microdilatometer. Class 42, No. 184486 [announced by Central Construction Bureau of Unique Equipment AN SSSR (Tsentralkhoye konstruktorskoye byuro unikal'nogo priborostroyeniya AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 100

TOPIC TAGS: thermal expansion, phase transition, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a linear microdilatometer for measuring thermal expansion and for studying phase transitions of solid and high ductility materials. The microdilatometer contains a quartz tube with a quartz push-rod mounted upon it. One end of the quartz push-rod adjoins the surface of the specimen and the other end adjoins the deformation detector or mechanotron. The microdilatometer also has a quartz tube with a calibrated specimen for the differential-thermal analysis, a thermal unit with a programmed temperature regulation, a system for establishing a vacuum for the specimen, and a recording instrument. The design provides automatic and remote adjustment of the push-rod on the specimen and for setting of the measurement system to zero before the start of the measurement and

UDC: 531.71:082.6

Cord 1/2

L 10065-67

ACC NR: AP6029939

during the measurement process. A micrometer screw mechanism which adjusts the push-rod to the specimen is connected with a reversible electric motor. The motor is connected to the output of the mechanotron which is included as the zero-unit in the following system. To compensate for the pressure caused by the measurement force of the linear motion detector and the weight of the push rod, the push-rod is fastened to a link when a specimen is used for studying high ductility materials. This link is suspended on two flat springs with an eccentric regulator.

SUB CODE: 14, 20/

SUBM DATE: 29Dec64

KLEMENT'YEV, N.M.; YERMILOV, N.N.

Bevel-gear cam mechanism. Mashinostroitel' no. 5:27 My '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

YERMILOV, N.S., otv. za vypusk

[Schedule of suburban trains; Moscow-Maloyaroslavets, Moscow-Kiev Railroad; summer 1959] Raspisanie dvizheniya prigorodnykh poezdov Moskva-Maloiaroslavets Mosk.-Kievskoi zh.d.; leto 1959 goda. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Moscow region--Railroads--Timetables)

YERMILOV, P.

Constructive industrial teams. Sev. profsoiuzy 7 no.12:45-46
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Predsedatel' savkoma vagonostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Yegorova,
Leningrad.

(Inventions, Employees'

YERMILOV, P.I.

Investigation of the dispersity of lead oxide. Lakokras. mat. i
ikh prim. no.5:43-46 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Lead oxide)

YERMILOV, P.I.

"Chemistry and technology of pigments" by E.F.Belen'kii [deceased],
I.V.Riskin. Reviewed by P.I.Ermilov. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim.
no.2 #87-88 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Pigments) (Belen'kii, E.F.) (Riskin, I.V.)

YERMILOV, P.I.

Micelle structure in solutions of the polyethylene glycol ethers
of tri-tert-butylphenol. Koll. zhur. 27 no.1:42-45 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

CA

From 1944, No. 9, 20. Macerated paper was used successively for various filtering operations in the production of 2000. At various points the filtered liquid contained 0.0005 g. per l. of Ca⁺⁺, 0.0001 g. per l. of the pulp was 0.0001 g. per l. The pulp was obtained either from H₂O or from a portion of the filtered effluent on an acid-resistant filter. The amount of 2000 2-4 mm. thick and having a density of 0.2 g./cm.³ was 0.0001 g. per l. each 0.4-0.8 mm. thick. A total of 14 kg. of pulp was used per ton of product. M. Hensch

WHL

000-004 (H)AVALONGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

4-67-5720-2012

VERMILOV, P. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Carbon black

FD-971

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 14/19

Authors : Yermilov, P. I., Polyakov, Z. N., Syschikov, L. I.

Title : The temperature of spontaneous ignition of carbon black

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 7, 435-436 (51-52), Oct-Nov 1954

Abstract : Determined the temperature of spontaneous ignition of 8 grades of carbon black in dry air, moist air, and dry oxygen and list the data obtained. Five references, all USSR, all since 1940. One table.

SOV/137-57-1-528

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yermilov, P. I.

TITLE: On the Pickup of Lead Dust From the Air Flow by the Wet Method
(Ob ulavlivanii svintsovoy pyli iz vozdušnogo potoka mokrym
spособom)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, Vol 1, pp 111-128

ABSTRACT: The authors established that gases purified in electrostatic precipitators contain 1 - 2.2 g/m³ dust, mainly Pb oxides. When dust is being picked up in wet chambers by heavy spraying the gases discharged into the atmosphere contain 0.1 - 0.3 g/m³ PbO. The wet pickup of Pb dust is incomplete because the very small particle size of the latter leads to adsorption of gases, mainly O₂, which impedes the wetting of dust particles. The use of foaming wetting agents of the DB and OP-10 types in concentrations 100% in excess of the concentrations corresponding to a minimum surface tension (0.15 and 0.3%, respectively) brings about an instantaneous expulsion of adsorbed gas, a complete wetting of the dust particles, and the retention of 99.7 - 99.9% of the dust. The addition of a small

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-1-528

On the Pickup of Lead Dust From the Air Flow by the Wet Method

amount of $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ to the wetting-agent solutions affords a 50 - 75% reduction in their consumption while retaining the same efficiency. For dust pickup with the use of wetting agents, the author recommends film-type apparatus. When the surface tension of the spraying liquid is 27 - 30 erg/cm² the velocity of the flowing gas should not exceed the value corresponding to a Reynolds number of 4800 - 4900; otherwise the movement of gases becomes turbulent causing the rupture of the film and a foaming up of the solution.

B. 2.

Card 2/2

~~Be~~ Yermilov P.I.

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18480

Author : P.I. Yermilov.

Inst : Yaroslavl Technological Institute.

Title : Influence of Superficially Active Substances on
Dissolution Speed of Lead Oxide.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnolog. in-ta, 1956, 1, 131-134

Abstract : The kinetics of dissolution of polydispersed PbO .
(Barton's litharge) in 20% CH_3COOH and in the solution
of $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$ (50 g/l) in presence of 0.05 and 0.1%

of the non-ionogenic wetting agent "DB" or 0.5% sulfite-
alcohol slops was studied. It is shown that the appli-
cation of these superficially active substances accelera-
tes the process of dissolution several times.

Card 1/1

- 166 -

VERMILOV, P.I.

Automatic sampling apparatus including a filter. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:
611-612 '56. (MLA 9:8)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Chemical apparatus)

Yermilov, P.I.

5(1)

PHASE I WORK EXPLANATION 304/2847

Tarakanov, V. V. Tarakanovskiy Institut

Chernysheva, N. N. (Scientific Notes, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Notes, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Notes, Vol. 2)

Yermilov, P. I. (Scientific Notes, Vol. 2)

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5(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2122

Yermilov, Petr Ivanovich

Khimiya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR (Chemistry in the National Economy of the USSR) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniy," 1959. 31 p.
(Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya IV, 1959, no. 11)
47,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy.

Ed.: I. B. Paynboym; Tech. Ed.: L. Ye. Atroshchenko

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the general reader interested in the role chemistry plays in the national economy.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the increased use of chemical processes in various branches of the national economy. He claims that the present chemical production in the USSR is 112 times greater than

Card 1/3

Chemistry (Cont.)

SOV/2122

that of 1913. It is expected that the volume of chemical production in the USSR will increase threefold in the period 1959-1965. No personalities are mentioned. No references are given.

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| Chemistry Economizes on Foodstuffs | 7 |
| High Molecular Weight Compounds | 9 |
| Plastic Materials | 11 |
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| Chemistry in Atomic Technology | 30 |
| AVAILABLE: Library of Congress | |

Card 3/3

TM/dfh
8-24-59

YERMILOV, P. I.

"Studies into the Dependence of the Efficiency of Alkylphenol Polyethyleneglycol Ether Solutions on their Structure."

report presented at the Section on Colloid Chemistry, VIII Mendeleev Conference of General and Applied Chemistry, Moscow, 16-23 March 1959.
(Koll. Zhur. v. 21, No. 4, pp. 509-511)

5(1)

AUTHOR:

Yermilov, P. I.

SOV/53-2-1-24/25

TITLE:

Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Gases. (Primeneniye neionogennykh
smachivayushchikh veshchestv dlya ochistki gazov ot
pyli)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i
khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 134-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Wet dust removal is cheap and efficient. Particles of a size
of less than 5 micra are easily collected, irrespective of
their capability of being wetted. Particles of less than 2
micra offer some difficulties which rapidly increase with
decreasing size (Ref 1). The above-mentioned surface-active
substances of the type of polyethylene glycol ether of alkyl
phenols are successfully used in the mining- and coal industry
as an addition to spray water. (Ref 3). In this article the
author studied the dependence of the structure of the
afore-mentioned wetting substances on the efficiency of air
purification from highly disperse lead oxide dust (particle
size 0.6 micron, Ref 4). The authors tested solutions of
oxyethylated octyl-phenols and tertiary butyl phenols of

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Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Cases.

SOV/153-2-1-24/25

different structure. Besides the industrially produced wetting agents OP-7, OP-10, and DB from the same technical alkyl phenol a series of preparations was produced which were oxyethylated in different degrees: OP-15, OP-25, and OP-45.8. A second series of synthesized wetting agents possessed a different number of tertiary butyl groups in the hydrophobic part of the molecule. For the oxyethylation the author used p-tert-butyl phenol and 2,4,6-tert-butyl phenol. The oxyethylation itself was performed with 98.5 % ethylene oxide (containing 0.8 % acetaldehyde and 0.4 % humidity). 3% NaOH was introduced as a catalyst and not neutralized after the reaction. Volatile products were distilled off for four hours at 150°. Table 1 shows the characteristic features of the wetting substances enumerated in the title. The surface activity of oxyethylated octyl phenols is reduced with increasing number of the polyether groups, in the case of tertiary butyl phenols it is intensified with increasing number of tertiary butyl groups. Table 2 shows the effect of hydrodynamic conditions in dust removal exercised by

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Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Gases

SOV/153-2-1-24/25

0.15% solution of the wetting substance at 20° under various conditions of phase contact. The experimental apparatus is illustrated in figure 1. On the basis of the results (Table 3, Figs 2, 3) the author arrives at the following conclusions: (1) The amount of surface tension of the wetting solutions is not characteristic of their effect of dust removal. (2) It is determined by the formation kinetics of the adsorption layer, by their stability under dynamic conditions as well as by the structure of the hydrophobic part of the molecule. (3) The afore-mentioned kinetics of formation depends on the structure of the hydrophobic and hydrophilic part of the molecule, on the concentration of the surface-active substance in the solution, as well as on the degree of its hydration. (4) The successful application of surface-active substances to dust removal depends also on the hydrodynamic conditions. (5) On the strength of this assumption concerning the mechanism of dust removal the author suggested a new highly efficient preparation - TB (Ref 17). (6) By use of non-ionic preparations a higher degree of the purification of gas from highly disperse dust

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Application of Non-ionic Wetting Substances for
Cleaning Dust From Gases

SOV/153-2-1-24/25

is attained with a smaller amount of energy consumption.
There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 17 references, 11 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut; Kafedra obshchey
khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Yaroslavl' Institute of Technology,
Chair of General Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1957

Card 4/4

YERMILOV, P. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Application of solutions of polyethyleneglycol esters of alkylphenols for the control of lead oxide powder." Moscow-Yaroslavl', 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology Inst im D. I. Mendel-eyev); 120 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text (10 entries); (KL, 23-60, 124)

SOLOV'YEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; YERMILOV, Petr Ivanovich; STREL'CHUK,
Nikolay Antonovich; Prinimel uchastiye IVANOV, L.A. SEGAL,
A.Ye., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn.red.

[Principles of safety and fire-prevention techniques in the
chemical industry] Osnovy tekhniki besopasnosti i protivopozharnoi tekhniki v khimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1960. 393 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Chemical industries--Safety measures)

YERMILOV, Petr Ivanovich; SHUSTOVA, I.B., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.
red.

[Great chemistry; chemistry in the creation of the material base
of communism] Bol'shaia khimiia; khimiia v sozdani material'no-
tekhnicheskoi bazy kommunizma. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 47 p.
(Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Estestvenno-nauchnyi fakul'tet,
no.5) (MIRA 15:6)

(Chemical industries)

YERMILOV, P.I.

Dust collection in scrubbers with flat parallel packing.
Khim. i khim. tekhn. 1:363-370 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

YERMILOV, P.I.

Wetting of pigments. Lakokras. mat. 1 ikh prim. no. 4:23-26 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

YERMILOV, P.I.; GALKINA, Z.V.; KISELEVA, T.A.; INDEYKIN, Ye.A.

Physicochemical basis for the intensification of iron oxide
dispersion in ball mills. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:
57-62 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; CHIZHOV, V.V.; ANISIMOV, V.A.; YERMILOV, P.I.; CHUPEYEV, M.A.

Intensification of the grinding of pigments in binders.
Lakokras . mat. i ikh pri. no.5:64-65 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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23967
S/113/60/000/011/002/007
D257/D304

AUTHORS: Bazylenko, G.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Yermilov, S.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
Andreyev, A.S. and Makarovskiy, O.D.

TITLE: Some results of studies of automobile trains with
powered trailers

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1960, 13-17

TEXT: The article gives the results of a study of a powered motor vehicle train with mechanical power transmission to a single-axle trailer and a train with electrical power transmission to a twin-axle trailer. In the first instance a ГАЗ-63 (GAZ-63) truck was used, specially fitted with a ЗМЛ-151 (ZIL-151) distribution box from which torque was applied via a Cardan shaft to the trailer's axle. In the second instance a ZIL-151 truck with a ЯАЗ-204В (YaAZ-204V) motor and trolley bus electrical equipment (electric motor, shunt rheostats, controllers, etc.) was used. Tests were made to determine: The roadability of trains with normal or with

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D257/D304

Some results of studies...

powered trailers; the traction properties of trains with normal or with powered trailers; the effects of power distribution between the truck tractor and the trailer on the train's total tractive force; comparative fuel consumption in trains operating with normal or with powered trailers. The roadability tests were carried out over sand and over snow, while the other tests were held over a concrete road, on meadow ground, on sand and over plowed ground. It was found that the use of powered-trailers greatly increases the train's tractive force and roadability. When the powered axles are engaged, the tractive force increases more than does the train's coupling weight. Over rough terrain, a train with powered trailers is more economical and has a higher speed than a train with normal trailers. Disparity in the peripheral speed of the wheels on the truck tractor and the trailer causes the wheels to slip and slide, thereby reducing the train's tractive force. These losses vary directly with the kinematic disparity and the wheels/ground coupling factor. On curves a further fall in tractive force occurs if the trailer wheels follow a track other than that described by the truck tractor. This can be avoided by fitting steerable wheels

Card 2/3

Some results of studies...

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to the trailer with a turning mechanism that regulates their turn to the correct angle in rotation to the coupling. The trailer wheels then track with the truck tractor's. To increase the average speed of movement over earth roads and roadless terrain, the drive to the powered trailer should be adjusted so that the train's rate of movement is approximately 30-40% the maximum speed of the truck tractor alone. There are 9 figures and 4 tables.

X

Card 3/3

VERMILLOV, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.S.; BRILLING, A.N.; MAKAROVSKIY, O.D.

Investigating traction properties of an operating tractor train
with a booster drive of the semitrailer axle. Avt.prom. 28 no.8:
21-26 Ag '62, (MIRA 16:3)

(Tractor trains--Testing)

L 00761-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/I IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6022850

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/004/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Kolpakov, A. P.; Yermilov, S. S. (Candidate of technical sciences)

23
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Camber of the rubber tires on a steerable semitrailer

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1966, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: tire, industrial truck, vehicle engineering

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the effect of tire camber on the turning kinematics of an articulated truck with a steerable double-axle semitrailer. The trailer weight is conditionally assumed to be concentrated at two points: on the fifth wheel and at the center of the trailer frame. A formula is given for the centrifugal force of inertia away from the center of turning due to the weight of the trailer. This force is balanced by the total lateral force represented by the total geometric sum of the forces resulting from contact of the tires with the supporting surface. These forces depend on the camber of each wheel and are defined as the product of the coefficient of resistance to camber by the angle of camber for each wheel. Theoretical formulas are derived for calculating the camber and radius of turn for the center of the trailer frame as functions of the rate of motion for a steerable semitrailer. It is found that the turning radius increases considerably with speed. Experimental data show that camber

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6022890

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should be taken into account in designing the steering linkage for controllable semi-trailers. The camber for steerable semitrailers is 1-1.5° greater on the average than that for a non-controllable semitrailer. The angular gear ratio of the drive for the controllable wheels should be increased to 1.1-1.15 to compensate for camber. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

1. YERMILOV, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Marine Engines - Testing

7. Results of testing a sixty horse-power engine. Mor. flot 13, No. 2, 1953.

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

YERMILOV, V., inzh.

Saving one million rubles. Tekh.mol. 29 no.9:18 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Compressors--Design and construction)

YEMILOV, V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Testing data on direct-acting steam feed pumps. Mor.flot.16 no.8:
21-23 Ag '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. I/IDU.

(Ships--Equipment and supplies) (Pumping machinery--Testing)

YERMILOV, Valentin Gerasimovich; VOYKHANSKIY, Ye.A., redaktor; DIZHUR, I.M.
redaktor izdatel'stva; TIMONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Regulating steam distribution in marine steam powered machinery]
Regulirovanie paroraspredeleniya sudovykh parovykh mashin. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 129 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Steam engineering) (Marine engines)

YERMILOV
YERMILOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Steam leakage in the play of piston valve bushings in steam
engines. Mer.flet 17 no.8:16-18 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Leningradskoye Vysshoye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche.
(Marine engines)

YERMILOV, Valentin Georgiyevich; YEMIN, V.I., red.; DROZHZHINA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Condensers and heat exchangers on ships] Sudovye kondensatsionnye
ustanovki i teploobmennye apparaty. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi
transport," 1958. 237 p. (MIRA 11:11)

(Condensers(Steam))
(Heat exchangers)

YERMILOV, Valentin Georgiyevich; DOLDOPOL'SKIY, A.Ya., spetsred.;
DENISOV, K.N., red.ind-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Controlling steam distribution of marine steam engines]
Regulirovanie paroraspredelenia sudovykh parevykh mashin.
Ind.2., dop. 1 perer. Leningrad, Ind-ve "Morskoi transport,"
1961. 202 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Marine engines) (Steam)

YERMILOV, V.G., dotsent; LEVIN, V.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Control of the operating conditions of condenser installations on
"Leninskii Komsomol" and "Sergei Botkin" -type ships. Biul.tekh.-
ekon. inform. Tekh.upr.Min.mor.flota 7 no.10:45-54 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskoye vyssheye inzhenernoye morskoye uchilishche im.
admirala Makarova (for Yermilov). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (for Levin).
(Condensers (Steam)) (Steam turbines, Marine)

YERMILOV, Valentin Georgiyevich; SHVED, A.P., dots., retsenzents;
DOLGOPOL'SKIY, A.I., nauchn. red.; GORYANSKIY, Yu.V.,
red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

[Operation and testing of marine steam power plants] Tekh-
nicheskaya ekspluatatsiya i ispytaniya sudovykh parosil'-
nykh ustanovok. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"
1963. 279 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Boilers, Marine)
(Steam turbines, Marine)

AGAFONOV, Vladimir Andreyevich [deceased]; YEREMILOV, Valentin
Georgiyevich; PANKOV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich; VASIL'YEV,
V.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KUTATELADZE,
S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; SERDYUKOV, S.A.,
nauchn. red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn.
red.
[Marine condenser plants] Sudovye kondensatsionnye ustanovki.
Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 489 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Marine engineering) (Condensers (Steam))

L 10026-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000976

EPR/EPT(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENT(1)/BDS/T-2-CAFTT/ASD/SSD-Fs-4/Pr-4/Pu-4-WW
S/0229/63/000/005/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Yermilov, V. G., Candidate of technical sciences.

70

TITLE: The estimation of the value of the heat-exchange coefficients in the coolers of steam-jet-air ejector pumps.

SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 5, 1963, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: steam powerplants, condensers, steam-jet-air ejector pumps, heat-transfer coefficient.

ABSTRACT: This theoretical paper investigates the effect of the cooling surface and the conditions of the heat exchange in coolers for steam-jet-air ejector pumps on the characteristics of the latter. The local decreases in the heat-

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and is depicted in graphs. It is concluded that the yellowish or grey color

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ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR,PH

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

pt/ps
Card 2/2

YERMILOV, V. I., Engr.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "On Certain Problems of Mechanized Control of the Movable Installations of Airplane Armament." Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Institute Gagarin'skaya Line, 28 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #17236)

YERMILOV, V.I.
GENKIN, M.A.; YERMILOV, V.I.; KHEYN, A.L.

Method for optimum drilling of gas wells. Gas.prom no.1:9-12 Ja '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

(Boring) (Gas, Natural)

DENISOV, G.G.; YERMILOV, V.I.

Evaluating the methods used in hydrochloric-acid treatments. Neft.
khoz. 43 no.1:56-58 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

LUTOSHKIN, G.S.; YERMILOV, V.I.; DEMIN, A.V.; GONCHAROV, V.F.

Hydraulic fracturing in gas wells and its future uses. Gaz. prom.
5 no.5:1-6 My '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Gas wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

DENISOV, G.G.; YERMILOV, V.I.; PEYSAKHOV, R.M.

Directional interval hydrochloric well acidization using a hydraulic perforator. Nefteprom. delo no.1:20-24 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

CHAYKIN, B.I.; FURNEOV, V.G.; YERMILIOV, V.S.

Introduction of new equipment in metallurgical enterprises of
the Central Ural. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.6:3-6 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

YERMILOV, V.S.; CHAYKIN, B.I.

Planning the technical and organizational development of an enterprise of nonferrous metallurgy (on the example of enterprises in the Central Urals Economic Council). Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chernomet. 8 no.8:190-193 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut.

YERMILOV, Viktor Vasil'yevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda;
KAPLUNOV, A.S., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Worker's honor] Rabochaya chest'. Literaturnaya zapiska
L.Molodtsova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 29 p. (Vse-
soiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i
nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.10, Molodshnaya, no.9). (MIRA 13:9)
(Moscow--Machine-tool industry)

YERMILOV, V.V.; TSEFT, A.L.

Leaching of a collective complex-metal sulfide concentrate by means
of a zinc sulfate solution. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR. Ser. met. obog.
i ogneup. no.3:9-16 '60. (MIRA 14'4)

(Leaching)

ABLANOV, A.D.; KABANOVA, L.M.; TKACHENKO, O.B.; YERMILOV, V.V.

Processing of Nikolayevka deposit ores. Trudy Inst. met. i
obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:90-104 '60, (MIRA 14:6)
(Nikolayevka region(Kazakhstan)—Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy)

YERMILOV, V.V.

Leaching of sulfide concentrates with simultaneous solution of
elementary sulfur being precipitated. Trudy Inst. met. i
obegashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:168-183 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Leaching)
(Sulfides--Metallurgy)

YERMILOV, V.V., slesar', Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, delegat
XIII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza

In the name of communism! Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 4
no.12:4 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Krasnyy proletariy".
(Moscow Technological innovations—Machinery-tool industry)

YERMILOV, V.V., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, slesar'-sborshchik

"Worker" is the highest title of man on earth. IUn.tekh. 5
no.8:24-28 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy zavod "Krasnyy proletariy".
(Labor and laboring classes)

TSEFT, A.L.; TARASKIN, D.A.; YERMILOV, V.V.; TKACHENKO, O.B.;
VASIL'YEVA, V.A.; SUSHCHENKO, S.N.; DUKHANKINA, L.S.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of copper matte. Trudy Inst.
met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:72-76 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Hydrometallurgy)

YERMILOV, V. V.

(29)

The Second All-Union Conference on Rhenium, sponsored by the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Institute of Rare Metals, was held in Moscow 19-21 November 1962. A total of 335 representatives from 83 scientific institutions and industrial establishments participated. Among the reports presented were the following: autoclave extraction of Re from Cu concentrates (A. P. Zelikman and A. A. Perederayev); Re extraction from the gaseous phase (V. P. Savrayev and N. L. Peysakhov); recovery of Re by sorption and ion interchange (V. I. Bibikova, V. V. Il'ichenko, K. B. Lebedev, G. Sh. Tyurekhdzhayeva, V. V. Yermilov, Ye. S. Raimbekov, and M. I. Filimonov); production of carbonyl Re (A. A. Ginzburg); electrolytic production of high-purity Re and electroplating with Re (Z. M. Sominskaya and A. A. Nikitina); Re coatings on refractory metals produced by thermal dissociation of Re chlorides (A. N. Zelikman and N. V. Baryshnikov); plastic deformation and thermomechanical treatment of Re (V. I. Karavaytsev and Yu. A. Sokolov); growth of Re single crystals and effect of O₂ on their properties (Ye. M. Savitskiy and G. Ye. Chuprikov); Re-Mo, Re-W, and Re-precious-metal alloys (Ye. M. Savitskiy, M. A. Tykina, and K. B. Povarova); synthesis of Re nitrides, silicides, phosphides, and selenides (G. V. Samsonov, V. A. Obolonchik, and V. S. Neshpor); weldability of Re-Mo and Re-W alloys (V. V. D'yachenko, B. P. Morozov, and G. N. Klebanov); new fields of application for Re and Re alloys (M. A. Tykina and Ye. M. Savitskiy); and Re-Mo alloy for thermocouples (S. K. Danishevskiy, Yu. A. Kochershiyskiy, and G. B. Lapp). [WW]

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, Apr 1963, pp 92-93

LEBEDEV, K.B.; AGEYEV, S.A.; YERMILOV, V.V.

Rhenium recovery from alkali solutions by methods of ion exchange
and adsorption. Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:130-135
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

IPATOV, S.S.; ~~VERMILOV, Ye.F.~~, red.; TIKHONOV, V.I., red.; GLADKIKH,
N.N., ~~tekhn. red.~~

[Jig boring machines used in the precision manufacture of
instruments] Koordinatno-rastochnye stanki v tochnom pri-
borostroenii. Pod red. E.F.Ermilova. Moskva, Oborongis,
1954. 195 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Drilling and boring machinery)
(Instrument manufacture)

PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: TATARINTSEV, A.S.,
prof.; VIDENIN, K.F., dots.; RUBTSOV, M.I., dots.; YERMILOVA,
A.A., dots.; BEKOVA, M.G., red.

[Breeding and seed production of vegetable crops] Seleksiia i
semenovodstvo ovoshchnykh kul'tur. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat,
1963. 279 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Plodoveshchnyy institut im. I.V.Micharina (for Tatarintsev,
Videnin, Rubtsov, Yermilova).

RUBTSOV, M.I., dots.; YERMILOVA, A.A., dots.; CHEREPOVA, O.M., kand.
sel'khoz.nauk; SKRIPNIKOV, Yu.G., dots.; DOROKHOV, A.A., kand.
sel'khoz.nauk; LITVINOVA, M.K., assistant; MUSTAFIN, A.M., pre-
podavatel'; PESHKOV, V.P., red.; POPOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Growing vegetables in the Central Chernozem Region of the
U.S.S.R.] Vyrashchivanie ovoshchei v Tsentral'noi chernozemnoi
zone SSSR. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 110 p.

(MIRA 16:2)
1. Sotrudniki kafedry ovoshchevodstva Michurinskogo plodoovoshch-
nogo instituta Im.I.V.Michurina (for all except Peshkov, Popov).
(Central Chernozem Region--Vegetable gardening)

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S/191/61/000/012/002/007
B101/B110

AUTHOR: Yermilova, G. A.

TITLE: Effect of fractional composition of polypropylene on its
physicomechanical properties

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1961, 7-10

TEXT: The author determined the dependence of physicomechanical properties of polypropylene (PP) on its content of crystalline, atactic, and stereoblock fractions. A new method was developed for the production of PP on the basis of the propane-propylene fraction (30% C_3H_6 , 70% C_3H_8) obtained in petroleum refining. A Natta catalyst, $TiCl_3 + Al(C_2H_5)_3$, is used. The propane-propylene fraction and, toward the end of the reaction, propane were used as solvents. This method is much more economical than that suggested by Natta. The reaction rate is proportional to the concentration of the solid catalyst and olefin pressure, and does not depend on the aluminum alkyl concentration. The Moskovskiy neftepererabatyvayushiy zavod (Moscow Petroleum Refinery) produces a PP with up to 95-96% of crystalline,

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Effect of fractional composition ...

stereoregular fraction and a melting point of 165-170°C or 170-172°C depending on the content of isotactic polymer. Products of this PP are of high dimensional stability up to 150°C (unloaded) and 135°C (loaded). At 80°C, PP is soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons. This solubility, however, decreases as the content of crystalline fraction increases. The author used a stabilized PP film containing 6-16% of atactic fraction (determination according to Natta by dissolution in n-heptane). During heat treatment, the bulk polymer fraction undergoes thermal destruction of maximum intensity by which the content of atactic fraction increases. Fig. 1 shows deformation versus stress for PP with different percentages of atactic fraction. The curve inflection is due to partial melting and oriented recrystallization of the crystallites. The stiffness increases and the resistance to abrasion decreases as the content of isotactic fraction increases. The mechanical strength decreases (by approximately 12.5%) with increasing content of atactic fraction, and the rupturing elongation increases from 730 to 850%. Between 20 and 100°C an increase of elongation to 1050% was observed with 6% of atactic fraction, to 1300% with 9.8% and to >1500% with 16.3% of atactic fraction. The atactic fraction thus acts as plasticizer. It raises elasticity, elongation, and resistance to abrasion, but reduces the mechanical strength and stiffness. The physicochemical

Card 2/4

X

Effect of fractional composition ...

211,18
S/191/61/000/012/002/007
B101/B110

properties of PP are also affected by the temperature at which deformation and processing take place. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: W. L. Dunkel, K. A. Westlund, SPEJ., no. 9, 1039 (1960); J. Natta, Plastics, no. 241 (1958); Polymer Sci., no. 16, 143 (1955).

Fig. 1. Curve: deformation versus stress for PP films with different percentages of atactic polymer.

Legend: (a) Relative elongation, %; (b) stress, kg/cm^2 .

X

Card 3/4

YERMILOVA, G.A.

"Propylene" [in English] by Th.O.J.Kresser. Reviewed by G. A.
Ermilova. Plast.massy no.8:78 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Propylene)

YERMILOVA, G. A.

S/191/63/000/004/015/015
B101/2186

AUTHOR: Yermilova, G. A.

TITLE: Effect of processing methods on the properties of polypropylene films

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1963, 72 - 74

TEXT: Polypropylene films, intrinsic viscosity $[\eta] = 1.5$ were produced by the following methods: (1) in a multilayer press; (2) by rolling and (3) by extrusion according to a method by J. Jack (British

atactic polymer the lower the fraction

Card 1/2

S/191/63/000/004/015/015
B101/B186

Effect of processing methods on...

properties were shown by films with a maximum of 10% atactic fraction and high intrinsic viscosity. Highly viscous polymers are more easily processed but the temperature must be higher. When the extruded hose is blown up with air, the air is excluded and this improves the mechanical properties.

up the nose extruded from a slit nozzle. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

YERMILOVA, G.A.; ARAKELYAN, R.A.

Properties of polypropylene films. Plast. massy no. 2:45-50
'64. (MIRA 17:8)

ACC NR: AP6001498

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/012/0024/0026

AUTHORS: Yermilova, G. A.; Rogovaya, E. M.; Gul', V. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of crystallinity and orientation during processing of polypropylene film by extrusion and pneumatic stretching

SOURCE: ^{6 11 55}Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1965, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, polycrystalline film, crystal orientation / ISO-tk-61 method, ²⁴UP-30 ¹⁰pneumatic stretching machine

ABSTRACT: Results from the investigation of the changes in crystallinity and orientation in polypropylene during the process of film formation are presented. This work is a continuation of a series of reports on factors affecting the polypropylene film processing and its mechanical properties (G. A. Yermilova, I. Ya. Slonim, and Ya. M. Urman. Plast. massy, No. 11, 28, 1964; V. Ye. Gul', V. V. Kovriga, E. M. Rogovaya, and N. P. Gromova, Vysokomolek. soyed., No. 10, 1868, 1964). The following methods were used in this study: 1) nuclear magnetic resonance, to determine the dynamic degree of crystallinity; 2) x-ray study of crystallinity; 3) structure study under a polarizing microscope with crossed nicols; 4) determination of the fusion index, using method ISO/tk-61 at 230C and load of 10 kg sec; 5) the "napkin" method

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.742.3:548.32

L 11611-66

ACC NR: AP6001498

and "warping of a cylinder" method were used to determine the resistance to low temperatures. Films were prepared by extrusion with pneumatic stretching on a UP-30 machine. It was established that under such conditions a partially oriented crystalline structure is formed. By varying the stretching, inflation, and cooling rate, fine-crystalline films with good mechanical properties and high resistance to low temperatures can be produced. The authors express their gratitude to I. Ya. Slonin, Ya. M. Urman, G. M. Ishavskiy, and A. V. Yermolina for their help in this study. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2

L 20377-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6006543

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/011/0028/0031

AUTHORS: Dontsov, A. A.; Farka, P.; Yermilova, G. A.; Dogadkin, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of reaction products from the reaction of atactic polypropylene with sulfur and dibenzothiazylidysulfide as potential polymer stabilizers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1965, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene, polymer, oxidation inhibition, sulfur, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: It was the object of this investigation to synthesize high-molecular-weight stabilizers by the interaction of atactic polypropylene (APP) with sulfur or dibenzothiazylidysulfide (DBTD) and to study their inhibiting ability in the thermooxidative destruction of polymers. The kinetics of the addition of sulfur and (DBTD) to (APP) were studied (see Fig. 1), and the inhibiting action of the synthesized compounds on the thermooxidative destruction of (APP) was determined. The induction periods for oxidation were determined after Yu. A. Shlyapnikov, V. B. Miller, M. B. Neyman, Ye. S. Torsuyeva, and B. A. Gerasov (Vysokomolek. soyed.

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.048

L 20377-66

ACC NR: AP6006543

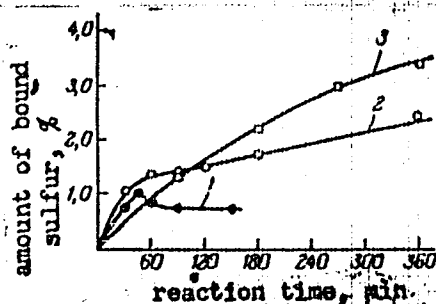


Fig. 1. Kinetics of the addition of DBTD to APP at 200C (1) and sulfur to APP at 230C in mixtures containing 6 wt parts of sulfur (2) and 10 wt parts of sulfur (3).

2, 1409, 1960). The addition of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (ionol) to the product of the interaction of (APP) with sulfur was also determined, and the experimental results are presented graphically. It was found that the inhibiting activity of the interaction products of (APP) with sulfur and (DBTD) depends on the extent of reaction, the initial products being more active than the final products. The inhibitors are equal in their inhibiting activity to the inhibitor phosphite P-24. Addition of ionol to the mixture of interaction products of (APP) with sulfur yields an inhibitor of enhanced antioxidant properties (correlated action). Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 graphs.

SUB CODE:0711/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

L 06108-67 EWT(m)/ENP(j) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6023516

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/007/0082/0083

AUTHOR: Yermilova, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Neyman, M. B. (Professor)

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Engineering im. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Effect of stabilizers on dielectric properties of propylene film

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1966, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: electric insulator, electric insulation, propylene

ABSTRACT: To inhibit thermo-oxidizing destruction, stabilizers have been introduced into propylene insulation; however, these stabilizers may seriously affect physico-mechanical and dielectric properties of propylene film insulation. Hence, the effect of stabilizers (AN-6, Santonox) on volume resistivity, mechanical strength, and electric strength of aged (at 100-150C) propylene films was experimentally determined. It was found that: (1) Propylene films have high dielectric properties practically independent of humidity, electric-field strength, and frequency; (2) Stabilized propylene films have much higher volume resistivity than nonstabilized; (3) Stabilized films have constant mechanical strength up to 125C while the strength of nonstabilized films falls off abruptly at 80C; (4) The electric strength, at 20--130C, of stabilized films is considerably higher than that of nonstabilized films. Other data presented. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

UDC: 621.315.616.9

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 11.09 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

L 10336-67 EWT(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6028909

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0086/0086

AUTHORS: Dontsov, A. A.; Farka, P. I.; Logunova, R. A.; Yermilova, G. A.; 29
Dogadkin, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for protecting polyolefins against zonal aging by heat and light.
Class 59, No. 174428 /announced by Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology
im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

SOURCE: Izobret. prom obraz. tov. zn, no. 15, 1966, 86

TOPIC TAGS: carbon black, polyolefin, light aging, polypropylene plastic

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting polyolefins
against zonal aging by heat and light as described in Author Certificate No. 172033
To increase the stabilizing activity in the case of aging by heat and light, sul-
fidized polypropylene is applied together with carbon black.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65

Card 1/1 ml

UDC: 670.74.040.4:670.742.3'6.046.2

L 10338-67 EWE(j)/EWT(m) IJP(s) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6029912

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0087/0087

AUTHORS: Dontsov, A. A.; Farka, P. (Czech. Soc. Rep.); Kagan, G. M.; Yermilova, G. A.; Dogadkin, B. A.

33

ORG: none

6

TITLE: A method of protecting polyolefins against destruction by heat and acids. Class 39, No. 1844337/announced by Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)/

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 87

TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, heat resistance, antioxidant additive

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for protecting polyolefins against destruction by heat and acids by introducing into them a polymer sulfur-containing antioxidant. To increase the effectiveness of the stabilization, a sulfidized polystyrene is employed as the sulfur-containing antioxidant.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65

Card 1/1 ml

UDC: 678.74.048.4:678.746.22'6

SMIRNOV, M.I.; PETROVA, Ye.V.; PUSHKINA, L.A.; YERMILOVA, L.I.

Effect of cortisone on the concentration of vitamins B₁, B₂
and C in the tissues of rats. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.1:
78-81 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii vitaminov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta vitaminologii Minsiterstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR,
Moskva.

KALUGIN, N.V.; YERMILOVA, I.A.

Method for the protection of textiles against microbiological
destruction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.4:
30-36 '65. (MIHA 18:9)

1. Vozynnaya akademiya tyla i transporta.

YERMILOVA, I.A., aspirantka; KOTETSKIY, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOL'F, A.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent.

Microbiological resistance of disinfecting polyvinyl alcohol
fibers. Tekst.prom. 25 no.11:14-17 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti
imeni Kirova (for Yermilova, Kotetskiy).

KOZLOV, M.P.; YERMILOVA, I.I.

Determination of methoxy and cyanethoxy groups when present together. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.6:755-757 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

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

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|----|
| L 9510-66 | | EXT(m)/T/EWP(1) | RM |
| ACC NR: | AP50286.11 | SOURCE CODE: UM/0342/45/000/011/0016/0017 | |
| AUTHOR: <u>Yermilova, I. A.</u> (Aspirant); <u>Kotetskiy, V. V.</u> (Research associate); Vol'f, A. A. (Docent, Candidate of technical sciences) | | | |
| ORG: <u>Yermilova, Kotetskiy</u> LITLP imeni S. M. Kirov | | | |
| TITLE: <u>Microbiological resistance of disinfectant poly(vinyl alcohol) fibers</u> | | | |
| SOURCE: Tekstil'naya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1965, 14-17 | | | |
| TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, polyvinyl alcohol, disinfectant fiber, microbiology, microorganism contamination | | | |
| ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the resistance of disinfectant poly(vinyl alcohol) [PVA] fibers to microorganisms which attack fibers proper. These microorganisms are more resistant to outside effects than pathogenic microorganisms affecting humans. The experiments were conducted with various brands of PVA fibers, including the disinfectant Iodin-N and R (containing iodine), Letilan and Biolan-SS (the latter containing silver) fibers and the following microorganisms: Bac. mesentericus, Ps. fluorescens, and Ps. herbicola. The experimental procedure is described in the source. It was shown that disinfectant PVA fibers are highly resistant to microorganisms which attack natural and nondisinfected synthetic fibers. In other experiments, disinfectant fibers were twisted with natural fibers damaged by microorganisms under natural conditions. Disinfectant fibers Biolan-SS, Letilan and Iodin-N exhibited no signs of damage for periods of up to four months. A final series of experiments conducted with | | | |
| Card 1/2 | | UDC: 677.494.11/2:576.8001.5 | |

L 9540-66

ACC NR: AP5028631

mixtures of synthetic and fresh natural fibers showed that disinfectant Biolan and Letilan fibers protect fresh natural fibers against microbe attack for at least four months. The use of disinfectant PVA fibers in combination with natural fibers is recommended to impart protective properties to fabrics. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11,61 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4150

Card 2/2

PUL'YER, Yuliy Mironovich; CHISTYAKOV, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; ANVEL'T, M.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; YERMILOVA, L.F., red.izd-va; SKOTNIKOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Inductive electromechanical components of computing and distance-type servo systems] Induktsionnye elektronkhanicheskie elementy vychislitel'nykh i distantsionno-slediaschikh sistem. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 17:4)

PA 249766

USSR/Geophysics - Creedite

11 Feb 53

"Creedite of Kazakhstan," L. P. Ermilova and V. A. Moleva

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 5, pp 905-908

State that mineralogical studies of deposits in Kazakhstan under guidance of F. V. Chukhrov showed creedite to be present among ordinary minerals occurring in large quantities in the oxidation zone in a number of deposits. Presented by Acad D. S. Belvankin 16 Dec 52.

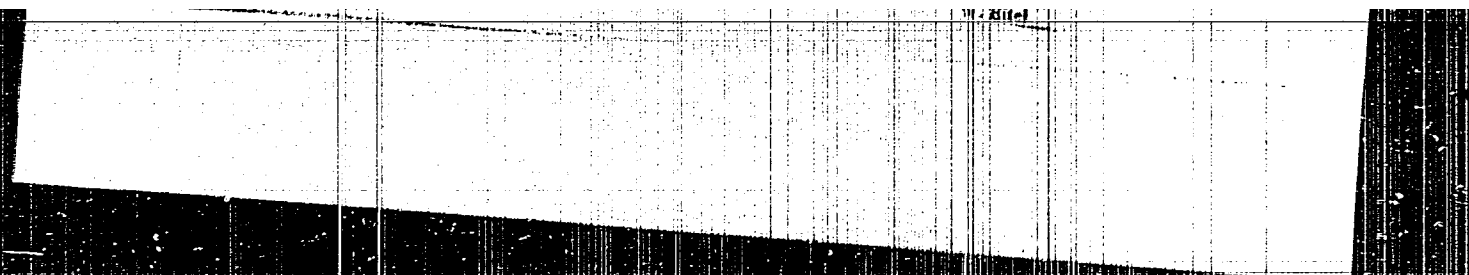
(CA 47 no. 22:12138 '53)

249766

Cosulite from Central Kazakhstan. L. G. Brunkov and
V. M. Semakova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1961,
1325-7 (1955). Cosulite was found in quartz veins in the
granite massifs of the Kyzylkum Desert. The country rock is a
felsic granite. Cosulite is associated with quartz, beryl, amethyst,
and pyrite. Cosulite is a late-formed mineral, short relict
crystals, with a high refractive index.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962810014-9"

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, 15-57-4-4590
p 84 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chukhrov, F. V., Yermilova, L. P.

TITLE: New Data on the Kerchenites (Novyye dannyye o kercheni-
takh)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geokhimii i mineralogii. Moscow, 1956,
pp 158-175.

ABSTRACT: A study has been made, using various methods of investigation, on the Kerch' and Taman' Fe phosphates in order to refine the existing concepts concerning their nature. From chemical, optical, X-ray, and thermal analyses of vivianite the authors conclude that oxidation, during the process of vivianite formation, leads to the accumulation of phosphates of ferric oxide derived from material which initially forms solid solutions of ferrous oxide in phosphates (gamma kerchenite, beta kerchenite, and alpha kerchenite), after which it becomes dominant or enters completely

Card 1/3

New Data on the Kerchenites (Cont.)

15-57-4-4590

into the formation of minerals (oxykerchenite, bosphorite). The phosphate of ferric oxide, having formed by the complete oxidation of ferrous-oxide vivianite, shows no crystalline features even under the electron microscope. The lines on the debyeograms of different kerchenites belong to vivianite, the quantity of which is least in oxykerchenite. Egueite should be considered similar to oxykerchenite in its formation. Tinticite is similar to bosphorite, but differs in having a lower content of weakly bound water. The formation of tinticite may be associated both with direct precipitation from solution and with crystallization of amorphous (to X-rays) bosphorite. Distinctive solid solutions form in the early stages of oxidation of vivianite. In these the solvent has a crystalline structure and the dissolved substance is amorphous. Hydrolysis during oxidation of vivianite does not lead to the formation of free iron oxides and is not accompanied by a marked removal of P. In subsequent stages there probably occurs a gradual hydrolytic splitting of the amorphous ferriphosphate with removal of part of the phosphoric acid from it. Picite may be considered an earlier product of this process, having been discovered in the Kerch' iron ores.

Card 2/3

New Data on the Kerchenites (Cont.)

15-57-4-4590

Further products of hydrolysis may be azovskite, which has been recognized in the iron ores of the Taman' peninsula. Limonite, with a variable P content, may possibly represent the final product of hydrolysis of ferriphosphates, obtained by complete or almost complete oxidation of the iron in vivianite.

Card 3/3

G. A. G.

SOV-11-58-8-2/14

AUTHORS: Chukhrov, F.V., Moleva, V.A. and Yermilova, L.P.

TITLE: New Data on Mitridatite (~~Novyye Dannyye o Mitridatite~~)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, 23
Nr 8, pp 16-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The name "mitridatite" was given by P.A. Dvoychenko to a light-green earthy substance discovered by S.P. Popov in 1911 among the iron ores of the Koroh' Peninsula. Much later similar substances were described by F.V. Chukhrov and A.V. Sidorenko. This article is a detailed report on the results of laboratory studies of these substances with the application of most modern means of science. Following scientists took part in these studies: F.V. Chukhrov, V.I. Stepanov, A.V. Moleva, V.S. Amelina, M.T. Yanchenko, A.A. Voronova and A.I. Tsvetkov. C. Frondel (USA) also took part in discussion and propounded the theory that the results of the analysis of all these products could possibly concern different minerals. The results of all these researches could be summed up as follows. The mitridatite is a basic ferro-calcium phosphate in which some quantity of (PO_4) was presumable replaced by the groups of $(OH)_4$. Its formula

Card 1/2

New Data on Mitridatite

SOV-11-58-8-2/14

is $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}_3 \cdot \left[(\text{PO}_4)_3(\text{OH})_4 \right] n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, where on the average "n" equals 2. Its syngony is mono- or threeclinic. Aggregates of the mineral are cryptocrystalline, earthy - loose or dense. It can be decomposed by acids. Index of refraction - 1.77. Some number of particles have colloid dimension and appear laminar under the microscope. The genesis of the mitridatite is connected with the alteration of oxykerschenite (addition of calcium) or of anapaite (loss of part of calcium). It can be considered as a metacolloid, containing colloid particles. There are 5 tables, 2 photos, 3 graphs and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Institut Geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the AS USSR, Moscow)

1. Mitridatite--Chemical analysis

Card 2/2

CHUKROV, F.V.; SENDEROVA, V.M.; YERMILOVA, L.P.

Mineralogy of bismuth in the oxidation zone. Kora vyvetr.
no. 3:5-25 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, mineralogii i
geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Bismuth ores)