YERMOLAYEVA, N.V.

Some causes of disorders in enzymatic decomposition of desoxyribonucleoproteins following whole-body gamma irradiation. Radiobiologiia 1 no.6:834-837 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)

YERMOLAYEVA, N.V.

Enzymatic decomposition of desoxyribonucleoproteins. Biokhimiia 26 no.5:897-908 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(NUCLEOPROTEINS) (ENZYMES)

L 12601-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RM/AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3002631 S/0218/63/028/003/0407/0417

54

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, N. V.

TITLE: Disintegration of desoxyribonucleoproteins in the presence of acid pH and total body gamma irradiation of animals

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 28, no. 3, 1963, 407-417

TOPIC TAGS: DNP disintegration, DNA accumulation, acid pH, gamma irradiation, incubated rabbit tissue, homogenate

ABSTRACT: In studying possible ways of accumulating free DNA in radiosensitive tissues of animals 3 to 6 hrs after lethal doses of

nas: 4 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jun62 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 012

YERMOLAYEVA, N.V.; POZDNYAKOV, A.L.

Localization of soluble DNA in the lymphoid appendix tissue in the early stages of whole-body gamma irradiation. Radiobiologiia 5 no.1:147-148 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

L 1347-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024383 UR/0286/65/000/015/0067/0067 667.643

AUTHOR: Bogatyrev, P. M.; Loseva, N. S.; Shabanova, A. G.; Termol'yeva, N. V.; Chel'tsova, M. S.

TITLE: A method for producing enamel. Class 22, No. 173362

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: enamel, protective coating, polymer, organoaluminum compound

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing enamel based on chlorosulfonated polyethylene, a cross-linking agent, pigments and solvents. The physical and mechanical properties of the coating are improved by using an aluminum monochelate (aluminum diisobutoxymonooxcetoacetate) as the cross-linking agent.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

YERMOLAYEVA, N. V. "Fermentative Reduction of DNP Under the Influence of General Gamma-Radiation." Maximum acceleration of the fermentative reduction of desoxyribonucleoproteids (DNP) occured in rabbit-tissue cultures 3 hr after irradiation with 1000 r from cobalt-60.

candidate dissertation listed in Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 7, 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

YERMOLAYEV, O. I.

LEBEDEVA, L. A., KI[illegible], V. A., LUKYANCHUK, F. Y., and [illegible], [illegible]
"Pests and Diseases Agricultural Crops in the Area of the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad,"
Zashchita Rastenii ot Vreditelei, vol. 7, no. 4-6, 1931, pp. 347-360. 421 T36.

So: Sirs 81-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Viruses and Rickettsiae. R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92710

Author : Yermolayeva, P. Ye.
Inst : Turkmen Agricultural Institute.
Title : Some Peculiarities of the Epizzotology of Non-Typical Fowl Pox in Ashkhabad.

Orig Pub : Tr. Turkm. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 337-344

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

YERMOLAYEVA, S.A.

Reduction of furfural on the dropping mercury cathode. I. A. Korshunov and S. A. Ermolaeva (Gor'kii Chem. Research Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 181–4 (1947) (in Russian).—Two distinct polarographic waves were found at each pH, between 4 and 7.25. In the 1st wave, the diffusion current intensity i_1 falls with rising pH. In the 2nd wave i_2 rises with pH. The 1st half-wave potential, π_1, rises with pH; the 2nd, π_2, falls initially, then remains const. Example of data (at 11° ± 0.5°): pH 4.00, 5.82, 6.50, i_1 = 53.0, 28.2, 3.0 microamp.; π_1 = 1.24, 1.42, 1.52 v.; i_2 = 10.2 (pH 5.5), 22.8, 55.6, π_2 = 1.78 (pH 5.5), 1.74, 1.72 v. The ratio $K = i_1/i_2[H^+]^2$ = const. = 0.50×10^{12} (av.); K varies somewhat with the concn. of the furfural. The occurrence of the two waves cannot be ascribed to a keto-enol tautomerism. On the basis of the dependence of π on the concn. of the furfural, the reduction is irreversible, according to $C_4H_3O.CHO + 2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow C_4H_3O.CH_2OH$. N. Thon

YERMOLAEVA, S. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Acrylic Acid, Methyl Ester
Chemistry - Vapor Tension

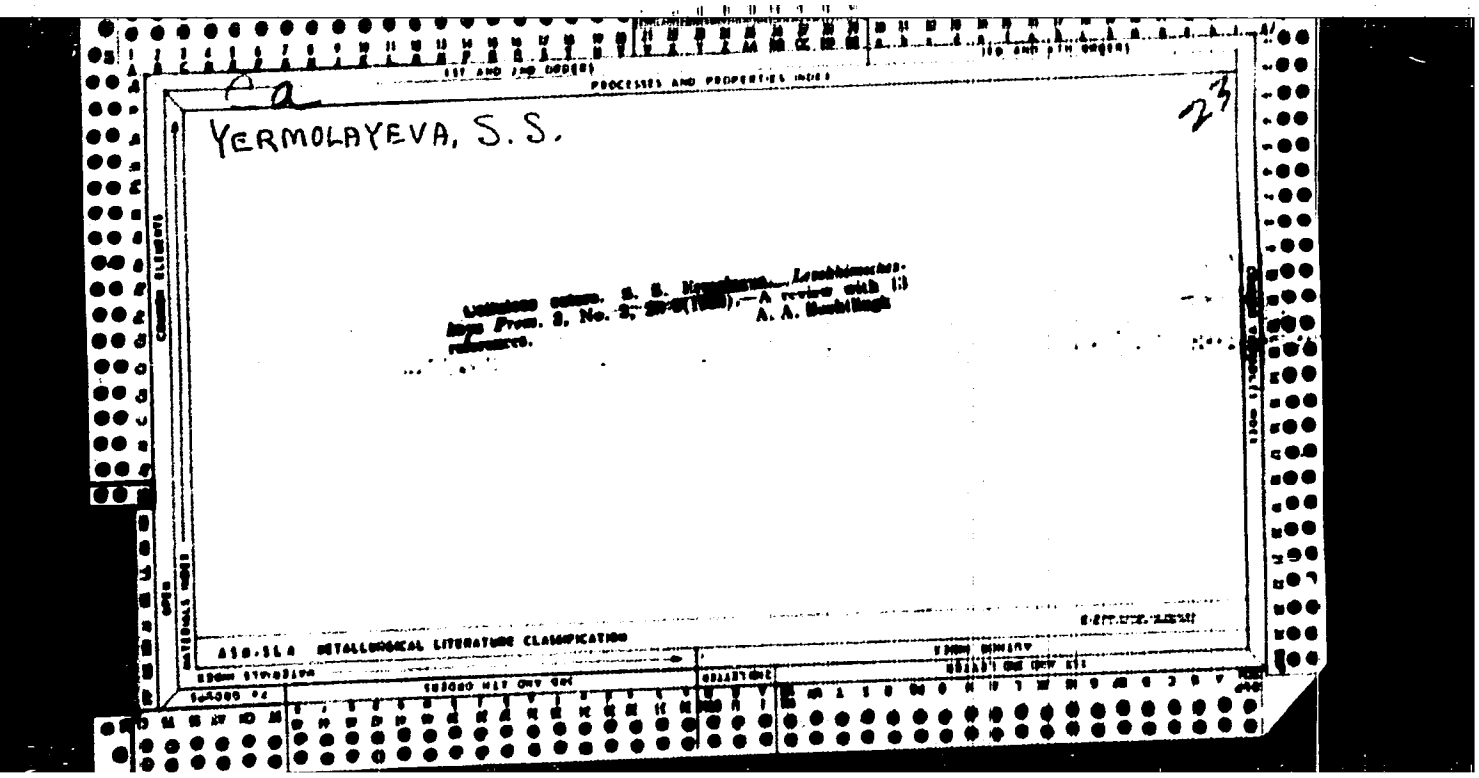
Mar 1948

"Relation of Vapor Tension of the Methyl Ester of Acrylic Acid to Temperature," S. A. Yermolaeva, I. A. Korshunov, Gor'kiy State [illegible], 2 pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXI, No 3

The vapor tension of the ester was determined for temperatures 10-60°, using the described apparatus. P was then plotted against t and log P against $\frac{1}{T}$. From these curves, the molecular heat of evaporation is 9,630 cal/gm mol and the boiling point at 760 mm pressure is 99.50 C. From these data, Truton's constant was calculated to be 25.8. Submitted 1 Apr 1947

PA 70T12



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

YERMOLAYEVA, S.S.

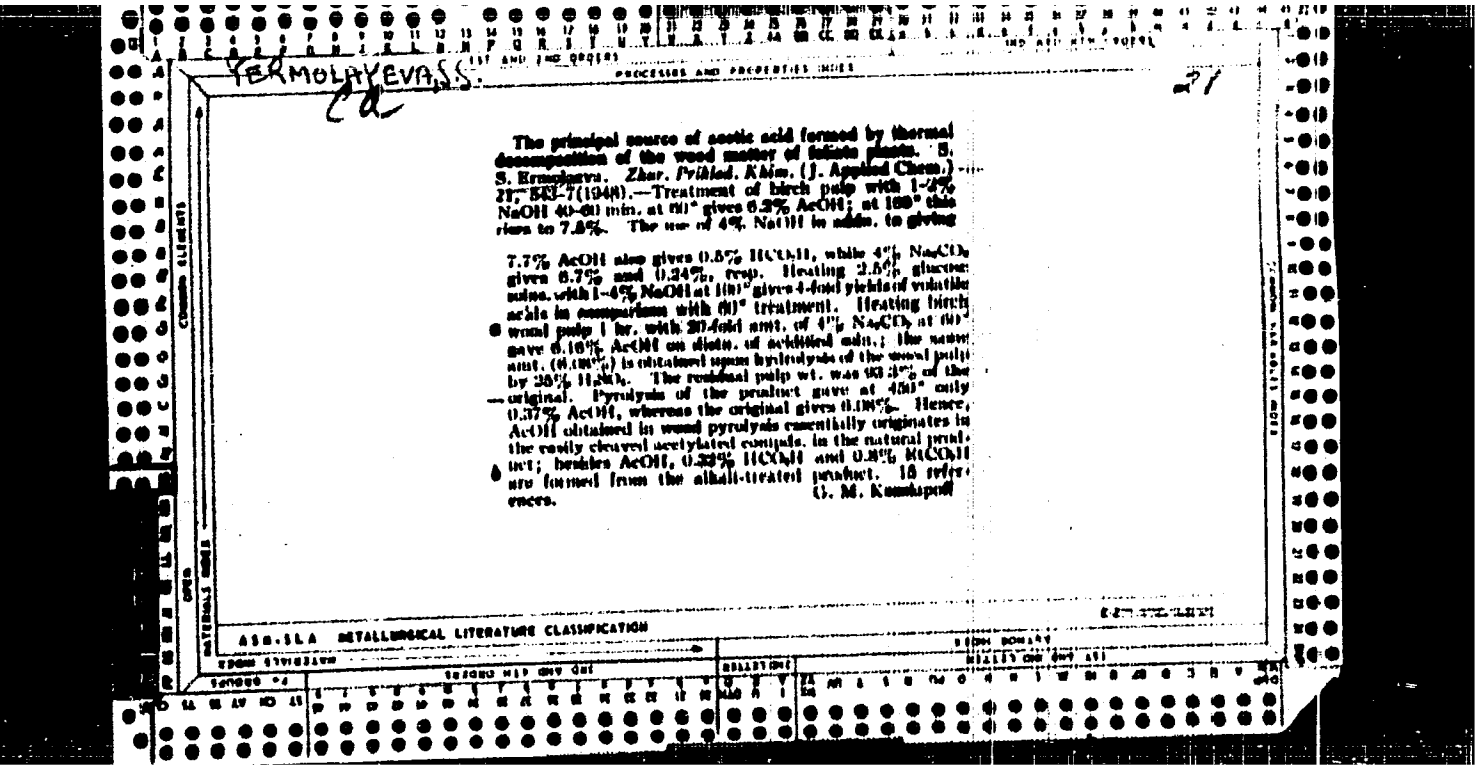
ca

23

Comparative study of lignins obtained by treating different woods with strong acids. S. S. Ermolaeva and M. I. Kogurova. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 14, No. 12, 19-25 (1935).—The sepn. of amorphous and structural lignins (cf. Hempel, *C. A.* 28, 7000) in the residues, obtained by treating coniferous and hardwood sawdusts with 72% H_2SO_4, was effected by hydrolyzing the residues with 15 parts of 7% H_2SO_4, boiling the filtrates with 10 parts of water and filtering off the ppts. The spruce and pine lignin is composed of 0.93-2.04% amorphous lignin and 99.07-97.96% structural lignin, and oak and birch lignin of 52.1-56.37% and 47.9-43.63%, resp. Similar results were obtained by treating the woods with 42% HCl.

Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



TERMOLAYEVA, S.

The principal source of acetic acid formed by thermal decomposition of the wood matter of foliate plants. S. S. Ermolayeva. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 21, 883-7(1948).—Treatment of birch pulp with 1-2% NaOH 40-60 min. at 60° gives 6.2% AcOH; at 100° this rises to 7.8%. The use of 4% NaOH in addn. to giving 7.7% AcOH also gives 0.5% HCO$_2$H, while 4% Na_2CO_3 gives 6.7% and 0.24%, resp. Heating 2.5% glucose soln. with 1-4% NaOH at 100° gives 4-6ml yields of volatile acids in comparison with 60° treatment. Heating birch wood pulp 1 hr. with 20-fold amt. of 4% Na_2CO_3 at 60° gave 6.16% AcOH on distn. of acidified soln.; the same amt. (6.16%) is obtained upon hydrolysis of the wood pulp by 35% H_2SO_4. The residual pulp wt. was 93.5% of the original. Pyrolysis of the product gave at 450° only 0.37% AcOH, whereas the original gives 0.18%. Hence, AcOH obtained in wood pyrolysis essentially originates in the easily cleaved acetylated complex. In the natural product; besides AcOH, 0.32% HCO$_2$H and 0.8% HCO$_2$H are formed from the alkali-treated product. 18 references.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERMOLAYEVA, S.S.

Rapid computation of analysis by means of nomograms. Sbor. trud. TSNILKHI no.12:136-144 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Nomography)

ARZAMASKOV, B.P., inzh.-issledatel'.; YERMOLAYEVA, S.S., starshiy inzhener-proyektirovshchik.; FINOGENOV, M.P.(Orekhovo-Zuyevo)

Improve the quality of instruments. Put' i put. khoz. no. 8:43 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Measuring instruments)

YERMOLAYEVA, S.S.; ZARAKOVSKAYA, A.I.

Search for a method of analysing a mixture of volatile acids.
Sbor.trud. TSNILKHI no.13:94-106 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Acids, Organic) (Wood—Chemistry)

YERMOLAYEVA, T. A.--

"A Quadratic System of Conical Sections and Its Use in the Solution of Certain Problems of Linear Geometry and Nomography." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 4 Nov 54. (VM, 21 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

YERMOLAYEVA, T. A.

Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences in the Moscow Chemicotechnological Institute, Moscow, 1953

Dissertation: "Preparation of Titanium-Containing Polyester Resins and Paint and Varnish Coatings Based on Them"

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1953 (W/29955, 26 Apr 54)

Transesterification of butyl orthotitanate by monoglycerides and glycerides of vegetable oils, partial glycol phthalic and glycol maleic esters. V. S. Kiselev and T. A. Ermolaeva. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, 472-6(1956).—Mono- and

2

satisfactory properties as surface coatings. The product from sunflower-oil monoglyceride contains the replacement product of 3 BuO groups from the titanate salt, while the corresponding diglyceride yielded the product of replacement of 2 BuO groups. G. M. Kosolapoff

Yermolayeva, T.A.

KISELEV, V.B.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

Interaction between butyl orthotitanate and fatty acids of vegetable oils. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.12:1810-1815 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Butyl titanates) (Acids, Fatty)

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

KISELEV, V.S.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

Formation of quick drying coating on the polyester resin base, from semidrying oils and butyl ortho-titanate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.1:111-116 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Drying oils)

Z/011/61/018/001/011/014
E112/E453

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, T.A. and Anufriyeva, N.S.

TITLE: Properties of rutile white produced by hydrolysis of aqueous solutions of titanium tetrachloride

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie, 1961, Vol.18, No.1, p.33, abstract Ch 61-448 (Lakokras. Materialy, 1960, No.1, pp.38-41)

TEXT: The effect of $TiCl_4$ concentration, number of added nuclei of crystallization, concentration of crystallization catalysts and temperature of fusion on the properties of the produced titanium pigment were investigated. Rutile titanium white, produced from $TiCl_4$ was found to have poor weathering resistance (similar to anatase titanium white). In other physical or mechanical properties it is superior to the anatase type.
4 tables, 4 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

Modification of titanium dioxide for pigments serving different purposes. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:46-53 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Titanium oxide) (Pigments)

S/081/62/000/024/030/052
B119/B186

AUTHORS: Yarmolayeva, T. A., Borodina, M. L., Abramson, D. L., Smetankina, T. A., Anufriyeva, N. S., Potapova, M. P.

TITLE: Modification of titanium dioxide in the rutile form to improve its physical and technical properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24(II), 1962, 903, abstract 24P625 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no.1, 1962, 20-25)

TEXT: Investigations were made to find modifying substances (MS) for improving the physical and technical properties of titanium dioxide in the rutile modification (rutile) (I), to develop a method of applying MS to the surface of I, and to study the effect of MS on the properties of I. It was found that the effect of MS was much greater when they were mixed with I by additional wet grinding in a ball mill or in an apparatus with stirrer (mixing machine) (adapted for further investigations) than in the dry procedure. I consisting of 70% particles $< 1\mu$, or I in a finely disperse form (with $\sim 85\%$ particles $< 1\mu$) which settles in small

amounts in the filter bags of a Loesch mill, is used for the experiments. MS, like amines of the aliphatic series and other organic compounds, affect only slightly the color intensity, the covering power, and the resistance to air (of I) but reduce the absorption power of moisture by a factor of 1.5 to 2 as well as the settling of I in the finished enamels, and improve the resistance to abrasion. The best results were obtained with 1% addition of alkamon OC -2 (OS-2) (PA), of quaternary ammonium salts of diethyl aminomethyl glycol ethers of higher fat alcohols. An optimum method of modifying I was developed. Solutions of aluminum, silicon, and phosphorus compounds were successively poured, stirring all the time, into an aqueous suspension of disperse I containing 200 g/liter of TiO_2. The washing out is followed by treatment with PA, filtration, drying of the residue, and fine grinding in a jet mill. The best results are obtained by introduction of 2.8% aluminum phosphate with subsequent application of 0.5% PA. The color intensity of I increases by 8-20%, the photochemical activity decreases to 1/3 - 1/4 (literally: by the 3-4 fold), the resistance to abrasion is improved. The resistance of the coat to chalking is doubled. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/276/63/000/002/031/052
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Amfiteatrova, T.A., Yermolayeva, T.A., Abramson, D.L., and Yakubovich, S.V.

TITLE: Effect of titanium dioxide modification on rheological properties of "tixotropic" (tiksotropnykh) enamels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no.2 , 1963, 110, abstract 2B602 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1962, 30-32)

TEXT: The results of investigations of rheological properties of "tixotropic" enamels produced by using modified titanium dioxide samples are reported. It is shown that, if titanium dioxide is treated with inorganic aluminum, phosphorus and silicon compounds, the strength of the enamel structure increases as compared with the enamel containing untreated pigments; surface active substances (alkamone OC-2(OS-2)) at 0.1, 0.5 and 1% by weight destroy the structure of enamel and reduce considerably its strength; if titanium dioxide is treated successively with aluminum phosphate and alkamone OS-2, the strength of the structure of enamel decreases

Card 1/2

Effect of titanium dioxide...

in the same way as if treated with alkamone alone; titanium dioxide samples of anatasic and rutilic modification treated with aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide and silicic acid can be recommended for the production of "tixotropic" enamels; titanium dioxide modified by alkamone OS-2 cannot be used for the production of said enamels.

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)

ERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; DOROFEYEVA, N.M.

Effect of the modification of rutile titanium dioxide on its wettability by linseed oil and water. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.6:20-23 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Titanium oxides--Testing) (Surface-active agents)

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; ANUFRIYEVA, N.S.

Obtaining a modification of anatase titanium dioxide for improving its physical and technical properties. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.1:36-38 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Titanium oxides)

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; PRYTKOVA, O.A.

Interaction of cationic surface-active agents with rutile titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:23-26 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

BORODINA, M.L.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.; USHAKOVA, Ye.V.

Adsorption properties of commercial samples of a rutile pigment with a modified surface. Koll.zhur. 26 no.2:156-162 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

L 1876-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EPA(w)-2/ETC(m) IJP(c)
JD/WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5022508 UR/0303/65/000/004/0013/0018
667.629:667.622.118.2

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, T. A.; Abramson, D. L.; Smetankina, T. A.; Anufriyeva, N. S.

TITLE: Modification of rutile titanium dioxide by compounds of aluminum, silicon, and titanium for the purpose of improving its physicotechnical properties

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1965, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: titanium dioxide, aluminum oxide, silicon compound, titanium compound, orthophosphoric acid, silicon dioxide, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to perfect a technique elaborated earlier for modifying rutile by depositing it on the surface of basic aluminum phosphate, and also to find new effective methods of modification. The following more effective and more economic methods were developed: (a) modification by basic aluminum phosphate and silicic acid, resulting in a reduced consumption and loss of orthophosphoric acid; (b) modification by phosphates of titanium and aluminum; in this case the loss of orthophosphoric acid is reduced by 5—8%; (c) modification by hydrate compounds of aluminum and silicon, precipitated by carbonation without the use of orthophosphoric acid. The modification of rutile by these

Card 1/2

L 1876-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022508

techniques results in an increase in strength and resistance to chalking and a decrease in pigment precipitation during storage of enamels, and can be recommended for pigments designed for various weather-resistant enamels. "G. A. Prytkova and M. P. Potapova participated in the experimental work."

Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, G-C

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

(A) L 13494-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6001680 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/65/000/006/0011/0013

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, T. A.; Bogatyrev, P. M.; Anufriyeva, N. S.

19
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of perovskite and titanite concentrates as pigments

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, 1965, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: titanium compound, pigment/ FSKh agricultural enamel

ABSTRACT: Use of perovskite (I) and titanite (II) concentrates as atmospherically resistant pigments is proposed. Both I and II contain only 12 to 20% of TiO_2, and isolation of the latter is complicated and uneconomical. It was found that by calcining I and II concentrates at 800C for 2 hours and then grinding the resulting product, satisfactory pigments are produced. These are pale brown in the case of I and beige in the case of II. These materials were used in the preparation of enamels of brand FSKh for agricultural uses. The products compared favorably with those containing TiO_2 or ZnO in water resistance, hardness, elasticity, impact resistance, and weathering resistance. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 667.622

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S., Yermolayeva, T. I. SOV/62-58-8-19/22

TITLE: Letters to the Editor (Pis'ma redaktoru)
Difluorine Anhydride of n-Butylboric Acid, a Polymerization Catalyst (Diftorangidrid n.butilbornoy kisloty - katalizator polimerizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 1015-1015 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the previous paper the authors together with Fedorova (Ref 1) showed that the addition of fluoric boron ester to tributyl boron considerably increases the catalytic activity of tributyl boron in the polymerization of acrylonitryl. This increase of the catalytic activity may be assumed to be a consequence of the formation of the fluorine anhydride of dibutylboric acid and of the difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid (as final result of the interaction between boron fluoride and boron tributyl). Either both fluorine anhydrides or one of them occurs as catalysts in the polymerization. In order to check this assumption the authors synthesized the difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid (Ref 2) and polymerized acrylonitryl in xylene in the presence of this compound. It was found that on

Card 1/2

Letters to the Editor. Difluorine Anhydrides of n-Butylboric Acid, a Polymerization Catalyst

the same conditions the yield of polyacrylonitryl amounts to 31,2% when using difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid. In the presence of boron tributyl, however, it amounts to only 5,3%. Thus, it was found that the difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid is the polymerization catalyst of methylmethacrylate and styrene. The experimental proof was supplied that the difluorine anhydride of n-butylboric acid occurs as catalyst of the polymerization of unsaturated compounds. There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1958

Card 2/

5(3)

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S., Klimentova, N. V., Yermolayeva, T. I.

SOV/62-59-4-26/42

TITLE: Carbon Chain Polymers and Copolymers (Karbotsepnyye polimery i sopolimery). Communication 8. Polymerization of Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in Solution in the Presence of Tributyl Boron (Soobshcheniye 8. Polimerizatsiya stirola i metilmetakrilata v rastvore v prisutstvii tributilbora)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 4, pp 727-730 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present work methylmethacrylate and styrene were polymerized in the presence of variously concentrated tributyl boron whereas the other conditions remained unchanged. The results of the polymerization of methylmethacrylate are shown in table 1, those of the polymerization of styrene in table 2. Hence it can be seen that under the reaction conditions assumed and with a concentration of the catalyst less than 2 mol% the yield of the polymer is considerably reduced. The influence of the temperature on the polymerization process was investigated in two consecutive experimental series. The results are shown in tables 3 and 4. Hence it appears that

the polymer yield rises with temperature in both cases. As a rule, the specific viscosity of the polymer solution is not influenced by temperature changes. The influence of the duration of polymerization on the yield and molecular weight of the polymers was investigated in two further experimental series. The results are shown in tables 5 and 6. It was found that the polymethylmethacrylate yield increases in the course of three hours and then remains constant. With styrene the yield remains constant already after one hour. The concentration of the solvent influences the molecular weight of the polymer in so far as the solvents usually are the carriers of the chain. The effect of the concentration of the solvent on the polymerization was investigated in two further experimental series (Tables 7 and 8). It was found that a stronger concentration on the monomers in the solvent causes a considerable increase of the methylmethacrylate yield and in both cases causes an increase of the molecular weight. There are 8 tables and 3 Soviet references.

Carbon Chain Polymers and Copolymers. SOV/62-59-4-26/42
Communication 8. Polymerization of Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in Solution in the Presence of Tributyl Boron

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

Card 3/3

KOLESNIKOV, G.S.; DAVYDOVA, S.L.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.I.

Carbochain polymers and copolymers. Part 17: Polymerization of diallyl derivatives of silicon and germanium. Vysokom. soed. 1 no.10:1493-1495 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Silicon compounds) (Germanium compounds)
(Polymers)

84516

15.8114 2109,2209,1561

S/190/60/002/004/017/020
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S., Davydova, S. L., Yermolayeva, T. I., Shilova, N. D., Bykhovskaya, M. B.

TITLE: Carbochain Polymers and Copolymers. XXIII. The Copolymerization of Diallyl-derivatives of Germanium, Tin, and Silicon With Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in the Presence of Benzoylperoxide

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 567-571

TEXT: It was the aim of the present paper to investigate the influence exerted by the content in diallyldimethylgermanium, diallyldiethylstannane, diallyldiethylsilane in the initial mixtures with respect to the composition of the polymers with styrene and methylmethacrylate. Copolymerization took place at 60°C in gasoline. The reaction lasted 8 h, concentration of the benzoylperoxide was 2% by weight, referred to the sum of the monomers. The copolymers with methylmethacrylate were found

Card 1/3

84516
S/190/60/002/004/017/020
B004/B056

Carbochain Polymers and Copolymers. XXIII. The Copolymerization of Diallyl-derivatives of Germanium, Tin, and Silicon With Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in the Presence of Benzoylperoxide

to be insoluble in the usual solvents. The compounds obtained were analyzed (Tables 1,2), and their thermomechanical properties were investigated (Figs. 1,2). In the copolymers with styrene, also the viscosity in benzene and the molecular weight was determined. An increasing content in elemental organic monomers in the initial mixture resulted in a decrease of the molecular weight of the copolymers. This is explained by the low activity of the elemental organic compounds. The copolymers with styrene had a lower softening temperature than polystyrene. The copolymers with methylmethacrylate showed no steric structure in the course of the thermomechanical investigation. That they are nevertheless insoluble, is explained by the very weak cross linking, which produces no effect upon the thermomechanical properties. The authors thank S. R. Rafikov and G. L. Slonimskiy for determining the molecular weight and the thermomechanical properties. They mention papers by V. V. Korshak et al. (Refs. 1-3) and A. Ye. Borisov (Ref. 4). There are 2 figures,

Card 2/3

84516

Carbochain Polymers and Copolymers. XXIII. The Copolymerization of Diallyl-derivatives of Germanium, Tin, and Silicon With Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in the Presence of Benzoylperoxide

S/190/60/002/004/017/020
B004/B056

2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:: January 15, 1960

Card 3/3

YERMOLAYEVA, T. T., DOCENT

PA 40/49T28

USSR/Electricity
Electrical Equipment
Metallurgical Plants

Feb 49

"Review of Professor A. S. Geskin's Textbook, 'Electric Equipment for Nonferrous Metallurgical Plants,'" Docent T. T. Yermolayeva, Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Inst of Eng Econ imeni Molotov, 1 p

"Elektrichestvo" No 2

Very critical review of subject book. Book was to be used as text in higher technical schools, but reviewer states that it is altogether unsuitable for this purpose.

40/49T28

SOKOLSKAYA, Y. L., KLIMIN, A. Y. and YERMOLAYEVA, T. Z.

(Physical Inst., Leningrad State Univ.)

"Field Emission from Cadmium Sulfide."

report submitted (but not presented by authors) at the Field Emission Symposium University of Chicago, 23-25 June 1958.

Yermolayeva, V.G.

YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; PAVLOV, L.N.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

By-product of the condensation of isonicotinic acid and hydrazine hydrate. Med.prom. 11 no.12:38-40 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(ISONICOTINIC ACID) (HYDRAZINE) (TRIAZOLE)

SAMOLOVOVA, V.G.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; GORTINSKAYA, T.V.; YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis of asterol and other derivatives of aminotoxibenzthiazoles. Med. prom. 13 no.5:23-26 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(THIAZOLE)

S/079/60/030/012/008/027
B001/B064

AUTHORS: Yashunskiy, V. G., Smolin, D. D., Yermolayeva, V. G., and Shchukina, M. N.

TITLE: Substances Capable of Complex Formation. V. 2,2'-Diamino-diethyl Ether-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 3916-3918

TEXT: The authors continue their studies (Ref. 2) of the synthesis of complexons by synthesizing 2,2'-diamino-diethyl ether-tetraacetic acid; this synthesis has hitherto not been described. It may, however, be assumed that this complex was obtained on the basis of data of an English patent (Ref. 3) from 2,2'-diamino-diethyl ether by carboxymethylation. Several experiments had failed before the complex was obtained by reacting 2,2'-diamino-diethyl ether. The diamino ether was obtained from 2,2'-dichloro diethyl ether with the diphthalimide derivative by the reaction of Gabriel (Ref. 4), however, the 2,2'-di(phthalimido)-diethyl ether was split off by boiling with an alcohol solution of hydrazine hydrate and subsequent treatment with hydrochloric acid which simplified the reaction and led to an

abruptly increasing yield. The diamine was separated as dichloro hydrate and reacted with monochloro acetic acid. The reaction was normal and took place in alkaline medium (Ref. 2). Since it was not possible to precipitate tetra acid by acidifying the reaction mass, which is the case with some other complexons, two methods of precipitation were applied. The cationite KU-2 was used for the first one applied in the study of Ref. 5. By the latter method the reaction mixture was acidified until the acid reaction toward Congo red as indicator had been reached and, after the separation of sodium chloride from the solution, the monosodium salt of the complexon precipitated with methanol and purified by repeated precipitation with methanol from water. There are 6 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, 1 Swiss, 1 German, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Chemical and Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1960

YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.; YEREMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SAMOYLOVA, O.I.

Synthesis of imizine hydrochloride, N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-iminodibenzyl. Med. prom. 15 no.12:10-13 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(IMIPRAMINE)

YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.

Sydnones and sydnone imines. Part 7: 3-Isopropyl- and 3-cyclohexylsydnone imines and sulfanylamino derivatives of the sydnone imine series. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:186-191 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Sydnone imine)

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 1: Synthesis and properties of 4-pyridyl-2'-thiazolylcarbinol. Formation of free radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2664-2670 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Pyridinemethanol) (Thiazolemethanol) (Radicals (Chemistry))

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; MUSATOVA, I.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane. Part 2: Synthesis and properties of 2-pyridyl-2'-thiazolylcarbinols. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:825-828 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Pyridine) (Thiazole) (Methanol)

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 3: Synthesis and properties of 3-pyridlyl-2'-thiazolylcarbinols. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8: 2716-2720 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 4: Nature and properties of pyridylthiazolylcarbonol radicals. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7: 2404-2407 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.

SHCHUKINA, M.N.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; KAIMANSON, A.E.

Free radicals formed as intermediate products in the oxidation of pyridylthiazolylcarbinols and some other secondary carbinols. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:436-439 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 5: Some transformations of 4-pyridyl-2'-thiazolylcarbonol. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:395-398 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.

Connecting fibers of the 1st and 2d cortical representation zones of the splanchnic nerve in the cerebral cortex of a cat. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.3:114-117 Mr '63.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey fiziologii (zav. - akademik V.N. Chernigovskiy) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted January 20, 1962.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N.

Evoked potentials in the nucleus ruber and tractus tegmentalis centralis in cats following stimulation of the splanchnic nerve. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:3-6 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.

Descending connections of cortical projection zones of the splanchnic nerve in the cat. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:212-214 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.
(NERVES, SPLANCHNIC)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.

Anatomical connections of cortical representation zones of the splanchnic nerve in cats with the premotor, motor and limbic systems. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.8:107-111 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova (direktor - akademik V.N. Chernigovskiy) AN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim).

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N., akademik

Viscerosomatic signalization in reticular structures of the midbrain of a cat. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no. 2:489-492 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR.

YERMOLAYEVA, V. Yu., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Variation in the Permeability of Skin Capillaries in Disturbances of the Higher Nervous Activity". Len, 1958. 13 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov. Laboratory of Cortical and Visceral Pathology). 100 copies. (KL, 34-58, 99-100).

12

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.; IONTOV, A.S.

Fibers of cortical origin in the composition of chiasm of optic nerves and optic tract in the cat. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1:219-220 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR. Submitted July 7, 1964.

BYKOV, A.M.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KIRILLOVA, T.M.; LITS, N.P.

Colored polymers of caprolactam and aminoanthraquinones as stabilizing agents in polymerization process. Khim.volok no.4: 9-10 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Azepinone) (Anthraquinone) (Polymerization)

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KOZLOVA, N.A.; BATSKA, P.; SHILOVA, M.A.; VASIL'YEVA, M.Ye.

Effect of maleic hydrazide on photosynthesis and carbohydrate metabolism in plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:120-131 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Photosynthesis) (Growth promoting substances) (Pyridazinedione)

PAYKACHEV, Yu.S.; FROLOV, S.S.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; Prinimala uchastiye DROZDOVA, T.A.

Preparation of colored products based on polystyrene. Plast. massy no.8:11-13 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Styrene polymers) (Pigments)

BYKOV, A.N.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KIRILLOVA, T.M.; GOLUBEVA, A.N.

Colored capron fibers. Khim. volok. no.2:41-43 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

S/580/61/000/000/012/016
A057/A126

11.2140

AUTHORS: Pecherskaya, K.A., Yermolayeva, Ye.G.

TITLE: Preparation of hydroperoxide 1,1,2-trimethyl-cyclohexene-2

SOURCE: Yerofeyev, B.V. and I.G. Tishchenko, eds. Zhidkofaznoye okisleniye nepredel'nykh organicheskikh soyedineniy, Minsk, 1961, 119 - 122

TEXT: The effect of stearic hindrances on the autoxidation capacity of cyclenes is investigated in the present paper on the example of the methylation of the cyclohexene ring. Thus, the increasing number of alkyl substitutes should increase the stearic hindrance to a degree, where the molecule of the substituted cyclene can no longer be oxidized. The oxidation was carried out with 1,1,2-trimethylcyclohexene-2 by molecular oxygen in the presence of manganese stearate at 60°C, in a device described in an earlier paper. The cyclohexene used can be prepared in two different ways namely from 2-methylcyclohexanon, or from cyclopentanton. The product of the autoxidation was distilled in a vacuum and a light-yellow liquid of the following characteristics was separated: boiling point 53°C/0.062 mm, n_D^{20} 1.4853, d_4^{20} 0.9750 and herewith was separated for the first

Card 1/2

Preparation of hydroperoxide.....

time the hydroperoxide of 1,1,2-trimethylcyclohexene-2. It was proved that an introduction of three methyl groups, in position 1 and 2 of the cyclohexene molecule, does not prevent the autoxidation in the α-methylene group in position 4. There is 1 table.

X

PECHERSKAYA, K.A.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.G.

Preparation of 1,2,3-trimethyl-2-cyclohexene hydroperoxide.
Zhidkofaz.okis.nepr.org.soed. no.1:119-122 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Cyclohexene)
(Hydroperoxides)

YERMOLAYEVA, Yu. N.

Vliyaniye Degel'mintizatsii Ovets Fenotiazinom na Dinamiku Diktiokauleza, "Works on Helminthology," on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Moskva, 1953, p. 237.
Southern Kazakh Veterinary Experiment Station

YERMOLAYEV, Ye.N.; CHESNOKOV, V.K.; VOLIK, Yu.P.

Ejection devices for drop-forging presses manufacturing crankshafts. Avt. prom. 27 no. 5:38-41 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Power presses) (Crankshafts)

RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V. (Moskva)

Data on the initial symptoms and evolution of primary lung cancer. Klin.med. 36 no.12:3-9 D '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, manifest.
primary. initial sympt. & evolution (Rus))

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye. V.; SKOROBOGATOV, I. V.

"Infra-red absorption spectra of alumosilicate melts hardened into vitreous state."

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

C.A. YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V.

Viscosity of some three-component melts which form in alumina-silicate refractory materials during firing. E. V. Yermolayeva. (Khar'kov Inst. Refractories). Ogneupory 15, 165-71(1961).—Viscosity measurements were made of melts which form during firing in the systems $MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$, $CaO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$, and $Na_2O-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ and the compns. of which lie on the univariant curves mullite-tridymite, mullite-corundum, mullite-spinel, and mullite-cordierite (or anorthite or albite). Detns. were made with a torsion balance at temps. at which the melts are in equil. with the solid phases, during overheating to 1600°, and during undercooling. Results are tabulated and analyzed with reference to specific compn. points on the curves.
B. Z. Kanich

YERMOLAYEVA, YE.V.
ACS

UII

Formation of periclase and some magnesium silicates from the gaseous phase. E. V. [illegible] AND I. I. KARYAKIN. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77 [4] 677-80 (1951).—Periclase needles and silicate crystals were found in the space between the magnesite crucible and the magnesite cup (fire tube) in a kryptol furnace after service. They were also observed when the crucible was of corundum or graphite and tube of magnesite. Chemical and phase analyses of the deposited material showed SiO_2 11.30, $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$ 0.78, Fe_2O_3 0.34, CaO [illegible], MgO [illegible], and ignition loss 0.50%; forsterite 12.10, clinoenstatite [illegible], periclase [illegible], and vitreous substance 1.01%. Chemical and phase analyses of the tube prior to service showed SiO_2 4.80, $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$ 2.83, Fe_2O_3 2.15, CaO 2.00, MgO [illegible], R_2O 0.14, and ignition loss 0.24%; monticellite [illegible], forsterite [illegible], periclase [illegible], and vitreous substance 2.07%. After service, the inner portion of the tube had same phase composition but it changed gradually in going toward the outer wall. Evidence indicates that periclase, forsterite, and clinoenstatite were formed from the gaseous phase of the products of destruction of the outer wall of the magnesite tube adjacent to the incandescent kryptol. B.Z.K.

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V., kand.khim.nauk

Changes in the viscosity of certain ternary melts along monovariant constitution diagram curves. Ogneupory 19 no.4:222-232 '54. (MIRA 11:9)
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Viscosity)

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye V.

137-58-3-6228

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 255 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, Ye.V., Korobka, L.A.

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, and TiO_2 in Alumosilicate Materials (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 i TiO_2 v alyumosilikatnykh materialakh)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov, 1957, Vol 2, pp 84-89

ABSTRACT: The authors present a method of polarographic determination of Al, Fe, and Ti in alumosilicate materials containing 20-50 percent Al_2O_3, up to 5 percent Fe_2O_3, and up to 3 percent TiO_2. A photographically recording polarograph of Geyrovskiy design was employed for this purpose. The Al is determined against a background of KCl and NaCl at a pH of 3.5 - 3.8; K, Na, Ca, Mg, Fe, and Ti do not interfere with the polarographic process, and the Si is removed at the outset with the aid of HF. Introduction of citric and tartaric acids displaces the Al wave into the region of the reduction of alkali metals. Fe^{+++} is polarographed in the form of a citric acid complex in an ammoniacal medium with a

Card 1/2

Polarographic Determination of Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, and TiO_2 (cont.)

pH of 9-9.6 and $E_{1/2}$ Fe=0.3 v. Tropeolin OO was employed in the neutralization process and also served as a suppressor for the maximum. O_2 is removed with the aid of a stream of CO_2. Ti is polarographed in the form of a tartaric acid complex at a pH of 1.2 - 1.3, after the O_2 is removed. The analysis proceeds as follows: an 0.2-g portion of the substance being investigated is decomposed with the aid of HF in order to remove the Si; the remainder is then fused with a pyrosulfate of K or of Na and treated with concentrated HCl; the resulting solution, when treated with ammonia, precipitates out Al, Ti, and Fe. The precipitate is dissolved in HCl and filled up to a volume of 100 cc, after which the Al, Ti, and Fe are determined from various aliquote portions. It is essential that Ti be polarographed from a freshly prepared solution; solutions of Al and Fe preserve a constant wave height even after a period of 24 hours.

V.P.

YERMOLAYEVA, E.V.

USSR / Analytical Chemistry.
Analysis of Inorganic Substances. R-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4280

Author : E.V. Yermolayeva, L.A. Korobka

Title : Polarographic Determination of Na_2O + K_2O in Various Refractory Materials

Orig Pub: Bul. nauchno-techn. inform. Vses. n.i. in-ta ogneuporov 1957, 2, 89-93

Abstract: Conditions were studied for the polarographic determination of the total Na_2O and K_2O in various refractory materials. The height of the polarographic wave for Na_2O and K_2O is changed considerably depending on the ratio Na_2O:K_2O (the wave is increased with increase of Na_2O content), and on the temperature (a change of

Card 1/3

USSR / Analytical Chemistry. E-2
Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4280

1°C, at 15-25°C. causes a relative error of 2.8%). Therefore it is recommended that a polarogram be run every 6-8 hours on a control solution of pure Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 with the known amount of Na_2O and K_2O. The ratio of Na_2O:K_2O in the control solution should correspond to that of the solutions to be analyzed. When $[N(C_2H_5)_4]I$ is taken as the supporting electrolyte, the procedure is the same as used in the fast gravimetric method for the determination of total Na and K in clay and shamotte (Baluk S.T., Gurovich T.A., Savodsk. Laboratoria, 1951 #3, 364). The preparation of the sample for polarographic analysis is somewhat simplified if $[N(CH_3)_4]OH$ or $[N(C_2H_5)_4]OH$ are taken. Up to 5% Mg and Al and 1% Fe^{3+} and Mn^{2+} do not interfere;

Card 2/3

USSR / Analytical Chemistry. E-2
Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4280

the presence of ~ 0.5% TiO_2 or CaO interferes. Dispersion, average square root error and reproducibility are 0.0007, ± 0.03 and 0.07, respectively.

Card 3/3

Yermolayeva, Ye. V.

AUTHOR: Syritskaya, Z. M.

S/072/60/000/03/021/023
B003/B008

TITLE: 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 3, pp 43-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State was held in Leningrad at the end of 1959. It was organized by the Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates AS USSR), Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) and Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S. I. Vavilov). More than 100 reports on the structure of glass, investigation methods of the vitreous state, the mechanism of vitrification and physicochemical and technical properties of glasses were delivered. The Conference was opened by Academician A. A. Lebedev. ....

At the 7th meeting, 6 reports dealt with glasses as semi-conductors, 9 with the coloring of glasses and the influence of radiation and 4 reports with technical properties of glasses. ....

.... V. V. Vargin and T. I. Veynberg, "Coloring of Glasses in Connection With Their Structure". N. V. Vlasova, Ye. I. Galant, A. A. Kefeli, "Absorption Spectrum of the Co^{2+} Ion as Indicator for the Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Glasses". V. P. Pryanikov and N. V. Barbash reported on the change of the spectral absorption of glasses of simple composition under the influence of gamma rays. G. O. Karapetyan reported on the influence of the structure of glasses on spectral and chemical properties of the Ce-ions. N. F. Orlov reported on the role of the admixtures and the crystalline state of the lattice in the coloring of quartz glass by gamma radiation. L. M. Blyumen and R. L. Shuster reported on the physicochemical nature of pore formation in silicate melts (foam glass, ceramsite). Ye. V. Yermolayeva reported on physico-chemical investigations of melts of refractory oxides in a state of equilibrium. I. F. Ponomarev, "The Importance of the Vitreous Phase in the Formation of the Ceramic Body and the Cement Clinker". V. A. Presnov reported on the physico-

Card 6/8

chemical fundamentals of the fusing of glass and metal. The 8th meeting dealt with physical chemistry and mechanical properties of glass. K. S. Yevstrop'yev, G. M. Bartenev and S. K. Dubrovo made comprehensive reports. A. A. Appen reported on the fundamental structural parameters which determine the properties of the glass. A. V. Gladkov, V. A. Ratobyl'skaya, V. V. Tarasov reported on research results of the polymeric structure of inorganic glasses. L. I. Demkina reported on peculiarities of the expansion of oxides in silicate glasses. V. G. Slavyanskiy reported on the subject: "The Energy of Covalent Bonds in Glass and Their Role in the Process of the Viscous Flux". Z. M. Syritskaya reported on physico-chemical properties of alumophosphate glasses. Yu. A. Shmidt reported on the dependence of the properties of alkali silicate glasses on the composition. Z. K. Shcheglova reported on: "Investigation of the Dependence of the Optical Properties of Phosphate Glasses on the Composition". A. K. Yakhkind reported on the subject: "The Periodic System and the Optical Constants of Glass". M. S. Aslanova reported on: "Mechanical Properties of Glass Fibers". G. M. Bartenev, A. N. Yerentyeva made a report on the mechanical properties of inorganic glasses in the anomalous interval and on their structure. Yu. I. Kozlovskaya reported on the elastic properties of glasses and on the influence of the composition of the glasses on their mechanical

Card 7/8

properties. A. V. Abramyan reported on the subject: "Leaching of Molten Glasslike Basalts by Aqueous Solutions of Acids and the State of the Oxides in the Structure of Glass Basalts". S. M. Brekhovskikh and V. N. Semorova reported on synthesis and investigation of hafnium silicate glasses. S. K. Dubrovo reported on physico-chemical properties of gallium silicate glasses. V. A. Dubrovskiy and T. S. Dubrovskaya reported on the surface film forming on calcium-sodium glass in the acidic, neutral and basic medium. The following persons reported at the final meeting: V. F. Kokorian on the influence of the alkaline earth oxides on the chemical stability of glasses in a humid atmosphere; L. Ya. Mazelev on vitrification and properties of borate glasses; B. P. Nikol'skiy, Ye. A. Materova and V. V. Moiseyev on the reaction of electrode glasses with solutions. Doctor Vogel and Roetger spoke as guests from Eastern Germany. Academician N. V. Belov, M. A. Bezborodov, I. I. Kitaygorodskiy, and N. K. Keler also spoke at the final meeting.

Card 8/8

38

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5035

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po steklobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 3d, Leningrad, 1959.

Steklobraznoye sostoyaniye; trudy Tret'yego vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya Leningrad, 16-20 noyabrya 1959 (Vitreous State; Transactions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State, Held in Leningrad on November 16-20, 1959) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 534 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,200 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy)

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR. Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva and Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova.

Editorial Board: A.I. Avgustinik, V.P. Barzakovskiy, N.A. Bezborodov, O.K. Botvinkin, V.V.Vargin, A.G. Vlasov, K.S. Yevstrop'yev, A.A. Lebedev, N.A. Matveyev, V.S. Molchanov, R.L. Myuller, Ye.A. Poray-Koshits, Chairman, N.A. Toropov, V.A. Florinskaya, A.K. Yakhkind; Ed. of Publishing House: I.V. Suvorov; Tech. Ed.: V.T. Bochever.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for researchers in the science and technology of glasses.

COVERAGE: The book contains the reports and discussions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State, held in Leningrad on November 16-19, 1959. They deal with the methods and results of studying the structure of glasses, the relation between the structure and properties of glasses, the nature of the chemical bond and glass structure, and the crystallochemistry of glass. Fused silica, mechanism of vitrification, optical properties and glass structure, and the electrical properties of glasses are also discussed. A number of the reports deal with the dependence of glass properties on composition, the tinting of glasses and radiation effects, and mechanical, technical, and chemical properties of glasses. Other papers treat glass semiconductors and soda borosilicate glasses. The Conference was attended by more than 300 delegates from Soviet and East German scientific organizations. Among the participants in the discussions were N.V. Solomin, Ye. V. Kuvshinskiy, Yu.A. Cheatev, V.P. Pryanishnikov, Yu. Ya. Gotlib, O.P. Mchedlov-Petrosyan, O.P. Mikhaylov, S.M. Petrov, A.N. Lazarev, D.I. Levin, A.V. Shatilov, N.T. Ploshchinskiy, A.Ya. Kuznetsov, K.V. Degtyareva, O.V. Byurganovskaya, A.A. Kalenov, M.M. Skornyakov, P.Ya. Bokin, E.K. Keller, Ya.A. Kuznetsov, V.P. Pozdnev, R.S. Shevelevich, Z.G. Pinsker, and O.S. Molchanova. The final session of the Conference was addressed by Professor I.I. Kitaygorodskiy, Honored Scientist and Engineer, Doctor of Technical Sciences. The following institutes were cited for their contribution to the development of glass science and technology: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut (State Optical Institute), Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR), Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AS USSR), Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR), Institut fiziki AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Belorusskaya SSR, Minsk), Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Silicates of the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Belorusskaya SSR, Minsk), Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds, AS USSR), Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla (State Institute for Glass), Gosudarstvennyy institut steklovolokna (State Institute for Glass Fibers), Gosudarstvennyy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla (State Institute for Electrical Glass), Sibirskiy fiziko-technicheskiy institut, Tomsk (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute, Tomsk), Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University), Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology), Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institut imeni Lensovet), Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut Minsk (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute, Minsk), Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute), and Sverdlovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Sverdlovsk Polytechnic Institute). The Conference was sponsored by the Institute of Silicate Chemistry AS USSR (Acting Director - A.S. Gotlib), the Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleyev), and the Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova (State "Order of Lenin" Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov). The 15 resolutions of the Conference include recommendations to organize a Center for the purpose of coordinating the research on glass, to publish a new periodical under the title "Fizika i khimiya stekla" (Physics and Chemistry of Glass), and to join the International Committee on Glass. The Conference thanks A.A. Lebedev, Academician, Professor, and Chairman of the Organization of Committee; Ye.A. Poray-Koshits, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, Member of the Organizational Committee; and R.L. Myuller, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Member of the Organizational Committee. The editorial board thanks G.M. Bartenev, M.V. Vol'kenshteyn, L.I. Demkina, D.P. Dobychin, S.K. Dubrovo, V.A. Ioffe, and B.T. Kolomiyets. References accompany individual reports.

S/081/62/000/011/002/057
E073/E192

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, Ye.V., and Skorobogatova, I.V.

TITLE: Ionic and covalent radii of cations in oxides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 10, abstract 11 B20. (In: Nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t orneuporov, no.5(52), 1961, 303-314).

TEXT: It is shown that it is possible to calculate the ionic and covalent radii of cations for different coordination of ions on the basis of the theory of electronegativity. The electronegativities and the ionic radii were calculated for the following cations: Na^{+}; Mg^{2+}; Ca^{2+}; Al^{3+}; Cr^{3+}; Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+}; Si^{4+}; Ti^{4+}; Mn^{2+} and Mn^{4+}; predominantly in the tetrahedral and octahedral coordination. The electronegativities were calculated for the anions: AlO_3^{3-}; CrO_3^{3-}; FeO_3^{3-}; SiO_4^{4-}; TiO_4^{4-}; MnO_4^{4-} and the covalent radii of cations combined with the anions for tetrahedral and octahedral coordination.

Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V.; MIRAK'YAN, M.M.

Using the electromotive force method in investigating solid phases containing iron oxides at high temperature. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7: 816-824 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Iron oxides) (Electromotive force)

GOFMAN, I.M. (Moskva); DMOKHOVSKIY, V.V. (Moskva); YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V. (Moskva); LAGUNOVA, I.G. (Moskva); KHRIMLYAN, A.I. (Moskva)

Reconstruction of a standard 18-bed radiological department meeting the current requirements of medical technology. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:305-310 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

L 1612-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021664 UR/0080/65/038/008/1725/1731
532.13+54-143+541.45

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, Ye. V; Guzenko, G. F.; Mirak'yan, M. M.

TITLE: Determination of the viscosity of spinellide melts at temperatures up to 2500 C

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1965, 1725-1731

TOPIC TAGS: metal melting, fluid viscosity, aluminum silicate/GOI viscometer

ABSTRACT: The experimental furnace contained a newly developed mensuring unit consisting of an upper and lower carbon crucible. The upper crucible contains the sample to be tested, has a conical bottom with a capillary, and is closed on top by a carbon stopper with an opening for temperature measurement. The lower crucible has the form of a drinking glass and the melt flows down into it through the capillary from the upper crucible. A diagram of the apparatus is shown. The method of viscosity determination proposed here is based on the dependence of the rate of flow through the capillary on hydrostatic pressure above the capillary and viscosity of the liquid. The experimental unit was calibrated at room temperature

Card 1/2

L 1612-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021664

against a liquid of known viscosity. The viscosity of three component aluminosilicate melts at temperatures up to 1700 C were measured on this viscosity unit and on a rotating viscometer Type GOI. Results agreed well. Data were also taken on the viscosity of spinellide melts at temperatures up to 2200C. These data, as well as some taken at higher temperatures, were not considered reliable due to large weight losses from the samples as a result of sublimation. However, it is claimed that this unit can be used for measuring the viscosity of aggressive oxide melts at temperatures up to 2500 C. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to L. I. Karyakin for his valuable advice on processes for reduction of spinellide samples." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Research Institute for Refractory Materials)

SUBMITTED: 04Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MM

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7000856 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/E008/E008

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, Ye. V.

TITLE: Interphase tension of aluminosilicate melts at the interface with the crystallization phases and the thermodynamic property of these phases

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E69

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poverkhnostn. yavleniya v rasplavakh i voznikayushchikh na nikh tverd. fazakh. Nal'chik, 1965, 165-170

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, thermodynamic property, phase equilibrium, electromotive force, platinum, surface tension, aluminum silicate

ABSTRACT: A study was made of phase equilibria in the systems: $MgO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$, $CaO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$, $FeO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$, and $Na_2O—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$ in the 1600—1700C temperature range by the emf method. The presence of an equilibrium-reversible emf at the interface of molten platinum with the coexistent crystalline platinum phase at liquidus temperature has made it possible to apply Nernst's equation to the galvanic circuits. The surface tension at the boundary with

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR7000856

the coexistent crystalline phase was determined from the emf data by calculating the changes in the Gibbs free energy, characterizing the formation of the surface layer. The results obtained agree satisfactorily with data obtained by other methods. N. Pokrovskiy. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

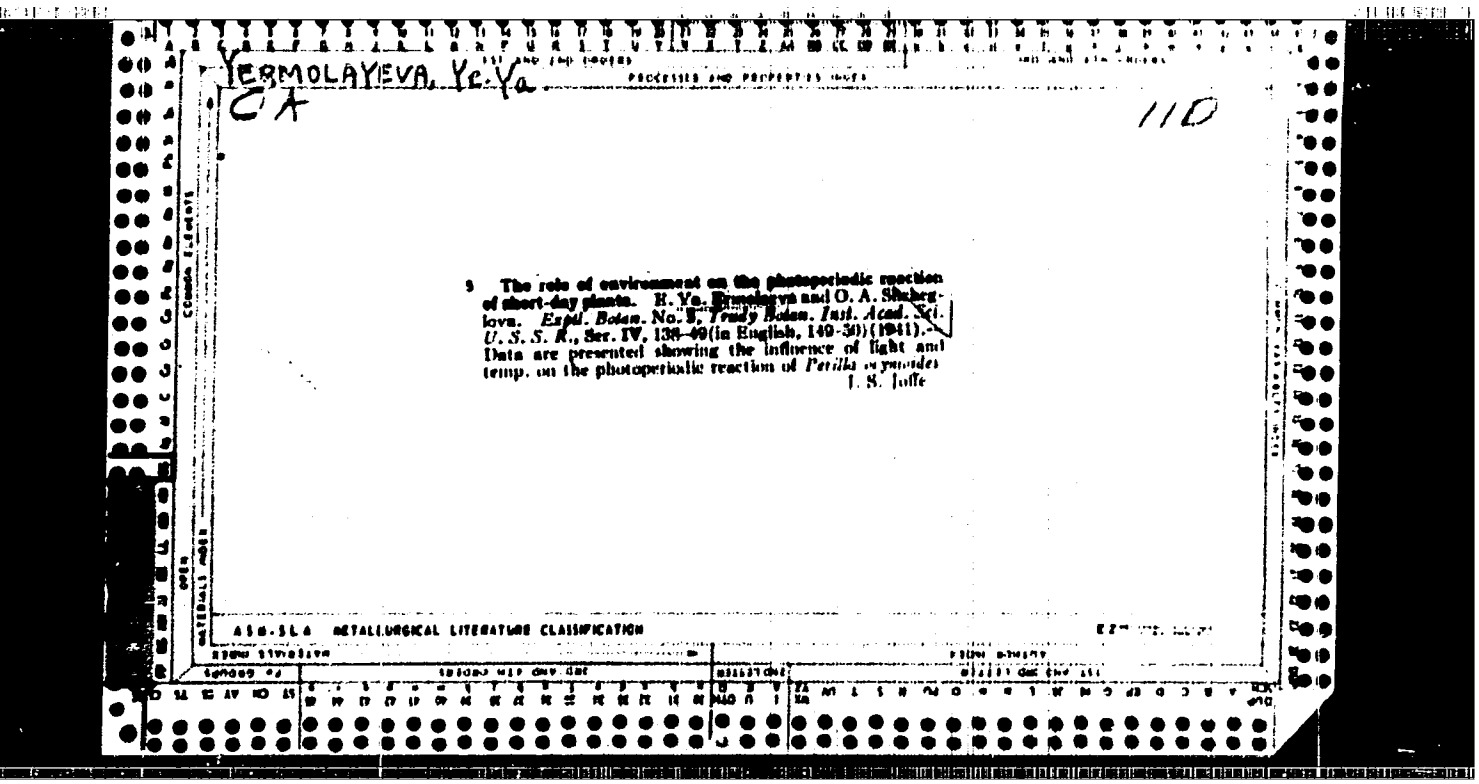
SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.Ya.; SHCHEGLOVA, O.A.

Anthocyan and the development of plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 60 no.5: 901-903 My '48. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.A. Maksimovym.
(Anthocyanin) (Leaves) (Mint (Botany))



YERMOLAYEVA, Ye. Ya.

CA

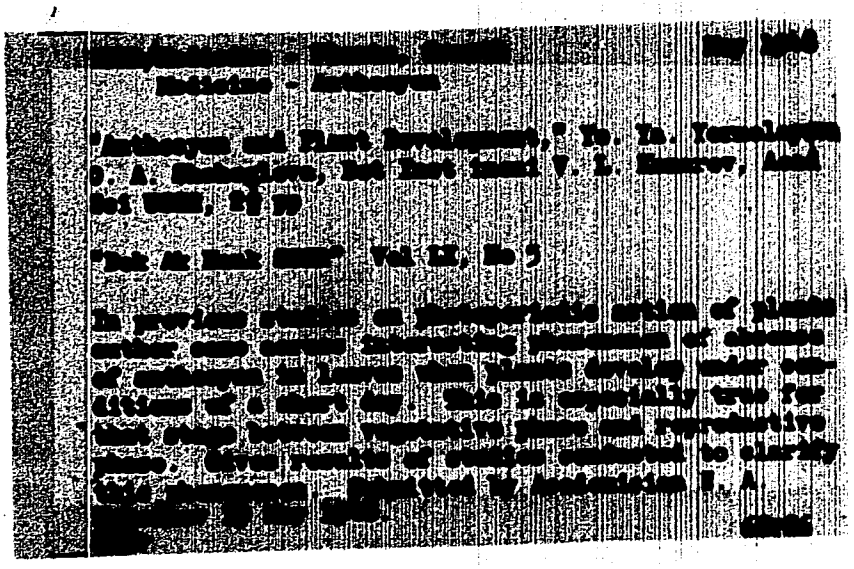
110

The role of environment on the photoperiodic reaction of short-day plants. E. Ya. Ermolayeva and O. A. Shuberova. *Exptl. Botan. No. 5, Trudy Botan. Inst. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., Ser. IV*, 138–49 (in English, 149–50) (1941).—Data are presented showing the influence of light and temp. on the photoperiodic reaction of *Perilla ocymoides*.
I. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA 68T86

YERMOLAYEVA, YE. YA.



Effect of light of various spectral makeups on certain physiological processes in plants. Trudy Bot.inst. Ser.4 no.9:100-117 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova akademii nauk SSSR.
(Plants, Effect of light on)

YERMOLAYEVA, N.V.

Some causes of disorders in enzymatic decomposition of desoxyribonucleoproteins following whole-body gamma irradiation. Radiobiologiia 1 no.6:834-837 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)

YERMOLAYEVA, N.V.

Enzymatic decomposition of desoxyribonucleoproteins. Biokhimiia 26 no.5:897-908 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(NUCLEOPROTEINS) (ENZYMES)

L 12601-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RM/AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3002631 S/0218/63/028/003/0407/0417

54

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, N. V.

TITLE: Disintegration of desoxyribonucleoproteins in the presence of acid pH and total body gamma irradiation of animals

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 28, no. 3, 1963, 407-417

TOPIC TAGS: DNP disintegration, DNA accumulation, acid pH, gamma irradiation, incubated rabbit tissue, homogenate

ABSTRACT: In studying possible ways of accumulating free DNA in radiosensitive tissues of animals 3 to 6 hrs after lethal doses of

nas: 4 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jun62 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 012

YERMOLAYEVA, N.V.; POZDNYAKOV, A.L.

Localization of soluble DNA in the lymphoid appendix tissue in the early stages of whole-body gamma irradiation. Radiobiologiia 5 no.1:147-148 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

L 1347-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024383 UR/0286/65/000/015/0067/0067 667.643

AUTHOR: Bogatyrev, P. M.; Loseva, N. S.; Shabanova, A. G.; Termol'yeva, N. V.; Chel'tsova, M. S.

TITLE: A method for producing enamel. Class 22, No. 173362

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: enamel, protective coating, polymer, organoaluminum compound

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing enamel based on chlorosulfonated polyethylene, a cross-linking agent, pigments and solvents. The physical and mechanical properties of the coating are improved by using an aluminum monochelate (aluminum diisobutoxymonooxetoacetate) as the cross-linking agent.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

YERMOLAYEVA, N. V. "Fermentative Reduction of DNP Under the Influence of General Gamma-Radiation." Maximum acceleration of the fermentative reduction of desoxyribonucleoproteids (DNP) occured in rabbit-tissue cultures 3 hr after irradiation with 1000 r from cobalt-60.

candidate dissertation listed in Meditsinskaya radiologiya, no. 7, 1964. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

YERMOLAYEV, O. I.

LEBEDEVA, L. A., KI[illegible], V. A., LUKYANCHUK, F. Y., and [illegible], [illegible]. "Pests and Diseases Agricultural Crops in the Area of the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad," Zashchita Rastenii ot Vreditelei, vol. 7, no. 4-6, 1931, pp. 347-360. 421 T36.

So: Sirs 81-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Viruses and Rickettsiae. R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1953, 92710

Author : Yermolayeva, P. Ye.
Inst : Turkmen Agricultural Institute.
Title : Some Peculiarities of the Epizzotology of Non-Typical Fowl Pox in Ashkhabad.

Orig Pub : Tr. Turkm. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 9, 337-344

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

YERMOLAYEVA, S.A.

Reduction of furfural on the dropping mercury cathode. I. A. Korshunov and S. A. Ermolaeva (Gor'kii Chem. Research Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 181–4 (1947) (in Russian).—Two distinct polarographic waves were found at each pH, between 4 and 7.25. In the 1st wave, the diffusion current intensity i_1 falls with rising pH. In the 2nd wave i_2 rises with pH. The 1st half-wave potential, π_1, rises with pH; the 2nd, π_2, falls initially, then remains const. Example of data (at 11° ± 0.5°): pH 4.00, 5.82, 6.50, i_1 = 53.0, 28.2, 3.0 microamp.; π_1 = 1.24, 1.42, 1.52 v.; i_2 = 10.2 (pH 5.5), 22.8, 55.6, π_2 = 1.78 (pH 5.5), 1.74, 1.72 v. The ratio $K = i_1/i_2[H^+]^2$ = const. = 0.50×10^{12} (av.); K varies somewhat with the concn. of the furfural. The occurrence of the two waves cannot be ascribed to a keto-enol tautomerism. On the basis of the dependence of π on the concn. of the furfural, the reduction is irreversible, according to $C_4H_3O.CHO + 2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow C_4H_3O.CH_2OH$. N. Thon

YERMOLAEVA, S. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Acrylic Acid, Methyl Ester
Chemistry - Vapor Tension

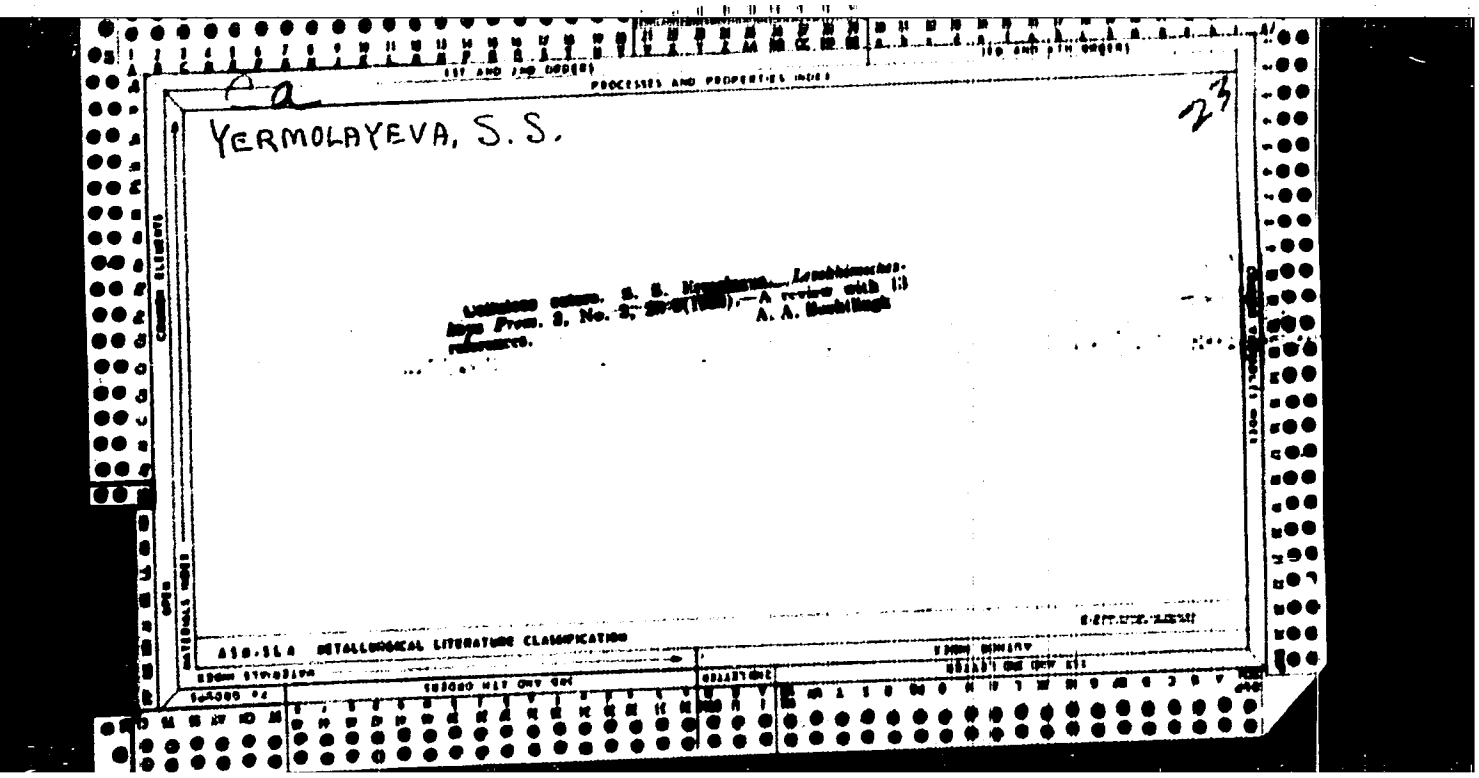
Mar 1948

"Relation of Vapor Tension of the Methyl Ester of Acrylic Acid to Temperature," S. A. Yermolaeva, I. A. Korshunov, Gor'kiy State [illegible], 2 pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXI, No 3

The vapor tension of the ester was determined for temperatures 10-60°, using the described apparatus. P was then plotted against t and log P against $\frac{1}{T}$. From these curves, the molecular heat of evaporation is 9,630 cal/gm mol and the boiling point at 760 mm pressure is 99.50 C. From these data, Truton's constant was calculated to be 25.8. Submitted 1 Apr 1947

PA 70T12



YERMOLAYEVA, S.S.

ca

23

Comparative study of lignins obtained by treating different woods with strong acids. S. S. Ermolaeva and M. I. Kogurova. *Bumazhnaya Prom.* 14, No. 12, 19-25 (1935).—The sepn. of amorphous and structural lignins (cf. Hempel, *C. A.* 28, 7005) in the residues, obtained by treating coniferous and hardwood sawdusts with 72% H_2SO_4, was effected by hydrolyzing the residues with 15 parts of 7% H_2SO_4, boiling the filtrates with 10 parts of water and filtering off the ppts. The spruce and pine lignin is composed of 0.93-2.04% amorphous lignin and 99.07-97.96% structural lignin, and oak and birch lignin of 52.1-56.27% and 47.9-43.02%, resp. Similar results were obtained by treating the woods with 42% HCl.

Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERMOLAYEVA, S.S.

Ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The principal source of acetic acid formed by thermal decomposition of the wood matter of foliate plants. S. S. Ermolaeva. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 21, 583-7(1948).—Treatment of birch pulp with 1-4% NaOH 40-60 min. at 60° gives 5.2% AcOH; at 100° this rises to 7.5%. The use of 4% NaOH in addn. to giving 7.7% AcOH also gives 0.5% HCO_2H, while 4% Na_2CO_3 gives 6.7% and 0.24%, resp. Heating 2.5% glucose solns. with 1-4% NaOH at 100° gives 4-fold yields of volatile acids in comparison with 60° treatment. Heating birch wood pulp 1 hr. with 20-fold amt. of 4% Na_2CO_3 at 60° gave 6.16% AcOH on distn. of acidified soln.; the same amt. (6.18%) is obtained upon hydrolysis of the wood pulp by 25% H_2SO_4. The residual pulp wt. was 93.3% of the original. Pyrolysis of the product gave at 450° only 0.37% AcOH, whereas the original gives 6.08%. Hence, AcOH obtained in wood pyrolysis essentially originates in the easily cleaved acetylated compds. in the natural product; besides AcOH, 0.32% HCO_2H and 0.8% $EtCO_2H$ are formed from the alkali-treated product. 18 references. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERMOLAYEVA, S.S.

Rapid computation of analysis by means of nomograms. Sbor. trud. TSNILKHI no.12:136-144 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Nomography)

ARZAMASKOV, B.P., inzh.-issledatel'.; YERMOLAYEVA, S.S., starshiy inzhener-proyektirovshchik.; FINOGENOV, N.P.(Orekhovo-Zuyevo)

Improve the quality of instruments. Put' i put. khoz. no. 8:43 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Measuring instruments)

YERMOLAYEVA, S.S.; ZARAKOVSKAYA, A.I.

Search for a method of analysing a mixture of volatile acids.
Sbor.trud. TSNILKHI no.13:94-106 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Acids, Organic) (Wood—Chemistry)

YERMOLAYEVA, T. A.--

"A Quadratic System of Conical Sections and Its Use in the Solution of Certain Problems of Linear Geometry and Nomography." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 4 Nov 54. (VM, 21 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

YERMOLAYEVA, T. A.

Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences in the Moscow Chemicotechnological Institute, Moscow, 1953

Dissertation: "Preparation of Titanium-Containing Polyester Resins and Paint and Varnish Coatings Based on Them"

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1953 (W/29955, 26 Apr 54)

TERMOLENTSEVA, T. A.

Transesterification of butyl orthotitanate by monoglycerides and glycerides of vegetable oils, partial glycol phthalic and glycol maleic esters. V. S. Kiselev and T. A. Ermolaeva. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, [illegible](1956).—Mono- and

2

satisfactory properties as surface coatings. The product from sunflower-oil monoglyceride contains the rearrangement product of 3 BuO groups from the titanate salt, while the corresponding diglyceride yielded the product of replacement of 2 BuO groups. G. M. Kosolapoff

Yermolayeva, T.A.

KISELEV, V.B.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

Interaction between butyl orthotitanate and fatty acids of vegetable oils. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.12:1810-1815 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Butyl titanates) (Acids, Fatty)

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

KISELEV, V.S.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

Formation of quick drying coating on the polyester resin base, from semidrying oils and butyl ortho-titanate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.1:111-116 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Drying oils)

Z/011/61/018/001/011/014
E112/E453

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, T.A. and Anufriyeva, N.S.

TITLE: Properties of rutile white produced by hydrolysis of aqueous solutions of titanium tetrachloride

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie, 1961, Vol.18, No.1, p.33, abstract Ch 61-448 (Lakokras. Materialy, 1960, No.1, pp.38-41)

TEXT: The effect of $TiCl_4$ concentration, number of added nuclei of crystallization, concentration of crystallization catalysts and temperature of fusion on the properties of the produced titanium pigment were investigated. Rutile titanium white, produced from $TiCl_4$ was found to have poor weathering resistance (similar to anatase titanium white). In other physical or mechanical properties it is superior to the anatase type.
4 tables, 4 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.

Modification of titanium dioxide for pigments serving different purposes. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:46-53 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Titanium oxide) (Pigments)

S/081/62/000/024/030/052
B119/B186

AUTHORS: Yarmolayeva, T. A., Borodina, M. L., Abramson, D. L., Snetankina, T. A., Anufriyeva, N. S., Potapova, M. P.

TITLE: Modification of titanium dioxide in the rutile form to improve its physical and technical properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24(II), 1962, 903, abstract 24P625 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no.1, 1962, 20-25)

TEXT: Investigations were made to find modifying substances (MS) for improving the physical and technical properties of titanium dioxide in the rutile modification (rutile) (I), to develop a method of applying MS to the surface of I, and to study the effect of MS on the properties of I. It was found that the effect of MS was much greater when they were mixed with I by additional wet grinding in a ball mill or in an apparatus with stirrer (mixing machine) (adapted for further investigations) than in the dry procedure. I consisting of 70% particles $< 1\mu$, or I in a finely disperse form (with $\sim 85\%$ particles $< 1\mu$) which settles in small

Card 1/2

amounts in the filter bags of a Loesch mill, is used for the experiments. MS, like amines of the aliphatic series and other organic compounds, affect only slightly the color intensity, the covering power, and the resistance to air (of I) but reduce the absorption power of moisture by a factor of 1.5 to 2 as well as the settling of I in the finished enamels, and improve the resistance to abrasion. The best results were obtained with 1% addition of alkamon OC -2 (OS-2) (PA), of quaternary ammonium salts of diethyl aminomethyl glycol ethers of higher fat alcohols. An optimum method of modifying I was developed. Solutions of aluminum, silicon, and phosphorus compounds were successively poured, stirring all the time, into an aqueous suspension of disperse I containing 200 g/liter of TiO_2. The washing out is followed by treatment with PA, filtration, drying of the residue, and fine grinding in a jet mill. The best results are obtained by introduction of 2.8% aluminum phosphate with subsequent application of 0.5% PA. The color intensity of I increases by 8-20%, the photochemical activity decreases to 1/3 - 1/4 (literally: by the 3-4 fold), the resistance to abrasion is improved. The resistance of the coat to chalking is doubled. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/276/63/000/002/031/052
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Amfiteatrova, T.A., Yermolayeva, T.A., Abramson, D.L., and Yakubovich, S.V.

TITLE: Effect of titanium dioxide modification on rheological properties of "tixotropic" (tiksotropnykh) enamels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no.2 , 1963, 110, abstract 2B602 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1962, 30-32)

TEXT: The results of investigations of rheological properties of "tixotropic" enamels produced by using modified titanium dioxide samples are reported. It is shown that, if titanium dioxide is treated with inorganic aluminum, phosphorus and silicon compounds, the strength of the enamel structure increases as compared with the enamel containing untreated pigments; surface active substances (alkamone OC-2(OS-2)) at 0.1, 0.5 and 1% by weight destroy the structure of enamel and reduce considerably its strength; if titanium dioxide is treated successively with aluminum phosphate and alkamone OS-2, the strength of the structure of enamel decreases

Card 1/2

Effect of titanium dioxide...

in the same way as if treated with alkamone alone; titanium dioxide samples of anatasic and rutilic modification treated with aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide and silicic acid can be recommended for the production of "tixotropic" enamels; titanium dioxide modified by alkamone OS-2 cannot be used for the production of said enamels.

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)

ERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; DOROFEYEVA, N.M.

Effect of the modification of rutile titanium dioxide on its wettability by linseed oil and water. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.6:20-23 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Titanium oxides--Testing) (Surface-active agents)

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; ANUFRIYEVA, N.S.

Obtaining a modification of anatase titanium dioxide for improving its physical and technical properties. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.1:36-38 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Titanium oxides)

YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ABRAMSON, D.L.; PRYTKOVA, O.A.

Interaction of cationic surface-active agents with rutile titanium dioxide. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:23-26 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

BORODINA, M.L.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.A.; ISIRIKYAN, A.A.; KISELEV, A.V.; USHAKOVA, Ye.V.

Adsorption properties of commercial samples of a rutile pigment with a modified surface. Koll.zhur. 26 no.2:156-162 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

L 1876-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EPA(w)-2/ETC(m) IJP(c)
JD/WW/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5022508 UR/0303/65/000/004/0013/0018
667.629:667.622.118.2

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, T. A.; Abramson, D. L.; Smetankina, T. A.; Anufriyeva, N. S.

TITLE: Modification of rutile titanium dioxide by compounds of aluminum, silicon, and titanium for the purpose of improving its physicotechnical properties

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1965, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: titanium dioxide, aluminum oxide, silicon compound, titanium compound, orthophosphoric acid, silicon dioxide, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to perfect a technique elaborated earlier for modifying rutile by depositing it on the surface of basic aluminum phosphate, and also to find new effective methods of modification. The following more effective and more economic methods were developed: (a) modification by basic aluminum phosphate and silicic acid, resulting in a reduced consumption and loss of orthophosphoric acid; (b) modification by phosphates of titanium and aluminum; in this case the loss of orthophosphoric acid is reduced by 5—8%; (c) modification by hydrate compounds of aluminum and silicon, precipitated by carbonation without the use of orthophosphoric acid. The modification of rutile by these

Card 1/2

L 1876-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022508

techniques results in an increase in strength and resistance to chalking and a decrease in pigment precipitation during storage of enamels, and can be recommended for pigments designed for various weather-resistant enamels. "G. A. Prytkova and M. P. Potapova participated in the experimental work."

Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, G-C

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

(A) L 13494-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6001680 SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/65/000/006/0011/0013

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, T. A.; Bogatyrev, P. M.; Anufriyeva, N. S.

19
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of perovskite and titanite concentrates as pigments

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 6, 1965, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: titanium compound, pigment/ FSKh agricultural enamel

ABSTRACT: Use of perovskite (I) and titanite (II) concentrates as atmospherically resistant pigments is proposed. Both I and II contain only 12 to 20% of TiO_2, and isolation of the latter is complicated and uneconomical. It was found that by calcining I and II concentrates at 800C for 2 hours and then grinding the resulting product, satisfactory pigments are produced. These are pale brown in the case of I and beige in the case of II. These materials were used in the preparation of enamels of brand FSKh for agricultural uses. The products compared favorably with those containing TiO_2 or ZnO in water resistance, hardness, elasticity, impact resistance, and weathering resistance. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 667.622

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S., Yermolayeva, T. I. SOV/62-58-8-19/22

TITLE: Letters to the Editor (Pis'ma redaktoru)
Difluorine Anhydride of n-Butylboric Acid, a Polymerization Catalyst (Diftorangidrid n.butilbornoy kisloty - katalizator polimerizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 1015-1015 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the previous paper the authors together with Fedorova (Ref 1) showed that the addition of fluoric boron ester to tributyl boron considerably increases the catalytic activity of tributyl boron in the polymerization of acrylonitryl. This increase of the catalytic activity may be assumed to be a consequence of the formation of the fluorine anhydride of dibutylboric acid and of the difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid (as final result of the interaction between boron fluoride and boron tributyl). Either both fluorine anhydrides or one of them occurs as catalysts in the polymerization. In order to check this assumption the authors synthesized the difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid (Ref 2) and polymerized acrylonitryl in xylene in the presence of this compound. It was found that on

Card 1/2

Letters to the Editor. Difluorine Anhydrides of n-Butylboric Acid, a Polymerization Catalyst

the same conditions the yield of polyacrylonitryl amounts to 31,2% when using difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid. In the presence of boron tributyl, however, it amounts to only 5,3%. Thus, it was found that the difluorine anhydride of butylboric acid is the polymerization catalyst of methylmethacrylate and styrene. The experimental proof was supplied that the difluorine anhydride of n-butylboric acid occurs as catalyst of the polymerization of unsaturated compounds. There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1958

Card 2/

5(3)

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S., Klimentova, N. V., Yermolayeva, T. I.

SOV/62-59-4-26/42

TITLE: Carbon Chain Polymers and Copolymers (Karbotsepnyye polimery i sopolimery). Communication 8. Polymerization of Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in Solution in the Presence of Tributyl Boron (Soobshcheniye 8. Polimerizatsiya stirola i metilmetakrilata v rastvore v prisutstvii tributilbora)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 4, pp 727-730 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present work methylmethacrylate and styrene were polymerized in the presence of variously concentrated tributyl boron whereas the other conditions remained unchanged. The results of the polymerization of methylmethacrylate are shown in table 1, those of the polymerization of styrene in table 2. Hence it can be seen that under the reaction conditions assumed and with a concentration of the catalyst less than 2 mol% the yield of the polymer is considerably reduced. The influence of the temperature on the polymerization process was investigated in two consecutive experimental series. The results are shown in tables 3 and 4. Hence it appears that

the polymer yield rises with temperature in both cases. As a rule, the specific viscosity of the polymer solution is not influenced by temperature changes. The influence of the duration of polymerization on the yield and molecular weight of the polymers was investigated in two further experimental series. The results are shown in tables 5 and 6. It was found that the polymethylmethacrylate yield increases in the course of three hours and then remains constant. With styrene the yield remains constant already after one hour. The concentration of the solvent influences the molecular weight of the polymer in so far as the solvents usually are the carriers of the chain. The effect of the concentration of the solvent on the polymerization was investigated in two further experimental series (Tables 7 and 8). It was found that a stronger concentration on the monomers in the solvent causes a considerable increase of the methylmethacrylate yield and in both cases causes an increase of the molecular weight. There are 8 tables and 3 Soviet references.

Carbon Chain Polymers and Copolymers. SOV/62-59-4-26/42
Communication 8. Polymerization of Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in Solution in the Presence of Tributyl Boron

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

Card 3/3

KOLESNIKOV, G.S.; DAVYDOVA, S.L.; YERMOLAYEVA, T.I.

Carbochain polymers and copolymers. Part 17: Polymerization of diallyl derivatives of silicon and germanium. Vysokom. soed. 1 no.10:1493-1495 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Silicon compounds) (Germanium compounds)
(Polymers)

84516

15.8114 2109,2209,1561

S/190/60/002/004/017/020
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S., Davydova, S. L., Yermolayeva, T. I., Shilova, N. D., Bykhovskaya, M. B.

TITLE: Carbochain Polymers and Copolymers. XXIII. The Copolymerization of Diallyl-derivatives of Germanium, Tin, and Silicon With Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in the Presence of Benzoylperoxide

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 567-571

TEXT: It was the aim of the present paper to investigate the influence exerted by the content in diallyldimethylgermanium, diallyldiethylstannane, diallyldiethylsilane in the initial mixtures with respect to the composition of the polymers with styrene and methylmethacrylate. Copolymerization took place at 60°C in gasoline. The reaction lasted 8 h, concentration of the benzoylperoxide was 2% by weight, referred to the sum of the monomers. The copolymers with methylmethacrylate were found

Card 1/3

84516
S/190/60/002/004/017/020
B004/B056

Carbochain Polymers and Copolymers. XXIII. The Copolymerization of Diallyl-derivatives of Germanium, Tin, and Silicon With Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in the Presence of Benzoylperoxide

to be insoluble in the usual solvents. The compounds obtained were analyzed (Tables 1,2), and their thermomechanical properties were investigated (Figs. 1,2). In the copolymers with styrene, also the viscosity in benzene and the molecular weight was determined. An increasing content in elemental organic monomers in the initial mixture resulted in a decrease of the molecular weight of the copolymers. This is explained by the low activity of the elemental organic compounds. The copolymers with styrene had a lower softening temperature than polystyrene. The copolymers with methylmethacrylate showed no steric structure in the course of the thermomechanical investigation. That they are nevertheless insoluble, is explained by the very weak cross linking, which produces no effect upon the thermomechanical properties. The authors thank S. R. Rafikov and G. L. Slonimskiy for determining the molecular weight and the thermomechanical properties. They mention papers by V. V. Korshak et al. (Refs. 1-3) and A. Ye. Borisov (Ref. 4). There are 2 figures,

Card 2/3

84516

Carbochain Polymers and Copolymers. XXIII. The Copolymerization of Diallyl-derivatives of Germanium, Tin, and Silicon With Styrene and Methylmethacrylate in the Presence of Benzoylperoxide

S/190/60/002/004/017/020
B004/B056

2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:: January 15, 1960

Card 3/3

YERMOLAYEVA, T. T., DOCENT

USSR/Electricity
Electrical Equipment
Metallurgical Plants

Feb 49

"Review of Professor A. S. Geskin's Textbook, 'Electric Equipment for Nonferrous Metallurgical Plants,'" Docent T. T. Yermolayeva, Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Inst of Eng Econ imeni Molotov, 1 p

"Elektrichestvo" No 2

Very critical review of subject book. Book was to be used as text in higher technical schools, but reviewer states that it is altogether unsuitable for this purpose.

40/49T28

SOKOLSKAYA, Y. L., KLIMIN, A. Y. and YERMOLAYEVA, T. Z.

(Physical Inst., Leningrad State Univ.)

"Field Emission from Cadmium Sulfide."

report submitted (but not presented by authors) at the Field Emission Symposium University of Chicago, 23-25 June 1958.

Yermolayeva, V.G.

YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; PAVLOV, L.N.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

By-product of the condensation of isonicotinic acid and hydrazine hydrate. Med.prom. 11 no.12:38-40 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(ISONICOTINIC ACID) (HYDRAZINE) (TRIAZOLE)

SAMOLOVOVA, V.G.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; GORTINSKAYA, T.V.; YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis of asterol and other derivatives of aminotoxibenzthiazoles. Med. prom. 13 no.5:23-26 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(THIAZOLE)

S/079/60/030/012/008/027
B001/B064

AUTHORS: Yashunskiy, V. G., Smolin, D. D., Yermolayeva, V. G., and Shchukina, M. N.

TITLE: Substances Capable of Complex Formation. V. 2,2'-Diamino-diethyl Ether-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 3916-3918

TEXT: The authors continue their studies (Ref. 2) of the synthesis of complexons by synthesizing 2,2'-diamino-diethyl ether-tetraacetic acid; this synthesis has hitherto not been described. It may, however, be assumed that this complex was obtained on the basis of data of an English patent (Ref. 3) from 2,2'-diamino-diethyl ether by carboxymethylation. Several experiments had failed before the complex was obtained by reacting 2,2'-diamino-diethyl ether. The diamino ether was obtained from 2,2'-dichloro diethyl ether with the diphthalimide derivative by the reaction of Gabriel (Ref. 4), however, the 2,2'-di(phthalimido)-diethyl ether was split off by boiling with an alcohol solution of hydrazine hydrate and subsequent treatment with hydrochloric acid which simplified the reaction and led to an

Card 1/2

abruptly increasing yield. The diamine was separated as dichloro hydrate and reacted with monochloro acetic acid. The reaction was normal and took place in alkaline medium (Ref. 2). Since it was not possible to precipitate tetra acid by acidifying the reaction mass, which is the case with some other complexons, two methods of precipitation were applied. The cationite KU-2 was used for the first one applied in the study of Ref. 5. By the latter method the reaction mixture was acidified until the acid reaction toward Congo red as indicator had been reached and, after the separation of sodium chloride from the solution, the monosodium salt of the complexon precipitated with methanol and purified by repeated precipitation with methanol from water. There are 6 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, 1 Swiss, 1 German, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Chemical and Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1960

YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.; YEREMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SAMOYLOVA, O.I.

Synthesis of imizine hydrochloride, N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-iminodibenzyl. Med. prom. 15 no.12:10-13 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(IMIPRAMINE)

YASHUNSKIY, V.G.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.

Sydnones and sydnone imines. Part 7: 3-Isopropyl- and 3-cyclohexylsydnone imines and sulfanylamino derivatives of the sydnone imine series. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:186-191 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Sydnone imine)

YERMOLAYEV, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 1: Synthesis and properties of 4-pyridyl-2'-thiazolylcarbinol. Formation of free radicals. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2664-2670 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Pyridinemethanol) (Thiazolemethanol) (Radicals (Chemistry))

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; MUSATOVA, I.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane. Part 2: Synthesis and properties of 2-pyridyl-2'-thiazolylcarbinols. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:825-828 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Pyridine) (Thiazole) (Methanol)

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 3: Synthesis and properties of 3-pyridlyl-2'-thiazolylcarbinols. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8: 2716-2720 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 4: Nature and properties of pyridylthiazolylcarbonol radicals. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7: 2404-2407 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.

SHCHUKINA, M.N.; YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; KAIMANSON, A.E.

Free radicals formed as intermediate products in the oxidation of pyridylthiazolylcarbinols and some other secondary carbinols. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:436-439 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Pyridylthiazolylmethane series. Part 5: Some transformations of 4-pyridyl-2'-thiazolylcarbonol. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:395-398 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.

Connecting fibers of the 1st and 2d cortical representation zones of the splanchnic nerve in the cerebral cortex of a cat. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.3:114-117 Mr '63.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey fiziologii (zav. - akademik V.N. Chernigovskiy) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted January 20, 1962.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N.

Evoked potentials in the nucleus ruber and tractus tegmentalis centralis in cats following stimulation of the splanchnic nerve. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:3-6 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.

Descending connections of cortical projection zones of the splanchnic nerve in the cat. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:212-214 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.
(NERVES, SPLANCHNIC)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.

Anatomical connections of cortical representation zones of the splanchnic nerve in cats with the premotor, motor and limbic systems. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.8:107-111 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova (direktor - akademik V.N. Chernigovskiy) AN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim).

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.; CHERNIGOVSKIY, V.N., akademik

Viscerosomatic signalization in reticular structures of the midbrain of a cat. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no. 2:489-492 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR.

YERMOLAYEVA, V. Yu., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Variation in the Permeability of Skin Capillaries in Disturbances of the Higher Nervous Activity". Len, 1958. 13 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov. Laboratory of Cortical and Visceral Pathology). 100 copies. (KL, 34-58, 99-100).

12

YERMOLAYEVA, V.Yu.; IONTOV, A.S.

Fibers of cortical origin in the composition of chiasm of optic nerves and optic tract in the cat. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1:219-220 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR. Submitted July 7, 1964.

BYKOV, A.M.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KIRILLOVA, T.M.; LITS, N.P.

Colored polymers of caprolactam and aminoanthraquinones as stabilizing agents in polymerization process. Khim.volok no.4: 9-10 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Azepinone) (Anthraquinone) (Polymerization)

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KOZLOVA, N.A.; BATSKA, P.; SHILOVA, M.A.; VASIL'YEVA, M.Ye.

Effect of maleic hydrazide on photosynthesis and carbohydrate metabolism in plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:120-131 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Photosynthesis) (Growth promoting substances) (Pyridazinedione)

PAYKACHEV, Yu.S.; FROLOV, S.S.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; Prinimala uchastiye DROZDOVA, T.A.

Preparation of colored products based on polystyrene. Plast. massy no.8:11-13 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Styrene polymers) (Pigments)

BYKOV, A.N.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KIRILLOVA, T.M.; GOLUBEVA, A.N.

Colored capron fibers. Khim. volok. no.2:41-43 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

S/580/61/000/000/012/016
A057/A126

11.2140

AUTHORS: Pecherskaya, K.A., Yermolayeva, Ye.G.

TITLE: Preparation of hydroperoxide 1,1,2-trimethyl-cyclohexene-2

SOURCE: Yerofeyev, B.V. and I.G. Tishchenko, eds. Zhidkofaznoye okisleniye nepredel'nykh organicheskikh soyedineniy, Minsk, 1961, 119 - 122

TEXT: The effect of stearic hindrances on the autoxidation capacity of cyclenes is investigated in the present paper on the example of the methylation of the cyclohexene ring. Thus, the increasing number of alkyl substitutes should increase the stearic hindrance to a degree, where the molecule of the substituted cyclene can no longer be oxidized. The oxidation was carried out with 1,1,2-trimethylcyclohexene-2 by molecular oxygen in the presence of manganese stearate at 60°C, in a device described in an earlier paper. The cyclohexene used can be prepared in two different ways namely from 2-methylcyclohexanon, or from cyclopentanton. The product of the autoxidation was distilled in a vacuum and a light-yellow liquid of the following characteristics was separated: boiling point 53°C/0.062 mm, n_D^{20} 1.4853, d_4^{20} 0.9750 and herewith was separated for the first

Card 1/2

Preparation of hydroperoxide.....

time the hydroperoxide of 1,1,2-trimethylcyclohexene-2. It was proved that an introduction of three methyl groups, in position 1 and 2 of the cyclohexene molecule, does not prevent the autoxidation in the α-methylene group in position 4. There is 1 table.

X

PECHERSKAYA, K.A.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.G.

Preparation of 1,2,3-trimethyl-2-cyclohexene hydroperoxide.
Zhidkofaz.okis.nepr.org.soed. no.1:119-122 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Cyclohexene)
(Hydroperoxides)

YERMOLAYEVA, Yu. N.

Vliyaniye Degel'mintizatsii Ovets Fenotiazinom na Dinamiku Diktiokauleza, "Works on Helminthology," on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Moskva, 1953, p. 237.
Southern Kazakh Veterinary Experiment Station

YERMOLAYEV, Ye.N.; CHESNOKOV, V.K.; VOLIK, Yu.P.

Ejection devices for drop-forging presses manufacturing crankshafts. Avt. prom. 27 no. 5:38-41 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Power presses) (Crankshafts)

RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V. (Moskva)

Data on the initial symptoms and evolution of primary lung cancer. Klin.med. 36 no.12:3-9 D '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, manifest.
primary. initial sympt. & evolution (Rus))

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye. V.; SKOROBOGATOV, I. V.

"Infra-red absorption spectra of alumosilicate melts hardened into vitreous state."

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

C.A. YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V.

Viscosity of some three-component melts which form in alumina-silicate refractory materials during firing. E. V. Yermolayeva. (Khar'kov Inst. Refractories). Ogneupory 15, 165-71(1961).—Viscosity measurements were made of melts which form during firing in the systems $MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$, $CaO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$, and $Na_2O-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ and the compns. of which lie on the univariant curves mullite-tridymite, mullite-corundum, mullite-spinel, and mullite-cordierite (or anorthite or albite). Detns. were made with a torsion balance at temps. at which the melts are in equil. with the solid phases, during overheating to 1600°, and during undercooling. Results are tabulated and analyzed with reference to specific compn. points on the curves.
B. Z. Kanich

YERMOLAYEVA, YE.V.
ACS

U71

Formation of periclase and some magnesium silicates from the gaseous phase. E. V. [illegible] AND I. I. KARYAKIN. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 77 [4] 677-80 (1951).—Periclase needles and silicate crystals were found in the space between the magnesite crucible and the magnesite cup (fire tube) in a kryptol furnace after service. They were also observed when the crucible was of corundum or graphite and tube of magnesite. Chemical and phase analyses of the deposited material showed SiO_2 [illegible], $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$ 0.78, Fe_2O_3 0.34, CaO [illegible], MgO [illegible], and ignition loss 0.50%; forsterite 13.10, clinoenstatite [illegible], periclase [illegible], and vitreous substance 1.01%. Chemical and phase analyses of the tube prior to service showed SiO_2 [illegible], $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$ 2.83, Fe_2O_3 2.16, CaO 2.00, MgO [illegible], R_2O 0.14, and ignition loss 0.20%; monticellite 5.54, forsterite [illegible], periclase [illegible], and vitreous substance 2.07%. After service, the inner portion of the tube had same phase composition but it changed gradually in going toward the outer wall. Evidence indicates that periclase, forsterite, and clinoenstatite were formed from the gaseous phase of the products of destruction of the outer wall of the magnesite tube adjacent to the incandescent kryptol. B.Z.K.

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V., kand.khim.nauk

Changes in the viscosity of certain ternary melts along monovariant constitution diagram curves. Ogneupory 19 no.4:222-232 '54. (MIRA 11:9)
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Viscosity)

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye V.

137-58-3-6228

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 255 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, Ye.V., Korobka, L.A.

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, and TiO_2 in Alumosilicate Materials (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3 i TiO_2 v alyumosilikatnykh materialakh)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov, 1957, Vol 2, pp 84-89

ABSTRACT: The authors present a method of polarographic determination of Al, Fe, and Ti in alumosilicate materials containing 20-50 percent Al_2O_3, up to 5 percent Fe_2O_3, and up to 3 percent TiO_2. A photographically recording polarograph of Geyrovskiy design was employed for this purpose. The Al is determined against a background of KCl and NaCl at a pH of 3.5 - 3.8; K, Na, Ca, Mg, Fe, and Ti do not interfere with the polarographic process, and the Si is removed at the outset with the aid of HF. Introduction of citric and tartaric acids displaces the Al wave into the region of the reduction of alkali metals. Fe^{+++} is polarographed in the form of a citric acid complex in an ammoniacal medium with a

Card 1/2

Polarographic Determination of Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, and TiO_2 (cont.)

pH of 9-9.6 and $E_{1/2}$ Fe=0.3 v. Tropeolin OO was employed in the neutralization process and also served as a suppressor for the maximum. O_2 is removed with the aid of a stream of CO_2. Ti is polarographed in the form of a tartaric acid complex at a pH of 1.2 - 1.3, after the O_2 is removed. The analysis proceeds as follows: an 0.2-g portion of the substance being investigated is decomposed with the aid of HF in order to remove the Si; the remainder is then fused with a pyrosulfate of K or of Na and treated with concentrated HCl; the resulting solution, when treated with ammonia, precipitates out Al, Ti, and Fe. The precipitate is dissolved in HCl and filled up to a volume of 100 cc, after which the Al, Ti, and Fe are determined from various aliquote portions. It is essential that Ti be polarographed from a freshly prepared solution; solutions of Al and Fe preserve a constant wave height even after a period of 24 hours.

V.P.

YERMOLAYEVA, E.V.

USSR / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. R-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4280

Author : E.V. Yermolayeva, L.A. Korobka

Title : Polarographic Determination of Na_2O + K_2O in Various Refractory Materials

Orig Pub: Bul. nauchno-techn. inform. Vses. n.i. in-ta ogneuporov 1957, 2, 89-93

Abstract: Conditions were studied for the polarographic determination of the total Na_2O and K_2O in various refractory materials. The height of the polarographic wave for Na_2O and K_2O is changed considerably depending on the ratio Na_2O:K_2O (the wave is increased with increase of Na_2O content), and on the temperature (a change of

Card 1/3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4280

1°C, at 15-25°C. causes a relative error of 2.8%). Therefore it is recommended that a polarogram be run every 6-8 hours on a control solution of pure Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 with the known amount of Na_2O and K_2O. The ratio of Na_2O:K_2O in the control solution should correspond to that of the solutions to be analyzed. When $[N(C_2H_5)_4]I$ is taken as the supporting electrolyte, the procedure is the same as used in the fast gravimetric method for the determination of total Na and K in clay and shamotte (Baluk S.T., Gurovich T.A., Savodsk. Laboratoria, 1951 #3, 364). The preparation of the sample for polarographic analysis is somewhat simplified if $[N(CH_3)_4]OH$ or $[N(C_2H_5)_4]OH$ are taken. Up to 5% Mg and Al and 1% Fe^{3+} and Mn^{2+} do not interfere;

USSR / Analytical Chemistry. E-2
Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur - Khimiya No. 2, 1958, 4280

the presence of ~ 0.5% TiO_2 or CaO interferes. Dispersion, average square root error and reproducibility are 0.0007, ± 0.03 and 0.07, respectively.

Card 3/3

Yermolayeva, Ye. V.

AUTHOR: Syritskaya, Z. M.

S/072/60/000/03/021/023
B003/B008

TITLE: 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 3, pp 43-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State was held in Leningrad at the end of 1959. It was organized by the Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates AS USSR), Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) and Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S. I. Vavilov). More than 100 reports on the structure of glass, investigation methods of the vitreous state, the mechanism of vitrification and physicochemical and technical properties of glasses were delivered. The Conference was opened by Academician A. A. Lebedev. . . . .

At the 7th meeting, 6 reports dealt with glasses as semiconductors, 9 with the coloring of glasses and the influence of radiation and 4 reports with technical properties of glasses. . . . . V. V. Vargin and T. I. Veynberg, "Coloring of Glasses in Connection With Their Structure". N. Y. Vlasova, Ye. I. Galant, A. A. Kefeli, "Absorption Spectrum of the Co^{2+} Ion as Indicator for the Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Glasses". V. P. Pruilov and N. V. Barbash reported on the change of the spectral absorption of glasses of simple composition under the influence of gamma rays. G. O. Karapetyan reported on the influence of the structure of glasses on spectral and chemical properties of the Ce-ions. N. P. Orlov reported on the role of the admixtures and the crystalline state of the lattice in the coloring of quartz glass by gamma radiation. L. M. Blyumen and R. L. Shuster reported on the physicochemical nature of pore formation in silicate melts (foam glass, ceramsite). Ye. V. Yermolayeva reported on physico-chemical investigations of melts of refractory oxides in a state of equilibrium. I. F. Ponomarev, "The Importance of the Vitreous Phase in the Formation of the Ceramic Body and the Cement Clinker". V. A. Presnov reported on the physico-

Card 6/8

chemical fundamentals of the fusing of glass and metal. The 8th meeting dealt with physical chemistry and mechanical properties of glass. K. S. Yevstrop'yev, G. M. Bartenev and S. K. Dubrovo made comprehensive reports. A. A. Appen reported on the fundamental structural parameters which determine the properties of the glass. A. V. Gladkov, V. A. Ratobyl'skaya, V. V. Tarasov reported on research results of the polymeric structure of inorganic glasses. L. I. Demkina reported on peculiarities of the expansion of oxides in silicate glasses. V. G. Slavyanskiy reported on the subject: "The Energy of Covalent Bonds in Glass and Their Role in the Process of the Viscous Flux". Z. M. Syritskaya reported on physico-chemical properties of aluminophosphate glasses. Yu. A. Shmidt reported on the dependence of the properties of alkali silicate glasses on the composition. Z. K. Shcheglova reported on: "Investigation of the Dependence of the Optical Properties of Phosphate Glasses on the Composition". A. K. Yakhkind reported on the subject: "The Periodic System and the Optical Constants of Glass". M. S. Aslanova reported on: "Mechanical Properties of Glass Fibers". G. M. Bartenev, A. S. Yeremeyeva made a report on the mechanical properties of inorganic glasses in the anomalous interval and on their structure. Ya. I. Kozlovskaya reported on the elastic properties of glasses and on the influence of the composition of the glasses on their mechanical

Card 7/8

properties. A. V. Abrazyan reported on the subject: "Leaching of Molten Glasslike Basalts by Aqueous Solutions of Acids and the State of the Oxides in the Structure of Glass Basalts". S. M. Brekhovskikh and V. N. Sesorova reported on synthesis and investigation of hafnium silicate glasses. S. K. Dubrovo reported on physicochemical properties of gallium silicate glasses. V. A. Dubrovskiy and T. S. Dubrovskaya reported on the surface film forming on calcium-sodium glass in the acidic, neutral and basic medium. The following persons reported at the final meeting: V. F. Kokorian on the influence of the alkaline earth oxides on the chemical stability of glasses in a humid atmosphere; L. Ya. Mazelev on vitrification and properties of borate glasses; B. P. Nikol'skiy, Ye. A. Materova and V. V. Moiseyev on the reaction of electrode glasses with solutions. Doctor Vogel and Roetger spoke as guests from Eastern Germany. Academician N. V. Belov, M. A. Bezborodov, I. I. Kitaygorodskiy, and N. K. Keler also spoke at the final meeting.

Card 8/8

38

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5035

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po steklobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 3d, Leningrad, 1959.

Steklobraznoye sostoyaniye; trudy Tret'yego vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya Leningrad, 16-20 noyabrya 1959 (Vitreous State; Transactions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State, Held in Leningrad on November 16-20, 1959) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 534 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,200 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy)

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR. Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva and Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova.

Editorial Board: A.I. Avgustinik, V.P. Barzakovskiy, N.A. Bezborodov, O.K. Botvinkin, V.V.Vargin, A.G. Vlasov, K.S. Yevstrop'yev, A.A. Lebedev, N.A. Matveyev, V.S. Molchanov, R.L. Myuller, Ye.A. Poray-Koshits, Chairman, N.A. Toropov, V.A. Florinskaya, A.K. Yakhkind; Ed. of Publishing House: I.V. Suvorov; Tech. Ed.: V.T. Bochever.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for researchers in the science and technology of glasses.

COVERAGE: The book contains the reports and discussions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State, held in Leningrad on November 16-19, 1959. They deal with the methods and results of studying the structure of glasses, the relation between the structure and properties of glasses, the nature of the chemical bond and glass structure, and the crystallochemistry of glass. Fused silica, mechanism of vitrification, optical properties and glass structure, and the electrical properties of glasses are also discussed. A number of the reports deal with the dependence of glass properties on composition, the tinting of glasses and radiation effects, and mechanical, technical, and chemical properties of glasses. Other papers treat glass semiconductors and soda borosilicate glasses. The Conference was attended by more than 300 delegates from Soviet and East German scientific organizations. Among the participants in the discussions were N.V. Solomin, Ye. V. Kuvshinskiy, Yu.A. Gastev, V.P. Pryanishnikov, Yu. Ya. Gotlib, O.P. Mchedlov-Petrosyan, O.P. Mikhaylov, S.M. Petrov, A.I. Lazarev, D.I. Levin, A.V. Shatilov, N.T. Ploshchinskiy, A.Ya. Kuznetsov, K.V. Degtyareva, O.V. Byurganovskaya, A.A. Kalenov, M.M. Skornyakov, P.Ya. Bokin, E.K. Keller, Ya.A. Kuznetsov, V.P. Pozdnev, R.S. Shevelevich, Z.G. Pinsker, and O.S. Molchanova. The final session of the Conference was addressed by Professor I.I. Kitaygorodskiy, Honored Scientist and Engineer, Doctor of Technical Sciences. The following institutes were cited for their contribution to the development of glass science and technology: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut (State Optical Institute), Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR), Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AS USSR), Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR), Institut fiziki AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Belorusskaya SSR, Minsk), Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Silicates of the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Belorusskaya SSR, Minsk), Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds, AS USSR), Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla (State Institute for Glass), Gosudarstvennyy institut steklovolokna (State Institute for Glass Fibers), Gosudarstvennyy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla (State Institute for Electrical Glass), Sibirskiy fiziko-technicheskiy institut, Tomsk (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute, Tomsk), Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University), Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology), Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institut imeni Lensovet), Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut Minsk (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute, Minsk), Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute), and Sverdlovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Sverdlovsk Polytechnic Institute). The Conference was sponsored by the Institute of Silicate Chemistry AS USSR (Acting Director - A.S. Gotlib), the Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleyev), and the Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova (State "Order of Lenin" Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov). The 15 resolutions of the Conference include recommendations to organize a Center for the purpose of coordinating the research on glass, to publish a new periodical under the title "Fizika i khimiya stekla" (Physics and Chemistry of Glass), and to join the International Committee on Glass. The Conference thanks A.A. Lebedev, Academician, Professor, and Chairman of the Organization of Committee; Ye.A. Poray-Koshits, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, Member of the Organizational Committee; and R.L. Myuller, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Member of the Organizational Committee. The editorial board thanks G.M. Bartenev, M.V. Vol'kenshteyn, I.I. Demkina, D.P. Dobychin, S.K. Dubrovo, V.A. Ioffe, and B.T. Kolomiyets. References accompany individual reports.

S/081/62/000/011/002/057
E073/E192

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, Ye.V., and Skorobogatova, I.V.

TITLE: Ionic and covalent radii of cations in oxides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no.11, 1962, 10, abstract 11 B20. (In: Nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t orneuporov, no.5(52), 1961, 303-314).

TEXT: It is shown that it is possible to calculate the ionic and covalent radii of cations for different coordination of ions on the basis of the theory of electronegativity. The electronegativities and the ionic radii were calculated for the following cations:
Na^{+}; Mg^{2+}; Ca^{2+}; Al^{3+}; Cr^{3+}; Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+}; Si^{4+}; Ti^{4+}; Mn^{2+} and Mn^{4+}; predominantly in the tetrahedral and octahedral coordination. The electronegativities were calculated for the anions: AlO_3^{3-}; CrO_3^{3-}; FeO_3^{3-}; SiO_4^{4-}; TiO_4^{4-}; MnO_4^{4-} and the covalent radii of cations combined with the anions for tetrahedral and octahedral coordination.
Card 1/1 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V.; MIRAK'YAN, M.M.

Using the electromotive force method in investigating solid phases containing iron oxides at high temperature. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7: 816-824 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Iron oxides) (Electromotive force)

GOFMAN, I.M. (Moskva); DMOKHOVSKIY, V.V. (Moskva); YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.V. (Moskva); LAGUNOVA, I.G. (Moskva); KHRIMLYAN, A.I. (Moskva)

Reconstruction of a standard 18-bed radiological department meeting the current requirements of medical technology. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:305-310 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

L 1612-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021664 UR/0080/65/038/008/1725/1731
532.13+54-143+541.45

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, Ye. V; Guzenko, G. F.; Mirak'yan, M. M.

TITLE: Determination of the viscosity of spinellide melts at temperatures up to 2500 C

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 8, 1965, 1725-1731

TOPIC TAGS: metal melting, fluid viscosity, aluminum silicate/GOI viscometer

ABSTRACT: The experimental furnace contained a newly developed mensuring unit consisting of an upper and lower carbon crucible. The upper crucible contains the sample to be tested, has a conical bottom with a capillary, and is closed on top by a carbon stopper with an opening for temperature measurement. The lower crucible has the form of a drinking glass and the melt flows down into it through the capillary from the upper crucible. A diagram of the apparatus is shown. The method of viscosity determination proposed here is based on the dependence of the rate of flow through the capillary on hydrostatic pressure above the capillary and viscosity of the liquid. The experimental unit was calibrated at room temperature

Card 1/2

L 1612-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021664

against a liquid of known viscosity. The viscosity of three component aluminosilicate melts at temperatures up to 1700 C were measured on this viscosity unit and on a rotating viscometer Type GOI. Results agreed well. Data were also taken on the viscosity of spinellide melts at temperatures up to 2200C. These data, as well as some taken at higher temperatures, were not considered reliable due to large weight losses from the samples as a result of sublimation. However, it is claimed that this unit can be used for measuring the viscosity of aggressive oxide melts at temperatures up to 2500 C. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to L. I. Karyakin for his valuable advice on processes for reduction of spinellide samples." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Research Institute for Refractory Materials)

SUBMITTED: 04Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MM

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7000856 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/009/E008/E008

AUTHOR: Yermolayeva, Ye. V.

TITLE: Interphase tension of aluminosilicate melts at the interface with the crystallization phases and the thermodynamic property of these phases

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E69

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poverkhnostn. yavleniya v rasplavakh i voznikayushchikh na nikh tverd. fazakh. Nal'chik, 1965, 165-170

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, thermodynamic property, phase equilibrium, electromotive force, platinum, surface tension, aluminum silicate

ABSTRACT: A study was made of phase equilibria in the systems: $MgO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$, $CaO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$, $FeO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$, and $Na_2O—Al_2O_3—SiO_2$ in the 1600—1700C temperature range by the emf method. The presence of an equilibrium-reversible emf at the interface of molten platinum with the coexistent crystalline platinum phase at liquidus temperature has made it possible to apply Nernst's equation to the galvanic circuits. The surface tension at the boundary with

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AR7000856

the coexistent crystalline phase was determined from the emf data by calculating the changes in the Gibbs free energy, characterizing the formation of the surface layer. The results obtained agree satisfactorily with data obtained by other methods. N. Pokrovskiy. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

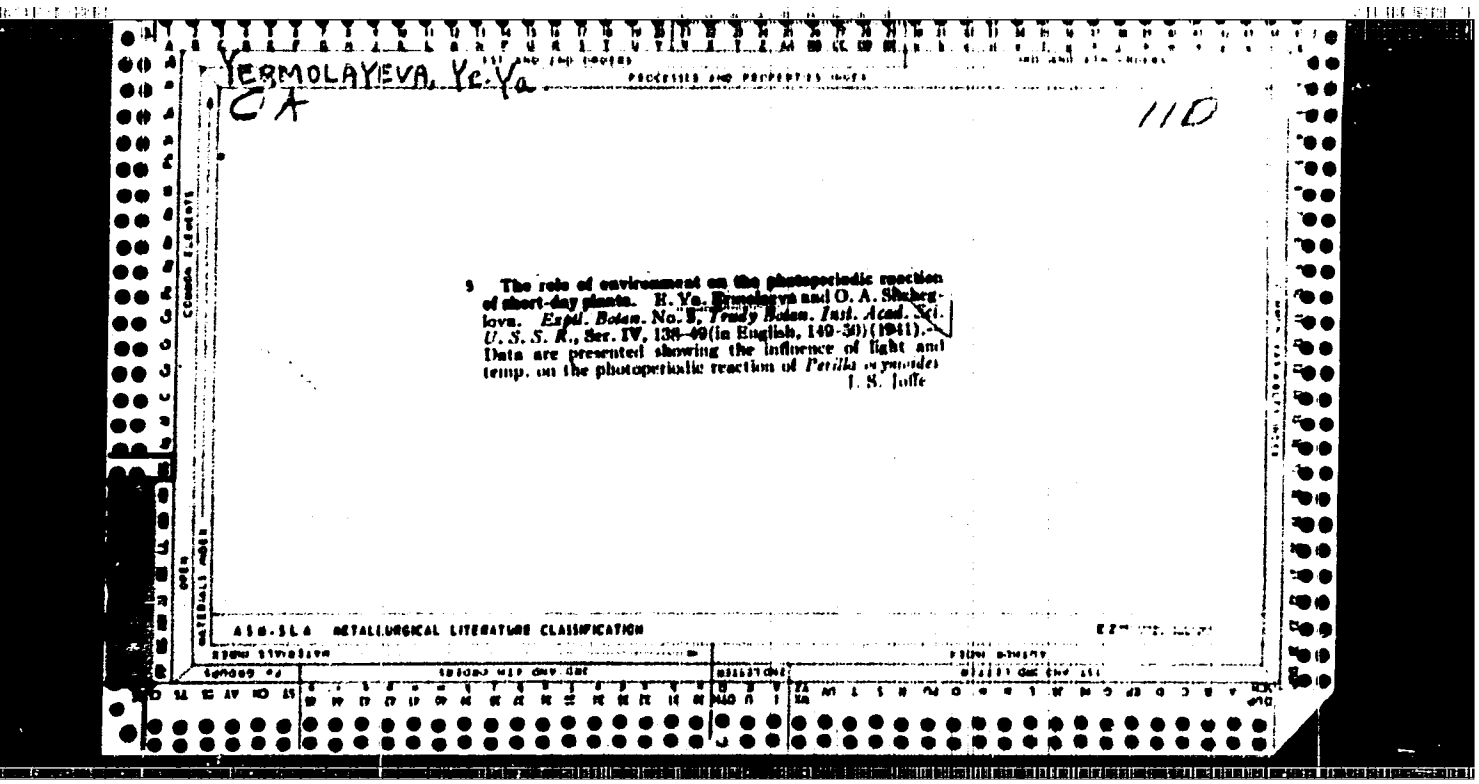
SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.Ya.; SHCHEGLOVA, O.A.

Anthocyan and the development of plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 60 no.5: 901-903 My '48. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.A. Maksimovym.
(Anthocyanin) (Leaves) (Mint (Botany))



YERMOLAYEVA, Ye. Ya.

CA

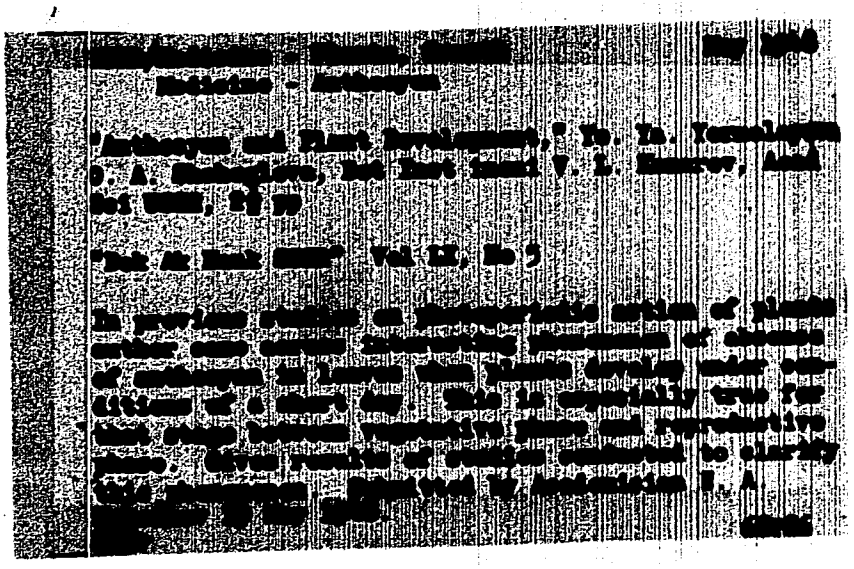
110

The role of environment on the photoperiodic reaction of short-day plants. E. Ya. Ermolayeva and O. A. Shuberova. *Exptl. Botan. No. 5, Trudy Botan. Inst. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., Ser. IV*, 138–49 (in English, 149–50) (1941).—Data are presented showing the influence of light and temp. on the photoperiodic reaction of *Perilla ocymoides*.
I. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA 68T86

YERMOLAYEVA, YE. YA.



Effect of light of various spectral makeups on certain physiological processes in plants. Trudy Bot.inst. Ser.4 no.9:100-117 '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova akademii nauk SSSR.
(Plants, Effect of light on)