

Cyclic ketals. I. Condensation products of glycerol with halocacetones and acetol. V. V. Evlanguiev, J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 7, 204:4(1937); cf. C. A. 31, 8510¹, and preceding abstr. The investigation was begun with the condensation of glycerol (I) with substituted acetones by a modified Fischer method (Ber. 28, 1169 (1895)). A mixt. of I with 2 parts of a ketone (except with CH_3COCH_3) and a catalyst, the reaction mixt. was extd. with Et_2O and filtered. The Et_2O residue was vacuum-distd. for sepn. from unaltered I. Anhyd. I (10 g.) with 50 g. MeCOCH_2Cl , 1% HCl and 4 g. Na_2SO_4

was shaken for 12 hrs., the HCl was removed with PbCO_3 and filtered, giving 55% (10 g.) chloropropylidene-glycerol, bp 127.8°, d₄²⁰ 1.2750, n_D²⁰ 1.469, M. R. p. 30.62 (calcd. 37.39). The *fr. comp.* 65.8% yield, bp 133.4°, d₄²⁰ 1.512, n_D²⁰ 1.5418, n_D²⁵ 1.492, M. R. p. 40.54 (calcd. 40.28). The *l. comp.* (61% yield), bp 130.41°, contaminated by I. Acetohydroxypropylidene-glycerol, bp 148.6°, d₄²⁰ 1.2015, n_D²⁰ 1.4668, n_D²⁵ 1.4302, M. R. p. 43.31 (calcd. 43.4), was prepd. in 57% yield from anhyd. I with HCl and Na_2SO_4 , and in 57% yield with HCl and ZnCl_2 . This hydrolyzed with Ca(OH)_2 gave hydroxypropylidene-glycerol, bp 153°, d₄²⁰ 1.2171, n_D²⁰ 1.4656, M. R. p. 34.67 (calcd. 34.04). The structure of these compis. is being investigated. Chas. Blanc

BC

A-3

Reaction between dichlorodiphenylmethane and salts of organic acids as a method of preparation of anhydrides of organic acids. V. V. EYLAMPREV and N. P. GURIANOV (Uchen. Zap. Univ. Kazan, 1937, 67, No. 8, 55-56). CPh_2Cl_2 on warming with AgOAc without solvent to 100° or on mixing with AgOAc in light petroleum at room temp. gives COPh_2 and Ac_2O , presumably through the unstable ester $\text{CPh}_2(\text{OAc})$. The yield is high. Analogous reactions are also possible with NaOAc , PrCO_2Na , NaOEt , $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{Na}$, and Na palmitate. CPh_2Cl_2 and HCO_2Na give COPh_2 , HCO_2H , HCl , etc. J. J. B.

ASB-SLG METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1933 "6

SEARCHED MAP ONLY ONE

ILLUSTRATIONS

1933 "6

SEARCHED MAP ONLY ONE

COMMON ELEMENTS																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>CPK</p> <p>10</p> <p>EVA 10/10</p> <p>Benzophenone and acid anhydrides. V. V. GRYAMPYEV. Russ. 52,811, March 31, 1938. Dichlorodiphenylmethane is heated with a salt of a mono- or a dibasic aliphatic or aromatic acid in the presence or absence of petroleum ether.</p>																									
COMMON THERMAL NOTES																									
COMMON MATERIALS INDEX																									
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
RECH: 52811													RECH: 52811												
TENSORS													TENSORS												
TENSORS													TENSORS												

SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; YEVLANPIYEVA, V.M., inzh.; KASHINTSEVA, L.M., inzh., red.; BLIZEVSEIY, L.A., inzh., red.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.M., inzh., red.; KHARITONOV, A.B., inzh., red.; GLINKA, N.T., inzh., red.; KHISIN, R.I., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[General engineering norms for cutting conditions and time for use in the technical standardization of machining on lathes; lot production] Obshch mashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniya i vremeni dlya tekhnicheskogo normirovaniya rabot na tokarnykh stankakh; seriynee proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 224 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro).
3. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Mikhaylov, Mosina, Yevlampiyeva).
4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov (for Kashintseva, Blizhevskiy).
5. Stankozavod im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Serbryakov).
6. Moskovskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod (for Kharitonov).
7. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskii institut Tyazhmash (for Glinka).

(Metal cutting)

(Lathes)

SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V., inzh.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; YEVLANPIYEVA,
V.M., red.; SHANDLER, K.S., inzh.; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[General engineering time norms for technical standardization of operations on lathes; small lot and piece production] Obshcheshinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na tokarnykh stankakh; melkoseriinoe i edinichnoe proizvedstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 152 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 3. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Mikhaylov, Mosina, Yevlapiyeva, Shandler). (Turning)

GENERAL INDEX		RECRYSTALLIZATION		CRYSTAL GROWTH		CRYSTAL DEFECTS		CRYSTAL MECHANICAL PROPERTIES		CRYSTAL OPTICAL PROPERTIES		CRYSTAL ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES		CRYSTAL THERMAL PROPERTIES		CRYSTAL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES		CRYSTAL BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES		CRYSTAL COSMETOLOGICAL PROPERTIES	
<p>YEVLANNIKOV, L. M.</p> <p><i>CA</i></p> <p>Nickel plate free from pitting. L. M. Yevlannikov and D. S. Nedman. <i>Trans. Leningrad Ind. Inst.</i> 1949, No. 1, Sect. Met. No. 1, 3-23. — When a pure electrolyte containing 450 g./l. of $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is used, the chief causes for pitting in Ni plate are poor prep. of the cathode surface and the wrong pH. Nonporous deposits firmly bonded to Fe and steel are obtained if, in cleaning, the degreased cathode surface is dipped in HCl of 20% concn. (addn. of 5% $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ is desirable) for 10 min. before plating. Optimum conditions for electrolysis are: $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 230, $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 8, H_2SO_4 30 and H_2O 1000 g./l.; pH 1.5-2.0; cathode c. d. 15-20 amp./sq. dm., temp. 45-60°. The peripheral speed of the cathode should be 0.5-0.7 m./min. If a stationary cathode is used, the electrolyte should be stirred. Presence of Cu in excess of 0.1 g./l. causes dark nodules in the deposit. Fe above 1 g./l. and Cd above 0.1 g./l. tend to produce hard and cracking deposits. With 1 to 100 g./l. of MgSO_4 mat but silver-white deposits are obtained. The min. thickness above which whiskers were not observed was 25 μ. H. Z. Kamich.</p>																					
<p>ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>RECRYSTALLIZATION</p> <p>CRYSTAL GROWTH</p> <p>CRYSTAL DEFECTS</p> <p>CRYSTAL MECHANICAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>CRYSTAL OPTICAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>CRYSTAL ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>CRYSTAL THERMAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>CRYSTAL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>CRYSTAL BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES</p> <p>CRYSTAL COSMETOLOGICAL PROPERTIES</p>																					

VEVLANNIKOV, L.-M.

***Gold-Plated Nickel Wire.** N. P. Batachev and L. M. Evlannikov (*Trans. Leningrad Indust. Inst., 1938*, [Sect. Met.], (1), 85-98; C. Abn., 7941, 38, 3534).—[In Russian.] Clean the wire with lime or soda powder, wash with water and degrease cathodically in a 15% caustic soda solution for 2-3 minutes with a c.d. of 20 amp./dm.². Wash with water and gold in a cyanide bath with gold 6-10 and free potassium cyanide 30 grm./litre. Plate with c.d. 6-10 amp./dm.² at 70°-80° C. for 1 hr., using gold anodes and without stirring. The gold deposit is 2 μ thick at 90% current efficiency. After this preliminary plate wash in water and plate to the required thickness in gold 25 and free hydrochloric acid 30 grm./litre, c.d. 300 amp./dm.², 70° C., 0.7 v., platinum anodes and without stirring. Wash the wire in water and treat for 3 minutes in a muffle furnace at 900° C.

YEVLANNIKOV, L. M.

USSR, Chemistry - Nickel

Apr 51

"Prob. of the Electrochemical Properties of Nickel,"
Yu. V. Yevlanikov, L. M. Yevlanikov, Leningrad Poly-
tech. Inst. M. I. Kalinin

"Zhur. Khim." Vol XXV, No 4, pp 483-494

Anal. Electrolytic (I) and smelted (II) Ni shows H
content in I is partly driven off at 400-500°C,
partly in DO-1,000°; H in II only 400-500° X-ray
photographs of I show solid soln of varying compn;
II show similarity to pure Ni. Electrode

USSR Chemistry - Nickel (Contd)

Apr 51

Potential show I to have high passivity, II to be
active. Proposed: H in solid penetration
soln is in form of protons, increasing passiv-
ity soln in II is atomic, not affecting
electrode properties.

180732

YUR'YEV, B.P.; YEVLANNIKOV, L.M.

Some properties of amalgam electrodes and hydrogen super-tension
on sodium amalgams. Trudy LPI no.188:249-256 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Amalgams) (Electrolysis)

YEVLANOV, A.; IVANOVA, N.

Modern lighting for apartments. ~~Zhukovskaya~~ khoz. 13 no.2:24b-25 '63.
(KIRA 16:3)

1. Rabotniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo svetotekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Electric lighting)

LEVINA, L.Ye., inzh.; LEVINA, A.D., inzh.; YEVLANOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Results of the work of the Central Art and Technology Council
attached to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
Lighting Engineering. Svetotekhnika 8 no.6:27-28 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric lighting)

YEVLANOV, G. A.

Dithizone colorimetric micromethod for the determination of lead. G. A. Evtanov. Nauch. Zapiski Inst. Narodnogo Khozyalstva im. Plekhanova 1938, No. 1, 131-5; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 2, No. 3, 71-2 (1939).—The following colorimetric micromethod for the detn. of Pb is based on the method of Hellmut Fischer and Grete Leopold (C. A. 28, 2299). To a soln. contg. Pb⁺⁺ and Rochelle salt add NH₄OH in excess, and ext. in a separatory funnel several times with a soln. of dithizone in CCl₄. Treat the CCl₄ exts. with aq. KCN soln. to get the excess dithizone into the aq. phase. Wash the soln. of the pure dithizone compd., destroy the Pb complex with HCl (1:1) and after dilg. with more CCl₄, examine the green soln. in a Duboscq colorimeter. From the quantity of dithizone found the amt. of Pb combined with it is detd. The method can be used in the presence of the alkali and the alk. earth metals which do not give complexes with dithizone. The heavy metals (Zn, Ni, Fe, Cu, Hg, Bi, Sn, Ag) are converted into complex cyanides prior to the treatment on the dithizone. By this method 200 to 10 γ of Pb can be detd. which makes it suitable for examn. of food products.

W. R. Henn

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RECORD SYMBOL

RECORD REF ONE ONE

REVISION

RECORD SYMBOL

RECORD REF ONE ONE

YEVLAIOV, G. A.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Thermal Dissociation of Crystal Hydrates and Crystal Ammoniates of Certain Groups of Mineral Salts." Dr Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov, 25 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 16 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

YEVLANOV, G.A.

Thermal dissociation of nickel chloride hexaammoniate and hexahydrate.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:3-7 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskaya vysshaya partiynaya shkola, kafedra promyshlennoy
tekhnologii.

(Nickel compounds) (Thermochemistry)

1-10 (p-0) EWT m 1906--AST--RM, T
ACCESSION NR: AP3002401

8/0153/63/006/002/0341/0343

AUTHOR: Yevlanov, G. A.; Sar'yanova, V. (e.)

TITLE: Thermal stability of the ion-exchange resin KY-1

SOURCE: IVUZ Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 341-343

MAJOR TACS: thermal stability KY-1 resin, stoichiometric property, KY-1 ion-exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The object of this investigation is to study the thermal properties of anion-exchange resin KY-1 by a thermographic method with a quantitative analysis of the decomposition products and autoclave investigation, with a consequent evaluation of the effect of these factors on the ion-exchange capacity. As a result of the differential thermography of ion-exchange resin KY-1 the thermal

Carb 1/2 does not affect decomposition. The

EXPERIMENT NR. AP4002403

thermal effect on the ion exchange capacity was also studied. It was found that after thermal dehydration the resin ion-exchange capacity is not affected. However, after extraction of resin in a water solution at various temperatures (20°C and 100°C) its capacity decreases from 4.5 and 5.5 meq/g of resin respectively. The capacity of resin extracted at a temperature of 100°C is equal to zero.

... 2.2 and 3.0 mg-equiv. of base per 1 g of resin. The capacity of resin which is subjected to a temperature of 17 to 2700 is equal to zero. Orig. am. figures

ASSOCIATION: Vysshaya partiynaya shkola Kafedra promyshlennoy tekhnologii
Communist Party School of Higher Education. Department of Industrial Technology

UNCLASSIFIED: 20Dec01

DATE ACQ: 12Jul65

ENCL: 00

1 OF 1000 00

NO REF 30V: 005

OTHER: 000

100-1007-43 EMT in PRES--AST--RM AT
ACQUISITION NR: AP5002403

8/0153/63/006/002/0341/0343 5 2

AUTHOR Terlanov, G. A. Sar'yanova, N. Ye.

11111 Thermal stability of the ion-exchange resin KY-1

СООБЩЕНИЕ ЖУРНАЛА Химия и химическая технология, т. 5, no 2, 1963, 341-343

TEMPERATURE thermal stability, KY-1 resin, stoichiometric property, KY-1 ion-ex-

ABSTRACT: The object of this investigation is to study the thermal properties of the anion-exchange resin KY-1 by a thermographic method with a quantitative analysis of the decomposition products. A complex investigation, with a quantitative evaluation of the effect of these factors on the ion-exchange capacity. As a result of the differential thermography of ion-exchange resin KY-1 the thermal

Card 1/2

ACQUISITION NR APP002493

Effect of the exchange capacity was also studied. It was found that after thermal decydation the exchange capacity is not affected, however, after reprecipitation of resin from solution in water solution at various pressures and temperatures (2-10 atm and 100-200°C) its capacity decreases from 4.4 to 0.1 meq/g and for non-equilibrium case per 1 g of resin. The capacity of resin at a temperature of 100-170°C is equal to zero. Original

has: 4 figures.

ABSTRACTION Vysshaya partiynaya shkola Kafedra promyshlennoy tekhnologii
(Communist Party School of Higher Education. Department of Industrial Technology)

ABSTRACTED 20Dec61

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SLIP INDEX: 0

SO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

YEVLANOV, G.M., inzh.; FEDOREKOV, I.A., inzh.

New design of contact network supports. Transp. stroi. 9 no.11:
31-34 N '59

(Electric lines--Poles)

ACC NR: AP5027009

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0071/0073

AUTHOR: Klyukvin, Ye. F.; Chaykovskiy, V. G.; Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Yevlanov, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Construction and technical characteristics of a proportional counter

SOURCE: Pribury i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 71-73

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge counter, proportional counter

ABSTRACT: A proportional counter designed for detection of 1--10-kev x-radiation is described. To meet the requirement of a large-area input aperture of minimum thickness, the design contains a cathode equipped with two 10- μ Al film apertures 25 x 16 mm each. To reduce attenuation of fluorescent radiation by the surrounding air, the counter itself is placed in a vacuum while the remainder of the unit is subjected to normal atmospheric pressure. Provisions are made for connecting the output of the counter to a scintillation counter. The active elements of the counter are a stainless steel cylindrical cathode 25 mm in diameter, a 10- μ Al film anode 10 mm in diameter, and a 10- μ Al film wire anode 10 mm in diameter.

L 4968-66

ACC NR: AP5027009

tion is limited by the inadequate attenuating properties of the argon gas; for soft

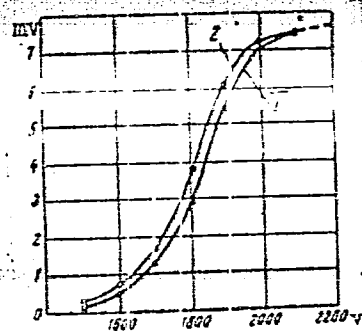


Fig. 1. Pulse height as a function of applied potential

1 - FeK_{α} ; 2 - ZnK_{α} .

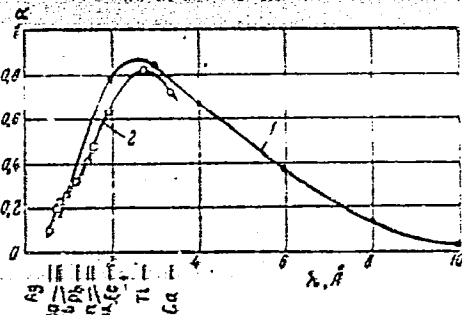


Fig. 2. Counter efficiency as a function of wavelength

1 - Calculated; 2 - experimental.

radiation, it is limited by the thickness of the cathode aperture. Most effective radiation range is 3—4 kev. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 40/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4/37

Card 2

L 40049-66 ENT(1) TJP(c) WW/JT

ACC NR: AP6022031

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0198/0202

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Belitskiy, I. Z.; Protsenko, V. M.; Yevlanov, I. Ya;
Nazarov, V. K.; Varenov, B. N.; Shmelev, V. I.; Kordonskiy, G. A.

ORG: Central Laboratory of Automatics, GKChTsMET, Moscow (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki)

TITLE: Automatic fluorescent x-ray spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 198-202

TOPIC TAGS: automatic spectrometer, x ray spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A newly developed all-wave vacuum fluorescent automatic x-ray spectrometer is briefly described; intended for both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the two-beam spectrometer permits programming of 24 lines.

The programming unit has storages for these parameters: the Wulf-Bragg angle, discrimination threshold, discrimination-window width, standard or timer pulses, collimator type, sequence of interrogation of lines. These units are mentioned or described: x-ray optical system; primary and secondary collimators; crystal analysers (LiF and $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$); radiation detectors (proportional and NaI(Tl) scintillation counters); amplifiers, supply packs, etc. The BKhV-6 x-ray tube (50 kv, 100 ma) permits exciting the K-series of elements with $Z = 12-60$ and the L-series with $Z > 60$. Data regarding counting rates of pure elements is supplied.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

[03]

SUB CODE: 20, 09/SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 543.426

YEVLANOV, L., inzh.-mayor, kand.tekhn.nauk

Precision of homing guidance. Av.i kosm. 45 no.1071-74 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Projectiles, Aerial)

KAGAKOV, I. Ye.; YETLANOV *L.G.*

"On the Theory of Self-Adjusting Systems with Search for Gradient by Methods of Auxiliary Operator."

Paper to be presented at the IFAC Congress held in Basel, Switzerland, 27 Aug to 4 Sep 63

ACCESSION NR AM4021936

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Pugachev, V. S.; Kazakov, I. YE.; Gladkov, D. I.; YEvlanov, L. O.;
Mal'chikov, S. V.; Mishakov, A. F.; Sedov, V. D.; Sokolov, V. I.

Principles of automatic control (Osnovy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya), Moscow,
Fizmatgiz, 1963, 646 p. illus., biblio., index. 15,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control, linear control system, nonlinear
control system

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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Ch. II. Characteristics of linear systems - - 34

Ch. III. Linear elements of automatic systems - - 71

Ch. IV. Structure and methods of determining the characteristics of linear
systems - - 121

Ch. V. Discrete linear systems - - 170

Ch. VI. Stability and quality of linear systems - - 194

Ch. VII. Methods of studying the accuracy of linear systems - - 240

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ACCESSION NR AM2021936

Ch. VIII. Characteristics of nonlinear systems - - 284
Ch. IX. Nonlinear elements of automatic systems - - 308
Ch. X. Stability and autovibrations of nonlinear systems - - 373
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Ch. XII. Self-tuning systems - - 444
Ch. XIII. Information transmission on transmission channels - - 466
Ch. XIV. Statistical theory of optimal systems - - 484
Ch. XV. Methods of determining optimal linear systems - - 530
Ch. XVI. Determining optimal nonlinear systems - - 581
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SUB CODE: CP

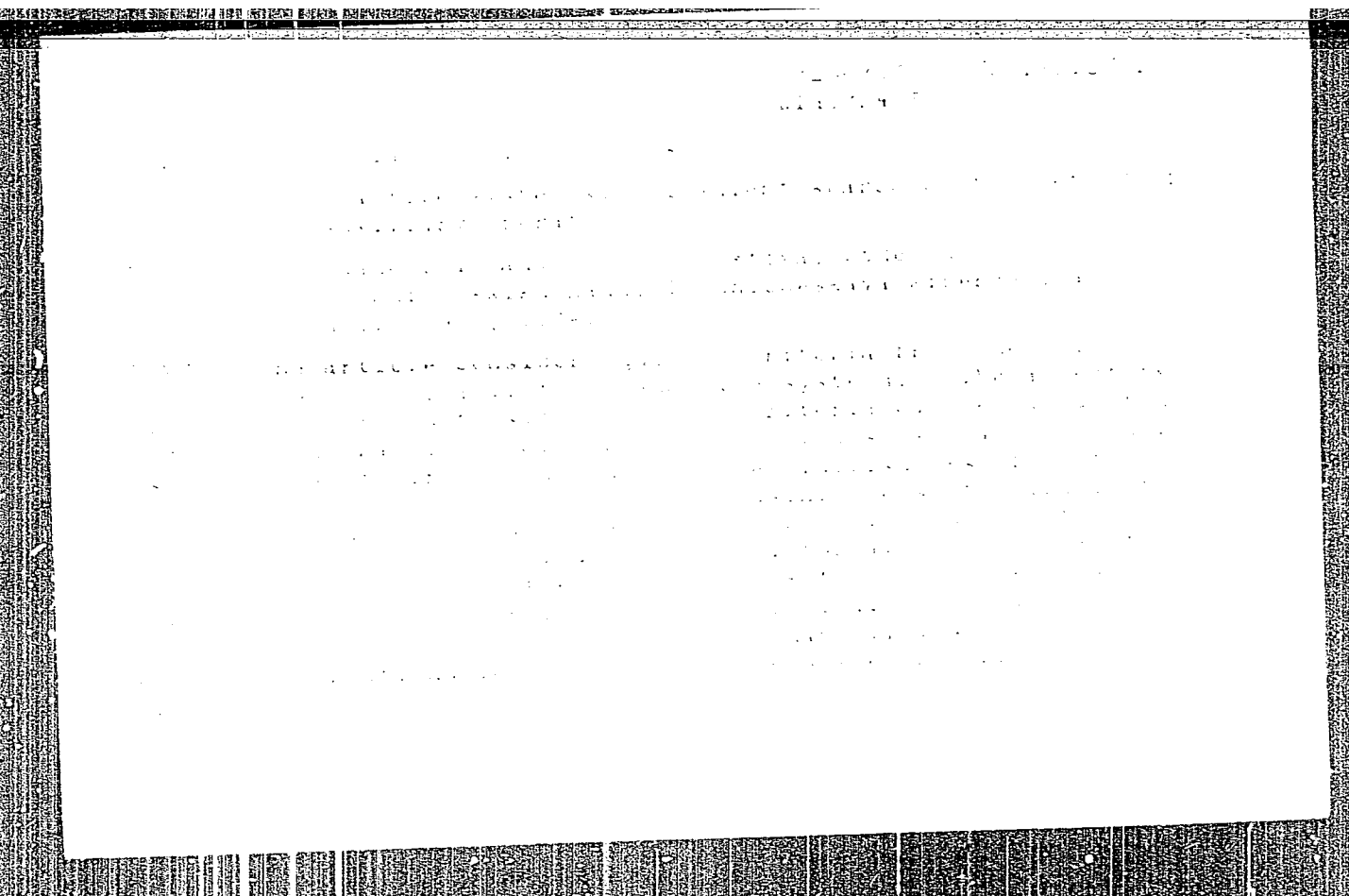
SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

NR REF SOV:061

OTHER: O11

DATE ACQ: 27Dec63

Card 2/2



carried out once and for all and the final systems where the adaption

and issued to the user for an adaptive system.

POTULOV, B.M., dots. polkovnik med. sluzhby; GAVRILOV, O.K., dots. polkovnik med. sluzhby; YEVLANOV, L.S., dots., polkovnik med. sluzhby.

Military research of students of the Academy of Military Medicine in the organization of medical supplies for the army. Voenn.-med. zhur. no.1:21-25 Ja. '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY
med. supplies (Rus))

VOYTENKO, M.F., doktor med.nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; YEVLANOV, L.S.,
dotsent, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Terminology in military medicine. Voen.med.zhur. no.5:7-11
Ky '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL,
military med. terminol. (Rus))
(NOMENCLATURE,
same)

1.1710

25408

S/122/60/000/012/011/018
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Sakharov, G. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Yevlanov,
N. G., Engineer

TITLE: An investigation of titanium alloy blanks heating

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1960, 41 - 43

TEXT: Results of an experimental investigation conducted to find ways of heating titanium alloy blade blanks and die forging without the formation of changed surface layer are given. Blanks were heated in a muffle of 3H417 (EI417) steel filled with argon blown in after placing the blanks. Argon feed was measured with a rotameter. The material of blanks was BT3-1 (VT3-1) titanium alloy. The muffle was heated electrically together with blanks. For comparison specimens were also heated in air. The plastic properties of metal after heating in argon were higher than after heating in air, but lower than before heating. Higher temperature and longer heating caused a further drop of plasticity, e.g., the properties after heating in argon to 1,050°C and soaking for 30 min were: relative elongation 4%; reduction in area 5.9%, and impact strength 4.2 kg-m/cm², comparing to initial respective 16%, 43.3% and 6.4 kg-m/cm². Heating in air to same

Card 1/2

25408

S/122/60/000/012/011/018
A161/A130

An investigation of titanium alloy blanks heating

temperature and for same time caused full loss of plasticity. A slight change of surface was stated after heating to 1,050° and holding for 30 min in argon, but none after heating to less high temperature, and the hardness of metal rose considerably less in argon than in air. Heating to 950°C with subsequent cooling in air or in argon had no effect on the microstructure of surface, but on specimens heated to 1,050° and soaked for 30 min a 0.065 and 0.030 mm deep changed layer was present. It may be that the cause was insufficiently tight sealing of the muffle or the presence of impurities in argon. The surface of blades heated in argon was clean and smooth, of those heated in air it had fine cracks. Hard changed layer (up to 700 HB) caused rapid crumbling of milling cutters. The changed layer contained nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen absorbed from air. The conclusion is that heating in argon gives clean surface and requires lower machining allowances. There are 4 tables and 2 figures.

Card 2/2

MEVLANOV, Nikolay Grigoriyevich; KULESHOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich;
LADONINA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Present state and direction for the expansion of forging
and drop forging processes; review of foreign practices]
Sostoianie i napravleniia razvitiia kuznechno-shtampovochno-
go proizvodstva; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva,
TSentr. in-t tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi informatsii, 1961. 66 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

YEVLANOV, N.G.; TRET'YAKOV, V.P.

Determination of deformation forces on crankshaft presses for hot
forging. Kuz. shtam. proizv. 3 no. 5:46-47 Hy '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Power presses) (Deformations (Mechanics))

YEVLANOV, N.G.; RYNSKIY, I.M.; KULESHOV, M.Ya.

Making panels by the method of local forging. Kuz. shtam.
prbizv. 4 no.11:1-5 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Forging)

38215
S/182/62/000/006/001/004
D040/D113

1.3000
AUTHORS: Yevlanov, N.G., Solov'yev, V.P., and Volkov, S.S.

TITLE: Panels fabricated by successive sectionwise stamping

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1962, 4-8

TEXT: Wafer panels of B 95 (V95) aluminum alloy, 12 mm thick, 837 mm long, and 520 mm wide, with 5 mm thick and 22-29 mm high ribs, were stamped in experiments with a new die set on a 2600 t hydraulic press. The mechanical properties of panels exceeded the standard strength requirements, and the metal fiber orientation followed the outline of the ribs. A 13,000 t press would be required for stamping, using conventional dies which shape the entire panel simultaneously. In the experimental die set, the bottom half is the same size as the entire panel and moves a step after each stroke of the narrow top half, thus forming 2 impressions; in this way, panels with 8 impressions in 2 rows were produced in 4 strokes. Detailed description of the die design and operation is illustrated and data on the heating temperature and required specific pressure

Card 1/2

S/182/62/000/006/001/004
D040/D113

Panels fabricated by successive sectionwise stamping

is included. Successive stamping in available presses can be used for fabricating wafer panels of over 3 m² size; such panels are presently milled from rolled plates. There are 10 figures.

Card 2/2

AID 985

Entire

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DIE FORGING OF TI-ALLOYS (USSR)

Yezlanov, N. G. IN Novyye protsessy obrabotki metallov davleniyem (New processes of metal working by pressure). Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962.
75-80. S/902/62/000/000/006/015

A series of experiments in die forging BT-ITi-alloy (Ti153A) turbine blades, 225 mm long, 75 mm wide, and 7 mm (maximum) thick, and 120 mm long, 115 mm (maximum) thick resulted in the development of a

57 mm wide, and 4.8 mm (maximum) thick resulted in the following

2/3

DI: FORGING OF Ti-ALLOYS (USSR)

AD 985 0

complete forging procedure. The
forging is done in four operations.
The metal is heated to 1050°C for

2/3

DIE FORGING OF TI-ALLOYS (USSR)

AD 985 /

Flash is again trimmed, and the blade is reheated and sized (figure C). Dies are lubricated with BaCl_2 or ASB enamel (unidentified). The surface of the calibrated blades is smooth and without defects, especially when heating is done in argon. Argon also reduces saturation of the blade surface with oxygen. After heating in argon the depth of the α -layer does not exceed 0.05 mm, while after

argon. Argon also reduces saturation of the blade surface with oxygen. After heating in argon the depth of the α -layer does not exceed 0.05 mm, while after heating in air it reaches 0.2 mm. Annealing at 870°C for 30 min followed by furnace cooling to 650°C, holding for 60 min, and furnace cooling to room temperature did not increase the depth of the α -layer and did not affect the grain size, which in blades sized at 950°C was found to be 6 to 7 (VLAM scale). Machining allowances vary with the blade size from 0.3 mm for blades with an area of up to 50 cm², to 4.2 mm for blades with an area of 125 to 200 cm². Surface quality, macro and microstructure, and mechanical properties of forged blades met specifications. (DV)

SAKHAROV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVLANOV, N.G., inzh.

Liquid metal forging of thin-walled parts. Trudy VTI no.57:
40-57 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YEVLANOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAKHAROV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating metal flow in the manufacture of thin parts by
forging. Trudy MATI no.62:101-115 '65.

Forging titanium alloy ingots. Ibid.:145-156

(XIPA 18:10)

SAKHAROV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVLANOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUSANOV, F.F.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Liquid metal forging. Trudy MATI no.62:116-134 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. 15608-66

The investigation of the friction and wear of metal surfaces during the hot upsetting of metal specimens is of great interest for the theory and practice of metal forming. It is known that the friction coefficient during hot upsetting of metal specimens is significantly higher than during cold upsetting. This is due to the fact that at high temperatures the metal surface is covered with a thin layer of oxide film, which increases the friction. In addition, the metal surface becomes more plastic and the friction increases. The investigation of the friction and wear of metal surfaces during hot upsetting is of great interest for the theory and practice of metal forming. It is known that the friction coefficient during hot upsetting of metal specimens is significantly higher than during cold upsetting. This is due to the fact that at high temperatures the metal surface is covered with a thin layer of oxide film, which increases the friction. In addition, the metal surface becomes more plastic and the friction increases. The investigation of the friction and wear of metal surfaces during hot upsetting is of great interest for the theory and practice of metal forming. It is known that the friction coefficient during hot upsetting of metal specimens is significantly higher than during cold upsetting. This is due to the fact that at high temperatures the metal surface is covered with a thin layer of oxide film, which increases the friction. In addition, the metal surface becomes more plastic and the friction increases.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9

L 15648.46

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

L 15648.46

institute) Aviation technology Institute (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii
TITLE: Pressure-die forging of molten metal

Card 111

2

1000



1. The system is designed to operate at a pressure of 1000 psi.
2. The system is designed to operate at a temperature of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.
3. The system is designed to operate at a flow rate of 1000 gpm.
4. The system is designed to operate at a differential pressure of 1000 psi.
5. The system is designed to operate at a needle valve.

U 15035-00

ACC NR AT5027925

ated with oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, heating in an argon atmosphere leads to the formation of this layer only at temperatures beginning with 100°C. Further, this layer forms more intensively on alloys with an $\alpha + \beta$ structure, since the oxidation of these alloys occurs along grain boundaries. The hardness and brittleness of this layer are greater than for the base metal, and its presence leads to a decrease in plastic characteristics (elongation, reduction in area, impact strength) of the material and of the die-forged blanks. Heating in an argon atmosphere virtually eliminates the saturation of metal with gases. In the process of deformation and subsequent cooling in air, a thin oxidized layer up to 0.03-0.05 mm deep may form on the surface, but it does not significantly affect the mechanical properties of the material, since then the surface microhardness is at most $H_B = 450$, i.e. not more than 50 H_B above the microhardness of the base metal. Thus, heating in the protective argon atmosphere makes it possible to obtain blanks with a clean surface, to reduce the machining tolerances and labor requirement, to preserve a higher technological plasticity of the material, and to reduce the hardness of the surface layer and hence to enhance the durability of cutting tools during machining. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

TS
Card 3/3

YEVLANOV, O.V., inzh.; IL'CHENKO, P.P., elektromonter

Device for checking voltage indicators. Energetik 10 no. 5:25-
26 1/8 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric power distribution--Equipment and supplies)

S/081/62/000/009/018/075
B158/B101

11.7100

AUTHORS: Anisonyan, A. A., Yevlanov, S. F.

TITLE: The effect of pressure, temperature and composition on the ignition induction period of methane-oxygen mixtures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 70, abstract 9B476 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, no. 12, 1961, 103 - 117)

TEXT: The mixture $2\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2$ was studied by the by-pass method to find out how the induction period (τ) of spontaneous ignition depended on temperature T at a pressure p of 10 atm and on p at 420°C . The test results gave values of $\gamma = 24,000$ and $n = 2.7$ in the formula $p^n \cdot \exp(-\gamma/T) \tau = \text{const.}$ The value of τ falls abruptly with increase in the quantity of O_2 in the mixture, which leads to an assumption regarding the stabilization of methane flames in tunnel-type burners in a zone with excess O_2 . [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

0814 - All-Union Sci Res Inst Natural Gas - Moscow

YUDIN, Anatoliy Ivanovich; YEVLANOV, S.N., nauchnyy redaktor; VERKHOVINA,
T.M., redaktor; LEDNEVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Impulse methods of modulation in multiple signal telephone systems]

Impul'snye metody moduliatsii pro mnogokratnom telefonirovanii.

Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1956. 54 p.

(Telephone)

(MIRA 9:8)

SUKHOV, Dmitriy Konstantinovich; NECHAYEV, V.V., retsenzent; KONSTANTINOV, V.P., retsenzent; YEVLANOV, S.N., redaktor; KAN, P.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; KRASHYLA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric engineering and telecommunication] Elektrotehnika i elektrosviaz'. Izd. 2-oe, dop. i ispr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rachnoi transport," 1956. 466 p. (MIRA 9:8)

(Electric engineering) (Telecommunication)

YEVLANOV, S.M.
KOSHCHENYEV, Ivan Alekseyevich; YEVLANOV, S.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
KOKOSOV, L.V., redaktor; FIRSOVA, A.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Foundations of the theory of telecommunications] Osnovy teorii
elektricheskoi svyazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi
i radio, Pt.3. [Nonlinear systems] Nelineinye sistemy. 1957. 286 p.
(Telecommunication) (MLNA 10:10)
(Electric circuits)

YEVLANOV, S.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4774

Akul'shin, Pavel Kuz'mich, and Sergey Nikolayevich Yevlanov

Osnovy teorii elektricheskoy svyazi, chast' 2: Lineynyye sistemy s raspredelemnymi postoyannymi (Principles of the Theory of Electric Communications, Pt. 2: Linear Systems With Distributed Constants) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1960. 221 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I. Ye. Yefimov; ed.: V. Ye. Petrova; Tech. Ed.: K.G. Markoch.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students in schools of higher education taking courses on the "Theory of Electric Communications" which deal with systems with distributed parameters.

COVERAGE: The book has been approved by the Ministry of Communications, USSR, as a textbook for the electrical engineering communications institutes. The textbook presents not only a mathematical analysis of the phenomena occurring in systems with distributed parameters and formulas for their computation, but also explanations regarding the physical significance of these phenomena. Chapters I and III were written by P. K. Akul'shin; chapters II and IV by S.N. Yevlanov. The authors thank I. Ye. Yefimov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, who edited the book, and Professors A.F. Beletskiy and V.N. Kuleshov for their advice. There are no references.

Card 1/6

AVDUSHEVA, M.P.; VOSTRIKOVA, V.A.; LIPIANSKAYA, R.S.; SHIYAN, K.K.: Prinimali uchastie: ANTONETS, L.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELENKINA, S.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEVLANOV, V.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHAIN, B.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYCHAGIN, N.S. SKAB, A.D., kand.istor.nauk, red.; VORONINA, V.M., red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn.red.

[History of the Kharkov Locomotive Plant from 1895 to 1917; collected documents and materials] Istorija Khar'kovskogo parovozostroitel'nogo zavoda, 1895-1917 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe obl.izd-vo, 1956. 378 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kharkov. (Province) Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv. 2. Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Antonets, Belenkina, Yevlanov, Shain). (Kharkov--Locomotives--Construction)

YEVLANOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich

[Manual for operators of asphalt pavers] Pamiatka ma-
shinistu asfal'toukladchika. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 25 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

L 26565-66

ACC NR: AF6017352

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/011/0025/0030

AUTHOR: Yevlanov, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain problems of the theory of measuring-integrating transistor amplifiers

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1965, 25-30

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized amplifier, DC amplifier, electric resistance, negative feedback, phase shift, oscillograph

ABSTRACT: The article presents an analysis of the input resistance of transistor-type integrating amplifiers (IA) with respect to their transfer function and resistance of integration. Further, the principal reasons for the drift of IA with direct stage connection are examined, the methods of testing IA are described and, in conclusion, the skeleton diagram of a transistor IA with a low drift and a wide band of working frequencies is presented. The wide frequency band is achieved with the aid of a DC amplifier with a high input resistance due to the utilization of negative feedback. It is shown how the amplitude and phase errors of IA can be measured according to the phase shift and amplitude difference on an oscillograph screen. Both components of zero drift (temperature and time) of the DC amplifier with direct couplings can be minimized by using parallel-balancing stages. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 16 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 009 / SUBM DATE: none - / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/10 UIC: 389,0:621,375,4,001,1,1

L 27782-66 ENT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AP6013009

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/66/000/001/0017/0027

AUTHOR: Yevlanov, Yu. N. (Moscow); Kharchenko, R.R. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring linear constant voltage to frequency and voltage to pulse length converters with pulsed feedback [Paper presented at the 7th All-Union Conference on Automatic Control and Methods of Electrical Measurements held in Novosibirsk in September 1965]

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 1, 1966, 17-27

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, feedback amplifier, linear automatic control

ABSTRACT: This paper offers the general theory, circuit diagrams, operating characteristics, error estimates, and a description of prototype operations of strictly linear converters which transform constant voltages either into variable frequency or pulse length output signals. The outline of the principles used for the design of the converters is followed by an analysis of the requirements imposed on the individual elements, and a description of the optimum parameter relationships. In the 0.05 - 5 V range the two converters tested showed a 0.1% (0.05%) nonlinearity, 0.1% (0.05%) stability in 4 hrs. of operation following a 20 min warm up period, and a 0.2% (0.2%) temperature stability in +20 - 50C temperature range. The speed of response of these converters will be discussed in a subsequent article. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE 16Sep65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 681.142.621

BC

Colorimetric determination of lead in low concentrations by means of diphenylsulphocarbazono, according to G. Fischer, using coloured glass standards. A. V. SYLAKOVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1939, 9, 1690—1693).—10 ml. of solution are made slightly alkaline with aq. NH_3 , 5 ml. of 1% KCN and 0.5 ml. of 50% Na_2K tartrate are added, and the solution is shaken with 3 ml. of 6% diphenylsulphocarbazono (I) in CCl_4 . The CCl_4 layer, containing the red Pb salt of (I), is removed, and the operation is continued with 1-ml. portions of (I) until the CCl_4 layer remains colourless. The combined CCl_4 extracts are washed with 1% KCN and with H_2O , and CCl_4 is added to 10 ml. The intensity of coloration is compared with that of a series of coloured glass standards. Concns. of 0.1–10 mg. of Pb per litre may be determined, with an error of $\pm 0.5\%$.

R. T.

ASH-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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14

Neutralization of acidic waste water with dolomite. S. Voronenski and A. B. V. *Vysokomol. Tekhnika* 1934, No. 9, 42-3. — Shelukov dolomite, contg. CaO 30.88, MgO 19.87-21.03 and CO₂ 45.5-49.67% (hardness 3.5 and d. 2.87-2.91), and Ural dolomite, contg. CaO 30.45, MgO 21.06 and CO₂ 45.48% (hardness 4.0 and d. 2.87-2.91). were used for filtration of waste water contg. H₂SO₄. A neutral reaction depended on a certain height (H₀) of the filter above which the reaction became alk. because of formation of bicarbonates. The H₀ (in cm.) can be calc. by the formula: $H_0 = k \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{l \cdot C_0}$, where k and n are empirical const., l is linear velocity in m./hr., C_0 initial concn. of acid in g./l., and d av. diam. of the particles of filtering substance. The value of n depends on the form of particles and for the above dolomites is equal to 1.47. k for the 1st dolomite is 0.62 and for the 2nd 1.31. To find k for some other dolomite, it is necessary to carry out lab. expts. Calcined dolomite (at 700°) can be used for neutralizing weak acids, particularly H₂CO₃. A. A. P.

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Physico-chemical methods for the purification of industrial waste waters. Neutralization of acidic waste water with dolomite. S. A. Voronetskii, A. V. Evlanova and R. V. Savurova. *J. Applied Chem.* (Moscow) 1941, 14, 941-941n (German, 1194) (1433).—The chem. processes in the filtration of strong acids through dolomite are (1) $2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3 = \text{CaSO}_4 + \text{MgSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and (2) $2\text{HCl} + 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3 = \text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2 + \text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$, the first very rapid, the second slower. Practically complete utilization of dolomite is possible. The acidity of water is diminished to 0.5–0.0% of H_2SO_4 . A. A. Podgorny

ASME METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
<p>Ca</p> <p>14</p> <p>Physicochemical methods of purification of industrial waste waters. II. Removal of arsenic from water with dolomite. S. A. Voronovskii, A. V. Evlanova and R. V. Suvorova. <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U.S.S.R.) 12, 802-12 (in German, 812) (1939); cf. C. A. 33, 6376; 33, 4376.</p> <p>The absorption of arsenious and arsenic salts with calcined dolomite was investigated. In the empirical formula $\theta = kH - r$, θ is the "time of protective action" of dolomite filter, k and r are exptl. coeffs. and H is the height of filter. The sorption capacity of dolomite with respect of these salts was very small. Dolomite filters are recommended only for water contg. less than 40-50 mg./l. of As.</p> <p>A. A. Podgorny</p>																			
<p>ASM-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

CA

14

Physicochemical methods of purification of industrial waste waters. III. Removal of lead from water with dolomite. S. A. Vornesenskii, A. V. Belagova and R. V. Savinova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 667-75 (in German, 1975) (RKB); cf. *C. A.* 33, 8872. The sorption of Pb by calcined dolomite was investigated. For the construction of dolomite filter, the formula used for the removal of As can be applied. The sorption capacity of calcined dolomite for Pb salts is greater than that for the As salts. For regeneration of dolomite washing with water is sufficient. The method is recommended for practical purposes.

A. A. Pudgorny

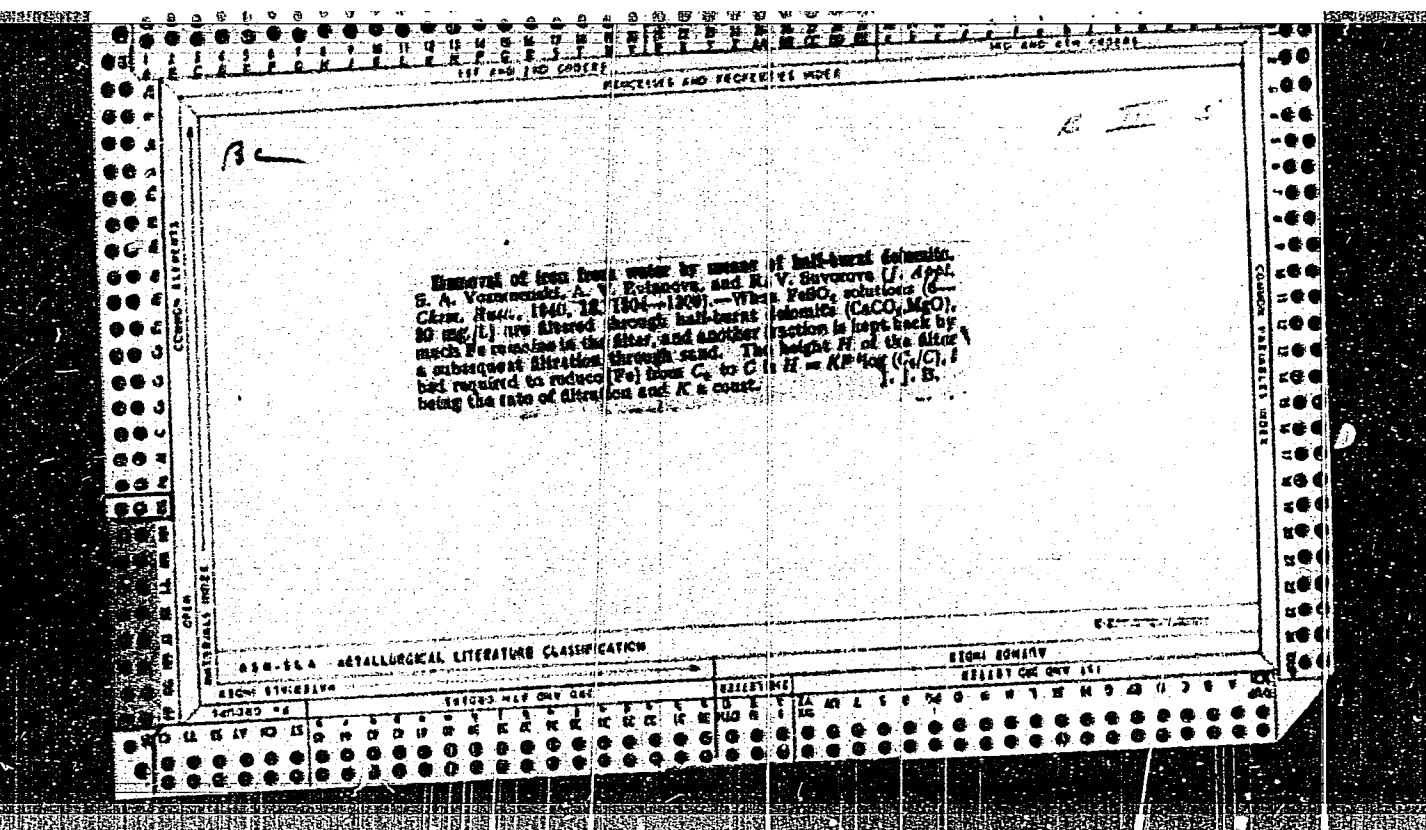
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

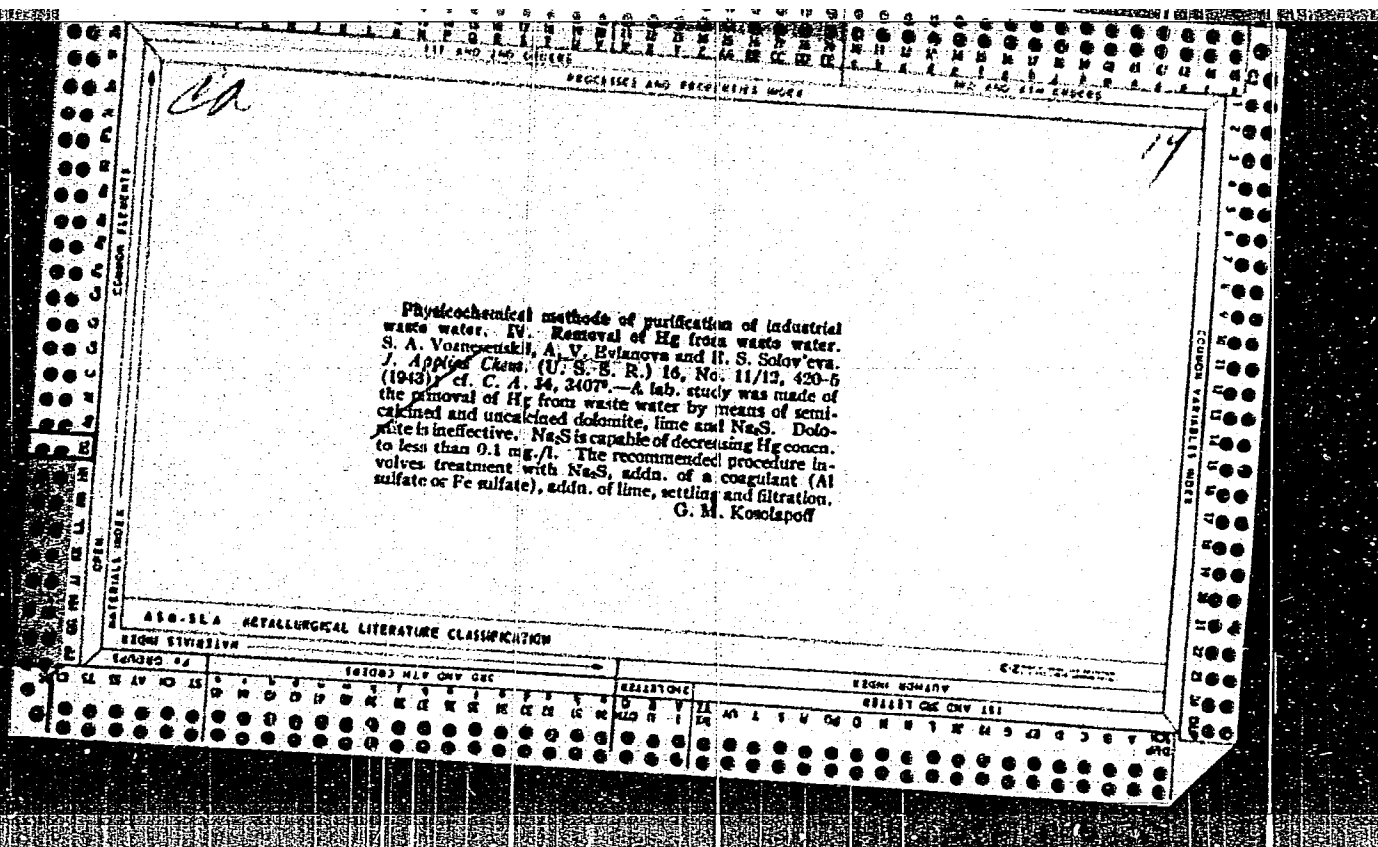
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YEVLANOVA, A. V.

PA 153T13

USSR/Chemistry - Water Analysis
pH Analysis

Nov 49

"The Applicability of Various Methods of Determining
pH Value to the Analysis of Industrial Waste Water,"
A. V. Yevlanova, VODGEO Inst, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 11

Compares five methods using glass, hydrogen, antimony,
and quinhydrone electrodes, and colorimetry with
isoamyl alcohol. Investigations were made of waste
water from leather, textile, cellulose, and gas
generator plants. Indicates which method is best for
each type of water. Includes table.

153T13

YEVLANOVA, A. V.

PA 65/49T12

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen-Ion
Concentration
Beverage Water

Aug 49

"Determination of pH in Beverage Waters by the Organic
Solution Method," Yu. Yu. Iur'ye, A. V. Yevlanova,
All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewer Engi-
neering, Hydraulic Eng Constr, and Eng Hydrogeol, 6 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 8

Study of the equilibrium form of an indicator in a
two-phase water-isoamyl alcohol system showed that
concentration of hydrogen ions in a film of organic
solvent not only depends on the initial pH value
of the water but also on the chemical composition
of the solutes. Despite this, the organic solution
method usually gives good results because dissociation
constants of acids and acid salts are very
close to dissociation constants of carbonic acid and
bicarbonate, which determine the buffer action of
most waters. Method can also be applied to other
waters, containing other buffer pairs, except in the
case of aniline dyes, phenol waters, or other waters
containing substances more soluble in isoamyl alco-
hol than in water.

65/49T12

CA

Applicability of various methods of pH determination for analysis of industrial waste water. A. V. Pel'mov. Zavodskaya Lab. 15, 1571 2(1949). Waste water from leather-tanning plants: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used with iso-AmOH for color extn. Textile plant waste liquors: Glass electrode is most satisfactory; H electrode can be used in the waste liquor from bleaching shops. Paper-cellulose-sulfite waste liquors: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used for the concd. sulfite alkalies; glass electrode, H electrode, quinhydrone electrode, Sb electrode, or colorimetry is used for the dil. solns. Electroplating waste: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used. Any method is suitable for petroleum refinery liquors. Gas generation waste liquors: All methods are suitable for liquor (cooled) from the hydraulic locks; only glass electrode and colorimetry are suitable for liquors past the scrubbers. G. M. K.

YEVLANOVA, A.V.

941284

Tekhnicheskiy i sanitarnyy analiz vody v usloviyakh ekspeditsiy. Moscow, 1952.
95 p.

An aid for the production of sanitary-technical analysis of water under scientific expeditionary conditions; published by the Ministry of Heavy Industrial Construction, USSR.

1. Russia--Sanitation
2. Russia--Water Purification
3. Russia--Chemical Research
- i. Technical and sanitary analysis of water under expeditionary conditions.
- ii. Title
- iii. Shtukovskaya, L.A.

~~YEVLANOVA, A.V.~~; STEFANOVICH, S.N.; LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.; GENKIN, V.Ye.

Electrolytic purification of spent pickling solutions and regeneration
of valuable products. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.5:15-19 My '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

(Metals--Pickling) (Sewage--Purification)
(Electrolysis)

18.7300

75977

SOV/133-59-10-38/39

AUTHORS: Yevlanova, A. V., Stefanovich, S. N., Mokina, A. A.
TITLE: Purification of Waste Water After Pickling Stainless Steel
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, pp 956-959 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cleaning of waste water presents certain problems in view of the ever-increasing production of stainless steel which is pickled either in hydrochloric and nitric acid in addition to sulfuric acid or in a mixture of the three. The authors attempted to precipitate ferrous sulfate and an insulating mass from waste waters. Conclusions: (1) waste waters from pickling stainless steel differ in composition, (2) neutralization of acids and metal removal from waste waters indicate the expediency of using limestone mixed for minimum 30 min in concrete mixers Ref 3/, (3) the sediment formed during the neutralization of pickling waters can be separated by vacuum filters or settling shelves, (4) it is advisable to neutralize wash water separately Ref 3/ and after limestone treatment and settling return to the shop, (5) the presence of

Card 1/2

Purification of Waste Water After Pickling
Stainless Steel

75977

SOV/133-59-10-38/39

potassium nitrate and sodium chloride does not hinder the formation of ferrous sulfate crystals which meet State Standard (GOST 6984-54) requirements for FeSO_4 concentration but have minor contents of nickel, chrome, and chlorides as well as traces of nitrates, (6) vacuum crystallizers are recommended for precipitation of ferrous sulfate crystals, (7) purer FeSO_4 crystals with less undissolved matter are produced by allowing hot solutions to settle for a short time followed by decanting, (8) the production of an insulating mass from waste water after pickling with sulfuric acid and saltpeter as well as sodium chloride admixtures is not advisable. There are 3 tables; and 3 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: Rentschler, M., Iron and Steel Engineer, 1939, pp 52-62.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydrotechnical Structures and Hydrogeological Engineering (N.-i. institut VODGEO)

Card 2/2

LUR'YE, Yu.Yu., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; YEVLANOVA, A.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; GENKIN, V. Ye.; STEFANOVICH, S.N.

Purification of waste waters from factories manufacturing flavoring essences. Zhur. VKHO 6 no.2:181-197 ' 61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sewage disposal) (Flavoring essences)

KOVAL', Yu.F.; YEVLANOVA, L.I.

Accelerated excretion of radioiodine from the organism. Med.
rai. 10 no.2:41-44 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra voyenno-polevoy terapii (nachal'nik - prof. Ye.B.
Zakrzhevskiy) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii
imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

BABICHENKO, L.; ALASHEVA, P.; YEVLANOVA, N.

Rapid determination of the quantity of dry ingredients in
foods. Obshchestv.pit. no.1:21-22 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii prigotovleniya pishchi Moskovskogo
instituta narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova.
(Food--Analysis)

POKROVSKIY, N. L.; YEVLANOVA, N. F.; KIRICHENKO, V. V.

Effect of impurities on polymorphic transformations in lead.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.4:564-568 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

(Lead—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

YEVLAN'TYEV, A.M.

Mechanical arm for a press. Mashinostroitel' no.10:8 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

YEVLASHENKO, F.V., starshiy inzh.

New safety engineering rules for the maintenance and repair of
signaling and communication devices. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 5
no.5:12-13 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Otdel signalizatsii, tseentralizatsii i blokirovki Glavnogo
upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Signaling)
(Railroads--Communication systems)

YEVLASHENKO, F.V., starshiy inzh.

Safety measures in servicing the high-voltage lines of automatic
block systems. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 5 no.12:19-20 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya.

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

YEVLASHENKO, Fedor Vasil'yevich; GRINIKH, A.K., inzh., retsenzent;
KAPLAN, Ye.D., inzh., retsenzent; NOVIKAS, M.M., inzh.,
red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Safety engineering in signaling and communications] Tekhnika
bezopasnosti v khoziaistve signalizatsii i sviazi. Moskva,
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 143 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Railroads--Signaling)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

TULJPOV, V.A.; YEVLASHEVA, T.I. (Eskva)

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Report 5. Zhur. fiz. khim.
39 no. 1:84-91 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut. Submitted February 14, 1964.

YEVLASHEVICH, V., inzh. (Novo-Kuybyshevsk, Kuybyshevskoy obl.)

Brake on the sidecar wheel. Za rul. 21 no.4:23 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Motorcycles--Brakes)

YEVLESHIN, L.S.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of
Crystals and Crystalline Compounds

E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6793

Author : Vasil'ev, D.M., Yevleshin, L.S.
Title : Elastic Aftereffect in Metals.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 6, 1351-1356

Abstract : Steels No. 25, 40, 40Kh, 50, and U-8 have been tested for changes in dimensions upon heating (at a rate of 20°/minute up to 580°) after preliminary plastic deformation by bending or twisting (the specimen being annealed or normalized and deep-tempered before the test). The summary aftereffect curve (change in dimensions for a given heating cycle) represented the superposition of aftereffect curves, obtained by relaxation of the macro and micro stresses, which are determined separately by the superposition principle. The component of micro stresses was either positive or negative depending on the composition of the steel. The variation of the macro stress component with time was of the same character for all types of steel, namely, a negative after-

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of
Crystals and Crystalline Compounds

E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6795

effect at first, which first slows down and sometimes be-
comes positive at the end of the heating. It is shown that
low-carbon and unalloyed medium-carbon steels have a positive
aftereffect (increase the strain); eutectoid and alloyed
medium-carbon steels give a negative aftereffect.

Card : 2/2

YEVLAISHIN, L.S.; KOPTSOVA, Ye.V.

Some practical methods for the spectrum analysis of tin
bronzes. Fiz.sbor. no.4:429-432 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Kirovskiy zavod, gor. Chelyabinsk.
(Bronze---Spectra)

5 (2)

AUTHORS:

Yevlashin, L. S., Zatuchnaya, L. A.

SOV/32-25-5-20/56

TITLE:

Determination of Boron in Iron Alloys (Opredeleniye bora v zheleznykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 580-581 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The spectral lines BI 2496.78 (A), BI 2497.73 (B) and BIII 2066.41 Å (C), that are used for the determination of boron, exhibit a number of deficiencies. Line (B) is the most sensitive but near it lies the line of iron 2497.82 Å (D), which is not separable on spectrographs of an average dispersity. The introduction of elements with low ionization potential into the discharge cloud (Refs 1-3) for the intensity decrease in line (D) renders spectral analysis more difficult. Line (A) is less intense than line (B); it is, however, also accompanied by two iron spectral lines, and is separated from them with difficulty. Line 2066.41 Å situated in the short ultraviolet, which was used for the boron determination (Ref 4) could not be observed in the case under review. A spark generator IG-2 and high-sensitive photofilms (of the spectral type III, sensitivity 11 units GOST) were used in an exposure of up to 4 minutes. The line 2065.8 Å (E)

Card 1/2

Determination of Boron in Iron Alloys

SOV/32-25-5-20/56

of the twice ionized boron atom, which is not in the neighborhood of other spectral lines of elements in alloyed steels and cast irons, was observed (Ref 5). The mean square error of a boron determination in steels according to line (E) amounts to $\pm 6\%$; thus, the accuracy of the boron determination with the line (A) is surpassed. The reproducibility of boron determination with this line is mentioned (Table). There are 1 table and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy zavod im. Kirova (Chelyabinsk Plant imeni Kirov)

Card 2/2

YEVLAŠIN L.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5744

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy komitet po provedeniyu
Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. IV. razdel programmy MGG:
Polyarnyye siyaniya i svecheniye nochnogo neba.

Issledovaniya polyarnykh siyaniy; sbornik statey (Investigations
of Auroras; Collected Articles. No. 4) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1960. 77 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: B. A. Bagaryatskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics;
Ed.: Ya. I. Fel'dshteyn; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Makuni.

PURPOSE : This IGY publication is intended for geophysicists,
astrophysicists, and other scientists concerned with auroras
and related phenomena.

COVERAGE: The collection contains certain results of visual auroral
observations as well as of the photographing and spectrographing
of auroras made at Soviet stations during the IGY. No personali-
ties are mentioned. English abstracts and references follow
each article.

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Investigations of Auroras: Collected (Cont.)

SOV/5744

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Yevlashin, L. S. Certain Results of Investigations of Auroras
With the C-180-S Spectral Camera During the International Geo-
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of Auroras and Magnetic Activity on Drifting North Pole Station
SP-6 and SP-7 During 1957-1958

20

Belousov, B. G., and B. S. Moiseyev. Preliminary Results of
Visual Auroral Observations Made on Drifting North Pole Stations
SP-6 and SP-7 During 1958-1959

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Card 2/3

Investigations of Auroras: Collected (Cont.)

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11-6-61

31595
S/169/61/000/010/040/053
D228/D304

3,1810 (1041)

AUTHOR: Yevlashin, L. S.

TITLE: Space-time variations of hydrogen in auroras and their connection with magnetic disturbances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 24,
abstract 10G150 (Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, 1, no. 1,
1961, 54-58)

TEXT: The results are described for observations of hydrogen radiation in the spectra of auroras at Murmansk ($\phi = 64^\circ$) during three observational seasons (1957 - 1960). Data obtained by a full-sky spectral camera, and also by a full-sky photographic camera and a CП-48 (SP-48) spectrograph, were used. From the viewpoint of the appearance of Balmer series hydrogen in the auroral spectrum, and also from the spectrum's general character, it is expedient to divide all radiances into three classes: (1) Non-radiant quiet forms of a green color: Their spectrum is characterized by

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D228/D304

Space-time variations of...

the strengthening of $\text{[O I]}5577\text{\AA}$ and [N GN]_2^+ emissions as compared with $\text{[O I]}6300 - 6364\text{\AA}$ and [P GN]_2 emissions. The intensity of H_α is proportional to $\text{[O I]}5577\text{\AA}$ and [N GN]_2^+ and sometimes exceeds that of $\text{[O I]}6300\text{\AA}$. (2) Radiant mobile forms of a green color: This type is also characterized by the strengthening of the $\text{[O I]}5577\text{\AA}$ and [N GN]_2^+ emissions--especially the [P GN]_2 bands--in relation to the red oxygen doublet. The intensity of H_α is inversely proportional to that of 5577\AA . (3) Red A-type radiances are, as a rule, observed against the background of green colored radiances. In this case the lines $\text{[O I]}6300 - 6364\text{\AA}$ are sharply strengthened in comparison with the $\text{[O I]}5577\text{\AA}$ and [N GN]_2^+ lines. [P GN]_2 bands are absent, the intensity of H_α being weakened. H_α is not recorded in the case of purely red radiances when the ratio of the

Card 2/4