YEVGRASHIN, V.S., inzh.

Coordinating conference on studying, designing, construction and operation of navigation structures. Gidr.stroi. 33 no.4:58-61 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Hydraulic structures--Congresses)

YEVGRASHKIN, Ruslan Ivanovich, Geory Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; RUBIN, M., red.; MOLCHANOVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Under the flag of the motherland] Pod flagom Rodiny. Odessa, Odesskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kapitan parokhoda "Dmitriy Pozharskiy" (for Yevgrashkin). (Merchant marine)

ALEKSEYEV, B.G.; KRAVTSOV, A.F.; YEVICH, A.D.; KAPLUNSKIY, I.A.; POLETAYEV, B.L.; TARASOV, K.K.

Automatic control of valve reversol in regenerative soaking pits. Met. i gornorud. prom. no. 2:34-35 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YEVICH, Ye.M.

Device for the adjustment of shaft centers. Izm. tekh. no.12:14 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YEVICH, Ye.M.

Interbranch committee on the introduction of the International System of Units. Izm. tekh. no.10:21 O'64 (MIRA 18:2)

TEVILEVICH, A.Z., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSIPOVA, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Removal, processing, and use of sewage sediment] Udalenie, obrabotka i ispol'zovanie osadkov stochnykh vod. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1954. 225 p.
(Sewage) (MLRA 7:8)

GOLOVINA, N.S., glavnyy metodist; YEVIMOV, A.L., redaktor; VESKOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

["Central provinces" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Tsentral'nye oblasti"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 28 p. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954- (Moscow - Agricultural exhibitions)

YEVIIEVICH, A.Z. (Leningrad).

The calculation of silt arsas. Vod. i san. tekh. no.10:30-32 O '57.
(Silt) (MIRA 10:11)

YEVILEVICH, A.Z.

YEVILEVICH, A.Z. (Leningrad).

Wrong calculating of mud pipelines. Vod. i san. tekh. no.1:40 Ja '58.
(Sewage) (Pipelines) (MIRA 11:1)

SOV/36-58-7-31/38

AUTHOR: Yevilevich, A. Z., Engr Lt Col, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Purification of Radioactive Water Under Field Conditions (Dezaktivatsiya vody v polevykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 7, pp 81-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a method used to purify radioactive water under field conditions. For this purpose a simple filter consisting of several layers of sand and gravel can be used. When the radioactive water is put through such a filter, it is completely purified in 15 minutes. Of great importance is the proper size of sand and gravel grains, which can vary from 0.3 to 30 mm. The simplest filter that can be made and used under field conditions is a barrel filled with layers of sand and gravel. Such a filter is capable of purifying 2 to 2.5 m^3 of radioactive water in one hour. Two diagrams.

Card 1/1

YEVILEVICH, Abram Zakharovich; SHUKHER, I.M., red.; UCHITEL', I.Z., red.izd-va; SHLIKHT, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Calculation and design of sludge pipes] Raschet i proektirovanie iloprovodov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1959. 69 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Sewer design)

YEVILEVICH, Abram Zakharovich; SHUKHER, I.M., red.; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn. red.

[Calculation and design of sediment pipelines]Raschet i proektirovanie iloprovodov. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Izd-vl M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1962. 113 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Sewer pipe)

YEVILEVICH, Abram Zakharovich; PESINSON, I.B., nauchn. red.

[Sewage sludge; removal, processing, utilization] Osadki stochnykh vod; udalenie, obrabotka, ispol'zovanie. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1965. 323 p. (MIRA 18:12)

MAZING, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GURICHEVA, Z.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEVILEVICH, M.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LOMOVA, M.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVALEVA, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Methods of sewage purification. Bum.prom. 37 no.9:7-10 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Sewage--Purification)

YEVILEVICH, M.A.; SHUL'KIN, G.I.

Semi-industrial plant for the biological purification of waste waters. Bum. prom. [38] no.6:9-11 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Yevilevich). 2. Svetogorskiy kombinat (for Shul'kin).
(Industrial wastes—Purification)

YANOVSKIY, A.G., inzh.; VOLPYAN, G.A., inzh.; LEVINA, Ye.I., inzh.; SEGEDINOV, A.A., inzh.; SERITSKAYA, I.M., inzh.; KHEGA, A.I., inzh. KHLYSTOV, I.I., inzh.

Municipal engineering facilities. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no. 3:31-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Moscow--Municipal services)

RIVLINA, Yu.L.; MALINSKIY, Yu.M.; YAKUBOVICH, S.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: LARINA, A.N.; YEVINZON, I.I.

Investigating the processes of aging of lacquer and paint coatings. Report No.1. Investigation of the aging process of alkyd and alkyd-melamine coatings. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.6:31-35 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Protective coatings)

YEVITIKHEYEV, B.Ya.

[Mechanization of feed output in White Russia] Mekhanizatsyia vytvorchastsi karmou u BSSR. Minsk, Dziarzh.vyd-va BSSR, 1958. 230 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(White Russia--Agricultural machinery)

YEVIYEVICH-CHEKAN, D. V.

А. [illegible]

[illegible]

9 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

В. [illegible],

О. В. [illegible]-Чекан

Генератор [illegible]

В. [illegible],

Ю. [illegible],

А. В. [illegible]

[illegible]

А. А. [illegible],

Д. А. [illegible]

[illegible]

В. А. [illegible],

А. А. [illegible],

В. [illegible]

[illegible]

16

10 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

С. [illegible],

В. [illegible]

[illegible]

М. В. [illegible]

[illegible]

М. Г. [illegible],

М. [illegible]

[illegible]

М. О. [illegible],

М. [illegible],

В. С. [illegible],

В. [illegible]

[illegible]

10 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

17

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

Yevkevich, A.V.

TIKHONOV, Veniamin Sergeyevich; ZHAVORONKOV, Pavel Ivanovich; YEVKEVICH, A.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; RYKOV, M.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; MADEINSKAIA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Bucket elevators for conveying and dehydration] Elevatory kovshevye transportnye i obezvozhivaiushchie. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 140 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Coal-handling machinery)

L 18048-63 EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pu-4 WW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3002846 S/0126/63/015/006/0873/0879

AUTHORS: Butra, F. P.; Yevkina, Z. F.; Fufayeva, O. L.

TITLE: Structural variation in alpha-uranium monocrystals deformed by stretching to the rupture point

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 6, 1963, 873-879

TOPIC TAGS: stretching effect, alpha-uranium, structural variation

ABSTRACT: The α-uranium monocrystals obtained by the phase transition $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ and recrystallization in the α-phase were deformed by stretching at room temperature. X-ray photographs showed structural variations in monocrystals with [illegible] degree. Small deformations caused extension of all the [illegible] further stretching caused the disappearance [illegible] surface maxima of the individual [illegible] radiation located irregularly on the Debye rings. Still further deformation caused an orderly arrangement of the maxima. The maximum deformation (close to the rupture point) produced the appearance of an axial texture with [illegible] axis.

Card 1/2

L 18048-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002846

Because all the experiments showed only the texture with the [001] axis, it was assumed that plastic deformation of α-uranium at room temperature proceeds mainly by gliding along (010) - [100] and by twinning {130} - <310>. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Nov62 DATE ACQ: 13Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, PH NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP5026444 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JG/GG
SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/004/0372/0380

AUTHOR: Butra, F. F.; Yevkina, Z. F.; Fufayeva, O. L.; Korobeynikov, I. A.; Lebedev, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of temperature and neutron irradiation on plastic deformation of alpha uranium monocrystals

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 372-380

TOPIC TAGS: radiation defect, radiation damage, neutron bombardment, uranium

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature, crystal orientation, and neutron irradiation on the plastic deformation of alpha uranium monocrystals was investigated. The shape of the stress-strain curves of unirradiated samples was explained in terms of the plastic deformation modes. The effect of neutron irradiation on plastic deformation was investigated on 9 x 1.5 x 0.4—0.5 mm monocrystalline samples grown by β + α recrystallization. The samples were exposed to integrated fluxes (nvt) up to 10^{17} n/cm^2 and to 4×10^{20} n/cm^2 at temperatures not exceeding 100C and subjected to tensile tests. X-rays and metallographic investigations have shown that exposure to nvt up to 1.6×10^{16} n/cm^2 does not change the plastic deformation mode. In crystals in which initial deformation occurred by slip along the plane (010) the yield point increased rapidly at small nvt, reaching saturation at 10^{17} n/cm^2. Irradiation caused a 3—5-fold increase in

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.553

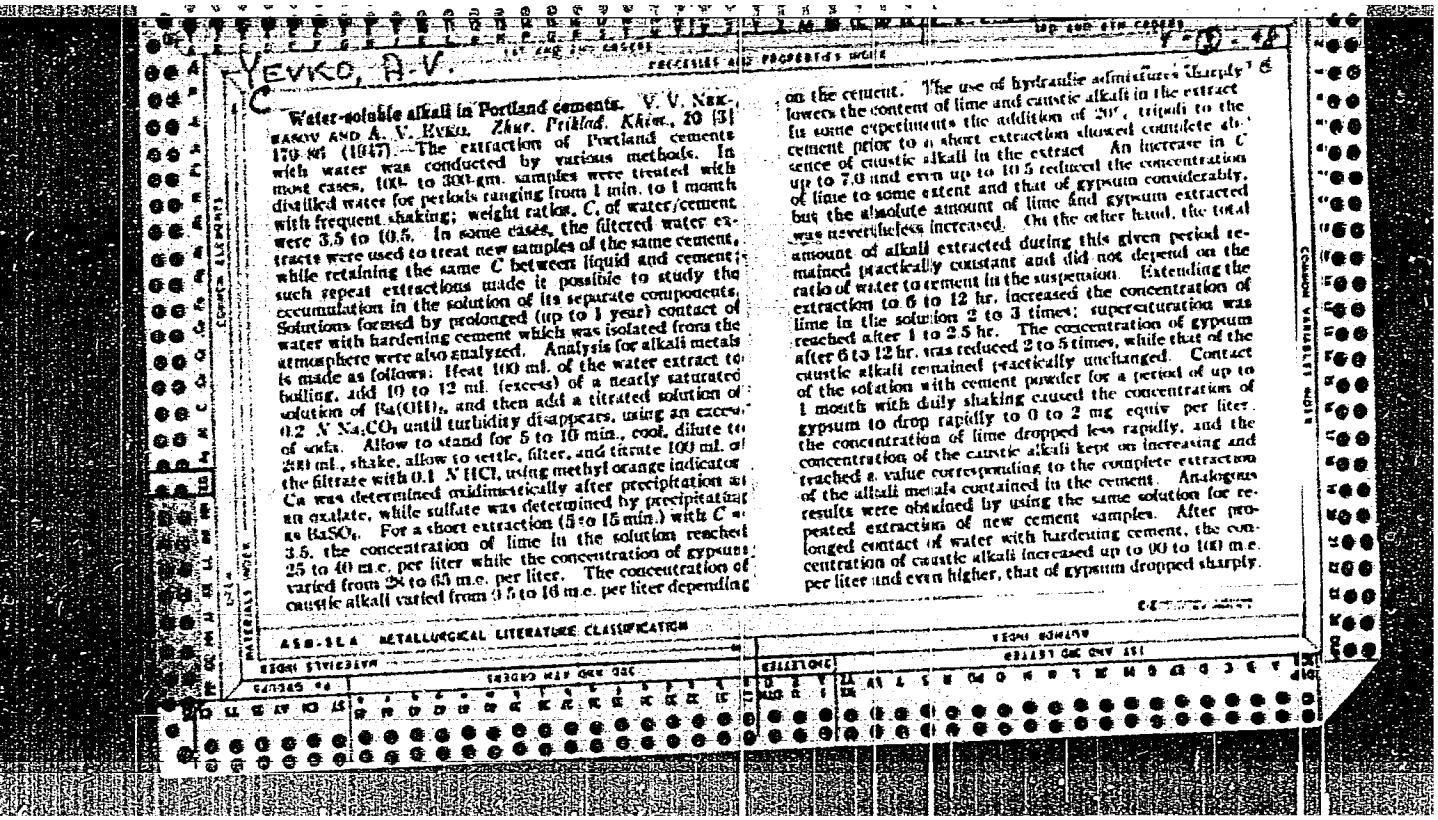
L 9558-66

ACC NR: AP5026444

the critical shear stress and decreased elongation from ~65% to ~40%. Annealing at 450C of crystals exposed up to 5.5 x 10^{17} n/cm^2 restored the mechanical properties of the samples. Orig. art. has: 14 figures. [CS]

SUB CODE: SS/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 012/ ATD PRESS: 4151

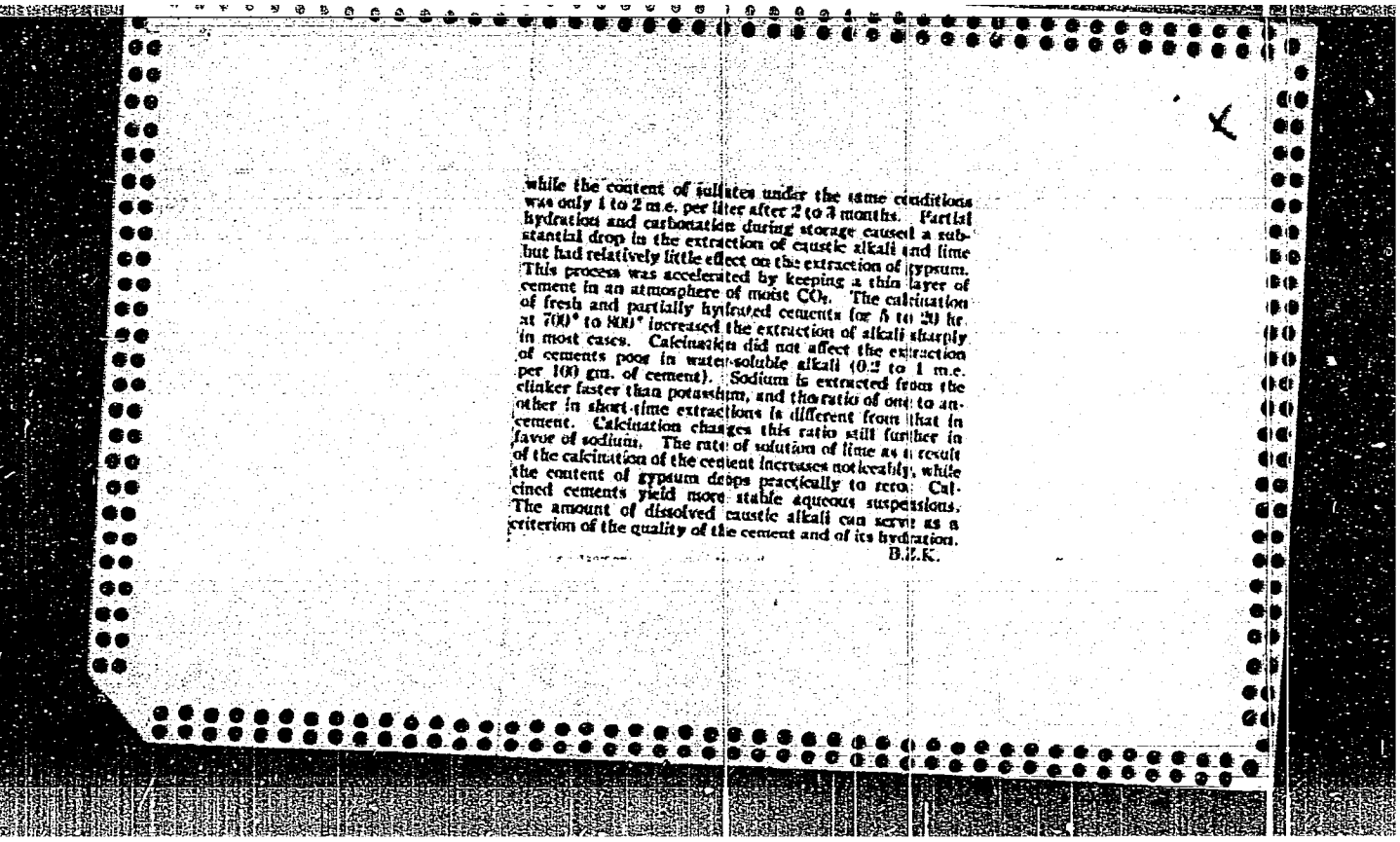
Card 2/2



YEVKO, A.V.

Water-soluble alkali in Portland cements. V. V. Nikiforov and A. V. Yevko. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.*, 20 [3] 179-86 (1947).—The extraction of Portland cements with water was conducted by various methods. In most cases, 100- to 300-gm. samples were treated with distilled water for periods ranging from 1 min. to 1 month with frequent shaking; weight ratios, *C*, of water/cement were 3.5 to 10.5. In some cases, the filtered water extracts were used to treat new samples of the same cement, while retaining the same *C* between liquid and cement; such repeat extractions made it possible to study the accumulation in the solution of its separate components. Solutions formed by prolonged (up to 1 year) contact of water with hardening cement which was isolated from the atmosphere were also analyzed. Analysis for alkali metals is made as follows: Heat 100 ml. of the water extract to boiling, add 10 to 12 ml. (excess) of a nearly saturated solution of $Ba(OH)_2$, and then add a titrated solution of 0.2 *N* Na_2CO_3 until turbidity disappears, using an excess of soda. Allow to stand for 5 to 10 min., cool, dilute to 250 ml., shake, allow to settle, filter, and titrate 100 ml. of the filtrate with 0.1 *N* HCl, using methyl orange indicator. Ca was determined oxidimetrically after precipitation as an oxalate, while sulfate was determined by precipitating as $BaSO_4$. For a short extraction (5 to 15 min.) with *C* = 3.5, the concentration of lime in the solution reached 25 to 40 m.e. per liter while the concentration of gypsum varied from 24 to 65 m.e. per liter. The concentration of caustic alkali varied from 0.5 to 16 m.e. per liter depending on the cement. The use of hydraulic admixtures sharply lowers the content of lime and caustic alkali in the extract. In some experiments the addition of 20% triethanolamine to the cement prior to a short extraction showed complete absence of caustic alkali in the extract. An increase in *C* up to 7.0 and even up to 10.5 reduced the concentration of lime to some extent and that of gypsum considerably, but the absolute amount of lime and gypsum extracted was nevertheless increased. On the other hand, the total amount of alkali extracted during this given period remained practically constant and did not depend on the ratio of water to cement in the suspension. Extending the extraction to 6 to 12 hr. increased the concentration of lime in the solution 2 to 3 times; supersaturation was reached after 1 to 2.5 hr. The concentration of gypsum after 6 to 12 hr. was reduced 2 to 5 times, while that of the caustic alkali remained practically unchanged. Contact of the solution with cement powder for a period of up to 1 month with daily shaking caused the concentration of gypsum to drop rapidly to 0 to 2 mg equiv. per liter, the concentration of lime dropped less rapidly, and the concentration of the caustic alkali kept on increasing and reached a value corresponding to the complete extraction of the alkali metals contained in the cement. Analogous results were obtained by using the same solution for repeated extractions of new cement samples. After prolonged contact of water with hardening cement, the concentration of caustic alkali increased up to 90 to 100 m.e. per liter and even higher, that of gypsum dropped sharply.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



while the content of sulfates under the same conditions was only 1 to 2 m.e. per liter after 2 to 3 months. Partial hydration and carbonation during storage caused a substantial drop in the extraction of caustic alkali and lime but had relatively little effect on the extraction of gypsum. This process was accelerated by keeping a thin layer of cement in an atmosphere of moist CO_2. The calcination of fresh and partially hydrated cements for 5 to 20 hr. at 700° to 800° increased the extraction of alkali sharply in most cases. Calcination did not affect the extraction of cements poor in water-soluble alkali (0.2 to 1 m.e. per 100 gm. of cement). Sodium is extracted from the clinker faster than potassium, and the ratio of one to another in short-time extractions is different from that in cement. Calcination changes this ratio still further in favor of sodium. The rate of solution of lime as a result of the calcination of the cement increases noticeably, while the content of gypsum drops practically to zero. Calcined cements yield more stable aqueous suspensions. The amount of dissolved caustic alkali can serve as a criterion of the quality of the cement and of its hydration.

B.Z.K.

YEVKO, A. V. Prof

USSR/Engineering
Concrete
Water - Contamination Sep 48

"Changes in the Composition of Natural Waters Through Contact With Concrete Structures," V. V. Nekrasov, Prof A. V. Yevko, Dr Eng Sci, Engr, 4 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 9

Results of experiments conducted to determine the nature of chemical changes brought about in natural waters after they come in contact with concrete structures.

PA 28/49T26

C.A. Yevko, A.V.

Use of metal "threads" for the rapid determination of carbon in steel. P. V. Musselius and A. V. Byko. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 877(1950).—The use of the metal threads that are left after pouring out the samples of the melt for test castings as a material for chem. analysis for quality control is unsatisfactory. Although this method saves time (it is unnecessary to wait until the casting cools before samples are cut from it), the thin (0.2–0.6 mm.) metal usually is contaminated with oxide. This difficulty can be eliminated by brief boiling with 6 *N* HCl, washing with 7–8% NH_4OH, and drying.
C. M. Kosolapoff

YEVKO, A. V.

USSR/Engineering - Structural Materials, Concrete May 51

"Determination of Changes in Chemical Composition of Concrete in Hydraulic Structures Under Action of Water," A. V. Yevko, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 5, pp 35-37

Qual changes in initial chem compn of concrete are: decrease of alkaline compds and calcium oxide, and increase of magnesium oxide and sulfuric anhydride. Data on condition of concrete in structure may be obtained from analysis of

199T47

USSR/Engineering - Structural Materials, Concrete (Contd) May 51

cement stone sepd from concrete. Numerous analyses were conducted and their results and interpretation of results are presented.

199T47

Yevko, A. V.

AID P - 2121

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 10/20

Authors : Yevko, A. V., Kuzmishchev, P. F. and Mikhalevich, P. A.

Title : On the durability of concrete-containing carbonaceous gravel

Periodical: Gidr. stroi., no.3, 27-29, 1955

Abstract : The article reports observations made on concrete placed 13 years ago which contains 20 to 30% of carbonaceous gravel. Tables with data of various limestone and dolomites are given. Some slight damages of the upstream submerged section are reported. However, the installation was found to be in a satisfactory condition. Due to weathering and climatic changes, dolomite particles were more affected by erosion than carbonaceous gravel. The latter's strength could be increased by augmenting the protective layer 1 to 2 cm.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

YEVKO, A.V.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 42 (USSR) SOV/112-58-1-288

AUTHOR: Yevko, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of Concrete Cement Stone in Hydro Structures (K issledovaniyam tsementnogo betona gidrosooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1956, Nr 56, pp 156-163

ABSTRACT: Analysis of cement stone isolated from concrete in river hydraulic structures is necessary in evaluating concrete durability. Presence of carbonate rocks, particularly dolomites, in the aggregate contaminates cement stone and distorts analyses; hence, cement-stone samples should be taken with caution. Optimum calcination conditions for samples were studied with laboratory samples and with hydroengineering concrete. The bulk of hydration water is removed at 500° C; at 550-700° C, partial free-lime carbonization takes place; above 700-750° C, carbonate dissociation occurs. Hydrate carbonization occurring with presence of water up to 500-520° C goes more energetically than carbonization of an anhydrous oxide (all conditions being equal). Treatment of

Card 1/3

Investigation of Concrete Cement Stone in Hydro Structures

samples to determine the amount of free lime in cement stone has been studied with laboratory samples; cement-stone hydrate water does not interfere with free-lime determination and can remain in the stone. Cement-stone carbonization on calcination is due to free lime only and is observed at 500-550° C. During cement-stone calcination, free-lime calcination occurs simultaneously with binding of lime by cement stone. At 1,000° C, the free lime is completely bound. Calcination of concrete samples is made to reduce its cohesion and to facilitate isolation of the cement stone. If there is no carbonate rock in the aggregate, samples can be calcined at 850-900° C. With carbonate rock present, only hydrate water should be removed at 480-500° C. As an example, results of an analysis of cement stone taken from a scroll-case wall are cited: the concrete was poured in conventional forms. The leached zone penetrates 5 cm deep. Considerable carbonization can be observed aroudn the outer 0-1 cm fringe. In the type-250 external slab and in the adjoining type-170 concrete wall of the scroll-case, slab leaching is limited to 0-1 cm. As the leached-

Investigation of Concrete Cement Stone in Hydro Structures

zone depth is less than in the above example, the free-lime content rises sharply from the external edge inward. Investigation of the walls of a scroll-case operated over ten years revealed only insignificant changes in the concrete despite high waterstream velocities in the case. Thus, on the basis of cement-stone analyses, a conclusion can be reached about the state of concrete in a structure.

V.G.P.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Dams--Materials 2. Cement--Analysis 3. Concrete--Analysis
4. Rock--Properties

Card 3/3

YEVKO, A.V., inzh.-khimik; KUZ'MISHCHEV, P.F., inzh.; MIKHALEVICH, P.A., inzh.; IVANOV, F.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Hydrochemical investigations of concrete structures of upper Volga hydroelectric power stations] Opyt gidrokhimicheskogo issledovaniia betonnykh sooruzhenii verkhnevolzhskikh gidrouzlov. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 84 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Hydraulic engineering)

YEVKO, A. V.

AUTHOR: Yevko, A. V.

32-2-9/60

TITLE: Quick Method for the Determination of Mg in Mg + FeSi Alloys (Bystryy metod opredeleniya magniya v ligature Mg + FeSi)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 2, pp. 147-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author found that from a sufficiently crushed sample (passage through a No 270 sieve) magnesium can be leached out quantitatively by means of an hydrochloric acid solution (1:10) in the course of 10 minutes. From this fact a method for analysis was developed with the extraction of magnesium being carried out by means of the boiling of a 1:10 hydrochloric acid solution. Then the unsolvable ferro-silicium is filtered off andthe magnesium is precipitated with o-oxyquinoline. The final determination can be carried out according to the usual bromometric method with a 0,2 n bromate solution, or by means of a titration with trilene B, with the iron being removed before. The duration of the analysis is given to be 35 - 45 minutes.

Card 1/2

Quick Method for the Determination of Mg in Mg + FeSi Alloys 32-2-9/60

There are 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Magnesium-Determination

Card 2/2

18(1)

AUTHOR: Yevko, A. V. SOV/32-24-12-25/45

TITLE: Stylometric Analysis of Several Types of Bronze (Stilometricheskiy analiz nekotorykh tipov bronz)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1484 - 1486 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method was developed on the ST-7 stylometer for analyzing bronze of types OTsS, OTsSN, and AZhSMTs. Mainly those with the trade-marks OTsS-5-5-5, 6-6-3, OTsSN 3-7-5-1, AZh 9-3 and AZhMtS 10-3-1.5 were analyzed. The determination of Sn, Zn, Pb, Fe, Ni, and Mn was carried out using the electric arc of the DG-1 generator, which was adapted for working with a styloscope (the support of the discharger measured 1.0 mm; the transformer current was 0.3 amperes; the electric arc current was 10-11 amperes; the analytical support measured 2.5 mm). Aluminum was determined in AZh and AZhSMts bronze using a spark excitation on the DG-1 generator, but the use of the IG-2 generator is better for this purpose. The single spectral lines considered in the

Card 1/2

Stylometric Analysis of Several Types of Bronze 307/32-24-12-25/45

analysis are given (Figs 1-5). For the analysis of each type of bronze a linear calibration curve was plotted. The accuracy with which the above mentioned elements were determined with this method was about ± 5 - 10%. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/2

YEVKO, A.V.

Analysis of stainless steels by means of the ST-7 steelometer.
Zav.lab. 27 no.7:857-859 '61 (MIRA 14:7)
(Steel, Stainless--Spectra)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.; MAKSIMOVA, T.S.; LUK'YANOVICH, V.M.; YEVKO, E.I.

Using carbon replica method for the electron microscopic study of the surface of Actinomyces spores. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.3:519-523 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

KAVTARADZE, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, N.P.; LUK'YANOVICH, V.M.; YEVKO, E.I.

Preparation and structure of solid finely dispersed metals for spectral studies. Kin.i kat. 5 no.6:1095-1099 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

YEVKOYEV, I.I.

USSR/Chemistry - Dyes

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 19/35

Authors : Pokrovskaya, K. I.; [illegible] I. .; and Natanson, S. V.

Title : Complex polymethine dye compounds with silver ions. Part I. Formation of silver carbo- and polycarbocyanine complexes

Periodical : [illegible], Jan 1950

Abstract : Thirty-two symmetrical cyanine dyes differing only by the nature of their [illegible] length of the polymethine chain were investigated [illegible] toward the complex formation with silver [illegible] basicity of cyanine dyes, due [illegible] and polymethine chain length, is [illegible] activity toward silver ions and [illegible]

1947. Table; graphs.

Institution: Motion Picture Institute, Moscow

Submitted : May 28, 1955

VLADOV, Boris Vladimirovich; ULIN, I.I., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Pavel Pechenkin, leader of a communist labor brigade] Pavel Pechenkin - vozhak brigady kommunisticheskogo truda. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'skogo khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 19 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Altai Territory--Farm mechanization)

YEVLADOV, G.I., inzh.

Design of an expander for conical pipe ends and sleeves.
Energomashinostroenie 4 no.11:38 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pneumatic tools)

Yevlakhov, A.M.

USSR / General Division. History, Classics, Personnel A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 25

Author : Yevlakhov, A.M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Leonardo da Vinci-Botanist

Orig Pub : Botan. zh., 1956, 41, No 11, 1696-1701

Abstract : A survey of the literature of Leonardo da Vinci in the field of botany. Rejecting the opinion about the purely artistic or narrowly practical interest of Leonardo toward plants, the author affirms the scientific value of his research, which anticipates the mush later discoveries by scientists in the XVIII and XIX centuries - the phenomenon of heliotropism and and geotropism, the influence of air, light, water and soil salts on plants, the abosrbing activity of leaves, and other questions.

Card : 1/1

Хвлахов, А.М.

USSR / General Division, History, Classics., Personnel A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 32

Author : Evlakhov, A.M.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Leonardo da Vinci-Physiologist

Orig Pub : Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1957, 43, No 1, 96-99

Abstract : A brief review of the pronouncements of a number of commentators on the works of Leonardo da Vinci, noting that he was interested first of all in scenes in which life appeared, but anatomy interested him only as an artist. He paid a great deal of attention to "animal mechanics" - to the voluntary and reflector movements of muscles, to the process of respiration, and he diligently studied the anatomy of the heart and the problem of blood circulation. Extremely interesting are his ovservations on metabolism and the function of the organs of sense particularly sight. Leonardo was the first to adapt the physical laws of refraction to the eye (the invention of the camera obscura belongs to him), he had a clear conception of the function of the lens, gave a deep analysis of the reaction of the pupil

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 32

to light, determined exactly the optic axis of the eye, studied the question of the binocularity of sight, and paid much attention to optical illusions. (See Referat. Zh. Biol. 1956 No 43129) He made a comparison between the diffusion of sound and the diffusion of light. A paper composed by Leonardo has been preserved which discusses the tongue as an organ which reporduces the sounds communicating out thoughts. The nerve paths of the voice apparatus was the object of a special study by Leonardo. While studying the physiology of the voice, he did research on the functions of the lungs, trachea, the form of the larynx and vocal cords, the activity of the muscles and nerves of the voice apparatus, the tongue and lips. Concerning the functions of the cortex of the brain Leonardo evidently had no suspicion, and he located the intellectual facilities not in the cortex but in the ventricles. However to him belong many valuable observations on the connections of the irritation of an organ of sense with consciousness ("the general sense").

YEVLAKHOV, V., inzh.; SHTEYYERT, L., inzh.

Transistorized portable intercommunication device. Radio no.4: 46-48 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Intercommunication systems)

YEVLAKHOVA, A., kand. biolog. nauk; SHVETSOVA, O., kand. biolog. nauk

Diseases of grain pests. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.12: 36-39 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii, Leningrad.

YEVLAKHOVA, A-A.

Evlakhova (Mme A. A.). Новый дрожжеподобный грибок (**Blastodendrion pseudococci nov. sp.**), патогенный для мучнистых червецов. [A new yeast-like fungus (*Blastodendrion pseudococci* nov. sp.) pathogenic to Mealy Bugs].—*Bull. Pl. Prot., Leningr.*, *1939*, 1, pp. 79–84, 3 figs., 1939.

A new fungus, *Blastodendrion pseudococci*, was isolated from mealy bugs (*Pseudococcus citri*), which died when exposed to conditions of excessive humidity in the laboratory, and its pathogenicity proved, several artificial infection experiments giving 50 to 100 per cent. killing. The growth of the fungus on culture media and some of its morphological and physiological characters are described but no diagnosis is given.

YEVLAKHOVA, A. A.

25647 YEVLAKHOVA, A. A. Nablyudeniya nad zabolevaniem neparnogo shelkopryada (Porthetria dispar L.) v svyazi s voprosom vozniknoveniya epizootiy nasekomykh. Trudy Vsesoyuz. in-ta zashchitv rasteniy, vyp. 2, 1949, s. 125-30--Bibliogr: 9 nazv.

So: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

YEVLAKHOVA, A. A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Insect diseases caused by entomophthorus fungi. Nauch. trudy Inst. ent. i fit. 2:309-327 '50. (MIRA 9:2)
(Parasites--Insects) (Fungi, Pathogenic)

1. YEVLAKHOVA, A. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Eurygasters

7. Using a microbiological method in controlling eurygaster integriceps. Dokl. Akad. sil'khoz. 18, No. 3, 1953.

Development of a simplified method of cultivating Aspergillus repens (Corda) DeBary fungi has created possibilities for the mass production of a fungi prepn. This prepn has been used with appreciable success in destroying spring and summer insects and their larvae that damage crops. The prepn is harmless to plants. Under field conditions it penetrates through the substratum and can infect insects within 1½ to 3 months. Expts showed that the microbiol method of destroying insects has good possibilities. However, virulence of the fungi must be raised; production of fungi prepn and the tecgnique of its use must be improved. 255T1

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

[illegible] YA, A.A.

A.A. Yevlakhova and O.I. Shvetsova, Nastavleniye po izucheniyu bolezney nasekomykh i primeneniyu mikrobiologicheskogo metoda zashchity rasteniy / Instructions for the study of insect diseases and the use of the microbiological method of plant protection (From the series: Aids for workers at one ten units.), Press of the Academy of Sciences USSR, [illegible] sheets.

Contains a brief description of the most important insect diseases and their causal agents. Gives procedures and methods of growing and propagating cultures for the control of insect pests.

Intended for agricultural and forestry workers.

SO: U-6472, 15 Nov 1954

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.

Development of the fungus Empusa grylli (Fres.) Nowak in the body of the Italian locust. Mikrobiologiia 23 no.2:185-189 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad. (Parasites--Locusts) (Empusa grylli)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A., kand. biol. nauk.

Problems of developing a cicrobiological method fro controlling shield bug Eurygaster integriceps Put. during the wintering stage. Trudy VIZR no.9:323-340 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Eurygasters--Biological control)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.; SINTSOVA, L.Ya.

Production of dry preparations from sporeless entomopathogenic bacteria on solid media of animal origin. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. 16:236-242 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)
(Bacteria, Pathogenic)

YEVLAKHOVA, Ariadna Aleksandrovna; SHVETSOVA, Ol'ga Ivanovna; SHCHEPETIL'NIKOVA, Valentina Andreyevna; REUTSKAYA, O.Ye., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Biological control of injurious insects] Biologicheskie metody bor'by s vrednymi nasekomymi. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1961. 94 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.

The fungus Gymnoascus reessii Bar. as a parasite of locust eggs.
Bot. zhur. 46 no.1:134-135 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.
(Vulkaneshty District—Fungi, Pathogenic) (Parasites—Locusts)

YEVIAKHOVA, A.A.

Use of entomopathogenic fungi in the control of insect pests.
Bot. zhur. 46 no.12:1774-1780 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial—Biological control)
(Fungi, Pathogenic)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A., kand.biolog.nauk

Extensive application of the achievements of the microbiological method. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.9:59-60 S '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Agricultural pests--Biological control)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.

Conference on the microbiological method. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.7:63 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.; SHEKHURINA, T.A.

The antifungal effect of the cuticle of Eurygaster integriceps Put. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:977-978 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Eurygasters) (Fungi, Pathogenic)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.; SHVETSOVA, O.I.

Importance of diseases of the gamma moth for forecasting purposes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.7:43-44 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Russia, Northwestern--Owlet moths--Diseases)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A., kand.biolog.nauk; SHVETSOVA, O.I., kand.biolog.nauk

Use of pathogenic organisms. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 2 no.6: 46-47 N-D '57. (MIRA 16:1)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Biological control)

POLTEV, V.I.; YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.

International conference on the microbiology and pathology of insects.
Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 4 no.4:57 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial—Biological control)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Detect and use micro-organisms in controlling the San Jose scale. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.11:46-47 N '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(San Jose scale--Biological control)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A., kand.biolog.nauk; SHVETSOVA, O.I., kand.biolog.nauk

Detect new insect diseases. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.8:46 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

SHVETSOVA, O.I.; YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.; ORLOVSKAYA, Ye.V.

Insect diseases and their role in controlling forest pests. Ent. obos. 42 no.1:5-10 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Leningrad.
(Insects--Diseases) (Forest insects--Biological control)

YEVLAKHOVA, A. A.; VORONINA, E. G.

"Utilization of entomophthoroses of aphids."

report submitted for 12th Intl Cong of Entomology, London, 8-16 Jul 64.

RUBTSOV, I.A.; YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.

Reviews and bibliography. Ent. obozr. 44 no.3:712-714 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.

Effect of DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane on the growth and virulence of entomopathogenic fungi. Trudy VIZR no. 21 pt.1:95-100 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

YEVLAKHOVA, A.A.; SHVETSOVA, O.I.

Basic problems of the microbiological method of control of injurious insects. Ent. oboz. 44 no. 4:721-727 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo mikrobiologicheskogo obshchestva pri AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACC NR: AP6025808 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0321/66/027/004/0448/0456

AUTHOR: Yevlakhova, A. A.; Shvetsova, O. I.

ORG: All-Union Institute for Plant Protection, Leningrad (Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Problem of microbiological method of combating insect pests

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey biologii, v. 27, no. 4, 1966, 448-456

TOPIC TAGS: microbial pest control, insecticide, bacterial insecticide, virus insecticide, fungus insecticide, protozoal insecticide, crystal forming bacteria, INSECT CONTROL, VIRUS, FUNGUS, BACTERIA

ABSTRACT:

I. The use of bacteria

Bacteria that cause insect diseases have been successfully used in pest control. One of the most successful classes of anti-insect preparation has been prepared from *Bac. thuringiensis* and its variants. One of the main properties of this species is its capacity to form, along with spores, certain "parasporal" protein bodies commonly called crystals because of their rhomboid form. These inclusions are patho-

Card 1/5 UDC: 632.937

ACC NR: AP6025808

genic to insects. The crystal-forming bacteria themselves differ in morphological, serological and other properties from non-crystal-forming bacteria. These bacteria are widely distributed among insects besides lepidoptera, being found during epidemics in healthy as well as diseased insects. Among current research objectives is the search for forms more virulent for more insect species. Phage typing has recently been applied in this search for more resistant forms. Toxin formation in these bacteria has been shown and toxemia produced by the inclusions has been demonstrated. It is suggested that the crystal acts as a protoxin which transforms to a toxin inside the insect body. Serological evidence shows the crystals to be heterogeneous and their effects dependent on physiological peculiarities of the host. The discovery of a thermostable exotoxin led to increased efforts to increase the use of biological preparations in insect control. This exotoxin was separated from certain strains during the vegetative growth phase. When administered perorally the exotoxin acts more slowly than crystal toxins, but is less specific and affected insect species resistant to the thermolabile crystalline endotoxin. The same is true for preparations made from exotoxin-producing species. The exotoxin affects not only lepidoptera but

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certain diptera and hymenoptera as well. Current research centers on the isolation and culture of species with increased exotoxin output and on discovery of the synergistic relationship of endo- and exotoxins, possibly resulting in the development of combinations of strains for more effective products.

II. Use of viruses

Viral diseases have been studied in connection with research on destructive epizootics, particularly those connected with silkworms. In dealing with viral insect diseases one must consider the presence of several kinds of viruses in host cells and account for the effects of secondary viral infections made possible by the development of the first, as well as the interference of viruses. In general, viruses are much more specific than bacteria and sometimes infect only local variants while having no effect on insects of the same species collected elsewhere. Synergism between two types usually has been reported in cases of increased virulence of secondary infections. Since viruses often lie latent in the body causing no disease until activated, the need to discover the conditions and mechanism of activation of latent in-

fections is stressed. The use of other viruses to "provoke" the activation has been suggested. Viruses have been cultured that are up to 12 times as virulent as nonpassaged strains. Field trials of viral insect control have been promising.

III. Use of fungi pathogenic to insects

Fungal preparations have been very successful in insect control since the number of fungal species known to be pathogenic to insects is large. Currently this method is less popular than the methods already discussed since the pathogenicity of fungi is more sensitive to external factors and since many insects have a high nonspecific resistance to fungi. However, the use of fungal preparations in conjunction with sublethal doses of insecticide and toxins of fungal origin is being investigated. The most promising area of research in fungal insecticides is the possibility of developing and producing preparations derived from species-specific parasitic fungi. This has been done experimentally both in the Soviet Union and abroad and Soviet studies of the production technology of such preparations are in progress.

ACC NR: AP6025808

IV. Use of protozoa

The development of protozoa as insecticides, while theoretically feasible, has been hampered by unique problems of the identification, culture, and mass production of suitable organisms. The main advantage of protozoa is their chronic invasion ability. Although virulence is hard to maintain in storage, field tests have resulted in 90—100% kills. Possibly no one method will gain prevalence but the methods discussed above will be used in conjunction with chemical methods as circumstances demand. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec64/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 041

Card 5/5

YEVLAKHOVA, V. P.

"Form-Building Migration of Regenerative Material in Hydra," Dok. AN, 53, No. 4, 1946.

Mbr. Inst. Biology, Khar'kov State Univ. im. A. M. Gor'kup c1946-.

YEVLAKHOVA, V.F.; PRIYMAK, A.G.; KASENKINA, Ye.I.; BIMAN, M.B.

Phenology of subspecies Anopheles maculipennis Meig. in the Kharkov region. Med. parazit., Moskva no.1:31-35 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the Department for the Study and Control of Insects of the Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology of the Ministry of Public Health Ukrainian SSR (Director of Institute -- I. A. Demchenko; Head of Department -- O. D. Tishchenko).

[illegible]

MOROZOVSKAYA, M.I.; TISHCHENKO, O.D.; DEMCHENKO, I.A.; GORELYSHEVA, I.I.; BEL'SKAYA, M.K.; YEVLAKHOVA, V.F.; AGAFONOV, I.N.; BESFAMIL'NAYA, P.S.; CHERNENKO, Yu.P.

Antimalarial measures in the construction zone of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.1:61-66 Ja-Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii im. professora V.Ya.Rubashkina (direktor instituta I.V.Demchenko) i Khersonskoy oblastnoy protivomalyarinoy stantsii (zaveduyushchiy stantsiyey I.A.Agafonov).
(Kakhovka region--Malarial fever)
(Malarial fever--Kakhovka region)

YEVLAKHOVA, V.P.; GRITSAY, M.K.; LAVRENKO, Ye.M.; BERKOVICH, B.I.

Effectiveness of DDT and benzene hexachloride in control of mosquito fever in Izmail Province. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4:334-338 O-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii (dir. I.A.Izmail'skiy oblastnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zav. I.N.Kitsis)

(FEVER,
mosquito fever, control in Russia with DDT & benzene hexachloride)
(MOSQUITOES,
mosquito fever, control in Russia with DDT & benzene hexachloride)
(DDT,
mosquito fever control in Russia)
(BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE,
mosquito fever control in Russia)

MOROZOVSKAYA, M.I.; DEMCHENKO, I.A. TISHCHENKO, O.D.; GORELYSHEVA, I.I.; YEVLAKHOVA, V.F.; HADZOCHKIY, S.S.; GAL'PERIN, L.Yu; BELYI, Ya.M.; LAZEBNYY, N.V.; DEREVENKO, V.I.; SERVINENKO, G.A.; SHEVCHUK, M.K.; D'YACHENKO, V.I.; AGAFONOV, N.I.; BESFAMIL'NAYA, P.S., CHERNENKO, Yu.L.

Preventive antimalaria measures for lumberjacks employed in clearing the bed of the future Kakhovka Reservoir. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.24 no.3:207-208 Jl-S '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni prof. V. Ya. Rubashkina (dir. instituta I.S.Demchenko) i Zaporozhskoy, Dnepropetrovskoy i Khersonskoy oblastnykh protivomalyariynykh stantsiy.
(MALARIA, prevention and control,
in Russia, in forest workers)

YEVLAKHOVA, V.F.,; SERBINENKO, G.A.,; POTAPOV, N.I.

Blood-sucking Diptera in the construction area of the future Kakhovka Reservoir and their control. Med. paraz. 25 no.1:42-48 Ja-M '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni prof. I.Ya . Rubashkina (dir. instituta I.A. Demchenko) i Zaporozhskoy oblastnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii (zav. stantsiyey Ya. M. Belyy)

(INSECTS
Diptera, blood-sucking types, fauna & control in reservoir construction region in Russia)

YEVLAKHOVA, V.F.

Changes in the number of blood-sucking insects attacking man during the solar eclipse of Jun e 30, 1954. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 25 no.3:271 Jl-S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni professora V.Ya.Rubashkina (dir. I.A.Demchenko)
(POLTAVA PROVINCE--INSECTS, INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL)
(ELIPSES, SOLAR - 1955)

YEVLAKHOVA, V.F.; BELYY, Ya.M.; POTAPOV, N.I.; SERBINENKO, G.A.

The effect of removal of trees in marshlands along the lower Dnieper on the number and species of blood-sucking insects. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.1:100-101 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii i parazitologicheskogo otdela Zaporozhskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(INSECTS,
blood-sucking species in lower Dnieper region, eff. of removal of trees (Rus))

YEVLAKHOVA, V.F., LAVRENKO, Ye.M., GANDZIY, I.L.

Blood-sucking Diptera in the area of the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station. V.F. Evlakhova, E.M. Lavrenko, I.L. Gandzii. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.2:224 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii.
(POLTAVA PROVINCE--DIPTERA)

YEVIAKHOVA, V.F.

Discovery of blood-sucking midges of the genus Lasiohelea. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.4:499 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii imeni prof. V.Ya. Kubashkina. (dir. instituta I.A. Demchenko).
(VIASOVKA(POLTAVA PROVINCE)--FLIES)

KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S.; RUZER, L.S.; SUNITSA, L.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: VINOGRADOV, V.V.; VITUSHKIN, N.I.; YEVLAMPIYEV, A.I.; OSIPOV, V.B.

Apparatus with a source of gamma rays of Co^{60} with 16,000 g-equivalent of radium for radiochemical investigations of crude and vulcanized rubbers. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.11:8-10 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber) (Gamma rays)

AGAFONOV, S.L.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; BELLYUSTINA, L.N.; GOLOV, I.I.; GUSEV, O.V.; DMITRIYEVA, V.I.; YEVLAMPIYEVA, F.A.; YELISEYEV, A.I.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.A.; ZHARKOV, S.A.; KIR'YANOV, I.A.; KRAYNOV, L.A.; KUSTOV, K.L.; LEOV, F.A.; LIPATOV, N.A.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; MALYUGIN, V.N.; MARINOV, N.N.[deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; POTAPOVA,Ye.D.; TRUKHMANOV, G.A.; UKHIN, V.A.; FILIPPOV, V.A.; CHEBURASHKIN, A.M.; SHKOTOV, A.T.; GARANINA, L.F., kand. fil. nauk

[The city of Gorkiy; a guidebook] Gorod Gor'kii, Volgo-Viatskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 17:12)

YEVLAMPIYEV, K. T.

Yevlampiyev, K. T.

"Harmonic Analysis and Synthesis of Link Mechanisms." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst, Leningrad 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Mekhanika, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

YEVLAMPIYEV, K.T., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Kinematics of free piston engines. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.8:36 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Free piston engines)

YEVLAMPIYEV, K.T.

Synthesis of mechanisms by comparison of approximations. Trudy Inst. mash. Sem. po teor. mash. 19 no.73:4-14 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Mechanical movements)

YEVLAMPIYEV, K.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Calculating the parameters of involute gears according to the measurement data. Trudy DVPI 56 no.1:3-16 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

Processing motion graphs. Ibid.:27-35

YEVIAMPIYEV, N.I., gornyy inzh. (Leningrad)

Improve the technology of mining mica. Gor. zhur. no.10:23-24 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Mica)

YEVLAMPIYEV, P.N., fel'dsher (selo Rozhdestvenskoye Kostromskoy oblasti)

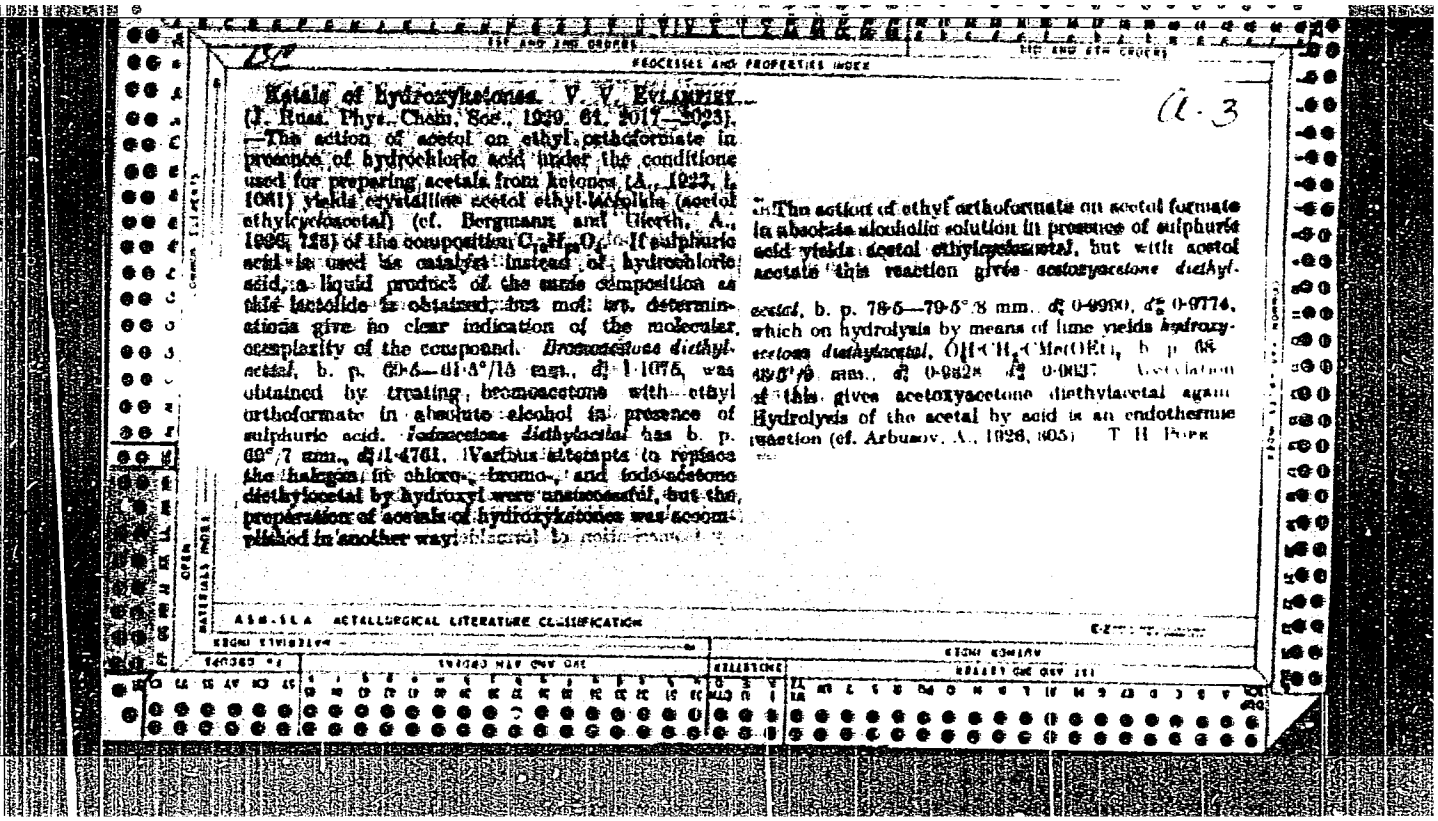
Prevention and therapy of lumbosacral radiculitis. Fel'd.i akush. no.5:37-38 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(NERVES, SPINAL, dis.,
radiculitis, lumbo sacral, prev. & ther.)

YEVLAMPIYEV, R.A., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, M.A.; PANASOV, A.Ye., inzh.; DZYUBENKO, A.U., putevoy obkhodchik-prolazchik, (st. Troitsk, Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi); MICHURIN, D.N., inzh.; NEVZOROV, I.N., putevoy rabochiy (Stavropol', Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi); TRIGORLOV, G.I.; VELICHKA, Yu.F., normirovshchik (st.Tomsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi); BUGAYCHUK, I.S. (st.Kamatin, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi); BYCHKO, S.N.; KRASIN, N.A., inzh. (Tashkent); LOKHMOTKIN, G.A.

Letters to the editor. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.12:39-41 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

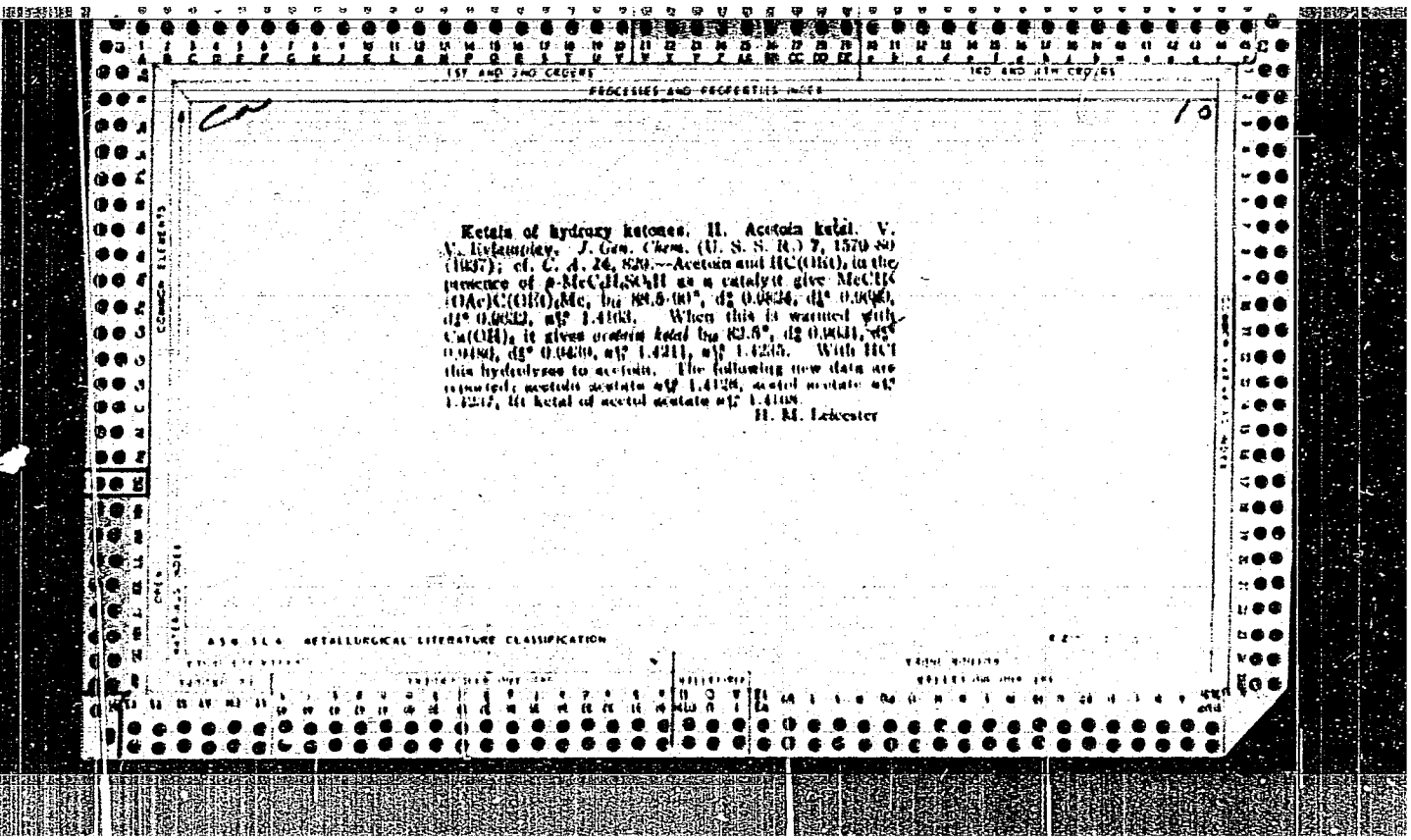
1. Glavnyy bukhgalter distantsii puti, st. Ryazhsk, Moskovskoy dorogi (for Kuznetsov). 2. Zamestitel' dorozhnogo revizora po bezopasnosti dvizheniya, Yaroslavl' (for Michurin). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tomskoy distantsii Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Trigorlov). 4. Dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Verkhovtsevo, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Bychko). 5. Mostovoy master, stantsiya Sinel'nikovo I, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Lokhmotkin).
(Railroads—Track)



Ketals of hydroxyketones. V. V. Evlampiev. (J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc., 1929, 61, 2017—2023).—The action of acetol on ethyl orthoformate in presence of hydrochloric acid under the conditions used for preparing acetals from ketones (A., 1923, i, 1041) yields crystalline acetol ethyl-hydrolide (acetol ethylcycloacetal) (cf. Bergmann and Ulerth, A., 1926, 128) of the composition $C_{10}H_{20}O_4$. If sulphuric acid is used as catalyst instead of hydrochloric acid, a liquid product of the same composition as this hydrolide is obtained, but mol. wt. determinations give no clear indication of the molecular complexity of the compound. *Bromoacetone diethylacetal*, b. p. 60·5—61·5°/15 mm., d_4^{15} 1·1075, was obtained by treating bromoacetone with ethyl orthoformate in absolute alcohol in presence of sulphuric acid. *Iodoacetone diethylacetal* has b. p. 69°/7 mm., d_4^{15} 1·4761. Various attempts to replace the halogen in chloro-, bromo-, and iodo-acetone diethylacetal by hydroxyl were unsuccessful, but the preparation of acetals of hydroxyketones was accomplished in another way: [illegible]

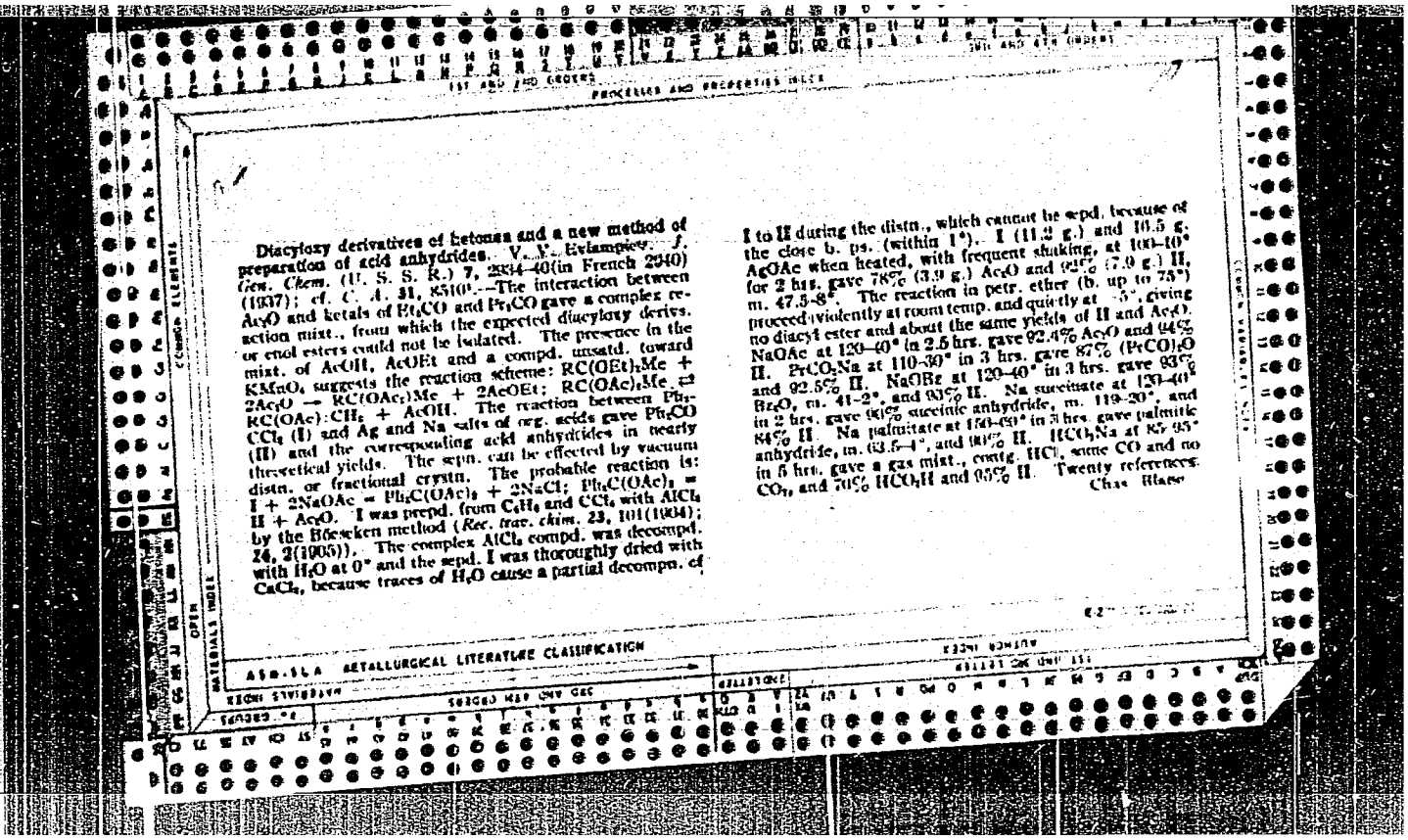
C. 3

The action of ethyl orthoformate on acetol formate in absolute alcoholic solution in presence of sulphuric acid yields acetol ethylacetalacetal, but with acetol acetate this reaction gives *acetoxyacetone diethylacetal*, b. p. 78·5—79·5°/8 mm., d_4^{15} 0·9990, d_4^{25} 0·9774, which on hydrolysis by means of lime yields *hydroxyacetone diethylacetal*, $OH\cdot CH_2\cdot C(Me)(OEt)_2$, b. p. 68·5—69°/9 mm., d_4^{15} 0·9828 d_4^{25} 0·9637. [illegible] of this gives acetoxyacetone diethylacetal again. Hydrolysis of the acetal by acid is an endothermic reaction (cf. Arbusov, A., 1926, 805). T. H. [illegible]



Ketals of hydroxy ketones. II. Acetoin ketal. V. V. Ivlyanovskiy. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 1570-80 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 24, 820.—Acetoin and HC(OEt)$_3$ in the presence of *p*-MeC$_6$H$_4$SO$_3$H as a catalyst give MeCH(OAc)CC(OEt)$_2$Me, bp 88.5-91°, d_4^{25} 0.9824, d_4^{20} 0.9905, d_4^{0} 0.9952, n_D^{25} 1.4183. When this is warmed with Ca(OH)$_2$ it gives acetoin ketal bp 82.5°, d_4^{25} 0.9831, d_4^{20} 0.9890, d_4^{0} 0.9939, n_D^{25} 1.4211, n_D^{20} 1.4235. With HCl this hydrolyses to acetoin. The following new data are reported: acetoin acetate n_D^{25} 1.4128, acetal acetate n_D^{25} 1.4217, di ketal of acetol acetate n_D^{25} 1.4138.

H. M. Leicester



Diacyloxy derivatives of ketones and a new method of preparation of acid anhydrides. V. V. Evlampiev. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 2834–40(in French 2840) (1937); cf. C. A. 31, 8510.—The interaction between Ac_2O and ketals of Et_2CO and Pr_2CO gave a complex reaction mixt., from which the expected diacyloxy derivs. or enol esters could not be isolated. The presence in the mixt. of AcOH, AcOEt and a compd. unsatd. toward $KMnO_4$ suggests the reaction scheme: $RC(OEt)_2Me + 2Ac_2O \rightarrow RC(OAc)_2Me + 2AcOEt$; $RC(OAc)_2Me \rightleftarrows RC(OAc):CH_2 + AcOH$. The reaction between Ph_2CCl_2 (I) and Ag and Na salts of org. acids gave Ph_2CO (II) and the corresponding ackl anhydrides in nearly theoretical yields. The sepn. can be effected by vacuum distn. or fractional crystn. The probable reaction is: $I + 2NaOAc = Ph_2C(OAc)_2 + 2NaCl$; $Ph_2C(OAc)_2 = II + Ac_2O$. I was prepd. from C_6H_6 and CCl_4 with $AlCl_3$ by the Böeseken method (*Rec. trav. chim.* 23, 101(1904); 24, 2(1905)). The complex $AlCl_3$ compd. was decompd. with H_2O at 0° and the sepd. I was thoroughly dried with $CaCl_2$, because traces of H_2O cause a partial decompn. of I to II during the distn., which cannot be sepd. because of the close b. pts. (within 1°). I (11.2 g.) and 10.5 g. AgOAc when heated, with frequent shaking, at 100–10° for 2 hrs. gave 78% (3.9 g.) Ac_2O and 92% (7.0 g.) II, m. 47.5–8°. The reaction in petr. ether (b. up to 75°) proceed violently at room temp. and quietly at −5°, giving no diacyl ester and about the same yields of II and Ac_2O. NaOAc at 120–40° in 2.5 hrs. gave 92.4% Ac_2O and 94% II. $PrCO_2Na$ at 110–30° in 3 hrs. gave 87% $(PrCO)_2O$ and 92.5% II. $NaOBz$ at 120–40° in 3 hrs. gave 93% Bz_2O, m. 41–2°, and 93% II. Na succinate at 120–40° in 2 hrs. gave 96% succinic anhydride, m. 119–20°, and 84% II. Na palmitate at 150–65° in 3 hrs. gave palmitic anhydride, m. 63.5–4°, and 86% II. HCO_2Na at 85–95° in 5 hrs. gave a gas mixt., contg. HCl, some CO and no CO_2, and 70% HCO_2H and 95% II. Twenty references.

Chas. Blanc